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Phalanx: A Quarterly Review for Continuing Debate

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**STUDY OF ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN STOCK MARKET IS INFLUENCED BY
FINANCIAL LITERACY & FINANCIAL AWARENESS OF INVESTOR**
Dr. Rashmi Mate, Mrs. Ruchi K Agarwal, Mr. Akash Deshmukh

**✓ COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE TRAVELING EXPERIENCE OF PASSENGERS
TOWARDS MALE AND FEMALE AUTO-RICKSHAW DRIVERS IN THANE CITY**
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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE TRAVELING EXPERIENCE OF PASSENGERS TOWARDS MALE AND FEMALE AUTO-RICKSHAW DRIVERS IN THANE CITY

¹Dr. Vinayak Kamalaker Raje

Abstract

Equality between the gender is a significant problem that can be seen in all facets of society, including the working environment. There are a variety of approaches that may be taken to advance gender equality and make the working environment of auto-rickshaw drivers more friendly and inclusive to people of all backgrounds. One strategy that can be used to advance gender parity among drivers of auto-rickshaws is to encourage more women to enter the workforce in this capacity. This can be accomplished through activities such as training programs and chances for mentorship, which can assist to enhance the capabilities and confidence of female drivers and provide them with the support they require to be successful. Addressing the problem of harassment and discrimination is an additional step that can be taken to advance the cause of gender equality among auto rickshaw drivers. This can be accomplished by instituting policies and procedures that protect drivers against harassment and discrimination based on their gender, as well as by providing drivers who have experienced such behavior with training and assistance. In this research, efforts are made to study the satisfaction of passengers for the driving skills of male and female auto-rickshaw drivers. The research is exploratory in nature and based on primary data. Data from 125 passengers is obtained. For the analysis of data SPSS software is used. Inferential and descriptive statistics is used for the analysis.

Keywords: Gender Equality, Auto rikshaw drivers, Driving Skills, Enpathy

Introduction: Auto rickshaws are a common mode of transportation in many parts of the world, particularly in Asia. In particular, India is a major market for auto rickshaws. They are typically compact vehicles that have three wheels and can transport passengers in addition to a limited amount of goods. Drivers of auto rickshaws typically engage in self-employment and are responsible for the operation of their own vehicles.

Auto rickshaw drivers, similar to those working in any other field, display a diverse array of behaviours and attitudes. Some motorists are kind, polite, and professional in their demeanor, whereas others could be more belligerent or dishonest. It is essential to keep in mind that the actions of specific drivers do not necessarily represent the overall behaviour of the driving profession as a whole. There are a few things you may do to protect yourself from potential danger if you are riding as a passenger in an auto rickshaw and are concerned about the behaviour of the driver. For instance, the fare should always be negotiated in advance, and you should check to make sure that it is acceptable given the distance you will be traveling. If the driver seems to be driving dangerously or is taking you on a path that is more circuitous than necessary, you should request to be let out of the car and look for an alternative method of transportation. In addition to this, it is essential to encourage gender equality amongst those who are traveling as passengers. In order to accomplish this goal, passengers can be encouraged to treat all drivers with respect and decency, regardless of their gender. Additionally, passengers can be educated and made aware of concerns relating to gender equality and harassment.

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In general, a concerted effort is required from all parties involved in order to promote gender equality among auto rickshaw drivers. These parties include drivers, passengers, employers, and legislators. By cooperating with one another, we can make the environment friendlier and more welcome for drivers of both genders by making it more inclusive.

Review of Literature

1. **Gaikwad, V. S (2012)**, In the Research Titled "A Qualitative Study on Men's Involvement in Reproductive Health of Women among Auto-rickshaw Drivers in Bangalore Rural." It is generally accepted that women bear the major duty for antenatal care as well as family planning. In addition, the majority of the men in the study group engage in sexual conduct that is considered to be high-risk. There is a poor level of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS.
2. **Natarajan, S., & Abdullah, T. K. (2014)**, In the Research Titled "Social Organizations: Decongesting the Muddled Economies of Auto-Rickshaw Drivers in India." This study contributes fourfold. First, auto-rickshaw drivers' socio-economic status was examined. Second, their workload and stress were understood. Thirdly, according to the report, their financial problems and financial literacy level induce stress and unfriendly attitude. Finally, "Namma Auto" and the participants' perceptions are examined.
3. **Navid, M. et. al (2015)**, In the Research Titled "Observations of Road Safety Behaviours and Practices of Motorcycle Rickshaw Drivers in Lahore, Pakistan," MRs are only registered as motorcycles, so their exact number is unknown to authorities, but previous studies and literature review (mainly newspaper articles) suggest that they are Pakistan's largest informal paratransit mode. In the current investigation, most MRs in Lahore were poorly maintained and repaired. Due to the saturation of MRs on all routes and drivers' lack of vehicle ownership, many MRDs earn daily earnings and have little earning potential: design changes and poor repair and maintenance increase crash risk.
4. **Kreindler, G. (2016)**, In the Research Titled "Driving Delhi? Behavioral Responses to Driving Restrictions" This study utilizes newly available, rich data on Delhi traffic congestion, daily driver behavior data, and an empirical technique that exploits the specific design of driving limitations as a natural experiment. Even in the short term, drivers use many travel modes. Many drivers can use other private vehicles on restricted days, which may reduce congestion. Two unexpected policy rounds and one with more notice—showed comparable conduct. The same adaptive tendency protects drivers from highly unfavorable satisfaction and inconvenience effects. Drivers estimate traffic congestion to be much reduced during the policy than before and after, a strong outcome. A heterogeneity study demonstrates that public transit journey time and private vehicle ownership strongly determine whether drivers move to public transit during driving restrictions. Due to the restrictions, several drivers canceled work and business travels.
5. **Harding, S. E. (2016)**, In the Research Titled "Auto-rickshaws in Indian cities: Public perceptions and operational realities," Middle-class, media, consumers, and policymakers see auto-rickshaws and their drivers negatively. Vehicles pollute, are hazardous, and generate congestion, and drivers are greedy. Auto-rickshaws are seen as a nuisance that must be tamed and punished. Auto-rickshaw policy fails to include drivers' perspectives or the reality that they provide a valuable, cost-effective transportation service. While auto-rickshaw riders' concerns about overcharging are

valid, policymaking has focused on enforcing regulations that don't reflect operating reality. GPS technology would raise driver costs and encourage overcharging, and increased penalties for meter violations are policy reactions to overcharging.

