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## **ROLE OF RESEARCH IN INDIAN EDUCATION SECTOR IN MODERN INDIA**

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# Role of Research in Indian Education Sector in Modern India

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**Abstract – Education has attained a key position in the knowledge society both at national and worldwide dimension also. In the course of the most recent two decades, India has amazingly transformed its advanced education landscape. It has made boundless access to minimal effort brilliant college education for understudies everything being equal. With well-arranged extension and an understudy driven learning-driven model of education, India has bettered its enrollment numbers as well as has dramatically enhanced its learning results. India has had the capacity to resolve the longstanding tension among magnificence and equity. India has additionally attempted substantial scale reforms to better personnel understudy proportions by making showing an attractive profession way, growing limit with regards to doctoral understudies at research colleges and de-linking educational qualifications from instructing eligibility. In any case, the challenges confronted are immense and extensive. Indian arrangement of education is described by various imperatives and research is one of the primary ones. Completing Research in India has various challenges, for example, nonappearance of intellectual stimulation, accentuation on repetition learning, lack of scientific hypothesis and base, insufficient information, lack of scientific knowledge, and preparing in Research Methodology.**

**Keywords: Education, Knowledge, Society, Model, Challenge, Learning**

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## INTRODUCTION

In India, education sector is one of the creating sectors as though offers a colossal undiscovered market in controlled and non-directed segments because of low proficiency rate, high fixation in urban territory and developing per capita pay. Advanced education is assuming an upward significance for creating nations, particularly nations including India which is encountering administration driven growth. Advanced education is tied in with creating knowledge support critical thinking and imparting skills important to society and dictated by its needs. Education general and advanced education specifically, is an exceptionally country explicit movement, controlled by national culture and priorities. The growth of India's higher educational establishments has in fact been extraordinarily quick should frame the four core values, while planning for There will be four core values for example access, equity, accountability and quality which ought to consider while planning for advanced education development in India in the twenty-first century. Request – supply hole. Indian culture puts a premium on knowledge and its procurement - spending on education has figured as the single biggest cost for a middle class family unit after sustenance and staple goods. With its quickly growing middle class, India's private consumption on education is set to build manifold.

Indian education framework has got contribution from both open just as private sector. It is constrained by Central Government just as State Government. Education has been specified as one of the fundamental rights in the constitution of India. Present day Indian education framework is separated into numerous dimensions: pre-primary dimension, primary dimension, middle dimension education, auxiliary education, undergrad level and postgraduate dimension. Preprimary dimension education or preschool education is given to kids before the age of five. It aims at satisfying a tyke's needs of fun, enjoyment, opportunity, decision, belongingness, respect and love. These necessities structure the reason for solid development and long lasting learning.

Primary education consists of the education till fifth standard. It is intended for kids having a place with age gathering of 6-multi year. Middle dimension education is imparted to understudies concentrating in classes from 6th to eighth. Optional education is imparted to understudies concentrating in classes from ninth to twelve. After fulfillment of school education, school education begins. School education has two dimensions by and large Graduation level and post-graduation level. After finish of school education, the understudies pick course of their advantage. The college class

establishes a framework of the understudy's field of intrigue. Subsequent to finishing the college class, a postgraduate dimension course can be sought after. It adds to the knowledge procured by an understudy amid the college class.

The issue of quality of Higher Education in India can't be comprehended without digging into the past. Chronicled records uncover that in 1916-17 there were just four building universities in India with complete annual admission of 74 understudies. The growth of the quantity of organizations of advanced education was moderate until Independence. After Independence, Higher education ended up one of the crucial plans of the recently shaped government. They understood that the development of our country depended immensely on structure the human capital by furnishing them with great quality education. Our first Prime clergyman supported the scientific methodology, the scientific standpoint and the scientific temper. He had an innate interest for science as well as for what he named the scientific temper which he depicted as, "pursuit, inquiry and applying your brain to it...and seek by involvement and reasoning...It is a method for preparing the psyche to take a gander at life and the entire social structure." [2] He planned to assimilate these beliefs of judiciousness and social duty into the general population through education so they may develop into dependable natives who may utilize their skills for the welfare of the country. With this aim, the principal Prime pastor of our nation made enormous contribution to the development of different organizations of Higher education particularly those focusing on technical and managerial skills. He wished to make these organizations' reality class focuses of research and learning.

