ACADEMICIA
An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

Editor-in-Chief: Dr. B.S. Rai

Impact Factor: SJIF = 5.099
Frequency: Monthly
Country: India
Language: English
Start Year: 2011

Indexed/Abstracted: Ulrich’s Periodicals Directory, ProQuest, U.S.A.
EBSCO Discovery, Summon(ProQuest),
Google Scholar, CNKI Scholar, ISRA-JIF, GIF, IIJIF

E-mail id: academiaia@saarj.com

VISION

The vision of the journals is to provide an academic platform to scholars all over the world to publish their novel, original, empirical and high quality research work. It propose to encourage research relating to latest trends and practices in international business, finance, banking, service marketing, human resource management, corporate governance, social responsibility and emerging paradigms in allied areas of management including social sciences, education and information & technology. It intends to reach the researcher’s with plethora of knowledge to generate a pool of research content and propose problem solving models to address the current and emerging issues at the national and international level. Further, it aims to share and disseminate the empirical research findings with academia, industry, policy makers, and consultants with an approach to incorporate the research recommendations for the benefit of one and all.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SR. NO.</th>
<th>PARTICULAR</th>
<th>PAGE NO</th>
<th>DOI NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>HIGHER EDUCATION FOR KNOWLEDGE BUILDING SOCIETY</td>
<td>4-8</td>
<td>10.5958/2249-7137.2017.00067.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Smita R. Deshmukh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Pallavi Soman &amp; Dr. Narendra Parchure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>NEED TO ENHANCE INDIAN WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS TO FACE GLOBAL CHALLENGES</td>
<td>17-23</td>
<td>10.5958/2249-7137.2017.00069.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. P. K. Srivastava</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>WORKING OF STATE WOMEN COMMISSION IN HIMACHAL PRADESH: AN OVERVIEW</td>
<td>24-35</td>
<td>10.5958/2249-7137.2017.00070.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mamta Mokta &amp; Manjeet Kumar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>HIGHER EDUCATION REFORMS IN HARYANA: A STUDY OF ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP</td>
<td>36-51</td>
<td>10.5958/2249-7137.2017.00071.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shyam Sunder Prasad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>EFFECTIVENESS OF COUNSELLING BY THE SCHOOL COUNSELLOR AND THE TEACHER ON TEST ANXIETY AMONG ADOLESCENT STUDENTS</td>
<td>52-57</td>
<td>10.5958/2249-7137.2017.00072.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ranjusha A &amp; Dr. K.P. Meera</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ABSTRACT

Education is an index of human development. It has always been considered as the instrument of social change. It is the most dynamic force in the life of an individual in influencing his physical, mental emotional and social development. Our progress as a nation can be no swifter than our progress in education. The human mind is our fundamental resource. It is rightly said that education is a national responsibility which is to transform a static society into one vibrant with a commitment to development and change. The question is what kind of individuals we want our educational institutions to shape. It must remember that to maintain its position of leadership in higher education and fulfill a golden vision of 2050 should be India’s next aspiration. “Our future is not in the stars but in our own minds and hearts. Creative leadership and liberal education which in fact go together are the first requirement for a hopeful future for human kind. India constitutes a part of the whole and contributes to the completion of the whole. This is an elementary truth that we tend to forget. India’s massive open online courses started by several elite research universities collectively enroll 60% of the world’s entire student population. The so called graduates who happen to pass through the portals of these institutions can be called in Mr. S. Narayan Murthy’s words, ‘mere prototype robots’ unfit to face the challenges of 21st century and gargantuan task of transformation of the nation.