6. **Wintersberger, P. (2016)**, In the Research Titled "Automated Driving System, Male, or Female Driver: Who'd You Prefer? Comparative Analysis of Passengers" This qualitative questionnaires, we directly compared front-seat passengers' mental and emotional states to human drivers to measure AD's effects. We found that ADS, male, and female drivers' mental and emotional states are only slightly affected by their driver choice. All groups showed modestly higher stress-related indicators in prompted, dangerous driving scenarios. However, driving with an AV may not be satisfying, and like Roedel et al., we conclude that efforts to keep driving enjoyable are needed.
7. **Atombo, C., & Wu, C. (2022)**, In the Research Titled "Traffic safety climate factors in explaining driving behaviors and traffic crash involvement: a comparative study among male and female drivers," Sex and age independently affect driving behavior and safety (Parker et al. 1992; Shinar, 2017). Sex and age are more important in driving safety research (McCartt et al., 2009; Shinar, 2017). This study is needed since there is little research on how traffic safety climate elements affect drivers' behavior and traffic crashes, particularly among male and female drivers. Male and female Chinese drivers have varied views on traffic safety, behaviors, and crashes. Male and female drivers can perform similarly, and male drivers are more emotional, reckless, and crash-prone than female drivers.
8. **Sandhu, N. (2022)**, In the Research Titled "Fueling Gender Stereotypes: A Content Analysis of Automobile Advertisements," Auto ads showed gender stereotyping, supporting H1. Automobile ads had more males than non-automobile ads, supporting H2. The study's findings: (a) All four measures used to examine stereotypical expectancies in automobile advertisements—ad orientation, gender of voice-over, gender of dominant product user, and gender of the main character—prefer the male gender, and (b) the sample of automobile advertisements had more male ad orientation, male voice-overs, dominant male users, and male main characters than the sample of non-automobile advertisements. Cultivation theorists say long-term exposure to broadcast stereotyping can distort views of portrayed groups (Gerbner, 1966). It perpetuates misconceptions about people's duties and behaviors, which might affect society's role expectations (Gerbner & Gross, 1976). Thus, car ads' strong male bias is concerning. Auto ads may perpetuate the idea that only men can drive, and it may discourage women drivers.

Objectives of the Study

1. To compare the driving skills of male and female autorickshaw drivers in Thane City.
2. To study and compare the empathy of male and female autorickshaw drivers in Thane City.

Descriptive Statistics

In the process of analysis of primary data, the respondents are classified according to the following demographics, gender and age group. The information on the classification of data is presented in the following table.

Demographics	Number of respondents	Percent
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Gender	Male	57	45.6
	Female	68	54.4
Age group	Up to 20 years	14	11.2
	21 to 30 years	14	11.2
	31 to 40 years	39	31.2
	41 to 50 years	35	28.0
	51 to 60 years	15	12.0
	More than 60 years	08	06.4

The above table indicates that there are a total of 125 respondents of which for gender there are 57 male respondents and 68 are female respondents. There are 14 respondents up to 20 years of age, 14 respondents are between the age group 21 to 30 years and 39 respondents are from the age group 31 to 40 years. There are 35 respondents in the age group 41 to 50 years, 15 respondents from the age group 51 to 60 years and the remaining 8 respondents are more than 60 years of age.

Male Driving Skill Satisfaction

To study the male driving skill satisfaction of auto-rickshaw drivers, information is collected from 6 different questions. The mean scores of male driving skill satisfaction are calculated for all 125 respondents. The descriptive statistics are obtained and presented in the following table.

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Male Driving Skill Satisfaction	125	25.00	100.00	78.0667	13.00658
Valid N (listwise)	125				

The above table indicates that the mean score of male driving skill satisfaction is 78.06%. The minimum score obtained is 25% and the maximum score is 100%. The standard deviation of the variable is 13.00.

Female Driving Skill Satisfaction:

To study the female driving skill satisfaction of auto-rickshaw drivers, information is collected from 6 different questions. The mean scores of female driving skill satisfaction are calculated for all 125 respondents. The descriptive statistics are obtained and presented in following table.

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Female Driving Skill Satisfaction	125	25.00	100.00	84.33	14.85

The above table indicates that the mean score of female driving skill satisfaction is 84.33%. The minimum score obtained is 25% and the maximum score is 100%. The standard deviation of the variable is 14.85.

Male Driver Empathy

To study the empathy of male auto-rickshaw drivers, information is collected from 6 different questions. The mean scores of male driver empathy are calculated from all 125 respondents. The descriptive statistics are obtained and presented in the following table.

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Male Driver Empathy	125	45.83	100.00	72.90	11.33

The above table indicates that the mean score of male driver empathy is 72.90%. The minimum score obtained is 45.83% and the maximum score is 100%. The standard deviation of the variable is 11.33.

Female Driver Empathy

To study the empathy of female auto-rickshaw drivers, information is collected from 6 different questions. The mean scores of female driver empathy are calculated from all 125 respondents. The descriptive statistics are obtained and presented in the following table.

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Female Driver Empathy	125	25.00	100.00	79.43	13.20

The above table indicates that the mean score of female driver empathy is 79.43%. The minimum score obtained is 25% and the maximum score is 100%. The standard deviation of the variable is 13.20.

Objective 1: To compare the driving skills of male and female autorickshaw drivers in Thane.

For the study of the above objective, the following hypotheses are considered.

Null Hypothesis H_{01} : There is no significant difference in the satisfaction of driving skills between male and female autorickshaw drivers.

Alternate Hypothesis H_{11} : There is a significant difference in the satisfaction of driving skills between male and female autorickshaw drivers.

To test the above null hypothesis, the paired sample t-test is used. The results are as follows.

Paired Samples Test					
	Paired Differences		t	df	p-value
	Mean	Std. Deviation			
Male Driving Skill Satisfaction - Female Driving Skill Satisfaction	-6.2666	19.4689	-3.599	124	.000

Interpretation: The above results indicate that the p-value for male and female autorickshaw drivers driving skill satisfaction is 0.000. It is less than the standard p-value of 0.05. Therefore, the paired sample t-test is rejected. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternate hypothesis is accepted.

Conclusion: There is a significant difference in the satisfaction of driving skills between male and female autorickshaw drivers.

Findings: To understand the findings of the hypothesis, the mean scores are obtained.

Paired Samples Statistics				
	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Male Driving Skill Satisfaction	78.06	125	13.00	1.16
Female Driving Skill Satisfaction	84.33	125	14.85	1.32

The above table indicates that the mean score for the male driving skill satisfaction of autorickshaws is 78.07% and for female driving skill satisfaction of autorickshaws is 84.33%. The conclusion is satisfaction with female driving skills is greater than with male driving skills.

Objective 2: To study the empathy of male and female autorickshaw drivers in Thane.

For the study of the above objective, the following hypotheses are considered.

Null Hypothesis H_{02} : There is no significant difference in empathy between male and female autorickshaw drivers.

Alternate Hypothesis H₁₂: There is a significant difference in empathy between male and female autorickshaw drivers.

To test the above null hypothesis, the paired sample t-test is used. The results are as follows.

Paired Samples Test	Paired Differences		t	df	p-value
	Mean	Std. Deviation			
Male Driver Empathy - Female Driver Empathy	-6.533	18.0	-4.044	124	.000

Interpretation: The above results indicate that the p-value for empathy of male and female autorickshaw drivers is 0.000. It is less than the standard p-value of 0.05. Therefore, the paired sample t-test is rejected. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternate hypothesis is accepted.

Conclusion: There is a significant difference in empathy between male and female autorickshaw drivers.

Findings: To understand the findings of the hypothesis, the mean scores are obtained.