## PRIMARY EDUCATION

Primary school enlistment in the 6-14 age range is over 96% in country India (ASER report, 2012) yet dropout rates are industriously high. Access to education has turned out to be less of an issue; rather, the inquiry remains whether school participation likens learning. The advantageous education industry, including non-benefit perusing focuses or private educational cost classes, is prospering however most youngsters today still face two critical challenges to their education: Quality of Public Education The perusing dimension of the greater part of fifth graders in country government primary schools is three grades behind. Most regions in India likewise demonstrate a drop in fundamental math skills. Obsolete educational module, insufficient instructor preparing, and poor framework are to blame here, the same number of schools are underfunded. Indeed, even an appropriate language of guidance can be unattainable; in certain regions, it is hard to discover prepared instructors who educate in either English, which is turning into the favored vehicle of guidance the nation over, or other authoritatively recognized dialects. Hence, many believe quality of education to be a genuine concern.

## FAMILY ECONOMICS

In spite of the fact that India has made huge economic steps, more than 33% of the population still lives beneath the neediness line. Accordingly, kids face challenges, for example, unhealthiness, lack of school supplies, strain to procure a pay, or even exhausting every day commutes. A family's economic steadiness is the primary driver for fruitful school participation, and the individuals who can afford to send their youngsters to private school can avoid a considerable lot of the issues present in government funded schools. Further investments to improve education are critical if India needs to support its economic growth and ensure that its young workforce is employable. Mediations in educational programs development and standardization, improved foundation, and instructor preparing are necessary so as to improve both the quality of educating and learning and lessen dropout rates.

## CAPABILITY APPROACH

Right off the bat, "Capability" means the capacity of an individual to create advantageous results without encroaching upon personal decision. The freedom of decision gives individuals a long haul motivation for cumulative economic achievement and space for personal growth. Societal weight induces individuals to take part in particular sort of circle of education dependent on the famous impression of what is considered the "better" degree. Economic need enormously impacts an individual's decision of the sort of education, on occasion driving them to abandon singular interests. In such cases, no intrinsic inspiration exists which seriously influences their skill development as well as their performance as a representative. Individuals are regularly unfit to pursue their preferred courses because of high legitimacy prerequisites in government universities and relatively costly education in private schools. Subsequently, equivalent employment openings ought to be made in all sectors and industry significant handy preparing ought to be a piece of each educational programs. It would manage the unnecessary drainage of HR into one sector and add to the development of every single sector subsequently advancing the healthy economic growth of the nation. David Kolb's experiential learning portrays four kinds of learning processes-Divergent, Convergent, Assimilating and Accommodating. The capacity of people varies dependent on their perspective and learning style. Some learn by means of logical analysis, some by gathering talks and some by reasonable applications. Be that as it may, the education framework isn't accommodative for all learning styles. Indian study halls are intended for ordinary Assimilating students (the individuals who learn by watching and thinking). There is an attention on hypothetical knowledge while practicals are treated as auxiliary. In the event that education is imparted while considering the different learning styles, the understudies would most likely increase considerably more from the class and subsequently, be progressively fit for applying it, in actuality, situations.

