

The following Research grants have been received from UGC for minor/major research projects -

S.No.	Grant sanctioned	Principal Investigator	Project
1	Rs. 80,000/- + Interest	Dr. Seema Sarkar English Deptt.	Minor research project (2008) “ Degenerating Indian Family Values in the Light of ‘The Family Reunion’ of T.S. Eliot ” Major Research Project (2009)
2	Rs. 12,71,800/- + Interest	Dr. Manju Gupta Statistics Deptt.	“ Street Children in Urban Industrial Town of Uttar Pradesh : A Situational Analysis ” Status- Completed Major Research Project (2010)
3	Rs. 6,26,800/- + Interest	Dr. Vijai Saxena Retd. HOD, English Deptt.	“ The Relevance of Literature in the life Style of Modern Youth. ” Status- Completed Major Research Project (2010)
4	Rs. 14,04,271/- + Interest	Dr. Archna Sinha, Statistics Deptt.	“ Study of aptitude, skill, interest and intelligence of undergraduate students taking admission in non-professional courses of higher education and developing a study based statistical model for correct choice of subjects matching their interest and aptitude with reference to central U.P. ” Status- Completed

SUMMARY OF PROJECT DETAILS ARE AS UNDER -

First Major Research Project

Principal Investigator - Dr. Manju Gupta

Co-Investigator - Dr. Nini Kakkar

Project Fellow - Pallavi Agarwal

UGC APPROVAL NO. AND DATE - F.No.38-147/2009 (SR)

DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION - 1st March 2010

TENURE OF THE PROJECT - 3 years (extended upto 30th June 2013 by UGC letter Dated — 13th March ,2012.)

TITLE OF THE PROJECT - Street Children of Urban Industrial towns of Uttar Pradesh-A situational analysis.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT - To access the physical, psychological, social and basic needs of street children of urban industrial towns of Uttar Pradesh .

ACHIEVEMENTS FROM THE PROJECT - This project makes us aware with the actual conditions and problems faced by the street children. We come to know that about millions of children are employed in various industries under very difficult conditions. Children are being exploited as labourers both by organised and unorganised sectors of industry. Now we try to advice the society and their parents to treat these children as human beings not as assets.

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS - Children: Leaders of tomorrow or the determiners of India's future.

We know that nations' building is highly dependent on child. They are the citizens of the countries and dominant features of development of global economy. But in India not enough is being done for the children. It is evident from such disturbing features like infant mortality, child morbidity, child malnutrition, childhood disability, child abuse, child beggary, street children, drug addiction etc. If we neglect the care of children we are jeopardising the future of the nation. At every stage the child needs the loving care of the family, society and the nation. 25% economy of India depends upon the children which show that millions of children are engaged in hazardous/non-hazardous work.

In industrial towns of Uttar Pradesh too the children are highly engaged in various organised/ unorganised sectors. Most of them are engaged in rag-picking, begging, street vending, domestic worker, petty criminals, drug trafficking etc. The summary of the findings is that most of the street children are belongs to on street category instead of off street category. Most of them are males as compared to females. We have partitioned them in three age groups and found that most of the children belong to 9-12 age groups followed by 13 to 16 and then 5 to 8 years. There are several reasons for being them on street, most prominent is poverty. Many of them faces more than one type of problems which forced them to become street children. While asking the children about their shelter, most of them live with their parents in their hut followed by on street etc. Nearly 80% of the children are not going or drop-out of schools due to various reasons. The main reason being poverty or burdensome curriculum makes ill-equipped to face the responsibilities of the future. Poverty of their parents and our failure to make elementary education a universal phenomenon has help the ugly phenomenon of child labour.

