Available online @ www.iaraindia.com
SELP Journal of Social Science - A Blind Review & Refereed Quarterly Journal
ISSN: 0975-9999 (P) 2349-1655 (O)
Impact Factor: 3.655(CIF), 2.78(IRJIF), 2.77(NAAS)
Volume XII, Issue 49
July – September 2021
Formerly UGC Approved Journal (46622), © Author

REMEDIAL TEACHING IS NEED OF THE HOUR DURING POST - COVID-19 CLASSROOM

Dr. G. THIRUMOORTHY
Assistant Professor (Guest)
Department of Education
Bharathiar University, Coimbatore

Abstract

This article describes the need and importance of remedial teaching during the post-Covid-19 pandemic. The last two years of the Covid-19 pandemic situation were not allowed to engage the teaching and learning in the physical classroom. Hence the entire educational process was engaged in the online mode. But the E-learning was favorable for the children who are economically sound. At the same, the students who are belonging to economically weak studying in Government school are very unfortunate. Because most of them are do not have ICT devices and proper follow-up to ensure the learning outcomes. Hence the researcher intends to describe the need and importance of remedial teaching during post-Covi-19 classroom in the Indian School Educational contest.

Keywords: Remedial Teaching, Post - COVID-19, Classroom

1. Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic environment forced me to stay at home due to continuous lockdowns and curfews. The first lockdown in China's Hubei province in January 2020 and nationwide in Italy in March and is still continuous worldwide. In India On 24 March 2020, the entire 1.3 billion population of India was ordered to stay at home during the lockdown. It is not only a mere lockdown because there are huge children are suffered due to a lack of proper education. The Indian schooling system is one of the largest in the world and caters to over 250 million students(Statista, 2020).In March 2020 The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) was provided the guideline-recommended that the duration for online classes for school students. But it is very unfortunates that only Two-thirds of the world's school-age children have internet access at home and merely 8.5 percent of students in India have access to the internet (UNICEF,2020).

Two-thirds of the world's school-age children or 1.3 billion children aged 3 to 17 years old do not have internet connection in their homes, according to a new joint report from UNICEF and the

International Telecommunication Union (ITU, 2020). It is a technological handicap of the children and there are not able to enjoy the right to education duringCOVID-19 pandemic. In another report, Just 24 percent of Indian households have internet connections to access e-learning, and there is a large rural-urban disparity and gender divide that is likely to widen the learning gap across high, middle, and low-income families, according to UNICEF report.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLE

The people belonging to below middle classes are choosing the Government schools and according to the report of Hindu (2020) during the Covid-19 the students' enrolment in Government school is increased. The majority of students study in government schools where poor and vulnerable students studying for free of cost until the age of 14. Annual Status of Education Report (2020) around 43 percent of students studying in government schools did not have access to a smartphone. On the other hand, Methri(2020) stated that more than 80% of children enrolled in Government schools across the five Indian states (Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, and Uttar Pradesh.) did not receive any form of education during the lockdown. The poor socio-economic statuses, ignorance of continuous teaching, learning, and follow-up are lead to poor learning outcomes and students are may not be attained the minimum learning outcomes. Due to the lack of ICT facilities, most of the students who are studying in government schools are not enjoyed the right to education during the Covid-19. This is also one of the 21st-century untouchability that the students belonging to the poor economic background cannot enjoy the quality education. To bridge the learning gab need implement remedial teaching during post-Covid- 19 classes.

NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF REMEDIAL TEACHING DURING POST COVID-19

School education is very essential to determine the future of students' carrier. But it is very unfortunate that during Covid-19 students are loosed their teaching and learning process in the physical classroom and also in online classes except for the students who are studying in private schools. There a huge gap in the learning outcomes and students will feel inferiority and maybe suffer so many psychological problems. School curriculum constructed with the upward spiral structure and students use to learn stage by stage. But is very unfortunate that last two years the students are not able to enjoy the upward spiral of learning and there is a huge gap between the expected learning outcome and what the students are learned. There is hello and knowledge gab. It is not possible to construct higher-order knowledge without filling the knowledge gap. Hence the remedial teaching is the only ultimate option to overcome these issues. During remedial teaching, the teacher needs to understand thoroughly the strengths and weaknesses of their pupils so that appropriate teaching approaches can be adapted to meet their individual needs.

Remedial programs need to be designed to close the gap between what students know and what they're expected to know or attain the learning outcomes. Rawe (2021) stated that Remedial programs are needed to expand in many places because so many kids faced learning challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic. In the Remedial programs, the younger kids are offered extra support to help students catch up to their peers. Remedial teaching tends to be most helpful to students with gaps in their learning because of frequent absences in the online classes.

CYCLE OF REMEDIAL TEACHING

The students are temporarily fallen behind in their learning outcomes or

otherwise need short-term support during post-Covid-19. It is the right of the learner to get remedial teaching. The remedial teaching should be started immediately during post-Covid-19 classes while student faces difficulties in learning previous contents; so that the students would not struggle permanently in their studies. Remedial teaching should be organized according to plans which include subject concepts as a whole and as often as is necessary. The cycle of remedial teaching can be as follows.

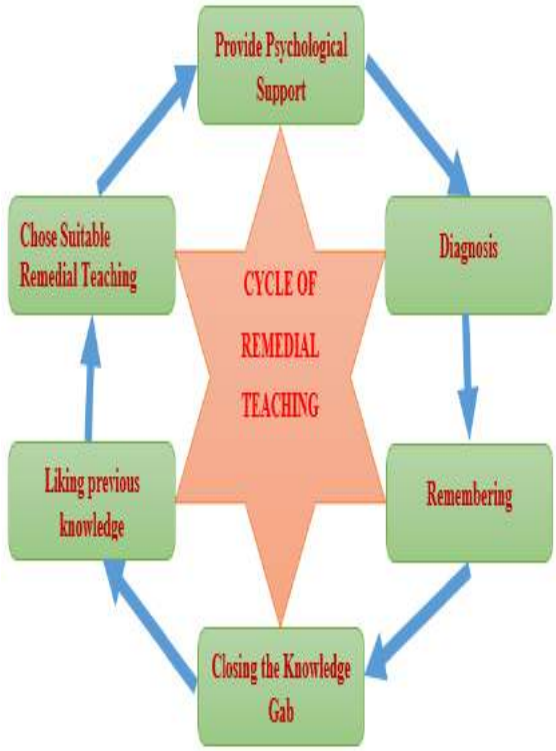


Fig: 1. Cycle of Remedial Teaching

Provide Post Covid-19 Psychological Support

Due to irregularity in attending online classes and total absence of physical classes the students are themselves in depression, low self-esteem, and self-confidence towards their subject knowledge. In this situation, while re-opining the school the class teachers, different subject teachers, school management, parents, etc., should expect the learning outcome beyond certain limits. The students should give certain time to rebuild their psychological coordination to engage the learning process. The students should be motivated in various aspects and should not discriminate the students based on the learning outcomes and need to bring them out from Covid-19 fear.

Diagnosis

The lockdown was implemented globally. But the effects of lockdown difference according to the socio-economic status. Especially in the field of education the children blogging to better socio-economic status studying in private school are had better learning opportunities through online using information and communication technologies (ICT). But at the same time, many students may not get the opportunities to continue the learning process with interruption. In the last two years, the children are under of classroom; hence it is not possible to generalize the level of existing subject knowledge. It is very essential to diagnose the students' potential knowledge in all the subjects to plan for remedial teaching. The diagnosis may be at different dimensions such as overall existing knowledge and subject-wise diagnosis.

Remembering

Before introducing new content need to link previous content. After two years of Covid-19 lockdown, the students may be forgotten all the subject knowledge. Memory decay is a common phenomenon among human beings. The teacher, parents, school management, etc., must provide the opportunities, create a suitable environment and implement various strategies to remember the previous subject knowledge. Each subject teacher must try to bring out the learned passive knowledge into the present working memory.

Closing the Knowledge Gab

During the past two years of Covid-19, the students are not given the opportunities to enjoy the learning environment in the physical classroom, many students have enjoyed the online classes and most of the students in

developing countries are not succeeded in the transition of subject knowledge and the evaluation systems become very challenges. Hence most of the state and union governments have promoted the students into the next classes without any assessments. It is a fact that academic knowledge should be constructed with hierarchy. It is very unfortunate that the last two years of the Covid-19 environment were not allowed to inculcate the hierarchy of subject knowledge. Hence, during post-Covid-19 classroom the teacher, parents, school management must provide the opportunities to fill the knowledge gap by providing remedial teaching.

Liking Previous Knowledge

During normal classes, the hierarchy of knowledge was constructed in day-to-day teaching and learning processes. But it is very unfortunate that during Covid-19 the continuous lockdown students are not able to enjoy the continuous construction of knowledge. There is a huge chance is there that the students may forget their subject knowledge because forgetting is one of the nature of human beings. Further during the last two years, the students are promoted due to a lack of proper teaching and learning process which leads to obstacles in achieving the learning objectives. To overcome these issues need to conduct bridge classes to link the previous knowledge to the present content. By providing the bridge classes the students are able to psychologically get ready to learn new subject knowledge.

Fig: 2. Liking previous knowledge

Choose Suitable Remedial Teaching

The teacher can choose suitable remedial teaching according to the need and learning styles of an individual or group of students. The remediation should be continued until proficiency or automaticity in the skill has been reached (Rawe, 2021). Remedial programs are open to all students, including those under slow learner, average and gifted children. Because different students may differ in knowledge gab in different subjects. The ultimate goal of a particular remedial program should be designed to close the gap between what students know and what they're expected to know. The school management and teacher should choose and give suitable remedial education to help make up for learning time that was lost during the coronavirus pandemic. The school teachers can go back and reteach what students should have mastered in the past. The teachers need to do more than just address the learning gaps. They have to accelerate the learner to get them ready for new learning.

SUMMARY

A remedial activity is one meant to improve the deficient learning skill or rectify a past problematic area. The purpose of post-covid-19 remedial teaching is to improve the whole students who are experiencing difficulties in all the subjects and to the individual student to specific content areas. The post-covid-19 remedial teaching might be taught individually or in groups and target academic weaknesses and knowledge gaps that potentially hinder higher learning. The ultimate aim of post-covid-19 benefits of remedial teaching activities should include forming the foundation in learning the entire subject in greater detail. Remedial programs should be expanded to all the students because so many kids faced learning challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic. Remedial teaching tends to be most helpful to students with gaps in their learning because of frequent absences during Covi-19 or trouble with focus.

Reference

Class, D. (2021, June 10). Remedial Teaching Methods. Retrieved July 4, 2021, from https://www.digitalclassworld.com/blog/remedial-teaching-methods/

Deeksha, J. (2020, November 14). 43% govt school students in India didn't have access to smartphones during pandemic, finds study. Retrieved July 2, 2021, from https://www.edexlive.com/news/2020/nov/04/43-govt-school-students-in-india-didnt-have-access-to-smartphones-during-pandemic-finds-study-15630.html

Methri, G. (2020, September 18). Over 80% Govt school students deprived of online education during lockdown, reveals survey. Retrieved July 1, 2021, from https://www.republicworld.com/india-news/general-news/lockdown-80-percent-govt-school-students-5-states-deprived-of-education.html

Rawe, J. (2021, June 17). *What are remedial programs?*Https://Www.Understood.Org/Articles /En/Remedial-Programs-What-You-Need-to-Know. https://www.understood.org/articles/en/remedial-programs-what-you-need-to-know

Rawe, J. (2021, June 17). What are remedial programs? Retrieved July 4, 2021, from https://www.understood.org/articles/en/remedial-programs-what-you-need-to-know

Sagar, D. (2021, March 19). Merely 8.5% school students in India have internet access, education disruption due to COVID-19 second worst in South Asia: UNICEF. Retrieved July 1, 2021, from https://en.gaonconnection.com/online-education-india-internet-access-rural-villages-covid-coronavirus-unicef/

Sawant, A., Balasubramanian, A., & Narayanan, G. B. (2020). Education during Pandemic: A Study from a Students' Perspective in India. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. Published. https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3609085

Statista. (2020, November 27). Number of enrolled students India 2017–2018, by school type. Retrieved July 1, 2021, from https://www.statista.com/statistics/1175285/india-number-of-enrolled-students-by-school-type/

Times of India. (2020, July 15). Govt issues guidelines for number of sessions, duration of online classes for school students. Retrieved July 1, 2021, from https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/govt-issues-guidelines-for-number-of-sessions-duration-of-online-classes-for-school-students/articleshow/76969424.cms

UNICEF. (2020, October 1). Two thirds of the world's school-age children have no internet access at home, new UNICEF-ITU report says. Retrieved July 2, 2021, from https://www.unicef.org/rosa/press-releases/two-thirds-worlds-school-age-children-have-no-internet-access-home-new-unicef-itu

Wikipedia contributors. (2021, June 30). COVID-19 lockdowns. Retrieved July 1, 2021, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_lockdowns

Available online @ www.iaraindia.com
SELP Journal of Social Science - A Blind Review & Refereed Quarterly Journal
ISSN: 0975-9999 (P) 2349-1655 (O)
Impact Factor: 3.655(CIF), 2.78(IRJIF), 2.77(NAAS)
Volume XII, Issue 49
July – September 2021
Formerly UGC Approved Journal (46622), © Author

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO DIFFERENTLY ABLED PERSONS ON SELF EMPLOYMENT THROUGH NHFDC IN INDIA

Dr. K. ARIVALAGAN
Ph.D Doctor of Philosophy in Commerce
Veeramanallur (Village), Vayalapadi (Post)
Kunnam (Taluk), Perambalur (District)

Abstract

Self employment is major part of the Indian economy. Differently abled persons are very weaker section of the social and economic aspects. Disabled people must see self-employment as a viable option that offers flexibility, autonomy, income and high level of job satisfaction with respect to employment service. National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) were issues the lesser interest of bank loan for differently abled persons through economic development activities and self employment venture. In India. This study mainly made to attempt on financial assistance to differently abled persons on self employment activities through NHFDC in India.

Keywords: *Differently abled persons, Self employment, Financial assistance, National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation, State Channelizing Agency, vocational training.*

1. Introduction

India is one of the economically emerging counties in the world. Self employments are major part of the Indian economy. Differently abled persons are very weaker section of the social and economic aspects. Disabled people must see self-employment as a viable option that offers flexibility, autonomy, income and high level of job satisfaction with respect to employment service. Personal preference should be a stronger motivation than integration with others. Self employment may provide a realistic opportunity for a working life any person with disabilities. They are need to financial assistance for undertaking self employment activities. In 1997, National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) were initiated under the administration and control by Ministry of Social Justice and empowerment. The main intention of the NHFDC is issues the lesser interest of bank loan for differently abled persons through economic development activities and self employment venture. In India. This study mainly focus on financial

assistance to differently abled persons on self employment activities through National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation in India.

Review of Literature

Boylan A and Burchardt T (2002) has explained that the barriers face in becoming disabled self employed to starting a business identified can be grouped into three categories; lack of financial and other support, access problems, and unhelpful attitudes of advisers, professionals and the general public, access to work for those who know about it enables disabled entrepreneurs to get the equipment they need to work around their impairment, to employ assistance, or to travel to the place of work.

Burchardt (2002) has reveals that the important to provide enterprise awareness training for advisers whose responsibilities include supporting disabled individuals. This should be disability-specific training rather than simply generic diversity training. This type of training should seek to educate advisers on the possibilities self-employment might afford disabled people as a work option and must also cover the challenges and risks.

Christ (2005) has noted that improving the availability and accessibility of these technologies is a first step to increasing educational attainment that will lead to increased skill levels and other individual benefits such as higher self-confidence. This can have a positive influence for entrepreneurship activities as higher educational attainment for people with disabilities leads to better labour market outcomes, including self-employment.

Handicap international (2006) has reveals that people with disabilities may also need assistive device, rehabilitation, psychological support and social inclusion programmes prior to and or during their economic activity. Successful self employment also requires motivation, adequate personal attitude, Self-confidence, some specific know-how (education, vocational training or prior business experience) that will allow the persons to successfully develop a sustainable micro or small business.

