



“A STUDY ON THE ROLE OF STUDENTS IN SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN”

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INTRODUCTION

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a campaign to create awareness about cleanliness or a mission that can only be achieved if every citizen of the country becomes aware of cleanliness. However, the Indian government has aimed to rid the country of open anuses by 2019, the 150th anniversary of the birth of the country's founding father, Mahatma Gandhi. To achieve or achieve this goal, all citizens in the country and all organizations, federal or non-governmental, participated in the government to support and provide all kinds of services. The Government of India's goal was that every family in the city or town should have their own toilet. To make the Swachh Bharat Mission a reality, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has formed a 19-member team comprising former Directors-General of the National Research Council. Raghunath Anant Mashelkar has been appointed as Director, Research and Industry (CSIR) Laguna. The team will evaluate available resources in each state. The team will make recommendations on how states can achieve sanitation goals in better, cheaper and more sustainable ways. When the biggest event in the country begins, all the big names are ready to perform. From Bollywood to Business, people are encouraged to be independent in their own way for business success Political party leaders, academic students and teachers also participated in various cleaning activities. Religious traditions are not far behind. Our Prime Minister also asked the people who make up the clean chain to complete this clean work. First he added 9 people to himself and now he said you add 9 people to yourself. This is how people come together so that the program can easily achieve its goals.

Hygiene in the Vedic period:

The Vedic period is considered the most important period in our history. This period is the main center of Indian life, and if I say so, it is not what I thought it would be. Vedic period is the age of Vedas, Upanishads and Smritis. This season teaches us to always be close to nature. Focusing on the traditional journey is the true definition of progress. We have all these items from the Vedic period to keep things clean and not overused. Treating the earth like a mother, worshipping it and creating harmony with the environment is the gift of this time.

Sanitation in Mughal period:

When it comes to bathing during the Mughal period, it was something that kings thought about. Some kings also tried to build toilets. The name Cihangir comes from here. Cihangir built toilets for people living far from the city. However, people cannot use them because they are not maintained. Forced by desperation, people have no choice but to defecate in the open. Evidence has also been found that people used toilet seats to defecate during this time.

Sanitation in British period:

During the British period, India also enacted the Sanitation Act, which came into force in 1878. Before it became law in India, England promulgated the Sanitation Act in 1848. In this way, it is tried to be clean and pure sanitation in many countries, including the UK. The city was allowed to build toilets in the slums of

Calcutta (now Kolkata), the capital of British India. By the 1800s, toilets began to be covered in some way. They also started using curtains. And their construction started very quickly. Until the early 1900s, almost every home in Europe had a bathroom. Mughal emperors of that time were called Gushalkhana.

Sanitation after independent:

Sanitation: Rural

To keep India's rural areas clean, India first established a program known as CRSP or Central Rural Sanitation Program in 1986. The main aim of this cleaning project is to improve sanitation in rural areas. For this purpose, subsidies are also given to the rural population for the construction of toilets. At that time the program needed to change and in 1999 the Total Cleanup Campaign (TSC) was launched. The program uses a participatory and needs-based approach. Think of the entire area as a unit, including the panchayat and the villagers. The main aim of the rehabilitation plan is the construction of toilets and proper disposal of waste. The Government of India launched another program in 2003 to promote sanitation. His name is Nirmal Gram Puraskar. This award is given only to villages, blocks and districts that have achieved 100% sanitation. The value of this gift is determined by different factors for different groups of people. People with large populations receive more money, while people with small populations receive special money. This Nirmal Gram Purashkar can be given to NGOs or voluntary organizations. Collaborate with villages and districts on cleanliness and sanitation or undertake significant work to ensure the same level of cleanliness and sanitation. They were not given any gifts at the award ceremony, only a certificate and a gift. Incentive Fund - This fund is applicable only for Panchayati Raj Institutions. To make India's sanitation system successful, along with the central government, many states are also improving people's knowledge on their own by carrying out similar activities such as awareness and product promotion. Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are famous while Haryana and Himachal Pradesh are famous among the northern states. In order to assess the sanitation performance of the Government of India, the Ministry of Rural Development of the Central Government conducted a survey in 2011 to assess sanitation practices, progress in users' toilets and impact on rural people. According to the information received from the Ministry, awareness increased.

