

## A Study on Perceived Parenting Style and Spiritual Intelligence among College Students of Ranchi Town in Jharkhand

Vandana Sahu Jayaswal<sup>1\*</sup>

### ABSTRACT

Spiritual Intelligence is the intelligence that makes us whole, that gives us our integrity. It is the soul's intelligence, the intelligence of the deep self. It is the intelligence with which we ask fundamental questions and with which we reframe our answers. The main objective of the present study was to examine the impact of perceived parenting style (permissive/restrictive), religion (Hindu and Muslim) and gender (boys and girls) on spiritual intelligence of college students. It was hypothesized that parenting style, religion and gender significantly effect on spiritual intelligence. The sample of the present study consisted of 80 college students studying in B.Sc. Semester-I (Faculty of Sciences) aged from 16 to 21 years. The sample was selected by stratified random sampling technique. To collect the required data, Three-Dimensional Parenting Style, developed by Hardeo Ojha, 1991 and Spiritual Intelligence Scale developed by Santosh Dhar and Upinder Dhar, 2010 was applied on the college students of Ranchi town. The obtained data were analyzed with the help of Mean, SD, t & ANOVA. As main finding it was found that college students who perceived their parents as permissive had more spiritual intelligence than students who perceived their parents as rejecting parent. The result also showed that Hindu students had more spiritual intelligence than Muslim students whereas boys and girls didn't differ significantly on spiritual intelligence.

*Keywords: Parenting Style and Spiritual Intelligence*

Spirituality is derived from the Latin word "Spirare" meaning to breathe. Spirituality is inherent aspect of human nature and essence of our existences it draws attention of many theorists as the source of all thoughts, feelings, values and behavior. According to Webster's dictionary the word "Spirit" defines as "the animating or vital principle: that which gives life to the physical organism in contrast to its material elements: the breath of life". Spiritual mean man's relationship with his Lord. Spiritual intelligence is the measure of man's relationship with his Lord. Thus, individuals who have spiritual intelligence will have a good relationship with God and fellow human beings. King (2008) defines SQ as "a set of mental capacities which contribute to the awareness, integration, and adaptive application of the nonmaterial and transcendent aspects

<sup>1</sup> Ph.D. Research Scholar, University Department of Psychology, Ranchi University, Ranchi, India

\*Corresponding Author

**Received: December 05, 2021; Revision Received: December 18, 2021; Accepted: December 25, 2021**

## **A Study on Perceived Parenting Style and Spiritual Intelligence among College Students of Ranchi Town in Jharkhand**

of one's existence, leading to such outcomes as deep existential reflection, enhancement of meaning, recognition of a transcendent self, and mastery of spiritual states”.

According to Nasel (2004), spiritual intelligence is as the ability to draw on one's spiritual abilities and resources to better identify, find meaning in, and resolve existential, spiritual, and practical issues. Such resources and abilities, be it prayer, intuition, or transcendence, ought to be relevant to facilitating an individual's capacity for finding meaning in experiences, for facilitating problem solving, and for enhancing an individual's capacity for adaptive decision making. Zohar and Marshal (2000) defined spiritual intelligence as: the intelligence with which we address and solve problems of meaning and value, the intelligence with which we can place our actions and our lives in a wider, richer, meaning-giving context, the intelligence with which we can assess that one course of action or one life-path is more meaningful than another. This definition also highlights and hints at linking spiritual intelligence to a sense of connection to the wider and greater whole.

### **2.0 Review of Literature**

#### **Parenting Style and Spiritual Intelligence**

Manju and Remya (2019) conducted a study on the topic, ‘perceived parenting styles and emotional intelligence among high school children’. It was a descriptive correlational study that was conducted on perceived parenting styles and emotional intelligence among high school children. A total of 200 samples were selected by multistage sampling from selected schools at Trivandrum district. The tools used for the study were socio demographic proforma, Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ), Schutte self-report emotional intelligence test (SSEIT). This study concluded that perceived parenting styles had an effect on emotional intelligence of the high school children.