Paired Samples Statistics	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Male Driver Empathy	72.9000	125	11.33238	1.01360
Female Driver Empathy	79.4333	125	13.20528	1.18112

The above table indicates that the mean score for empathy of the male autorickshaw driver is 72.90% and the mean score for empathy of the female autorickshaw driver is 79.43%. The conclusion is the empathy of female autorickshaw drivers is more than the empathy of male autorickshaw drivers.

Findings and Conclusion: There is no discernible difference in the level of expertise possessed by male and female drivers of autorickshaws. It takes a certain set of skills to be able to drive an autorickshaw, such as being aware of traffic rules and road safety, handling the vehicle, and navigating through the city. It is possible for both male and female drivers to develop these skills with the right kind of training and experience. It is essential to keep in mind that one's gender does not in any way influence their ability to operate a vehicle or complete a specific job. It is important to point out, however, that female autorickshaw drivers confront a distinct set of difficulties and obstacles due to the gender bias and social stigma that exists in our society. In spite of these challenges, a significant number of women have successfully broken through these barriers and become autorickshaw drivers. Female autorickshaw drivers may in some situations possess specific soft skills, such as improved communication and empathy towards passengers, which can make them more approachable and desired by some clients. This is because female drivers are more likely to have similar experiences as passengers. However, this once again differs from person to person, and it is not possible to generalise solely on a person's gender.

The analysis of the present research concludes that female drivers follow better traffic rules and drive with sincerity and safety as compared to male drivers of auto rickshaw. The empathy of female drivers is significantly better than male drives in Thane City.

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IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE STATUS OF HOUSEMAIDS WITH REFERENCE TO MOHAN PALMS CHS BADLAPUR, DISTRICT: THANE

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ABSTRACT

Every working professional now relies on domestic helpers to help with the seamless operation of their household responsibilities. However, the last two years have been particularly difficult for housemaids because of COVID-19. This study's primary goal is to understand housemaids' situation during and after COVID-19. Present research is focused on Mohan Palms CHS Badlapur. In order to communicate with the housemaid, a convenience sampling method was used. The number of respondents in my study is 100. With the aid of a standardized questionnaire, the data was gathered. This study aims to understand housemaids' social and economic situation during and after COVID-19. Additionally, to understand the difficulties they encountered during COVID-19. This study is important for housemaids to understand in order to overcome difficulties during such disasters. And to the house owner, what type of assistance should be provided to the housemaid in such a circumstance?

KEYWORDS: Housemaid, Covid-19

INTRODUCTION

Today, every working professional relies on domestic assistants to ensure that their household obligations run well. Cooking, cleaning, washing, and other caregiving tasks make up the majority of a maid's work, which is neglected. As a result, it falls under the category of an unskilled, unlicensed employment because maids are rarely rewarded for their dedication to their jobs or shown appreciation. The domestic employees without a safety net are the maids, who do not have access to healthcare, can be fired at any time, and do not receive paid time off for illness. Most people earn less than the minimum wage, and every day they work, their compensation is reduced.

Every aspect of society were affected when the government declared a lockdown due to COVID-19, but domestic workers like maids were especially suffered alot. Since they had worked for 25 days in March, the majority of the maids received their pay. But since April, some people have received a pay cut and many more have lost their jobs. The family's main source of income, the maids, was now earning nothing. Since they currently have nothing to do, the majority of maids must return to their homeland.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on housemaids worldwide. Here are some key effects:

1. **Job Losses:** Many households faced financial difficulties during the pandemic, leading to job losses for housemaids. As families experienced income reductions or job insecurity, they often had to cut back on expenses, including domestic help.
2. **Health and Safety Concerns:** The pandemic raised concerns about health and safety, resulting in increased precautions and restrictions. Families became cautious about



- allowing outside individuals into their homes to minimize the risk of COVID-19 transmission. Some households chose to reduce or suspend the employment of housemaids to reduce potential exposure to the virus.
3. **Increased Workload:** For housemaids who remained employed, the pandemic often resulted in increased workload and responsibilities. With more family members at home due to remote work or lockdown measures, housemaids were often tasked with additional duties such as cleaning, cooking, childcare, and elderly care.
 4. **Wage Reductions:** Economic hardships during the pandemic led some households to negotiate lower wages with their housemaids. As families faced financial strain, they sought ways to manage expenses, which sometimes included reducing the salaries of domestic workers.
 5. **Limited Access to Support Services:** Housemaids, especially those in foreign countries or migrant workers, faced challenges accessing support services during the pandemic. Travel restrictions and lockdown measures made it difficult for them to seek assistance or return to their home countries if needed.
 6. **Digital Divide:** Housemaids who lacked access to digital technologies or internet connectivity faced difficulties in terms of communication, accessing information, or finding alternative employment opportunities during the pandemic. This digital divide further marginalized some workers and limited their ability to adapt to the changing circumstances.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ms. Neha Suryakant Pophale (2021) The educational level of the group of maids is low. The organisation, NGOs working in this specific slum, can set up an adult literacy programme for the maids' employees. For the security or future of maids, there are no laws or regulations. Rules might be established regarding working hours and base pay. The government can provide loan options for housekeepers. Due to family obligations and budgetary constraints, maids face a number of health difficulties that are disregarded, but NGOs or agencies can arrange skill-training programmes or health camp centers once a month. Even college students (NSS, NCC) or street theatre performers can educate the public on the health of maids. The researcher expects that the study's findings would lead to an improvement in the condition of those women.

B.S. Sumaltha, Lekha D. Bhat, and K.P. Chitra (2021) It is generally clear how vulnerable women employees are on the job due to the informality, opacity, and non-recognition of domestic employment. The social and economic instability of women employees is made worse by informal contracts, irregular labour, exploitative and undefinable wages, and working conditions, as well as policy and legal gaps. Along with a gendered perspective, it's important to examine the nature of domestic worker exploitation and marginalization through the lens of intersectionality, in which the intersections of class, religion, caste, ethnicity, region, migrant identity, gender, age, and other structural factors work in various permutations and combinations to contribute to social injustice and rights violations of the workers in both the private and public sphere. Poor negotiating power is the effect of the labour force being invisible and the dynamics of intersectionality. Further reinforcement of the underlying imbalances by the female domestic employees.



Ms. Archana Kherde & Dr. Milind Peshave (2020) Given the above and the findings of the entire study, it is crucial to recognize domestic workers as an integral component of our daily life. Therefore, they should be handled with compassion, and all owners should uphold their dignity. Fair legislation and act, as they are currently subjected to unfair treatment, will enable society to view them with solidarity, and only then will the ideal of becoming one become a reality.

Smt. Sāndhya S. J., Researcher (2019) The research states that household chores including sweeping and cleaning, washing clothes, collecting water, and cleaning utensils are typically performed by domestic staff. In the Bagalkot region, maids are lowly paid and have relatively little educational attainment. Lack of free time and a constant workload among domestic employees lead to psychological and emotional issues.

Research Methodology: This is based on Primary data. This chapter elaborates the research process followed and the research methods adopted for collection of data, classification of data, for study of objectives and testing of hypothesis. Explanation about statistical methods applied for analysis is included.

RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

This research is useful to all housemaids to make proper financial planning and also to take precautions in the future to protect from such kind of situations.

OBJECTIVES

1. To study housemaids' economic status during Covid-19.
2. To know how they manage family responsibilities during Covid-19.
3. To study the role of house owners during Covid-19 towards housemaids.
4. To know about housemaid working profile during Covid-19.
5. To study overcoming challenges faced by housemaids during Covid-19.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter provides an overview of the research methodology and process used in the study. Variable selection, data collection, sample selection, questionnaire type and content, data processing, and data interpretation are all part of the research study. This research implemented both quantitative and qualitative research methods.

DATA COLLECTION

- A) Primary Research:** Primary data had been collected through a structured questionnaire survey method.
- B) Secondary Research:** Secondary research is needed in the study, to understand all the previous research, studies, and derivation in the above field of media comparisons for marketing strategies. In secondary research, researcher has studied various research papers of multiple authors and publications to get a larger picture of the situation. Secondary research is cited in various places in the research paper. The basic purpose of secondary research is to back up the actions behind the primary research with the knowledge.



SAMPLE SIZE

Simple Random Sampling technique has been used for this study. The sample size is of 100 maids working in house hloods of Mohan Palms CHS, Badlapur.

DATA ANALYSIS

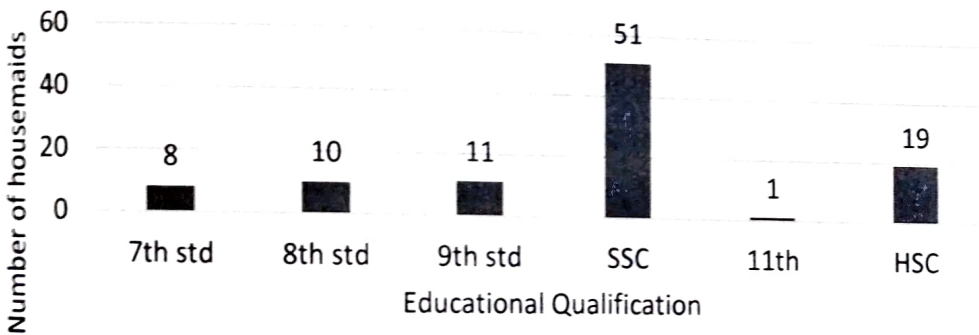
Data collected through structured questionnaire has been analysed with the help of Statistical tools and software.

Following table indicates qualification details of housemaids:

Qualification	Frequency	Percent
7th std	8	8.0
8th std	10	10.0
9th std	11	11.0
SSC	51	51.0
11th	1	1.0
HSC	19	19.0
Total	100	100.0

Above table indicates that most of the housemaids have schooling (SCC) qualification. Only 19 housemaids have cleared HSC. This data is presented through following bar diagram.

Respondents according to qualification



Type of work: There are different nature of work with permutations and combinations are accepted by the housemaids.

Type of work	YES	NO	Total
Utensil Cleaning	68	32	100
Cloth Washing	63	37	100
Floor Cleaning	62	38	100
Cooking food	32	68	100

Above table is classified in simple manner to understand number of housemaid working for which category of work . Most of the housemaids preferred household works such as Utensil Cleaning, Cloth Washing and Floor Cleaning. Very few housemaids preferred cooking food at households.



Objective 1 to study about housemaid economic status during Covid-19.

To study above objective information about range of monthly income of respondents is considered. Non parametric chi-square test is applied. Results are as follows

Test Statistics	
	What is the range of your monthly income? (in Rs.)
Chi-Square	47.700 ^a
df	4
p-value	.000

Above result indicate that calculated p-value is 0.000. It is less than standard p-value of 0.05. Therefore, chi-square test is rejected.

Conclusion: There is a significant difference in monthly income of respondents.

To understand the findings of the objective table of classification of respondents according to monthly income is obtained.

What is the range of your monthly income? (In Rs.)			
	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
Less than 10000	10	20.0	-10.0
10000- 20000	38	20.0	18.0
20000 - 30000	35	20.0	15.0
30000 - 50000	13	20.0	-7.0
More than 50000	4	20.0	-16.0
Total	100		

Above table indicate that proportion of respondents with income group Rs.10000-20000 and Rs 20000-30000 is significantly higher as compare to other respondents.

Objective 2 To know the how they manage family responsibilities during Covid-19.

To study above objective information about management of family responsibilities of respondents is considered. Non parametric chi-square test is applied. Results are as follows

Test Statistics	
	How did you manage your family responsibilities?
Chi-Square	16.560 ^a
df	3
p-value.	.001

Above result indicate that calculated p-value is 0.001. It is less than standard p-value of 0.05. Therefore, chi-square test is rejected.

To understand the findings of the objective table of classification of respondents according to management of family responsibilities is obtained.

How did you manage your family responsibilities?			
	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
Selling vegetables, fruits, etc.	39	25.0	14.0
Taking orders of making tiffin	30	25.0	5.0
working in nursing care centre	13	25.0	-12.0
Any other	18	25.0	-7.0
Total	100		



Above table indicate that there are 39 respondents who manage their family responsibilities by selling vegetable and fruits. It is also observed that there are 30 respondents who manage their family responsibilities by taking orders of making tiffin. The proportion of respondents working in nursing care centre is less than expectation. Only 13 respondents manage their family responsibilities by working in nursing care centre.

Objective 3 to study about the role of house owner during Covid-19 towards housemaids.

To study the above objective primary data of 100 respondents is considered. In opinion about the role of house owner during Covid-19 towards housemaid. Responses are in the dichotomous form and hence non-parametric binomial test is applied. Results are as follows.

Binomial Test		Category	N	Observed Prop.	Test Prop.	p-value
Have you got support from the houses where you were working during covid -19 period?	Group 1	Yes	92	.92	.50	.000
	Group 2	No	8	.08		
	Total		100	1.00		

Above table indicate that out of 100 respondents, 92 respondents got support from the houses they were working. Remaining 8 respondents did not get any support from the houses they were working. The proportion of housemaid got support from the houses they were working during covid -19 period is significantly higher.

Objective 4 To know about housemaid working profile during Covid-19.

To study the above objective primary data of 100 respondents is considered. In opinion about the housemaid working profile during Covid-19. Responses are in the dichotomous form and hence non-parametric binomial test is applied. Results are as follows.

Binomial Test		Category	N	Observed Prop.	Test Prop.	p-value
Utensil cleaning	Group 1	No	32	.32	.50	.000
	Group 2	Yes	68	.68		
	Total		100	1.00	.50	.012
Cloth washing	Group 1	Yes	37	.37		
	Group 2	No	63	.63	.50	.021
	Total		100	1.00	.50	.021
Floor cleaning	Group 1	No	38	.38		
	Group 2	Yes	62	.62	.50	.000
	Total		100	1.00	.50	.000
Cooking food	Group 1	No	68	.68		
	Group 2	Yes	32	.32		
	Total		100	1.00		

Above table indicate that out of 100 respondents, 68 respondents are working for utensil cleaning. Remaining 32 are doing other than utensil cleaning work. The proportion of housemaid of working profile utensil cleaning is significantly higher.