Since the desired results could not be obtained from the survey conducted in 2011, the Government of India created a new program by revising the main content of the Drink Clean Good Health Program. The name of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan is Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, and in this new concept, efforts have been made to eliminate the shortcomings of the old movement and to raise awareness among the villagers about cleanliness and not to open the anus. Arrangements are also being made to avoid any funding shortages. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan was launched on October 2, 2014 to give further impetus to the scheme.

Sanitation: Urban

In Indian society, there is a huge gap between rural and urban communities; while many programs have been developed to make rural communities aware about sanitation not many programs or programs have been initiated to make urban communities aware about sanitation. A scheme called the Integrated Low-Cost Sanitation Scheme was implemented in the 1980s, providing townspeople with financial assistance for the construction of low-cost toilets. In 2005, a conference was organized by various departments of the Indian government to focus on sanitation in Indian cities. Its aim is how to improve the cleanliness of the city and how to develop national policy towards this end. A meeting was held on the subject. As a result of the campaign, themes such as cleanliness and cruelty were included in the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission. At the same time, a plan on how to deal with the city's waste was also created in this project. The number of cities participating in this project is 63. The United Nations, the world's largest organization, declared 2008 as the International Year of Safe Health to provide information on international hygiene. Following this announcement, India announced the National Urban Development Policy (NUSP). The main purpose of the law is public health and public health. According to this policy, efforts are made to keep the environment clean and the business disposes of waste appropriately. Providing clean water, proper treatment of wastewater, etc. is within the scope of the law. In order to achieve its goals, NUSP has developed many projects and events to raise awareness of the city's people about cleanliness. Like- the City Assistance Program launched in 2009 to keep the city clean. The Indian government is working hard to clean up the city. To encourage the development of these cities, the central government established the Nirmal City Award in 2010 to reward cities that excel in cleanliness, such as Nirmal Grampuraskar. The award is given only to cities that achieve full sanitation, 100% open defecation-free and 100% waste disposal. Relevant organizations examined and evaluated the environmental cleanliness of the city. Half of these cities need a lot of development, some need urgent development, and some are in good shape. Thanks

to this research, on the one hand, we understand the situation of the city, and on the other hand, it shows the direction of continuous work. The Department of Urban Development, Government of India, under the responsibility of sanitation, has recently published the list of cities with a population of more than 100,000 in 2014-15. The ranking of these cities is also given. The ranking is based on factors such as urban open defecation, garbage and waste management, environmental cleanliness and drinking water. Through this effort, the government wants to know whether all its services are working well.

AIMS OF SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN

- (i) To make rural areas open defecation free.
 - (ii) Make rural people aware about cleanliness.
 - (iii) To encourage rural communities to use sustainable sanitation facilities and promote Gram Panchayat sanitation through health education.
 - (iv) To ensure sustainability by using low-tech technologies compatible with Environmental Sanitation.
 - (v) To ensure proper and scientific disposal of solid waste and liquids in rural areas and to inform people.
 - (vi) To promote knowledge using information, education and communication (I.E.C.) methods.
- According to Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), construction of toilets in poor rural areas and construction of toilets in communities in need of public toilets are also objective.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)

- (i) Aims to make urban areas free from open defecation.
- (ii) Discontinue the practice of garbage removal.
- (iii) Waste disposal using new science to dispose of wastewater.
- (iv) To make people aware about cleanliness. The IEC method is used for this purpose.
- (v) Encourage people to change their behavior.
- (vi) Encourage people to participate in society
- (vii) Urge the private sector to cooperate in promoting development and creating an environment.

Behavior Change

If people in Indian society need to be informed about cleanliness and ensure that the anus is not exposed, the attitude of the society needs to change. Thoughts change, then people's attitudes and behaviors change. This Swachh Bharat mission will be successfully achieved when the attitude or behavior changes. People's behavior must change.

NEED OF SWACHH BHARATABHIYAN

The main objective of Swachh Bharat Mission is to improve the social, economic, spiritual, moral and intellectual well-being of the people here and to help India regain its Vishva Guru status in the world. In this regard, it is important that this campaign continues until India achieves its main goals. The following points show the need for Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

Look for access to toilets for everyone in India, whether in a city or a town. Also keep India free from open anuses.

- Replace traditional toilets with shower toilets.
- Wherever you go in the country, put an end to the tradition of throwing away books.
- Research on urban and rural waste management and water pollution reduction system. In order for citizens to live a healthy life, the people of the city need to see cleanliness.