Roni N (2009) has noted that aiming to identify the potential factors affecting the business growth and performance of businesses run by entrepreneurs with disabilities in UK. This study reflected the disabled entrepreneurship need to be developed systematically and progressively for both academic perspective and practical consideration. Raise awareness about entrepreneurs with disabilities work capability, qualifications, and -value to be UK economy, and to recommend the enhancement of effective and fair - implementation of public and private initiatives that promote entrepreneurial opportunities to individual with disabilities.

National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC)

In 1997, National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) were initiated under the administration and control by Ministry of Social Justice and empowerment. The main intention of the NHFDC is issues the lesser interest of bank loan for differently abled persons through economic development activities and self employment venture. In India, NHFDC is getting done effectively through all State Channelizing Agency (SCA).

The NHFDC is being implemented through District Central Cooperative Bank (DCCB) in State Government of Tamil Nadu. The DCCB is giving the special attention on differently abled persons through an economic development activities and self employment.

NHFDC *implemented Self Employment* and Economic Development *Schemes*

The NHFDC implemented self employment and economic development schemes to differently abled persons are

being as follow a) Sales/trading activity loan up to 5.00 lakhs and interest reimbursement of 5-6%. b) Service sector loan up to 7.50 lakhs and interest reimbursement of 5-7%. c) Agricultural activity loan up to 10.00 lakhs and interest reimbursement of 5-7%. d) Purchase vehicle for commercial activity up to 25.00 lakhs and interest reimbursement of 5-8%. e) Self employment amongst persons with mental retardation, cerebral palsy and autism loan up to 10.00 lakhs and interest reimbursement of 5-7%. f) Loan to parents association for mentally retarded persons up to 5.00 lakhs and interest reimbursement of 5-6%. f) Education loan up to 20.00 lakhs for studies in abroad and up to 10.00 lakhs studies in India. Therefore, interest reimbursement of 4% to male and 3.5% to female. h) Micro credit scheme through SCAs up to 10.00 lakhs and interest reimbursement of 5%. Above all the categories of self employment schemes under the condition of maximum 10 years duration for loan repayment period, But except for micro credit scheme under the condition of maximum 3 years and education loan under the condition of maximum 7 years duration for loan repayment period.

The main objectives of the Corporation are:

1. To promote economic developmental activities for the benefit of the handicapped persons.
2. To promote self-employment and other ventures for the benefit/ economic rehabilitation of the handicapped persons.
3. To extend loans to the handicapped for pursuing general/professional/ technical education for training at graduate and higher levels.
4. To assist in the upgradation of technical and entrepreneurial skills of handicapped persons for proper and efficient management of production units.
5. To set up training, quality control, process development, technology, common facility centres and other infrastructural activities for the proper rehabilitation/upliftment of the handicapped persons in support of their economic pursuits.
6. To assist the State level organisations to deal with the development of the handicapped persons by way of providing financial assistance and in obtaining commercial funding or by way of refinancing.
7. To assist self-employed individuals/group of individuals or registered factories /companies /co-operatives of disabled persons in marketing their finished goods and assists in procurement of raw materials.

Table 1

Year wise loan sanctioned and disbursed by National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation in India

(Rs in crore)

S. No	Years	Amount sanctioned		Amount released	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount
1	1997-98	11	0.26	11	0.26
2	1998-99	811	3.13	230	0.93
3	1999-00	801	4.59	1164	5.76
4	2000-01	3330	13.34	2645	11.81
5	2001-02	4075	15.23	2933	12.84
6	2002-03	4702	17.56	4498	18.41

7	2003-04	5635	27.73	5565	26.82
8	2004-05	4754	23.94	3282	17.69
9	2005-06	3951	19.45	4765	23.44
10	2006-07	5034	27.28	4831	26.09
11	2007-08	5416	33.82	5498	28.30
12	2008-09	8159	41.22	5950	30.28
13	2009-10	6443	38.02	6032	30.80
14	2010-11	6007	32.26	6356	31.84
15	2011-12	10704	55.38	10625	50.86
16	2012-13	13253	69.22	13296	69.59
17	2013-14	13376	80.24	13312	75.87
18	2014-15	14452	88.56	14703	101.49
19	2015-16	20661	130.41	20552	131.08
20	2016-17	16063	106.19	16101	107.51
21	2017-18	11720	90.25	11767	90.14
	Total	**159358**	**918.08**	**154116**	**891.81**

Source: www.NHFDC

The table no indicates that Rs 918.08 crore sanctioned to 1,59,358 beneficiaries of which Rs 891.81 crore released to 1,54,116 beneficiaries during the year 1997-98 to 2017-18.

In the year 1997-98, Rs 0.26 crore sanctioned & released to 11 beneficiaries which is increased to 5034 beneficiaries with the sanctioned amount of Rs 27.28 crore of which 26.09 crore released to beneficiaries 4831 in 2006-07. And it has been further increased to 11720 beneficiaries with the sanctioned amount of Rs 90.25 crore of which 90.14 crore released to 11767 beneficiaries.

Table 2

State wise loan disbursed by National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation in India 2015-16

(Rs in crore)

S. No	State/UT	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Released	Percentage
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	0.06	0.04
2	Assam	1	0.17	0.12
3	Bihar	523	5.23	3.98
4	Chhattisgarh	842	9.36	7.14
5	Delhi	4	0.16	0.12
6	Goa	1	0.06	0.04
7	Gujarat	245	2.45	1.86
8	Haryana	602	6.12	4.66
9	Himachal Pradesh	419	4.46	3.40
10	Jammu & Kashmir	172	1.72	1.31
11	Jharkhand	173	1.73	1.31
12	Karnataka	1	0.04	0.03

13	Kerala	345	3.45	2.63
14	Madhya Pradesh	1	0.01	0.007
15	Maharashtra	2969	30.73	23.44
16	Meghalaya	50	0.50	0.38
17	Mizoram	1	0.04	0.03
18	Pondicherry	329	2.68	2.04
19	Rajasthan	200	5.79	4.41
20	Sikkim	100	1.00	0.76
21	Tamil Nadu	11001	30.05	22.92
22	Telanagana	1	0.02	0.01
23	Tripura	50	0.50	0.38
24	Uttar Pradesh	2501	24.53	18.71
25	West Bengal	20	0.20	0.15
	Total	**20552**	**131.08**	**100.00**

Source: www.NHFDC

Rs.131.08 crore were released to 20552 beneficiaries in 2015-16 of which 30.73 crore (23.44%) amounts released to 2969 beneficiaries in Maharashtra, Followed by Tamil Nadu 30.05 crore (22.92%) amounts released to 11001 beneficiaries, Uttar Pradesh 24.53 crore (18.71%) amounts released to 2501 beneficiaries, Chhattisgarh 9.36 crore (7.14%) amounts released to 42 beneficiaries, Haryana 6.12 crore (4.66%) amounts released to 602 beneficiaries, Rajasthan 5.79 crore (4.41%) amounts released to 200 beneficiaries, Bihar 5.23 crore (3.98%) amounts released to 523 beneficiaries, Himachal Pradesh 4.46 crore (3.40%) amounts released to 419 beneficiaries, Kerala 3.45 crore (2.63%) amounts released to 345 beneficiaries, Pondicherry 2.68 crore (2.04%) amounts released to 329 beneficiaries, Gujarat 2.45 crore (1.86%) amounts released to 245 beneficiaries, Jharkhand 1.73 crore (1.31%) amounts released to 173 beneficiaries, Jammu & Kashmir 1.72 crore (1.31%) amounts released to 172 beneficiaries, Sikkim 1.00 crore (0.76%) amounts released to 100 beneficiaries, Meghalaya 50.00 crore (0.38%) amounts released to 50 beneficiaries, Tripura 50.00 crore (0.38%) amounts released to 50 beneficiaries, West Bengal 20.00 crore (0.15%) amounts released to 20 beneficiaries, Assam 0.17 crore (0.12%) amounts released to 1 beneficiary, Delhi 0.16 crore (0.12%) amounts released to 4 beneficiaries, Andhra Pradesh 0.06 crore (0.04%) amounts released to 1 beneficiary, Goa 0.06 crore (0.04%) amounts released to 1 beneficiary, Karnataka 0.04 crore (0.03%) amounts released to 1 beneficiary, Mizoram 0.04 crore (0.03%) amounts released to 1 beneficiary, Telanagana 0.02 crore (0.01%) amounts released to 1 beneficiary, and Madhya Pradesh 0.01 crore (0.007%) amounts released to 1 beneficiary.

Table 3

State wise loan disbursed by National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation in India 2016-17

(Rs in lakhs)

S. No	State/UT	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Released	Percentage
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	5.59	0.05
2	Assam	125	125.00	1.16
3	Bihar	1	3.97	0.03
4	Chandigarh	22	4.90	0.04
5	Chhattisgarh	1671	1.762.41	16.39
6	Delhi	15	19.00	0.17
7	Gujarat	1045	1.070.91	9.96
8	Haryana	613	630.22	5.86
9	Himachal Pradesh	204	224.91	2.09
10	Jammu & Kashmir	350	350.00	3.25
11	Jharkhand	200	200.00	1.86
12	Karnataka	1	5.64	0.05
13	Kerala	444	444.00	4.12
14	Madhya Pradesh	302	308.72	2.87
15	Maharashtra	573	616.80	5.73
16	Meghalaya	50	50.00	0.46
17	Pondicherry	332	207.70	1.93
18	Punjab	146	146.50	1.36
19	Rajasthan	241	814.16	7.57
20	Sikkim	100	100.00	0.93
21	Tamil Nadu	7501	1.500.64	13.95
22	Tripura	100	100.00	0.93
23	Uttar Pradesh	2013	2.009.87	18.69
24	Uttarakhand	50	50.00	0.46
	Total	**16101**	**10.750.94**	**100.00**

Source: www.NHFDC

Rs.10750.94 lakhs were released to 16101 beneficiaries in 2016-17 of which 2009.87 lakhs (18.69) amounts released to 2013 beneficiaries in Uttar Pradesh, Followed by Chhattisgarh 1762.41 lakhs (16.39%) amounts released to 1671 beneficiaries, Tamil Nadu 1500.64 lakhs (13.95%) amounts released to 7501 beneficiaries, Gujarat 1070.91 lakhs (9.96%) amounts released to 1045 beneficiaries, Rajasthan 814.16 lakhs (7.57%) amounts released to 241 beneficiaries, Haryana 630.22 lakhs (5.86%) amounts released to 613 beneficiaries, Maharashtra 616.80 lakhs (5.73%) amounts released to 573 beneficiaries, Kerala 444.00 lakhs (4.12%) amounts released to 444 beneficiaries, Jammu & Kashmir 350.00 lakhs (3.25%) amounts released to 350 beneficiaries, Madhya Pradesh 308.72 lakhs (2.87%) amounts released to 302 beneficiaries, Himachal Pradesh 224.91 lakhs (2.09%) amounts released to 204 beneficiaries,

Pondicherry 207.70 lakhs (1.93%) amounts released to 332 beneficiaries, Jharkhand 200.00 lakhs (1.86%) amounts released to 200 beneficiaries, Punjab 146.50 lakhs (1.36%) amounts released to 146 beneficiaries, Assam 125.00 lakhs (1.16%) amounts released to 125 beneficiaries, Sikkim 100.00 lakhs (0.93%) amounts released to 100 beneficiaries, Tripura 100.00 lakhs (0.93%) amounts released to 100 beneficiaries, Meghalaya 50.00 lakhs (0.46%) amounts released to 50 beneficiaries, Uttarakhand 50.00 lakhs (0.46%) amounts released to 50 beneficiaries, Delhi 19.00 lakhs (0.17%) amounts released to 15 beneficiaries, Karnataka 5.64 lakhs (0.05%) amounts released to 1 beneficiary, Andhra Pradesh 5.59 lakhs (0.05%) amounts released to 2 beneficiaries, Chandigarh 4.90 lakhs (0.04%) amounts released to 22 beneficiaries and Bihar 3.97 lakhs (0.03%) amounts released to 1 beneficiary.

Table 4

State wise loan disbursed by National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation in India 2017-18

(Rs in lakhs)

S. No	State/UT	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Released	Percentage
1	Andhra Pradesh	700	700.00	7.76
2	Assam	50	50.00	0.55
3	Chandigarh	18	4.20	0.04
4	Chhattisgarh	827	827.50	9.18
5	Delhi	23	33.72	0.37
6	Gujarat	300	300.00	3.32
7	Haryana	1.311	1.323.58	14.68
8	Himachal Pradesh	200	200.00	2.21
9	Jammu & Kashmir	254	254.00	2.81
10	Jharkhand	301	301.33	3.34
11	Kerala	525	534.85	5.93
12	Madhya Pradesh	1	7.10	0.07
13	Maharashtra	6	18.04	0.20
14	Meghalaya	50	50.00	0.55
15	Orissa	20	5.00	0.05
16	Pondicherry	300	31.52	0.34
17	Punjab	12	16.35	0.18
18	Rajasthan	250	470.28	5.21
19	Sikkim	100	100.00	1.10
20	Tamil Nadu	6000	3.000.00	33.28
21	Tripura	100	100.00	1.10
22	Uttar Pradesh	369	366.62	4.06
23	Uttarakhand	50	50.00	0.55
	Total	**11767**	**9,014.09**	**100.00**

Source: www.NHFDC

Rs.9014.09 lakhs were released to 11767 beneficiaries in 2017-18 of which 3000.00 lakhs (33.28) amounts released to 6000 beneficiaries in Tamil Nadu, Followed by Haryana 1323.58 lakhs (14.68%) amounts released to 1311 beneficiaries, Chhattisgarh 827.50 lakhs (9.18%) amounts released to 827 beneficiaries, Andhra Pradesh 700.00 lakhs (7.76%) amounts released to 700 beneficiaries, Kerala 534.85 lakhs (5.93%) amounts released to 525 beneficiaries, Rajasthan 470.28 lakhs (5.21%) amounts released to 250 beneficiaries, Uttar Pradesh 366.62 lakhs (4.06%) amounts released to 369 beneficiaries, Jharkhand 301.33 lakhs (3.34%) amounts released to 301 beneficiaries, Gujarat 300.00 lakhs (3.32%) amounts released to 300 beneficiaries, Jammu & Kashmir 254.00 lakhs (2.81%) amounts released to 254 beneficiaries, Himachal Pradesh 200.00 lakhs (2.21%) amounts released to 200 beneficiaries, Sikkim 100.00 lakhs (1.10%) amounts released to 100 beneficiaries, Tripura 100.00 lakhs (1.10%) amounts released to 100 beneficiaries, Assam 50.00 lakhs (0.55%) amounts released to 50 beneficiaries, Meghalaya 50.00 lakhs (0.55%) amounts released to 50 beneficiaries, Uttarakhand 50.00 lakhs (0.55%) amounts released to 50 beneficiaries, Delhi 33.72 lakhs (0.37%) amounts released to 23 beneficiaries, Pondicherry 31.52 lakhs (0.34%) amounts released to 300 beneficiaries, Maharashtra 18.04 lakhs (0.20%) amounts released to 6 beneficiaries, Punjab 16.35 lakhs (0.18%) amounts released to 12 beneficiaries, Madhya Pradesh 7.10 lakhs (0.07%) amounts released to 1 beneficiary, Orissa 5.00 lakhs (0.05%) amounts released to 20 beneficiaries and Chandigarh 4.20 lakhs (0.04%) amounts released to 18 beneficiaries.

