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"Those who educate children well are more to be honored than they who produce them; for these only gave them life, those the art of living well."

Aristotle

dedicated to

The Ones Deprived of Education

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Miscellany

SELF-CONCEPT AND ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

A.S. Arul Lawrence¹ and A. Vimala²

Abstract

The present study Self-concept and Achievement Motivation of High School Students was investigated to find the relationship between Self-concept and Achievement Motivation of High School Students. Data for the study were collected using Self-concept Questionnaire developed by Raj Kumar Saraswath (1984) and Achievement Motive Test (ACMT) developed by V.P. Bhargava (1994). The investigator used simple random sampling technique for selecting the sample. The sample consists of 250 high school students. For analyzing data 't' test, ANOVA and Pearson's product moment co-efficient correlation were the statistical techniques used. Finding shows that there is a significant relationship between self-concept and achievement motivation of high school students.

Key words: Self-concept, self-esteem, Achievement Motivation, Achievement, Motivation, High School Students.

INTRODUCTION

Stanley Hall (1904) described adolescence as a period of great "storm and stress", corresponding to the time when the human race was in a turbulent, transitional stage on the way to becoming civilized (Lama Majed Al-Qaisy and Jihad Turki, 2011). Adolescence is the period of heightened sensitivity for rapid learning and of critical acquisitions which determine the general style of adult life. Adolescence is the period of transition from a relatively dependant childhood to the psychological, social and economic self sufficiency of adulthood (Shubhangi Kamble, 2009). It is the time during which many developmental changes takes place in the individual like the way he thinks, looks and behaves. Adolescence is the period of time when the surge of life reaches its highest peak (Jersild, 1963). Adolescence can be a time of high risk for children, where newfound freedoms can result in decisions that drastically open up or close off life opportunities. Achievement during this period can be a stepping stone for the forthcoming year. Only if an adolescent has good achievement motivation and self-concept he can succeed in life.

Self-concept is considered by many researchers as the central theme of life which affects all relationships, performances and achievements either positively or negatively. The basic assumption is that individuals who feel good about themselves and their abilities are the ones who are most likely to succeed. Academic success or failure appears to be as deeply rooted in concept of self as it is in measured mental ability. Motivation is generally defined as internal condition that stimulates, directs and maintains behavior. There is a strong relationship between learning and motivation. According to Abraham Maslow when the need for love and belongingness are met, individual can then focus on higher level needs of intellectual achievement. At this stage, the urge to learn increases (Woolfolk, 2004). Lack of motivation is a big hurdle in learning and a pertinent cause in the deterioration of education standards. According to Deci and Ryan (2000) motivation is greatly appreciated because of the consequences it produces. The attitude that is often used in conjunction with motivation to achieve is self concept, or the way one thinks about oneself to perform a task successfully. There is considerable evidence to support the contention that positive academic self-concept contributes to academic achievement by enhancing the motivation to achieve (Riffat-Un-Nisa Awan, Ghazala Noureen & Anjum Naz, (2011).

This study's purpose is to explore student achievement motivation, their self concept and how these factors impact them.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Self-concept is an important element in the growth and developmental process for individual human beings. High school education is the foundation for higher education. In high schools, curriculum is common; also the students of this age are adolescents. Self-concept at school seems to be affected by the image that other significant persons (teachers, parents, peers) have of the pupil (Burns, 1982; Cugmas, 1992; Harter, 1986) and by social comparison with others in the same setting (Rogers, Smith, Coleman, 1978). Those who have high self-concept can easily develop high level of intrinsic motivation within themselves which leads to great achievement. Achievement motivation, as it relates to students, is very

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important. Students who have high motivation to achieve generally do well academically. Students with low motivation do not do well academically. But motivation does not guarantee achievement. Similarly, achievement does not reflect motivation (Keefe and Jenkins, 1993).

All students are influenced by a need to achieve. It causes them to want to be successful at what they attempt. But each student is affected to different degrees. Students who are intrinsically motivated participate in learning activities for their own sake; they desire the outcome. They do not need rewards or praise; they find satisfaction in knowing that what they are learning will be beneficial later. They want to master the task, and they believe it is under their control to achieve mastery. The work may reflect personal interest or be a new challenge.

Our self-concept and how competent we feel is what gives the motivation to achieve certain goals. Therefore the investigator desires to study the self-concept and achievement motivation in high school students. So, the following topic has been selected by the investigator for the research.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

"Self-Concept and Achievement Motivation in High School Students". The investigator adopted the following definitions for the terms used in this title.

Self-concept

Baumeister (1999) defines *self-concept* as "the individual's belief about himself or herself, including the person's attributes and who and what the self is".

Self-concept is defined as a "Concept regarding individuals own self-evaluation of himself, feeling that one has about himself" (Prasad and Thakur, 1977).

Self-concept is defined as the sum total of person's perceptions about his /her physical, social, temperamental and academic competence. It covers beliefs, convictions and values the person holds. It also includes attitudes of himself or herself as a person, his/her worth, his or her right to have his/ her own feelings and thoughts and making his /her own decisions (Sood, 2006).

Self-concept is an individual's awareness of her/his own identity. There are three aspects of this concept: self-image (of what the person is), ideal self (what the person wants to be) and self-esteem (what the person feels about the discrepancy between what s/he is and what s/he would like to be) (Lawrence, 1996).

Achievement Motivation

Atkinson (1966) defines achievement motivation as the striving to increase one's capacity or activities in which a stand of excellence is to apply and where the execution of such activities can either succeed or fail.

Achievement motivation is affect in connection with evaluated performance in which competition with a standard of excellence was paramount (McClelland, Atkinson, Clark, & Lowell, 1953).

High School Students

High school students refer to the students those who are studying IX and X standard in high and higher secondary schools.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To find the relationship between Self-concept and Achievement Motivation of high school students.

NULL HYPOTHESES

- 1. There is no significant difference between high school boys and girls in their self-concept.
- 2. There is no significant difference among rural, sub-urban and urban high school students in their selfconcept.
- 3. There is no significant difference among government, aided and unaided high school students in their self-concept.
- 4. There is no significant difference between high school boys and girls in their achievement motivation.
- 5. There is no significant difference among rural, sub-urban and urban high school students in their achievement motivation.

- 6. There is no significant difference among government, aided and unaided high school students in their achievement motivation.
- 7. There is no significant relationship between the self-concept and achievement motivation of high school students.

METHOD

Self-concept Questionnaire developed by Raj Kumar Saraswath (1984) and Achievement Motive Test (ACMT) developed by V.P. Bhargava (1994) were used for the collection of data. The reliability of Self-concept questionnaire and Achievement Motive Test were 0.91 and 0.87 respectively. The investigator has adopted survey method for this study.

Population for this study was students studying IX and X standard in high and higher secondary schools in Tirunelveli district.

The investigator used simple random sampling technique for selecting the sample. The sample consists of 250 high school students from 8 schools. Among them 170 are boys and 80 are girls.

For analyzing data 't' test, ANOVA, and Pearson's product moment co-efficient correlation were used as the statistical techniques.

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Findings based on the hypotheses and followed by data analysis are given as follows;

Table 1. Difference in Self-Concept of High School Students with Reference to Gender

| Self- | Gender | Ν | Mean | SD | df | Calculated 't' value | Table Value | Remarks at 5% level of significance |
|---------|--------|-----|-------|-------|-----|-------------------------|----------------|--|
| concept | Boys | 170 | 19.04 | 4.196 | 248 | 2 6 1 7 | 1.06 | Significant |
| | Girls | 80 | 20.37 | 2.587 | | 2.617 | 1.96 | Significant |

Table 1 shows that there is significant difference between high school boys and girls in their self-concept.

Table 2. Difference in Self-concept of High School Students with Reference to Locality of School

| | School Locality | Mean | SSb | SSw | df | Calculated 'F' Value | Table Value | Remarks at 5% level of significance | |
|------------------|--------------------|-------|--------|---------|-------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Self- concept | Rural | 19.21 | | | | | | | |
| concept | Semi-urban | 16.24 | 346.28 | 3255.96 | 2,247 | 13.135 | 3.04 | Significant | |
| | Urban | 20.24 | | | | | | | |

Table 2 shows that there is significant difference among rural, sub-urban and urban high school students in their self-concept.

Table 3. Difference in Self-concept of High School Students with Reference to Type of School

| G 16 | Type of School | Mean | SSb | SSw | df | Calculated 'F' Value | Table Value | Remarks at 5% level of significance |
|------------------|-------------------|-------|--------|---------|-------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Self- concept | Govt. | 18.82 | | | | | | |
| - | Aided | 19.04 | 176.47 | 3425.77 | 2,247 | 6.362 | 3.04 | Significant |
| | Un-aided | 20.87 | | | | | | |

Table 3 shows that there is significant difference among government, aided and unaided high school students in their self-concept.

| Achievement Motivation | Gender | N | Mean | SD | df | Calculated 't' value | Table Value | Remarks at 5% level of significance |
|---------------------------|--------|-----|-------|------|-----|-------------------------|----------------|---|
| | Boys | 170 | 19.46 | 3.45 | 248 | 3.612 | 1.96 | Significant |
| | Girls | 80 | 21.01 | 2.41 | | | | |

Table 4. Difference in Achievement Motivation of High School Students with Reference to Gender

Table 4 shows that there is significant difference between high school boys and girls in their achievement motivation.

 Table 5. Difference in Achievement Motivation of High School Students With Reference to Locality of School

| Motivation | School Locality | Mean | SSb | SSw | df | Calculated 'F' Value | Table Value | Remarks at 5% level of significance |
|-------------|--------------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| ent M | Rural | 20.27 | | | | | | |
| Achievement | Semi- urban | 18.16 | 92.08 | 2515.51 | 2,247 | 4.521 | 3.04 | Significant |
| ΥC | Urban | 20.08 | | | | | | |

Table 5 shows that there is significant difference among rural, sub-urban and urban high school students in their achievement motivation.

Table 6. Difference in Achievement Motivation of High School Students with Reference to Type of School

| Motivation | Type of School | Mean | SSb | SSw | df | Calculated 'F' Value | Table Value | Remarks at 5% level of significance |
|-------------|-------------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Govt. | 20.35 | | | | | | |
| Achievement | Aided | 19.34 | 94.88 | 2512.71 | 2,247 | 4.664 | 3.04 | Significant |
| Ach | Un-aided | 20.73 | | | | | | |

Table 6 shows that there is significant difference among government, aided and unaided high school students in their achievement motivation.

Table 7. Relationship between Self-Concept and Achievement Motivation of High School Students

| Self-Concept and Achievement | Ν | Calculated 'γ' Value | Table Value | Remarks at 5% level of significance |
|---------------------------------|-----|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Motivation | 250 | 0.194 | 0.139 | Significant |

Table 7 shows that there is significant relationship between the self-concept and achievement motivation of high school students.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis of data the investigators conclude the finding that there is significant difference in the self-concept of high school students in terms of gender, locality and type of school. There

is significant difference in the achievement motivation of high school students in terms of gender, locality and type of school.

There is significant relationship between the self-concept and achievement motivation of high school students.

From this study, 't' test reveals that the girls (M=20.37) are better than the boys (M=19.04) in their self-concept. This is due to the fact that girls are given much more importance than the boys in family and society. Now they are getting equal opportunities and they occupy high positions in almost all fields.

'F' test reveals that the students studying in the urban schools (M=20.24) are better than the students from rural (M=19.21) and semi-urban (M=16.24) schools in their self-concept. This is due to the fact that the students from urban schools are exposed to great facilities and equipment and they get rich experiences. This may help them in enriching their mind and excel in their self-concept.

'F' test reveals that the unaided school (M=20.87) students are better than the aided school (M=19.04) and government school (M=18.82) students in their self-concept. This is due to the fact that the unaided school students have sound financial assistance to meet their basic needs and they concentrate more on their studies. They may have adequate freedom and motivation for their learning. In their schools, the teachers may also harness their efforts to reach the desired aims and goals.

't' test reveals that the girls (M=21.01) are better than the boys (M=19.46) in their achievement motivation. This is due to the fact that females are hard working, interested in studies, having less distraction due to the technological exposure than the males. So, they have more achievement motivation.

'F' test reveals that the students studying in the rural schools (M=20.27) are better than the students from urban (M=20.08) and semi-urban (M=18.16) schools in their achievement motivation. This is due to the fact that the students from rural schools are not given adequate training and coaching. Their parents may be illiterate and have low income. This motivates them to study well and achieve in life.

'F' test reveals that the un-aided school (M=20.73) students are better than the government school (M=20.35) and aided school (M=19.34) students in their achievement motivation. This is due to the fact that the unaided schools are conducting extra coaching classes, life skills programme to the students in order to bring their talents out. In their schools the teachers may also harness their efforts to reach the desired aims and goals. Un-aided school students realise the importance of studies and the teachers also guide the students properly to gain achievement motivation.

The correlation analysis reveals that there is a significant relationship between self-concept and achievement motivation of high school students. This is due to the fact that the students with high self-concept are aware of their strengths and weaknesses and know about their capabilities. Therefore, they are able to rectify their weaknesses and develop their strengths to achieve higher in this competitive world.

From the present study it is found that the self-concept and achievement motivation of high school students is moderate. It is found out that there is a positive relationship between the self-concept and achievement motivation of high school students. To improve the self-concept of high school students, efforts must be taken by the teachers and parents to provide a good environment both inside and outside the school. By this way, they will develop their self-concept which will further lead to understanding of their capabilities, strengths, weaknesses, interests, attitude, aptitude, emotions, knowledge etc. this will finally lead them to develop a high level of achievement motivation.

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| Exam Passed | Board/University | Year | Subjects | Div. | Percentag | Points of API Score |
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| | | | | | е | |
| High School | U.P. Board, Allahabad | 1993 | Arts | II nd | 46.66% | |
| Intermediate | U.P. Board, Allahabad | 1995 | Arts | II nd | 45.88% | |
| B.A. | C.S.J.M. UNIVERSITY, KANPUR | 1998 | Arts | II nd | 52.00% | |
| M.A. | C.S.J.M. UNIVERSITY, KANPUR | 2010 | Political Science | I st | 65.41% | |

2. Professional Qualification

| Exam Passed | Board/University | Year | Subjects | Div. | Percenta | Points of |
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| | | | | | ge | |
| B.Ed. | C.S.J.M. UNIVERSITY, KANPUR | 2006 | Education | I st | 76.00% | |
| M.Ed. | C.S.J.M. UNIVERSITY, KANPUR | 2008 | Education | I st | 72.33% | |
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| 1. | M.M.A.D.S Teachers Training college Jagdishpur Bihar | Assistant Professor | Permanent | 15600- 6000- 39100 | 07/02/2012 | 15/01/2016 | 03Years, 11 Months, 17 Days | 7.9 |

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| | no-41336) | Sechario or Oniversity | | | India | No-4 | |
| 29 | ADVALOREM | Implementation of | 2348- | 3.512 | Future Fact | Vol | Sept-2018 |
| | An International Peer | Internship in Two Years | 5485 | | Society | No-V | Page no-43-51 |
| | Reviewed Research Refereed | Teacher Education | | 1 | Varanasi (U.P.) | | - |
| | Journal (UGC Listed Journal | Program | | 1 | India | Issues | |
| | no-41336) | | | 1 | | No-3 | |
| 30 | ADVALOREM | The Impact of the Spiritual | 2348- | 3.512 | Future Fact | Vol | June-2018 |
| | An International Peer | Philosophy of Jainism on | 5485 | | Society | No-V | Page no-24-33 |

| | Reviewed Research Refereed Journal (UGC Listed Journal no-41336) | Education | | | Varanasi (U.P.) India | Issues No-2 | |
|----|--|---|---------------|-------|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 31 | Shodh Drishti: An International Peer Reviewed Refereed Research Journal (Approved by UGC Journal - 49321) | Anger and Tolerance of Prospective Teachers and Teacher Educators towards Present Educational and Social Scenario of Central Universities | 0976- 6650 | 5.427 | Srijan Samiti Publication Varanasi | Vol No-12 Issues No- 10.1 | Oct-2021 Page no-13-21 |
| 32 | Interdisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research An International Peer Reviewed Refereed Research Journal (Approved by UGC Journal - 48416) | Tolerance and Attitude of Prospective Teachers and Teacher Educators towards Present Educational and Social Scenario of Central Universities | 2393- 8385 | 2.314 | VPO Nandpur, Tehsil- Jubbal, District- Shimla, Himanchal Pradesh | Vol No-8 Issues No-6 | June-2021 Page no-133-140 |

5. Article / Chapters Published in Books: -

| S.No | Name of Books | Торіс | I.B.S.N | Publication | Authors, I th /II nd | Page no- |
|------|--|--|---------------------------|--|---|----------|
| 1. | सामाजिक परिवर्तन के युग पुरुष डॉ॰ अम्बेडकर | डॉ॰ अम्बेडकर एवं सामाजिक न्याय | 987-93- 81022-10- 6 | आशा प्रकाशन कौशलपुरी कानपुर, (उत्तर प्रदेश) | II nd | 467-472 |
| 2. | भारत की उच्च शिक्षा : चुनौतियाँ एवं संभावनाएं | उच्च शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में अध्यापक की भूमिका | 978-81- 91096-2-2 | रोशनी पब्लिकेशन , कानपुर, (उत्तर प्रदेश) | II nd | 121-124 |

7. National / International Seminars: -

| Sl.No. | Organization | Торіс | National /Internat ional | Date |
|--------|--|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | BhartiyaMahavidhyalaya,Farrukhabad | Uchashiksha me satatmulyankan | National | 16-17 Sept,2010 |
| 2. | S.N.Shen B.V.P.G. College, Kanpur | Uchashikshakigunvatta me adhyapakkibhumika | National | 18 Sept,2010 |
| 3. | M.L.K. PG College,Balrampur | ShikshakshikshaevamMulyankan | National | 3-4 Oct,2010 |
| 4. | Balchandra Institute of Education and Management, Lucknow | New educational technologies in promoting learning | National | 3 Oct,2010 |
| 5. | S.S. PG College, Sahjahanpur | Globlization and Education | Internati onal | 26-27 Feb,2011 |
| 6. | D.G. PG College, Kanpur | DrAmbedkarevamsamajikNyay | National | 23 Nov,2010 |
| 7. | Deptt of Education, C.S.J.M.U.Kanpur | Chhatrakesarvanginvikas me shikshakkibhumika | National | 3-4 Feb,2012 |
| 8. | Deptt of Education, DDU, Gorakhpur | Uchashiksha: chunautiyaevamsamadhan | National | 29 Feb to 01 March,2012 |
| 9. | D.W.T. PG College,Kanpur | Adhyapakshiksha me mulyaparakshiksha | National | 12-13 March,2011 |
| 10. | S.M. MahilaMahavidhyalay,Kanpur | Changing scenario of higher Education in Progressive India | National | 6-7 Feb,2018 |
| 11. | Deptt of sociology,MBS PG College,Ganagapur, Varanasi | Higher education of Women in contemporary society: challenges and suggestions | National | 17-18, Feb,2018 |

| 12. | S.K. PG College, Sahjahanpur | Prathmikshiksha me gunvatta | National | 26-27 |
|-----|---------------------------------------|--|-----------|--------------|
| | | | | Nov,2009 |
| 13. | RashtraKaviRamdhari Singh | Bhartiyashiksha par sanskritikaprabhav | National | 23-25 |
| | DinkarEsmratiNyas. BHU, Varanasi | | | Sept,2015 |
| 14. | Deptt of | Bhartiyachitikeanuroopshiksha:chunautiyaevam | National | 23 Nov,2017 |
| | Education, M.G.K.V.Varanasi | Samadhan | | |
| 15. | Deptt of Urdu,BHU,Varanasi | Education as the powerful weapon for women | Internati | 27-29 |
| | | empowerment | onal | March,2018 |
| 16. | Faculty of Education, BHU, Varanasi | Global education: perspective of teaching | National | 27-28 |
| | | learning | | Oct,2017 |
| 17. | Deptt of Philosophy, DDU, | Relevance of educational philosophy of Arvindo | National | 04-05 |
| | Gorakhpur | in present educational system of India | | Nov,2017 |
| 18. | Lalta Singh RajkiyaMahila P.G. | The relevance of Moral Values in Higher | Internati | 22-23 |
| | College Adalhat, Distt. Mirzapur. | Education of India | onal | Sept.,2018 |
| 19. | Deptt. Of Sociology, Iswar Saran P.G. | The Present scenario of Educational System of | National | 27-28 |
| | College University of Allahabad. | India | | Oct,2018 |
| 20. | Faculty of Education, AAE BHU, | Relevance of Yoga in Present Education System | Internati | 16-18 |
| | Varanasi | of Global Organization | onal | Nov,2018 |
| 21. | Deptt of Education, | The Relevance of Values in Teacher Education | National | 23 Nov,2018 |
| | SampurnanandSanskrati University, | | | |
| | Varanasi | | | |
| 22. | Deptt of Sociology, Mahatma Gandhi | Human Values and Education | National | 24-25 |
| | Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi. | | | Nov,2018 |
| 23. | MahamatiPrannathSahityaParisad, | MahamatiPrannathkeDarshankaShiksha par | Internati | 11-12 March, |
| | Surat. | Prabhaw | onal | 2019 |
| 24. | Department of Education, M.G.K. | The role of education in development of | National | 6 March, |
| | Vidyapith, Varanasi | nationality | | 2019 |
| 25. | Department of History, D.A.V. P.G. | The impact of social philosophy of Dr. B.R. | National | 30-31 March, |
| | College, Varanasi. | Ambedkar on Democracy. | | 2019 |