OBJECTIVES

- (i) Tell people how to keep their environment clean and to raise awareness about cleaning.
- (ii) Create the habit of living in a clean environment.
- (iii) Today, people who only think about themselves should realize their responsibilities towards society and the environment.
- (iv) Use modern technology to deal with the country's waste. In this way, waste can be disposed of locally.
- (v) Involve the private sector in cleaning projects to complete the work faster.
- (vi) Staying clean and healthy in India.
- (vii) Improve the livelihood of our rural people and give them the confidence to realize their dreams.
- (viii) By continuously strengthening people's access to education, health and sanitation through Panchayati Raj, rural people can benefit more.
- (ix) Fulfill the dream of Gandhi, the Father of the Nation.

Status of Sanitation Coverage

There are large differences in health between urban and rural areas across the country. The 2011 census showed that toilet use was 32.7% in rural households and 87.4% in urban households. Open anus is associated with the presence or absence of sanitation in the house. Improvement in open anus may have been less after the government built toilets as part of its sanitation program, but it is happening. Notable improvements have been made in the construction of toilets in rural areas. In 1981, only 1% of the country had toilets. At the same time, this situation has increased to 22% since 2001.

INTRODUCTION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL

Secondary school, also known as secondary school, is an education that provides education from primary school to high school and is very important for the future of our children. The standard of naming school sections is:

Preschool - Preschool education starts from kindergarten and ends at KG.

Primary School - Primary School From 1st grade to 5th grade

Secondary School - Secondary School From 6th grade to 8th grade

High School - High School From 9th grade to 10th grade

Inter College - Starting from Class XI to Class XII.

Governing body of middle school:

The centrally functioning body of secondary schools is called the Central Board of Secondary Education and another similarly centrally functioning body is called the Indian School Certificate Examination Board. Within the state, each state has its own state commission, and the rules and regulations vary slightly by state law.

Basics of middle school:

School education in India is provided by government schools (managed and funded by three levels: central, state and local) and private schools. Free and compulsory education is the fundamental right of children between the ages of 6 and 14 under various provisions of the Constitution of India. According to the government policy, primary education in our country is divided into classes from 1 to 8 in India. Children ages 6 to 14. But education in India is a communication in Indian Law. Both the center and the state can make rules on this issue. The Indian government wants every Indian citizen to be an educated citizen, so education in India is free. Families do not have to pay fees to send their children to primary schools. Governments have also tightened child labor laws in many countries in an effort to educate children. Child labor is prohibited. The District Education Revitalization Program (DERP) is a UNICEF-approved program launched in 1994 by the Government of India to improve primary education. The expenses of the program are shared between the Center and the states. The center's contribution is 85 percent and the state's contribution is 15 percent. The aim of the program is to improve the poor condition of primary education. Let children have a better learning environment.

Middle School Students:

Middle school is where students come as children and leave as teenagers. Children this age have a desire to learn. If he explains love to them, they will understand quickly. These schools are a place where all the good and bad aspects of a child can be easily developed. That's why even kids this age say they take it seriously.. The children in the class are very innocent. They see their teachers as their true guides and trust them very much. In the seventh lesson, students begin to understand the differences in biology, if children of this age are not given care then they will be wrong i.e.: wrong behavior pattern. At this stage, children learn to argue to pass the time. In eighth grade, students begin to become adults. Good adults begin to form within them. So their wisdom began to increase. As children grow, they begin to look at objects and answer questions. They need a lot of adult education at this stage.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROBLEM

Almost no one knows that cleanliness and health are closely related. Where cleanliness is lax, health begins to deteriorate. Many diseases can spread due to unsanitary conditions. And their families and communities may have to pay a heavy price. Looking at the availability of toilets in India, it is known that the number of toilets has increased due to the government's cleaning program. However, toilet use did not increase as expected. Design and usage are two different things. If people's behavior does not change, there will be no improvement in toilet use. And the death of children under the age of 5 around the world is also a reason for

inadequate hygiene conditions. 11% of these children are under the age of 1. For these reasons, it is important to pay attention to hygiene. Some health and hygiene studies show that people in rural India do not believe that an open anus can make them sick. In other words, there is no relationship between anal patency and health. Because of this thought, people do not think that open defecation is bad. Despite all efforts, not much has changed so far. On the one hand, changing behavior is the most difficult way to achieve cleanliness. Another challenge is waste disposal. The most destructive substance among these wastes is plastic. The waste problem has become increasingly serious since the excessive use of plastic. We must embrace the ancient lifestyle. There was no such problem in ancient times, and even if there was, its solution was quite scientific. In this respect, waste is good waste. So it has no harm to the environment. This study aims to understand the following important factors affecting comparative health education of swachh bharat abhiyan recall in Bareilly district.

