

STUDY HABITS OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA ADOLESCENTS IN RELATION TO THEIR HOME ENVIRONMENT

Dr. Manisha
Assist. Prof.
DAV College
Chandigarh

ABSTRACT

The present study was to find out the relationship between study habits and home environment of 200 Punjab and Haryana adolescents. Survey method of investigation was employed. The findings of the study showed that no significant correlation was obtained between study habits and home environment of Punjab adolescents. Significant correlation was obtained between study habits and home environment of Haryana adolescents. Also, no significant difference was obtained between study habits of Punjab and Haryana adolescents.

KEYWORDS

Study Habits:

The study habits of learner mean the ability to schedule his time, the plan of his study, habits of concentration, note taking, mental review, over learning, the judicious application of whole and part method, massed and distributed learning and so on. In the process of learning, habitual ways of exercising and practicing the abilities for learning, the pattern of the behaviour adopted by students in the pursuit of their studies is considered under the caption of their study habits.

Home Environment:

Home Environment is the environment provided to the child by the members of his family. This home environment sets the stage for the development of many important personality characteristics of the child by providing various experiences within the home. The home environment serves as the first socializing agent for the child and he learns what he is and what his parents and siblings expect of him. Home environment provides the place for the development of various features of character of the individual.

INTRODUCTION

In the field of education, today the main problem is the continuous increase in the number of failure students. There are many reasons behind their increasing rate but one of the main reasons is the poor study habits. As it has been aptly remarked 'personality is clothed in habits and habits are the garments of the soul'. Proper study habits inculcated during academic years have lasting value that is carried over to their later life. The healthy habits, so developed, help the individual to surpass the limits circumscribed by his intelligence and thus bringing him into category of

good achievers. Home environment is the most important factor which affects the study habits of a child as a child spends his most of the time at home. If the parents want to provide facilitative environment conducive to the proper development of the children, they should provide such a home environment which helps in the overall best development of good study habits of the children. Thus, home environment plays an important role in developing good study habits along with the other traits of the personality of the child.

Mishra, B.C. (2005) found a significant relationship between study habits and achievement of secondary school students. Also there is a significant difference between boys and girls in relation to their study habits.

Sharma, S.R. (2005) found that school plays a significant role in the development of proper study habits among students.

Yip, M. & Chung, O. (2005) found a significant relationship between the study strategies and academic performance among higher education students.

Barry, J. (2006) showed that there exists a significant relationship between the study habits along with the socio-economic status to the academic achievements of secondary school students.

Husain, A. (2006) in his study found a significant effect of guidance services on study attitudes, study habits and academic achievement of secondary school students.

Kaur (2006) studied the effect of parental encouragement on study habits of senior secondary school students and found that there exists a significant positive relationship between the parental encouragement and study habits of senior secondary school students.

Crede, M. (2008) found that there are various factors which affects the study habits of adolescents. Also, the proper study habits should be developed at the initial stages of life for academic achievements at later stages.

Nauhi, E. et. al. (2008) revealed that there exists a significant relationship between study habits and academic achievement of students of kerman University of Medical Sciences.

Nuthana, P. (2009) in his study found a significant relationship between study habits and academic achievement of secondary school students.

Sawar, M. (2009) in his study revealed that the high achievers had better study areas and study habits than the low achievers.

Kumar, A. (2010) through his study revealed that academic achievement, study habits and adjustment of secondary school students are highly related to working or non working status of their mothers.

Awang, G. &Sinnadurai, S.K. (2011) found that proper study orientation skills are required for the academic excellence.

Rama, S. &Kausar, R. (2011) found that many students fail in their studies, not due to the lack of ability, but because they do not have adequate study habits.

Singh, Y. (2011) studied the academic achievement in relation to study habits of higher secondary school students and found a positive relationship between them.

Basher, I. &Mattoo, M. (2012) found a significant relationship between study habits and academic performance of adolescents.

Chaudhary, N.K. (2013) showed that there exists a significant relationship between study habits and academic achievement of general and scheduled caste students. Also, there exists a significant difference between the study habits and academic achievement of general and scheduled caste students.

Mendezabal, M. (2013) found that unfavourable study habits and low attitude of the students contribute to their low performance in exams.