8. National / International Workshop: -

| Sl No. | Organization | Topic of workshop | Date |
|--------|---|--|------------------|
| 1. | Deptt of Home Science, BHU, Varanasi | Research Methodology | 13 June to 23 |
| | | | June 2017 (11 |
| | | | Days) |
| 2. | Faculty of Education, BHU, Varanasi | Teacher education curriculum revision in Banaras | 19-20 March |
| | | Hindu University | 2018 |
| 3. | Deptt of political science BHU, Varanasi | New dimension in Research methodology and its | 18-24 Dec,2016 |
| | | multidisciplinary applications | (7 Days) |
| 4. | Gita Samiti,BHU, Varanasi | Personality development in the light of Bhagvat | 22-29 June,2017 |
| | | Gita | (8 Days) |
| 5. | Faculty of Education, BHU Varanasi | Personal development and soft skill development | 29-09-2016 to |
| | | program | 02-10-2016 |
| 6. | Prof.H.N.Mishra college of Education, | Value based career management | 4 dec,2015 |
| | Kanpur -208002 | | |
| 7. | MalviyaMulyaAnusheelanKendra,BHU | Higher education and human values | 18-24 April 2018 |
| 8. | Prof.H.N.Mishra college of Education, | Faculty Development Programmed Research | 21-30 Nov. 2018 |
| | Kanpur - 208002 | Methodology in Social Science | (10 Days) |
| 9. | Faculty of Education, BHU Varanasi | Orientation Program on Curriculum Vitae and | 26. Jan. 2019 |
| | | Resume Preparation. | |
| 10. | Kashi Katha -2019, International Workshop | Kashi Ki Sanskratik Samagrata. | 15-28 Feb. 2019 |
| | | | (14 Days) |
| 11. | Faculty of Education, BHU, Varanasi. | Methodology Issues in Social Science Researches | February 17 to |
| | | | 23, 2014. (7 |
| | | | Days) |
| 12 | Department of Education, Sammpurnand | Praroop Rastriya Shiksha Niti-2019 | 26-27 July 2019 |
| | Sanskrit University Varanasi | | · |

9. Extramural Lecture Attended: -

| SI No. | Organization | Торіс | | Date |
|--------|-------------------------------|---|---------------|-------------|
| 1. | Diamond Cutter Institute, USA | Learn to find hidden talent | International | 23 Feb,2017 |
| 2. | Ved Vibhag, BHU, Varanasi | Jeevutpatti: vaidik evam vaigyanik sidhant | National | 12 Feb,2018 |

| Names & comple | te Referee-1 | Referee-2 | Referee-3 |
|------------------|---|--|--|
| postal addresses | | | |
| | Professor Sanjay Sonkar | Professor P. C. Shukla | Professor P.S. Ram |
| | Faculty of Education (K), BHU, Varanasi | Faculty of Education (K), BHU, Varanasi | Faculty of Education (K), BHU, Varanasi |
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| Mobile Ph: | 09415372155 | 09415865028 | 9415813442 |

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the entries in the above columns are true to the best of my knowledge, and belief, and nothing has been concealed or misrepresented.

Place: ...Varanasi.....

Date: .../0 /2022...

(Signature of the Candidate)

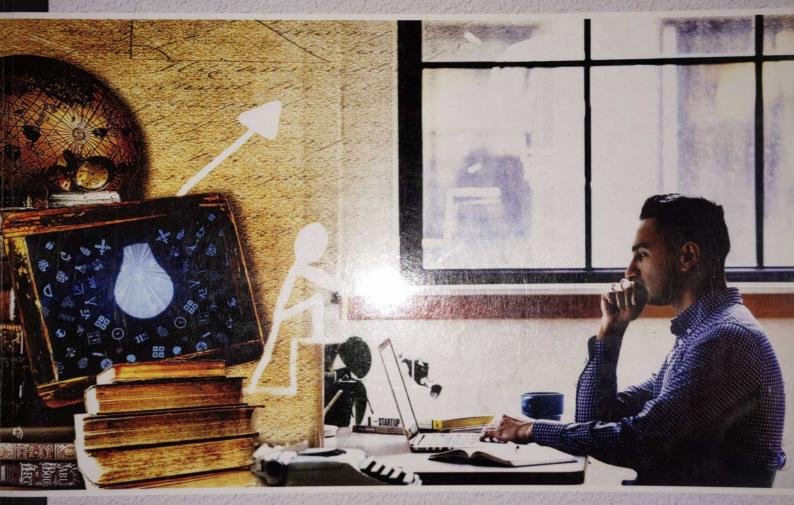
Dr. Shishu Pal Singh

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संवेगात्मक बुद्धि के सन्दर्भ में माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि का अध्ययन

शोध निर्देशक डॉo प्रवीन कुमार सिंह असिस्टेन्ट प्रोफेसर शिक्षक शिक्षा विभाग (बी०एड०) सल्तनत बहादुर पी०जी० कालेज, बदलापुर, जौनपुर (उ०प्र०) शोधकर्त्ता अतुल कुमार सिंह एम०ए०, एम०एड्०, नेट (शिक्षाशास्त्र) वीर बहादुर सिंह पूर्वान्चल विश्वविद्यालय, जौनपुर (उ०प्र०)

सारांश

प्रस्तुत समस्या कथन- संवेगात्मक बुद्धि के सन्दर्भ में माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि का अध्ययन करना है। अध्ययन में सहसम्बन्धात्मक सर्वेक्षण विधि का प्रयोग किया गया है। अध्ययन हेत जनसंख्या में प्रयागराज जनपद में उत्तर प्रदेश माध्यमिक शिक्षा परिषद द्वारा सम्बद्ध माध्यमिक विद्यालयाँ में कक्षा—11 के विद्यार्थियों को सम्मिलित किया गया है। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन हेतु न्यादर्श का चयन प्रयागराज जनपद के माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में से किया है। इन विद्यालयों के 10+2 स्तर के समस्त छात्र समष्टि है तथा अध्ययन के लिए चयनित विद्यार्थी न्यादर्श है। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में प्रयागराज जनपद के 20 उत्तर प्रदेश माध्यमिक शिक्षा परिषद से सम्बद्ध माध्यमिक विद्यालयों का चयन कर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में से कुल 400 विद्यार्थियों (छात्र एवं छात्राओं) का चयन यादृच्छिक विधि से किया गया है। उपकरण के रूप में शैक्षिक उपलब्धि के लिए विद्यार्थियों की हाईस्कूल परीक्षा में प्राप्त प्राप्तांकों को तथा संवेगात्मक बुद्धि को मापने के लिए डॉo अरूण कुमार सिंह एवं डॉo श्रुति नारायण द्वारा निर्मित "संवेगात्मक बुद्धि मापनी" का प्रयोग किया गया है। आँकड़ों के विश्लेषण हेतु एनोवा (प्रसरण विधि) एवं टी-अनुपात सांख्यिकी विधियों का प्रयोग किया गया है। अध्ययन के निष्कर्ष में पाया गया कि- उच्च संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाले विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि मध्यम एवं निम्न संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाले विद्यार्थियों की तुलना में आधिक है जबकि निम्न एवं मध्यम संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाले विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि एक--समान है अर्थात् माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि पर उनके संवेगात्मक बुद्धि का सकारात्मक प्रभाव है।

मुख्य–शब्द– संवेगात्मक बुद्धि, माध्यमिक, छात्र--छात्राएँ, शैक्षिक उपलब्धि, प्रभाव

प्रस्तावना-

शिक्षा मनोविज्ञान के क्षेत्र में विगत कुछ समय से विद्वानों के द्वारा "संवेगात्मक बुद्धि" नामक एक नूतन सम्प्रत्यय की प्रचुरता के साथ चर्चा की जा रही है। मनोवैज्ञानिकों के द्वारा किसी घटना के प्रति जीव की प्रतिक्रियाओं को संवेग कहा जाता है। प्रेम, खुशी, रनेह, प्यार, आश्चर्य, मित्रता जैसे सकारात्मक संवेग व्यक्ति को सामाजिक दृष्टि से वांछनीय क्रियायें करने के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं जबकि क्रोध, भय, दुख, घृणा, कामवासना जैसे नकारात्मक संवेग व्यक्ति को सामाजिक दृष्टि से अवांछनीय प्रतिक्रयायें करने की ओर अग्रसर करते हैं।

संवेगात्मक बुद्धि से तात्पर्य व्यक्ति विशेष की उस समग्र क्षमता से है जो उसे उसकी विचार प्रक्रिया का उपयोग करते हुए अपने तथा दूसरे के संवेगों को जानने समझने तथा उसका सर्वोत्तम प्रबन्धन करने में उसकी सहायता करती है। यह बुद्धि सामान्य बुद्धि (I.Q.) से स्वतंत्र है। अर्थात्

संवेगों को संवेगों को, दूसरे के संवेगों को तथा समूह के संवेगों को विन्हित करना. संवेगात्मक बुद्धि स्वयं के संवेगों को विन्हित करना. संवेगात्मक बुन्सि तथा नियन्त्रित करने की योग्यता है। मूल्यांकन करना तथा बिद्ध के अनेकों क

त करना प त करना प संवेगात्मक बुद्धि के अनेकों मॉडल एवं परिभाषाओं में से Ability तथा Trait Model की वृहद संवेगात्मक है। Ability El का मापन अधिकांश रूप से निष्पादन प्रक्रियकें मूल्य संवेगात्मक बुग्ब । Ability El का मापन अधिकांश रूप से Ability तथा Trait Model की वृहद सं स्वीकृति प्राप्त है। Ability El का मापन अधिकांश रूप से निष्पादन परीक्षणों के द्वारा किया रूप से स्वीकृति प्राप्त घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध परम्परागत बुद्धि से है। (बुद्धि जिसमें मुख्य स्तर के रूप से स्वीकृति प्राप्त धनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध परम्परागत बुद्धि से है। (बुद्धि जिसमें मुख्य रूप से संज्ञानात्मक रूप है तथा उसका घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध परम्परागत बुद्धि से है। (बुद्धि जिसमें मुख्य रूप से संज्ञानात्मक जाता है तथा उसका चनायी पर संज्ञानात्मक रूप है तथा उसकी ता के दौरा किया जाता है तथा उसकी Trait El का मापन सामान्य रूप से स्वयं की बनायी गई प्रश्नावली का श्रवितयाँ शामिल है) जबकि Trait El का मापन सामान्य रूप से स्वयं की बनायी गई प्रश्नावली का जाता शामिल है। शकितयाँ शामिल है। शकितयाँ करके किया जाता है तथा इसका घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध व्यक्ति के व्यक्तित्व से होता है। उपयोग करके बद्धि नामक पद का प्रतिपादन सर्वप्रथम केन्द्र

करक पर संवेगात्मक बुद्धि नामक पद का प्रतिपादन सर्वप्रथम मेयर एवं सेलोवे (1997) ने किया। उनके संवेगात्मक बुद्धि में तर्क निहित है परन्तु यह संज्ञानात्मक बुद्धि नहीं कही जा सकती है। सेलोवे अनुसार संवेगात्मक बुद्धि में तर्क निहित है परन्तु यह संज्ञानात्मक बुद्धि नहीं कही जा सकती है। सेलोवे अनुसार संवेगात्मय, उन्दे तथा स्ति को सुगम बनाने हेतु संवेगों के प्रत्यक्षन, अवबोध, प्रबंधन व तथा की योग्यता संवेगात्मक बुद्धि है।" संवेगात्मक बुद्धि सामाजिक बद्धि का पत अप भारती के प्रत्यक्षन, अवबोध, प्रबंधन व तथा की योग्यता संवेगात्मक बुद्धि है।" संवेगात्मक बुद्धि सामाजिक बुद्धि का एक सम्मुचय होता है, प्र^{योग} की योग्यता अन्यों की भावनाओं और संवेगों को नियंत्रित करने प्रशक उन्हों की सम्मुचय होता है, प्रयोग की याग्यता सन्यों की भावनाओं और संवेगों को नियंत्रित करने, पृथक करने और सूचना के जिसमें स्वयं तथा अन्यों की भावनाओं को निर्देशित करने की क्षमता निहिन लोगी के जिसमें स्वय तथा जा में जिन्तन और क्रियाओं को निर्देशित करने की क्षमता निहित होती है। संवेगात्मक बुद्धि अनुसार व्यक्ति के पत्यक्षीकरण करने, संवेगों के प्रति पहुँच बनाने एवं उसे उत्यान करने की संवेगात्मक बुद्धि अनुसार व्यक्ति के प्रत्यक्षीकरण करने, संवेगों के प्रति पहुँच बनाने एवं उसे उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता शामिल में संवेगों के प्रत्यक्षीकरण करने संवेगा हो सके, संवेग को समझा जा सके तथा को क्षमता शामिल में संवेगों के प्रतियान करने की क्षमता शामिल होती है जिससे कि चिन्तन में सहायता हो सके, संवेग को समझा जा सके तथा उसे चिन्तनशील तरीके से नियमित किया जा सके।

बार-ऑन (2005) का विचार है कि संवेगात्मक-सामाजिक बुद्धि स्वयं को समझने, अपने सबल पार जा समझन, अपने सबल एवं दुईल पक्ष को जानने तथा अपनी भावनाओं व चिन्तन को गैर–हानिप्रद रूप में व्यक्त करने की एवं दुबल पंथा योग्यता पर आधारित है। अन्तर्वैयक्तिक स्तर पर संवेगात्मक व सामाजिक दृष्टि से अन्तः वैयक्तिक योग्यता पर आधारित है। अन्तर्वैयक्तिक स्तर पर संवेगात्मक व सामाजिक दृष्टि से अन्तः वयापरा में दूसरे के संवेगों, भावनाओं व आवश्यकताओं से परिचित होने तथा सहयोगात्मक. बुद्धिमान होने में दूसरे के संवेगों, भावनाओं व आवश्यकताओं से परिचित होने तथा सहयोगात्मक. बुद्धिमान हो से परस्पर सन्तोषजनक सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने व उन्हें कायम रखने की योग्यता निहित है। निर्माणकारी और परस्पर सन्तोषजनक सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने व उन्हें कायम रखने की योग्यता निहित है।

श्री शर्मा ने संवेग को आन्तरिक शक्ति के रूप में स्वीकार किया है। ये हमारे भावों को अचानक तीव होने तथा विवेक प्रक्रिया के नियंत्रण से मुक्त व्यवहार के परिलक्षित होने की स्थिति को स्पष्ट वाज करते हैं। संवेग के अत्यन्त जटिल परिस्थिति होती है। इसमें कुछ अंग की प्रतिक्रियाएँ जैसे हृदय की गति में परिवर्तन, साँस लेने छोड़ने की गति में परिवर्तन, रक्तचाप की असामान्य स्थिति आदि होती है। इसके साथ कुछ बाहरी अंगों जैसे हाथ, मुख, आँख, पैर, शारीरिक हाव-भाव आदि में कुछ न कुछ परिवर्तन हो जाते हैं। संवेगात्मक बालक को देखकर लक्षण पहचानना कठिन नहीं है। संवेग के सम्बन्ध में पी0टी0 यंग ने लिखा है- "संवेग मनोवैज्ञानिक कारणों से उत्पन्न व्यक्ति का तीव्र उपद्रव है, जिसके अन्तर्गत व्यवहार चेतन अनुभव तथा अंतरंग क्रियायें सम्मिलित रहती हैं।" संवेगात्मक स्थितियाँ मनोवैज्ञानिक होती है। इससे माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों पर सकारात्मक एवं नकारात्मक दोनों प्रमाव पडता है।

छात्र-छात्राओं ने किस सीमा तक अपनी संवेगात्मक विकास किया है, सही उसकी उपलब्धि का सूबक होता है। यदि किसी परिवार की आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी है, भौगोलिक दशायें उपयुक्त हैं, जनसंचार साधनों की सुविधा उपलब्ध है, बच्चों के लिए पाठ्यक्रम एवं शिक्षण विधियाँ उपयुक्त है. विद्यालय एवं घर का वातावरण उपयुक्त है, तो उन बच्चों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि तथा संवेगात्मक बुद्धि उच्च होगी और यदि उनकी सामाजिक–आर्थिक स्थिति, परिवार का वातावरण उपयुक्त नहीं है प्रेरणा का अभाव है, विविध क्षेत्रों में समायोजन नहीं है या फिर माता-पिता का प्रोत्साहन प्राप्त नहीं होता है, तो उन बच्चों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि के साथ-साथ उनके संवेगात्मक बुद्धि को प्रभावित करेगा।

समस्या कथन-

संवेगात्मक बुद्धि के सन्दर्भ में माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि का अध्ययन। अध्ययन का उद्देश्य-

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में निम्नलिखित उद्देश्यों का अध्ययन किया गया है-

- माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि पर संवेगात्मक बुद्धि के प्रभाव का अध्ययन करना।
- माध्यमिक स्तर के छात्रों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि पर संवेगात्मक बुद्धि के प्रभाव का अध्ययन करना।
- माध्यमिक स्तर के छात्राओं की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि पर संवेगात्मक बुद्धि के प्रभाव का अध्ययन करना।

अध्ययन की परिकल्पनाएँ--

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में निम्नलिखित शून्य परिकल्पनाओं का परीक्षण किया गया है-

- माध्यमिक स्तर के निम्न, मध्यम एवं उच्च संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाले विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में कोई सार्थक अन्तर नहीं है।
- माध्यमिक स्तर के निम्न, मध्यम एवं उच्च संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाले छात्रों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में कोई सार्थक अन्तर नहीं है।
- माध्यमिक स्तर के निम्न, मध्यम एवं उच्च संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाली छात्राओं की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में कोई सार्थक अन्तर नहीं है।

शोध-विधि-

वर्णनात्मक अनुसंधान के उपर्युक्त प्रकारों में से सहसम्बन्धात्मक सर्वेक्षण विधि को अध्ययनकर्त्ता ने अपनी समस्या के अध्ययनार्थ उपयुक्त पाया। अतः अध्ययन में सहसम्बन्धात्मक सर्वेक्षण विधि का प्रयोग किया गया है।