Above table indicate that out of 100 respondents, 63 respondents are working for cloth washing. Remaining 37 are doing other than cloth washing work. The proportion of housemaid of working profile cloth washing is significantly higher.



Above table indicate that out of 100 respondents, 62 respondents are working for floor cleaning. Remaining 38 are doing other than floor cleaning work. The proportion of housemaid of working profile floor cleaning is significantly higher.

Above table indicate that out of 100 respondents, 32 respondents are working for cooking food. Remaining 68 are doing other than cooking food work. The proportion of housemaid of working profile cooking food is significantly higher.

Impact on wages during COVID-19.

Wages during covid-19	Frequency	Percent
0.0	11	11.0
25%	45	45.0
50%	42	42.0
75%	2	2.0
Total	100	100.0

There are 11 respondents how were not received any wages during covid-19. 45 respondents received only 25% of their wages. 42 respondents received 50% of their wages, and remaining 2 respondents were received 75 of their wages. There is no respondents who received 100% wages.

Percentage of total wages received during Covid-19



TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

Null Hypothesis -1 There is no association between years of working as housemaid and wages received during the COVID-19.

Alternate Hypothesis-1 There is association between years of working as housemaid and wages received during the COVID-19.

To test above hypothesis Chi-square test is applied. Results are as follows.

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	p-value
Pearson Chi-Square	30.078 ^a	9	.000
N of Valid Cases	100		

Interpretation: Above table indicate that p-value is 0.000. It is less than 0.05. Therefore Chi-square test is rejected. Hence null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted.

CONCLUSION

There is association between years of working as housemaid and wages received during the COVID-19.



To understand the findings of the hypothesis two way table between years of services and wages during COVID-19 is obtained and presented as follows.

For how many years are you doing this work? * If No, were you getting your monthly wages?
Crosstabulation

Count	If No, were you getting your monthly wages?				Total
	0%	25%	50%	75%	
Number of years of working as a housemaid					
Less than 2 years	2	0	0	0	2
More than 2 years and less than 5 years	3	9	2	0	14
More than 5 years and less than 10 years	6	15	26	3	50
More than 10 years	1	11	16	6	34
Total	12	35	44	9	100

The above table indicates that housemaids working for less number of years either they are not paid wages during Covid-19 or are paid up to 25% of wages.

Housemaids working for many years are paid higher wages during Covid-19. Most of them are paid 50% of their wages or 75% of their wages.

FINDINGS

- 1) 68% of the housemaids selected this job due to economic problems, and family responsibility, 55% due to more no dependent family members, and 24% due to husband health issues.
- 2) 34% of housemaids work for more than 10 years, 50% between 5 years and 10 years, 14% between 2 and 5 years, and 2% for less than 2 years.
- 3) 38 % of housemaids' monthly income is between Rs. 10000 to 20000, 35% is between 20000 to 30000, 13% is between Rs. 30000 to 50000, 10% are earning less than Rs. 10000, and only 4% of respondents monthly income is more than Rs. 50000.
- 4) During covid all the housemaids were doing other than regular jobs such as taking orders for making tiffin and selling vegetables and fruits.

SUGGESTIONS

- 1) Need to create awareness about financial planning among housemaids to overcome the economic crises.
- 2) Need to develop entrepreneurship skills at a small scale level so that no need to depend on one particular job.

CONCLUSION

From the research, It is concluded that female domestic workers are a neglected group in society. During covid 19 they suffered a lot in respect to financial problems which affects their family responsibility. So, there is a need to change the mindset of house owners so that during such kind of situations they can be supported financially or in the form of a kind. Such as giving groceries, making the payment of children's school fees, etc.



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A STUDY OF STUDENTS MORALE BUILDING THROUGH EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

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Abstract

The prime objective of extension activities is to create social awareness amongst the students and to make them more sensible towards social responsibility of the society. In addition to this, to gain knowledge of social realities and make them strong for constructive societal development. The education Institutions are most powerful source helping to inculcate social values among the students and enhance their personality by organising extra-curricular activities. NSS (National Service Scheme) and DLLE (Dept. of Life Long Learning and Extension Unit) are the major platforms to make sensible towards social problems and challenges faced by society, especially in rural area. The main objectives of the research paper are to find out the motivational factors which encouraged them to be part of Extension Unit and also positive personality traits which enable to become a sensible citizen of the nation. It is observed that confidence level, leadership qualities, entrepreneurship skills are developed among students along with they were more concerned with environmental and social issues of the society. The primary data was collected through structured questionnaire and collected responses from the 76 respondents. The chi square test used to analysed the hypothesis. The data were presented in table, graphs and charts forms by the researcher.

Key Words: DLLE, NSS, Extension activities, Social values, Personality traits

1. Introduction

Today's youth now a days are very much addictive on social media and most of the time they spend on social media in chatting and watching reels and shots. They are least about the social issues of the society and even not ready to understand the problems faced by people in society especially in rural areas. The extension unit in educational institutions take places a strong emphasis on community services. The teaching fraternity should be more active and provide the sound environment by conducting various societal and CSR based activities for the students. It is essential to inculcate social values among the students. The extension activities are very useful for personality development and nurturing the skills and talents among the students. Hence, teaching fraternity should more focus on extension activities. Therefore, the present paper attempt to study the impact of extension activities on overall development of students and to study the positive personality traits which enable to become a sensible citizen of the nation.

1.1 History and Aims of DLLE, University of Mumbai

The Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension [DLLE] (known earlier as Department of Adult and Continuing Education and Extension) established on October 12, in the Year 1978 and has been recognized as a statutory Department of the University of Mumbai since 1994 to promote a meaningful and sustained rapport between the Universities and the community¹.

The following are the main aim or purposes of DLLE, University of Mumbai

- To make students more sensible towards social issues.
- To enhance employability skills among students
- To reach the area where no one reached and create awareness about social issues.
- To develop entrepreneurship and leadership skills among students.
- To brief students towards role of women in the society.

¹ <https://www.mudlle.ac.in/index.php/profile/>

- To develop public relations.
- To relate with common man and study their problems.

2. Objectives of the study

- To find out the motivational factors which encouraged them to be part of Extension Unit
- To study the positive personality traits which enable to become a sensible citizen of the nation.
- To find out the impact of extension activities on their personal life
- To study the different project reports undertaken by the students prescribed by the DLLE
- To suggest some measures to improve in the strategies to attract more students to become part of extension unit

3. Research Methodology

a) Primary Data collection

The study undertaken by conducting survey method. The structured questionnaire prepared for the study and collected data for the same. Total 76 respondents given responses for the study.

b) Secondary Data Collection

The secondary source used such as research articles published by the researchers on the somehow similar topic. The different websites also search by the researcher. The newspaper articles also study along with the encyclopaedia.

c) Sampling Method

Random sampling method used by the researcher for the study due to time constraints

4. Limitations of the study

A very data has collected by the researcher for the study which may not useful to draw conclusion. The data size should be large for authentic research and findings. Majority respondents are female so the gender biased found in the study. Data are collected only from Thane city and excluded the Mumbai and Mumbai suburb also Palghar and Raigad district.