Table 5

Categories wise loan disbursed on National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation in India 2016-17

(Rs in crore)

Categories	**Variables**	**No. of Beneficiaries**		**Amount Released**	
		No.	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
Gender	Male	11861	73.67	80.51	74.89
	Female	4240	26.33	27.00	25.11
	Total	**16101**	**100.00**	**107.51**	**100.00**
Type of Disability	Orthopaedically Handicapped	13975	86.80	88.17	82.01
	Mentally Retarded	471	2.93	3.66	3.40
	Visually Impaired	802	4.98	7.82	7.27
	Hearing Impaired	853	5.30	7.86	7.31
	Total	**16101**	**100.00**	**107.51**	**100.00**
Schemes/Sector	Trading / Sales Activity	8934	55.49	53.61	49.87
	Service Sector Activity	3872	24.05	26.63	24.77
	Agricultural (Allied) Activity	2162	13.43	14.05	13.07
	Agricultural Activity	465	2.89	4.16	3.87
	Small Business Activity (Manufacturing /Production)	100	0.62	0.78	0.73
	Purchase of Vehicle for commercial hiring	514	3.19	7.03	6.54

	Education Loan	27	0.17	1.13	1.05
	Micro Finance Scheme	27	0.17	0.12	0.11
	Total	**16101**	**100.00**	**107.51**	**100.00**

Source: www.NHFDC

As regards gender, 80.51 crore released to 11861 male beneficiaries (74.89%) and 27.00 crore released to 4240 female beneficiaries (25.11%).

As regards type of disability, 88.17 crore released to 13975 orthopedically handicapped beneficiaries (82.01%), 3.66 crore released to 471 mentally retarded beneficiaries (3.40%), 7.82 crore released to 802 visually impaired beneficiaries (7.27%) and 7.86 crore released to 853 hearing impaired beneficiaries (7.31%).

As regards scheme/sectors, 53.61 crore released to 8934 trading/sales activity beneficiaries (49.87%), 26.63 crore released to 3872 service sector activity beneficiaries (24.77%), 14.05 crore released to 2162 agricultural (allied) activity beneficiaries (13.07%), 4.16 crore released to 465 agricultural activity beneficiaries (3.87%), 0.78 lakhs released to 100 small business activity (manufacturing/production) beneficiaries (0.73%), 7.03 crore released to 514 purchase of vehicle for commercial hiring beneficiaries (6.54%), 1.13 lakhs released to 27 education loan beneficiaries (1.05%) and 0.12 lakhs released to 27 micro finance scheme beneficiaries (0.11%).

On the whole, Rs. 107.51 crore released to 16101 beneficiaries in 2016-17.

Table 6

Categories wise loan disbursed by National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation in India 2017-18

(Rs in crore)

Categories	**Variables**	**No. of Beneficiaries**		**Amount Released**	
		No.	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
Gender	Male	8162	69.36	63.10	70.0
	Female	3605	30.64	27.04	30.0
	Total	**11767**	**100.00**	**90.14**	**100.00**
Type of Disability	Orthopaedically Handicapped	8969	76.22	70.25	77.93
	Mentally Retarded	935	7.95	6.59	7.31
	Visually Impaired	757	6.43	5.87	6.51
	Hearing Impaired	1106	9.40	7.43	8.24
	Total	**11767**	**100.00**	**90.14**	**100.00**
Schemes/Sector	Trading / Sales Activity	4798	40.78	37.28	41.36
	Service Sector Activity	2463	20.93	18.26	20.26
	Agricultural (Allied) Activity	4035	34.29	28.20	31.28
	Agricultural Activity	91	0.77	1.76	1.95
	Small Business Activity (Manufacturing /Production)	217	1.84	1.67	1.85
	Purchase of Vehicle for	104	0.88	2.22	2.46

	commercial hiring				
	Education Loan	13	0.11	0.59	0.65
	Micro Finance Scheme	46	0.39	0.16	0.18
	Total	**11767**	**100.00**	**90.14**	**100.00**

Source: www.NHFDC

As regards gender, 63.10 crore released to 8162 male beneficiaries (70.0%) and 27.04 crore released to 3605 female beneficiaries (30.0%).

As regards type of disability, 70.25 crore released to 8969 orthopedically handicapped beneficiaries (77.93%), 6.59 crore released to 935 mentally retarded beneficiaries (7.31%), 5.87 crore released to 757 visually impaired beneficiaries (6.51%) and 7.43 crore released to 1106 hearing impaired beneficiaries (8.24%).

As regards scheme/sectors, 37.28 crore released to 4798 trading/sales activity beneficiaries (41.36%), 18.26 crore released to 2463 service sector activity beneficiaries (20.26%), 28.20 crore released to 4035 agricultural (allied) activity beneficiaries (31.28%), 1.76 crore released to 91 agricultural activity beneficiaries (1.95%), 1.67 crore released to 217 small business activity (manufacturing/production) beneficiaries (1.85%), 2.22 crore released to 104 purchase of vehicle for commercial hiring beneficiaries (2.46%), 0.59 lakhs released to 13 education loan beneficiaries (0.65%) and 0.16 lakhs released to 46 micro finance scheme beneficiaries (0.18%).

On the whole, Rs. 90.14 crore released to 11767 beneficiaries in 2017-18.

Conclusion

The National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) has provides lote of financial assistance to differently abled persons for self employment and other livelihood activities. NHFDC has released financial assistance of Rs 891.81 crore to 1,54,116 beneficiaries during the year 1997-98 to 2017-18 in India. Most of the fund allocated on trading/sales and agricultural allied activities. But, differently abled beneficiaries do not sustaining the self employment activities. This study conclude that there are require better financial assistance, assistive device, rehabilitation, psychological support and social inclusion programmes, motivation, adequate personal attitude, Self-confidence, higher educational attainment, vocational training and business experience that will allow the persons with disabilities to successfully develop a sustainable micro or self employment activities.

Reference:

Boylan A and Burchardt T (2002). Barriers to self-employment for disabled people, Report for the Small Business Services. London: Department of Trade and Industry.

Burchardt.(2002). The Dynamics of Being Disabled, Journal of Social Policy, vol. 29, Issue No. 4, pp. 645–668.

Christ.(2005). Advantages of developing survey constructs when comparing educational supports offered to students with disabilities in postsecondary education', Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation, vol. 22, pp. 23–31.

Handicap International (2006). Good Practices for the Economic Inclusion of Person with Disabilities in Developing Countries, Funding Mechanisms for Self Employment.

Roni N N (2009). Disabled Entrepreneurship: A viable route of opportunity for the disabled? MMUBS Doctoral Symposium.

WWW.NHFDC

Available online @ www.iaraindia.com
SELP Journal of Social Science - A Blind Review & Refereed Quarterly Journal
ISSN: 0975-9999 (P) 2349-1655 (O)
Impact Factor: 3.655(CIF), 2.78(IRJIF), 2.77(NAAS)
Volume XII, Issue 49
July – September 2021
Formerly UGC Approved Journal (46622), © Author

OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS IN INDIA

G.RAVICHANDIRAN
Ph.D. (FT) Research Scholar
PG & Research Department of Commerce
Periyar E.V.R.College (Autonomous)
Tiruchirappalli-620023, Tamil Nadu, India

Abstract

Banks are the major institutions in any country not only for the economic development but also for social development with respect to meeting basic infrastructure in the country. The Banking system of a country is an important pillar holding up the financial system of the country's economy. The major role of banks in a financial system is the mobilization of deposits and disbursement of credit to various sectors of the economy. Commercial banks in India are the backbone of all major economic activities in the country, whether it is for the citizens to keep their hard-earned money safely or get loans whenever they need funds for important things like a home, wedding, a car or for business. Therefore, there is a need of understanding banking system and its ownership status.

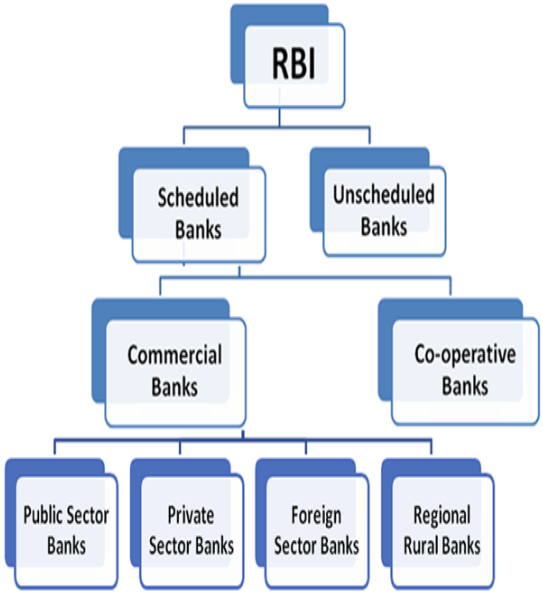
Keywords: *Banking system, ownership status, commercial Banks, public sector banks, private sector banks, shareholding pattern, NRI*

1. Introduction

Banking system of the country considered as a nervus system which help to facilitate flow of money from one hand to another with productivity manner. Commercial bank is an institution that accepts deposit, makes business loans and offer related services to various like accepting deposits and lending loans and advances to general customers and business man. Effective banking system enable effective financial system of the country. These institutions run to make profit. They accommodate to the financial requirements of industries and various sectors like agriculture, rural development, etc. it is a profit-making institution owned by government or private of both. Therefore, there is a need of understanding banking system and its ownership status.

STRUCTURE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS IN INDIA

Banks are the major institutions in any country not only for the economic development but also for social development with respect to meeting basic infrastructure in the country. The Banking system of a country is an important pillar holding up the financial system of the country's economy. The major role of banks in a financial system is the mobilization of deposits and disbursement of credit to various sectors of the economy. The existing, elaborate banking structure of India has evolved over several decades. Commercial banks in India are regulated under the Banking Regulation Act 1949 and empower a bank to carry out business operations of keeping money as deposits and grant loans to the public, corporate and the government itself.



REVIEW OF LITERATURE

La Porta, Rafael., Andrei Shleifer., & et al. (2002). Conclude that Government ownership of banks is large and pervasive around the world. Government ownership of banks is associated with lower subsequent growth of per capita income, and in particular with lower growth of productivity rather than slower factor accumulation.**Houda Arouri., Mohammed Hossain., & et al. (2011).** Suggested that the effect of ownership structure and board characteristics on bank performance of GCC counties. Evidence indicates that the extent of the foreign ownership level has a significant positive association with the bank performance. **Paramasivan. C (2011)** Information technology plays a key role in the modern world which meets the day to day activities of the human beings directly or indirectly associated. Commercial activities particularly banking and financial sectors may not function without proper information technology. **Deepak Kapur., & Abebaw Kassie Gualu. (2012).** Explained thatthat private ownership of firms leads to better firm performance. Knowledge of the relationship of performance and ownership is assumed to have significance importance. This paper is an empirical analysis on the impact of ownership structure on the performance of Ethiopian commercial banks.**Devaki.S., & Kamalaveni.D. (2012).** Suggested that the influence of shareholding pattern on dividend payout ratio of the Indian corporate hotels. Panel data analysis has been carried out to find out the effect of shareholding pattern on dividend policy. Institutional shareholding has a greater influence than other shareholders‟ stake on the determination of dividend payout policy of the corporate hotels in India.**Gaurav Dawar., & Swati Goyal. (2012).** Mentioned that Banking sector is one of dominant sector and represents growth and development of the economy. The sector has been one of the top performers in stock market. Indian Stock Market experienced great volatility during the period of 2007-2008. The study is about the ownership structure and risk in Indian banks which they encountered during the period of slow down in India.**Nora Azureen Abdul Rahman.A., & Anis Farida Md Reja.B. (2015).** Mentioned thatthe impact of different types of ownership structure on bank performance. Testing on five categories of

ownership structure such as insider, family, government, institutional and foreign ownership, the results suggest that bank performance varies with different types of ownership structure.**Raghu Katragadda., & Sreeram.A. (2018).** Ownership structure or the stakeholder structure of an organization often play significant role in operations decision, monitoring and control. This as a result possesses influences over process and hence performance. On the other hand, the role of stakeholders and respective conflict of interests can also be not ruled out. **Manoj Kumar Chaudhary. (2020).** Concluded that the impact of ownership pattern and corporate governance on performance of commercial banks in Nepal. In this regard the dates were gather from 22 banks out of 28 commercial bank in Nepal. This study concluded that ownership structure and corporate governance variables could influences the decision making practice in Banking sector of Nepal.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The primary objective of the study is to understand the ownership structure of commercial banks in India with respect to public and private sector banks.

METHODOLOGY

This study is quantitative in nature based on secondary data which have been collected from official report of RBI during the study period.

Table No-1
Shareholding Pattern of Public Sector Banks

Sl. No	Name of the Bank	Total Govt & RBI – Resident	Total Individual – Resident	Total Individual – Non Resident	Total-Resident	Total-Non Resident
1	Allahabad Bank	93.4	2.2	-	99.4	0.6
2	Andhra Bank	88.3	7.5	0.1	99.3	0.7
3	Bank of Baroda	63.7	5.8	0.5	90.2	9.9
4	Bank of India	89.1	4.1	0.1	99.3	0.7
5	Bank of Maharashtra	92.5	3.3	0.1	99.8	0.2
6	Canara Bank	70.6	6.9	0.1	95.4	4.6
7	Central Bank of India	92.4	2.5	-	99.8	0.2
8	Corporation Bank	93.5	1.9	-	99.6	0.4
9	Indian Bank	83.5	8.3	0.2	97.1	2.9
10	Indian Overseas Bank	95.8	2.1	0.1	100.0	-
11	Oriental Bank of Commerce	87.6	4.2	0.1	97.9	2.1
12	Punjab and Sind Bank	83.1	9.3	0.2	99.1	0.9
13	Punjab National Bank	83.2	6.0	0.1	97.7	2.3
14	State Bank of India	57.9	6.0	0.2	90.2	9.8

15	Syndicate Bank	78.5	11.6	-	98.1	1.9
16	UCO Bank	94.4	3.1	-	99.9	0.2
17	Union Bank of India	74.3	9.0	0.1	97.1	2.9
18	United Bank of India	97.4	1.2	-	100.0	-

Sources: Consolidated Annual Report of RBI.