KEYWORDS: Higher Education, Human Resource, Knowledge, Transformation,
REFERENCE

2. Kakodkar, Anil. 34th vikram sarabhai memorial lecture, Transforming india through quality higher education
3. FICCI higher education summit 2013, higher education in India vision 2030.
“IMPERATIVE ROLE OF OPEN AND DISTANCE EDUCATION FOR INCLUSION OF DIFFERENTLY ABLED STUDENTS”

Dr. Pallavi Soman *; Dr. Narendra Parchure **

*Asst. Professor, Symbiosis Centre for Distance Learning, (SCDL) Pune, INDIA. Email id: pallavi.soman@scdl.net
e-mail id: narendra.parchure@scdl.net,

ABSTRACT

Open and Distance learning is an approach to learning that gives students flexibility and choice over what, where, when and how they learn. ODL is not the same thing as the conventional education. It is now an established fact that the information communication technology (ICT) based emerging technologies has the potential to bring in a paradigm shift in educational procedure and outcome. Distance education was provided initially using the postal system through delivery of printed study materials. Distance education is increasingly using combinations of different technologies to improve communication between educators and learners. Today, technological innovations and advancement using computers, mobile and fast speed internet connectivity can be used to reach the unreached by reducing the accessibility gaps encompassing the drop outs and differently abled. Differently abled was first proposed (in the 1980s) as an alternative to disabled, handicapped, etc. on the grounds that it gave a more positive message and so avoided discrimination towards people with disabilities. Distance learning gives a wide scope to the differently abled students with physical impaired, visually impaired, and auditory impaired by opening new horizons to learning. Thus keeping this in mind, we need to work in the direction of providing access to the differently abled students. The infrastructure at the regional centre is generally not friendly to students with differently abled students. In view of these, it is recommended that the open and distance learning universities need to pays attention to the admission policy, infrastructure, and training of lecturers from the different departments so as to be responsive to the needs of students with differently abled students.
KEYWORDS: Open and Distance Learning, Technology, Differently abled students,

REFERENCES

1. Emerging Technologies in Distance Education by George Veletsianos
2. https://www.usdla.org/
3. NEP 2016 Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India.
4. https://www.coursera.org/
ABSTRACT

In the era of globalization the most important indicator of growth of any country is its economy. So to compete globally the nation cannot ignore the women participation in economic growth of the country. There is an urgent need to analyze the real situation of women entrepreneurs in India and various schemes with the view of rapidly growing and benefiting phenomenon of globalization to explore effective solution of the problem. For the proposed study a secondary data based analytical research methodology is applied to find some concrete conclusions and suggestions for rapid growth of women entrepreneurs in India with a wider view of globalization and to make them efficient enough to avail all the benefits of globalization which other countries are availing for their success in business and economic growth. The study concludes that women are natural net workers, relationship builders and nurturing relationships with clients and employees alike, but beside all these qualities the most unpleasant disqualification of women is their low literacy which dissolves the trust on them in this field. Though Government is providing various fascinating schemes for women entrepreneurs but this is not included in literacy mission promptly. In this regard the most needed suggestion is that government should enhance vocational/skill based literacy programs for women with some sort of financial support so that they may stand on their own feet and would be able to face global challenges in the world of business and economy.

KEYWORDS: Women Entrepreneurs, Globalization, Global Challenges, Economy.
REFERENCES

2. Ibid. Women and men in India 2012 statistics.
8. Female Entrepreneurship Index-Retrieved from thegedi.org/research/women-entrepreneurship-index/
12. Empowering women for nation building: Retrieved from www.hindustantimes.com/...women...nation-building/story-w2DsvHodyGEN90N.r1
14. Role of women in nation building-Retrieved from https://suplus.strathmore.edu/bitstream/handle/110/1/3327/the%20role%20of%20women%20in%20nation%20building.pdf
ABSTRACT