Saiahi&Maiyo (2015) found that there exists a positive relationship between study habits and academic achievements.

Bickerdike, A. (2016) found that active use of social networking contributes to poor study habits.

METHODOLOGY

The present study is a survey type in nature. Here the data has been collected personally from the students. The method applied is of descriptive type. Purposive sampling method was used to select the schools.

SAMPLE

A sample of 200 adolescents belonging to 9th grade of was taken. The students were selected from both Punjab and Haryana schools.

OBJECTIVE

- To Study the Study Habits in relation to home environment among adolescents.

HYPOTHESIS

- There is a significant relationship between study habits and home environment of Punjab adolescents.
- There is a significant relationship between study habits and home environment of Haryana adolescents.
- There is a significant difference between the study habits of Punjab and Haryana adolescents.
- There is a significant difference between the home environment of Punjab and Haryana adolescents.

TOOLS USED

- Study Habit Inventory by Lajwanti, Chandel &Paliwal (2013)
- Home Environment Inventory by Mishra (1989)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Coefficient of correlation between Study habits and home environment of Punjab adolescents (N=100)

| Sr. no. | Variable | 'r' value | Significance |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1 | Study habits and home environment | 0.082 | Insignificant |

Coefficient of correlation between study habits and home environment of Haryana adolescents (N=100).

| Sr. no. | Variable | 'r' value | significance |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1 | Study Habits and home environment | 0.074 | Insignificant |

't' value of Study Habits between Punjab and Haryana adolescents

| Sr. no. | Group | 't' value | significance |
|---------|--------------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1 | Punjab and Haryana | 1.54 | Insignificant |

't' value of Home Environment between Punjab and Haryana adolescents

| Sr. no. | Group | 't' value | significance |
|---------|--------------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1 | Punjab and Haryana | 0.480 | Insignificant |

CONCLUSIONS

- Coefficient of correlation between Study habits and home environment of Punjab adolescents was Insignificant. Therefore **hypothesis no. 1** i.e. There is a significant relationship between study habits and home environment of Punjab adolescents, is **rejected**.
- Coefficient of correlation between study habits and home environment of Haryana adolescents was not significant. Therefore **hypothesis no. 2** i.e. There is a significant relationship study habits and home environment of Haryana adolescents, is **rejected**.
- t value of study habits between Punjab and Haryana adolescents was not significant. Therefore **hypothesis no. 3** i.e. there is a significant difference between study habits of Punjab and Haryana adolescents, is **rejected**.
- t value of home environment between Punjab and Haryana adolescents was not significant. Therefore **hypothesis no. 4** i.e. There is a significant difference between home environment of Punjab and Haryana adolescents, is **rejected**.

REFERENCES:

- Aluja, A. & Blench, A. (2004). Socialized Personality, Scholastic aptitudes, Study Habits and academic Achievement. *Journal of psychological Assessment*, 20 (3), 157-165.
- Anderson, L.M. (2003). The Effectiveness of Early Childhood Development Programs: A Systematic Review. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, Vol. 24 (3), 32-46.
- Anshu (1988). Level of Aspiration, Achievement, Motivation and Adjustment of Adolescents: Effect of Family Climate. *Indian Educational Review*, Vol.23, No. 4, 97-104.
- Baharudin, R. and Luster, T. (1998). Factors Related to the Quality of the Home Environment and Children's Achievement. *Journal of Family Issues*, Vol. 19, No. 4, 370-375.
- Bakshi, J. (1998). Home Environment as Conducive to Value Orientation. M.Ed. Education. Panjab University, Chandigarh.
- Banerjee, I. and Singh, D.R. (1992). A Study of Parent Child Relationship to Adjustment & Achievement. *Journal of Educational Research & Extension*, Vol. 29, No. 1, 6-10.
- Barry, J. (2006). The Effect of Socio-Economic Status on Academic Achievement. A Research for Bachelor of Arts, Wichita State University, America.
- Basher, I. &Mattoo, N. (2012). A Study on the Study Habits & Academic Performance among Adolescents. *International Journal of Social Science*, Vol. I (15), 74-82.