जनसंख्या-

अध्ययन हेतु जनसंख्या में प्रयागराज जनपद में उत्तार प्रदेश माध्यनिक शिक्षा परिषद द्वारा सम्बद्ध माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में कक्षा–11 के विद्यार्थियों को सम्मिलित किया गया है।

न्यादर्श-

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन हेतु न्यादर्श का चयन प्रयागराज जनपद के माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में से किया है। इन विद्यालयों के 10+2 स्तर के समस्त छात्र समष्टि है तथा अध्ययन के लिए चयनित विद्यार्थी न्यादर्श है।

न्यादर्श चयन दिधि-

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में न्यादर्श के चुनाव हेतु यादृच्छिक प्रतिदर्शन विधि का प्रयोग किया गया है।

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में प्रयागराज जनपद के 20 उत्तर प्रदेश माध्यमिक शिक्षा परिषद से सम्बद्ध माध्यमिक विद्यालयों का चयन कर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में से कुल 400 विद्यार्थियों (छात्र एवं छात्राओं) का चयन यादृच्छिक विधि से किया गया है।

प्रयुक्त उपकरण-

शैक्षिक उपलब्धि

शैक्षिक उपलब्धि के लिए विद्यार्थियों की हाईस्कूल परीक्षा में प्राप्त प्राप्तांकों को सम्मिलित किया गया है।

संवेगात्मक बुद्धि मापनी

संवेगात्मक बुद्धि को मापने के लिए डॉ० अरूण कुमार सिंह एवं डॉ० श्रुति नारायण द्वारा निर्मित "संवेगात्मक वुद्धि मापनी" का प्रयोग किया गया है।

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बाव्याकी विधियों-आंकड़ों के विश्लेषण हेतु एनोवा (प्रसरण विधि) एवं टी-अनुपात सांख्यिकी विधियों का प्रयोग

विया गया है। बौकड़ों का विश्लेषण एवं व्याख्या—

सारणी संठ 1

गायामिक स्तर के निम्न, मध्यम एवं उच्च संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाले विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में

| | df | SS | MS | F | Table Value |
|----------------|-----|-----------|----------|--------|-----------------|
| Source | 2 | 94252.97 | 47126.49 | | A HOLE Y Alue |
| Between Groups | 397 | 799760.99 | 2014.51 | 23.39* | .01(2,397)=4.66 |
| Within Groups | 399 | 894013.96 | 49141.00 | | .01(4,597)=4.66 |
| Total | | 0.01 पर र | नार्थक | | |

एफ-अनुपात = 23.39 जो कि स्वतंत्रांश = (2, 397) पर एफ-अनुपात के क्रान्तिक मान 4.66 से अधिक है, 0.01 पर सार्थक तथा शून्य परिकल्पना (H_{01.5}) अस्वीकृत। परिणामतः निम्न, मध्यम एवं रोज्व संवेगात्मक बुद्धि के सन्दर्भ में विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में भिन्नता है।

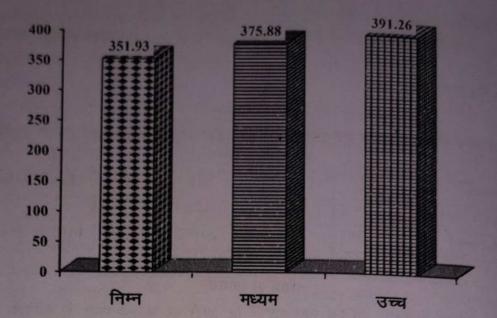
सारणी सं० 1.1

माध्यमिक स्तर के निम्न, मध्यम एवं उच्च संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाले विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि के मध्यमानों के बीच टी-अनुपात में अन्तर

| S.No. | Level | N | M | SD | D | t-value |
|-------|----------|-----|--------|------|-------|---------|
| 1 | Low | 144 | 355.66 | 5.97 | 15.01 | 2.51 |
| | Moderate | 93 | 370.67 | | 15.01 | |
| 2 | Low | 144 | 355.66 | 5.13 | 35.81 | 6.98* |
| | High | 163 | 391.47 | | | |
| 3 | Moderate | 93 | 370.67 | 5.83 | 20.80 | 3.57* |
| | High | 163 | 391.47 | | | |

माध्यमिक स्तर के निम्न, मध्यम एवं उच्च संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाले विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि का मध्यमान क्रमशः 355.66, 370.67 एवं 391.47 तथा तीनों के मध्य टी–मान क्रमशः 2.51, 6.98 एवं 3. 57 है। रार्थिक युग्म तुलना में उच्च संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाले विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि मध्यम एवं निम्न संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाले विद्यार्थियों की तुलना में अधिक है जबकि निम्न एवं मध्यम संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाले विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि एक–समान है।

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सारणी सं० 2

माध्यमिक स्तर के निम्न, मध्यम एवं उच्च संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाले छात्रों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में अत्तर का एफ—मान

| Source | df | SS | MS | F | Table Value |
|----------------|-----|-----------|----------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Between Groups | 2 | 38672.81 | 19336.41 | The second second | arue |
| Within Groups | 197 | 431969.19 | 2192.74 | 8.82* | .01(2,197)=4.71 |
| Total | 199 | 470642.00 | 21529.14 | | |

0.01 पर सार्थक

एफ-अनुपात = 8.82 जो कि स्वतंत्रांश = (2, 197) पर एफ-अनुपात के क्रान्तिक मान 4.71 से अधिक है, 0.01 पर सार्थक तथा शून्य परिकल्पना (H_{02.5}) अस्वीकृत। परिणामतः निम्न, मध्यम एवं उच्च संवेगात्मक बुद्धि के सन्दर्भ में छात्रों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में भिन्नता है।

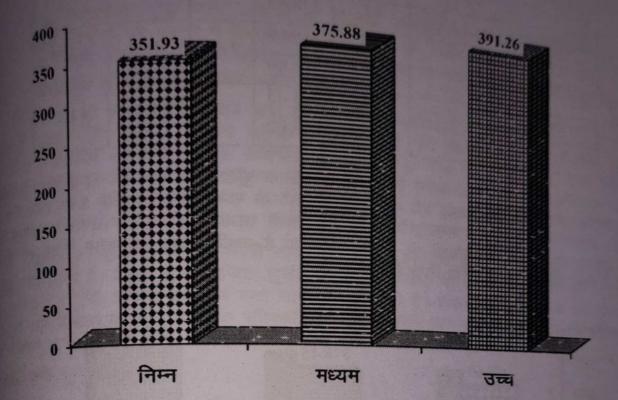
सारणी सं0 2.1

माध्यमिक स्तर के निम्न, मध्यम एवं उच्च संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाले छात्रों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि के मध्यमानों के बीच टी-अनुपात में अन्तर

| S.No. | Level | N | M | SD | D | t-value |
|-------|----------|----|--------|------------|-------|---------|
| | Low | 62 | 349.44 | 0.01 20.01 | | |
| | Moderate | 74 | 370.30 | 8.06 | 20 86 | 2.59 |
| 2 | Low | 62 | 349.44 | 8.34 | 34.83 | 4.17* |
| - | High | 64 | 384.27 | | | |
| 3 | Moderate | 74 | 370.30 | | | 1.75 |
| | High | 64 | 384.27 | 7.99 | 13.97 | |

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माध्यमिक स्तर के निम्न, मध्यम एवं उच्च संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाले छात्रों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि का माध्यमिक स्तर के निम्न, मध्यम एवं उच्च संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाले छात्रों के मध्य टी--मान क्रमशः 2.59 4 17 जन माध्यमिक स्तर के गिना, जना के उपन तथा तीनों के मध्य टी-मान क्रमश: 349.44, 370.30 एवं 384.27 तथा तीनों के मध्य टी-मान क्रमश: 2.59. 4.17 एवं 1.75 क्रमश: अग्रम तुलना में उच्च संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाले छात्रों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि का 2.59. 4.17 एवं 1.75 माध्या 349.44, 370.30 एव 304.27 तथा ताना के मध्य टी-मान क्रमश श्रीक्षेक उपलब्धि का क्रमश: 349.44, 370.30 एव 304.27 तथा ताना के मध्य टी-मान क्रमश: 2.59, 4.17 एवं क्रम क्रम^{मान} क्रमश: 349.44, 370.30 एवं मध्य के बुद्धि वाले छात्रों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि त्रिम्न संवेगात्मक बुद्धि का क्रम^{मार्थ} युग्म तुलना में अधिक है जबकि निम्न एवं मध्यम तथा उच्च एवं मध्यम संवेगात्मक बुद्धि श सार्थक की तुलना में अधिक है जबकि निम्न एवं मध्यम तथा उच्च एवं मध्यम संवेगात्मक बुद्धि क्रमान अग्म तुलना में अधिक है जबकि निम्न एवं मध्यम तथा उच्च एवं मध्यम संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाले हो सार्थक की तुलना में अधिक है जबकि निम्न एवं मध्यम तथा उच्च एवं मध्यम संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाले हो सार्थक की होक्षिक उपलब्धि एक-समान है। बले छात्रा से उपलब्धि एक-समान है।



सारणी सं० 3

माध्यमिक स्तर के निम्न, मध्यम एवं उच्च संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाली छात्राओं की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में अन्तर का एफ-मान

| Source | df | SS | MS | F | Table Value | |
|----------------|-----|-----------|----------|---|-----------------|--|
| Between Groups | 2 | 80113.91 | 40056.96 | and the second se | | |
| Within Groups | 197 | 331421.61 | 1682.34 | 23.81* | .01(2,197)=4.71 | |
| Total | 199 | 411535.52 | 41739.30 | | | |

0.01 पर सार्थक

एफ-अनुपात = 23.81 जो कि स्वतंत्रांश = (2, 197) पर एफ-अनुपात के क्रान्तिक मान 4.71 में अधिक है, 0.01 पर सार्थक तथा शून्य परिकल्पना (H_{03.5}) अस्वीकृत। परिणामतः निम्न, मध्यम एवं उच्च संवेगान उच्च संवेगात्मक बुद्धि के सन्दर्भ में छात्राओं की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में भिन्नता है।

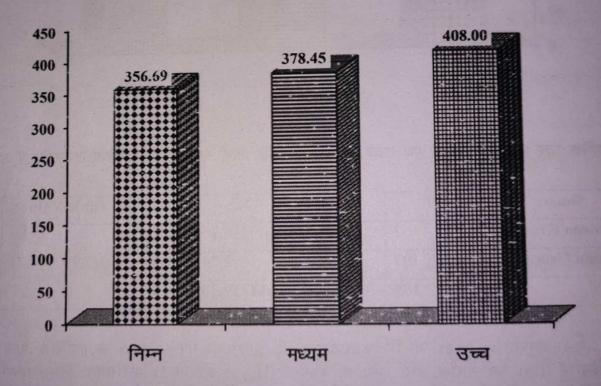
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| | 404 | पाना के पान | M | Sp | D | t-value |
|-------|----------|-------------|------------------|------|-------|---------|
| C No. | Level | N | IVI | 00 | | |
| S.No. | | 68 | 356.69 | 6.83 | 21.76 | 3.19* |
| 1 | Low | 77 | 378.45 | 0.05 | | |
| | Moderate | | 356.69 | | | |
| | Low | 68 | A DESCRIPTION OF | 7.44 | 51.31 | 6.90* |
| 2 | High | 55 | 408.00 | | | |
| | Moderate | 77 | 378.45 | 7.24 | 29.55 | 4.08* |
| 3 | | 55 | 408.00 | 1.24 | 27.55 | 1.00 |
| | High | 55 | | 1 | | - |

माध्यमिक स्तर के निम्न, मध्यम एवं उच्च संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाली छात्राओं की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि के

सारणी सं0 4.15.1

माध्यमिक स्तर के निम्न, मध्यम एवं उच्च संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाली छात्राओं की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि का मध्यमान क्रमशः 356.69, 378.45 एवं 408.00 तथा तीनों के मध्य टी-मान क्रमशः 3.19, 6.90 एवं 4. 08 है। सार्थक युग्म तुलना में उच्च संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाली छात्राओं की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि मध्यम एवं निम्न संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाली छात्राओं की तुलना में अधिक है जबकि निम्न एवं मध्यम संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाली छात्राओं की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि भिन्न है।



निष्कर्ष एवं सुझाव-

अध्ययन में आँकड़ों के विश्लेषण के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित निष्कर्ष प्राप्त हुये-

• उच्च संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाले विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि मध्यम एवं निम्न संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाले विद्यार्थियों की तुलना में अधिक है जबकि निम्न एवं मध्यम संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाले

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विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि एक-समान है अर्थात् माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक विधायन्य उनके संवेगात्मक बुद्धि का सकारात्मक प्रभाव है।

- उच्च संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाले छात्रों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि निम्न संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाले छात्रों की उच्य तान संविक है जबकि निम्न एवं मध्यम तथा उच्च एवं मध्यम संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाले छात्रों तुलना में अधिक है जबकि निम्न एवं मध्यम तथा उच्च एवं मध्यम संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाले छात्रों तुला । की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि एक—समान है अर्थात् माध्यमिक स्तर के छात्रों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि पर उनके संवेगात्मक बुद्धि का सकारात्मक प्रभाव है।
- उच्च संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाली छात्राओं की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि मध्यम एवं निम्न संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाली छात्राओं की तुलना में अधिक है जबकि निम्न एवं मध्यम संवेगात्मक बुद्धि वाली छात्राओं की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि भिन्न है अर्थात् माध्यमिक स्तर के छात्राओं की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि पर उनके संवेगात्मक बुद्धि का सकारात्मक प्रभाव है।

अध्ययन के पश्चात् जो निष्कर्ष प्राप्त हुये उनकी सार्थकता पूर्व के अध्ययनों के आधार पर सिद्ध होती है जिसमें सिंह (2007), पाण्डेय, अनुजा (2008), मूलरी, पी0 (2009), चामुण्डेश्वरी, एस0 (2013), खलेदियन, मोहम्मद एवं अन्य (2013), कोलचैना, अरूणा (2014), दास एवं घोस (2014), एस० रमेश एवं अन्य (2016), राय, डोना एवं खनाल, युगल किशोर (2017) के परिणाम सामान्य विद्यार्थियों की सम्प्राप्ति उनकी संवेगात्मक बुद्धि से सकारात्मक रूप से सम्बन्धित है। ग्रेस (2012) के परिणाम संवेगात्मक बुद्धि के छः विमा एवं शैक्षिक उपलब्धि के मध्य सार्थक एवं धनात्मक सहसम्बन्ध पाया गया।

संवेगों का सही उपयोग व प्रभावी ढंग से प्रबन्धन व नियंत्रण करने की योग्यता को संवेगात्मक बुद्धि कहा जाता है। किसी सुसमायोजित, सुखी तथा सफल व्यक्ति के जीवन में सामान्य बुद्धि के स्थान पर संवेगात्मक बुद्धि अधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण तथा सार्थक सिद्ध होती है। बालकों में संवेगात्मक बुद्धि प्रस्फुटन, प्रवर्तन तथा विकास के कार्य में उनके परिजनों, साथियों, शिक्षकों, पास-पड़ोस, विद्यालय तथा जनसंचार के साधनों के द्वारा तरह-तरह से महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा की जा सकती है।

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Environmental Awarness Among High School Students The present study investigates the environmental awareness among the high school students in Pondicherry region. The Abstract The present study investigates the environmental awareness among the high sensor students in r-onatcherry region. The investiganors selected 198 students from standard IX, in both urban and rural areas and different types Opinionnaire pro-The present study investigates the environmental X, in both urban and rural areas and aggerent types of school by random investigators selected 198 students from standard IX, in both urban and rural areas and aggerent types of school by random sampling. Out of this 79 were boys and 119 girls. The tool used for the study is Environmental Awareness Indicate that the environmental sumpling. Out of this 79 were boys and 119 girls. The tool used for the study were t-test and ANOVA. The results indicate that the environmental sumpling. Out of this 79 were boys and 119 girls. The tool used for the study were t-test and ANOVA. westgames selected 198 students from standar. The tool used for the study is Environmental Hundreness Opintonnaire prepared sampling. Out of this 79 were boys and 119 girls. The tool used for the study were t-test and ANOVA. The results indicate that the environment by the investigators. Statistical techniques used for the study were t-test and ANOVA.

awareness among high school students is above average.

The planet, earth is the only place we know of in the whole universe where mankind can live. We

Today developing and developed countries need to take care of it. are facing severe and serious environment problems. We not only face environmental problems. But also create them. Our environment has an effect on us and is affected by us. For example, our cities are warm during night unlike the villages. This is due to the large concrete buildings, which store heat from the sun. At night, as the air begins to cool, the buildings give off the heat. In addition, pollutants in the air around us create heat. Hence cities take long time to cool off. The quality of our life depends on 3P's namely population, poverty and pollution. Among 3P's population is the main problem that affects the environment. Population leads to poverty, unemployment and pollution. From Seeni, S. and Manickam, V.S. (2002) study, we came to know that environmental education is creating awareness only with the help of teachers and NGOs. According to Ramakrishna, A. (2003), children are exposed to environmental activities. Bapat, M.N. and Nagaraja Rao, N.R. (2004) showed that the students' effective interaction with environment is

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motivated and guided by the teacher. Sebastian, S. and Nima, D.'s (2005) study showed that the science and Willing, a students have more awareness of biodiversity and its conservation than other students. The study also showed that the boys especially from urban area have more awareness than girls. The study of William Dharma Raja, B., et al (2005) showed that whether the prospective teachers are from rural area or urban area they had very high awareness of environment. Yet they do not put it into practice.

Objectives of the Study

- 1. To study the environmental awareness among the high school students in Pondicherry region.
- 2. To study the relationship between the environment awareness of the students in terms of a) gender, b) locality of the school, c) medium of instruction, d) type of the family and e) size of the family.
- 3. To study the differences in the environmental awareness of the students in term of a) caste, b) type of school and c) religion.

Hypothesis

1. The environmental awareness among high school students is high and the environmental awareness among the girls and boys I also high.

* Lecturer, Dptt. of B.T.C. J.P.S. Mahavidyalaya Ghoorpur, Allahabad

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- There are significant differences in the environmental awareness terms of a) gender, b) locale of the school, c) medium of instruction, d) type of the family and e) size of the family.
- 3 There are significant differences in environmental awareness among the students in terms of a) caste, b) type of school and c) religion.

Methodology

Sample

The random sampling technique was used to select 198 students from 10 schools in Pondicherry region. These students are from various types of school (Higher Secondary, High and Matriculation Schools). They are studying in high school (Standard IX).

Tools used

a) Environmental awareness opinionnaire prepared by the investigators consists of 50 items of which 38 are positive and 12 are negative the reliability of the opinionnaire was a found using test-re-test method. The coefficient was found to be 0.85 by using Spearman-Rank Difference method. Statistical techniques like ttest, and ANOVA were used for this study.

b) Proforma Sheet

Statistical techniques used

In order to find out the relationship between the variable t-test and ANOVA were computed.

Result and Discussion

The environmental awareness among high school students is high (81 to 100). Analysis of the responses to the opinnionaire administered on the students showed that the environmental awareness among the high school students is above average (70). Hence the hypothesis is rejected. (Low =1 to 20, below average = 21 to 40, average = 41 to 60, above average = 61 to 80 and high = 81 to 100). The

Environmental Awarness Among High School Students

environmental awareness among the girls is 71 and boys 69. Hence the hypothesis is rejected.