Table No-1 Indicates that Shareholding Pattern of Public Sector Banks in India, As regards Allahabad Bank, 93.4 per cent of the Shareholding by Government and RBI-Resident, 2.2 per cent by Individual Resident, 99.4 per cent by Resident and Remaining 0.6 per cent owned by Non Resident, As regards Andhra Bank, 88.3 per cent of the Shareholding by Government and RBI-Resident, 7.5 per cent by Individual Resident, 0.1 per cent by Individual-Non Resident, 99.3 per cent by Resident and Remaining 0.7 per cent owned by Non-Resident, As regards Bank of Baroda, 63.7 per cent of the Shareholding by Government and RBI-Resident, 5.8 per cent by Individual Resident, 0.5 per cent by Individual-Non Resident, 90.2 per cent by Resident and Remaining 9.9 per cent owned by Non-Resident, As regards Bank of India, 89.1 per cent of the Shareholding by Government and RBI-Resident, 4.1 per cent by Individual Resident, 0.1 per cent by Individual-Non Resident, 99.3 per cent by Resident and Remaining 0.7 per cent owned by Non-Resident, As regards Bank of Maharashtra, 92.5 per cent of the Shareholding by Government and RBI-Resident, 3.3 per cent by Individual Resident, 0.1 per cent by Individual-Non Resident, 99.8 per cent by Resident and Remaining 0.2 per cent owned by Non-Resident, As regards Canara Bank, 70.6 per cent of the Shareholding by Government and RBI-Resident, 6.9 per cent by Individual Resident, 0.1 per cent by Individual-Non Resident, 95.4 per cent by Resident and Remaining 4.6 per cent owned by Non-Resident, Central Bank of India, 92.4 per cent of the Shareholding by Government and RBI-Resident, 2.5 per cent by Individual Resident, 99.8 per cent by Resident and Remaining 0.2 per cent owned by Non-Resident, Corporation Bank, 93.5 per cent of the Shareholding by Government and RBI-Resident, 1.9 per cent by Individual Resident, 99.6 per cent by Resident and Remaining 0.4 per cent owned by Non-Resident, Indian Bank, 83.5 per cent of the Shareholding by Government and RBI-Resident, 8.3 per cent by Individual Resident, 0.2 per cent by Individual-Non Resident, 97.1 per cent by Resident and Remaining 2.9 per cent owned by Non-Resident, Indian Overseas Bank, 95.8 per cent of the Shareholding by Government and RBI-Resident, 2.1 per cent by Individual Resident, 0.1 per cent by Individual-Non Resident, 100.0 per cent by Resident, Oriental Bank of Commerce, 87.6 per cent of the Shareholding by Government and RBI-Resident, 4.2 per cent by Individual Resident, 0.1 per cent by Individual-Non Resident, 97.9 per cent by Resident and Remaining 2.1 per cent owned by Non-Resident, Punjab and Sind Bank, 83.1 per cent of the Shareholding by Government and RBI-Resident, 9.3 per cent by Individual Resident, 0.2 per cent by Individual-Non Resident, 99.1 per cent by Resident and Remaining 0.9 per cent owned by Non-Resident, Punjab National Bank, 83.2 per cent of the Shareholding by Government and RBI-Resident, 6.0 per cent by Individual Resident, 0.1 per cent by Individual-Non Resident, 97.7 per cent by Resident and Remaining 2.3 per cent owned by Non-Resident, State Bank of India, 57.9 per cent of the Shareholding by Government and RBI-Resident, 6.0 per cent by Individual Resident, 0.2 per cent

by Individual-Non Resident, 90.2 per cent by Resident and Remaining 9.8 per cent owned by Non-Resident, Syndicate Bank, 78.5 per cent of the Shareholding by Government and RBI-Resident, 11.6 per cent by Individual Resident, 98.1 per cent by Resident and Remaining 1.9 per cent owned by Non-Resident, UCO Bank, 94.4 per cent of the Shareholding by Government and RBI-Resident, 3.1 per cent by Individual Resident, 99.9 per cent by Resident and Remaining 0.2 per cent owned by Non-Resident, Union Bank of India, 74.3 per cent of the Shareholding by Government and RBI-Resident, 9.0 per cent by Individual Resident, 0.1 per cent by Individual-Non Resident, 97.1 per cent by Resident and Remaining 2.9 per cent owned by Non-Resident, United Bank of India, 97.4 per cent of the Shareholding by Government and RBI-Resident, 1.2 per cent by Individual Resident, 100.0 per cent by Resident.

Table No-2
Shareholding Pattern of Private Sector Banks

Sl. No	Name of the Bank	Total Government & RBI – Resident	Total Individual – Resident	Total Individual – Non Resident	Total-Resident	Total-Non Resident
1	Axis Bank Ltd.	-	6.9	0.3	46.7	53.3
2	Bandhan Bank Ltd.	-	5.1	0.6	81.1	18.9
3	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	-	19.6	7.4	37.1	62.9
4	City Union Bank Ltd.	-	42.1	1.0	78.2	21.8
5	DCB Bank Ltd.	-	22.8	1.2	61.9	38.1
6	Federal Bank Ltd.	-	27.4	5.2	60.3	39.7
7	HDFC Bank Ltd.	0.2	9.5	0.1	30.1	69.9
8	ICICI Bank Ltd.	0.3	6.3	0.4	44.8	55.3
9	IDBI Bank Ltd.	47.1	1.5	0.1	99.9	0.1
10	IDFC Bank Ltd.	5.4	22.4	1.6	75.0	25.0
11	IndusInd Bank Ltd.	-	8.8	0.6	28.1	71.9
12	Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	68.2	13.8	1.1	88.5	11.5
13	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	-	63.7	3.3	83.9	16.1
14	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	-	52.0	1.0	77.4	22.6
15	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	-	39.4	1.0	56.4	43.6
16	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	0.2	44.6	1.2	87.7	12.4
17	Nainital Bank Ltd.	-	1.4	-	100.0	-
18	RBI Bank Ltd.	0.4	22.6	1.4	58.6	41.4
19	South Indian Bank Ltd.	-	55.6	9.5	71.4	28.7
20	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	1.3	67.8	0.9	74.2	25.8
21	The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	0.5	63.8	9.4	79.2	20.8
22	Yes Bank Ltd.	-	14.3	0.7	97.5	2.5

Sources: Consolidated Annual Report of RBI.

Table No-2 Indicates that Shareholding Pattern of Private Sector Banks in India, As regards Axis Bank Limited, 6.9 per cent by Individual Resident, 0.3 per cent by Individual Non Resident, 46.7 per cent by Resident, Remaining 53.3 per cent owned by Non Resident, As regards Bandhan Bank

Limited, 5.1 per cent by Individual Resident, 0.6 per cent by Individual Non Resident, 81.1 per cent by Resident, Remaining 18.9 per cent owned by Non Resident, As regards Catholic Syrian Bank Limited, 19.6 per cent by Individual Resident, 7.4 per cent by Individual Non Resident, 37.1 per cent by Resident, Remaining 62.1 per cent owned by Non Resident, As regards City Union Bank Limited, 42.1 per cent by Individual Resident, 1.0 per cent by Individual Non Resident, 78.2 per cent by Resident, Remaining 21.8 per cent owned by Non Resident, As regards DCB Bank Limited, 22.8 per cent by Individual Resident, 1.2 per cent by Individual Non Resident, 61.9 per cent by Resident, Remaining 38.1 per cent owned by Non Resident, As regards Federal Bank Limited, 27.4 per cent by Individual Resident, 5.2 per cent by Individual Non Resident, 60.3 per cent by Resident, Remaining 39.7 per cent owned by Non Resident, As regards HDFC Bank Limited, 0.2 per cent of the Shareholding by Government and RBI-Resident, 9.5 per cent by Individual Resident, 0.1 per cent by Individual-Non Resident, 30.1 per cent by Resident and Remaining 69.9 per cent owned by Non-Resident, As regards ICICI Bank Limited, 0.3 per cent of the Shareholding by Government and RBI-Resident, 6.3 per cent by Individual Resident, 0.4 per cent by Individual-Non Resident, 44.8 per cent by Resident and Remaining 55.3 per cent owned by Non-Resident, As regards IDBI Bank Limited, 47.1 per cent of the Shareholding by Government and RBI-Resident, 1.5 per cent by Individual Resident, 0.1 per cent by Individual-Non Resident, 99.9 per cent by Resident and Remaining 0.1 per cent owned by Non-Resident, As regards IDFC Bank Limited, 5.4 per cent of the Shareholding by Government and RBI-Resident, 22.4 per cent by Individual Resident, 1.6 per cent by Individual-Non Resident, 75.0 per cent by Resident and Remaining 25.0 per cent owned by Non-Resident, As regards IndusInd Bank Limited, 8.8 per cent by Individual Resident, 0.6 per cent by Individual Non Resident, 28.1 per cent by Resident, Remaining 71.9 per cent owned by Non Resident, As regards Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited, 68.2 per cent of the Shareholding by Government and RBI-Resident, 13.8 per cent by Individual Resident, 1.1 per cent by Individual-Non Resident, 88.5 per cent by Resident and Remaining 11.5 per cent owned by Non-Resident, As regards Karnataka Bank Limited, 63.7 per cent by Individual Resident, 3.3 per cent by Individual Non Resident, 83.9 per cent by Resident, Remaining 16.1 per cent owned by Non Resident, As regards Karur Vysya Bank Limited, 52.0 per cent by Individual Resident, 1.0 per cent by Individual Non Resident, 77.4 per cent by Resident, Remaining 22.6 per cent owned by Non Resident, As regards Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited, 39.4 per cent by Individual Resident, 1.0 per cent by Individual Non Resident, 56.4 per cent by Resident, Remaining 43.6 per cent owned by Non Resident, As regards Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited, 0.2 per cent of the Shareholding by Government and RBI-Resident, 44.6 per cent by Individual Resident, 1.2 per cent by Individual-Non Resident, 87.7 per cent by Resident and Remaining 12.4 per cent owned by Non-Resident, As regards Nainital Bank Limited, 1.4 per cent by Individual Resident and 100.0 per cent by Resident, As regards RBI Bank Limited, 0.4 per cent of the Shareholding by Government and RBI-Resident, 22.6 per cent by Individual Resident, 1.4 per cent by Individual-Non Resident, 58.6 per cent by Resident and Remaining 41.4 per cent owned by Non-Resident, As regards South Indian Bank Limited, 55.6 per cent by Individual Resident, 9.5 per cent by Individual-Non Resident, 71.4 per cent by Resident and Remaining 28.7 per cent owned by Non-Resident, As regards Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Limited, 1.3 per cent of the Shareholding by Government and RBI-Resident, 67.8 per

cent by Individual Resident, 0.9 per cent by Individual-Non Resident, 74.2 per cent by Resident and Remaining 25.8 per cent owned by Non-Resident, As regards The Dhanalakshmi Bank Limited, 0.5 per cent of the Shareholding by Government and RBI-Resident, 63.8 per cent by Individual Resident, 9.4 per cent by Individual-Non Resident, 79.2 per cent by Resident and Remaining 20.8 per cent owned by Non-Resident, As regards Yes Bank Limited, 14.3 per cent by Individual Resident, 0.7 per cent by Individual-Non Resident, 97.5 per cent by Resident and Remaining 2.5 per cent owned by Non-Resident.

CONCLUSION

Banking is considered as a powerful institution in the country which help to provide more financial services to needed people with flexible mode of delivery system. In this view, banks in India is an age old concept since the establishment of bank of Hindustan in 1770 followed by General bank of India in 1786. After independence banks in India become a regulated institution with autonomous bodies. Commercial banks in India are the backbone of all major economic activities in the country, whether it is for the citizens to keep their hard-earned money safely or get loans whenever they need funds for important things like a home, wedding, a car or for business. Establishment of commercial banks leads to socio economic development of the country through social banking initiatives. Commercial banks encourage the habit of thrift and mobilise the savings of people. These savings are effectively allocated among the ultimate users of funds, i.e., investors for productive investment. So, savings of people result in capital formation which forms the basis of economic development.share holding pattern of commercial banks in India become liberalised with the effect from new economic policy of the government and now almost all the banks were converted into public sector corporation with share holding of various stakeholders.

REFERENCES

Akindele Jamiu Adeniyi., & Asri Marsidi. (2020). Capital Structure and Commercial Banks Performance in Nigeria. International Journal of Academic Research in Accounting, Finance and Management Sciences, 10(1), 239–249.

Alexandra Lai., & Raphael Solomon. (2008). Ownership concentration and competition in banking markets. Banks and Bank Systems, 3(4).

Bak Barnaba Chol., & et al. (2019). Ownership Structure, Bank Stability and The Financial Performance Of Commercial Banks In South Sudan. European Journal of Accounting, Auditing and Finance Research, 7(3), 73-90.

Deepak Kapur., & Abebaw Kassie Gualu. (2012). Financial performance and ownership structure of Ethiopian commercial banks. Journal of Economics and International Finance, 4(1), 1–8.

Devaki.S., & Kamalaveni.D. (2012). Shareholding Patterns and Dividend Payout: An Empirical Analysis In Indian Corporate Hotels. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research, 2(1).

Gaurav Dawar., & Swati Goyal. (2012). Ownership Structure & Risk in Indian Banks: A Comparison of Private and Public Banks. International Journal of Management & Information Technology, 1(1).

Hafsal.K., Anandarao Suvvari., & et al. (2020). Efficiency of Indian banks with non-performing assets: evidence from two-stage network DEA. Future Business Journal, 6(1).

Hanumantha Rao.P. (2016). Impact of Ownership Pattern on the Profitability of the Nationalized Public Sector Banks in India. PES Business Review, 11(2), 11-19.

Houda Arouri., Mohammed Hossain., & et al. (2011). Ownership Structure, Corporate Governance and Bank Performance: Evidence from GCC

Countries. Corporate Ownership & Control, 1(4).

Kumar N., & Verma P. (2008). Credit Deposit ratio and ownership structure in the Indian banking sector: an empirical analysis. Global Academic Society Journal: Social Science Insight, 1(4), 4-17.

La Porta, Rafael., Andrei Shleifer., & et al. (2002). Government Ownership of Banks. The Journal of Finance, 57(1), 265–301.

Lis Lestari Sa ., Grahita Chandrarinb., & et al. (2018). Effect of Ownership Structure and Corporate Governance to Risk Management and Implications Ontario Banking Performance. IOSR Journal of Business and Management, 20(7), 11-21.

Lu Shen. (2016). Research on Industry Competition, Ownership Structure and Earnings Management: Empirical Analysis based on Listed Bank. International Journal of Smart Home, 10(3), 221-230.

Manoj Kumar Chaudhary. (2020). Ownership Pattern and Corporate Governance on Banking Performance: An Empirical Evidence From Nepalese Commercial Banks. Palarch's Journal of Archaeology Of Egypt/Egyptology, 17(6).

Mohammad Kamal Hossain. (2020). Shareholding Patterns and Financial Performance: Evidence from the Banking Sector in Bangladesh. MANAGEMENT & accounting review, 19(1).

Nora Azureen Abdul Rahman.A., & Anis Farida Md Reja.B. (2015). Ownership Structure and Bank Performance. Journal of Economics, Business and Management, 3(5).

Paramasivan. C (2011),Customer Satisfaction through Information Technology in commercial banks, Journal of Commerce and Management Thought, Vol.2, Issue 4, October, pp 509-522.

Raghu Katragadda., & Sreeram.A. (2018). Shareholding Patterns and its Impact on Firm Performance: A Contemporary Study of Indian NIFTY 50 Companies. Asian Journal of Managerial Science, 7(1), 31-41.

Santanu.K.Ganguli. (2016). Persistent High Liquidity, Ownership Structure and Firm Performance: Indian Evidence. Corporate Ownership & Control, 14(1).

Sundas Sohail., Ali Waqas., & et al. (2020). Optimal Ownership Structure toward Islamic Bank Performance: A Panel Data Approach. Pacific Business Review International, 13(4).

Wolf-Georg Ringe. (2015). Changing Law and Ownership Patterns in Germany. The American Journal of Comparative Law, 63(2), 493-538.

Available online @ www.iaraindia.com
SELP Journal of Social Science - A Blind Review & Refereed Quarterly Journal
ISSN: 0975-9999 (P) 2349-1655 (O)
Impact Factor: 3.655(CIF), 2.78(IRJIF), 2.77(NAAS)
Volume XII, Issue 49
July – September 2021
Formerly UGC Approved Journal (46622), © Author

THE NEW MEDIA IN TOURISM PROMOTION IN INDIA: AN OVERVIEW

MR.S.AMARA NARAYANA
Research Scholar (Full-time)
Department of Tourism Management,
Vikrama Simhapuri University, Andhra Pradesh
&
Prof.K.V.S.N. JAWAHAR BABU
Professor of Tourism Management,
Vikrama Simhapuri University, Andhra Pradesh

Abstract

New Media is an expansive term in Media Studies that rose in the late twentieth century to envelop the merger of conventional media, namely, music, film, music, verbally expressed and written words, with the communication technology and interactive power of the computer, computer-based consumer gadgets and in particular the Internet. There are numerous guarantees identified with the term. For instance, new media holds out a chance of on-request admittance to content anywhere, anytime, on any digital platform, and feedback from users, community formation and creative participation around the media content. New media also ensures that there is "democratization" in the creation, publishing, dispersion and utilization of media content. New media is recognized from customary media by the digitizing of substance into bits. There is likewise an influential part of content creation which should be possibly done in real-time. New Media has altered the nature and pace of human connection over the world, which is progressively guaranteeing the shapes of a "Global Village". Computer, Internet, Smartphones, Web advertising, Skype, Blogs, streaming audio and video, email, social media sites and online forums are some of the classifications of New Media that are bringing observable changes in Indian Society. Thesis paper is focus on the new media in tourism sector in India: An overview.