Comparing the working hours of males and females we find that generally males work for long number of hours as compared to females. If we compare their working hours with respect to their age group we can conclude that the children in the age group 9 to 12 years have to work for more hours on average then children belonging to other age groups. Similarly average daily earnings of males are more than females but still their earnings are not enough to meet their basic needs. During field work we observe that many street children suffer from hunger and to suppress the hunger sometimes they become addict of drugs. Also they use to sell drug substances for which they are forced by masters, parents and friends etc. For example: In Tikritikaria of Barabanki

district where the opium and morphine are produced in large scale, parents used to engage their young boys to sell these substances. Later on, the children also become addict of these substances. The working conditions at work place is are not good. They are dirty, hazardous, unhygienic etc. Which affect their health very badly. Some of the street children also faces physical abuse such as sexual harassment and exploitation by police, step parents and masters etc. Maximum of the street children faces one or more type of health problems. Most prominent being asthma, child abuse, TB, bronchitis, cuts and burns etc. In general, most of them don't have enough time for entertainment. Some of them entertain themselves by playing cards, watching cinema etc.

That's why they don't have good attitude/ feelings towards society and government. They expect that society and government should treat them like other children and also provide them basic needs.

After analysing the conditions of street children we come across that the need of hour is to provide vocational education right from the primary stage so that they can "earn and learn" at the same time.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOCIETY - As the analysis of the study shows that the conditions of physical, psychological, social and educational conditions of street children are not good. Therefore, in the prevailing scenario of over population and mounting unemployment and poverty, there is no harm if children take to their family vocations under their parents, guidance or take non-hazardous work. Otherwise they may be exploited by anti-social elements for begging, boot-legging, rag picking, street vending etc. which is still worse. So the need of today is to provide vocational education to street children right from the primary stage so that they can "earn and learn" at the same time. This research has found a big difference between reality and services provided by the GO's and NGO's. There is no integrated approach in training and development system for the street children that are run by these organizations. Through this project we tried to draw the attention of society and parents of the children to educate their young ones for the betterment of their future. We also suggested that it is the duty of every good citizen of India to educate at least one child, so that in near future they will also be the part of the society.

Second Major Research Project

Principal Investigator - Dr. Archana Sinha

Co- Investigator - Dr. Srishti Srivastava

Project Fellow - Divya Singh

1. Title of the second Project - Study of aptitude ,skill, interest and intelligence of under graduate students taking admission in non-professional courses of higher education and developing a study – based statistical model for correct choice of subjects matching their interest & aptitude

with reference to central UP

2. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE INSTITUTION - Navyug Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Deen dayal Marg, Rajendranagar, Lucknow-226004

3. UGC APPROVAL LETTER NO. AND DATE - F.No 39-62/2010(SR), 24th Dec.2010

4. DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION - 24/03/2011

5. TENURE OF THE PROJECT - 01/02/2011 to 31/01/2014

6. TOTAL GRANT ALLOCATED - Rs 14,04,271/-

7. TOTAL GRANT RECEIVED - Rs 13,02,723/ (also includes the DD of Rs 4,668/- from Non-Recurring Head which is being refunded to UGC)

8. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT -

1. To carry out stream-wise comparative study of under graduate students in Non – Professional courses of Higher Education with reference to their personality profile, aptitude and academic achievement ,vocational interest & aim in life.

2. To enquire whether this project can be used as an intervention towards modification in the existing admission criteria in Non – Professional graduation courses in various disciplines.

3. To enquire whether vocational interest matches with the subject opted in graduation programme.

4. Finally developing software for the admission procedure .

9. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY - The psychological tests employed on more than 1400 under-graduate students in Science ,Arts & Commerce Stream were found to be correlated with the their academic achievement which may prove to be helpful in assessing the overall performance of student in choosing a particular stream at the time of taking admission in under-graduate programme.

10. SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS - The concept behind this study is "Since we are dealing with human beings, it is most important for any Educational Institution to take into account the psychological aspect of student while assigning the particular stream to any student, applying for admission"

Vocational Interest of Under-Graduates:

It is seen that with regard to aim in life that banking and teaching are taken as main aim for science and arts graduates where as commerce students have chosen the field of banking & chartered accountancy as their main aim which matches with their under graduate program.