Difference between Environmental Awareness and Medium of Instruction, Type of the Family, Size of the Family, Gender, and Locality of the Family

| SL No. | Variable | Sub- variable | No. | Mean | Standard | t-value |
|-----------|-----------------|--|-----|-------|-----------|---------|
| 1. | Medium of | Tamil | 120 | | deviation | |
| - | instruction | English | 78 | 72.4 | 8.1 | 1000 |
| | Gender | and the second s | | 67.3 | 9.4 | 4.05* |
| | cremat | Boys | 79 | 69.06 | | |
| | T OF I | Girls | 119 | 71.31 | 7.6 | |
| 3. | Type of Family | Joint | 50 | 72 | 3.3 | - |
| | | Noclear | 148 | 69.85 | 8.97 | 15 |
| 4. | Size of the | Large | 85 | 69.2 | 8.3 | |
| | Family | Small | 113 | 73 | 93 | 1.6 |
| 5. | Locality of the | Urban | 107 | 68.52 | 8.8 | - |
| - | School | Rural | 91 | 72.64 | 8.7 | 3.3* |

* Significant at 0.05 level Table 1

There are significant differences in the environmental awareness in terms of a) gender, b) locality of the school, c) medium of instruction, d) type of the family and e) size of the family.

Since the obtained value for medium of the school and locality of the school and locality of the school are greater than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level, it may be inferred that the environmental awareness among the high school students is significant. Hence these hypotheses are accepted. It reveals that the medium of instruction in the school and locality of the school influence the environmental awareness among the students.

But the value for gender, type of family and size of the family are lesser than the table value (1.96) at 0.05 level, it may be inferred that the environmental awareness among high school students is not significant. Hence these hypotheses are rejected. It reveals that the gender, type of the family and size of the family do not affect the environmental awareness among the students.

Significance of the Differences (F-ratio) of Environmental Awareness among the Students' religion, Caste and Type of the Schools

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| 55 | N 2229 | - 7995 | - | dr | Mean Square | F- value |
|----|----------------|--|--|-----------------|------------------|-------------|
| - | Variable | Source of | Sum of regument | 195 | 8.312 80.992 | 0.10 |
| 44 | Religion | Variation Electron prosp Within prosp | 15793,410 | 197 | 77.857 80.279 | 0.97 |
| | Type of school | Total Netwoon group Within Stroop | 155,713 15654,327 16810,040 738,770 | 195 197 2 | | 4.779* |
| | Chas | Total Herween group Within strong Total | 15071.261 15810.040 | 1.000 | Tital | |

Table 2

There are significant differences in the * Significant at 0.05 level environmental awareness among the students in terms of a) caste, b) religion, c) and type of the

The obtained value for type of the schools school. (higher secondary school, high school and matriculation school) and religions (Christians, Hindu and Muslim) of the students are lesser than the table value (3.04) at 0.05 level. It may be inferred that students do not differ significantly in the means of the three groups and their environmental awareness. Hence these hypotheses are rejected. It indicates that the different type of schools and different type of religions do not affect awareness among the students.

As the value for caste of the students is greater than the table value (3.04) at 0.05 level, it may inferred that the students differ significantly in the means of the three groups (O.C, B.C & S.C) in their environmental awareness among the students.

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However, environmental awareness among the high school students is above average. To improve this awareness, the students have to actively and voluntarily participate in the Eco-clubs, green corps, Environment Day, etc. Government should introduce environmental education as a compulsory subject from lower level to higher level.

India faces significant challenges in protecting the environment from further damage. Population growth and urbanization make the task all the more difficult for the Indian government. It

Environmental Awarness Among High School Students has made significant efforts in the field of has made signal of of both products and environment standards for both products and environment station government's ability to processes. The Indian government down to processes. The country's environment depends on safeguard the country's environment depends on policies and educational systems.

The quality of life of people living in urban

areas has declined considerably because of areas has of pollution. Protection of the environment is one of the major challenges facing the world. Hence human beings are asked to reduce, reuse and recycle their resources. Even the learned people do not know which objects are to be reduced, reused and recycled. These three words if followed by each and every person would be helpful to protect our environment. Conclusion

Poor environmental quality leads to individuals facing serious health problems. Individuals adopt measures to improve their environmental quality only if they perceive the associated health problems. It has been realized recently that the education system alone is a powerful medium t ensure environmental protection. It reaches most parts of the population at a young age; and more environmental-friendly behavior can be practiced on daily basis.

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* विद्या प्रकाश सिंह

UGC No.-64368 RNI.UPHIN/38677

पर्यावरण संरक्षण एवं कानून

RESEARCH SPECIAL Kalam the power of Truth

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म्रुव

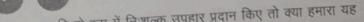
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"पर्यावरण वह बाह्य शक्ति है जो हमें प्रभावित करती है।

पर्यावरण प्रदूषण एक विश्वव्यापी समस्या है इसलिए पर्यावरण संरक्षण करना आज विश्व के सभी देशों के समक्ष एक चुनौती बना हुआ है। पर्यावरण प्रदूषण की कोई परिधि भी नहीं रह गई है। यदि समय रहते इसके निवारण के लिए कदम नहीं उठाए। गए तो आने वाले इस वर्षों में जहरीले एवं विषाक्त वातावरण के घेरे में मानव जाति सर्वदा के लिए नष्ट हो जाएगी।

पर्यावरण हमारी पृथ्वी पर जीवन का आधार है, जो न केवल मानव अपितु विभिन्न प्रकार के जीव—जंतुओं एवं वनस्पति के उद्भव, विकास एवं अस्तित्व का आधार है। सभ्यता के विकास से वर्तम. २ तक मानव ने जो प्रगति है उसमें पर्यावरण की 5वपूर्ण भूमिका है। पर्यावरण (Environment) शब्द फ्रेंच भाषा के शब्द Environer से बना हुआ है, जिसका तात्पर्य 'समस्त पारिस्थितिकी' से होता है। अर्थात् पर्यावरण वह वातावरण है जिससे समस्त जगत या ब्रह्माण्ड या जीव जगत घिरा हुआ है। दूसरे शब्दों में पर्यावरण के अंतर्गत समी

स्थितियाँ, दशाएँ एवं प्रभाव जो कि जैव अथवा जैविकीय समूह पर प्रभाव डाल रहा है सम्मिलित है। पर्यावरण वह परिवृत्ति है जो मानव को चारों ओर से घेरे हुए है तथा उसके जीवन एवं क्रियाओं पर प्रभाव डालती है। विद्वान टाँसले (Tonsley) के अनुसार प्रभावकारी दशाओं का वह संपूर्ण योग जिसमें जीव रहते हैं, पर्यावरण कहलाता है। इस प्रकार स्पष्ट है कि पर्यावरण भौतिक तथा जैविक तत्वों का समूह है, इसमें । परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया निरंतर होती रहती है, पर्यावरण का प्रभाव सभी प्राणियों पर प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष दोनों रूपों में पड़ता है। यह जीवधारियों का निवास क्षेत्र (Habitat) है। इसमें भौतिक तत्त्व की अपार शक्ति के मंडार हैं। अतः हमारे पर्यावरण के प्रमुख अवयव निम्नलिखित चित्र में स्पष्ट देखे जा सकते हैं –



प्रकृति ने जब हमें जलवायु, वायु, भूमि, प्रकाश, वन संसाधन आदि के रूप में निःशुल्क उपहार प्रदान किए तो क्या हमारा यह प्रकृति न जन बनता कि हम उसके परिवेश को सुरक्षित रखते। मानव ने अपनी लापरवाही के कारण स्वयं प्रकृति के साथ छेड़–छाड़ कर नीतक कतव्य न बनता पर पर से छड़–छाड़ कर प्रदूषण रूपी खतरे को दावत दी है। परिणामस्वरूप आज पूरा विश्व एक ऐसे विस्फोटक दौर से गुजर रहा है कि आगामी कई वर्षो तक क्या

विनाशकारी स्थिति होगी इसका अंदाजा नहीं लगाया जा सकता। पर्यावरण प्रदूषण वह स्थिति है जब भौतिक, रासायनिक और जैविक परिवर्तनों के कारण हवा, जल और धरातल अपनी गुणवत्ता खो बैठते हैं तथा जीवधारियों के लिए पर्यावरण लाभकारी होने के बजाय हानिकारक होने लगता है, जिससे जीवन की प्रगति रुक जाती है।



Kalam the power of Truth

प्रदूषण हमारे आसपास का प्रतिकूल परिवर्तन है जिसका ऊर्जा प्रतिमान, विकिरण स्तर, रासायनिक तथा भौतिक संघटक और जैविकों के प्रदूषण हमारे आसपास का प्रतिकूल परिवर्तन है जिसका ऊर्जा प्रतिमान, विकिरण स्तर, रासाया में अनुसार मनुष्य के क्रियाकलाखें प्रधुरता में परिवर्तन का प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव है। (National Environment Research) के अनुसार मनुष्य के क्रियाकलाखें से प्रचरता से परिवर्तन का प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव है। (National Environment Research) 3 पर्ण क्रियाकलाएँ से उत्पन्न अवशिष्ट उत्पादों के रूप में पदार्थों एवं ऊर्जा के विभाजन से प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण में होने वाले हानिकारक परिवर्तनों को पर्यावरुष

कहते हैं। पर्यावरण प्रदूषण का वर्गीकरण करना एक कठिन कार्य है क्योंकि प्रदूषक या वे माध्यम जिनसे होकर विमिन्न प्रकार के प्रदूषक पर्यावरण प्रदूषण का वर्गीकरण करना एक कठिन कार्य है कि किसी विशेष प्रकार के प्रदूषक या प्रदूषण के साधन ज पर्यावरण प्रदूषण का वर्गीकरण करना एक कठिन कार्य है क्योंकि प्रदूषक यो प का परिवहन तथा विसरण होता है, आपस में इतने अधिक संबद्ध होते हैं कि किसी विशेष प्रकार के प्रदूषक या प्रदूषण के साधन द्वारा किए का परिवहन तथा विसरण होता है, आपस में इतने अधिक संबद्ध हात हाका परिता ने के अक प्रकार होते हैं, जो निम्नलिखित हैं– गए प्रदूषण की अलग पहचान करना कठिन हो जाता है, फिर भी मुख्य रूप से प्रदूषण के अक प्रकार होते हैं, जो निम्नलिखित है–

- वायु प्रदूषण (Air Pollution) (1) जल प्रदूषण (Water Pollution)
- (2) ध्वनि प्रदूषण (Noise Pollution)
- (3) नाभिकीय प्रदूषण (Nuclear Pollution)
- (4) भूमि प्रदूषण (Soil Pollution)

(5) पर्यावरण प्रदूषण और मानव स्वास्थ्य

ग प्रदूषण और मानव स्वास्थ्य इस प्रकार पर्यावरण प्रदूषण किसी न किसी रूप में नानव स्वास्थ्य पर हानिकारक प्रभाव डाल रहे हैं, उदाहरणार्थ यदि वायु प्रदूषण इस प्रकार पर्यावरण प्रदूषण किसी न किसा रूप म नानव स्पार्थ्य में स्वयोंकि मानव अपने जीवन को बनाए रखने के लिए औसतन 8000 को देखें तो वायु प्रदूषण का सर्वाधिक प्रभाव मानव स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ता है क्योंकि मानव अपने जीवन को बनाए रखने के लिए औसतन 8000 को देखे तो वायु प्रदूषण का सर्वाधिक प्रभाव मानव स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ता ए प्रभाव ने वाली मोटर गाड़ियों से निकलने वाले मोनो ऑक्साइड लीटर हवा अंदर एवं बाहर करता है, परंतु आज पैट्रोल, डीजल और कोयले से चलने वाली मोटर गाड़ियों से निकलने वाले मोनो ऑक्साइड लाटर हवा अदर एव बाहर करता ह, परंतु आज पट्राल, जाजरा आप की मात्रा निरंतर बढ़ रही है। औद्योगिक नगरों में विभिन्न प्रकार के रासायनिक गैसें, जहरीले तत्त्व, कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड, कार्बन का मात्रा निरंतर बढ़ रहा हा आधागक नगरा ने पिति ने समय मानव स्वास्थ्य पर बहुत प्रतिकल पड़ रहा है जिसे निम्नलिखित मोनोऑक्साइड आदि का संकेंद्रण निरंतर बढ़ रहा है। जिसका प्रभाव मानव स्वास्थ्य पर बहुत प्रतिकल पड़ रहा है जिसे निम्नलिखित

बिंदुओं में स्पष्ट किया गया है -

- कार्बन मोनो ऑक्साइड से मनुष्य रक्त में हीमोग्लोबिन के अणु ऑक्सीजन की तुलना में 200 गुना अधिक तेजी से संयुक्त होने लगत हैं। इससे श्वसन में । घुटन होने लगती है अर्थात् वायु प्रदूषण का सबसे अधिक प्रभाव मनुष्य के श्वसन तंत्र पर पड़ता है। 1.
- ओजोन की अल्पता से त्वचा कैंसर में वृद्धि की आशंका उत्पन्न हो जाती है। 2
- सल्फर डाइ–ऑक्सान्ट के द्वारा आँख, गले तथा फेफड़ों में खराबी आने लगती है। 3
- अम्लीय वर्षा के कारण जल के भंडार प्रदूषित हो जाते हैं तथा जल में अम्लता बढ़ जाती है जो लोग इस प्रकार के प्रदूषित जल क 4. सेवन करते हैं उनका स्वास्थ्य खराब हो जाता है।
- वायुमंडल में नाइट्रोजन, ऑक्साइड के सांद्रण में वृद्धि होने से श्वसन की क्रिया में कठिनाई होने लगती है, मसूड़ों में सूजन ज 5. जाती है तथा शरीर के अंदर रक्त का स्नाव होने लगता है। ऑक्सीजन की कमी हो जाती है। निमोनिया तथा फेफड़ों का कैंसर हो जाता है।
- रासायनिक एवं विषैले गैस संयंत्रों से रसायनों के अकस्मात् रिसाव (Leakage) से न केवल वर्तमान समय में मनुष्य को नुकत्तान 6. होता है बल्कि आगामी पीढ़ियाँ भी प्रभावित होती है। भारत में 2–3 दिसंबर, 1984 को भोपाल के यूनियन कार्बाइड से मिथाइल आइसो साइनेट (MIC) के 40 मिनिट तक होने वाले रिसाव से लगभग 5000 व्यक्ति मर गए। इस गैस प्रभाव के कारण 200 गर्भवती महिलाओं के गर्भस्थ शिशु मरे हुए पैदा हुए हैं। इस गैस त्रासदी के कारण 10,000 व्यक्ति स्थायी तौर पर अपंग हो गए तथा 30,000 व्यक्ति आंशिक रूप से अक्षम हो गए ।

इस प्रकार पर्यावरण प्रदूषण के अंतर्गत वायु प्रदूषण का न केवल मानव स्वास्थ्य अपितु मौसम तथा जलवायु वनस्पतियों तथा जीव र भी हानिकारक प्रभाव प्रहता है गत से क जंतुओं पर भी हानिकारक प्रभाव पड़ता है यह तो मात्र वायु प्रदूषण का एक छोटा—सा उदाहरण है। यदि इसके साथ—साथ जल प्रदूषण ध्वनि प्रदूषण और नाभिकीय प्रदूषण के प्रभाव को देखें तो अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है कि यह कितना खतरनाक होगा। ध्वनि प्रदूषण ही

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| . | ध्वनि स्रोत | ध्वनि की प्रबलता | मनुष्य पर प्रमाय |
| 1 | पत्तियों की खडखड़ाहट | 10-15 | शांत |
| 2 | फुसफुसाहट | 20 | सहनीय |
| 3 | दीवार घड़ी की टिक-टिक | 30 | सहनीय |
| 4 | चार्तालाप | 60 | तेज प्रमावी |
| 5 | गलियों का शोरगुल | 70 | तेज प्रमायी |
| 6 | टेलीफोन की घंटी | 70 | तेज प्रमायी |
| 7 | आरा मशीन | 100 | अनिद्रा |
| 8 | बिजली की कड़क | 120 | अनिद्रा |
| 9 | जेट चालित विमान | 150 | अनिद्रा |
| 10 | मारक अस्त्र | 200 | अनिद्रा, बहरापन, पीड़ा |

जैविकों की ाकलापों से ने पर्यावरण

के प्रदूषकों द्वारा किए

नदूषण 8000 नाइड गर्बन खेत

गते

21

इस प्रकार उपर्युक्त तालिका से स्पष्ट है कि फुसफुसाहट और घड़ी की टिक–टिक तक की ध्वनि तो व्यक्ति सहन कर लेता है परंतु 🛿 से अधिक ध्वनि की प्रबलता से मनुष्य के स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव होने के कारण से असहनीय हो जाता है। यही नहीं प्रतिवर्ष क्लीमैनक्यू जैसे अधिक से अधिक जहाज विदेशों से भारत में लाए जाते हैं जिसके तोड़ने से मूल्यवान सामग्री निकाली जाती है, परंतु उसमें कई धातुएँ ऐसी होती हैं जो पर्यावरण को भयंकर नुकसान पहुँचाती है. अर्थात, जहर फैलाती है, भले ही उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा 13 फरवरी, 2006 तक रोक लगा दी गई है परंतु इसमें पर्यावरण और जीवन को नुकसान हो रहा है।

यह तो स्पष्ट कहा जा सकता है कि पर्यावरण प्रदूषण की समस्या आज विश्व की सबसे ज्वलंत समस्या बन चुकी है। जिसके लिए पर्यावरण संरक्षण की तीव्र आवश्यकता अनुभव की जा रही है।

पर्यावरण संरक्षण

वर्तमान समय में न केवल मानव बल्कि संपूर्ण प्राणी जगत के स्वास्थ्य एवं उसके अस्तित्व से जुड़ा एक अहम् मुद्दा पर्यावरण संरक्षण है। पर्यावरण संरक्षण किसी भी देश के विकास एवं उसकी समृद्धि का द्योतक भी है। अतः पर्यावरण संरक्षण में यह धारणा प्रबल है कि "हमारी प्रकृति और प्राकृतिक संपदा जैसे वन, पहाड़, नदियाँ, झीलें एवं वन्य प्राणी आदि के साथ किसी तरह की छेड़हार नहीं की जाए।

ध्वनि धुंआ आदि के द्वारा प्रदूषित न करके इन्हें अपने मूल स्वरूप में ही रहने दिया जाए।" वर्तमान समय में पर्यावरण संरक्षण स्वास्थ्य रक्षा के संबंध में जितना महत्वपूर्ण है उतना ही पर्यावरण संरक्षण की दिशा में अभी तक

किए गए प्रयासों की सफलता या सार्थकता विवादास्पद बनी हुई है।

पर्यावरण संरक्षण आज विश्व के समक्ष समस्या बन चुका है। अतः पर्यावरण प्रदूषण का समाधान करना किसी एक देश के लिए पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिए किए गए प्रयास संभव नहीं। इस कार्य के लिए सभी राष्ट्रों की भागीदारी की आवश्यकता है। आज पर्यावरण मुद्दा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ऐजेण्डा का सर्वाधिक प्रमुख विषय बन गया है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कानून बनाए गए हैं, जो इस प्रकार हैं–

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- 1949 में लेक सेक्स सम्मेलन 1.
- 1972 में स्टाकहोम सम्मेलन 2
- 1975 में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ पर्यावरण कार्यक्रम

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- 1977 में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ जल सम्मेलन 4
- 1982 में नैरोबी घोषणा-पत्र 5
- 1984 में पर्यावरण पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र विशिष्ट समिति। 6.
- 1992 में रिओ पृथ्वी सम्मेलन 7.
- 1997 में संयुक्त राष्ट्र पृथ्वी शिखर सम्मेलन 8
- 2002 में जोहान्सबर्ग पृथ्वी सम्मेलन आदि 9.

