

**“A study on the comparative analysis of the perception of the students at different levels for online teaching during covid-19 pandemic-with reference to Bangalore city”**

**Mrs. Nalini N**

M.A, M.Phil, MBA

Asst. professor

MES Institute of Management

Rajajinagar, Bangalore

**Mrs. Sanjana. S**

M.Com, PGDBA

Asst. professor

MES Institute of Management

Rajajinagar, Bangalore

### **INTRODUCTION**

The year 2020 has become very challenging for every person on this universe irrespective of the country because of pandemic caused by newly discovered Novel corona virus (COVID 19). This has affected people economically, socially and emotionally. The entire population of the world is striving hard to survive themselves in this pandemic situation- COVID 19. There are various strategies adopted to maintain same lifestyle and systems both by people as well as by the government. It may be in the form of free food and shelter facilities, medical aid employment generations, monetary packages for different sections of the economy. One such strategy adopted by the government is adoption of **e-learning technique** for the students in order to maintain continuous learning system, as education is being basic necessity for present and future developments of the country. Since lockdown 1.0, till date education sector has been facing a lot of challenges. Therefore government has supported other innovative learning strategies. Accordingly State Government is also supporting online technique for imparting knowledge for students at different levels and government has introduced various e-learning apps and websites like VIJAYADARSHINI, Diksha, Karnataka mobile one Get CET-Go, National Test Abhyas for higher competitive exams by NTA etc., to help the students to have a continuous and systematic learning at different levels both at school and college levels. It is also directed by the state government to the management of the schools and colleges to impart e-learning strategy for their students and it is also executed up to 80% of the success rate.

Though such initiatives are taken the reaction towards online teaching and learning is completely mixed and some of the feedbacks are also negative towards online teaching, which creates a research gap to find out the reasons for the mixed behavior of the people for online teaching.

Hence this research paper **“A study on the comparative analysis of the perception of the students at different levels for online teaching during covid 19 pandemic -with reference to Bangalore city”** focuses on finding out the perception of the students and parents about online teaching adopted during this pandemic situation.

### **OBJECTIVES:**

- To find out the perception of students for online teaching at different levels
- To compare the understanding ability of the students for online teaching
- To know about the opinion of the students and parents for online teaching

- To find out the adaptability of online teaching among different levels of student groups
- To find out the effectiveness of online teaching, as strategy used during pandemic situation
- To find out usefulness of online teaching as a teaching pedagogy for future requirements

### **SCOPE OF THE STUDY:**

The current research study is conducted to know about the perception of the students for online teaching, as it is one the important requirement of the present pandemic situation. Even though is it one of the necessity, its not completely adapted and accepted by students and parents. Therefore, this study can be used

- To find out similar problems in future requirements.
- To find out same problems faced in different parts of the country
- To understand the effectiveness of e- learning
- To know the effectiveness of e-learning
- To recognize the importance of e-learning requirements for higher education and ICT learning methodology.
- To comprehend the requirement of such teaching methodology at different levels.

### **Research methodology:**

#### **Method of data collection:**

The data for the current study is collected from

**Primary data:** The respondents are issued a structured questionnaire, to collect the data, and the questionnaires are issued to school and pre-university, undergraduate and post graduate level students to collect the data, for a better analysis

**Secondary data:** The secondary source of data is collected from current information from news papers, magazines and government circulars issued regarding online teaching methodologies and timey regulations issued by the Government.

#### **Sampling technique:**

The current research study is based on simple random sampling method and clustered sampling method, where students of different schools and colleges are issued a structured questionnaire through online to collect the data.

The sample size of 100 respondents at each levels are considered to collect the data and closed questionnaire method is adopted to collect the data.

#### **Method of data analysis:**

The data collected for the current research study has used simple statistical tools like percent agates, graphs to represent the analysis and compare the hypothesis.

#### **Limitations of the study:**

- Time is scarce to collect the data from large population
- The opinion of the respondents may vary from time to time and place to place
- The opinion may not be accurate, as data collected from internet sources rather than direct interview.