1.S.B.A. The memory of S.E.S. Does it affect the person? 2. A person's S.B.A. What values does he have that influence his opinion about you? 3. Are male and female students different at S.B.A.? 4. Check if there is any difference in awareness about Swachh Bharat Abhiyan among all students.

Statement of the problem:

The research method used for this study is described as "A Study Based on 300 Secondary School Students in Bareilly District".

Classification of words to be used in the study:

Following are the meanings of the words used in the problem or study, which are related to the present study.

Socioeconomic status:

"This is the socioeconomic background of the students".

Awareness:

Awareness is a mental as well as natural phase of readiness, organized through knowledge influence upon the Individual's response to all objects and situations by which it is related.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

P.VENKATA SUBBARAO (2015)₁₉ says that herein is the opportunity and responsibility of the citizens, media, social media, civil society organizations, professionals, youths, students, and teachers etc., to declare their ownership of the campaign by simply reporting the instances of manual scavenging. We all can at least do that.

DR. SHAILJABADRAI, VIVEK SHARMA (2015)₂₀ find out that the To make this great campaign of cleanliness a success, people will have to cooperate together by forming a team and by treating cleanliness as patriotism, a collective effort will have to be made for it, only by doing this success can be achieved. And the country and the environment can be made clean.

THAKKAR, PRIYANKA (2015)₂₁ find out that the world needs such mission. But these have some deficiencies. Major drawback is forgetting that proper education is prerequisite, first, foremost and fundamental to all these problems and threatening issues in addition to all kind of development of individual as well as social-economic-political systems. There is, first, foremost, fundamental and prerequisite, need of Physical-

cum-Mental-cum-Spiritual Unified practical 's and mastery making Education system not only for efforts/the missions, but for all other problems and threatening issues in the universe in addition to a development of human individual as well as social-economic-political systems in the world.

DR. MAHENDRA PRATAP CHOUDHARY AND HIMANSHU GUPTA (2015)₂₂ Efforts to reduce open defecation include awareness rising (for example via the UN World Toilet Day at a global level), behavior transform campaigns, increasing political will as well as demand for sanitation. Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) campaigns have found considerable success in their efforts and have made communities aware of open defecation at the community level, which has resulted in a reduction in open defecation. Similar method should be used in Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

ANIRUDH (2016)₂₃ has studied several countries in South-Asia, in which they found that people are very fond of cleanliness.

(a) He has given an example of Singapore, how the people there are aware of cleanliness. Despite being a small country, People love to live there.

The main reason for this the cleanliness of the atmosphere there. The air there is pure, clean water is available for drinking.

(b) South-Asian country, Japan, is also a leading country in terms of cleanliness. Cleanliness is part of the life of the people here. Whose life is incomplete without it. Every citizen of the country contributes their utmost to maintain cleanliness. Our Prime Minister also praised the cleanliness of Japan in his speech, how the people here play the role of a responsible citizen in their personal cleanliness and their contribution towards public life.

(c) South Korea is also a South Asian country, which is better than India in terms of cleanliness as well. A separate ministry has been created for cleanliness. And many other departments under which also are doing work for sanitation programs.

REPORT OF SUB GROUP OF CHIEF MINISTERS (2015)

Abhiyaan is not about provision of sanitation facilities but also equal emphasis is to laid on changing the mindset of people by inculcating the need for using toilets for a healthy way of life. Therefore people's participation is essential for achieving the objectives of clean and hygienic country .A deeper focus should be given to the importance of hygiene and cleanliness in the school curriculum.

MRIDULA SINHA (2016)_25 In an Indian household, the cleaning up of the house is the first step towards the celebration of an approaching festival. Not only it is hygienic but the symbolic significance of the festival is enhanced many times by this act of cleaning. It symbolizes purity of mind and clarity of thoughts before one goes to pray and celebrate an event of importance. A festival is a symbol of a prosperous society and a rich culture; it signifies growth and development. Therefore, any development, any growth is no less than a festival and the primary step to a celebration, which starts with cleanliness. For India, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is nothing but the first step towards celebrating development and prosperity.

