

# ONLINE EDUCATION AND SOCIETY

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## Abstract

*Covid-19 has brought a revolutionary change through out the world. We cant say that are no areas which are not effected by the Covid-19. Hit has taught lessons of good and bad to the world. For education sector too learned lessons and it is struggling hard to sustain its quality due to continuous Lock Down destructed entire Academic Year; so there arise the necessity of alternate source to retain the standard competition in the sector:*

*Keywords: Change, system, education, sustain, source, standers.*

## ONLINE EDUCATION AND SOCIETY

### Introduction

Due to Covid-19 today the entire academic community throughout the world in both Developed and Developing nations along with under development nations are suffering alot. As we know that the academic community comprises both students, and Teachers are actively involved in online through Zoom, webinar for Conferences and other media dedicated to online learning. In online education generally, students play the lead role all institutions are making the efforts to provide them a comfortable Platform and provide complete experience with online education. Students are only guided and instructed about how they can improve their learning individually rather than simply read and memorise a text that this taught to them.

Jerome Bruner added to it, the insights around the nature of education, and the process of learning problem solving. Considering what those are supposed to teaching need, and what might be going on. It is the main thing which makes 'education' different to indoctrination. Indoctrination involves knowingly encouraging people to believe something regardless of the evidence (see Snook 1972; Peterson 2007). It also entails a lack of respect for their human rights. Education can be described as the 'wise, hopeful and respectful cultivation of learning undertaken in the belief that all should have the chance to share in life' (Smith 2015).

Teaching involves in creation of the environment and engaging with other, so they can learn particular here are three key elements in teaching and learning. they are Focus, Knowledge, and Ability to Engage in Learning.

### Objectives

The main objectives of the paper are as given below

- To study the conditions of educational institutions during Covid-19 period
- To show the alternative sources for learning and continue education.
- To study the consequence of of it on education system.

### Research Methodology

The data has collected form both the primary and as well as the secondary sources. Most of the data collected from the observation and interviewing the students and the teachers who involved in Online Teaching

This is the period to prove the sustainability of the Many educational institutions and organization entire world, because as it was said by Charles Darwin "Struggle for existence" in his book Origin of Species. During a critical period which animal struggle hard to its existence it will survive and move into the next generation or perishes. Covid-19 period is also such type of period we need to struggle for our sustainability or we perish in a similar way all the sectors are in this phase and struggling for sustainability. For educational institutions alternative ways for continuing education during this period.

Our leaders, educational institutions and parents are struggling hard to provide safety education (

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## Media and Society

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Dr. D.Sammaiah\*

### Introduction

The word "media" was first used in respect of books and newspapers that is print media and with the advent of technology, media now encompasses television, movie, radio and internet. In the modern world it has turned and integral part of human being for all of his needs. It is playing an outstanding role in creating and shaping the human opinion and even in strengthening of it. It acts a watch dog to protect public interest against malpractice and create public awareness. As the fourth pillar of democracy along with judiciary, executive and legislative, media of today has an all embracing role to act against the injustice, oppression, misdeeds and partiality of our society.

### Media – Classification

Many messages an organization has an emotional content, which influences the choice considerably the emotional content is not carried equally by all media. In order to understand the importance of choosing the medium carefully, consider an occasion to convey message such messages have high intensity and are very complex. In this way some questions arise:

How should Convey the Messages?

Which medium or combination of media will be the best? Generally, the best method is to convey the information personally, face to face, the advantage of instant feedback and continuous two way communication allows for a satisfactory closure to the communication, within each of these, there are further decisions to be made written messages are transmitted by the mail, courier, telegraph, telex, fax, email, notice boards and bulletin boards, newspapers, magazines. Oral messages are carried by air vibrations, the microphones, loud speakers, the telephone, cellular phone, voice mail and the radio. The cinema and the T.V are the most powerful media as they can transmit all types of messages written, oral visual and auditory.

### Conventional Modes

Media which have been in use for a longtime and depend on traditional carriers are called conventional for convenience and to distinguish them from the modern media based on advances in electronics.

