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HIGHER EDUCATION – ETHICAL SCENARIO



India is claimed to be the largest education hubs in the near future catering to the need of the society which will provide the society an opportunity to reflect on the critical social, cultural, moral and spiritual issue on the society facing humanity. The National Policy Education 1986, which revised in 1992, have made some reforms in the education system offering some facilities such as inter-regional mobility, reforms in the area of Research and Development, establishing network and cordial relation, arrangement between different institution in the country, pooling the human resources by encouraging them to participate in major and minor project which plays a vital role in national importance. The 12th Five Year Plan also has highlighted the relevance of education in modern economy. It stressed on recruiting young dynamic people possessing required knowledge and skills and also keeping career requirement and social mobility of the human resources in consideration. This will help to create a pool of talented human resources who will meet up the country's requirement and will help in achieving national goals and civic values of the society. Some of the Educational Institutes who have played a major role in development in the education sector are 'Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), Indian Institute of Science (IISc), University of Mumbai, Indian Association for Cultivation of Science (IACS), Tata Association of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Harishchandra Research Institute (HRI). These educational institutes have however contributed to the growth of private sector and public sector of India. Thus it helped the nation to create an intellectual repository of human capital in the labour market.

Ethics in higher education:

Ethics is one vital aspect which is needed in areas of higher education. The word 'Ethics' is defined as science of morals. It means 'character', 'manners'. Moral is the Latin word responding to the Greek 'ethics' and it means 'custom'. The English language retains this sense in the word 'mores' which is also manners and character. So these words describe a person's character has action. Ethical education focuses on human actions in terms of right and wrong, good or bad, beautiful and ugly etc. So Ethical education focuses on inculcating good set of values, attitude, customs and right actions.

One basic question which arises is whether morality can be taught in the same way as science and literature or whether it can be treated as just a matter of creating good habits? Whether it can be transmitted at all or is it born of individual discovery? Responsibility, true individuality, self-knowledge are the strong pillars of ethical behavior in ethical institutions. Education institutions need to impact ethical values and give due importance to our inner human values. Every educational institution should focus towards self-knowledge, moral action beginning towards a responsible education system. UGC frames codes of ethics for higher education.

Domain of Ethics in Higher Education:

There are four probable domains where most of the aberrations in ethics, values and virtues do take place. Knowing fully well that these are taking place, sometimes even with their convenience, even the apex bodies of higher education are turning a deaf ear towards these illegal activities of some of the academic players. Newspapers are flooded with the reports on the inefficiency and effectiveness of AICTE and UGC with respect to the unethical practices being overlooked. The absence of a coherent long term policy perspective has been the hallmark of Indian Higher education in the past and even in the present decade. The Government lack of clarity on how to address the issue of privatization has led to ad hoc policies to chaos created by the several actors of higher education namely the central government, the states, the UGC, the AICTE the national council of teachers education, universities, colleges and most importantly the private sector.

Practical Aspects relating to Ethics in Institutes of Higher Education:

We face many challenges in education sector today like total literacy, better quality of education and so for that we have to adapt values and ethics in education system which is the need of an hour. Corruption is all pervasive and it exists in the education system too so this issues have to be resolved. The system need to bring a change in the education perspective . Some of the unethical practices being followed by most of our higher education institutes are being listed below :

- What role does the college culture play to help the students to become integral part of the society?
- What is the reason that college could not meet the expected standards in values and ethics?
- Is the Principal/Head of the institute only responsible to maintain the quality and standard of values maintained?
- Teachers delivering lectures without giving a thought whether the students really understand what has been taught .Some teachers fail to explain the concept deeply they are simply dictating notes, reading out of the textbook.
- Curriculum design is just a collection of certain subjects and topics which give more stress
- Examination system is not enough to test the knowledge and skills of the students. The kind of evaluation and testing pattern give more stress upon rote learning.
- Some Higher institutes are not bothered about the impact of quality education neither there is a proper procedure to check the kind of teaching that is imparted.

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IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON YOUTH



Adolescents increasingly find it difficult to picture their lives without social media. Practitioners need to be able to assess risk, and social media may be a new component to consider. Although there is limited empirical evidence to support the claim, the perception of the link between social media and mental health is heavily influenced by teenage and professional perspectives. Privacy concerns, cyber bullying, and bad effects on schooling and mental health are all risks associated with this population's usage of social media. However, ethical social media use can expand opportunities for connection and conversation, as well as boost self-esteem, promote health, and gain access to critical medical information.