In Himachal Pradesh State women Commission has been setup for the protection of women against injustice The main mandate of the commission as per H.P State Commission for women Act, 1996 is to improve the status and dignity of women in society, & suggest suitable measures against practices derogatory to women, to effectively monitor and implement laws affecting women and to advice the State Government. An attempt has been made in the present article to analyse the functioning of State Women Commission in Himachal Pradesh. Paper concludes with giving suggestions for effective functioning of State Women Commission in Himachal Pradesh. In 21st century, women have more responsibilities and commitments than over towards their home as well as in their place of work. In this modern day, women are more educated, more qualified and they are aware of their societal and organizational rights. women Act, 1996 is to improve the status and dignity of women in society, to investigate into and take or suggest suitable measures against practices derogatory to women, to effectively monitor and implement laws affecting women and to advice the State Government. Act provided that at least one member each shall be from amongst to the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes, respectively;

KEYWORDS: Environmentalists, Bringing Social, Legal, Constitutional, Health, Livelihood
REFERENCE
5. Himachal Pradesh State Commission For Women Act, 1996, pp. 2-4
ABSTRACT

Higher education is discussed starting from Ministry of Human Resources Development at the apex level of hierarchy. For smooth functioning of the higher education department, the department is divided into 8 Bureaus and most of the work of the department is handled through over 100 autonomous organizations under these Bureaus. All the new schemes and proposals for starting new institutions and Programmes were approved by the corresponding Regional Committee and subsequently vetted by the Council. The Council performs its functions in consultation with State Governments, Universities, State Boards of Technical Education, Professional bodies and experts. For this purpose, the Government of India has framed Rules and Council of Architecture has framed Regulations as provided for in the Architects Act, with the approval of Government of India. The Minister of Human Resource Development heads the Ministry of HRD. Currently, he is assisted by a Minister of State each in the two Departments. It is headed politically by a Minister of State. The councils consist of both, the ex-officio members and other members besides the Registrar of the university.

KEYWORDS: Responsibilities, Horizontally, Hierarchy, Human Resource, Initiatives
REFERENCES:

- www.mhrd.gov.in/about us
- Compiled from List of Central Public Information Officers and Appellate Authorities and the functions allotted to them from www.mhrd.gov.in. Retrieved on 22.09.2015. Listed updated as on 28.05.2015.
- complied from http://www.icpr.in/about-historical.html
- www.ugc.ac.in
- www.highereduhry.com/highereducation.aspx
EFFECTIVENESS OF COUNSELLING BY THE SCHOOL COUNSELLOR AND THE TEACHER ON TEST ANXIETY AMONG ADOLESCENT STUDENTS

Ranjusha A *, Dr. K.P.Meera**

*Research Scholar,  
Department Of Education,  
University Of Calicut, INDIA.  
e-mail id: ranjushaa@gmail.com

**Professor,  
Department Of Education,  
University Of Calicut, INDIA.  
e-mail id: Meera_Jayaprakash@Yahoo.Com

ABSTRACT

Present study is an investigation to find out the effect of counselling on test anxiety among adolescent students by the teacher and the counsellor. Test anxiety can be considered as a prevalent psychological problem seen in today’s classroom. Adolescent period as we all know, is a period of stress and strain. It is a transitional stage of physical and psychological development that generally occurs during the period from puberty. Too much anxiety about a test is commonly referred to as test anxiety. It can interfere with studying, and may have difficulty in learning and remembering what they need to know for the test. Too much anxiety may block their performance. The role of a teacher in helping students’ test anxiety is challenged. The present study is to find out the test anxiety among adolescent students. Population of the present study consists of adolescent students having test anxiety. Purposive sampling was the method of sampling used for the present study. Sample size were limited to 36 with in the age of 13 and 15 studying in Govt. School in Palakkad district. The tool used was Westside test anxiety scale. The tool is 5 point scale consists of 10 questions. Descriptive statistics such as mean, median, mode, SD were calculated. t test was used to find out the difference between the significance of counselling in the two groups. The study revealed that counselling by the counsellor was found to be very effective on test anxiety among adolescent students than that of by the teacher.