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## IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON SCHOOL EDUCATION IN SPECIAL REFERENCE WITH TELANGANA STATE

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Education sector is the prime sector which is providing the future employees to the society from its educational centres. Unfortunately, the educational institutions are suffering a lot with prevailing Covid-19 all over the world. Most of the time we are in confusion regarding ways to protect the educational institutions from long Lock Downs. Since March 2020, Schools, colleges, and Universities are shut down and the students are unable to attend the final examinations as a result. They were promoted to the next class without conducting the final examinations. It is a real time example of the seriousness of Covid-19. It is a vague situation and the way to restore the past glory of the educational institutions throughout the state is unclear. In the private sector, the management is unable to pay salaries to their employees and the rent for the buildings.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Education, School, Suffering, Employee, Lock Down, Salaries*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Prevailing of long Lock Downs for the last five months. Except the education sector, all sorts of factories, corporate companies, Government Offices, Small Industries, and almost all shops have opened after lock down; with a little pace, all these are working, but due to five months close down of Private educational Institutions, some issues arose from Students, Staff and Management in catering the needs of the students and staff and management. Though these are different issues, they are from one sector. The paper is focusing on all these issues and trying to find possible solutions. The Chief Minister of Telangana held a wide-ranging meeting at Pragati Bhavan on issues related to the education system in the context of corona and strengthening public educational institutions in the state of Telangana. The CM was of the view that the exploitation of education in the name of education could be curtailed only by significantly improving the performance of public educational institutions in the state and making the best education possible.

#### **Review of Telangana CM on Education during Covid-19, Dt: 20/07/2020**

The review of CM K. Chandrashakar Rao further continued on how public schools, intermediate colleges, degree colleges, and other public educational institutions are running? What steps can be taken to make them great? What can be done to raise educational standards?

The CM has directed the officials to conduct a workshop soon on the subject and seek the views of academic experts and veterans. He said, there is a growing public confidence in government hospitals by improving the facilities and bringing the service orientation in the medical staff OP has increased. Exploitation in the medical field has ceased. In the



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## **Water and Environment Protection – A Study**

*Dr. D. Sammaiah*

### **Introduction**

Water is the important commodity for the living of all organisms. Water is one of the most essential natural resources available on earth. 97 per cent is available as oceans, 2 per cent is available as ice caps at the polar regions of earth, and the remaining earth 1 per cent is the only water available for human consumptions. Even though water is a renewed source through the hydrological cycle in nature. The main water sources available are the seas, rivers, tanks, ponds, lakes, lagoons, waterfalls. Underground water tables wells, depressed water bodies etc. in these some are seasonal. These sources are continuously renewed by the rains. Water has the distinctive characteristics has a unit of water resources management is the current international common practice. To achieve the sustainable use of water resources of support sustainable economic and social development. Need for integrated water resources and river water management becomes essential, have water safety and the safety of the environment water is important element of our food and materials, 70 per cent of the earth's is surface is covered with water of which only 3 per cent is fresh. Water is a locally based resource with globally cumulative effects.

The availability of fresh water is going to be the most pressing problem in nature. Once viewed as infinite and bountiful resources, water today defines human, social and economic development without advocate supplies and management of fresh and salt water resources socio economic development simply cannot take place. Now about 85 per cent of rural population in India is solely depended on ground water which is depleting at a fast rate. In the urban areas though about 50 per cent of the population is depended on surface water sources, the availability and quality are questionable. Population growth is expected to result in a decline in the per capita availability of fresh water.

In 1947, this was measured at 5,150 cubic meters, by the year 2000; it was around 2200 meter cube. It has been recently estimated that by 2018 India will be 'water stressed' - per capita availability will decline to 1600cum. Studies put the amount of available aggregate annual utilizable water in India. Surface and

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## A JOURNEY FROM SUPERSTITIONS TO MODERNITY IN TRIBAL POPULATION: A STUDY

\* Dr. D. SAMMAIAH

"Health is Wealth", The main inputs for human development are: health-nutrition and education, literacy education and employment- income. According to the United Nations Development programme (UNDP), Human Development Index (HDI) is a combination of three factors health, education and employment.

Human Development Index measures 1. Life expectancy, which is based on health related factors such as IMR and CMR 2. It measures the level of schooling and lastly 3. It measures income, which is related to the nature of employment.

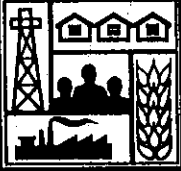
The health status of a society is intimately related to its value system, culture traditions and social, economic and political organization. All these aspects have a deep influence on health.

The culture of tribal communities determines the health behavior of the community and the individual in particular.