In our nation, one needs to pick their subject of concentrate before entering the school, He or she is then restricted to a specific area and once in a while do they get an opportunity to move their course of study. This rigid and inflexible framework is dangerous as it inhibits the growth of the individual and individuals may finish up picking a subject under friend weight and be screwed over thanks to it for the remainder of their lives. This is as a conspicuous difference with the Liberal Arts framework common in the US and numerous European nations. Under this framework, understudies get an opportunity to examine each subject of their decision for the first or two years in school. They get an opportunity to find their specialty and build up a wide knowledge base over numerous fields of concentrate before diving into an official choice about their degree. Aside from this, there are definitely no limitations on the field of study until the alumni levels. Exceptional specialization inside the branch of knowledge happens simply after the undergrad programs. It isn't phenomenal for humanities majors to apply and get acknowledged at the top positioned restorative schools in the US. Such an adaptable framework gives sufficient time to individuals to settling on an educated choice in regards to their calling and field of study, without being hindered by societal weight. Another issue with the Education framework is the enormous spotlight it has on packing of ideas with the "end of the year test" as the principle motivation. The foundational concealment of intellectual curiosity happens at an all-around early age where school attending kids are not urged to pose significant inquiries. Because of lack of the showing staff in numerous schools, the stuffed up study halls are left helpless before Teaching Assistants who just aim to complete the courses and give little consideration towards encouraging the intellectual curiosity and skill development.

There are instances of schools running a course with non-existent classes while directing the test for the equivalent. There is a serious race over the most elevated checks and getting a decent "position" is viewed as the principle goal. This narrow approach to education may appear to be efficient and an easier way in correlation with the approach of intellectual enquiry however over the long haul, it prompts individuals feeling disappointed by the rigid challenge and many feel disappointed as they realize that they are not by any stretch of the imagination getting the hang of anything very useful. Despite the fact that finding a new line of work remains the principle focus amid school, managers over and again gripe of Indian alumni who completed at the highest point of their group but are not ready to work tastefully and apply their hypothetical knowledge. One arrangement is to put resources into preparing the showing staff by furnishing them with persistent workshops about innovative showing advances and to ensure a decent understudy to educator proportion in universities that enables the instructors to screen the individual growth. The fixation on getting an "arrangement" is a reflection of developing commercialization in the general public

where economic wellbeing is attributed to prominent utilization. Our education framework, fabricates a homogenous mass of self-situated individuals who are never truly urged to take a functioning part in social development, political exercises and are not instructed to practice their discretion in settling on the correct decisions in regards to the sociopolitical situation of the nation. A statement by Alvin Toffler peruses, "The secret message communicated to most young individuals today by the general public around them is that they are not required, that the general public will run itself pleasantly until they-at some far off point later on will assume control over the rules. However the truth of the matter is that that the general public isn't running itself nicely...because the remainder of us needs all the vitality, minds, creative ability and ability that the young individuals can convey to endure down on our difficulties. For society to endeavor to take care of its desperate issues without the full support of even young individuals is imbecile." People should be made mindful of the way that their choices matter not exclusively to themselves yet additionally affect the general public and they are in charge of achieving a fundamental change when the time calls for it.

## RESEARCH IN INDIA

Education is a prime mover of the general public. So as to positively use our statistic potential, the quality of education together with access and equity accumulates significance. India has the third biggest arrangement of advanced education. The general situation is that, quality does not coordinate the worldwide benchmarks and there is increased extension and urgency for improving the quality of our nation's educational establishments. The examination situation in India depicts a checkered picture. While some driving world class establishments like the IITs and the IIMs are accomplishing what was very much arranged in their targets others depict a troubling picture regarding quality and quantity of research. The main Prime Minister of independent India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, put stock in the importance of science and education which would facilitate a way of advancements, which thus would help in the process of development. By and large India has evolved a substantial number of fantastic research organizations which would give profitable guidance to the policy creators. The institutional structure for innovative work can be partitioned into 2 general classes: guard and regular citizen.

- Indian Council of Medical Research: It is the pinnacle body for the formulation, coordination and advancement of bio medical research.
- Indian Council of Agricultural Research: a self-ruling body which organizes controls and oversees research and education in agriculture including horticulture, fisheries and creature sciences.



- Indian Council for Social Science Research: It was established in 1969 by the Government of India to advance research in sociologies.
- Council of Scientific and Industrial Research: It was established in 1942 as a self-governing body and India's biggest Research and Development association. Its exercises incorporate different fields like air - space designing, auxiliary building, life sciences, and condition and so on.
- Tata Institute of Fundamental Research: It is a Research foundation in Mumbai committed to essential research in Mathematics and sciences.