KEYWORDS: Adolescence, Counselling, Counsellor, Teacher, Test anxiety.
REFERENCES


Driscoll, R., 2004, West side Test Anxiety Scale Validation. Retrieved from ERIC database. (ED495968)


Editorial Board

Dr. B.S. Rai, Editor in Chief
Former Principal
G.N. Khalsa PG. College, Yamunanagar, Haryana, INDIA

Dr. Romesh Chand
Professor- cum-Principal
CDL College Of Education, Jagadhri, Haryana, INDIA

Dr. Dhramveer
Former Principal
CDL College of Education, Jagadhri, Haryana, INDIA

Dr. Victor Sohmen
Professor
Department of Management and Leadership
Drexel University Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA

Dr. Anisul M. Islam
Professor
Department of Economics University of Houston-Downtown, Davies College of Business
Shea Street Building Suite B-489
One Main Street, Houston, TX 77002, USA

Obidjon Khamidov
Professor
Tashkent State University of Economics, UZBEKISTAN

Dilbar Aslanova
Professor
Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service, Samarkand, UZBEKISTAN

Dr. S S Narta
Professor
Department of Commerce, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, INDIA.

Dr. Michelle L. Rosser
Professor
Psychology, Ashford University, USA.

Dr. Secil Tastan
Professor
Management and Organizational Behaviour, Marmara University, TURKEY.

Dr. Ludmila Mladkova
Faculty
Management, University of Economics Prague, CZECH REPUBLIC

Dr. Suresh Dhanda
Associate professor
Head, Department of Political Science, S. A. Jain College, Ambala City, Haryana, INDIA.

Nagah A. A. Mohamed
Associate professor
Sudan University of science and technology, SUDAN.

Dr. Ipseeta Satpathy
Associate Professor
Organizational Behavior & Human Resource Management, KSOM, KIIT, University, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, INDIA

Dr. B. Mohan
Associate Professor in English
S.V. College of Engineering and Technology
Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh, INDIA

Dr. Durgesh Nandini
Associate Professor
Department of Public Administration, IGNOU, Delhi, INDIA

Jumana M. ELhafiz
Associate Professor
Department of Biochemistry, Shendi University, Ministry of Health, SUDAN

Dr. Karun Kant Uppal
Assistant Professor
P G Deptt. of Commerce & Management, Kamla Lohtia S D College, Ludhiana, INDIA

Dr. Dalbir Singh
Assistant Professor
Haryana School of Business, G.J.U.S & T, Hisar, Haryana, INDIA

Nadeera Jayathunga
Senior Lecturer
Department of Social Sciences, Sabaragamuwa University, Belihuloya, SRI LANKA

Rania Al Omari
Lecturer
Applied Science University,
Faculty of Economic and Administrative Science, Accounting Department, Jordan-AMMAN

Amir Askari
PhD in Psychology
Crisis Intervention Committee Chair
Iranian Psychological Association, Tehran, IRAN
Categories

- Business Management
- Social Science & Humanities
- Education
- Information Technology
- Scientific Fields

Review Process

Each research paper/article submitted to the journal is subject to the following reviewing process:

1. Each research paper/article will be initially evaluated by the editor to check the quality of the research article for the journal. The editor may make use of ithenticate/Viper software to examine the originality of research articles received.

2. The articles passed through screening at this level will be forwarded to two referees for blind peer review.

3. At this stage, two referees will carefully review the research article, each of whom will make a recommendation to publish the article in its present form/modify/reject.

4. The review process may take one/two months.

5. In case of acceptance of the article, journal reserves the right of making amendments in the final draft of the research paper to suit the journal's standard and requirement.

Published by

South Asian Academic Research Journals
A Publication of CDL College of Education, Jagadhri (Haryana)
(Affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, India)

Our other publications:
South Asian Journal of Marketing & Management Research (SAJMMR)
ISSN (online): 2249-877X
SAARJ Journal on Banking & Insurance Research (SJBIR)
ISSN (online): 2319 – 1422