Different studies conducted in India indicate that the health status of the tribal population is very poor. The studies tried to establish this with the help of morbidity, mortality and health statistics. For clear idea of morbidity and mortality, Some of the societal factors are responsible for death and rate of sickness. Some occasions, the aged people are not taken care by their children. Their family members may leave the feeble adults and children. The infants are killed and destroyed in the form of human sacrifice to God. The society inflicts punishment to criminals in the form of death. In some circumstances, an individual is socially forced to take away his life, for example: failure in education etc. In order to overcome frustration and practice of treatment by magic, superstitious beliefs in the field of medicine, may cause some ill effects on individual's health. Practices related to one's customs on diet, exercise and contact could gradually cause ill effects on health. When the

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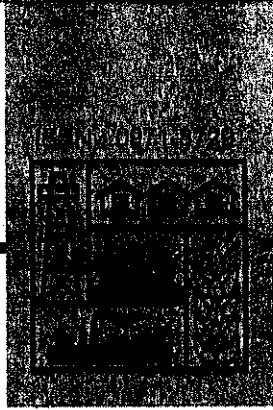
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4. తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్ర మొదటి వార్షిక బడ్జెట్ యోజన సంపాదకవర్గం 15	12. విలువలతో కూడిన దూర విద్యావిధానం డా. డి. సమ్మయ్య 37
5. వ్యవసాయ పరిశోధనా వికేంద్రీకరణకు నిధుల పెంపు రాజేశ్వరి ఎస్ రైనా, విశ్వనాథరెడ్డి, కే. కింగ్స్లే ఇమ్మాన్యుల్ రాజ్, రమేష్ కుమార్ 17	13. న్యాయసమీక్ష అధికారంపై ఒక పరిశీలన రాపెల్లి వెంకటేష్, మునికుంటల శ్రీనివాసు 42
6. దర్పణం - యోజన సంపాదకవర్గం 23	14. భూమాకలాపం - మధురభక్తి సంప్రదాయం డా. శ్రీమతి కె. రత్నశ్రీ 43
7. విజ్ఞాన విపంచి ప్రాతూరి పోతయ్యశర్మ 25	15. ప్రకృతి వైపరీత్యాల నుంచి రక్షణకు ఆధునిక సాంకేతికత నాగభోయిన నాగేశ్వరరావు 46
8. విచ్చేదక ఆవిష్కరణ - సమీప సంభావ్యత దేవ్ నాథన్ 28	16. పరుగులుతీస్తున్న అవ్వవస్థీకృత ఆర్థిక రంగం వ్యవస్థీకృత దిశగా వ్యూహారచన అనూప్ కుమార్ సత్పతి 48
	17. మీకు తెలుసా? - యోజన సంపాదకవర్గం 51

ప్రణాళికలు, అభివృద్ధి కార్యక్రమాల గురించిన సమాచారాన్ని అందజేసేందుకు తెలుగు, హిందీ, ఇంగ్లీషు, అస్సామీ, బెంగాలీ, తమిళం, ఉర్దూ, మరాఠీ, గుజరాతీ, మళయాళం, పంజాబీ, కన్నడ, ఒడియా భాషలలో వెలువడుతున్న మాసపత్రిక.

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యోజనలో ప్రచురించిన వ్యాసాలలో వ్యక్తపరచిన భావాలు ఆయా రచయితలవే. వారు పనిచేస్తున్న సంస్థలు, ప్రభుత్వ అభిప్రాయాలను అవి ప్రతిబింబించవు.

యోజనలో ప్రచురించే ప్రకటనలలోని అంశాలు ఆయా సంస్థలు వారి ప్రతినిధులకు చెందినవి. ప్రకటన పాఠం/సారాంశం మూలంగా ఎదురయ్యే ఎటువంటి పర్యవసానాలకు యోజన బాధ్యత వహించదు

# విలువలతో కూడిన దూర విద్యా విధానం

విద్యాన సర్వత్ర పూజ్యతే'. విద్య ఉన్నవారు అన్ని చోట్ల గౌరవించబడతారు అనే ఆరోక్షాన్ని సమసరించి విద్య అందరికీ విలువైనది, తెలియని విషయాలను తెలుసుకోవడం విద్య. 'విద్య ద్వారా సాంఘిక, ఆర్థిక, సాంకేతిక, రాజకీయ, నైతిక, వైజ్ఞానిక, ఆధ్యాత్మిక విషయాలను తెలుసుకోవడం సహజంగా జరుగుతుంది. సమాజంలోని వ్యవస్థలు, సంస్కృతి, ఆచారాలు, విలువలు, సంప్రదాయాలు, అలవాట్లు కొన్ని సహజ వ్యవస్థల ద్వారా, కొన్ని విద్య ద్వారా తెలుసుకోవడం పరిపాటి!