It is necessary to plan a structure that will consider the whole life-cycle of ideas, starting from discovery and creation to commercial application and esteem expansion. This requires a comprehensive approach to open subsidizing in Research and Development. India draws in more Research and Development offices from the US multinationals in the „Fortune 500“ than some other country. This could be primarily credited to the substantial number of science and building PhDs accessible in the nation. The administration needs to expand the spending on Research and Development under the twelfth multiyear plan (2012-2017) from 0.9% to 2%. In any case, when a correlation is made with different nations India exhibits a poor picture. In our nation there are 119 specialists for every million population as against 5287 in Japan and 4484 in United States. She has a little more than 6000 Doctorates in Science when contrasted with 9000 in China and 25,000 in United States. The majority of the Indian schools and colleges lack top of the line look into offices. The quantity of PhDs created each year is low.

## CHALLENGES FOR RESEARCH IN INDIA

The Indian arrangement of higher education has been confronting various challenges. It requires real investments to make HR profitable, by coupling the more established general orders of humanities, sociologies, common sciences and trade, with their applications in the new economy and having adequate field base involvement to upgrade knowledge with skills and create appropriate frames of mind. There are a few essential issues confronting Indian higher education at present. They incorporate inadequate infrastructural facilities; staff crunch; low enrolment proportion; packed study halls; widespread land salary, sexual orientation and ethnic imbalances and so on. India has a low base of analysts and the academic sector contributes under 14% of the all-out number of specialists. The immediate need in this setting would be, to encourage industry-the scholarly community coordinated efforts, promote joint efforts between the colleges and the open experts as additionally between the administration and Research and Development labs and furthermore increment the number and quality of doctoral understudies. The

Indian education framework promotes repetition learning and understudies just utilize endorsed materials. This pattern proceeds notwithstanding while seeking after higher education. The examinations are more a trial of memory control as opposed to inventiveness. At the point when the stage comes to pursue further examinations and present research papers, they depict a troubling picture hampering the exploration process related with higher education. As the understudies are deprived of intellectual stimulation cultivated by research, they miss the mark regarding invaluable knowledge and skills which are significant in their professions as well as in different everyday issues. Indeed, even the quantity of understudies seeking after research is restricted by need of time, and backing.

One of the primary hindrances is lack of scientific hypothesis. A considerable lot of the specialists are unequipped for completing sound experimental work; information is frequently inadequate and notwithstanding when accessible not benefited of; likewise the issue of bureaucratic idleness is continually tormenting the framework. Frequently there is lack of scientific knowledge and preparing in Research Methodology. A significant number of our analysts and aides are not sufficiently competent to do sound experimental work. The accompanying factors can be said to encourage great research:

- A conducive academic condition of the organizations/colleges;
- A well-supplied library and Reference segment covering books, digital books, diaries, online library and so forth;
- Provision of adequate infrastructural office;
- Existence of Research labs having the most recent types of gear;
- Availability of adequate finance for buy of assets;
- Combining instructing and inquire about related movement in the work profile of the Professors;
- Instilling a sentiment of pride and deliberateness among instructors that their significant assignment is to transformation of the economy.

## MODERN EDUCATION SYSTEM

Colonial times: The present educational arrangement of India is only a reproduction of British education framework, presented and established by Macaulay in the twentieth century. The fundamental reason for it was to get ready Indian Clerks for running nearby organization. The guidance of school education was the vernacular dialects, while the higher education was conceded in English as it were. English government

began offering assets to indigenous schools needing assistance and in this manner gradually a portion of the schools progressed toward becoming government aided. English education hardened in India with the establishment missionary schools amid 1920s. Amid nineteenth century in higher education, the British guideline did not take adequate measures to help create science and innovation in India and rather centered more around expressions and humanities.