Despite mounting evidence of social media's negative effects on adolescent mental health, there is still a scarcity of empirical research on how teens comprehend social media, particularly as a body of wisdom, or how they might employ wider modern media discourses to express themselves. Youth use cell phones and other forms of media in large numbers, resulting in chronic sleep loss, which has a negative influence on cognitive ability, school performance, and socio-emotional functioning. According to data from several cross-sectional, longitudinal, and empirical research, Smartphone and social media use among teenagers relates to an increase in mental distress, self-harming behaviours, and suicidality. Clinicians can work with young people and their families to reduce the hazards of social media and Smartphone usage by using open, nonjudgmental, and developmentally appropriate tactics.

SOCIAL MEDIA APPLICATIONS	EXAMPLES
SOCIAL NETWORKS	FACEBOOK, TWITTER, INSTAGRAM, SNAPCHAT
MEDIA SHARING	WHATSAPP, INSTAGRAM, YOUTUBE, SNAPCHAT, TIKTOK
MESSENGERS	FACEBOOK MESSENGER, WHATSAPP, TELEGRAM, VIBER, IMESSAGE
BLOGGING PLATFORMS	WORDPRESS, WIKIPEDIA
DISCUSSION FORUMS	REDDIT, TWITTER

Social media use and mental health may be related, and the displaced behaviour theory could assist in clarifying why. The displaced behaviour hypothesis is a psychology theory that suggests people have limited self-control and, when confronted with a challenging or stressful situation, may engage in behaviours that bring instant gratification but are not in accordance with their long-term objectives . In addition, when people are unable to deal with stress in a healthy way, they may act out in ways that temporarily make them feel better but ultimately harm their long-term goals and wellness . In the 1990s, social psychologist Roy Baumeister initially suggested the displaced behaviour theory . Baumeister suggested that self-control is a limited resource that can be drained over time and that when self-control resources are low, people are more likely to engage in impulsive or self-destructive conduct. This can lead to a cycle of bad behaviours and outcomes, as individuals may engage in behaviours that bring short respite but eventually add to their stress and difficulties.

Numerous studies on social media's effects have been conducted, and it has been proposed that prolonged use of social media sites like Facebook may be linked to negative manifestations and symptoms of depression, anxiety, and stress. A distinct and important time in a person's life is adolescence. Additionally, risk factors such as family issues, bullying, and social isolation are readily available at this period, and it is crucial to preserve social and emotional growth.

The growth of digital technology has affected numerous areas of adolescent lives. Nowadays, teenagers' use of social media is one of their most apparent characteristics. Being socially connected with other people is a typical phenomenon, whether at home, school, or a social gathering, and adolescents are constantly in touch with their classmates via social media accounts. Adolescents are drawn to social networking sites because they allow them to publish pictures, images, and videos on their platforms. It also allows teens to establish friends, discuss ideas, discover new interests, and try out new kinds of self-expression. Users of these platforms can freely like and comment on posts as well as share them without any restrictions. Teenagers now frequently post insulting remarks on social media platforms.

Adolescents frequently engage in trolling for amusement without recognizing the potentially harmful consequences. Trolling on these platforms focuses on body shaming, individual abilities, language, and lifestyle, among other things. The effects that result from trolling might cause anxiety, depressive symptoms, stress, feelings of isolation, and suicidal thoughts. The authors explain the influence of social media on teenage well-being through a review of existing literature and provide intervention and preventative measures at the individual, family, and community levels .

Consequences:

Although there is a "generally correlated" link between teen social media use and depression, certain outcomes have been inconsistent (such as the association between time spent on social media and mental health issues), and the data quality is frequently poor . Browsing social media could increase your risk of self-harm, loneliness, and empathy loss, according to a number of research studies. Other studies either concluded that there is no harm or that some people, such as those who are socially isolated or marginalized, may benefit from using social media. Because of the rapid expansion of the technological landscape in recent years, social media has become increasingly important in the lives of young people social networking has created both enormous new challenges and interesting new opportunities. Research is beginning to indicate how specific social media interactions may impair young people's mental health [. Teenagers could communicate with one another on social media platforms, as well as produce, like, and share content. In most cases, these individuals are categorized as active users. On the other hand, teens can also use social media in a passive manner by "lurking" and focusing entirely on the content that is posted by others. The difference between active and passive social media usage is sometimes criticized as a false dichotomy because it does not necessarily reveal whether a certain activity is goal-oriented or indicative of procrastination.