5. Literature Review

- **Dr.B. Suresh (2015)²**: The researcher aimed to focus on service learning and its importance in present day and to create awareness among public on various socio –environment, health issues through volunteers. The researcher has collected primary data from respondents and used statistical tools to find out relationship with cause and effects. It is found that volunteers of NSS has successfully created awareness among society related social issues. The self-confidence and self-esteem has increased among NSS volunteers.
- **Ian I Lienares et al(2018)³** : The present paper focused on key development activities which includes partnership with local government. The study follows a descriptive research design. The researchers found that there is need a moderate improvement in community knowledge, attitude and life style based on the survey. 54 community respondents were purposively selected for the study.

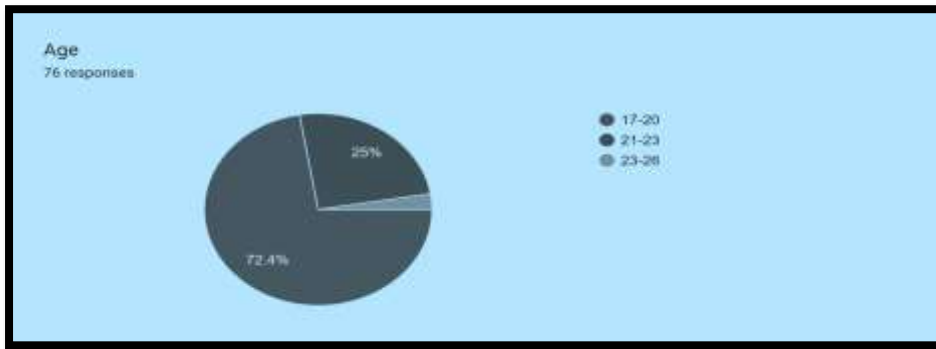
² Lal, D. (2015, June). Personality Development of the students through service learning: A study on national service schme. *International Journal of Physical and social sciences*, 5(6), 290-300. Retrieved September Wednesday , 2023, from <http://www.ijmra.us>

³ lanal, I. I. (2018). Measuring the impact of an academic community extension programe in the Philippines. *Malaysian Journal of learning and Institutions*, 15(1), 35-55. Retrieved september Thursday , 2023, from <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ1185783.pdf>

➤ **Policronio Dorio et al(2022)⁴** : The present study was conducted to evaluate the impact of community extension service on student volunteers and how volunteerism can contribute to their professional development. The respondents are selected those served society during Covid-19 Pandemic. The researchers found that participation in community extension activities by student volunteers has contributed in knowledge and skills among themselves. Their behaviour and attitude has changed towards life, studies, family, community and environment.

6. Data Analysis and Interpretation

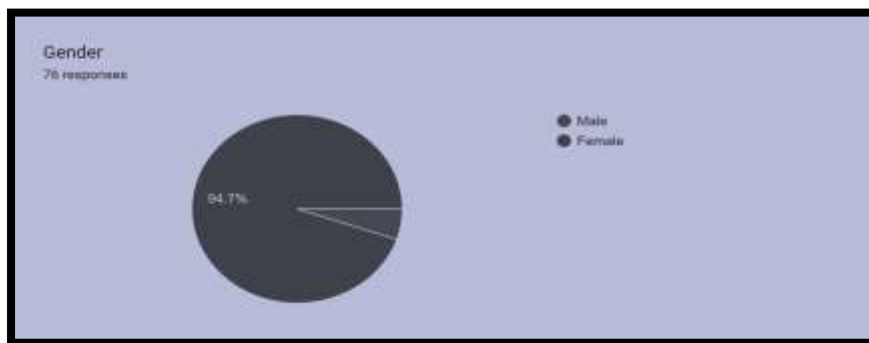
Graph -1 Age Group Wise



Interpretation

It is found that 72.4% respondents are belong to age group 17-20 followed by 25% are from age group to 21-23

Graph-2 Gender wise

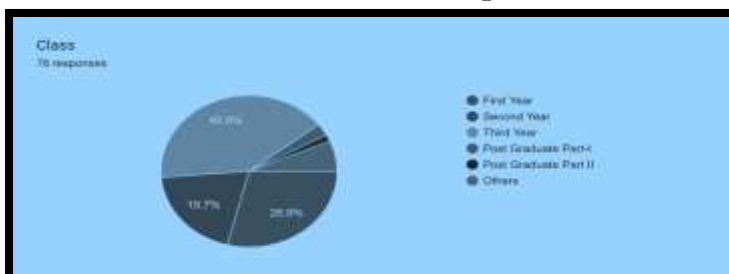


Source : Primary data

Interpretation

It is observed that female respondents are more (94.7%) than male respondents (5.3%)

Graph-3 Class wise Distribution



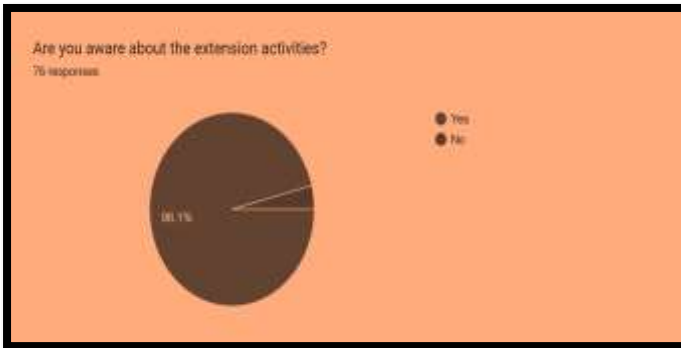
Source : Primary data

⁴ al, P. D. (2022, April). Impact Assessment of Student Volunteers on the Community Extension Service of the University Amidst Covid-19 Pandemic. *International Journal of Science and Research*, 11(4), 258-263. doi:DOI: 10.21275/SR22322110551

Interpretation

It is found that Majority students are from third year (40.8%) whereas 28.9% are from first year followed by 19.7% are from second year class

Graph-4

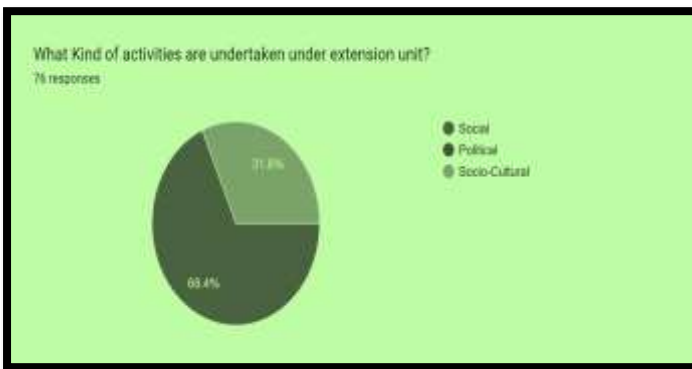


Source : Primary data

Interpretation

Total 96.1% respondents said that they are aware about extension activities whereas a very respondent are not aware about extension activities