**'A Study on the Condition of Women Faculty in Balancing Work and Home during Covid-19 Pandemic'**

**Authors**

**Smt. Chitra. V**

Asst. Professor

Dept. Of Commerce and Management,

M.E.S. Institute of Management

Rajajinagar, Bangalore – 560 010

**Smt. Anuradha.K**

Asst. Professor

Dept. of English

M.E.S. Institute of Management

Rajajinagar, Bangalore – 560 010

**ABSTRACT**

The Covid -19 pandemic has put the life of the entire human race out of gear. The world that was taken for granted six months ago has turned topsy-turvy and the world is being forced to adopt and adapt to the unexpected, unforeseen and unprecedented challenges, challenges that each and every one of us has to face. The entire world is looking at ways to manage livelihood as each and every sector: medical, finance, tourism, service industry etc. has all been affected. One of the most affected fields is the field of education, which has impacted the entire world. Online teaching has become the way to reach out to students and keep them engaged and help in continuous education as children are the future of any nation. Teachers too have been pushed into the work from home scenario and many of them find it difficult to balance work and home.

Work life balance is all about prioritising between work and home. As we have started working from home during the crisis of covid-19, the issue of work balance has emerged as a debatable issue. The general perception of working from home is that it is supposed to be relaxed as it offers opportunity of working at the convenience of home, flexibility of working hours, less interruptions and avoid stress of commuting to workplace. While there are certain benefits to work from home, the transition can be difficult and balancing work and home, especially for working women, can become more complicated. This creates a research gap to find about the difficulties faced by female teaching fraternity in balancing home and work.

The best place for a teacher is the classroom but now our houses and mobile phones have become our classrooms. Another challenge is to learn to teach online. Added to this is the fact that a woman has to manage her work space in the home with the husband, kids, in-laws and the laptop or the mobile phones vying for attention. This study will try to address all these issues and try to understand how women have become adept at handling these issues.

Hence, this research paper '**A Study on the Condition of Women Faculty in balancing work and home during covid-19 pandemic**' focuses on finding out the problems faced by women faculty during covid-19 pandemic.

*Sharada S*

Principal

MES Institute of Management

Rajajinagar, Bangalore-560 010

## Introduction

We all strive to lead a rich and meaningful life – both at work and at home – without sacrificing either of them. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, it's become even more challenging for women to learn to balance work and home life. The Covid – 19 pandemic has brought about a sea change in our lives and women have had to bear the maximum brunt of the situation. In India, domestic work is the prerogative of women and since times immemorial, women have been burdened with all sorts of work all through their lives.

Although the term, work life balance of women has taken centre stage in recent times, the covid 19 pandemic, has brought about humungous changes in a woman's life. The pandemic has kept all of us indoors and work from home has been adopted by majority of professions. Women too have had to work from home and this is difficult as what is expected of them has undergone a change from all quarters, thanks to the current scenario.

A working woman, be it a teacher or a lecturer, working in any of the educational institutions, has numerous issues to deal with in this pandemic ridden world. A teacher is at her best in the classroom, but we do not know when we ll be able to step into a classroom filled with students. As such, it is very difficult for a faculty to work from home. Added to this is the fact that we have to depend on technology for teaching. Our mobiles, tablets and laptops have become the way to reach out to students but many faculty reel under the pressure of coping with the use of technology. We have to rely on external sources, like our family members or friends to learn how to teach online and even if we get their support, there is the boundary of initial hesitation to teach online.

Work from home entails that the entire family shares the available technological gadgets. A woman faculty has to learn the nuances of teaching online even as she learns to fit in her teaching schedule into her daily home routine of taking care of the family : in-laws, children, cooking, cleaning and so on. This not only upsets her daily routine but also makes it difficult for her to teach amidst the chaos of the hustle and bustle of the house. Teaching and learning is a continuous process and when this gets disrupted, due to working from home for a woman, it can create unprecedented issues for her.