ప్రాచీన కాలంలో కుల వృత్తుల ద్వారా పొందే విద్య ఆర్థిక సాంస్కృతిక సాంఘిక అంశాల ప్రాతిపదికగా ఉండేది. తర్వాత ఆధునికత పెరిగిన కొలది నియమనిబంధనలతో ఒక నియమిత కాలానికి ప్రాధాన్యత ఇస్తూ, విద్య వృద్ధి చెందుతూ వచ్చింది. కాలం గడుస్తున్న కొలదీ నియమ నిబంధనలతో సంవత్సరాలపాటు చదివే పరిస్థితి లేని స్థితిలో విద్యనభ్యసించడంలో వినూత్న మార్పు వచ్చింది. అదే దూరవిద్య లేదా దూరవిద్య.

**దూరవిద్య - చారిత్రక నేపథ్యం :**  
మొదటగా దూరవిద్య (డిస్టెన్స్ ఎడ్యుకేషన్) 1728లో ప్రారంభమైంది. బాస్టన్ గెజట్లో ఒక ప్రకటన వెలువడింది. 'కొత్త సంక్షిప్త లిపి పద్ధతిని బోధించే అధ్యాపకుడు కెలబ్ ఫిలిప్స్ ప్రతివారం పాఠం పంపించే విధానానికి విద్యార్థులను ఆహ్వానిస్తున్నారు' అని, అంటే ఇది దూర విద్య పద్ధతికి తొలిమెట్టు. 1840లో తపాల వ్యవస్థ ద్వారా గ్రేట్ బ్రిటన్లో ఐసక్ పిటమన్ సంక్షిప్త లిపిని నేర్పించినప్పటి నుండి ఆధునిక దూరవిద్య ఆచరణలోకి వచ్చింది. 19వ శతాబ్దంలో తపాలా సేవల్లో జరిగిన అభివృద్ధి వలన వాణిజ్య పరమైన దూరవిద్యా కళాశాలలు ఏర్పడినాయి.

తొలిసారిగా దూరవిద్య డిగ్రీలు అందించిన సంస్థ లండన్ విశ్వవిద్యాలయం. 1858 లో ఎక్స్టర్నల్ ప్రొగ్రామ్ను ప్రారంభించింది. 1873లో మస్సాచుసెట్స్లోని బోస్టన్లో 'సొసైటీ టు ఎంకరేజ్ స్టడీస్ ఎట్ హోమ్' స్థాపించబడింది.

దక్షిణాఫ్రికాలో కేప్ ఆఫ్ గుడ్ హోప్స్ విశ్వవిద్యాలయం 1873 నుంచే దూరవిద్యా కోర్సులను ప్రవేశపెట్టింది. 1873 లోనే అన్నాటిక్సన్ యునైటెడ్ స్టేట్స్లో సొసైటీ టు ఎంకరేజ్ స్టడీస్ ఎట్ హోమ్ను ప్రత్యేకంగా మహిళలకు విద్య నేర్చుకొనే సదుపాయం కొరకు స్థాపించారు. ఈ సంస్థ 1891 నుండి ప్రింటెడ్ మెటీరియల్ను విద్యార్థులకు తపాల ద్వారా పంపించేది. 1891లోనే యూనివర్సిటీ ఆఫ్ చికాగో కరస్పాండెన్స్ కోర్సును ప్రవేశపెట్టింది. అమెరికాలోని చాలా విశ్వవిద్యాలయాలు దూర విద్యను ప్రోత్సహించడం మొదలుపెట్టాయి. ఆస్ట్రేలియాలో క్వీన్స్ లాండ్ విశ్వవిద్యాలయం దూరవిద్యా విభాగాన్ని 1911లో నెలకొల్పింది.

విద్యార్థులకు తక్కువ ఖర్చులో అధిక విలువైన విద్య డిస్టెన్స్లో లభించడంతో 19వ శతాబ్ద మధ్యకాలంలోనే గ్రేట్ బ్రిటన్, ఫ్రాన్స్, జర్మనీ మొదలైన దేశాలు ఈ దూరవిద్యను అభివృద్ధి చేశాయి.