Keywords: *New media, Communication, Technology, Democratization, Connection, Society*

1. Introduction

Over the years, the tourism sector has depended vigorously on the intensity of word of mouth marketing. It was always friends and family that encouraged and helped in planning tours and travels, besides guided by travel magazines, travel agencies and tour guides. Nonetheless,

today with the rise of digital technologies, the word of mouth information has reached out to the entire world beyond a limited group. New Media as an aspect of the digital technology revolution has been able to associate travellers to the suggestions and opinions of millions of individuals, including like-minded travellers who have never met and friends in their social network. Tourism organizations have utilized this remarkable technology by expanding their promotions of destinations and marketing the products on New Media with the sole point of reaching the target segment.[1]

Some of the tourism organizations like Yelp, Travel Triangle, Trip Advisor, Trip Hobo and many others provide a wide range of information from a small boutique shop, cafes, and restaurants to significant touring attractions for all tourism destinations through different Social Media tools. New Media can be viewed as a platform receiving an overwhelming response for tourism marketing with more than 800 million users posting updates and sharing pictures of their tour destinations and travel stories on Facebook and over 200 million reviews and opinions posted on Trip Advisor till date. Today travelers perceive an image about a tourism destination and set their desires based on experience, advertising, word of mouth, press reports, and normal convictions, before really visiting a destination (Baloglu & Brinberg, 1997) and (Chon, 1992). Further, Social Media has likewise made tourism organizations responsible for what they promise and promote through its different channels.[2]

Travelers and tourists are more prompt today and often voice their views effectively through New Media tools like Facebook, Twitter, and other such social sites and websites such as Yelp, Trip Advisor etc. Media communication innovations are basic for forefront speculations for indicators of sustainable globalized tourism development. The incredible impacts of media communications can bring far-reaching developments of behaviour and attitudes among the key entertainers in global, national and local tourism for harmony, security and sustainable development. The cultural, social, environmental, political and economic benefits of tourism would introduce amazing and notable changes in the nation. Development in communication is perhaps the most ideal approaches in establishing eco-tourism.

This procedure includes a planned communication segment of projects intended to change the perspectives and conduct of explicit gatherings of individuals in explicit manners through mass media, person-to-person communication, traditional print media or communication through respective communities. It focuses on the conveyance of administrations and the interface between deliverers of service and recipients where individuals are enabled by education, informed choice, inspiration and assistance affecting the normal changes. This should be possible by media backing focusing on all key stakeholders engaged with the tourism business. Successful utilization of communication procedures can break obstructions and advance better employments of participatory message plan which consolidates both modern and traditional media.[3]

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the present study on new Social media and tourism promotion in India: an overview as follows,

1. Origin and growth of New Media in tourism promotion in India
2. A Study on New Media in Tourism promotion in India an overview

DEFINITION OF NEW SOCIAL MEDIA

On the utilization of new media for promoting goods and services, the advent of social networking media such as Twitter and Face book has given opportunities to millions of marketers. They are so

effective because social media can segment the market automatically. Companies categorized under traditional media are also in the process of adopting new communication modes that have augmented with social media. Thus, it can be said that there exists a tough competition between new media and traditional media, as it is users who are left with the choice of choosing between new media and traditional media based on satisfaction level obtained from these two media.

Wright, E., M. Khanfar and L.E. Kizer

ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF NEW MEDIA IN TOURISM PROMOTION IN INDIA

Since the earliest days of known native petroglyphs in Australia around 80,000 B.C and the cavern works of art in Altamira, Spain about 60,000 years later, individuals have utilized technology as a medium to communicate across time and space. In the advanced world, some follow the inceptions of New Media Technology to the introduction of the information society in 1956, when just because more than 50% of the US workforce was utilized in the administration part. The Burroughs Corporation produced the E101, the primary personal computer forty years before and from that point forward, the world's communication system had changed drastically. It was in the late 1980s when globalization had become the term for stepping up interdependence (John Pavlik, 1995).

Until the 1980s, media was principally based upon print and transmission models, for example, those of radio and television which used analogue transmitters. The most recent 25 years have seen the fast change into media which are predicated upon the use of digital computers, for example, the Internet and computer games. The use of digital computers has altered the remaining old media, with the arrival of digital television and online distributions. Even customary media structures, for example, the print machine have been transformed through the utilization of technologies, like, image control software - Adobe Photoshop and desktop devices. Consequently, it has been the contention of researchers like Douglas Kellner and James Bohman that new media, and especially the Internet, provides the prospective for a democratic postmodern open arena, where people can participate in well informed, the non-hierarchical debate in relevance to their social structures.

From virtual reality to the freeway of information, the New Media technology setting is as diverse as it is evolving rapidly. These New Media are fundamentally changing pretty much every aspect of how and with whom we communicate. Each year the pace of technological change seems to accelerate, as intense new technological advances are proclaimed nearly every day. The previous century alone has seen the invention of the telephone, television, the radio, satellite communications, Computer, Cell phone, Fax and countless other technologies, each one revolutionizing some aspect of human communication (John Pavlik, 1995).

India is a developing country that is making remarkable progress towards development through the Information Strategy, the process wherein New Media is used as a means of further development in terms of socio-economic trend (Arvind Singhal and Everett Rogers, 2001). The utmost effect of the Internet has been on business. In recent years, a million e-businesses with billion consumers and a trillion devices are connected using the prime source, Internet. Practically day by day, newspapers and magazines contain articles about revolutions in the Internet, the World Wide Web and other online services.[4]

DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM SECTOR IN INDIA

During the 1950s, tourism was considered as a potential device for post-independence development in India. The

government initiated Tourism development with a series of five-year plans, and in 1966, the India Tourism Development Corporation was established to promote India as a tourist destination. During the 1980s, Tourism development gathered impetus with the detailing of a National Policy on Tourism and the formation of the Tourism Finance Corporation to subsidize tourism projects. In 1988, the government came up with a complete plan for achieving sustainable development in tourism and the 1992 National Action Plan for Tourism announced the commencement of the plan.

The Indian Tourism Development Corporation is the leading force in tourism development. It provides training for employees working in the tourism and hospitality sector and manages tour companies, transportation systems, hotels, restaurants and duty-free shops and also takes care of marketing and consultancy roles. The Ministry of Tourism collaborates with agencies like the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, the Indian Institute of Skiing and Mountaineering and the National Institute of Water sports.[5]

THE NEW SOCIAL MEDIA IN PROMOTING TOURISM IN INDIA

Social media has been perceived by millions of individuals in terms of both negative and positive connotations to human minds. Like any other industry, tourism and travel businesses have always utilized social media platforms through effective marketing and extensive advertising in this world of digital connectivity. Social media marketing experts enjoy the benefits of utilizing social media for marketing as the capacity to reach a wide range of audience, accessibility, two-ways communication and viral effect. Promotional efforts are significantly improved by social media marketing as promised. One of the significant advantages of social media marketing is the capacity to reach a larger segment of the audience across all the geographical boundaries.

Social media technologies in the present day world enable nearly everyone to reach a worldwide audience for interpersonal interaction and exchanging data. The impact of social media on the tourism business are profound and can be added to the popularity of reviews, videos and photos shared by users, blogging, and the confinement of the Internet. Travellers use social media to discuss tourism destinations, various attractions, popular hotels, favourite cuisines and cost-effective accommodations available at the destination. Moreover, travellers intend to explore the attractions and venues before booking a trip. They share their travelling experiences and feedback on the places they visited. Social media and the Internet have almost become a part of traveller's lives as social applications are integrated with their day to day activities.

New media has increased the tendency of people to use social media to share their travel experiences and customer service experiences during their trip. Tour agencies and hotel operators use these reviews to advertise their business. This also includes quality of rooms, speed of service, customer service quality and others that are related to the factors that help in raising the reputation of the organizations within the tourism sector.

Organizations in tourism industry engage with social media and form teams to monitor the social comments on day to day basis. Handling the complaints of customers these days impact the image of a company. It can increase the reputation of the company if handled properly or break the brand if mishandled. Therefore, companies in the tourism sector use social media as a high impact and low-cost marketing strategy for increasing customer satisfaction.

Effective social media interventions by hotels and travel agencies can reach a wide range of audience. Providing positive information about their

services helps the organization to develop its brand perception among social media users. They utilize customers that share positive feedback and experiences and also ensure to respond to the negative comments instantly to avoid the spread of negative impact among the audience.

These days it is not, at this point necessary for people to go right to a certain destination to be able to know whether if that is the desired destination which they are looking for to spend their vacation. With this, the users of social media who are looking for travel options get a visual idea about the destination. Through pictures, videos and sometimes even special occasion offers that hotels post on their social media sites, it becomes easier to choose a holiday destination all at the click of a button.[6]

CONCLUSION

The reach for the tourism industry is worldwide and it covers the people of various countries across the globe to visually see the destinations online on social media and the hotel rooms including room rates, which makes it easier for taking decisions regarding affordability. Earlier this was not feasible as a tourist need to travel to see the place and comprehend the expenses they need to pay to avoid bad experiences. However, in today's market advertising in social media has become an advantage for the tour operators to reach their target customers. The advantage of technology utilizing when preparing travel and trips are incredible since the process of categorizing is complicated by the different aspects of tourists, the usage of online media has a positive standpoint for tourists and is believed to have four fundamental benefits including functional, psychological, hedonic and social benefits.

Media and tourism are categorized under the service industry. Both the sectors work together and contribute to the success of each other. On one hand, Media adds to 80% of revenue generated by tourism and on the other hand, there is tourism that makes up to 25% of the media's revenue. Journalism is one of the best examples where tourism influences media industry. Students learning journalism as a course need to take up tourism as a subject. The connection between tourism and the media is essential and intricate. Tourism is exceptionally reliant on media reporting because by far most of the travel decisions are taken by individuals who have themselves never been to the destination directly. When media broadcasts news about a crisis that impacted a particular tourist destination, it directly affects the tourism organizations of that particular region.

REFERENCES

1. Baloglu, S., Brinberg, D. (1997). Affective Images of Tourism Destinations. Journal of Travel Research, 35(4), 11-15.
2. Chon, K. S. (1992). Self-Image/Destination Image Congruity. Annals of Tourism Research, 19(2), 360- 363.
3. PraveenKumar (2014) Role of Media in the Promotion of Tourism Industry in India,Global Review of Research in Tourism, Hospitality and Leisure Management (GRRTHLM) An Online International Research Journal (ISSN: 2311-3189) 2014 Vol: 1 Issue 3.
4. Arvind Singha and Everett M. Rogers,"The Entertainment-Education Strategy in Communication Campaigns'", In R.E. Rice and C. Atkins (eds.) Public Communication Campaigns. 3rd Edition. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
5. The Ministry of Tourism collaborates with agencies like the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management.
6. Mulhern, F. (2009). Integrated marketing communications: from media channels to digital connectivity. Journal of Marketing Communications, 15(2-3), 85-101.

Available online @ www.iaraindia.com
SELP Journal of Social Science - A Blind Review & Refereed Quarterly Journal
ISSN: 0975-9999 (P) 2349-1655 (O)
Impact Factor: 3.655(CIF), 2.78(IRJIF), 2.77(NAAS)
Volume XII, Issue 49
July – September 2021
Formerly UGC Approved Journal (46622), © Author

A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON TOP 10 PERFORMERS IN S&P 500 DURING THE PANDEMIC FINANCIAL YEARS 2019-2020 AND 2020-2021

Dr. H. KANAKA DURGA
Assistant Professor
Department of Business Administration
Maris Stella College
Vijayawada
&
Dr. K. SARVANI
Assistant Professor
Department of Business Administration
Maris Stella College
Vijayawada

Abstract

The people who are living on this Earth were there in a highly comfortable zone till December 2019. From January 2020 till today we are living in a highly unhappy, undesirable, uncomfortable, unpredictable, indecisive environment. Still to fight to survive. Drastic changes noticed during the pandemic. The present empirical study focused on top 10 performers based on S&P 500(Worldwide). It is important to study the growth of top performers to boast up the entire business world globally. The comparative study conducted for the financial years 2019-2020 and 2020-2021. Financial year in India starts at April 1 and ends on March 31. Statistical tools applied for the present study are Average, Standard deviation. Information collected from official websites of top 10 performers and compile to draw conclusions. It is necessary to study this particular period how these companies survive in the present situation. Not only survival became the top companies, need to focus and derive useful information through this research work.

Keywords: Average, Top ten performers, S&P 500, Standard deviation

1. Introduction

The people who are living on this Earth were there in a highly comfortable zone till December 2019. From January 2020 till today we are living in a highly unhappy, undesirable, uncomfortable, unpredictable, indecisive environment. Still to fight to survive. Drastic changes noticed during the pandemic. People who are living on this Earth try to prove themselves as most intelligent and self-sufficient. But the Pandemic decease killed

our entire spirit.The impact on public health has resulted in the economy's poor financial performance and thus affected the stock market's performance. For any economy, the stock market's performance plays a vital role and indirectly indicates the country's potential and shareholders' confidence. During this worst situation there is a need to study about the top performers to boast up the economy. The S&P 500 delivered one of its surprising years in recent history in 2020, gaining more than 15%. Most U.S. investors had a lot of winners in their portfolios this year, but some stocks certainly performed better than others.

Here's a look at the 10 best-performing stocks in the entire S&P 500 in 2019 as of the Dec. 2019 closing price.

1. **Tesla Inc (NASDAQ:** TSLA**)**

The S&P 500's controversial new addition that joined the index in December gained 693.2% in 2020, more than triple the return of any stock that spent the entire year in the index.

2. **Etsy Inc (NASDAQ:** ETSY**)**

Americans stuck at home with nothing to do turned to Etsy in 2020. The stock joined the S&P 500 in September and is up 302% year-to-date.

3. **Carrier Global Corp (NYSE:** CARR**)**

The social distancing environment and a red-hot housing market triggered a surge in North American HVAC sales and a corresponding 214.6% gain from Carrier global shares in 2020.

4. **NVIDIA Corporation (NASDAQ:** NVDA**)**

Semiconductor giant Nvidia has been one of the top-performing stocks in the market over the last decade, and that momentum continued with another 119.2% gain in 2020.

5. **Paypal Holdings Inc (NASDAQ:** PYPL**)**

Continuing with the theme of social distancing beneficiaries, PayPal shares jumped 117.9% in 2020 thanks to a surge in online transactions.

6. **L Brands Inc (NYSE:** LB**)**

The parent company of Victoria's Secret and Bath & Body Works was a rare winner in a struggling retail sector in 2020, and the stock gained 114.2% on the year.

7. **Albemarle Corporation (NYSE:** ALB**)**

Irrational or not, exuberance for electric vehicle stocks sky rockets
and in 2020, and lithium producer Albemarle shares gained 104.9% on the year.

8. **Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. (NASDAQ:** AMD**)**

AMD was the top-performing stock in the S&P 500 in 2019 and nearly generated a repeat performance in 2020, gaining 104.9% on the strength of investor optimism related to online gaming, cloud computing and other tech themes.

9. **Cadence Design Systems Inc (NASDAQ:** CDNS**)**

Cadence Design provides integrated circuit and electronic device design services, and the stock rallied 94.2% this year as investors piled into high-tech investments.

10. **Service Now Inc (NYSE:** NOW**)**

Not only is Service Now's business immune from pandemic fallout, more customers are pushing to digitize their businesses as a result of the disruption. Service Now shares gained 92.6% in 2020.