- Basantia, J.M. & Mukopadhyaya, D. (2001). Effect of Environmental Factors on Achievement-A Study of Rural Students. *The Educational Review*, Vol. 44, No. 11, 34-67.
- Baumel, H.B. and Berger, J.J. (1965). An Attempt to Measure Scientific Attitude. *Science Education*, Vol. 49, 267-269.
- Beidal, D.C. (1999). Teaching Study skills and Test Taking Strategies to Elementary School students. *The Tenbusturd Programme: Behaviour Modification*, vol. 23 (4), 630-646.
- Beideinger, N. (2010). Early Ethnic Inequality: The Influence of Social Background and Parental Involvement on Preschool Children's Cognitive Ability in Germany. *Child Indicators Research*, Vol. 3(1), 11-28.
- Best, J.W. (2009). *Research in Education*. Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
- Bhalla, G. (2005). Effect of Home Environment on the Academic Achievement of Secondary School Students. M.Ed. Education. Panjab University, Chandigarh.
- Bhargana, I. (1986). Development of Moral Judgment among Children at Concrete and Formal Operational Stages & its Relationship with the Variables of Home and Educational Environment. Ph.D. Education. Panjab University, Chandigarh.
- Bickerdike, A. (2016). Learning Strategies, Study Habits and Social Networking activity of Undergraduate Medical Students. *International Journal of Medical Education*, Vol. 7, 230-236.
- Bradley, R. H. (2003). Age & Ethnic Variations in Family Process Mediators of Socio-Economic Status. *Parenting and Child Development*, U.S.A., 161-188.
- Broberg, A.G. (1997). Effects of Day Care on the Development of Cognitive Abilities in 8 Years Old: A Longitudinal Study. *Developmental Psychology*, Vol. 33 (1), 62-69.
- Brooks, J. (2002). Maternal Employment and Child Cognitive Outcomes in the First Three Years of Life: The NICHD Study of Early Child Care. *Child Development*, Vol. 73 (4), 1052-1072.
- Buston, J.W. et. al. (1999). Study Habits & Academic Achievement: Issues & Concerns. *Excellence International Journal of Education & Research*, Vol. 1(2), 46-51.
- Charles, B. et. al. (1975). A Survey of Study Habits among Children. *Dissertation Abstract International*, Vol. 39, No. 10, 109-114.
- Charter, S.D. (1934). *Habits Formation among Children*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
- Chaudhary, M. & Kaur, P. (1993). Impact of Home environment on Moral Values of Children. *Paraachi Journal of Psycho-Cultural Dimensions*, Vol.9, No.1, 39-43.
- Chaudhay, N.K. (2013). Study Habits and Attitude of General and Schedule Caste Students in relation to their Academic Achievement. *Education Confab*, Vol. 2 (1), 117-124.
- Child, D. (1981). *Psychology and the Teacher*. Rinehart & Winston, Holt, London.

- Coleman, A.M. (2001). Dictionary of Psychology. Oxford University Press Inc, New York.
- Coleman, J.C., (1973). Psychology and Effective Behaviour. D.B. Taraporevala Sons and Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- Craig, L. (2006). Parental Education, Time in Paid Work and Time with Children: An Australian Time Dairy Analysis. British Journal of Sociology, Vol. 57 (4), 553-575.
- Crede, M. (2008). Study Habits, Skills and Attitudes: The Third Pillar Supporting Collegiate Academic Performance. Perspective of Psychological Sciences, Vol. 3 (6), 425-253.
- Crow, D. and Crow, A. (1991). Educational Psychology. Eurasia Publishing House (p) Ltd., London.
- Dabrowaski, K. (1994). Theory of Emotional Development, Intellectual Ability and Gender, Journal for the Education of Gifted, Vol. 18, 20-38.
- Deb, M & Grewal, H.P. (1990). Relationship between Study Habits and Academic Achievement of under graduate Home Science Final year Students. Fifth Survey of Educational Research, vol. II, p1945.
- Denton, K.L. (2001). Home Educational Activities, Literacy Resources and Kindergarteners' Reading Knowledge and Skills. Proceedings of Early Childhood Longitudinal Studies Program. NCES West, Washington D.C., U.S.A.
- Devi, S. & Mayuri, K. (2003). Effect of Study Habits on the Academic Achievement of residential School Children, Journal of Community Guidance and Research, vol. 20 (2), 139-148.
- Dinkmeyer, D.C. (1967). Child Development. Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- Dubois, N.F. (2009). Early Child Language mediates the Relation between Home Environment & School Readiness. Child Development, Vol. 80 (3), 736-749.
- Ermisch, J. (2008). Origins of Social Immobility and Inequality: Parenting and Early Child Development. National Institute of Economic review, Vol. 25 (1), 62-71.
- Espy, K.A. (2001). Effects of Environmental Measures on Intelligence in Young Children: Growth Curve Modelling of Longitudinal Data. Merrill Palmer Quarterly, Vol. 47 (1), 42-73.
- Esther, S. (1945). Study Habits of Catholic High School Students. Dissertation Abstract International, Vol. 19, No. 4, 88-96.
- Eysenk, C.S. and Arnold, C.B. (1972). A Study of Human Nature. Mc Graw Hill Book Company Inc.: New York.
- Fegbemi, J. O. (2001). Assessment and Examination Malpractice in Aghenta. Proceeding of 16th Annual Congress of the Nigerian Academy of Education, University of JOS, Nigeria, 231-245.