भारत ने पर्यावरण संरक्षण की दिशा में अनेक प्रयास किए हैं, जिसमें प्रमुख निम्नलिखित हैं—

- भारतीय मत्स्य कानून, 1987 1.
- भारतीय बंदरगाह कानून, 1901 2.
- बंगाल धुंआ कानून, 1905 3
- विस्फोटक कानून, 1908 4
- मोटरगाड़ी कानून, 1938 5.
- उड़ीसा नदी एवं निवारण कानून, 1953 6.
- पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1986 7.
- वायु प्रदूषण निवारण कानून, 1987 8
- नदी प्रदूषण संरक्षण एवं निवारण कानून, 1997 आदि। 9.

इस प्रकार उपर्युक्त कानून समय-समय पर पर्यावरण संरक्षण हेतु बनाए गए लेकिन इनका निष्ठापूर्वक पालन न किए जाने से समस्या अभी भी बनी हुई है। समुद्र में तेल के बिखराव के कारण पर्यावरण प्रदूषण की रोकथाम हेतु भारतीय तटरक्षक ने तीन बड़े प्रदूषक नियंत्रक जहाज अपने बेड़े में शामिल करने की योजना बनाई है। वर्ष 2004 में देश के 8 तेलवाहक जहाज डूब जाने से न सिर्फ भारी आर्थिक हानि झेलनी पड़ी बल्कि तेल फैलने से समुद्री प्रदूषण का खतरा भी पैदा हुआ। तेल रिसाव के कारण मछलियाँ एवं अन्य जीव जंतुओं पर भ्र दुष्प्रभाव पड़ता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत और ब्रिटेन ने मिलकर जलवायु परिवर्तन से स्वास्थ्य, वर्षा, कृषि और तटीय इलाकों पर होने वले प्रभाव के अध्ययन पर बल दिया गया। ओजोन परत को नुकसान पहुँचाने वाले हैलोन गैस का उत्पादन भारत बंद कर चुका है जबकि (सी. डी.एम.) क्लीन डवलपमेंट मैकेनिज्म की दिशा में भारत ने कदम बढ़ाए हैं। पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिए निम्नलिखित सुझाव हैं–

- पर्यावरण के प्रति जनजागरूकता पैदा की जाए। इसके लिए टेलीविजन, समाचार पत्रों एवं पाठ्यपुस्तकों जैसे विषय सामग्री उपयोग में लाई जाए।
- पर्यावरण शिक्षा की योजना इस प्रकार हो कि विद्यार्थी की ज्ञानेंद्रियाँ उसे सहजता से स्वीकार कर सकें। 2.
- पर्यावरण कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत अध्यापकों की प्रशिक्षण व्यवस्था का कठोरता से पालन किया जाए । यदि कोई अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण 3. नहीं लेना चाहता है तो उसकी वेतन वृद्धि रोक दी जाए।
- वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा जल प्रदूषण को समाप्त करने के लिए एक नई योजना बनाई गई है कि कोई भी सीप प्रजाति सर्वोत्तम जल शोधन 4. की क्षमता रखती है। अतः इस योजना को सरकार द्वारा शीघ्रता से लागू किया जाना चाहिए।
- केंद्रीय भू–जल रिपोर्ट के अनुसार जल प्रदूषण से देश के 23 करोड़ से अधिक लोग पेट के कैंसर और दिल की बीमारियों के खतरे 5. में आ सकते हैं, इसलिए सरकार को कोई ऐसी नीति या व्यवस्था निर्मित करनी चाहिए कि इन भयंकर बीमारियों से बचा जा सके।
- वायु प्रदूषण पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिए धुंआ उगलने वाले वाहनों की वृद्धि रोकी जाए और कम धुंए के वाहनों का विकास किया 6. जाए।
- सड़क के दोनों ओर सघन वृक्षारोपण किया जाए तथा अशुद्ध वायु को शुद्ध करने के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार के साधन जैसे चेम्बर 7. वेंटीलेशन की समुचित व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

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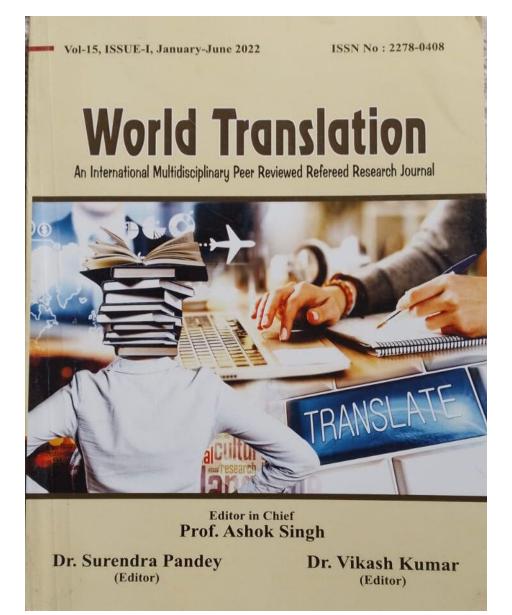
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|--------|--|
| | |
| जंदर्भ | नियंत्रण कवच इस प्रकार से ढक दिया जाए जिससे कम से कम शोर उत्पन्न हो। |

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पारिवारिक वातावरण के सन्दर्भ में माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि का अध्ययन

शोध निर्देशक डॉ० प्रवीन कुमार सिंह असिस्टेन्ट प्रोफेसर शिक्षक शिक्षा विभाग (बी०एड०) सल्तनत बहादुर पी०जी० कालेज, बदलापुर, जौनपुर (उ०प्र०)

शोघकर्त्ता अतुल कुमार सिंह एम०ए०, एम०एड०, नेट (शिक्षाशास्त्र) वीर बहादुर सिंह पूर्वान्चल विश्वविद्यालय. जौनपुर (उ०प्र०)

सारांश

सगस्या कथन 'पारिवारिक वातावरण के सन्दर्भ में माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि समस्या कथन भाष्यारथ पाणपुर सहसम्बन्धात्मक सर्वेक्षण विधि का प्रयोग किया गया है। अध्ययन हेतु जनसंख्या में प्रयागराज जनपद में उत्तर प्रदेश माध्यमिक शिक्षा परिषद द्वारा सम्बद्ध माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में कशा-11 के विद्यार्थियों को सम्मिलित किया गया है। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन हेतु न्यादर्श का चयन प्रयागराज जनपद के माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में से किया है। इन विद्यालयों के 10+2 स्तर के सगस्त छात्र समष्टि है तथा शोध अध्ययन के लिए चयनित विद्यार्थी न्यादर्श है। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में न्यादर्श के चुनाव हेतु यादृच्छिक प्रतिदर्शन विधि का प्रयोग किया गया है। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में प्रयागराज जनपद के 5 उत्तर प्रदेश माध्यमिक शिक्षा परिषद से सम्बद्ध मान्यमिक विद्यालयों का चयन कर मान्यमिक विद्यालयों में से कुल 200 विद्यार्थियों (छात्र एवं छात्राओं) का चयन यादुच्छिक विधि से किया गया है। उपकरण के रूप में शैक्षिक उपलब्धि के लिए विद्यार्थियों की हाईरकूल परीक्षा] प्राप्त प्राप्ताकों को तथा _ डा0 करूणा शंकर मिश्रा हारा निर्मित 'पारियारिक वातावरण अनुसूची' का प्रयोग किया गया है। आँकडों के विश्लेषण डेतु मध्यमान, मानक विचलन, मानक त्रुटि एवं टी-अनुपात साख्यिकी विधियो का प्रयोग किया गया है। निष्कर्ष में पाया गया कि- उच्च एवं मध्यम पारियारिक वातावरण क विद्यार्थियों की यो त्यान प्रसाय में अन्तर नहीं है। उच्च एवं निम्न पारिवारिक वातावरण के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में अत्तर है। मध्यम एवं निम्न पारियारिक यातावरण के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में अन्तर है। मुख्य-शब्द- पारिवारिक, वातावरण, माध्यमिक, छात्र-छात्राएँ, शैक्षिक उपलब्धि

प्रस्तावना-

अनीपचारिक अभिकरण में परिवार का स्थान संयाधिक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है जहाँ पर बालक माता-पिता से शिक्षा प्राप्त करता है वयांकि माना-पिता परिवार की घूरी है उन्हीं के इदं गिदं रामपूर्ण परिवार संगठित रहता है प्रेम स्मेह एवं साहार्ट परिवार के आधार है बालक परिवार में जन्म लेता है वही पर वह उठना बैठना खाना धीना दीडना चलना सभी कुछ सीखता है भाई बहनो से बाते कारना माता पिता अतिथि आदि का आदर करना वह धावना धवना रात्रा कुछ राज्यता ह गांइ बहना से बात कारना माता गयता जाताय आप युग जावर या जावर सनी गुज परिवार से सीखता है परिवार में उसे लेक्चर नहीं दिया जाता। वहा पर सिद्धान्तों का सांशात दर्शन होता है अत बालक के मानसिक पदल पर सीखी गई बाते ख्यायी होती है। महामना पण्डित मदन मोहन मालबीय जी कहते है कि मेने बचपन से ही जो कुछ सीखा था यही मेरी शिक्षा है। महारमा गांधी ने अपनी माता ते धार्मिक आवरण की सही शिक्षा प्राप्त की थी। जगदीश वन्द बसु को अपने महान तैज्ञानिक अन्वेक्षण की सूझ बच्चमन में अपनी माता को उक्ति से मिली थी जीजाबाई ने ही शिवाजी में वीरता की भावना भर दी थी। इसलिए सभी महापुरुषां ने माता पिता का ऋण स्वीकार किया माता को भारतीय साहित्य में आदि गुरू कहा गया है।

परिवार के संदर्भ में प्रसिद्ध समाजशास्त्री आगवर्न निमकोंफ ने लिखा है— "परिवार वह संगठन है जिसमें पति और पत्नी का कम या अधिक स्थायी संगठन हो. जिसमें बच्चे हो भी सकते हैं और नहीं भी या जिनमें केंवल एक प्रकार से या जेवल स्थायी संगठन हो. जिसमें बच्चे हो भी सकते हैं और नहीं भी या िल्लोग का जार परना का कम या आधक स्थाया संगठन हो. जिसम बच्च ही मा संकत ह आर पहन जिनमें केवल एक पुरुष हो या केवल एक नारी जिन्हें बच्चे हो संकते हैं।" परिवार की यह परिभाषा सदस्यों की

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संख्या की दृष्टि से सही है परन्तु आत्मीयता. व्यवस्था, लालन-पालन ओर यौन सम्बन्धों की निश्चितता का अमाव पाया जाता है। इस कारण इन तत्वों को जोडकर परिवार की परिभाषा को पूर्ण किया जाता है। इस संदर्भ में डाँo आरoएसoपीo सिंह ने लिखा है- पारियारिक यातावरण से विद्यार्थियों की शीक्षिक प्रगति प्रभावित होना निश्चित है। यह प्रभाव सकारात्मक एवं नकारात्मक दोनों हो सकता है।

पारिवारिक वातावरण में अभिभावक का बालक के समर्थन, बालकों की बात पर ध्यान देना एवं उनको सुनना, बालकों को रनेह के साथ-साथ प्यार, बालकों को आराम देना, बालकों की खतंत्रता पर विशेष ध्यान देना, बालकों के प्रकटीकरण, विश्वास, बालकों को सुझाव एवं सलाह, बालकों की जरूरतों का पूरा करना, बालकों के जेब एवं शैक्षिक खर्चों का निर्वाह, बालकों के साथ खुले विचार, उनके साथ समय व्यतित करना तथा विद्यालय के शैक्षिक कार्यों के साथ सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों में सहयोग प्रदान करना इत्यादि बालकों में उत्साह के

साध-साध उनके व्यक्तित्व, मानसिक, सांवेगिक तथा शैक्षिक विकास में वृद्धि का सबसे बडा कारक बताया गया 21

वैसे भी सामान्यत यह देखा जाता है कि माध्यमिक स्तर पर अपव्यय तथा अवरोधन की समस्या के अतिरिक्त शैक्षिक उपलब्धि को प्रभावित करने वाले अनेक कारक उत्तरदायी हैं। जैसे- सामाजिक आर्थिक स्थिति. भौगोलिक दशायें, जनसंचार साधनों से पृथकता, अप्रासगिक पाठ्यक्रम, अनुपयुक्त शिक्षण विधियों बालकों के प्रति शिक्षकों की अभिवृत्ति, रुचि, बुद्धि आकांक्षा स्तर, संवेगात्मक बुद्धि तथा उच्च मानसिक स्वास्थ्य एवं निम्न मानसिक स्वास्थ्य, विद्यालय का सामाजिक-मनोवैज्ञानिक पर्यावरण, पारिवारिक पर्यावरण, समायोजन एवं माता-पिता का प्रोत्साहन इत्यादि।

अतः अध्ययनकर्ता द्वारा अपने विषय में माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि पर पारियारिक वातावरण के प्रभाव देखने का प्रयास किया गया है।

समस्या कथन-

''पारिवारिक वातावरण के सन्दर्भ में माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि का अध्ययन।'' अध्ययन का उद्देश्य-

 माध्यमिक स्तर के उच्च एवं मध्यम पारिवारिक वातावरण के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि का अध्ययन करना।

 माध्यमिक स्तर के उच्च एवं निम्न पारिव।रिक यातावरण के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि का अध्ययन करना।

3. माध्यामिक स्तर के मध्यम एवं निम्न पारिदारिक वातावरण के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि का अध्ययन करना।

अध्ययन की परिकल्पनाएँ-

- अध्ययन में निम्नलिखित शून्य परिकल्पनाओं का परीक्षण किया गया है-भाध्यमिक स्तर के उच्च एवं मध्यम पारिवारिक वातावरण के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में कोई 1. सार्थक अन्तर नहीं है। 2. माध्यमिक स्तर के उच्च एवं निम्न पारिवारिक वातावरण के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में कोई

 माध्यमिक स्तर के मध्यम एवं निम्न पारियारिक वातावरण के विद्यावियों की शांसक उपलब्धि में कोई सार्थक अन्तर नहीं है। सार्थक अन्तर नहीं है।

शोध-विधि-

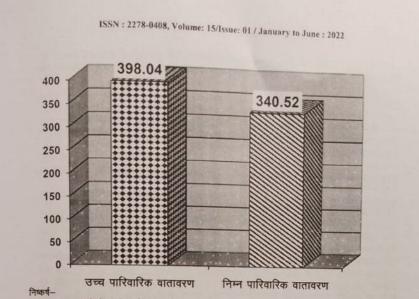
पर्णनात्मक अनुसंधान के उपयुंक्त प्रकारों में से सहसम्बन्धात्मक सर्वेक्षण विधि को अध्ययनकर्त्ता ने अपनी समस्या के अध्ययनार्थ उपयुक्त पाया। अतः अध्ययन में सहसम्बन्धात्मक सर्वेक्षण दिपि का प्रयाग किया गया है।

अध्ययन हेतु जनसंख्या में प्रयागराज जनपद में उत्तर प्रदेश माध्यमिक शिक्षा परिषद दाश सम्बद्ध माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में कक्षा-11 के विद्यार्थियों को सम्मिलित किया गया है।

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन हेतु न्यादर्श का चयन प्रयागराज जनपद के माध्यमिक विद्यालया में से किया है। इन विद्यालयों के 10+12 स्तर के समस्त छात्र समस्टि हैं तथा अध्ययन के लिए चयनित विद्यार्थी न्यादर्श है।

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में न्यादर्श के चुनाव हेतु यादृच्छिक प्रतिदर्शन विधि का प्रयोग किया गया है। न्यादर्श चयन विधि-

ISSN : 2278-0408, Volume: 15/Issue: 01 / January to June : 2022 प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में प्रयागराज जनपद के 5 उत्तर प्रदेश माध्यमिक शिक्षा परिषद से सम्बद्ध माध्यमिक विद्यालयों का चयन कर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में से कुल 200 विद्यार्थियों (छात्र एवं छात्राओं) का चयन यादृष्टिक विभि से किया गया है। प्रयुक्त उपकरण-उपलाग शैक्षिक उपलांध के लिए विद्यार्थियों की हाईस्कूल परीक्षा में प्राप्त प्राप्तांकों को सम्मिलित किया गया है। शैक्षिक उपलब्धि शासक उपलाभ म पर पर मिंग पारिवारिक पर्यावरण अनुसुयी ठाठ तरुणा शंकर मिश्रा द्वारा निर्मित "पारिवारिक वातावरण अनुसूची" का प्रयोग किया गया है। सारिव्यकी विधियाँ– ऑकडों के विश्वपेण हेंतु मध्यमान, मानक विचलन, मानक जुटि एवं टी–अनुपात सार्डियकी विधियों का प्रयोग किया गया है। औकड़ों का विश्लेषण एवं व्याख्या-जद्देश्य-1 माध्यमिक स्तर के उच्च एवं मध्यम पारिवारिक वातावरण के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि का अध्ययन करना-Hoi माध्यमिक स्तर के उच्च एवं मध्यम पारिवारिक वातावरण के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में कोई सार्थक अत्तर नहीं है। तालिका संख्या-1 भाष्यमिक त्तर के उच्च एवं मध्यम पारिवारिक वातावरण के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि का मध्यमान, मानक विद्यलन एवं टी–मान एवं सार्थकता स्तर सार्थकता गुक्तांश टी-मान (t-मध्यमान समूह संख्या भानक विचलन स्तर (N) (M) (df) value) (SD) उच्च पारिवारिक वातावरण 398.04 52 53.12 .01 145 2.20 मध्यन पारिवारिक वातावरण 95 378.97 44.35 *.01 सार्थकता स्तर पर असार्थक सारणी 1 के अवलोकन से जात होता है कि उच्च पारिवारिक वातावरण एवं मध्यम पारिवारिक वातावरण सारणी । क अवतोकन से जात होता है कि उच्च पारिवारिक वातांवरण एव मध्यम पारिवारिक वातांवरण के विद्यार्थियों की रीक्षिक उपलब्धि का मध्यमान ऊमरा 396.04 एवं 378.97 तथा मानक विचलन कारगर 53.12 एवं 44.35 है। परिगणित दी-अपूर्णात का मान 2.20 है, जो .01 साधकता स्तर पर असार्थक है। अतः शूच्य उपपरिकव्यना 'माध्यमिक स्तर के उच्च एवं मध्यम पारिवारिक वातावरण के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में बोर्द सार्थक अन्तर नहीं हैं' स्वीकृत की जाती है। प्राप्त परिणाम से स्पष्ट है कि, उच्च एवं मध्यम पारिवारिक वातावरण के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में अन्तर नहीं है। World Translation/140



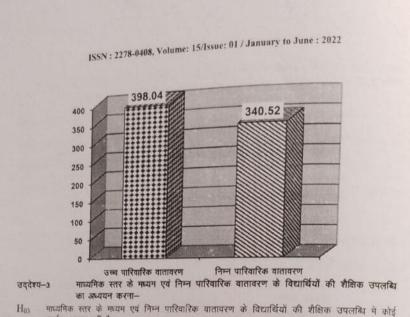
अध्ययन में निम्न निष्कर्प प्राप्त हुये-

- उच्च एवं मध्यम पारिवारिक वातावरण के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में अन्तर नहीं है।
- उच्च पारिवारिक वातावरण के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि निम्न पारिवारिक वातावरण के विद्यार्थियों की अपेक्षा उच्च है अर्थात् उच्च एवं निम्न पारिवारिक वातावरण के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में अन्तर है।
- मध्यम पारिवारिक वातावरण के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि निम्न पारिवारिक वातावरण के विद्यार्थियों की अपेक्षा उच्च है अर्थात् मध्यम एवं निम्न पारिवारिक वातावरण के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में अन्तर है।