న్యూజిలాండ్లో విశ్వవిద్యాలయం స్థాయిలో దూరవిద్య 1960లో మాస్చీ విశ్వవిద్యాలయంలో ప్రారంభమయింది.

1969లో స్థాపించబడిన ఓపెన్ విశ్వవిద్యాలయం యునైటెడ్ కింగ్డమ్లోని అతిపెద్ద దూరవిద్య విశ్వవిద్యాలయం - విస్కాన్సిన్ మాడిసన్ విశ్వవిద్యాలయానికి చెందిన చార్లెస్ వెడేమేయర్ను అమెరికాలో ఆధునిక దూర విద్యా పితామహుడుగా పేర్కొంటారు. వెడేమేయర్ యొక్క ఆర్థికులేటెడ్ ఇంస్ట్రక్షన్లో మీడియా ప్రాజెక్టు (AIM) Articulated

డా. డి. సమ్మయ్య, అసిస్టెంట్ డైరెక్టర్, రీజనల్ కోచింగ్ సెంటర్, డా. బి.ఆర్. అంబేద్కర్ ఓపెన్ యూనివర్సిటీ, నిజామాబాద్

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OUT CAUSE****Dr. DOLI SAMMAIAH****DEPUTY DIRECTOR****DR. BRAOU, REGIONAL CENTRE****SRBGNR, GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, KHAMMAM****TELANGANA****Abstract**

*India is one of the diversified nations among the world nations with its distinctiveness and uniqueness. It is the birth place for the World biggest religions like Hinduism, Buddhism, etc. It is not an exaggeration that India is the place where World's majority of the religions were born on this land. Such is the uniqueness of India. From there a community which is in troubles is existing since ages. It is a minority community Dudekula, who separate the seed from the quilt, clean the quilt, unite the quilt, make beds and pillows with the quilt and make a living.*

**Keywords**

*Diversified, community, Dudekula, uniqueness, minority, religion, existing*

**Introduction**

Dudekulas are those who separate the seed from the quilt, clean the quilt, unite the quilt, make beds and pillows with the quilt and make a living. All over India, we can see these Dudekulas with different names. Dudekulas are known in our Telugu states as Noor Bashi, Pinjari, Laddaf and Dude. Other states include Pinjarilani, Naddapulani in Tamil Nadu, Panjikottulani, Panjarilani in Gujarat, Nadpulani in Madhya Pradesh, Dunlani in Kashmir, Dhunialani in Bihar, Morninis in Bihar. As it is called by any name in different states, it means the same dude as dudi. Occupations disappear.





## MEDIA AND WOMEN

**\*Dr. D. Sammaiah**

\* Deputy Director, Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Regional Coordination center Khammam

### Abstract

The term "Media" coined in the 1923 by H.L. Mencken in United States.

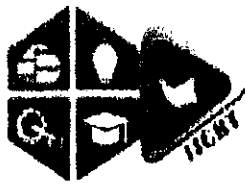
The advancement of science and technology brought significant changes in social media. Anyone can know anything that happens anywhere in the world. Social media became a part of the life of women as well as adults. Social media refers to radio, T.V., Newspapers, Magazine, Mobile Phones, Internet etc. They influence the life system of everyone. They direct the way of the world.

Today the media constitute a big part of our lives. Almost everyone benefits from media. Actually, it's a really big power to announce our thoughts and our goals.

Mass media play a unique and important role in the shaping of a society where men and women enjoy equal rights. Raising women's legal awareness is important for the creation of an equalitarian society.

The role of women in media revolves around the four axes of media. Media freedom, media pluralism, media independence and media safety. Women in media do not face the same difficulties and threats as men, but also experience gender inequalities, safety issues, underrepresentation.

In 1972, the United Nations Commission on the status of women noted that in all efforts to promote the advancement of women, it had encountered a serious obstacle in the deep-rooted attitudes of men and women which tended to perpetuate the status quo. The commission also observed that those attitudes were due to the cultural patterns which to a great extent



## **CHANGING TRENDS OF FAMILY SYSTEM AND OTHER ISSUES**

**\*Dr.D.Sammalah**

### **ABSTRACT**

Every individual is the member of the family. Family is the basic unit of society. It is the primary unit of human culture. Family is a most important primary group.

The home is the centre of family's comfort, place of love, rest and health. The atmosphere in the family provides an individual to learn about their cultures, manners and habits.