Choice of profession matching with passion of students in all the streams holds the similar view which further indicates they are not able to pursue their passion while doing under graduate program.

As far as the applicability of the subject is concerned commerce students are comparatively more aware than their counterparts choosing science and arts stream. Though the students in all the streams have opted the subject combination on their own choice while the availability of the seats and parents pressure was second reasons for choosing the particular combination.

Computer course and banking coaching was the most sought after the course besides graduation in all the streams while the science graduates were found to be more inclined towards the English speaking course and competitive exam coaching. It is unfortunate to observe from this findings that the students in all the streams by and large 50% to 75% believe that their aim will be fulfilled by choosing the particular combination while only 5% to 10% believe that they would be able to achieve their aim. This is really an alarming situation as the rigidity adopted in offering the subject combination to students during admission, failure in transaction of curriculum to students on the part of teachers, increasing lack of interest in students towards studies & students' lack of awareness about a particular subject applicability shows that there needs to be some intervention on the part of the government to be made in making modifications in the current system of higher education so that this section which is mainly coming from the lower middle and middle class of under graduate students should be fully utilized in the job market.

It is seen that the main aim of Science graduate is to become a Bank officer which is followed by Teacher & Bureocrat. If they are studying science then they should be having their aim like Doctor, Engineer, Scientist, Environmentalist, Microbiologist, Statistician & other related careers. Studying Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology Maths etc and keeping quite unmatched aim in their life will lead them nowhere. Moreover, they are not fully aware about the applicability of their subjects. This is that section of society which is coming from lower & middle income group. Their parents may be because of their low educational level & lack of awareness about the career opportunities in science subjects to a greater extent is responsible for their wards' confusion about their aim.

This situation is an indicator that there is lack of career counselling centres which can give proper guidance to students regarding the choice of stream & subjects matching with their aim. The teachers are not very much aware of the applicability of science subjects at Secondary & higher secondary level. This may be one of the major reasons for specially science students not performing well & being strayed from their actual aim confusion. The first vocational Interest, of Science graduates is matching with their aim. Executive area includes the jobs like Mayor of Corporation, hospital Superintendent, President, Dy. Collector, Probation officer, army Officer. Hony. Magistrate, City magistrate Judge, police Superintendent, Manager, School Inspector, Principal, Tehshildar etc. Here, again a contradiction arises-Why are they studying Science?

The finding about Arts under-graduates reveals that their aim is matching with their first & second vocational interest areas. This means that they have chosen stream of their choice.

Though, they are not very much aware of the applicability of their subjects & to what extent their choice of subjects will lead them to pursue their passion. Moreover, they are coming from low income group & they cannot afford the comparatively higher fee structure of science & commerce stream, so they keep their aim of life which does not require heavy financial input to be finally borne out by their parents.

For commerce undergraduates, it is seen that their aim matches with their first & second vocational interest areas. Though, they are coming from lower & middle income group yet they are more aware about the applicability of their subject & to pursue their passion they are doing side courses besides graduation. They have more exposure to the outer world as they are doing surfing for better insight into their field.

The correlation analysis between the various vocational interest areas records and academic achievements in various subjects at under graduate level is given at the end of the paper. The main conclusion drawn from this correlation analysis is that there exists significant correlation between the vocational interest records and the academic achievements in various subjects at high school, intermediate and under graduation with the value of $p < 0.05$ and 0.01 at 5% and 1% level of significance respectively.