Post-Independence: Time After the freedom, National Policy of Education (1992) set down numerous goals for the development of education framework in India, yet it has not been effective in accomplishing every one of them. It has specified that the examination framework ought to debilitate the memorizing however it is what is happening. The education in India appears to encourage rote learning rather than experimentation and addressing. There is some dissimilarity in assessment as all the State Boards have diverse guidelines of assessment. The reservation dependent on caste and religion is additionally a negative point in Indian education. Debasement is unmistakable in the assignment of seats of foundations of higher examinations and understudy governmental issues is another sore point.

In winning times, the challenges looked by Indian education framework are financing and foundation, rustic education, educational modules structure, development of separation learning programs, universalization of education privatization and commercialization of education examination reforms, research and advancements and so on. These are a portion of the above issues, which should be tended to. Despite the fact that there are disparities between the destinations and their execution in education yet at the same time education framework in India has made some amazing progress and will keep on improving later on. The strength of present education framework is improvised receptions in the fields of I.T, Engineering and Medical science. The present Indian education framework may linger behind in developments, yet is proficient in advancements. India creates expansive quantities of programming designers and PC software engineers. Correspondingly in Medical science, different pharmaceutical and careful techniques are however created in outside nations, their improvised and generic versions are created and offered to the society at a cheaper rate.

## **ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION**

By and large, toward the beginning of an extremely young age, youngsters figure out how to develop and utilize their psychological, moral and physical forces, which they procure through different kinds of education. Education is normally alluded to as the process of learning and getting knowledge at school, in a type of formal education. Anyway the process of Education does not just begin in a youngster initially attends school. Education starts at home one doesn't

just procure knowledge from an educator, one can take in and get knowledge from a parent, relative and even as associate. In practically all social orders at any school and getting an education is extremely vital and necessary if are needs to make progress. In any case, lamentably we have puts on the planet where not every person has an opportunity to get this recipe kind of Education. Learning subjects in school isn't sufficient one can learn history, math's, science in school, and the "book keen" moreover, one can figure out how to live by recognizing what to state when, acting a specific path in specific circumstances and be "road shrewd". The over two kinds of knowledge are extremely essential to the effective throughout everyday life. Yet, regardless, education is the key that enables individuals to additional up on the planet, look for better jobs, and at last succeed completely throughout everyday life. Education is significant and to develop the Indian economy frameworks is all around dispassionately.

## **ROLE OF EDUCATION IN THE ECONOMIC GROWTH**

The growth of the economy and development of a nation is relying on the education arrangement of that specific nation. An ideal and fruitful clump of youth of a nation is originated from education sector. Numerous outside/abroad nations including India, China, Australia, Newzeland, Singapore and numerous other developing moves began to invite progressively international understudies. As they bring distinctive ideas, culture just as outside earnings as charges structure, everyday costs and other day by day costs. While those developed nations like UK, USA Canada and other developed European nations officially open entryways for international understudies and these nations are dependably accentuation on improving their education structure, developing more schools and colleges on farmland territories and dependably in a manner to refresh their course content on normal. India has likewise propelled numerous kinds of various degree courses offered by different colleges and schools of India. In any case, more as times goes on, Indian Education Development has all around improved and now begun numerous projects and degree courses at International of standard alongside the execution of reviewing framework in middle school that conveys help to middle school understudies and make them spurred to strive to finish with co-work world. The account of education in India is a conundrum. 20% of Indian get a fairly respectable education, and in a country of 1.2 billion, this is huge number and clarifies why India has turned into the back office of the world. Government schools have bombed in India, and this is the reason 33% of Indians kids go to private schools. The Government has implicitly recognized its failure and requires that a fourth of the seats in every single private school be held for poor people, whose expenses are sponsored by the Government.