However, the text provides no justification for why this distinction is wrong. For instance, one definition of procrastination is engaging in conversation with other people to put off working on a task that is more important. The goal of seeing the information created by other people, as opposed to participating with those same individuals, may be to keep up with the lives of friends. One of the most important distinctions that can be made between the various sorts is whether the usage is social. When it comes to understanding and evaluating all these different applications of digital technology, there are a lot of obstacles to overcome. Combining all digital acts into a single predictor of pleasure would, from both a philosophical and an empirical one, invariably result in a reduction in accuracy.

Reference:

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FOR MSME's IN INDIA



Corporate Responsibility refers to the balanced development and management of environment, social and economic facts in enterprise, in co-operation with stakeholders. The various dimensions of responsibility are closely integrated. In case of responsible and consistent managing of the enterprise focused on long term goals, responsibility supports business activities. Each enterprise defines the most suitable focus points and implementation methods for its business activities. Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSMEs) are engine of growth in prosperous and growth economy and play an important role in creating economic growth.

SMEs contribute to economic development to economic development by creating employment for rural and urban population, providing flexibility and innovation through entrepreneurship and increase international trade by diversifying economic activity.

Corporate Governance for MSMEs

It is basically a set of relationship between a company's board management, its shareholders and the society within an institutional framework. These relationships evolve in to the corporate governance framework . These relationships evolve into the corporate governance framework, which is the system by which companies are directed and controlled . It is essential to recognize that every company operates within a unique jurisdiction of its stakeholders including investors, creditors, employees, managers and regulators . Good corporate governance seek to create an institutional framework that encourages all participants to contribute towards better corporate performance aligned with good governance practices. Corporate Governance A framework for implementation (September 1999) “ Corporate governance is concerned with holding the balance between economic and social goals and between individuals and social goals and between individuals and communal goals. The governance framework is there to encourage the efficient use of resources and equally to require accountability for the stewardship of those resources .

Good corporate governance leads to development of a frame work that provide adequate protection to the interest of stakeholders and reinforces the fiduciary responsibilities of those vested with the authority to act on behalf of the stakeholders . Corporate governance encourage companies and those who own and manage them to achieve their corporate objectives through a more efficient use of resources. Moreover corporate governance framework should recognize the rights of stakeholders as established by law . Corporate Governance is a significant factor in improving economic efficiency and growth.

It has been empirically tested that good governance practices of a company gives a positive signals to investors. With the globalization of markets, international capital flows have become extremely valuable source of financing . It is essential for companies to observe good corporate governance standards in order to competitively operate in global capital market and to attract long term foreign capital. Foreign Direct Investment which leads to transfer of technology , is an important factor for economic progress of developing countries. Both the foreign and local investors give importance to good governance practices. In this regard both individual and institutional investors is more significant. Therefore good governance is likely to reduce the cost of capital, encourage more stable source of financing and facilitate the broadening and deepening of local capital markets.

Characteristics of Corporate Governance

- **Discipline:** Commitment by the organization senior management to widely accepted standards of correct and proper behaviour.
- **Transparency-** The ease at which an outsider can meaningfully analyse the orgnaisations action and performance
- **Independence :** the extent to which conflict of interest are avoided, so that the organization's best interests prevail at all times.
- **Accountability :** addressing shareholders rights to receive and if necessary query information relating to stewardship of its organization's assets and its performance.
- **Responsibilitiy-** acceptance of all consequences of the organization's assets and its performance.

- Fairness- acknowledgement of respect for the balance between rights and interest of the organizations various stakeholders.
- Social responsibility: the organizations demonstrable commitment to standard and its appreciation of the social and economic impact of its activities on the community it prevails.

It is necessary that the business provide necessary that the business provide desired level of comfort by compliance with principles and requirements of corporate governance as well as provide relevant information to all stakeholders regarding the performance policies and procedures of the company in a transparent manner.

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