अस्ययन में प्राप्त निष्कर्ष के आधार पर पूर्व अध्ययन के निष्कर्ष में साहू, मौनिका (2021) ने अध्ययन में पाया कि— माध्यमिक स्तर के उच्च, मध्यम एवं निम्न पारिवारिक वातावरण आते विद्यार्थियों, छात्रों, छात्राओं की रीक्षिक उपलबिंध में अन्तर है अर्थात विद्यार्थियों के पारिवारिक वातावरण आ उनके विक्रे अपलब्धि पर प्रागव है। वर्मा, पूनम जगदीश (2017) ने अध्ययन के निष्कर्ध में पाया कि— उच्च पारिवारिक वातावरण वाले किशोरों में उच्च रीक्षिक उपलब्धि पायी गयी। प्राप्त निष्कर्षों के आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि जिस विद्यार्थी के शौरे में उच्च राश्विक उपलब्धि पायी गयी। प्राप्त निष्कर्षों के आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि जिस विद्यार्थी में यियार में माता–पिता, अनिमावक ता सदस्यों हारा उनके शैक्षिक कार्यों में संलानता के साथ–साथ रौक्षिक वातावरण अच्छा नहीं बना पाते हैं वहीं अभिमातकों, माता–पिता एवं परिवार के भदस्यों द्वारा उनकी शिक्षा में साथ नहीं देते है एव ऐसा वातावरण का निर्माण नही करते हैं जिससे विद्यार्थी की पढाई अच्छी तरह से हो सके तब उसका प्रभाव विद्यार्थी के रौक्षिक उपलब्धि पर पडना स्वाभाविक है। अत ऐसे में माता–पिता, अनिमावक एवं परिवार के प्रतियों प्रे ती वातावरण का निर्माण नही करते हैं जिससे विद्यार्थी की पढाई अच्छी तरह से हो सके तब उसका प्रभाव विद्यार्थी के रौक्षिक उपलब्धि पर पडना स्वाभाविक है। अत ऐसे में माता–पिता, अनिमावक एवं पर्शिश के मति यो विद्य कि प्रेती अमिप्रेरित हो तथा पढाई–लिखाई हेतु ऐसे वातावरण का निर्माण करना चाहिए जिससे बच्चा स्वर्य शिक्षा के प्रार्

सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थ सूची

 यन्दना एवं शर्मा, दर्शन, भी. (2012). होम इन्यामेन्ट, मेन्टल हेल्थ एण्ड ऐकंडमी एचिवमेन्ट एमंग हायर सेकेण्डरी स्कूल स्टूडेन्ट्स, इण्टरनेशनल जर्नल ऑफ साइस एण्ड रिसंच पब्लिकेशन, याल्यूम-2, इश्यू-5, प्0 1-41

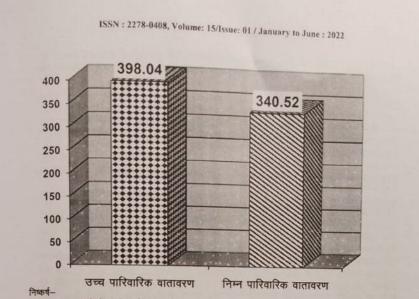


सार्धक अन्तर नहीं है।

| | तालका सख्या3 | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| माध्यमिक स्तर के मध्यम एवं निम्न | पारिवारिक वातावरण के विद्यार्धियों व | की शौधिक उपलब्धि का मध्यमान, मानक |
| | former and the same and and | and the second second to the start of |

| समूह | संख्या (N) | गच्यमान (M) | मानक विचलन (SD) | मुक्तांश (df) | टी-मान (t- value) | सार्थकता स्तर |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| मध्यम पारिवारिक वातावरण | 52 | 378.97 | 44.35 | | | |
| निम्न पारिवारिक वातावरण | 53 | 340.52 | 40.02 | 146 | 5.39 | .01 |

सारणी 3 के अवलोकन से जात होता है कि मध्यम पारिवारिक वातावरण एवं निम्न पारिवारिक वातावरण के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि का मध्यनान क्रमश: 378.97 एवं 340.52 तथा मानक विद्यलन क्रमश: 44.35 एवं 4002 है। एगिफिन की राजपाद कर पान क्रमश: 378.97 एवं 340.52 तथा मानक विद्यलन क्रमश: 44.35 एवं क विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलोब्ध का मध्यमान क्रमश: 378.97 एवं 340.52 तथा मानक विद्यलन क्रमश: 44.35 ५५ 40.02 है। परिमणित टी-अनुपात का मान 5.39 हैं, जो .01 सार्थकता स्तर पर सार्थक है। अत शून्य उपपरिकल्पना 'माध्यमिक स्तर के मध्यम एवं निम्न पारियारिक वातावरण के विद्यार्थियों की शक्षिक उपलब्धि में कोई सार्थक अत्तर नहीं हैं' अस्वीकृत की जाती है। प्राप्त परिणाम से स्पष्ट है कि, मध्यम पारियारिक वातावरण के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि निम्न पारियारिक वातावरण के विद्यार्थियों की शक्षिक उपलब्धि में



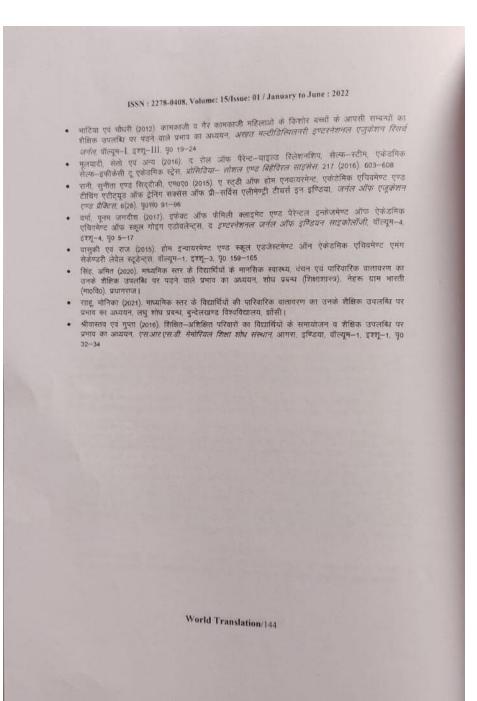
अध्ययन में निम्न निष्कर्प प्राप्त हुये-

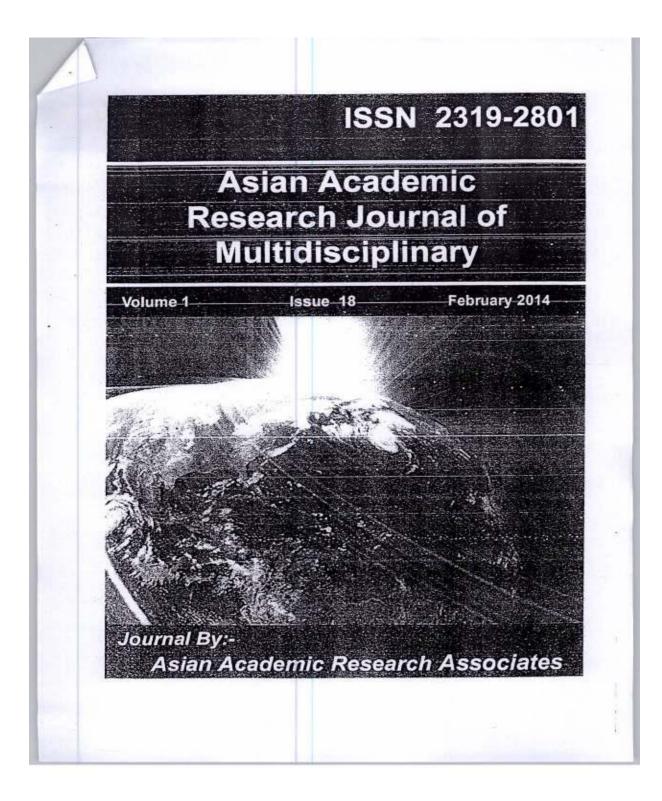
- उच्च एवं मध्यम पारिवारिक वातावरण के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में अन्तर नहीं है।
- उच्च पारिवारिक वातावरण के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि निम्न पारिवारिक वातावरण के विद्यार्थियों की अपेक्षा उच्च है अर्थात् उच्च एवं निम्न पारिवारिक वातावरण के विद्यार्थियों की शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में अन्तर है।
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अस्ययन में प्राप्त निष्कर्ष के आधार पर पूर्व अध्ययन के निष्कर्ष में साहू, मौनिका (2021) ने अध्ययन में पाया कि— माध्यमिक स्तर के उच्च, मध्यम एवं निम्न पारिवारिक वातावरण आते विद्यार्थियों, छात्रों, छात्राओं की रीक्षिक उपलबिंध में अन्तर है अर्थात विद्यार्थियों के पारिवारिक वातावरण आ उनके विक्रे अपलब्धि पर प्रागव है। वर्मा, पूनम जगदीश (2017) ने अध्ययन के निष्कर्ध में पाया कि— उच्च पारिवारिक वातावरण वाले किशोरों में उच्च रीक्षिक उपलब्धि पायी गयी। प्राप्त निष्कर्षों के आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि जिस विद्यार्थी के शौरे में उच्च राश्विक उपलब्धि पायी गयी। प्राप्त निष्कर्षों के आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि जिस विद्यार्थी में यियार में माता–पिता, अनिमावक ता सदस्यों हारा उनके शैक्षिक कार्यों में संलानता के साथ–साथ रौक्षिक वातावरण अच्छा नहीं बना पाते हैं वहीं अभिमातकों, माता–पिता एवं परिवार के भदस्यों द्वारा उनकी शिक्षा में साथ नहीं देते है एव ऐसा वातावरण का निर्माण नही करते हैं जिससे विद्यार्थी की पढाई अच्छी तरह से हो सके तब उसका प्रभाव विद्यार्थी के रौक्षिक उपलब्धि पर पडना स्वाभाविक है। अत ऐसे में माता–पिता, अनिमावक एवं परिवार के प्रतियों प्रे ती वातावरण का निर्माण नही करते हैं जिससे विद्यार्थी की पढाई अच्छी तरह से हो सके तब उसका प्रभाव विद्यार्थी के रौक्षिक उपलब्धि पर पडना स्वाभाविक है। अत ऐसे में माता–पिता, अनिमावक एवं पर्शिश के मति यो विद्य कि प्रेती अमिप्रेरित हो तथा पढाई–लिखाई हेतु ऐसे वातावरण का निर्माण करना चाहिए जिससे बच्चा स्वर्य शिक्षा के प्रार्

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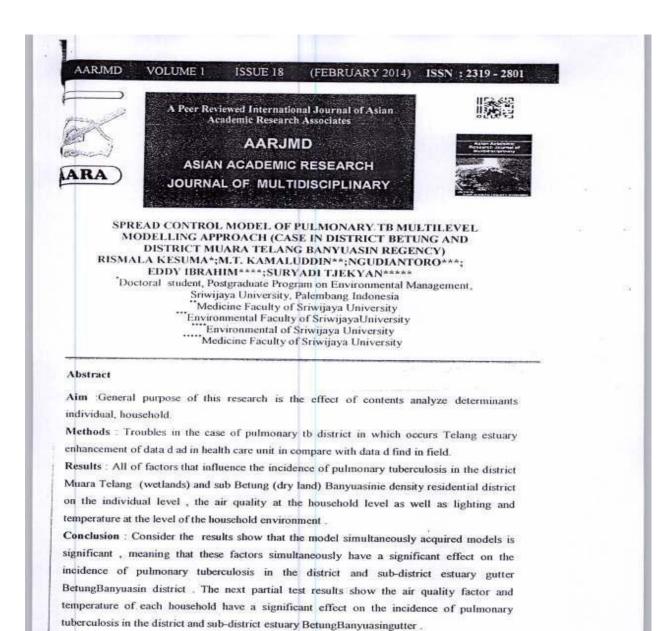
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Keyword : pulmonary TB, Individual, Household and Environment.

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INTRODUCTION

Environment have the effect of the most of public health, one form of environmental conditions affecting the place is condition of human places or settlements, institute for human settlement form takes place to stay or shelter. Increased with science, the society is now in a form can live or residential flat. (Soemirat 2002.)

One of environmental health problems in Indonesia to get attention and increase in good quality health problems namely housing (Department of Health, 1993) trending health problems relating to housing problem still very outstanding especially water, garbage disposal, air quality and lighting in the house(Departement of Health, 2005)

This is an environmental integral from human life environment, physically better physical or biological, very allies in the process of health disorders may be in the form of lung disease tuberculosis (Notoatmodjo, 2003) therefore very health conditions affected by whether physical environment, and social.

Environment house is one factor that give effect to the status of health inhabitants (Notoatmodjo, 2003). Environment house is one factor d allies in the spread of germs tuberculosis tuberculosis can germ life even for 1-2 hours until there beberpa week depending on whether ultraviolet light, yg good ventilation, and density house residents.

Pulmonary TB lead to death in the world, especially in developing countries, there yet so far the successful free from indonesia mycobacterium tuberculosis is the fifth control of 22 countries with loads of pulmonary TB, TB patients with lung total 429 730 New cases and the number of cases 183 366, case number re-treatment and as many cases 6589 (67%) is relapse cases (WHO, 2012.)

Regional water district is Banyuasin, while 25% is the advantage for land in d and rubber rice fields. This study examines the detwerminan effect of various events and see the role of pulmonary tuberculosis new level of risk factors effects of gender role of individual level, density dwelling, and health care attitudes: the role factorrisk household namely(1). consist of air quality indoor air quality covers floor area of temperature and household. (2). density dwelling house consist of densityoccurrence of tuberklosis.

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Research Objectives

General purpose of this research is the effect of contents analyze determinants individual, household.

METHOD

Analysis Method

1. New Pattern Events TB Analyis.

Event Analysisof pulmonary TB in 2 stagesdo:

- Troubles in the case of pulmonary tb district in which occurs Telang estuary enhancement of data d ad in health care unit in compare with data d find in field.
- Audit by laboratory sputum collection d called 3 times with morning when namely SPS.

Interpretation of results sputum examination is 3 times investigation:

- 1. 3 positive positive or 2 + 1 negatif:BTA positive
- 2. 1 positive + 2 positive negative a repeat 3 times smear. I positive 1 + 2
- positive negative but if a BTA 3 negative: BTA negatif.

2. TheAnaliyis Of Factors That Influence With TB Pulmonary Happen.

Analysis done this to see the effect of different determinants of occurrence of pulmonary tuberculosis namely the role of individual level (age, gender, knowledge). Role of risk factors of household namely:

1. Consist of air quality air quality outdoor and indoor air quality spacious floor covering.

2. Demsitas consist of density dwelling house and rooms.

2.1 Form ControlThe Spread Of Pulmonary TB

Description of the disease risk factors of individual, household, and environment through modeling approach multilevel analysis, general model of the occurrence of individual can write:

logit $\hat{Y} = \alpha + \beta_1 \chi_1 + \beta_2 \chi_2 + \beta_3 \chi_3 + \beta_4 \chi_4 + \beta_5 \chi_5 + \beta_6 \chi_6 + \beta_7 \chi_7 + \beta_8 \chi_8$

with

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Philippine and the



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X14 is ventilation

 X_{15} is lighting

 X_{16} is the temperature of household .

3 .Model Development Control

Model development control in field as performed by examination .

3.1 Chemical Air

Chemical examination of air in ambient air do is examination by physical and chemical test

3.1.1 Test Physics

Test do is in physics d temperature wind speed direction and noise .

influence of humidity air pollutant concentrations, moisture associated with negative air temperature the air temperature high humidity will mak the low, moisture reaches 40-70% moisture not meet standards said if more than 70% or less than 40%, moisture is good for media d pathogenic bacteria, including new germ tb (Department of Health 1999) optimal conditions generally breeding.

3.1.2 Chemical Test

Chemical testIsconducted examination TSP (*Total Solid Partkulat*) SNI 19-7119.2-2005 examination method and quality standard refers limits in accordance with NO PPRI 1991 41 th of threshold values for residential areas and settlements.

3.2 Biological Environment

Biology test environment with numbers germ checking the air space, audit done to see total numbers germ diruang d where the re is room such an d the patients taking more commonly used daily activities.

THEORY

A. An understanding of the Environment

1. The definition of Environment

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Environment is everything physical, biological, social and being around humans and external influences that affect the lives and human development (Lennihan and Fletter, 1989)

2. Physical Environment

The physical environment is everything that is to be around people who are not dead, for example, water, soil, air humidity, temperature, wind, houses and other inanimate objects.

3 . Biological environment

Biological environment is everything that is life-like plants, animals , including microorganisms

4 . Social Environment

The social environment is everything that govern the actions of human life and its efforts to sustain life, such as education for each individual, sense of responsibility, knowledge of the family, job type, number of occupants and the state of the economy.

5. Home environment

The home environment is everything that was in the house (Walton, 1991). Home environment consists of the physical environment that is ventilation, temperature, humidity, floors, walls and the social environment is the density of occupants. According to the WHO home environment is a physical structure in which people use for shelter. Environment of the structure as well as all the facilities and services necessary, useful equipment for physical and spiritual health and good social conditions for families and individuals.

B. The Protection from diseases' transmission

a. There must be a water source that meets the requirements, both in quality and quantity, so in addition to eating and drinking needs are met, also enough available water to maintain the cleanliness of the home, clothing and occupants.

b. There must be a place to store garbage and toilets are good and qualified, well water disposal must be channeled properly

c . Disposal of human waste and the waste must meet health requirements , yatu should be able to prevent the waste does not seep and contaminate surface water sources .

d . Place cooking and eating should be free from pollution and dust nuisance animals and insects .

e . There should be a prevention of vector-borne diseases can not live and breed in the house , so the house in its construction should be rat proof , fly to fight , fight mosquito .

f. There should be room air (air space) are quite

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g . The spacious bedrooms at least $8.5\ m^3$ per person and a minimum ceiling height of 2.75 meters .

C. multilevel Models

Multilevel Data Analysis : " any set of analytical procedures that involve; Gathered Data from individuals and from social structure in the which they are embedded and are Analyzed in a manner that models the multilevel structure " (Burnstein, 1985, dikutipdariAriawan, 2005)

1. The important thing of analysis Multilevel

AnalysisMultilevel or can be called by the other word likes random effects models, random coefficient models, hierarchical linear mixed effects models models needed for:

a. Calculate the variability at each level (eg , variance and variance student class)

b. Creating a model at level 1 as the effect of all levels

Var total = f (var. Individuals + var . Groups)

c. Calculate the interaction between the effects at each level

d . Responses are not independent of subjects in one cluster have the same risk factors (Snijders, 1999).

2. The benefit of Analysis Multilevel

The benefits that can by using multilevel analysis are :

a. analysis of thr data longitudianal ie repeated observations on the same subject .

b. Analysis of the data is subject groups (level 1) in the group (level 2) (Ariawan, 2005)

Multilevel statistical approach has the advantage of technical and substance (Anderson, 2004). Substance of the approach, this analysis can solve problems related to :

a. Ecological Fallacy is a mistake in interpreting the results of observations on the ecological level to the individual level

b. Individualistic fallacy that occurs due to errors in estimating the role of ecological relationships at the individual

c. Atomistic fallacy that arises when the relationship between the individual variables used to make inferences on the relationship between the variables at the level of ecological analogue / group.

