

CHAPTER 1
ADULT, CONTINUING EDUCATION
&
EXTENSION

Doctoral Theses

01. GOSWAMI (Deepak)
Demographic and Employability Challenges: A Study of Skill Education and Its Sustainability.
Supervisor: Prof. Prakash Narayan
Th 26990

Abstract

The study entitled “Demographic and Employability Challenges: A Study of Skill Education and Its Sustainability” analysed the skill education in India by keeping demography and employability of people and sustainability of skill course in mind. The point of departure of the research is from 2014 onwards and its primary focus is on the major programs under PMKVY initiative. The study has analysed YUVA scheme of Delhi Police under community policing initiative. It has adopted the analytical descriptive method to justify the objectives set under the study. The outcomes reflect on several parameters of the PMKVY scheme and in particular YUVA 1.0. In view of globalization a lot of development take place all over the including India where in new machines are introduced which need to be managed by persons with higher skills. Hence, for skill up gradation there should be adequate provision in the scheme so that vertical mobility is facilitated/ensured.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Skill education in India 3. Different aspects of skill education in India 4. Demography, employment and employability in India 5. Skilling ecosystem in India (Ministry of skill development and entrepreneurship) 6. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal vikas yojna(PMKVY) and yuva skill development initiative by Delhi police under community policing: an analysis 7. Conclusion and recommendations. References. Appendix.

02. राकेश कुमार
वर्तमान भारतीय राजनीति में राष्ट्रवाद का विमर्श और शिक्षाविदों की भूमिका।
निर्देशक : प्रो. जे. पी. दूबे
Th 26992

सारांश

यह अनुसंधान वर्तमान भारतीय राजनीति में राष्ट्रवाद के विमर्श में शिक्षाविदों की भूमिका पर आधारित है। इस अनुसंधान में शिक्षाविदों के विचारों को उनके लेख, आलेख, पुस्तकों और साक्षात्कारों के द्वारा शामिल किया गया है। राष्ट्रवाद के विमर्श में कौन कौन से मुद्दे मुख्य थे? उन मुद्दों का प्रभाव कैसा था? शिक्षाविदों ने उन

मुद्दों पर किस प्रकार विमर्श किया ? इनके केंद्र बिन्दु पर यह अनुसंधान आधारित हैं। साथ ही साथ यह अनुसंधान राष्ट्रवाद के विचार को आमजन में समझने के लिए प्रौढ़ शिक्षा की भूमिका पर विचार करता है। प्रमुख शब्द : राष्ट्र, राष्ट्रवाद, भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद, पश्चिमी राष्ट्रवाद, राष्ट्रियता । अनुसंधान अंतर्वस्तु (1) प्रस्तावना (2) साहित्य समीक्षा (3) अनुसंधान प्रविधि (4) तथ्य संकलन व विश्लेषण (5) सारांश, निष्कर्ष व सुझाव, ग्रंथ सूची, समाचार पत्र एवं पत्रिकाओं के वेबसाइट्स लिंक ।

विषय सूची

1. भूमिका 2. साहित्य समीक्षा 3. अनुसंधान प्रविधि 4. तथ्य संकलन व विश्लेषण 5. सारांश तथा निष्कर्ष . ग्रंथ सूची व समाचार पत्र एवं पत्रिकाएं ।

03. MISHRA (Abhishek Kumar)

Comparative Study of “Financial Awareness” Among the Rural Population of Purvanchal Region.

Supervisor: Prof. J. P. Dubey

Th 26538

Abstract

Financial inclusion plays a vital role in development, widening and diversifying development, making development inclusive and reducing the access to developmental opportunities. Till few years ago such inclusion of opening access to majority of the population to normal banking services was only a matter of discussion but with the integration of technology and with the added state commitments it has begun to reflect its potential in reaching the benefits to the rural, marginalised, and all those who had difficulty in access to such services. Financial development, which takes on several forms, is one of many advancements that are connected to economic expansion. The impoverished may especially benefit from forms of financial development that enhance access to financing. In order to achieve this goal, both developed and underdeveloped nations need robust financial systems in order to achieve sustainable development. We can promote fair and inclusive development of the country via financial inclusion. Financial inclusion refers to the provision of adequate financial services at a reasonable cost and on a timely manner to vulnerable groups such as low-income and underserved populations who lack access to even the most basic banking services. The study aims to examine the impact of financial inclusion and to study the awareness among Rural people. A survey of 500 samples in which 250 persons taken from Rural area and 250 taken from Urban area are considered and conducted research based on the convenient methodology later under its Random sampling method was adopted to select the area in the district of Purvanchal total 10 districts chosen out of 22 districts (2 districts of each administrative divisions) from Purvanchal Region. Area or region that has been identified as a less & high literacy rate according to the census 2011 will be chosen for studies, Select two district from each Administrative division and the results revealed that there is significant difference between Rural and Urban people, in compare to Urban Areas Rural area people got less awareness. This paper also revealed the awareness among the people about various financial services launched by Government of India. This paper also concluded that socio-economic impacts financial Inclusions on beneficiaries.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Research Methodology 4. Data interpretation
5. Discussion 6. Conclusions and suggestions. References, Appendix.