This table shows the return percentages

TICKER	COMPANY	2020 PRICE RETURN
TSLA	Tesla	743.1%
ETSY	Etsy	301.6%
NVDA	Nvidia	121.9%
PYPL	PayPal	116.5%
LB	L Brands	105.5%
ALB	Albermarle Corp.	102.1%
AMD	Advanced Micro Devices	99.8%
FCX	Freeport-McMoRan	98.6%

Review of Literature:

1. The impact of COVID-19 is not comparable with any other financial/global crises or pandemic because the challenges are much higher than any other previous crises as this crisis is equally impacting the much more integrated globe without much focus only on low-middle income economies, with the lowest historical rate of interest, and much higher spillover effects (Fernandes, 2020). COVID-19 has the potential to crash any economy if it is not managed properly.
   Rashmi Chaudhary (India), PritiBakhshi (India), Hemendra Gupta (India), Investment Management and Financial Innovations, Volume 17, Issue 3, 2020
2. This paper examines relative stock market performance following the onset of the coronavirus pandemic for a sample of 80 stock markets. Weekly data on coronavirus cases and deaths are employed alongside Oxford indices on each nation's stringency and government support intensity. The results are broken down both by month and by geographical region.
3. In this paper, we examine the stock markets' response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Usingdaily COVID-19 confirmed cases and deaths and stock market returns data from 64countries over the period January 22, 2020 to April 17, 2020, we find that stock marketsresponded negatively to the growth in COVID-19 confirmed cases. That is, stock marketreturns declined as the number of confirmed cases increased. We further find that stockmarkets reacted more proactively to the growth in number of confirmed cases as compared
   Research in International Business and Finance, 2020 – Elsevier

Research Gap:

The authors and scholars found a topic for the problems. There is a gap in the studies for top performers, to attract more investors and to check the positive side of the problem. The present topic has chosen to fill this gap.

Objectives of the study:

1. To analyse the performance of top ten performers of S&P 500 during the years 2019-20 and 2020-2021
2. To draw conclusions by comparing the two financial years 2019-20 and 2020-2021 performance of the selected top companies.

Research Methodology:

Sample:

Top ten performers monthly returns were considered according to S& P 500 Index. Two financial years' prices were considered. Financial years are 2019-2020 and 2020-2021.

Data Collection:

The present empirical study based on from secondary sources of information. Official websites were used to get the share prices. S&P 500 Index websites used to get the historical data.

Statistical Tools: Mean, Standard Deviation,

Statistical Technique:

To find the average return MEAN has used

To Find Risk Standard Deviation adopted for the available data

Price Change= (P0-P1)/P0

Where P0 is previous month closing price

P1 is current month closing price

Return

The daily return for fund computed by using the following formula

Return=Nav t -Nav t-1 /Nav t-1

Nav t = Net Assets Value at the end of t

Nav t-1 = Net Assets Value at the end of t -1

The Average returns of selected mutual fund schemes have been worked out

using the daily return series by the following formula

R p = ∑R pt /n

R p = Average Return

R pt = Retun of Sample Mutual Funds Schemes

N = Sample Period

The Daily returns for the market index (NSE-Nifty 500) have been computed

R m = Market t – Market t-1 / Market t-1

Market t = Market value at the end of t

Market t-1 = Market value at the end of t -1

The Average returns of markets have been worked out using the daily return series by

the following formula

R m = ∑ R mt / n

R m = Average Return

R mt =Return On Market

N = Sample period

Measurement of Risk

Standard Deviation that measures the dispersion around the mean standard

deviation how the portfolio return fluctuate during a given time period in relation to

the means of the portfolio return fluctuate during a given time period in relation to the

means of the portfolio low standard deviation means small fluctuations less risk and

vice-versa.

σ p = {1/n∑ (R pt –R p) 2 } 1/2

σ p = Standard Deviation

R pt = Return of selected mutual fund schemes

R p = Average Return

N= Sample period

Annualized Risk = σ p × { Number of trading days} 1/2

Limitations:

1. A company called, Carrier Global Corp (NYSE: CARR) data was not available for the year 2019-2020 financial year.
2. Conclusions drawn from the sources available

Data Analysis:

Data has analysed by choosing Closing prices of two financial years monthly. Financial years are 01-04-2019 to 31-03-2020 and 01-04-2020 to 31-03-2021

Here clear comparison between two financial years were tabulated, with average return and Average risk.

Tesla Inc (NASDAQ: TSLA)

Date	Close	Price change	Date	Close	Price change
01-04-2020	156.376007	0	01-04-2019	47.738	0
01-05-2020	167	-0.067938766	01-05-2019	37.032	0.224265747
01-06-2020	215.962006	-0.293185665	01-06-2019	44.692	-0.206848126
01-07-2020	286.152008	-0.325010882	01-07-2019	48.322	-0.081222544
01-08-2020	498.320007	-0.741452071	01-08-2019	45.122	0.066222364
01-09-2020	429.01001	0.139087325	01-09-2019	48.174	-0.067638798
01-10-2020	388.040009	0.09549894	01-10-2019	62.984	-0.307427264
01-11-2020	567.599976	-	01-11-2019	65.988	-0.04769462

		0.462735705			
01-12-2020	705.669983	-0.243252313	01-12-2019	83.666	-0.267897213
01-01-2021	793.530029	-0.124505857	01-01-2020	130.114	-0.555159778
01-02-2021	675.5	0.148740469	01-02-2020	133.598	-0.026776589
01-03-2021	667.929993	0.011206524	01-03-2020	104.8	0.215557138
	Average Return	-0.169413455			-0.095874517
	Average Risk	0.277445315			0.2305357

1. **Etsy Inc (NASDAQ: ETSY)**

Date	Close	Price change	Date	Close	Price change
01-04-2020	64.870003		01-04-2019	67.54	
01-05-2020	80.980003	-0.248342828	01-05-2019	62.31	0.077435593
01-06-2020	106.230003	-0.311805372	01-06-2019	61.37	0.015085893
01-07-2020	118.379997	-0.114374411	01-07-2019	67.02	-0.092064496
01-08-2020	119.699997	-0.011150532	01-08-2019	52.79	0.212324629
01-09-2020	121.629997	-0.016123643	01-09-2019	56.5	-0.070278442
01-10-2020	121.589996	0.000328874	01-10-2019	44.49	0.212566336
01-11-2020	160.699997	-0.32165476	01-11-2019	43.39	0.024724724
01-12-2020	177.910004	-0.107094009	01-12-2019	44.3	-0.020972575
01-01-2021	199.089996	-0.11904891	01-01-2020	48.81	-0.101805917
01-02-2021	220.270004	-0.10638409	01-02-2020	57.81	-0.184388441
01-03-2021	201.669998	0.084441847	01-03-2020	38.44	0.335063167
	Average Return	-0.115564349			0.03706277
	Average Risk	0.131532475			0.158895208

2. **Carrier Global Corp (NYSE: CARR)**

Date	Close	Price change
01-04-2020	17.709999	
01-05-2020	20.469999	-0.155844165
01-06-2020	22.219999	-0.085490967
01-07-2020	27.24	-0.225922647
01-08-2020	29.85	-0.095814978
01-09-2020	30.540001	-0.023115611
01-10-2020	33.389999	-0.093320167
01-11-2020	38.07	-0.140161759
01-12-2020	37.720001	0.009193564
01-01-2021	38.5	-0.020678658
01-02-2021	36.529999	0.051168857

01-03-2021	42.220001	-0.155762446
	Average Return	**-0.085068089**
	Average Risk	**0.082762255**

3. NVIDIA Corporation (NASDAQ: NVDA)

Date	Close	Price change	Date	Close	Price change
01-04-2020	73.07		01-04-2019	45.25	
01-05-2020	88.754997	-0.214657137	01-05-2019	33.865	0.251602166
01-06-2020	94.977501	-0.070108774	01-06-2019	41.0575	-0.21238732
01-07-2020	106.147499	-0.117606779	01-07-2019	42.18	-0.027339732
01-08-2020	133.744995	-0.259991957	01-08-2019	41.8775	0.007171669
01-09-2020	135.304993	-0.011663973	01-09-2019	43.5175	-0.039161914
01-10-2020	125.339996	0.073648406	01-10-2019	50.255	-0.154822742
01-11-2020	134.014999	-0.06921177	01-11-2019	54.185	-0.078201172
01-12-2020	130.550003	0.025855285	01-12-2019	58.825	-0.085632554
01-01-2021	129.897507	0.004998054	01-01-2020	59.1075	-0.004802329
01-02-2021	137.145004	-0.055793965	01-02-2020	67.5175	-0.142283201
01-03-2021	133.482498	0.026705355	01-03-2020	65.9	0.023956751
	Average Return	**-0.060711569**			**-0.041990943**
	Average Risk	**0.103317609**			**0.122314707**

4. Paypal Holdings Inc (NASDAQ: PYPL)

Date	Closing	Price change	Date	Close	Price change
01-04-2020	123		01-04-2019	112.77	
01-05-2020	155.009995	-0.260243862	01-05-2019	109.75	0.026780146
01-06-2020	174.229996	-0.123992011	01-06-2019	114.46	-0.042915708
01-07-2020	196.070007	-0.125351613	01-07-2019	110.4	0.035470881
01-08-2020	204.139999	-0.041158728	01-08-2019	109.05	0.012228252
01-09-2020	197.029999	0.034829039	01-09-2019	103.59	0.050068839
01-10-2020	186.130005	0.055321494	01-10-2019	104.1	-0.004923275
01-11-2020	214.119995	-0.15037871	01-11-2019	108.01	-0.037560078
01-12-2020	234.199997	-0.093779201	01-12-2019	108.17	-0.001481307

01-01-2021	234.309998	-0.000469688	01-01-2020	113.89	-0.052879737
01-02-2021	259.850006	-0.109000931	01-02-2020	107.99	0.051804382
01-03-2021	242.839996	0.06546088	01-03-2020	95.74	0.113436431
	Average Return	**-0.068069394**			**0.013638984**
	Average Risk	**0.100691838**			**0.049205968**

5. L Brands Inc (NYSE: LB)

Date	Closing	Price Change	Date	Close	Price Change
01-04-2020	11.89		01-04-2019	25.64	
01-05-2020	16.190001	-0.361648528	01-05-2019	22.46	0.124024966
01-06-2020	14.97	0.075355215	01-06-2019	26.1	-0.162065947
01-07-2020	24.41	-0.630594522	01-07-2019	25.95	0.005747088
01-08-2020	29.4	-0.204424416	01-08-2019	16.51	0.363776518
01-09-2020	31.809999	-0.081972755	01-09-2019	19.59	-0.186553604
01-10-2020	32.009998	-0.0062873	01-10-2019	17.04	0.130168402
01-11-2020	38.810001	-0.212433721	01-11-2019	19.14	-0.123239312
01-12-2020	37.189999	0.04174187	01-12-2019	18.12	0.053291434
01-01-2021	40.759998	-0.095993522	01-01-2020	23.16	-0.278145625
01-02-2021	54.66	-0.341020674	01-02-2020	21.66	0.064766839
01-03-2021	61.860001	-0.131723399	01-03-2020	11.56	0.466297322
	Average Return	-0.177181978			0.041642553
	Average Risk	0.206656555			0.228846174

6. Albemarle Corporation (NYSE: ALB)

Date	Closing	Price change	Date	Close	Price change
01-04-2020	61.43		01-04-2019	75.06	
01-05-2020	76.519997	-0.245645401	01-05-2019	63.3	0.156674651
01-06-2020	77.209999	-0.009017277	01-06-2019	70.41	-0.112322356
01-07-2020	82.459999	-0.067996374	01-07-2019	72.96	-0.036216373
01-08-2020	91.010002	-0.103686674	01-08-2019	61.73	0.153919945
01-09-2020	89.279999	0.019008933	01-09-2019	69.52	-0.12619467
01-10-2020	93.209999	-0.044018818	01-10-2019	60.74	0.126294525
01-11-2020	135.970001	-0.458749088	01-11-2019	65.38	-0.076391091
01-12-2020	147.520004	-0.08494523	01-12-2019	73.04	-0.117161278
01-01-2021	162.660004	-0.102630149	01-01-2020	80.28	-0.099123739
01-02-2021	157.210007	0.033505452	01-02-2020	81.85	-0.01955654
01-03-2021	146.110001	0.070606231	01-03-2020	56.37	0.311301156

	Average Return	**-0.0903244**			**0.014656748**
	Average Risk	**0.149218013**			**0.147769198**

7. **Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. (NASDAQ: AMD)**

Date	Closing	Price Change	Date	Close	Price change
01-04-2020	52.389999		01-04-2019	27.63	
01-05-2020	53.799999	-0.026913534	01-05-2019	27.41	0.007962324
01-06-2020	52.610001	0.022118922	01-06-2019	30.37	-0.107989821
01-07-2020	77.43	-0.471773399	01-07-2019	30.45	-0.002634178
01-08-2020	90.82	-0.172930389	01-08-2019	31.45	-0.032840721
01-09-2020	81.989998	0.097225303	01-09-2019	28.99	0.078219425
01-10-2020	75.290001	0.081717248	01-10-2019	33.93	-0.170403587
01-11-2020	92.660004	-0.230707966	01-11-2019	39.15	-0.153846213
01-12-2020	91.709999	0.01025259	01-12-2019	45.86	-0.171392047
01-01-2021	85.639999	0.066186894	01-01-2020	47	-0.024858242
01-02-2021	84.510002	0.013194734	01-02-2020	45.48	0.032340426
01-03-2021	78.5	0.071115866	01-03-2020	45.48	0
	Average Return	**-0.049137612**			**-0.049585694**
	Average Risk	**0.174986603**			**0.086964296**

8. **Cadence Design Systems Inc (NASDAQ: CDNS)**

Date	Closing	Price Change	Date	Close	Price Change
01-04-2020	81.129997		01-04-2019	69.38	
01-05-2020	91.290001	-0.125231164	01-05-2019	63.57	0.083741673
01-06-2020	95.959999	-0.051155635	01-06-2019	70.81	-0.113890168
01-07-2020	109.25	-0.138495218	01-07-2019	73.91	-0.043779213
01-08-2020	110.910004	-0.015194545	01-08-2019	68.48	0.073467741
01-09-2020	106.629997	0.038589909	01-09-2019	66.08	0.035046742
01-10-2020	109.370003	-0.02569639	01-10-2019	65.35	0.011047276
01-11-2020	116.300003	-0.063362895	01-11-2019	70.25	-0.074980905
01-12-2020	136.429993	-0.173086754	01-12-2019	69.36	0.012669025

					-
01-01-2021	130.389999	0.044271746	01-01-2020	72.11	0.039648212
01-02-2021	141.089996	-0.082061485	01-02-2020	66.14	0.082790208
01-03-2021	136.990005	0.029059403	01-03-2020	66.04	0.001511914
	Average Return	**-0.051123912**			**0.00254328**
	Average Risk	**0.073907534**			**0.065412581**

9. **ServiceNow Inc (NYSE: NOW)**

Date	Close	Price Change	Date	Close	Price Change
01-04-2020	351.540009		01-04-2019	271.51	
01-05-2020	387.929993	-0.10351591	01-05-2019	261.93	0.035284213
01-06-2020	405.059998	-0.044157465	01-06-2019	274.57	-0.048257223
01-07-2020	439.200012	-0.084283845	01-07-2019	277.39	-0.010270634
01-08-2020	482.019989	-0.097495391	01-08-2019	261.84	0.056058323
01-09-2020	485	-0.006182339	01-09-2019	253.85	0.03051478
01-10-2020	497.570007	-0.02591754	01-10-2019	247.26	0.025960255
01-11-2020	534.549988	-0.074321162	01-11-2019	283.04	-0.144706037
01-12-2020	550.429993	-0.02970724	01-12-2019	282.32	0.002543817
01-01-2021	543.159973	0.013207892	01-01-2020	338.23	-0.198037697
01-02-2021	533.460022	0.017858369	01-02-2020	326.09	0.035892779
01-03-2021	500.109985	0.062516469	01-03-2020	286.58	0.121162898
	Average Return	**-0.033818015**			**-0.00853223**
	Average Risk	**0.053115043**			**0.091520507**

Findings:

1. Average returns and risk are varying for the years 2019-2020 and 2020-2021
2. There a positive increase on the prices of all 10 companies at the end of the financial year 2020-2021
3. Their innovations led the companies as top performers from the world markets.

Suggestions:

1. It is clear that investors can opt for the diversified portfolio
2. The concept of Wealth maximisation almost reached its aim
3. Need to develop other manufacturing sectors.