Graph-5

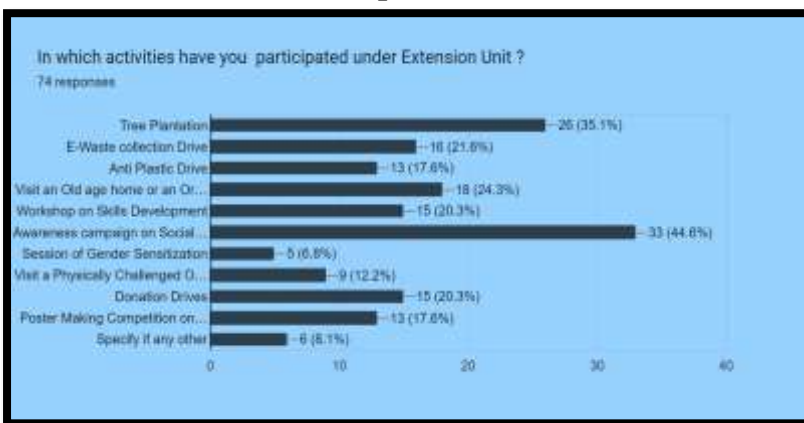


Source : Primary data

Interpretation

64.8% respondents stated that mostly social oriented activities are undertaken under the extension activities whereas 31.6% said that socio-political activities are undertake under extension unit.

Graph- 6



Source : Primary data

Interpretation

Majority students 44.6% are participating in awareness campaign on social values followed by 35.1% in tree plantation activities. It is also found that many of the respondents 24.3% are visiting at orphanage and old age whereas 21.6% were participated at e-waste collection drive.

Following questions were asked to verify different objectives of the study on five points likered scale to the sample respondents, following feedback received:(SA- Strongly Agree, SWA- Somewhat Agree, N-Neutral, SWD-Somewhat Disagree, SD- Strongly Disagree)

Which of the following personality traits has changed due to member of extension unit?

Table- 1

No	Statement	F& %	SA	SWA	N	SD	SWD	Total
1.	MY self-confidence increased	F	42	30	2	1	1	76
		%	55.26	39.48	2.64	1.31	1.31	100%
2.	My attitude has changed towards issues of the society	F	48	20	6	1	1	76
		%	63.15	26.33	7.89	1.31	1.31	100
3.	Enhance Leadership qualities	F	53	15	6	1	1	76
		%	69.73	19.76	7.89	1.31	1.31	100
4.	I have become sensitive social issues	F	27	42	4	2	1	76
		%	35.52	55.28	5.26	2.63	1.31	100
5.	Builds my concern towards environment protection	F	59	11	4	1	1	76
		%	77.65	14.47	5.26	1.31	1.31	100
6.	My communication skill improved	F	60	12	2	1	1	76
		%	78.96	15.79	2.63	1.31	1.31	100
7.	Development of Entrepreneurship Skill	F	55	14	4	2	1	76
		%	72.36	18.42	5.28	2.63	1.31	100

(Source: Primary data)

Interpretation

1) Out of a total of 76 respondents, 72 (94.74%) strongly agreed or somewhat agreed that their self-confidence has increased due to participation in extension activities. On the contrary, only 2 (2.62%) respondents have either strongly disagreed or somewhat disagreed with this statement.

2) The highest number of respondents 48(63.15%) respondents strongly agreed and stated that their attitude has changed towards social issues of the society whereas, only 20(26.33%) were somewhat agreed with the statement. 2(2.62%) respondents were somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with this statement. On the contrary, 6(7.89%) remain neutral.

3) Majority respondents 53 (69.73%) respondents strongly agreed while 15 (19.76 %) somewhat agreed that their leadership skill has enhanced due to involvement in extension activities, whereas 6 (7.89%) were remained neutral on above statement and 2(2.62%) respondents were somewhat disagreed and strongly agreed with the same.

4) 42 (55.28%) respondents are somewhat agreed and 27(35.52%) are strongly agreed that they have become sensitive towards social issues. On the other hand, 4(5.26%) respondents were remained neutral and 3(3.94%) were somewhat disagreed and strongly disagreed with same.

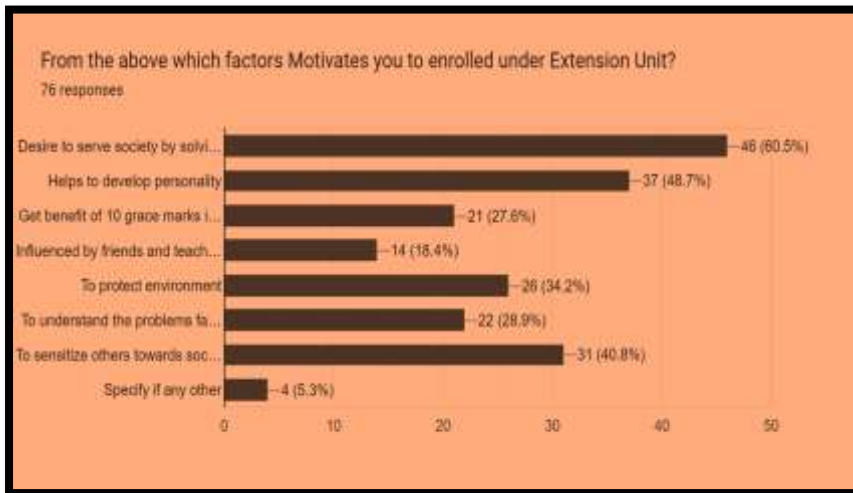
5) The highest number of respondents 59(77.65%) strongly agreed and said that they have understood importance towards environment protection and 11(14.47%) were somewhat agreed with the same. 4(5.26%) respondents were remained neutral and only 2(2.62%) were somewhat disagreed and strongly disagreed.

5) The largest number of respondents 60(78.96%) respondents were strongly agreed and 12(15.79%) somewhat agreed on enhancement of communication skill. On the other hand, 2(2.62%) respondents

have somewhat disagreed and strongly disagree with it and 2(2.62%) were unable to express their views on the same.

6) Out of a total of 76, 69(90.78%) were strongly agreed or somewhat agreed that their entrepreneurship skills improved due to seminars and workshop organised by extension unit. On the contrary, only 4(5.28%) respondents were neither agreed nor disagree with the same and only 2(2.62%) respondents were strongly disagreed or somewhat disagreed with this statement.