04. PANDEY (Ritu)
Aging and Its Psycho Social Correlates.
Supervisor: Prof. (Dr.) Rajesh
Th 26991

Abstract

The process of ageing, which begins in early adulthood and continues throughout life, is a gradual and inevitable change brought on by the passage of time. At the start of middle age, several biological functions start to gradually deteriorate. The age of 65 is commonly accepted as the start of old age; nevertheless, this benchmark was established for cultural rather than biological reasons. Germany was the first country to implement a retirement scheme, and the age of retirement was fixed at 65. Medicare insurance placed there in the United States becomes available to those who have reached the age of 65, which was set as the eligibility age in 1965. The typical retirement age in economically developed cultures is close to this number India's life expectancy has grown by a huge amount. India has a life expectancy of 70.19 years for the year 2022. One group that needs care and social support from their family and community is the elderly. Better health care and fewer babies have made the elderly the group that is growing the fastest. Even though the number of people has grown, the quality of life has gotten worse. Value systems have been changed a lot by industrialization, migration, urbanisation, and sternisation. The natural support system of the previous joint family has broken down. The fast-paced changes in life have made things even worse for older people. 90% of older people in India work in the unorganised sector and have no social security at age 60. Changes in values and ways of life, higher costs of raising and educating children, and pressures to satisfy one's own wants all affect a young adult's decision to give some of their income to care for their elderly parents. It can be seen from the results and interpretation section that death anxiety is more among elderly people living in old age home and nuclear families. It is also high in older people who are unmarried, widowed or divorced. It is more profound in elderly men than in women. Further, death anxiety reduces with advancing age. Further, depression increases as the age advances and males perceive more depression as compared to females. Married aged experience less depression than those who were never married or whose marriages ended in divorce or widowhood. Also, elderly living with their family members experience less depression than those living alone or with their spouse or in old age homes. With respect to life satisfaction, it was found that aged people living in joint family have higher life satisfaction than those living in nuclear family or in old age homes. Elderly females have better life satisfaction than their male counterparts. Married people enjoy more satisfaction in their lives than those who were never married or whose marriages ended in divorce or widowhood. Life satisfaction reduces as the age advances.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Material and method 4. Result and interpretation 5. Discussion 6. Conclusion 7. Limitations and recommendations 8. References 9. Appendices.

05. SHUKLA (Nisha)
Women's Empowerment, Health and Skill Development: A Comparative Study of Delhi NCR and Uttar Pradesh.
 Supervisor: Prof. V.K. Dixit
Th 26539

Abstract

The aim of the study is to highlight the importance government led programmes in empowering women. The government led programmes are envisaged as tools to empower women, particularly those belonging to the underprivileged section of the society. The study highlights how government led programmes helps in development of women in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi and how it will able to deal with current challenges. The research interest of the present study was mainly to examine whether government led programmes actually contribute to empower women. The study includes the impact and role of government led programmes in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. It will also discuss the various problems stand in the way. The major focus of this study is on governmental policies and programmes of health and skill development of women, and how these policies and programmes are helpful in empowering women. The equality and sovereignty of women and the enhancement of their political, social, economic, and health status are very significant aims in itself. This study according to objective research tool is developed and field study for the collection of data is to be done. The statistical data for the study is collected from both primary and secondary sources. The study area for the Research is decided to be Uttar Pradesh and Delhi NCR. As the study is on the outcome of govt. policies especially skill & health for women. So the field study focuses on women empowerment. Respondents to the survey are women. The field survey was conducted in one district in each of the state- Lucknow district in Uttar Pradesh and East Delhi in Delhi NCR. Empowerment Theory also discussed in study. After considering the various facts, it is evident that women's status in Uttar Pradesh is worse in certain aspects compared to women's status in Delhi NCR. However study shows positivity effect of welfare schemes on women.

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1. Introduction 2. Empowerment: theoretical constructs and issues 3. Research methodology 4. Role of government led programmes in women empowerment NCR 5. Empowerment of women: a study of government led Programme in Uttar Pradesh 6. Data analysis and interpretation 7. Recommendation and conclusion 7. Bibliography and Questionnaire.

06. SINGH (Ankit Kumar)
Study on Socio Economic Status of Farmers Practicing Organic Farming in Uttar Pradesh.
 Supervisor: Prof. Vijay Kumar Dixit
Th 26993

Abstract

This chapter covers the historical background of organic farming. It also tried to focus on the principles of and basic characteristics of natural farming in the present context, its advantage and disadvantages of farming, different kinds of farming, the world status of farming and current situation of Indian states particularly of Uttar Pradesh, Government new initiative to promote farming, current status of organic farming, National programme for organic farming, domestic market, export from India,

constraints in organic farming, statement of problem and tentative chapterization. The organic farming is an age old practice initiated about 10,000 of years back when ancient farmer has started cultivating land depending on natural sources but the term organic farming is getting popularity in current time. The evidence of several organic inputs can be traced from the ancient literature like Rigveda, Mahabhart, Kautily Arthasashrtra etc. Actually the organic farming has its roots in traditional agro practices that progressed in ancient villages mainly among the farming communities for over millions of years back. Organic farming is a type of agriculture which tries to overcome the widening gap between man and nature. This tried to complete the production needs on one side and sustain the functioning of ecosystem and sustaining the natural resources on the other. This kind of practiced has been termed as natural and scientific management of agricultural practice. The acceptance and advancement of nature based farming keeps the existing soil healthy, sustainable, productive and human friendly. It is another important alternative to modern farming system where excess of chemical fertilizers and pesticides being used.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature 3. Research methodologies 4. Data analysis alongside discussion 5. Summary alongside conclusion. Bibliography.