Scope for further Research:

Always there is a scope for further research, application of correlation and regression can give more clear picture about the performance of the companies

References

Al-Awadhi, Abdullah Khaled Alsaifi, Ahmad Al-Awadhi, and Salah Alhammadi. 2020. Death and contagious infectious diseases: Impact of the COVID-19 virus on stock market returns. *Journal of Behavioral and Experimental Finance* 27: 100326. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef] [PubMed]

Alber, Nader. 2020. The Effect of Coronavirus Spread on Stock Markets: The Case of the Worst 6 Countries. Available

online: https://ssrn.com/abstract=3578080 (accessed on 10 April 2021).

Ashraf, Badar Nadeem. 2020. Stock markets' reaction to COVID-19: Cases or fatalities? *Research in International Business and Finance* 54: 101249. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef]

Ashraf, Badar Nadeem. 2021. Stock markets' reaction to COVID-19: Moderating role of national culture. *Finance Research Letters*. forthcoming. [Google Scholar]

Baker, Scott R., Nicholas Bloom, Steven J. Davis, Kyle J. Kost, Marco C. Sammon, and TasaneeyaViratyosin. 2020. *The Unprecedented Stock Market Impact of COVID-19*. Working Paper 26945. Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research. [Google Scholar]

Bird, Graham, Eric Pentecost, and Thomas Willett. 2021. Modern Monetary Theory and the policy response to COVID-19: Old wine in new bottles. *World Economy*. forthcoming. [Google Scholar]

Boţoc, Claudio, and Sorin Gabriel Anton. 2020. New empirical evidence on CEE's stock markets integration. *World Economy* 43: 2785–802. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef]

Burdekin, Richard C. K. 2020a. The money explosion of 2020, monetarism and inflation: Plagued by history? *Modern Economy* 11: 1887–900. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef]

Burdekin, Richard C. K. 2020b. Economic and financial effects of the 1918–1919 Spanish Flu pandemic. *Journal of Infectious Diseases & Therapy* 8: 1000439. [Google Scholar]

Burdekin, Richard C. K. 2021. Death and the stock market: International evidence from the Spanish Flu. *Applied Economics Letters*. forthcoming. [Google Scholar]

Burdekin, Richard C. K., and Ran Tao. 2021. The golden hedge: From global financial crisis to global pandemic. *Economic Modelling* 95: 170–80. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef]

Chan-Lau, Jorge A., and Yunhui Zhao. 2020. *Hang in There: Stock Market Reactions to Withdrawals of COVID-19 Stimulus Measures*. Working Paper 20/285. Washington, DC: International Monetary Fund. [Google Scholar]

Cox, Josue, Daniel L. Greenwald, and Sydney C. Ludvigson. 2020. *What Explains the COVID-19 Stock Market?* Working Paper 27784. Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research. [Google Scholar]

Friedman, Milton. 2005. A natural experiment in monetary policy covering three episodes of growth and decline in the economy and the stock market. *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 19: 145–50. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef]

Greenwood, John, and Steve H. Hanke. 2021. The money boom is already here. Available online: https://www.wsj.com/articles/the-money-boom-is-already-here-11613944730 (accessed on 10 April 2021).

Hale, Thomas, Noam Angrist, Thomas Boby, Emily Cameron-Blake, Laura Hallas, Beatriz Kira, Saptarshi Majumdar, Anna Petherick, Toby Phillips, Helen Tatlow, and et al. 2020. *Variation in Government Responses to COVID-19*. Working Paper 2020/032. Oxford, UK: Blavatnik School of Government, Oxford University. [Google Scholar]

Harjoto, MaretnoAgus, Fabrizio Rossi, and John K. Paglia. 2021. COVID-19: Stock market reactions to the shock and the stimulus. *Applied Economics Letters*. forthcoming. [Google Scholar]

Harris, Richard D. F., and Elias Tzavalis. 1999. Inference for unit roots in dynamic panels where the time dimension is fixed. *Journal of Econometrics* 91: 201–26. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef]

Just, Malgorzata, and KrzystofEchaust. 2020. Stock market returns, volatility,

correlation and liquidity during the COVID-19 crisis: Evidence from the Markov switching approach. *Finance Research Letters* 37: 101775. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef] [PubMed]

Khan, Karamat, Huawei Zhao, Han Zhang, Huilin Yang, Muhammad Haroon Shah, and Atif Jahanger. 2020. The impact of COVID-19 pandemic on stock markets: An empirical analysis of world major stock indices. *Journal of Asian Finance, Economics, and Business* 7: 463–74. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef]

Magalhaes, Luciana, and Samantha Pearson. 2020. Brazil's president promised economic change: Now he is writing Covid−19 relief checks. Available online: https://www.wsj.com/articles/brazils-president-promised-economic-change-now-he-is-writing-covid-19-relief-checks-11605186008 (accessed on 10 April 2021).

Malnick, Edward. 2020. Boris Johnson exclusive interview: We will not need another national lockdown. Available online: https://www.telegraph.co.uk/politics/2020/07/18/boris-johnson-exclusive-interview-will-not-need-another-national/ (accessed on 10 April 2021).

Mazur, Mieszko, Man Dang, and Miguel Vega. 2021. COVID-19 and the March 2020 stock market crash. Evidence from S&P1500. *Finance Research Letters* 38: 101690. [Google Scholar] [PubMed]

Okorie, David Iheke, and Boqiang Lin. 2021. Stock markets and the COVID-19 fractal contagion effects. *Finance Research Letters* 38: 101640. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef] [PubMed]

Phan, Dinh Hoang Bach, and Paresh Kumar Narayan. 2020. Country responses and the reaction of the stock market to COVID-19—A preliminary exposition. *Emerging Markets Finance and Trade* 56: 2138–50. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef]

Rahman, Md Lutfur, Abu Amin, and Mohammed Abdullah Al Mamun. 2021. The COVID-19 outbreak and stock market reactions: Evidence from Australia. *Finance Research Letters* 38: 101832. [Google Scholar] [CrossRef]

Testa, Christian C., Nancy Krieger, Jarvis T. Chen, and William P. Hanage. 2020. *Visualizing the Lagged Connection between COVID-19 Cases and Deaths in the United States: An Animation Using Per Capita State-Level Data (January 22, 2020–July 8, 2020)*. Working Paper 19(4). Cambridge, MA: Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies. [Google Scholar]

Velde, François R. 2020. What Happened to the US Economy during the 1918 Influenza Pandemic? A View through High-Frequency Data. WP 2020-11, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. Available online: https://www.chicagofed.org/publications/working-papers/2020/2020-11 (accessed on 10 April 2021).

Photo courtesy of Etsy.

https://www.cnbc.com/2020/12/31/here-are-the-top-performing-stocks-in-the-sp-500-for-2020.html

Available online @ www.iaraindia.com
SELP Journal of Social Science - A Blind Review & Refereed Quarterly Journal
ISSN: 0975-9999 (P) 2349-1655 (O)
Impact Factor: 3.655(CIF), 2.78(IRJIF), 2.77(NAAS)
Volume XII, Issue 49
July – September 2021
Formerly UGC Approved Journal (46622), © Author

PERFORMANCE AND RECOVERY OF TOURISM INDUSTRY DURING PANDEMIC - THE WAY FORWARD

Dr. K. NAGA SUNDARI
Director & HOD
Department of Business Administration
Maris Stella College, Vijayawada
&
Dr. MALATHI GOTTUMUKKALA
Assistant Professor
Department of Business Administration
Maris Stella College, Vijayawada

Abstract

The COVID-19 crisis has hit the tourism economy hard, with unprecedented effects on jobs and businesses. Tourism was one of the first sectors to be deeply impacted by the pandemic, as measures introduced to contain the virus led to a near-complete cessation of tourism activities around the world. The sector also risks being among one of the last to recover, with the ongoing travel restrictions and the global recession. Impact of the pandemic is not only on Tourism economy but has ripple effect on other sectors that support tourism. The unprecedented shock to the tourism economy is being compounded by the evolving sanitary situation. While positive news on vaccines has boosted the hopes of tourism businesses and traveler's alike, challenges remain. Vaccine roll out will take some time, and the sector is potentially facing stop/start cycles for some time. This will further damage business and traveler confidence, and business survival prospects; the road to recovery seems to be highly uncertain. Though there has been some resumption of international tourism activity, but remains very limited. Domestic tourism has restarted in many countries, but can only partially compensate for the loss of inbound tourism. Therefore, this article aims to reveal the impact of pandemic on tourism industry and way to recover this sector.

Keywords: ***Pandemic, Tourism Industry, COVID 19,***

1. Introduction

Tourism generates foreign exchange, supports jobs and businesses, drives regional development and underpins local communities. Before the pandemic, the sector directly contributed 4.4% of GDP, 6.9% of employment, and 21.5% of service exports in OECD countries, on

average (and 6.5% of global exports according to the World Trade Organisation). However, these shares are much higher for several OECD countries, where tourism is a major driver of economic activities, such as France (7.4% of GDP), Greece (6.8%), Iceland (8.6%), Mexico (8.7%), Portugal (8.0%) and Spain (11.8%). The indirect impacts of tourism are also significant, exacerbating the size of the shock on national and local economies.

Tourism is highly labour intensive and provides a high volume of jobs for low skilled workers, together with higher skilled jobs. According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the accommodation and food services subsectors alone globally provides employment for 144 million workers, about 30% of whom are employed in small tourism businesses with 2–9 employees. Many of these jobs are customer-facing, exposing workers also to the health risks from the virus (e.g. waiters, air stewards, hotel receptionists).

The Indian Context

Tours and travel operators provide services such as air or bus ticketing, hotel packages for both leisure and corporate travel within India and overseas. These companies' revenues declined to Rs 2,300 crore last fiscal, which was only 20 per cent of FY20 levels, after the nationwide lockdown and other restrictions led to a sharp reduction in travel, it said. The industry was brought to a standstill in the first quarter of last fiscal - the peak travel season because of summer holidays - which eroded revenue 95 per cent year-on-year. There was a gradual turnaround thereafter, with improving air traffic and demand for short domestic holidays lifting revenue to 55 per cent of the pre-pandemic level by the fourth quarter.

Then the second wave set in and under its impact, the first quarter of this fiscal is expected to be almost a washout once again, this time because of state-level lockdowns, it added. In FY22, too, the industry is expected to post operating cash losses of around Rs 150-200 crores, which is significantly lower than last year, mainly on account of improved bookings and continued control of costs. Further, companies raised capital last fiscal amid near-term uncertainties, which boosted their cash balance to over Rs 4,300 crores, against modest debt repayments of Rs 85 crores due this year, it pointed out. However, uncertainties continue in the Indian context, including an improvement in vaccination rates, opening up of international borders for Indian travellers, and how corporate travel actually shapes up in the post-pandemic world.

India's travel and tourism sector, which accounts for nearly 2.5% of the GDP, has made repeated appeals to the government seeking succor for travel and tourism businesses tottering on the brink of collapse due to the corona virus pandemic. From hotels to travel and tour operators and tour guides, representative bodies from the tourism sector have given multiple petitions to the government highlighting the deep financial stress caused by the pandemic on the travel and hospitality sector during 2020-21.

Review of Literature

- These travel bans, border closures, events cancellations, quarantine requirements and fear of spread, have placed extreme challenges on tourism and hospitality sectors **(Gossling et al.,2020a,b)**.
- Air travel, for instance, has been regarded as an amplifying and accelerating factor for influenza **(Browne et al., 2016)** and this segment has witnessed significant curtailments as the need of personal safety and survival has become pivotal **(Nicola et al.,2020)**. It has also prominently reduced the need for leisure travel and search for hedonistic getaways. Despite the enormous blow, the sector is salvaging resources and ways to remain afloat for now, be it

sturdier negotiations with suppliers for mutual sustenance, extensive cost reduction practices, or minimum mandatory period for accommodation bookings when visiting tourism destinations

- Tourism and hospitality related studies in light of COVID-19 crisis are only starting to emerge at this point (Higgins-Desbiolles, 2020; Hoque et al., 2020 Gossling et al., 2020a,b; Zheng et al., 2020) The research addresses two vital questions, first, what remains major challenges facing hospitality and tourism sectors amid existing pandemic? Second, what are the key learnings that industry can take from current conditions? Further, given the constantly evolving state and dearth of literature, current study attempts to summate the extant knowledge from previous similar crises and substantiates it with the qualitative enquiry involving senior industry practitioners and academicians.

Objectives

- *To understand the performance of tourism sector during the pandemic.*
- *To study the recovery and future of tourism sector***.**

Methodology

This is a conceptual article aims at exploring the crisis faced by the tourism sector. Data was collected through secondary sources.

Implications

It is too early to say what the long term implications of the crisis will be for tourism, but a return to business as usual is highly unlikely. The tourism sector will be a very different in 2021 to what it was in 2019. The longer the crisis continues, the more businesses and jobs will be lost, the greater the implications for traveler behaviour, and the tougher it will be to rebuild the tourism economy. This brings challenges for the sector, but also opportunities to encourage innovation, drive new business models, explore new niches/markets, open up new destinations, and move to more sustainable and resilient tourism development models.

The crisis is a call for governments at all levels to take strong and coordinated policy action to mitigate the impacts and support the recovery. It is also an opportunity to take advantage of new technologies, implement green recovery strategies, and shift to policy and business practices that better balance the environmental, social and economic impacts of tourism. Policy makers should leverage the opportunity to reboot the tourism economy on a stronger, fairer and more sustainable footing. The crisis, and the recovery plans that are being put in place, are a once in a lifetime opportunity to move towards more sustainable and resilient models of tourism development.

Strengthened multi-lateral co-operation and robust support is essential to reactivate tourism. Countries need to work together, as the actions taken by one government have implications for travelers and businesses in other countries, and for the global tourism system. Countries need to develop collaborative systems across borders to safety resume travel, restore traveler and business confidence, stimulate demand and accelerate tourism recovery. More efficient international co-ordination systems are also needed to respond to future shocks.

Sector-specific supports are needed to address the particular needs of tourism workers, businesses and destinations, and support wider economic recovery**.** Tourism has benefited significantly from general economic stimulus measures. However, it is one of the most heavily impacted sectors, and will have an impact on wider macroeconomic recovery in many countries. Those parts of the tourism ecosystem that are not yet open for business and where demand is likely to be

depressed or constrained for some time will require particular attention.

Continued government support should already start to build towards more sustainable and resilient tourism economy. Destinations and tourism businesses need help to be ready to provide tourism services to meet demand when the recovery comes. It will be important to work with tourism businesses so they are sustainable beyond the end of the supports, and already started addressing the long term implications of the crisis. Measures should be increasingly conditioned on broader environmental, economic and social objectives.

Providing policy clarity and taking steps to limit uncertainty (to the extent possible) will be crucial to support tourism recovery. The outlook for the tourism economy remains extraordinarily uncertain, and business and travel confidence has taken a big hit. Clear communication, well-designed information policy and clarity on the epidemiological criteria will be particularly important where there is a need to change travel restrictions and containment measures in response to virus outbreaks and the shifting sanitary situation.

Improving the evidence base to inform policy and business decisions will be key, through information gathering, research and data analysis. The crisis has highlighted shortcomings in the availability of timely, comparable, granular data in quickly evolving situations. Reliable and consistent indicators are needed to evaluate the effectiveness of programmes and initiatives, and monitor progress on tourism recovery and resilience. Risk-based solutions to safely lift travel restrictions and get the international tourism ecosystem back up and running must be based on sound scientific evidence. These solutions also need to be feasible to implement, with sufficient capacity available to ensure these systems are can function reliably.

To seize the day, the government as well as the industry will need to rise to the challenge of transforming top Indian destinations as world class tourist attractions. This requires an integrated, inter-sectoral approach and investment from the government to build supporting infrastructure while the industry should focus on innovation, stellar service and customer experience that will propel domestic tourism in India like never before.

Recovery of Tourism

Crisis is a once in a lifetime opportunity to move toward fairer, more sustainable and resilient models of tourism development. The pandemic has once again exposed structural shortcomings in the tourism system and the vulnerability to external shocks. There is an urgent need to diversify and strengthen the resilience of the tourism economy, to better prepare for future shocks, to address long standing structural weaknesses, and encourage the digital, low carbon transformations that will be essential to shift to stronger, fairer and more sustainable models of tourism development.