- Feinstein, L. (2003). Very Early Evidence: How Early Can We Predict Future Educational Achievements? *Journal of Cenrepiece*, Vol. 8, 24-30.
- Fergusson, D.M. et. al. (2008). The Transmission of Social Inequality: Examination of the Linkages between Family Socio Economic Status in Childhood and Educational Achievement in Young Adulthood. *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility*, Vol. 26 (3), 277-295.
- Garrett, H. E. (1979). *Statistics in Psychology and Education*. Hyderabad International Book Bureau, Hyderabad.
- Garrett, P. (1994). Poverty Experiences of Young Children and the Quality of their Home Environments. *Child Development*, Vol. 65 (2), 331-345.
- Gelat, V.K. (1999). The Effect of Study Habits on Educational Achievement of the Students of Secondary Schools. Ph.D. Education, University of Bombay, Mumbai.
- Goel, S.P. (2003). Study Habits and Educational Achievement of the College Students. *Journal of Community guidance and Research*, vol. 20 (1), 49.
- Guilfort (1994). *Fundamental Statistics in Psychology and Education*. Mc Graw Hill International.
- Gupta, G.S. (1957). An Investigation into the Study Habits of University Students in B.A. and B.Sc. First Year Classes of Agra University. Ph.D. Education, Agra University, Agra.
- Hurlock, E.B.(1972). *Child Development*. Tescho Publishing Home, Japan.
- Hussain, A. (2006). Effect of Guidance Services on Study Attitudes, Study Habits and Academic Achievement of Secondary School Students. *Bulletin of Education and Research*, Vol. 28 (1), 35-45.
- Isangedighi, A.J. (1997). A Comparision of Study habits among the Underachieving, the Achieving and over Achieving Junior Secondary Students. *West African Journal of Educational Research*, Vol. I, 114-119.
- Jagannadhan. K. (1986). Home Environment and Academic Achievements. *Journal of Educational Research and Extension*, Vol. 23, No.1, 9-12.
- Kamuti, J.M. (2015). Influence of Home Environment on Academic performance of Students in Public Secondary Schools in Kitui West sub County, Kitui County, Kenya. Research Project, Department of Educational Administration and Planning, South Eastern Kenya University, Kenya.
- Kapoor, R. (1987). Factors Responsible for High and Low Achievement at the Junior High School Level. *Indian Educational Review*, Vol. 18, No. 1.
- Kaul, L. (1997). *Methodology of Education and Research*. Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- Kaur, A. (2006). The Effect of Parental Encouragement on Study Habits of Senior Secondary School Students. M.Ed. Education. Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar.
- Kaur, H. (2006). Security Insecurity among Adolescents as Related to Home Environment. M.Ed. Education. Panjab University, Chandigarh.