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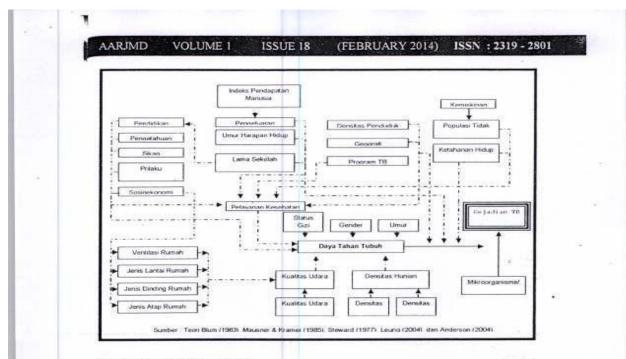
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The existence of common errors fallacy is the failure to recognize the unique relationship observed in the data blocks and each level its own important things. The specific manner, have a look only at the individual relationship (example: poor people have worse health risks) some are seen only on ecological relationships (eg, where the proportion of individuals who are many individuals who are poor usually have a rate higher poor health) and the relationship of individual contextual (eg the possibility of the existence of the greatest bad health status will be found on the individual poor in places with a high proportion of the poor). Multilevel models are clearly the natural relationship - contingent level (Anderson , 2004)

From presepektif in tekhnikal, multi-level analyst allows researchers to efficiently obtain statistical estimates of regression coefficients fixed. Specifically, the use of information clustering, multilevel models provide the correct standard errors, so that will give coonfident intervals and significance robust. Hal results like this will not come if we do not take into account the clustering information. As in the analysis of this konvensional.Dampak will certainly affect the statistical validity. Broader multi-level models also provide an appropriate and realistic specification of the variance structure of the complex on every level.Multilevel models also accurately perform weighting and capitalization of profits that may result in the collection of all aspects of the neighborhood who then made an inference into a specific neighborhood

A. The Skeleton Of The Theory

To see the impact of various determinants on the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis as well as a look at the role of the level of effect of individual risk factors (age , education and knowledge) , which includes the contextual determinants of domestic risk factors (socio - economic , density houses , home ventilation , home floor , walls , ceiling and roof of the house) , and risk factors Banyuasin district level (population density , geography , HDI (measured by per capita expenditure variables , and old school) and HPI (measured from the population do not access health services and populations are not survive the age of 40 years) on the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis , then can be seen from Figure.



RESULTS and DISCUSSION

Logistic regression analysis level of individual

Data analysis using logistic regression model intended to see significant factors affecting the occurrence of yg and knowing the amount of pulmonary the chance of occurrence of such factors based pulmonary TB.

Selection of the best in this research procedures performed using BackwardStepwise. Backward Stepwise variable procedure of removing algorith based statistical model with a view of an interest rate variable, variable then removed from the rule based model fixed. Important as defined variable variable have the effect of real model.

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Table 1 Logostik Regression Analysis Results On Individual Level In District Banyuasin

| District | Peubah | в | S.E. | Wald | Sig. | Exp (B) | Sig. of the Change |
|----------|---------------------------|---------|---------|-------|-------|----------|--------------------------|
| | X2 (gender) | -40.643 | 2.618E4 | .000 | .999 | .000 | .000 |
| | X4 (behavior) | 40.443 | 2.618E4 | .000 | .999 | 3.664E17 | .001 |
| Datum | X5 (density dwelling) | -1.885 | .785 | 5.771 | .016 | .152 | .020 |
| Betung | X6 (indor air quality) | 1.999 | .728 | 7.541 | .006 | 7.384 | .006 |
| | X7 (maid of health) | -19.538 | 6.151E3 | .000 | .997 | .000 | .001 |
| | Constant | - 731 | 1.045 | .489 | .484 | .481 | |
| | XI (age) | -3.773 | 1.265 | 8.893 | .003 | .023 | .001 |
| | X2 (gender) | -25.263 | 4.019E4 | .000 | .999 | .000 | .007 |
| | X4 (behavior) | 43.993 | 4.209E4 | .000 | .999 | 1.276E19 | .003 |
| Telang | X5 (density dwelling) | -25,263 | 2.010E4 | .000 | .999 | .000 | .000 |
| | X7 (maid of health) | -42,406 | 4.494E4 | .000 | .999 | .000 | .025 |
| | Constant | 6.246 | 2.367E4 | .000 | 1.000 | 516.030 | |

Based on the table above partial test results showed all real variables (significant).

Logistic regression analysis at the household level

The following is a step that is done in selecting the best model with backward stepwise procedure of level II.

At this step in the modeling done by including all variables in the model, X_9 (air quality) and X_{10} (density residential). Parameter coefficient (B), the value of standard deviation (SE) value of Wald statistic, p-value (Sig), the odds-ratio (exp (B)), and the p-value (Sig) changes in log-likelihood values for each independent variables.

Table 2 Results of LogisticRegression Analysis at The Level of Households in The DistrictBanyuasin.

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|--|--------------------------------|----------|------------------|---------------------|
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| District | Peubah | в | S.E. | Wald | Sig | Exp (B) | Sig. of the Change |
|----------|-------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|------|----------|--------------------------|
| | X9 (outdoor air quality) | 1.945 | 565 | 11.857 | .001 | 6,994 | .000 |
| Betung | X10 (density dwelling) | .392 | .824 | 227 | .634 | 1.480 | .623 |
| | Constant | -3.159 | .820 | 14.834 | .000 | .042 | |
| | X9 (outdoor air quality) | 24.758 | 2.321E4 | .000 | .999 | 5.654E10 | .000 |
| Telang | X10 (density dwelling) | -4.942 | 1.328 | 13.841 | .000 | .007 | .000 |
| | Constant | 1.386 | 1.118 | 1.537 | .215 | 4.000 | |

The above table is based on the know that the test results showed partial betung in the district, which has a p-variables of change in loglikelihoodadallahvalueterbesar variable X_{10} (residential density) so that the variable is removed, while in the district telang partial test results showed all real variables (significant) rose X_9 (kualifitas air) and X_{10} (density residential).

At this step in the input variables only variables that air quality in the districts betung X_9 , as in the following table.

Table 3 Results of LogisticRegression Analysis at The Level of Households in The DistrictBanyuasin.

| District | Peubah | в | S.E. | Wald | Sig. | Exp (B) | Sig. of the Change |
|----------|-----------------------------|------------|------|--------|------|------------|--------------------------|
| Batuna | X9 (outdoor air quality) | 1.958 | .564 | 12.048 | .001 | 7.083 | .000 |
| Betung | Constant | - 2.833 | .420 | 45.487 | .000 | .059 | |

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distributes -

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Based on the table above, partial test results showed all real variables (significant), the variable X_9 (air quality) in the district Betung

RegresilogistikAnalysis at The Level of Environmental

.

Following in the steps to do in choosing the best model with backward stepwise procedure at the level of the environment:

Table 4 The final Results of LogisticRegression Analysis on The Sub-DistrictLevel in the EstuaryEnvironmentGutters BanyuasinDistrict.

| District | Peubah | в | S.E. | Wald | Sig. | Exp (B) | Sig of the Change |
|----------|----------------------------------|-------------|---------|-------|------|----------|-------------------------|
| | X15 (lighting) | - 22,539 | 4.686E3 | .000 | .996 | .000 | .000 |
| Telang | X16 (temperature of household) | 41.485 | 1.573E4 | .000 | .998 | 1.039E18 | .000 |
| | Constant | 1.386 | 1.118 | 1.537 | .215 | 4.000 | |

In this step, all the variables, X_{13} is lightingand X_{16} (temperature households) in the district Telang partially based on test results showed all real variables (significant) until the process is complete.

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Table 5 The FinalResults of LogisticRegression Analysis on The Environment in The Sub-DistrictLevelBetungBanyuasinDistrict.

| District | Peubah | в | S.E. | Wald | Sig. | Exp (B) | Sig. of the Change |
|----------|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------|------|------|----------|--------------------------|
| 1 | X_{II} (ventilation) | 17,563 | 5,514E3 | .000 | .997 | 4,24E7 | .000. |
| Betung | X16 .(temperature of household) | 40,339 | 1,100E4 | .000 | .997 | 3,305E17 | .000 |
| | Constant | - 20,919 | 5,514E3 | .000 | .997 | .000 | |

In this step all the changes that X_{II} (ventilation) and X_{IB} (temperature of households) in the district Betung based persial test results showed all real variables (significant) so that the process is completed

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

- All of factors that influence the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in the district Muara Telang (wetlands) and sub Betung (dry land) Banyuasinie density residential district on the individual level, the air quality at the household level as well as lighting and temperature at the level of the household environment.
- 2. Consider the results show that the model simultaneously acquired models is significant, meaning that these factors simultaneously have a significant effect on the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in the district and sub-district estuary gutter BetungBanyuasin district. The next partial test results show the air quality factor and temperature of each household have a significant effect on the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in the district estuary BetungBanyuasingutter.

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Suggestion

1. For health department

Need to do a home visit by a holder of both pulmonary TB program commissioned in the health care unit in each district as well as commissioned officers in the program of hold health districts, so that pulmonary TB patient can be monitored properly.

2 For The Communities

Advisable for people to pay attention to the environment in the household diligently opened the window so that the air exchange. Also plant trees around the residence to catch the dust that is generated by the air pollution that would result in that fresh.

3. For Individuals

Should also be done at efforts to increase knowledge about pulmonary tuberculosis that would increase the self-reliance in addressing the problem of pulmonary tuberculosis.

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Details of Journals and Books

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| S.NO. | Title with Page No. | Journals/Books | Types | ISSN NO./ISBN NO. |
| 1 | Religion and Values | Shikshak Shiksha Sodh Patrika Faizabad | International | 0974-0562 |
| | Educational and Social Support for Learning Disabled Children(Page 143-149) | Shikshak Shiksha Sodh Patrika Faizabad | International | 0974-0562 |
| 3 | Educational for All throgh Continuing Education (Page 25-32) | Samaj Bodh | National | 02231-0207 |
| -41 | Issues and Initiatives in quality Management of Higher Education (Page 81-84) | Quality Management in Education | Book | 978-81-922572-3-5 |
| | Human relation in teacher Education (Page 75) | Teacher Education in India | Book | 15 BN 9784384224-00-4 |

Research Papers Presented in Conferences / Seminars

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| 5.ND | Tital and the Paper presented | Title of Confrences/Seminars | Organized By | National / Intenational | Start Date | End Date |
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| | Child Centered Approach for Curricularn Learning to Primary Schools | Quality Concerns in Education | Dept. of Education, S.C.Bose College,Lucknow University | International | 73-Dec 0 | 34-040-05 |
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| 25. | Department of History, D.A.V. P.G. | The impact of social philosophy of Dr. B.R. | National | 30-31 March, |
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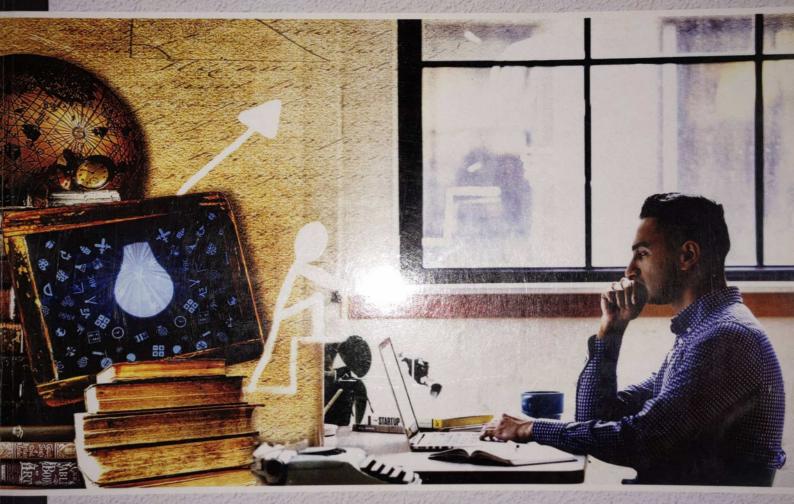
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| 3. | Deptt of political science BHU, Varanasi | New dimension in Research methodology and its | 18-24 Dec,2016 |
| | | multidisciplinary applications | (7 Days) |
| 4. | Gita Samiti,BHU, Varanasi | Personality development in the light of Bhagvat | 22-29 June,2017 |
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| 5. | Faculty of Education, BHU Varanasi | Personal development and soft skill development | 29-09-2016 to |
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| 6. | Prof.H.N.Mishra college of Education, | Value based career management | 4 dec,2015 |
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| 7. | MalviyaMulyaAnusheelanKendra,BHU | Higher education and human values | 18-24 April 2018 |
| 8. | Prof.H.N.Mishra college of Education, | Faculty Development Programmed Research | 21-30 Nov. 2018 |
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| 10. | Kashi Katha -2019, International Workshop | Kashi Ki Sanskratik Samagrata. | 15-28 Feb. 2019 |
| | | | (14 Days) |
| 11. | Faculty of Education, BHU, Varanasi. | Methodology Issues in Social Science Researches | February 17 to |
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| | | | Days) |
| 12 | Department of Education, Sammpurnand | Praroop Rastriya Shiksha Niti-2019 | 26-27 July 2019 |
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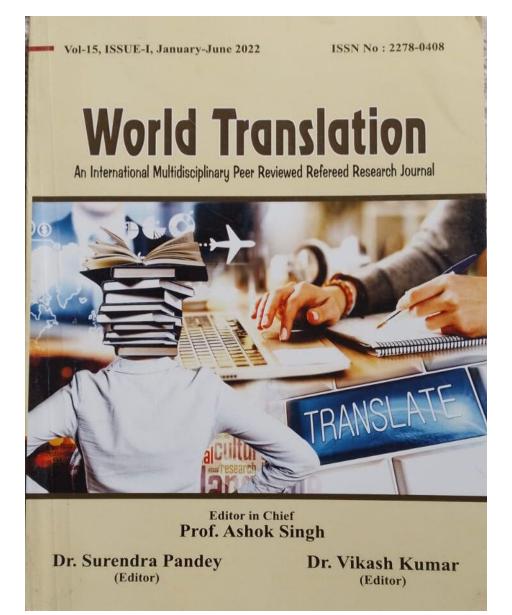
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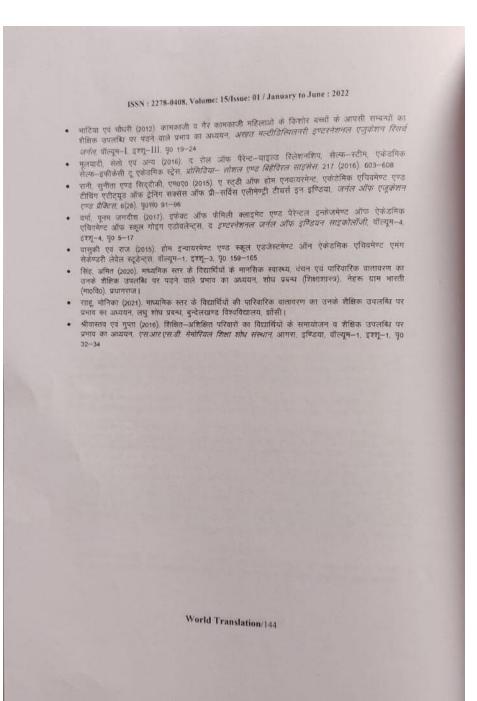
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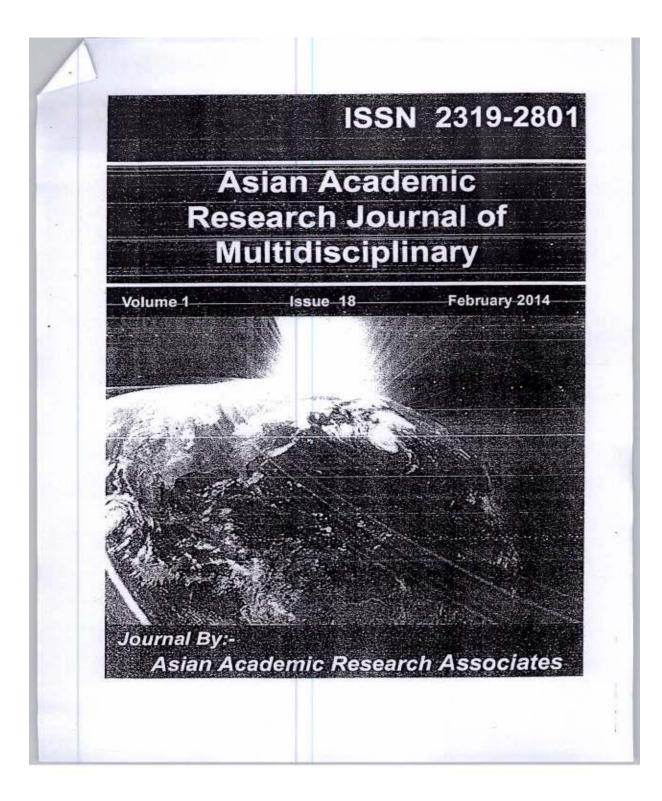
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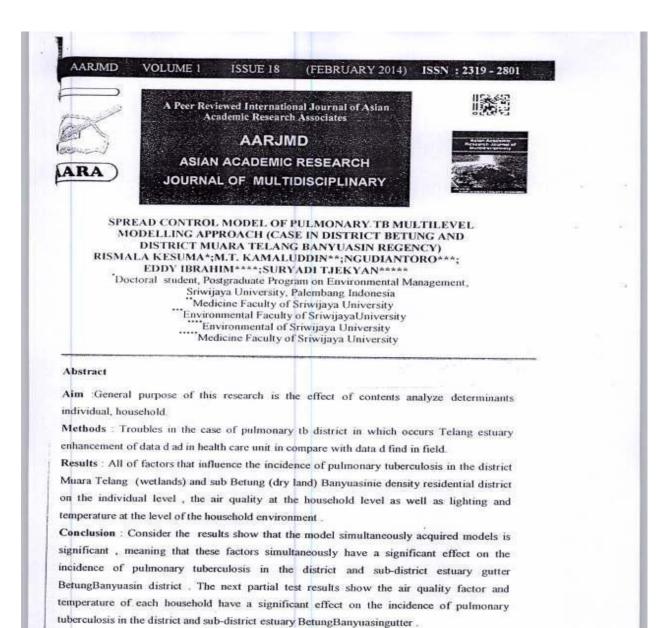
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| | | with the second | | |
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Details of Journals and Books

Dr. Jayshree Rajput Lecturer, Dept. of Education

| | | | | PARAMENT PARAMENT PROPERTY I |
|-------|--|--|---------------|------------------------------|
| | Detail | A STREET OF STREET | | |
| S.NO. | Title with Page No. | Journals/Books | Types | ISSN NO./ISBN NO. |
| 1 | Religion and Values | Shikshak Shiksha Sodh Patrika Faizabad | International | 0974-0562 |
| | Educational and Social Support for Learning Disabled Children(Page 143-149) | Shikshak Shiksha Sodh Patrika Faizabad | International | 0974-0562 |
| 3 | Educational for All throgh Continuing Education (Page 25-32) | Samaj Bodh | National | 02231-0207 |
| -41 | Issues and Initiatives in quality Management of Higher Education (Page 81-84) | Quality Management in Education | Book | 978-81-922572-3-5 |
| | Human relation in teacher Education (Page 75) | Teacher Education in India | Book | 15 BN 9784384224-00-4 |