The survival of businesses throughout the tourism ecosystem is at risk without continued government support and although governments have taken impressive action to cushion the blow to tourism, to minimise job losses and to build recovery in 2021 and beyond, more needs to be done, and in a more coordinated way.

Key policy priorities include:

- Restoring traveler confidence
- Supporting tourism businesses to adapt and survive
- Promoting domestic tourism and supporting safe return of international tourism
- Providing clear information to travelers and businesses, and limiting uncertainty (to the extent possible)

- Evolving response measures to maintain capacity in the sector and address gaps in supports
- Strengthening co-operation within and between countries
- Building more resilient, sustainable tourism

While flexible policy solutions are needed to enable the tourism economy to live alongside the virus in the short to medium term, it is important to look beyond this and take steps to learn from the crisis, which has revealed gaps in government and industry preparedness and response capacity. Coordinated action across governments at all levels and the private sector is essential.

Conclusion

The crisis is an opportunity to rethink tourism for the future. Tourism is at a crossroads and the measures put in place today will shape the tourism of tomorrow. Governments need to consider the longer-term implications of the crisis, while capitalising on digitalisation, supporting the low carbon transition, and promoting the structural transformation needed to build a stronger, more sustainable and resilient tourism economy. The silver lining for the industry is people's fundamental urge to travel may not have diminished as multiple European countries, including France, Italy and Spain, began opening up their borders over the last two months to bring back tourists and the US is expected to soon follow suit.

References

https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/services/travel/travel-industry-likely-to-reach-35-40-pc-revenue-of-pre-pandemic-level-this-fiscal-report/articleshow/83776773.cms?utm_source=contentofinterest&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=cppst

https://economictimes.indiatimes.com//industry/services/travel/covid-impact-of-tourism-14-5-million-jobs-lost-in-2020s-q1-alone/articleshow/84577770.cms?utm_source=contentofinterest&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=cppst

https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/services/travel/for-hospitality-and-tourism-sector-2021-is-all-about-survival-recovery/articleshow/79839053.cms

https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/coronavirus-impact-on-tourism*Ottman, J., Terry, V. (1998).* "Strategic marketing of greener products", The Journal of Sustainable Product Design, Vol. 5 No. April, pp.53.

McIntosh, A. (1990). "The impact of environmental issues on marketing and politics in the 1990s", Journal of the Marketing Research Society, Vol. 33 No.3, pp.

Menon, A., Menon, A. (1997). "Enviropreneurial marketing strategy: the emergence of corporate environmentalism as market strategy", Journal of Marketing, Vol. 61 No. January, pp.51

Available online @ www.iaraindia.com
SELP Journal of Social Science - A Blind Review & Refereed Quarterly Journal
ISSN: 0975-9999 (P) 2349-1655 (O)
Impact Factor: 3.655(CIF), 2.78(IRJIF), 2.77(NAAS)
Volume XII, Issue 49
July – September 2021
Formerly UGC Approved Journal (46622), © Author

A STUDY OF MATHEMATICAL SKILL OF HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Dr. RAJESH RATHOD
Assistant Professor
Centre of Education,
Indian Institute of Teacher Education, Sector 15, Gandhinagar.
Gujarat, Bharat.

Abstract

In this study Researcher tried to study the Mathematical skill of Higher Primary School Students of standard 6. Random sampling technique was used for selecting the school as well the students from the selected school. The total sample was 214 students of higher secondary school from Lunavad Taluka. Researcher used Survey Research method in this study. Achievement test was prepared by researcher and established a content validity by the various the experts after that achievement test was used as a tool for the data collection. The collected data were analyzed by using the statistical technique of t-test for comparison of groups. Results Shows that girls and boys students have equal Mathematical skill, students of rural and urban area are equally expert in Mathematics and granted schools students and private schools student also have same Mathematical skill

Keywords: Mathematical skill, area, achievement etc.

1. INTRODUCTION

Education is very important part of human life. Education is helps to develop personality of the person like; moral personality, mental personality and emotional personality. Education helps to develop formal and informal abilities of children. Education is the continuous learning process, which helps to develop knowledge, skills, values and beliefs of students. Education helps to make easy learning process of any age, caste or any region.

Education helps to develop personality, thinking, skills, character, attitude, knowledge, experience, etc. School is very important institute of education which helps to develop formal and informal education of children. In that formal education is mostly develop in primary school, upper primary school, secondary school and higher secondary schools. In schools there are many subjects, like; Mathematics, science, social science, English, Hindi, Gujarati, etc. In that Mathematics is very important subject. But every student/person thinks

that mathematics is very hard subject. They prepare this subject for only purpose of exams. Mathematics is very important in day to day life. It is helpful in counting of money, counting of any thing, it is helpful in business, etc. Mathematics used in various fields, like; engineering, banking, biology, physics, chemistry. Mathematics is the basic of every subject or every field.

Every student does not like mathematics. They think that the mathematics is very difficult subject to study. But a good teacher has power to change this negative thought of students. If teacher use various skills in the classroom to teach mathematics so teacher can change the mind of students. Skills are also important part of education. A skill helps to teach easily the subjects which are boring in studying.

Skill is the ability or capacity of person to do something new. There are so many basic skills which are requiring to all people. There are communication skills, problem – solving skills, teaching skills, etc basic skills which are required for all people. Mathematics is the difficult subject for many children but in mathematics there are many skills are present which helps to improve interest in mathematics. There are many skills like; numeric skill, problem-solving skill, algebra, repetition, math games, etc. In mathematics majorly four basic skills are present. Addition, substation, multiplication, division these four skills are the base of mathematics. With the help of these four skills any children or person solve every problems of mathematics.

RATIONALE OF STUDY

In present scenario Education is most important in everyone's life. Without Education person not survive with good life. Mathematics is one of the important subject in all subjects. With the help of mathematical skills students can easily solve any mathematical term. Mathematics is most important subject. Because it is very helpful in daily life ,regular calculation, etc., Mathematical skills are also important because every student does not like mathematics, so with the help of the various skills teacher should help to students to learn mathematics and increase the interest in mathematics.

Many researcher are been carried out research under the topic on Mathematical skills. The previous researcher has discussed about the vedic mathematics, reasoning skills, mathematical thinking skills, and many more.

Rahman, A., Sukinnah, E., Shahrill, M., Abbas, N. A., & Tan, A. (2017)studied on "developing Students Mathematical Skills Involving Order of Operations". In this study, the "hierarchy-of-operators triangle" by Ame is (2011) was introduced as an alternative BODMAS approach to help students in gaining a better understanding behind the concept of the order of operations. The study involved 21 students from Year 9 in one of the government secondary schools in Brunei Darussalam. Mixed method research design was adopted for this study.

Blaylock, B. K., & Kopf, J. M. (2012)studied on, "The Impact of Arithmetic Skills on Mastery of Quantitative Analysis". This study was done by the quantitative e analysis method. Eighty-seven students were tested for their ability to do simple arithmetic and algebra by hand. The study revealed a significant relationship between the ability to accurately do arithmetic calculations and the ability to recognize the appropriate tool and creating a model. It found no significant relationship between results interpretation and arithmetic skills.

The present study focuses on the basic mathematical skills of students standard six. Here, basic skills consider addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. These four skills are basic for all mathematic concepts. These are helpful to student to solve the entire sum. This study will helpful to teacher as well as students. Research is carried out with a

questionnaire which carries the questions about addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and all four together which is been studied by them till 5th standard. The comparison of different variable as locality, gender and type of school will provide the data that will be helping the researcher to analyze the level of students and its implication by the students in mathematics. This comparison will helpful for the improvement of the students performance.

DEFINITION OF KEY TERM

MATHEMATICAL SKILL

According to international dictionary of Education, "Mathematics is the process of defining ideas, words, which we have to use to describe the world, understanding, the simple universal rules which have been discovered by those before us, connecting facts and events and learning logical methods of combining the simple rules to understand and predict complex phenomena."

According to Wikipedia (2020), "skill is the ability to perform an action with determined results often within a given amount of time, energy, or both. Skills can often be divided into general and domain-specific skills.

In this study. Mathematical skill means the ability to solve the problem in mathematics with the help o fvarious way. There are so many skills used in mathematics. It is helpful to develop the confidence and interest in the mathematics.

Here, researcher uses addition, subtraction, multiplication, division as a mathematical skill. It is the very basic process of the mathematics.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To study Mathematical skill of Higher Primary School Students.
2. To study the Mathematical skill of Higher Primary School Students with reference to gender.
3. To study the Mathematical skill of Higher Primary School Students with reference to area.
4. To study the Mathematical skill of Higher Primary School Students with reference to types of school.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

1. There will be no significance difference between the mean score of the Mathematical skill of boys and girls students of Higher Primary School.
2. There will be no significance difference between the mean score of the Mathematical skill of Urban Area and Rural are a students of Higher Primary School.
3. There will be no significance difference between The mean of the Mathematical skill of Granted schools and private school students of Higher Primary School.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

We all know that Mathematics is the very important subject in Education. All students are not like Mathematics. Students are not interested to learn the Mathematics. They are consider Mathematics is as a boring subject. There are some skills are useful in the mathematics to increase the confidence and interest of the students.

There are many skills in the Mathematics but here researcher consider four main and basic skills of mathematics which are: Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division. These skills are very basic skills which is regularly used by every human being. All the concept of mathematics solve with the help of these basic four skills or operations.

It is important to check these skills in standard-6 students because if the basic is not clear, students have many difficulty to learn new concept. So, if teacher know the knowledge of students mathematical skills, they teach easily and student also learn easily.

DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The present study is delimited with reference to below mention points:

1. This study delimit to the Primary school students only.
2. This study was confined to the six

standard students only.

3. This study was conducted on only Gujarati medium students of standard 6.
4. This study was conducted in Lunawada taluka of Mahisagar District.

VARIABLE OF THE STUDY

Researcher considered various variables for the study which is mention here.

1. Independent variable

- Gender(Boys and Girls)
- Area(Urban and Rural)
- Type of school (Granted and Private)

2. Dependent variable

- Score of Achievement Test

POPULATION

Forpresentstudy,thepopulationconsistedofthestudentsofstandard-6ingujaratimediumSchool of Mahisagar District.

SAMPLE SELECTION

In Mahisagar District, there are total six talukas but here, researcher consider only one Taluka from six talukas, which was Lunawada taluka selected by Random Sampling technique. From the Lunavada taluka researcher take total five granted schools and two private schools from whole Lunawada taluka. These sample also selected by Random Sampling Technique.

There were 214 students selected as a sample, in which 70 boys and 63 girls taken from Grant in Aid schools and 47 boys and 34 girls taken from Non-Grant in Aid schools. In which four schools (total 103 students) were selected from Rural area and three schools (total 111 students) were selected from Urban Area.

TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION

In this study researcher used the achievement test as a tool for the data collection for measuring the Mathematical skill of the students. This tool was developed by researcher and established the content validity through the validation by the various expert of Mathematics.

RESEARCH METHOD

The aim of this study was to Study the Mathematical skill of standard-6students. The present study was descriptive in nature. In this study survey method was used as research method.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

In the this study data were collected by the survey method from students of standard 6. With the prior permission of School Principal data were collected by the researcher. To take permission from the school Principal, researcher has explained research objectives to the principal of all schools. After permission from the principal, researcher give the instruction to the students regarding the test. After that researcher took the test of the students in his presence and collect the data.

DATA ANALYSIS

According to the Objectives and Hypothesis researcher calculate the t-value for the data analysis and then do the interpretation for the same.

1. Analysis and interpretation of mean score of Boys and Girls of Lunawa a taluka.

Table - 1

Calculation of t-value of Boys and Girls of Lunawada taluka

Gender	Number	Mean	Standard deviation	SE_D	t-value	Significance level
Boys	117	29.111	12.382	1.6974	1.5987	Notsignificantat0.05
Girls	97	31.825	12.344			

Here in the table -1, the calculated t-value is 1.5987 is lower than the table value 1.96 which is not significant at 0.05 level. So, hypothesis, "There will be no significant difference between mean score of boys and girls of Lunawada taluka" is not rejected at 0.05 level. Therefore, we can say that there is no significant difference in mean score ofboys and girls of Lunawada taluka. It means that girls and boys have same Mathematical skill in Lunawada taluka.

2. **Analysis and interpretation of the mean score of Urban and Rural area of the Lunawada taluka.**

Table-2

Calculation of t-value of Urban and Rural Area of Lunawada taluka

Area	**Number**	**Mean**	**Standard deviation**	**SE_D**	**t-value**	**Significance**
Urban	111	29.86	10.53	1.719	0.587	Not significant at 0.05
Rural	103	30.864	14.191			

Here in the table-2, the calculated t-value is 0.587 is lower than the table value 1.96 which is not significant at 0.05 level. So, hypothesis, "There will be no significant difference between mean score of urban and rural area of lunawada taluka" is not rejected at 0.05 level. Therefore, we can say that there is no significant difference in meanscore of urban and rural area of lunawada taluka. It means that rural area students and urban area students have same mathematical skill in Lunawada taluka**.**

3. **Analysis and interpretation of the mean score of Type of Granted and Private Schools of the Lunawada taluka.**

Table-3

Calculation of t-value of Granted and Private schools of Lunawada taluka

Type of school	Number	Mean	Standard deviation	SE_D	t-value	Significance
Granted	133	31.22	12.98	1.69	1.371	Not significant at 0.05
Private	81	28.901	11.346			

Here in the table-3, the calculated t-value is 1.371 is lower than the table value 1.96 which is not significant at 0.05 level. So, hypothesis, "There will be no significant difference between mean score of granted and private schools of lunawada taluka" is not rejected at 0.05 level. Therefore, wecan say that there is no significant difference in mean score of granted and private schools of lunawada taluka. It means that students of granted schools and private schools have same mathematical skill in Lunawada taluka.

MAJORFINDINGS OFTHESTUDY

1. In Lunawada taluka, girls and boys have same Mathematical skill that means they both are equally good Mathematics.
2. In Lunawada taluka, rural area students and urban area students have same Mathematical skill. So we can say that students of rural and urban area are equally expert in Mathematics.
3. In Lunawada taluka ,granted schools students and private schools students have same Mathematical skill. Which means that both types of school students are so good in Mathematics.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

1. This study is helpful to know about the Mathematical skill of the students of standard-6.
2. Researcher using four basic Mathematical skill which are helpful to know the basic knowledge of the students.
3. This study will helpful to the teacher to know the basic knowledge of students in mathematics.
4. This study will helpful to the parents of the students to know the progress of the child.
5. This study includes the concept of basic mathematics up to 5th standard which is useful in all the concept of mathematics.

CONCLUSION

For the all round development of the child, all the subjects are very useful. Mathematics is plays an important role for attitude development towards Science as well as Mathematics also. So, This study is helpful to the students as well as teachers to know about the mathematical skill of their students. Students can easily develop interest and the confidence. We can try to provide free environment to them for removing the fear of Maths learning. It is also helpful to teachers for the knowing basic knowledge of the students.

REFRENCES

- Ameis, J. A. (2011). The truth about PEDMAS. Mathematics Teaching in the MiddleSchool, 16(7),414-420.
- Blaylock, B. K., & Kopf, J. M. (2012). The impact of arithmetic skills on masteryofquantitative analysis.Education ResearchInternational, 2012.
- Kumar, S., & Ratan, P. N. (1993). Teaching of Mathematics. New Delhi: AnmolPublicationPvt.
- Pandey, K.P. (1983). Fundamentals of Educational Research.(First edition). Delhi: AmitashPrakashan.
- Rahman,A.,Sukinnah,E.,Shahrill, M.,Abbas,N.A., &Tan,A.(2017). Developing Students' MathematicalSkills Involving Order ofOperations. International Journal of Research in Education and Science, 3(2), 373-382.
- Singh, R.R.(2006). Advanced Research Methods in Education. New Delhi : Shree Publication.
- Uchat, D.A. (2008). Research Methodology. Rajkot :Saurastra University.