Today individual to face the challenges of modern living. Family is the Universal Institution. In any area face the problem in the family institution the impact of all areas family groups. Because society have many institution and the main characteristic of the society. Society is a group of institutions so family is a universal institution. There is slightly changes in impact condition. Family is the smallest kinship group. There are many characteristics of family.

That is: the family is based on making relationship. This relationship is determined and established by the form of marriage. Family has its own name and own system of reckoning descent. All families needs economic support to lead their life. Each family must have common habitation. All these tendencies explained the family institution is a basically established by relation bonds. Family performs many functions.

Types of families is different based on different criteria. In each type of family faced many challenges. These challenges raised by occurring new trends in the society.

Some of the new trends bring changes in the organization of families. The effects of Urbanization, Westernizations and modernization make changes in the structure, economic recreational and religious functions of the family.

Modern family mainly concentrate on its economic wealth since it is playing an important role to determine their status in the society. Due to this there are so many problems and issues arising in the family system and society. Particularly lack of unity creates or develops. Unlike situation between the family members etc. All these points explain in this article. The new trends in the family and issues are mainly concentrate in this.

## STRATEGIES FOR EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

Dr. D Sammaiah\*

### ABSTRACT

The term 'Empowerment' is the restructuring of gender relations both within the family and society at large and it societies recognition of women's equality with men on terms of their worth to society as independent persons. Empowerment process encompasses several mutually reinforcing components but begins with and is supported by economic independence. However, equitable access to resources, power and decision making is of paramount importance in empowerment of women and under Gandhiji's leadership played a very important role in the freedom movement. Women from all walks of life participated in the movement. After independence the constitution guaranteed to all women equal rights of participation in the political process of the country along with equal opportunities in education and employment. This approach is the recent women's development approach, which came into existence through third world women's feminist and grass roots organisations experience. The purpose of the approach is to empower women through self reliance. India after achieving independence decided to develop the economy through economic planning. The development of the economy through economic planning was undertaken to achieve steady economic development in the market economy, remove unemployment, poverty and economic inequalities and achieve self reliance and self sufficiency. A number of programmes were implemented. In this context the government initiates empowering strategies for women's development. Development of women through five year plans. The concept of women's development in the first five year plan (1951-56) was mainly "Welfare Oriented". In the second five year plan (1956-61) women were organised into Mahila Mandals to act as focal points at the grass root level for the development of women etc. In line with the eighth plan strategy promises ensure that the benefits of development from different sectors do not bypass women. Women must be enabled to function as equal partners and participants in the developmental process. This is a further shift from "Development to empowerment" of Women. Empowering strategies implemented by the government through many schemes. In this paper clearly explain all these strategies and government initiatives like SEP, STEP, NORAD, ICDS, MSY, DWCRA etc.

KEYWORDS: Empowerment, Five Year Plans, Government Initiative, Strategies, Schemes.

### Introduction

Empowerment approach is the recent women's development approach, which came into existence through third world women's feminist and grass roots organisations experience. The purpose of the approach is to empower women through self reliance. "It also acknowledge the inequalities subordination in the family and stated that women experience oppression differently according to class and race". This approach arose out of failure of equity approach. It emphasis the fact that women experience oppression differently according to their race, class, colonial history and current position in the international economic order. It maintains that women have to challenge oppressive structures and situations simultaneously at different levels. This approach stressed the importance of women's organisations and acknowledges the functions of traditional organisations. It seeks to assist the traditional organisations to create awareness of feminist issues.

This approach recognised the triple roles of women that is:

- The productive role
- The reproductive role and
- The productive role and community role

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## WILL NEP REPLACE OR REFORMS NPE

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### ABSTRACT

The National Policy on Education, 1986 has replaced with NEP-2020 in the month of on 29<sup>th</sup> July 2020 by the Union Cabinet. The is aimed to reform the education system in the country and bring the changes in the system of education through out the nation to compete with the world competent education systems. Certainly it boosts the Indian Education system. For the last three and half decades there are no reforms in education system but through out the world changes came in learning, and teaching practices due to the advancement of the technology.

Keywords: NPE, NEP, Replace, Education, Technology, System, Change.