## TRENDS IN ENROLMENT

The absolute enrolment in the education framework (barring separation education) has increased from 0.17 million out of 1950-51 to 10.48 million out of 2004-05. Amid the period 1950-51 and 2004-5, while absolute enrolment at higher education level has increased at a normal annual growth rate of 8.04 percent, the growth rate in the all-out number of instructors has been 5.78 percent. About 87 percent of understudies in the higher education framework are joined up with the affiliated universities. Truth be told, in excess of 90 percent of alumni and 65 percent of post graduate understudies are joined up with affiliated schools. It is additionally uncovering that just 0.65 percent of understudies in higher education foundations are occupied with research. It is a typical practice that the need concurred to education is measured with the assistance on indicators like open allocation as an extent of GNP and spending plan. It might be noticed that India has resolved to allot 6 percent of GNP to education quite a while in the past. Issues of quality improvement ought to turn into the need to receive the rewards of internationalization of higher education. A commonsense approach to improve the equity and access ought to be given due consideration. The quality dimension of the general population and private organizations ought to be published and conveyed to the notice of overall population. Since the Indian framework is substantial, the University Grants Commission can't screen all the private establishments. The UGC can outline obvious policy and request that the distinctive states organization a different agency for the reason according to the rules of the UGC.

## RELEVANCE OF BASIC EDUCATION

With the advent of British colonial principle in India, an outsider arrangement of imperial education was presented. This unavoidably killed the deep rooted, one of a kind and comprehensive all-encompassing educational framework in India. It has not just made unsalvageable harm Indian education framework over the long haul, yet additionally made number of issues like communalism, abuse of different types, class-awareness, consistently expanding need for western materialistic way of life, and so forth. Indeed, even the cutting edge arrangement of education goes about as an instrument to expand the estimations of commercialization, materialism, undue challenge and brutality. There has been an attack of western culture in India through education with the assistance of later electronic media revolution. The developing concern over the disintegration of moral qualities, youth distress, ecological viciousness and expanding cynicism in society have conveyed to center the need of revival of indigenous Indian legacy and way of life. Gandhiji could anticipate such conceivable developments 50 years back and upheld another option of Basic education. His Basic education takes up the difficult assignment of setting up the young students to turn out to be morally solid, separately independent, socially helpful, economically beneficial

and mindful future natives. Other than giving a practicable plan of education to the nation as an extraordinary educationist, Gandhiji was commendable of his educational rationality in his life. He put stock in the decree; 'A model is superior to statute' and this is the main attributes of a decent instructor. He did what he implied and he implied what he did. Each demonstration of his life was exercise to the world. Gandhiji could be delegated the top positioning educationist of his times. We can scarcely discover his match even today in our age.

## CONCLUSION

Investing in the education of the huge statistic is the need of great importance and to receive the most extreme reward out of the developing young population; the disparities identifying with quality and distribution of educational open doors should be resolved inside a brief span outline. The change of these potential economic resources into dangerous liabilities should be avoided. A baffled and frustrated youth is helpless to control by fanatic gatherings (as noticeable in the Naxalite stricken territories) and can prompt political instability, disorder and a huge economic difficulty. There is additionally a desperate need to break down and examine the education arrangements by the focal government and administrative experts at the national dimension. A reasonable National Education Policy should be defined to check upon the subjective and furthermore the quantitative growth of organizations, to ensure that education fulfills the mechanical as well as a person's needs. Execution of the arrangements need to permeate to the all-inclusive community and ought not stay similarly as a diagram. Regularly these arrangements get got up to speed because of red tapism, defilement and a general lack of engagement on part of the administrative and checking experts.

Research as we have seen assumes a significant job in the economic development of a nation, all the more so if there should arise an occurrence of a developing nation like India. We face various requirements, as poorly supplied libraries, nonappearance of well-prepared labs, lack of adequate finance, government mediation and so forth. In perspective on the way that we have an all-around acknowledged Brain Power, the need of great importance is for advancements and creations. India highly esteems creating Nobel Laureates of Indian starting point. Education reforms as of now arranged or implemental all through the world need to incorporate further and progressively extensive analysis of what and how schools and pioneers ought to do so as to add to the development of Indian economic arrangement of the nations. The rise of the system society and knowledge based economics have all the earmarks of being a ground-breaking support for education reforms in developed nations.

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