- Kaur, P. (2004). Home Environment as Related to Adjustment. M.Ed. Education. Panjab University, Chandigarh.
- Kaur, R. (2001). Home Environment as Conducive to Mental Health. M.Ed. Education. Panjab University, Chandigarh.
- Kaur, R. (2003). Study Habits of Tenth Grade Students in Relation to their Home Environment. M.Ed. Education. Panjab University, Chandigarh.
- Kulkarni, B.G. (1975). An Investigation into Attitudes of Pupils, Parents and Teachers towards Work Experience. Buch's Third Survey of Research in Education, pp 543.
- Kumar, A. (2010). Study of Academic Achievement, Study habits and Adjustment of Secondary School Students in relation to Working Status of Mothers. Ph. D. Education, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar.
- Laparo, K.M. (2000). Predicting Children's Competence in the Early School Years: A Meta-analytic Review. Review of Educational Research, Vol. 10 (4), 443-484.
- Lata, K. & Aggarwal, R. (1988). Effect of Absence of Maternal Encouragement & its Impact on Educational Development of Adolescents. The Progress of Education, Vol. LXXIII, 4, 65-72.
- Laycock, S.R. and Russell, D.H. (1941). An Analysis of Thirty-eight 'How to Study' Manuals. School Review, Vol. XXII.
- Lohita and Satsangi. (2013). A Study of Career and Emotional Maturity in relation to Family Environment of Senior Secondary Students. A Research Journal in Education, Sixth Annual Issue, Dayalbagh, Agra, 221-222.
- Luster, T. (1992). Home Environment & Maternal Intelligence as Predictors of Verbal Intelligence in Comparison of Pre-School and School Age Children. Merrill Palmer Quarterly, Vol. 38 (2), 151-175.
- Majoribanks, K. (1982). Family Environment and Children's Academic Achievements, Sex and Social Group Difference. Psychological Abstracts, Vol. 68, No.1, 20-96.
- Melhuish, E.C. (2008). Effects of the Home Learning Environment & Personal Center Experience upon Literacy & Numeracy development in Early Primary School. Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 64 (1), 95-114.
- Mendezabal, M.N. (2013). Study habits and Attitudes: The road to Academic Success. Open Science Repository Education, e70081928.doi:107392/education.70081928.
- Mishra, B.C. (2005). School Students Achievement: Causes & Cure. Discovery Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Mishra, K.S. (1989). Manual for Home Environment Inventory. Ankur Psychology Agency, Lucknow.
- Mittal, D. & Bhardwaj, J.S. (2012). Perceived Parental Behaviour in relation to Emotional Maturity among Adolescents. Journal of Community Guidance & Research, Vol. 29, No. 1, pp 147-158.

- Nauhi, E. et. al. (2008). Study Habits and Skills and Academic Achievement of Students in Kerman University of Medical Sciences. *Journal of Medicine Education*, Vol. 12 (1), 77-80.
- Nirmal, K. (1979). Rating of Boys and Girls for Study Habits and Attitudes. *Journal of Educational Research and extension*, Vol. 18, No. 1, 6-9.
- Nuthana, P. (2009). Influence of Study Habits & Self Concept on Academic Achievement of Boys & Girls. *Karnataka Journal of Agriculture Sciences*, Vol. 22 (5), 1135-1138.
- Patel, S. (1986). A Psychological Study of High Achievers. *Journal of the Institute of Educational Research*, Vol. 10, No. 2.
- Patel, S. (1996). Study Habits of Pupils and its Impact on Academic Achievement. *Indian Psychological Research*, Vol. 42, No. 2, 79-83.
- Patel, V.K. (1970). Study Habits of School Students. *Psychological Abstracts*, Vol. 23, No. 2, 14-16.
- Peacock, E.V.G. (2000). The Effect of Home Environmental Support and Teachers Instructional Practices on Secondary School Students' Academic Achievement and Perceptions of Content Meaningfulness. *Dissertation Abstract International*, Vol. 61, No. 4, 1147.
- Perry, K. (1980). The Relationship of the Home Literacy Environment and Reading Achievement of the Low SES Disabled Readers. *Dissertation Abstract International*, Vol. 39, No.10.
- Rana, S. &Kausar, R. (2011). Comparison of Study Habits & Academic Performance of Pakistan British & White British Students. *Pakistan Journal of Social & Clinical Psychology*, Vol. I, 21-26.
- Rani, R. (2013). Relationship between Home Environment and Study Habits of Senior Secondary School Students, *International Journal for Research in Education*, Vol. 2 (7), 35-37.
- Reynolds, A.J. (2007). Extended Early Childhood Interventions in Home and School Achievements. *Child Development*, Vol. 69 (1), 231- 246.
- Riaz, A. et. al. (2002). Relationship of Study Habits with educational Achievement. *International Journal of agriculture and Biology*, Vol. 4 (3), 370-371.
- Sampath, R. (1997). To Study the Study Habits of High or Secondary Commerce Students. *Journal of Educational Research and Extension*, Vol. 33, No. 3, 97-102.
- Sawar, M. (2009). Study Orientation of High and Low Academic Achievers at Secondary Level in Pakistan. *Educational Research and Review*, vol. 4 (4), 204-207.
- Scot, W.A. and Werthemar, M. (1932). *Introduction to Psychology Research*. John Wiley: New York.
- Sen, B.K. (1992). A Study of Intelligence and Study Habits of High and Low Achievers of Secondary Schools. *Indian Educational Review*, Vol. 28, No. 1, 19-24.