M.R, VENKATESH (2018) 26 review the book written by Ms. Kidwai and write, The author also seeks to drive home how sanitation in rural India -has been easier to tackle with panchayats and district administrations taking the lead. Ms. Kidwai hails the -energetic secretarial of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS), Parmeswran Iyer, for having -suitably recognized the twin pit toilet as the gold standard, as it is cost-effective and not needy on water flushing systems. -However, improvements are always required to improve design, adapting these two different locations. The supply chain also needs to be making stronger to reach all locations, I she says, adding,-The issue of safe and sustainable sanitation is both a health and development necessary.

Findings, shows that:

People who are going for open defecation in India do not mean that they lack money to build their own toilets. Or they are poor, that's why they are doing open defecation.

- If we look at the whole world, it is known that going for open defecation depends on the social group of our people, the religion of our people, the place where we live, village or city etc.
- Cultural aspects, including beliefs of purity and household pollution, force OD rates.
- Indian women are less likely than men to OD, but this does not necessarily reflect their Preference for latrines
- For the proper implementation of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, it is very important that all the people who are engaged in achieving this goal, it is very important to work wholeheartedly.
- It is difficult to assess progress and best practices since usable data are rarely available.

MAHATMA GANDHI SWACHHATA MISSION URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND URBAN HOUSING DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT (2014) _28. The effort being made by the Gujarat government regarding cleanliness is very appreciable. To improve the condition of cleanliness in the state of Gujarat, a separate cleanliness mission has been started for the state, which is named Mahatma Gandhi Swachhta Mission. Under this mission, a cleanliness index has also been started by the Gujarat government to make the buildings of all its departments clean. In which there are many questions regarding cleanliness. After answering the questions, answers are converted into points. After that, according to the points received by the building, their grading is done. The objective of this mission is also the same as that of the program run by the central government, that is, to achieve complete cleanliness by 2019.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPETATION OF DATA

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETION:

After collecting the data required for this study, it is time to review the collected data, which is carefully examined in this chapter. First, mean and standard deviation values were determined from the collected data. Then verify this by finding the C.R value.

ANALYSIS:

Analysis means searching for and interpreting underlying data. The data collected from the analysis will be tabulated and different data will be obtained. In this case, complex concepts need to be divided into small parts and defined according to the purpose of the study.

Prepare and split tables before verifying facts

HYPOTHESES

There is no significant difference in knowledge about Swachh Bharat Abhiyan health among students speaking Hindi, English and other languages.

There is no significant difference in Swachh Bharat Abhiyan awareness and economic activity among different groups (e.g. Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, etc.).

There is no significant difference in Swachh Bharat Abhiyan awareness and social economy between different castes and caste groups (e.g. upper, middle, backward and Dalits).

There is no significant relationship between awareness of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and health status based on parental education.

There is a positive relationship between awareness of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and economic well-being based on parental income.

There is no significant relationship between Swachh Bharat Abhiyan awareness and economic activity based on parental occupation.

A PLAN FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Science has now become an important issue in society. In this study, researchers believe that the results and recommendations will stimulate parents, family members, teachers and other members of the society to think about planning the creation of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan for their children. Which of the following is named?

1. This study can be repeated with other instruments that may provide better results, be reliable, and be valid in a larger sample.
2. This course can also be organized for technical students and university students.
3. Comparative research can be conducted on urban and rural students.
4. Lower class students can do comparative studies like Backward Schedule, Timing Groups, Other Backward Classes and Upper Castes.
5. A comparative study can be conducted between state technical schools and public technical schools.
6. The last thing we would like to mention is the need to harmonize the social context and various disciplines such as psychologists and teachers. These will lead to a more integrated approach to research in various fields.

SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL SUGGESTIONS

1. This study will help parents, teachers, administrators and representatives to identify children's awareness about Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and educate and guide them accordingly.
2. This study will support and guide people/employees in creating a good cleaning plan.
3. Teachers can provide sufficient knowledge and experience in guidance and counseling by presenting sachhta content in preschool workshops or by giving assignments in classrooms, teaching and service programs.

LIMITATIONS

This research, limited by the conditions and resources available at the time, is limited to the following:

- I. Only available in BAREILLY region.
- II. The research was conducted on 300 students studying in four secondary schools in Bareilly district.
- III. Includes boys and girls.

DIFICULTIES

This study is difficult for researchers. The main problem of researchers is the lack of information about Swachh Bharat Abhiyan from a health perspective. Since Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is not a very old abhiyan, very little research has been done on this wonderful Abhiyan from a health perspective. This is basically a special work of swachh Bharat Abhiyan using the concept of health.

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