Research Papers Presented in Conferences / Seminars

Dr. Jayshree Rajput Lecturer, Dept. of Education

| S.ND | Tital and the Paper presented | Title of Confrences/Seminars | Organized By | National / Intenational | Start Date | End Date |
|------|--|---|--|----------------------------|------------|------------|
| | Privatization in Higher Education | Changing Vistas in Higher Education | S.N.Sen B.V.P.G. College Kanpur | National | | 15-80+08 |
| | transplation in Higher Education | Innovation in Higher Education | Mahila Mahavidyalaya,Kanpur | National | 12-Dec-08 | 13-Dec-08 |
| | Teacher a Tool for Cultivating Environmental Education | Environmental Education Need & Current Trends | Mahila Mahavidyalaya,Kanpur | National | 24-045-07 | 25-001-01 |
| | Child Centered Approach for Curricularn Learning to Primary Schools | Quality Concerns in Education | Dept. of Education, S.C.Bose College,Lucknow University | International | 73-Dec 0 | 34-040-09 |
| | Changing Role of Education in Modern Era | Revamping Indian System of Education | Unity College,Lucknow | National | | 5.645-12 |
| | Teachier Education in 21st Century Objectives and Innovative Approaches | Innovation Practices in Education | vieera lai yadav, Balika degree college sitapur | International | 18-iun-1 | 11-04.41 |
| | Value Teaching in Educational Institutions | Muhyaparak Shiksha | A.N.D.T.College,Kanpur | International | | 17-Dec-1 |
| | Ledeening Tracher Education for menting challenges of 21st entury | Towards Enhancing Quality in Teacher Education | Dept. of Education, C.S.J.M.U.Xanpur | Nutional | 3.646- | 12 4.5+5-1 |
| | anno v Insex and industries in Duality Management of Eigher Education | Quality Management in Education | Raja Harpal Singh P.G. College, Singramau Jaunpur | Mational | | 13 134mb-1 |
| | uman relation in tracher Education | Teacher Education in India | C.S.I.M.D. Kampur | National | p-Mar | 14 9-Mar-1 |
| | willty towns in Higher Education | Higher Education in India: mount. Charlenges and Emerging trends | C.S.I.M.U. Kanpor | National | 2550 | -15 31.5eb |

| 1 Xhikuba Subitya | 0974-0838 | National | Jane 2013 | Yas | 10 |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----|----|
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| per Present in Semina | WT. | 11.17 | | _ | _ |

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| 1.1 | National Seminor its topic "Family Education Problems, Issues & Possibilities | Surya (P.G.) College Of Education Tolana | February 2012 | Criedention With CTE | 15 |
|-----|---|---|----------------|-------------------------|-----|
| 2 | National Seminar its topia "Condition and Direction of Education in Future Perspective | Bharat Teacher 's Training College Nadbal (Bhoratgur) | June 2012 | | 15 |
| 3 | National Seminar its Topo * Present Scenario of Insufare Education Janues & Changes | (P.G.) Collectr Banilder | September 2012 | UGE Spinniend | 13 |
| + | International confirmer on "Role of Technology in Enhancing Quality of higher Education" | Kanyo Maha Volyalaya Jolandir | October 2012 | | .15 |
| 3 | National Seminar an "Today's Quality, Tomervow's Success | Jan Nayak Ch.Direl LAL (P.O.) College Of Education Sime | April 2013 | NAAC Sponsored | 15 |
| 8 | Nutional Seminar On "Holiator Teacher Education Challenger & Naturalias" | St. Arme's College of Education & reason Centre (Pondicherry) | February 2013 | | 10 |

3.2.1 Average number of research papers / articles per teacher published in Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years

| Year | Title of paper | Name of the author/s | Name of journal | Year of publication | ISBN/ISSN number | Link for the UGC recognized Journals |
|------|---|----------------------|---|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Attma Tracks: International research | | Attma Tracks: International research | | | |
| | journal for | Amir Singh | journal for | | | |
| | , multidisciplinary | 6 | multidisciplinary | | | |
| 2021 | studies | | studies | 2021 | 2234-2364 | NA |
| | | | Kalam the power of | | | |
| 2018 | 0976-9331 | Vidya Prakash Singh | truth | 2018 | 0976-9331 | NA |
| | Condition of Modern | | Condition of Modern | | | |
| | Education Before The | | Education Before The | | | |
| 2018 | Advent | Dr. Jayshree Rajput | Advent | 2018 | 0976-9331 | NA |
| | Connotation of | | Connotation of | | | |
| | Freedom in Malamute | | Freedom in Malamute | | | |
| | the fixer: A | | the fixer: A | | | |
| 2018 | Reappraisal | Dr. Jayshree Rajput | Reappraisal | 2018 | 0976-9331 | NA |
| | V.S.Naipaul's | | V.S.Naipaul's | | | |
| | Dispassionate | | Dispassionate | | | |
| | Criticism of the | | Criticism of the | | | |
| 2018 | contemporary | Dr. Jayshree Rajput | contemporary | 2018 | 0976-9331 | NA |
| | | | Cl D H | | | |
| | Changing Pattern of Commercial Banking | | Changing Pattern of Commercial Banking | | | |
| 2018 | System in India | Dr. Javahraa Daimut | System in India | 2018 | 0976-9331 | NA |
| 2018 | System in mula | Dr. Jayshree Rajput | System in mula | 2018 | 0976-9331 | NA |
| | Impact of Emotional | | Impact of Emotional | | | |
| | Intellegence on | | Intellegence on | | | |
| 2018 | Creativity | Dr. Jayshree Rajput | Creativity | 2018 | 0976-9331 | NA |
| 2010 | Effect of culture | Di. Jaysnice Rajput | creativity | 2010 | 0770-7551 | 1\A |
| | media, temperature | | Effect of culture | | | |
| | and pH on Growth | | media, temperature | | | |
| 2018 | and | Dr. Jayshree Rajput | and pH on Growth and | 2018 | 0976-9331 | NA |
| | Remediation | 7 51 | 1 | | | |
| | Strategies and | | Remediation Strategies | | | |
| 2018 | Technologies for | Dr. Jayshree Rajput | and Technologies for | 2018 | 0976-9331 | NA |
| | Micro small and | | Micro small and | | | |
| | meddium enterprise | | meddium enterprise | | | |
| 2018 | (MSMES) in India | Dr. Jayshree Rajput | (MSMES) in India | 2018 | 0976-9331 | NA |
| | Effect of Population | | Effect of Population | | | |
| | on growth of Indian | | on growth of Indian | | | |
| 2018 | Economy | Dr. Jayshree Rajput | Economy | 2018 | 0976-9331 | NA |

| | Reading Habits and | | Reading Habits and its | | | |
|------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------|-----------|--------------|
| | its effect on Academic | | effect on Academic | | | |
| 2018 | Performance | Dr. Jayshree Rajput | Performance | 2018 | 0976-9331 | NA |
| | Transition in Post- | J | Transition in Post- | | | |
| | 1947 Societ of India | | 1947 Societ of India | | | |
| 2018 | As seen in | Dr. Jayshree Rajput | As seen in | 2018 | 0976-9331 | NA |
| | Trends in India's | | Trends in India's | | | |
| 2018 | Foreign Trade | Dr. Jayshree Rajput | Foreign Trade | 2018 | 0976-9331 | NA |
| | | | | | | |
| | International Journal | | International Journal | | | |
| 2018 | of Research Thought | Vidya Prakash Singh | of Research Thought | 2018 | 2229-7995 | UGC No 64311 |
| | Study of cropping | | Study of cropping | | | |
| | Pattern Under | | Pattern Under | | | |
| 2018 | Defferent | Vidya Prakash Singh | Defferent | 2018 | 2229-7995 | UGC No 64311 |
| | Incidence of | | T 1 CAL | | | |
| 2019 | Alternaria Leaf Blight Disease | Without Distant Charl | Incidence of Alternaria | 2019 | 2220 7005 | |
| 2018 | Customer | Vidya Prakash Singh | Leaf Blight Disease | 2018 | 2229-7995 | UGC No 64311 |
| | Relationship | | Customer Relationship | | | |
| 2018 | Management | Vidya Prakash Singh | Management | 2018 | 2229-7995 | UGC No 64311 |
| 2010 | Study of Information | v luya i takash Shigh | Study of Information | 2010 | | 000100-04511 |
| 2018 | Technology | Vidya Prakash Singh | Technology | 2018 | 2229-7995 | UGC No 64311 |
| | Terrorism in south | ·····g-····g-· | Terrorism in south | | | |
| | Asia : Internal | | Asia : Internal | | | |
| 2018 | Challenges of | Vidya Prakash Singh | Challenges of | 2018 | 2229-7995 | UGC No 64311 |
| | A study of Attitude | | A study of Attitude | | | |
| | towards moderninity | | towards moderninity | | | |
| 2018 | and Academic | Vidya Prakash Singh | and Academic | 2018 | 2229-7995 | UGC No 64311 |
| | Attitude of Trained | | Attitude of Trained | | | |
| | and Untrained | | and Untrained | | | |
| 2018 | Secondary | Vidya Prakash Singh | Secondary | 2018 | 2229-7995 | UGC No 64311 |
| 2010 | Communalism In | | Communalism In | 2010 | 2220 5005 | |
| 2018 | Kanpur | Vidya Prakash Singh | Kanpur | 2018 | 2229-7995 | UGC No 64311 |
| 2018 | GST Impact of Indian Economy | Vidya Prakash Singh | GST Impact of Indian Economy | 2018 | 2229-7995 | UGC No 64311 |
| 2018 | Leonomy | v luya Plakash Shigh | Leonomy | 2018 | 2229-1993 | 000 No 04311 |
| | Environment And | | Environment And | | | |
| 2018 | | Vidya Prakash Singh | Sustainable Economic | 2018 | 2229-7995 | UGC No 64311 |
| 2010 | A comparative study | · iaja i iunuon onign | A comparative study | 2010 | | |
| 2018 | to see | Vidya Prakash Singh | to see | 2018 | 2229-7995 | UGC No 64311 |
| | Nepal's Relationship | | Nepal's Relationship | | | |
| 2018 | with | Vidya Prakash Singh | with | 2018 | 2229-7995 | UGC No 64311 |

| | Research Highlights: | | Research Highlights: | | | |
|------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----------|-------|
| | An | | An | | | |
| | International | | International | | | |
| | Research | | Research | | | |
| | Refereed Journal | | Refereed Journal | | | |
| | (Approved | | (Approved | | | |
| | by UGC Journal | | by UGC Journal | | | |
| 2017 | no.4844 1) | Dr. Shishupal Singh | no.4844 1) | 2017 | 2395-0390 | NA |
| | Research Highlights: | | Research Highlights: | | | |
| | An | | An | | | |
| | International Research | | International Research | | | |
| | Refereed Journal | | Refereed Journal | | | |
| | (Approved | Dr. Shishupal Singh | (Approved | 2017 | 2350-0611 | NA |
| | Printing Arca | Di, Suisnupai Singi | Printing Arca | 2017 | 2330-0011 | 11/2 |
| | International | | International | | | |
| | multilingual | | multilingual | | | |
| | Rescarch Journal | | Rescarch Journal | | | |
| | (Approved | | (Approved | | | |
| | by UGC Journal | | by UGC Journal | | | |
| | no.43053) | Dr. Shishupal Singh | no.43053) | 2016 | 2394-5303 | NA |
| | Vidhyavarta: | D1. Shishupat Shigh | Vidhyavarta: | 2010 | 2374-3303 | NA NA |
| | International | | International | | | |
| | Multilingual | | Multilingual | | | |
| | Research Journal | | Research Journal | | | |
| | (Approved by UGC | | (Approved by UGC | | | |
| | Journal | | Journal | | | |
| | No.62759) | Dr. Shishupal Singh | No.62759) | 2016 | 2319-9318 | NA |
| | Varanasi | | Varanasi | | | |
| | Review: An | | Review: An | | | |
| | (Approved by UGC | | (Approved by UGC | | | |
| | Journal | | Journal | | | |
| | no.48402) | Dr. Shishupal Singh | no.48402) | 2016 | 2395-0390 | NA |
| | Aarhat | 211 Shishuput Shigh | Aarhat | 2010 | 2000 0000 | |
| | Multidisciplinary | | Multidisciplinary | | | |
| | International | | International | | | |
| | Education | | Education | | | |
| | Research Journal | | Research Journal | | | |
| | (AMIERJ) | | (AMIERJ) | | | |
| | Peer- Reviewed | | Peer- Reviewed | | | |
| | Journal | | Journal | | | |
| | (Approved by UGC | | (Approved by UGC | | | |
| | | 1 | Journal | | | |
| | Journal | | | | | |

| Journal 2015Journal SinghJournal No.62759)20152319-9318NAAsian Academic Reserch Journal of 2014Asian Academic Reserch Journal of Dr. Ramprakash GuptaAsian Academic Research Journal of Dr. Ramprakash GuptaAsian Academic Research Journal of Dr. Ramprakash GuptaConflux: Journal of Conflux: Journal of Dr. Arjun LalConflux: Journal of Problems: issues and direction of clucation direction of clucation direction of clucation direction of clucation direction of clucation direction of clucation of tacher education, of | 2015 | Printing Area: International Multilingual Research Journal (Approved by UGC Journal No.43053) Vidhyavarta: International Multilingual Rescarch Journal (Approved by UGC | Dr. Shishupal Singh | Printing Area: International Multilingual Research Journal (Approved by UGC Journal No.43053) Vidhyavarta: International Multilingual Rescarch Journal (Approved by UGC | 2015 | 2394-5303 | NA |
|---|------|--|----------------------|--|------|----------------|----|
| Asian Academic Research Journal of 2014 Asian Academic Research Journal of 2013 Education Asian Academic Research Journal of Multidisciplinary Asian Academic Research Journal of Multidisciplinary Conflux: Journal of 2013 Education Dr. Ramprakash Gupta Conflux: Journal of Pr. Ramprakash Gupta 2014 2319-2801 Surya (PG) college of 2012 education Dr. Ramprakash Gupta Conflux: Journal of problems: issues and problems: issues and problems: issues and problems: issues and direction of education 2012 NA NA Bharat Teachers Training college, 2012 Nadbal, Bharatpur Dr. Arjun Lal National Seminar in topic: Condition and direction of education 2012 NA NA 2012 Nadbal, Bharatpur Dr. Arjun Lal in future prespective 2012 NA NA 2012 Ultrakhand) Dr. Arjun Lal In toraji ersent scenerio of teacher education, 2012 Ultrakhand) Na issues and changes. 2012 NA NA Kanya Mahavidyalaya, 2012 Jalandhar Dr. Arjun Lal International conference on role of tecchnology in technology of Today's Quality, 2012 NA NA | 2015 | | Dr. Shishupal Singh | | 2015 | 2319-9318 | NA |
| Conflux: Journal of 2013Conflux: Journal of EducationConflux: Journal of Education2013ISSN 2320-9305NASurya (PG) college of 2012 educationDr. Arjun LalFamily Education problems: issues and possibilities2012NANA2012educationDr. Arjun LalNational Seminar in topic: Condition and direction of education2012NANA2012Nadal, Bharatpur Dr. Arjun LalDr. Arjun Lalin future prespective2012NANA2012Dr. Arjun Lalin future prespective2012NANANA2012Dr. Arjun LalNational seminar in topic present scenerio of teacher education, issues and changes.NANA2012Dr. Arjun LalNational seminar in topic present scenerio of teacher education, issues and changes.NANA2012Uttrakhand)Dr. Arjun LalInternational conference on role of teachor education conference on role of teachorlogy in enhancing quality of JalandharDr. Arjun LalInternational conference on role of teachorlogy in enhancing quality of Higher education2012NANAJalandharDr. Arjun LalNigher education viola seminar on Today's Quality,2012NANA | | Asian Academic Research Journal of | | Asian Academic Research Journal of | | | |
| Surya (PG) college of 2012 education Family Education problems: issues and possibilities 2012 NA NA Bharat Teachers Training college, 2012 Nadbal, Bharatpur 2012 Nadbal, Bharatpur 2012 Dr. Arjun Lal National Seminar in topic: Condition and direction of education NA NA 2012 Dr. Arjun Lal in future prespective 2012 NA NA 2012 Dr. Arjun Lal in future prespective 2012 NA NA 2012 Dr. Arjun Lal in future prespective 2012 NA NA 2012 Dr. Arjun Lal Inopic present scenerio of teacher education, issues and changes. 2012 NA NA 2012 Utrakhand) Dr. Arjun Lal issues and changes. 2012 NA NA 2012 Utrakhand Dr. Arjun Lal issues and changes. 2012 NA NA 2012 Utrakhand Dr. Arjun Lal issues and changes. 2012 NA NA 2012 Jalandhar Dr. Arjun Lal higher education 2012 NA NA 2012 Jalandhar Dr. Arjun Lal higher education 2012 NA NA | | Conflux: Journal of | | Conflux: Journal of | - | | |
| Surya (PG) college of 2012problems: issues and possibilities2012NANA2012NANANABharat Teachers Training college, OtableDr. Arjun LalNational Seminar in topic: Condition and direction of education direction of education direction of education in future prespective2012NANA2012Nadbal, BharatpurDr. Arjun Lalin future prespective topic: Condition and direction of education direction of education future prespective2012NANA2012Dr. Arjun LalNational Seminar in topic present scenerio of feacher education, of teacher education, college Ranikhet, 2012Dr. Arjun LalNational seminar in topic present scenerio of feacher education, eon role of conference on role of eon role of Mahavidyalaya, Mahavidyalaya, I al (PG) College ofDr. Arjun LalInternational conference on role of teacher education conference on role of teacher educationNANA2012JandharDr. Arjun LalInternational conference on role of teacher education2012NANA2012JandharDr. Arjun LalNational Seminarin rinotal Seminarin r | 2013 | Education | Dr. Ramprakash Gupta | | 2013 | ISSN 2320-9305 | NA |
| Bharat Teachers Training college, National Bharat purIndication of education direction of education in future prespective2012NANA2012NANANA2012Dr. Arjun LalIndication of education in future prespective2012NANA2012Dr. Arjun LalNational seminar in topic present scenerio of teacher education, issues and changes.National seminar in topic present scenerio of teacher education, issues and changes.2012NANA2012Utrakhand)Dr. Arjun LalInternational conference on role of tecchnology in tecchnology in tecchnology in tecchnology in tal (PG) College ofInternational higher education topic present scenerio of teacher education conference on role of technology in technology in techn | 2012 | | | problems: issues and | 2012 | NA | NA |
| 2012 Dr. Arjun Lal NA NA Department of Education Govt. (PG college Ranikhet, 2012 Uttrakhand) National seminar in topiic present scenerio of teacher education, issues and changes. 2012 NA NA 2012 Uttrakhand) Dr. Arjun Lal issues and changes. 2012 NA NA 2012 Uttrakhand) Dr. Arjun Lal International conference on role of tecchnology in enhancing quality of higher education 2012 NA NA 2012 Jalandhar Dr. Arjun Lal higher education 2012 NA NA Jan Nayak Ch.Devi Lal (PG) College of National Seminar on "Today's Quality, 2012 NA NA | 2012 | Training college, | Dr. Ariun I al | topic: Condition and direction of education | 2012 | NA | NA |
| Department of Education Govt. (PG college Ranikhet, 2012 Uttrakhand) National seminar in topiic present scenerio of teacher education, issues and changes. 2012 NA NA Dr. Arjun Lal International conference on role of tecchnology in enhancing quality of higher education 2012 NA NA Jan Nayak Ch.Devi Lal (PG) College of National Seminar on "Today's Quality, 2012 NA NA | | Nadoai, Bharatpui | | | 2012 | | |
| Kanya Mahavidyalaya,conference on role of tecchnology in enhancing quality of higher educationconference on role of tecchnology in enhancing quality of 2012NA2012JalandharDr. Arjun Lalhigher education2012NAJan Nayak Ch.Devi Lal (PG) College ofNational Seminar on "Today's Quality,"Today's Quality,"Image: Conference on role of tecchnology in enhancing quality of 2012NA | | Education Govt. (PG college Ranikhet, | | topiic present scenerio of teacher education, issues and changes. | | | |
| Lal (PG) College of "Today's Quality, | 2012 | Mahavidyalaya, Jalandhar | Dr. Arjun Lal | conference on role of tecchnology in enhancing quality of higher education | 2012 | NA | NA |
| | 2013 | Lal (PG) College of | Dr. Ariun Lal | "Today's Quality, | 2013 | NA | NA |

| | | | National Seminar on | | | |
|------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------|----|----|
| | St. Anee's College og | | "Holistic Teacher | | | |
| | Education & Research | | Education: Challenges | | | |
| 2013 | Centre (Pondicherry) | Dr. Arjun Lal | & Remedies | 2013 | NA | NA |

No

Principal Mata Manjharo Ajab Dayal Singh Teachers Training College Dulour, Jagdishpur (Bhojpur)