In this background, this research paper tries to understand the problems of women faculty in balancing work and home life during covid 19 pandemic

## Objectives :

1. To understand the determinants of Work Life Balance of Women faculty during the Covid-19 pandemic in Bangalore city.
2. To find out the comfortability of the use of technology by women faculty during the pandemic.
3. To understand how women are handling work and home during the pandemic.
4. To identify the perception of women regarding balance of home and work during the pandemic.

www.palarch.nl/index.php

ISSN NO: 1567-214X

**UGC CARE GROUP- II CERTIFIED JOURNAL**



This is to Certify the Paper entitled

**Comprehensive Study On Lean Six Sigma Tools**

Authored By:

**Smt. Divyashree D V<sup>1</sup>, Smt Rohini Patil<sup>2</sup>**

From

<sup>1,2</sup>Assistant Professors in Dept of Commerce and Management,  
MES Institute of Management, No.25/1, vidya vihar, 17 th main, 2 nd block,  
Rajajinagar, Bangalore-560010.

**Has been published in Palarch's Journal of Archaeology  
of Egypt/Egyptology, Volume -18, Issue - 10, 2021**

*Sharda S*

Principal  
MES Institute of Management  
Rajajinagar, Bangalore-560 010



# Comprehensive Study On Lean Six Sigma Tools

**Smt. Divyashree D V & Smt Rohini Patil**

Assistant Professors in Dept of Commerce and Management,

MES Institute of Management,

No.25/1, vidya vihar, 17 th main, 2 nd block, Rajajinagar, Bangalore-560010

## **Abstract**

Lean six Sigma is the fusion of lean manufacturing and six sigma and it is one of the systems adopted by the manufacturing companies around the world to improve and optimize process control for effective efficiency within their organisation. The lean six sigma uses qualitative and quantitative data driven techniques as an integrated part of a system using statistical and graphical tools called lean six sigma tools by DMAIC(Define, Measure, Analyse, improve and control) that help with the analysis and improvement procedure in waste reducing methods and through increase employee productivity.

This paper concentrates on understanding the lean six sigma concept in manufacturing industry and to know about lean six sigma tools for process control that reduce wasteful steps for improvement. This is analysed by interpreting primary data of the employees in few companies and interpreted through graphical methods. Finally lean six sigma aims for long term process by achieving the best quality, low cost, good delivery management and customer satisfaction through continuous improvement that aims at growth and innovation in organisation.

Keywords: Lean six sigma; Tools; Waste reduce; Manufacture.

## **Introduction**

Lean: The term lean in the manufacturing content implies identification & elimination of waste in all the processes involved. Lean manufacture all the processes involved in a manufacturing environment irrespective of what types of products are being manufactured lean manufacture has a compressive set of elements, rules & tools that focus on the elimination of waste & the creation of value. It aggressively seeks to eliminate all non-value

*Sharada S*

Principal

MES Institute of Management  
Rajajinagar, Bangalore-560 010

**DIGITALISED FINANCIAL INCLUSION IN INDIA: THE PATH  
TOWARDS DIGITALLY AND FINANCIALLY EMPOWERED ECONOMY**

Dr.K. Nagendra Babu

Professor

DOS in Commerce, Manasagangotri,  
Mysore.



Sushmitha V

Research Scholar

DOS in Commerce, Manasagangotri,  
Mysore.

**Abstract**

Digitalized financial inclusion is one of the innovative and effective mechanisms which help to provide financial services to unreached and uncovered people in India. Providing financial services to the underprivileged people is a part of financial system of the country that promotes socio economic development. Therefore, there is a need of understanding the impact of digitalized financial inclusion in India with respect to the application of modern communication technology. As of 31 December 2018, India had a population of 130 crore people, 123 crore Aadhaar digital biometric identity cards, 121 crore mobile phones, 44.6 crore smartphones, 560 million internet users up from 481 million users (2017) and 51 per cent growth in e-commerce. The cash payments are still most popular means of payment for about 67% of the country's population. Only 10% of Indian population uses debit or credit cards and money transfer via expensive and informal channel such as hawalas is common. In this context, the innovative DFS (Digitalized Financial Services) needs to be adopted as a big opportunity to realize digitalized financial inclusion. By 2020, it is estimated that the mobile will have the potential to serve about 250 million people for financial services in India. In order to transform the entire ecosystem of public services through the use of information technology, making financial transactions electronic & cashless, enabling citizen participation in digital & financial space with the help of mobile phone and bank accounts, the Government of India and Central bank are striving to take the nation forward – Digitally, Financially and Economically.

**Keywords:** Digital Payment, Financial Inclusion, Digitalized Financial Inclusion, DFS, Empowerment, E-Commerce.