Graph No - 7

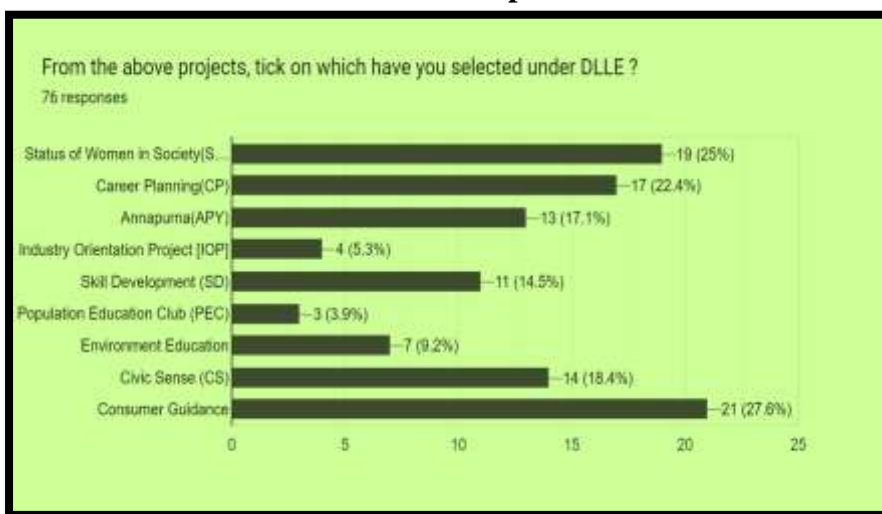


Source: Primary Data

Interpretation

Majority students 46(60.5%) stated that desire to serve society by solving social issues motivate them to enrolled under extension unit whereas 37(48.7%) respondents said that their personality get developed if they enrolled under extension unit. Out of 76, 31(40.8%) said that through extension activities, they can sensitize others towards social responsibility hence, they joined extension unit. 26 (34.2%) respondents stated that they are very much concern with environment protection issues, therefore joined the extension unit whereas, 22(28.9%) opined that they can understand the problems faced by women in society through survey, once they join the extension unit. 21(27.6%) said that they are joined extension unit only to get benefit of 10 grace marks in the examination.

Graph No-8



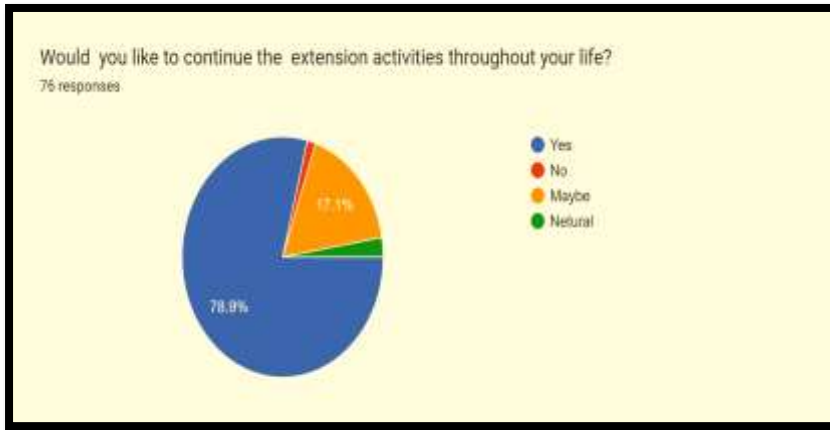
Source: Primary Data

Interpretation

From the above graph, it is found that majority students have selected consumer guidance (27.6%) project followed by status of women in society (25%) prescribed by DLLE, University of Mumbai whereas, (22.4%) students have opted career planning project. It is also observed that in present year

2023, the DLLE has introduced new projects Civic Sense (18.4%) which also chosen by students. On the contrary, very few (5.3%) chosen Industry Orientation project and (3.9%) selected Population education club project.

Graph No- 9

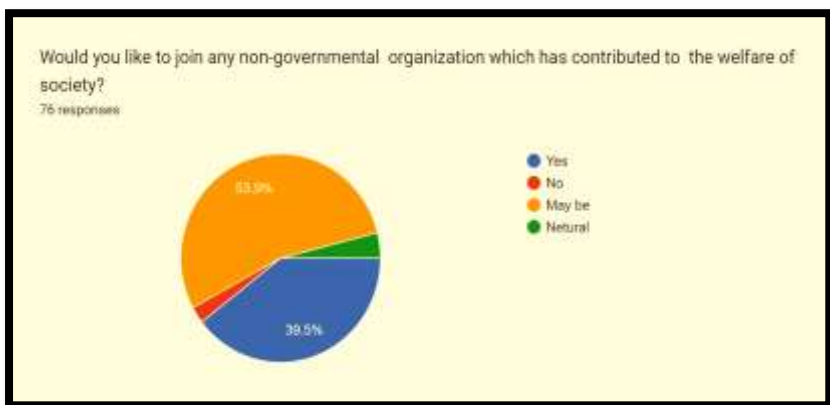


Source: Primary Data

Interpretation

78.9% students stated that they will continue the extension activities throughout their life whereas 17.1% were not clearly responded.

Graph No- 10



Source: Primary Data

Interpretation

It is found that 39.5% students shown interest to join any non-governmental organisation to contribute welfare towards society whereas, 53.9% students not clearly responded for the same.

7. Scope for the study

There is a further scope to conduct the same type of study at different college and university level where extension activities can be conducted on various social issues or aspects. Even the present research model with little modification can be applied by other scholars for conducting research in other unit like NSS where somehow similar activities conducted to serve nation.

8. Results and Discussion

- The majority of the respondents belong to the age group of 17-20 years.
- 94.7% respondents are females.
- Majority respondents are from third year class
- 96.1% respondents stated that they are aware about extension unit
- 64.8% respondents said that mostly social oriented activities are undertaken under extension unit

- Majority respondents 44.6% are participating in awareness campaign on social values
- 55.26% respondents said that their self-confidence has increased due to participation in extension activities
- Out of 76, 48 respondents said that their attitude has changed towards issue of the society
- 69.73% respondents stated that their leadership qualities enhanced.
- 59 respondents, out of 76 said that they are more now concerned about issue environment protection
- 78.96% respondents have stated that their communication skill improved.
- The majority, 60.5% respondents said that desire to serve society by solving social issues motivate them to enrolled under extension unit
- 78.9% respondents will continue extension activities throughout their life even after their educational qualification achieved

9. Suggestions and Recommendation

Based on result and discussion, the following recommendations and suggestions has drawn

- The community extension service should be a part of curriculum
- The implementation and evaluations should be systematic
- It should be monitored by authority from education minister department whom assigned duty to study impact of community extension service on students
- The proper records of work to be preserve for further reference to other students
- There should be continuous feedback from community respondents whether they have benefited or not of community extension service delivered by student volunteers of higher education institutions.
- The student volunteers should praise, award, trophy or get recognition from education ministry for their involvement in community extension activities.
- The education institutions should have monitored the development among community respondents where their students served and created awareness programmes on various social issues and submit reports along with proof to their concerned university department.
- The teachers involved in extension activities also motivated by giving recognition or awards.

Conclusion

'Reach to Unreached' with this inspirational motto, the DLLE, University of Mumbai initiated various community extension activities under the banner of DLLE. More than 330 colleges with 600-degree college extension work teachers and 32000 extension work students from Mumbai, Thane, Palghar, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg District involved in various extension work projects. The prescribed extension work projects enabled students to develop entrepreneurship skill, leadership, communication skills and also builds self-confidence, self-esteem etc. The extension work teachers motivated students and also inculcating social values among the extension work students through conducting various social oriented activities.

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- ❖ <https://www.eeet.org.uk/index.php/journal/article/view/470>
- ❖ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/267398724_Extension-Education_Methods_to_Facilitate_Learning_in_Sustainable_Agriculture
- ❖ <https://matsuniversity.ac.in/role-of-extension-activities-in-higher-education-and-morale-building-of-students/>



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