Personality Traits of Under-Graduates:

The science graduates are more suspicious than their commerce & arts

S.No.	Personality Trait in Decreasing Order				
Science	Suspicious	Self-Sufficient	Assertive	Experimenting	Controlled
Percentage	14.44%	11.91%	10.11%	9.39%	6.86%
Arts	Assertive	Self-Sufficient	Controlled	Suspicious	Experimenting
Percentage	16.99%	14.79%	14.52%	12.60%	7.67%
Commerce	Assertive	Experimenting	Self-Sufficient	Suspicious	Controlled
Percentage	25.00%	20.83%	16.67%	12.50%	8.33%

contemporaries. They are often involved in their own ego, are self-opinionated and are found to be interested in their internal mental life. Persons with suspicious type of personality are usually deliberate in their actions, unconcerned about others & prove to be poor team members. They are hard to be fooled. It seems that deterioration in research & development is attributed to this personality trait among science graduates. Though, they are self-sufficient which is considered to be a desirable trait for decision making yet this trait is dominated by a regressive trait, i.e. suspicious, hence the required achievement from science graduates is not manifested in their performance.

The commerce graduates are found to be most assertive, experimenting & self-sufficient than their counterparts. They are self-assured & independent-minded, authoritarian (managing others). They are analytical, critical thinker, liberal, tend to be interested in intellectual matters & have doubts on fundamental issues. They tend to be more well informed, more inclined to experiment in life & also more tolerant of inconvenience and change. They do not dislike people but simply

do not need their agreement & support. They are accustomed to going their own way and taking action on their own. The arts graduates are found to be more controlled than their counterparts. They tend to have strong control over their emotions & general behavior. They are inclined towards self-image & are more socially aware & careful. They prove to be effective leaders.

Aptitude of Undergraduates:

1. Since the verbal & performance abilities of students is average & falls between 45% & 56%, their subject writing expression skill in examination is adversely affected.
2. I.Q of students is just below average I.Q (110) showing that their understanding of some topics of high difficulty level is low.
3. Clarity of concepts in subject is almost missing in students thereby posing a big challenge for the teaching faculty at higher education level (61%- 72% students don't have in-depth knowledge in their subject area).
4. Lack of interest & curiosity in the subjects studied at under-graduate level from students' end(83%- 90% students say syllabus is too heavy).
5. Much more interested in doing job- oriented courses (52%-70% are doing either computer course or bank coaching).
6. Highest correlation between information (Verbal aspect) & object assembly (Performance) in Arts undergraduate shows that these graduates can prove to be good teachers in professional areas of civil engineering, architecture & mechanics.
7. Highest correlation between arithmetic (Verbal aspect) & digit symbol (Performance) in Science undergraduate shows that these graduates can prove to be good in professional areas of electronics technician ,computer programmer, engineer ,dentist surgeon draftsman.
8. Highest correlation between vocabulary (Verbal aspect) & picture completion (Performance) in Commerce undergraduates shows that these graduates can prove to be good in professional areas of marketing specialist & business executives.

Proposals:

The following are some of the areas which need urgent attention -

- Interest, aptitude, personality, aim , vocational interest should be mentioned in High-school & Intermediate mark-sheet so that there does not arise any confusion at graduation level while opting a particular combination.
- Those students who belong to weaker section of society & who do not fair well in their board examination should be provided with vocational training at subsidized rate & should be given preference in order to engage them in constructive works rather than imposing them higher studies.

- More VET (Vocational Education Training) centers should open up & should be linked with higher educational institutes along with sufficient teaching staff where the non performing section of students gets absorbed & contributes to the economic growth of the country. These centers should be tied up with small-scale industries to give them placements as they complete their training.
- More emphasis should be given on the application part of each subject, offered at under-graduate level . One paper of application of concerned subject should be compulsorily inducted in the syllabus along with hands-on practical knowledge provided by related organization.
- The content of syllabus should be cut short to make the subject more interesting for students' point of view.

11. ACHIEVEMENTS FROM THE PROJECT - A total of ten under-graduate students BSc (final year-session 2012-13) have been trained for data collection which requires expertise in administering the psychological tests & working on SPSS software. One report of this study has been published in Times of India dated 18th September,2013 with the heading "Banking Sector beckons undergrads says study"

12. CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOCIETY - If this proposal is implemented at Secondary/ Higher Secondary level at the time when the student make stream choice, the challenges faced by Higher Education Sector may be reduced to a greater extent and this particular section of students pursuing non- professional courses may be converted into premium asset for the Society. Ph.d enrolment Project Fellow has applied for admission in Ph.d Programme out of this project.