- Siah, E.A. & Maiyo, J.K. (2015). Study of the relationship between Study Habits and Academic Achievement of Students: A Case of Spicer Higher Secondary School, India. *Academic Journal*, vol. 7 (7), 134-141.
- Singh, J. (1998). Scholastic Achievement of Students as Related to Study Habits and Deprivation. Ph.D. Education, University of Kalyani, Jabalpur.
- Singh, R. (1984). A Survey of Study Habits of High, Middle and Low Achiever Adolescents in Relation to their Intelligence. Ph.D. Education, Lucknow University, Lucknow.
- Singh, Y. (2011). Academic Achievement and Study Habits of Higher Secondary Students. *International Journal of Educational Research*, vol. 3 (27), 19-20.
- Sinha, H.S. (1970). Academic Achievement and Study Habits of Adolescents. Ph.D. Education, Panjab University, Chandigarh.
- Sood, N. (1992). A Study of Achievement Motivation and Study Habits of Selected Candidates in PMT and CET. M.Ed. Dissertation, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar.
- Sood, R. (2000). A Study of Alienation in Relation to Family Environment of Students. M.Ed. Education. Panjab University, Chandigarh.
- Stelle, P. and Purushothaman, S. (1993). Study Habits of Under Achievers. *Journal of Educational Research*, vol. 29 (4), 206-214.
- Stephens (1985). Home Environment as Conducive to Value Orientation. *Buch's Fourth Survey of Research in Education*, NCERT: New Delhi.
- Thakkur, P. (2003). Study of Academic Achievement, Adjustment and Study Habits of Rural and urban students. Ph.D. Education, University of Mumbai, Mumbai.
- Thakur, K. (2004). Gender Differences in Achievement Motivation among Secondary School Students in Relation to Home Environment. M.Ed. Education. Panjab University, Chandigarh.
- Thakur, S. (2003). Emotional Maturity as Related to Home Environment. M.Ed. Education. Panjab University, Chandigarh.
- Wong, S.R. (1991). Study Habits of High & Low Academic Achievers at Secondary Level in Pakistan. *Educational Research Review*, Vol. 4(4), 211-224.
- Yadav, R.S. & Patel, H.L. (1999). Interactional Effect of Home Environment & Locality on Creativity. *Journal of All India Association of Educational Research*. Vol. 11, No. 4, 69-72.
- Yip, M. & Chung, O. (2005). Relationship of Study Habits Strategies and Academic Performance in different learning Phases of Higher Education in Hong Kong. *Journal of Educational Research and Evaluation*, vol. 11 (1), 61-70.
- Yoloye, T.W. (1999). Assessing the Attitude, Study Habits and the Performance in Science of some Students after a Counselling Programme. *Journal of Education in Africa*, Sterling Horden, Ibadan, 186-203.

International Journal of Research in Social Sciences

Volume 8, Issue 11 (November 2018)

ISSN: 2249-2496 Impact Factor: 7.081

Journal Homepage: <http://www.ijmra.us>, Email: editorijmie@gmail.com

Double-Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed Open Access International Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories Indexed & Listed at: Ulrich's Periodicals Directory ©, U.S.A., Open J-Gate as well as in Cabell's Directories of Publishing Opportunities, U.S.A