### Introduction

The New Education Policy has a definite need and it replaces the old National Policy on Education, 1986. It is a comprehensive framework from primary education to Higher Education as well as Vocational Training all over India both the rural and urban. The New Education Policy aims to transform Indian Education System by 2021. A question rises immediately what is NEP-2020<sup>1</sup>. The Union Cabinet in the month of July-2020 has approved the New Education Policy (NEP), which aims at Universalization of education from Pre-primary School to Secondary Level. The Union Cabinet has approved it in 2020 so it is NEP-2020.

The New Education Policy has the changes like age groups Six to Fourteen years made mandatory schooling Three to Eighteen years of Schooling. It introduces previous uncovered three years of pre-schooling age group of three to six years under the school curriculum. In the new system the schooling will be for Twelve Years with three years Anganwadi (Pre-schooling). The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has approved the New Education Policy 2020 on 29 July 2020. It is aiming to pave the way for the reforms and its transformation in school and higher education system throughout the country. The policy will replace thirty four year old National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986.

### Objectives

- The main objectives of this research are:
- To made a comparison between NPE and NEP
  - To understand the concept behind NEP-2020
  - To study the environment of NEP-2020.

### Research Methodology

For this study the data has collected based on both primary and as well as the secondary sources, but most of the data has collected from the secondary sources.

The policy has its own importance. Indian education system is a true indicator of our economic strength, and the reforms of the New Education Policy will certainly help our country break into the top three economies of the world in the fourth coming 10 years. The main aim of this policy is to transform Indian Education System by 2040. It is a turn in the system of education after a long period of thirty four years both in the higher education and school education sector. Our education has been continuing in three ways. They are Formal, Informal and Non-Formal.

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Effect of  
Covid-19 on

Hyderabad theaters and shops run just for them were closed. About one lakh of these workers lost their jobs and could not afford the expenses.

**Doli Sammaiah, Dr. Braou**

**Abstract**

There are no instances of the epidemics which are confined to some of the places in the past two thousand years of the human civilization on the earth. There are no records of it that it effected the entire world. In the history of human Covid-19 is the biggest and the first instance that the human has not seen so far. It is throwing challenges and opportunities to us. It is the biggest and good experience to learn and to fight with a threat to human in the world and for his survival. As of now we can able to estimate the damage caused by it. The result of it will be known to us gradually.

**Keywords:** Epidemics, human, record, history, instance, opportunities, challenges, experience, estimate

**Introduction**

Several corona viruses are known to cause respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases in human such as MERS (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome) and SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, the most recently discovered corona virus disease Covid-19. In most of the people it causes only mild illness, but in some people very ill, and sometimes leads to death. Mostly in the cases of children and aged people and people who suffer from respiratory problem it is acute, and majorly effected cases. The novel Corona virus (Covid-19) causes have been confirmed in majority of the countries due to which the World Health Organisation (WHO) on 11-03-2020 has characterized Covid-19 as a pandemic. (WHO Bulletin, Dt: 11/03/2020)

The government has said that the corona outbreak is not in Hyderabad. Yes it really wasn't then. Markaz then grew rapidly in Hyderabad. The corona did not stop spreading even though care was taken and the lock down was imposed if the corona was not high. More and more initially we were unable to do more tests due to lack of testing technology. Still not crossing 5 thousand Tests. With this, Kovid expanded with lightning speed before we woke up.

There is no sector that is not affected by this. Hyderabad was badly damaged. Some sectors like restaurant, malls, shopping, transport however are null. The situation is such that even if the government lifts the lock down, the people are still in self lock. Not only that, but the cradles have gone wild. Half Hyderabad was empty. Toilet boards have grown exponentially. Traffic was light at this time of night except in one or two places. Why. What happened and where did they go? These are the findings of the data collection.

There are an estimated 15 lakh IT professionals in Hyderabad. Work from home for all of them. Online classes for their children. Of these 15 lakh, Hyderabad is no more than a local lakh. With the exception of those who settled here, including their parents, who bought some property at some point about 9-10 lakh people left Hyderabad.

Apart from IT, call centers in many sectors, work from home, are also in the millions. It is estimated that about 2 lakh people have moved to Ullal.

Malls and clothing stores were all closed. It is estimated that there will be up to 5 lakh people working in these. Of these, 80 percent lost their jobs. Some were put under no work no pay. They all settled down.

The staff of the restaurants are all from Odisha. All closed. It is estimated that there are about 2 lakh people in this sector. They all whimpered.

Hyderabad is seen as a software coaching hub. This will result in thousands of hostels. Why stay in hostels when there is no coaching. About 2-3 lakh hostels were