13. NO. OF PUBLICATIONS OUT OF THE PROJECT - 1 Scale, 2 Published Papers in International Journals , 3 Papers accepted for Publication in two International Journals & 1 National Journal ,& one Software has been developed & designed for under-graduate students.

1. Scale- Parental Attitude towards Girls Higher Education-Published by Manovaigyanik Parikshan Sansthan

2. "Case study : Impact of Personality Factors in choosing a particular stream on under-graduate students in non-professional courses of higher education" published in International Journal of Psychology in India, ISSN- 2319796X, Vol.1; No.

3. "Study of multi-dimensional aptitude of under-graduate students pursuing non-professional courses in higher education with reference to central U.P" published in International Journal of Agricultural and Statistical Sciences (IJASS),ISSN : 0973-1903 & e-ISSN 0976-3392 Ref. No.1030, Vol. 9, No. 2, pp523-530 ,Dec.2013

4. "Vocational interest & personality profile-major contributors in employability quotient of under-graduate students in non-professional courses of higher education with reference to central U.P-a statistical analysis" accepted for publication in NIFM (National Institute of Financial Management-under Ministry of Finance) Journal of Public Financial Management , Vol. 5 No.1

5. "A co-relational analysis between the academic achievement and psychometric variables of under-graduate students in non-professional courses of higher education" accepted for publication in Brownwalker Publications, USA
6. " The Comparative study of Mechanical Aptitude of Under-graduate students in non professional courses of Higher Education with reference to Central U.P" accepted for publication in International Journal of Agricultural and Statistical Sciences (IJASS),ISSN : 0973-1903 & e-ISSN 0976-3392 Ref. No.1030, Vol. 10, No. 1,June2014
7. Software entitled "COMPLETE INSIGHT-FOR UNDER- GRADUATE'S ACADEMIC VS PROFESSIONAL INTEREST" The motive behind developing this software specially for under-graduate students is to gain all the basic information about the student in five PHASES (I -V) which can serve as a counseling guide for his/her future career. Answers have been provided at the end of completion of all the five sessions. This software has been tested on 1375 undergraduate students in Science, Arts & Commerce Stream.

Summary of the Minor Project

1. Degenerating Indian Family Values in the Light of "The Family Reunion" of T. S. Eliot

Dr. Seema Sarkar, Associate Prof. in English

Navyug Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Lucknow

"The Family Reunion" is a great piece of dramatic literature from T. S. Eliot's pen. It is a bright gem in the treasure box of 20th century poetic drama. It has a contemporary setting, characters and speech. Its appeal is not confined to a select cultured audience but to the people at large. The theme of the essential loneliness of the individual is revealed even amidst the family chatter in the drama. Amy, Mary, Agatha and Harry—they all live in loneliness and the very idea of the family gathering is a forced or labored idea. Don't we get the same glimpses in our modern lifestyle? In the said drama, there are many situations akin to modern Indian Lifestyle and this project tries to explore the degenerating ancient family values of India focusing on the fact that this play written more than 70 years back, is very contemporary and has universal appeal.

To the English, India used to be a land of snake-charmers, jugglers and feudal lords. But, they are also attracted to the rich culture and Vedic heritage of India. The joint (big) families, living under one roof and the strong family relation chords are the matter of wonder to the westerners. This project tries to revive back the Indian family values to the International arena.

Now-a-days, we are getting westernized in our attitudes and turning to nuclear families. The focus is on the selfish, lonely, mechanized lifestyle of Indians which has been the true picture of west actually. We should be proud of our Indian culture and heritage. We should stick to the vision of Tagore, who felt that 'the world was full of sound scholars but not of sound men and the sound men should come before the sound scholars'. The regards to elders, the love to

youngsters and various relations in the family tree of Indian life should be protected with great care—it is the purpose of this project.