#### **Religion and Spiritual Intelligence**

Neeta Gupta (2020) conducted a study on the topic, ‘Effect of Religion upon Spiritual-Intelligence of Adolescents’. This study tried to explore effect of religion upon Spiritual-Intelligence (SI) among Adolescents. For this data was collected on 100 Adolescents: 50 Hind and 50 Muslims equally divided into two groups on the basis of their gender (M=25 & F=25 in each category). The Quota sampling procedure was used for sampling. Female and Male adolescents from both the religion were taken for the study. The design which is used to conceptualize the study and analyze the study is 2x2 factorial design. Zohar and Marshall's Spiritual-Intelligence Scale (1999) was utilized to measure the Spiritual-Intelligence of the respondents. The results have suggested Hindus were found to report more Spiritual actualization and total spiritual intelligence as compared to Muslim respondents. Boys were found to report more spiritual intelligence as compared to girls.

#### **Gender and Spiritual Intelligence**

Nazam (2014) conducted a study on gender difference on Spiritual Intelligence among adolescents. The aim of the research was to measure spiritual intelligence among adolescents studying in two schools of Aligarh city. For this purpose, Spiritual Intelligence Self Report Inventory (SISRI-24) developed by D. King (2008) was administered to the sample of 60 adolescents. Of these, 30 were male and 30 were female students. The main findings were as follows: Significant differences were found between the two groups, on subscales, namely, Personal Meaning Production (PMP),

## **A Study on Perceived Parenting Style and Spiritual Intelligence among College Students of Ranchi Town in Jharkhand**

Transcendental Awareness (TA) and Conscious State Expansion (CSE), Critical Existential Thinking (CET) and composite scores on Spiritual Intelligence.

Pandey, Dubey, & Chawla (2017) Conducted a study on the topic, 'Spiritual intelligence: a gender study in Indian context'. The purposive study was carried out with a quest to analyze the variation in spiritual intelligence of male and female. It is a descriptive study with self-structured questionnaire comparing the intelligence by different dimensions. The result of study revealed that male and female do vary at some points in terms of perception under various dimensions. Among the selected dimensions of spiritual intelligence, male and females are different in spirituality, emotional intelligence and intelligence quotient.

**Jahanger and Parray (2018)** conducted a study on the topic, 'Spiritual Intelligence among Senior Secondary Students with Respect to Gender and Area'. The purpose of this study was to study the spiritual intelligence of senior secondary school students of district Baramulla of Kashmir division of Jammu and Kashmir. The findings of this study reveals that there is a significant difference in the spiritual intelligence between male and female students as well as between rural and urban students.

### **3.0 Methodology**

**Objectives of The Study:** The objectives formulated for the proposed research are:

1. To assess the extent of spiritual intelligence among college students of Ranchi town.
2. To examine the impacts of parenting style (permissive/restrictive) on spiritual intelligence.
3. To examine the impacts of religion and gender on spiritual intelligence.
4. To find out mean difference between Hindu and Muslim college students on spiritual intelligence.
5. To find out mean difference between boys and girls college students on spiritual intelligence.

### **Hypotheses of the Research**

1. The extent of spiritual intelligence will vary among various sample and sample sub-groups.
2. There will be significant effect of parenting style (permissive/restrictive) on spiritual intelligence.
3. Religion and gender will produce their significant effect on spiritual intelligence.
4. There will be significant mean difference between Hindu and Muslim college students on spiritual intelligence.
5. There will be significant mean difference between boys' and girls' college students on spiritual intelligence.

### **Sample and Sample Design: -**

The sample consists of 80 under-graduate college students studying in B.Sc. Semester-I, (faculty of social sciences) in different degree colleges of Ranchi University, Ranchi from the age range 16 to 21 years. The sample was randomly selected by using stratified random sampling technique from different degree colleges of Ranchi University, Ranchi located in Ranchi town. The stratification was based on 2 factors of religion (Hindu and Muslim) and 2 factors of gender (boys & girls).

## A Study on Perceived Parenting Style and Spiritual Intelligence among College Students of Ranchi Town in Jharkhand

Therefore, the research design was based on 2X2 factorial design and factors of stratification were:

- Religion (Hindu & Muslim) = 2 &
- Gender = 2 (boys & girls)

Therefore, there were 4 sub-groups: -

- Hindu Boys = 20
- Hindu Girls = 20
- Muslim Boys = 20
- Muslim Girls = 20

**Table: Sample Design**

Religion/Gender	Boys	Girls	Total
Hindu	20	20	40
Muslim	20	20	40
Total	40	40	80

**Variables: -**

**Independent variables: -**

- Parenting Style= 2 (Restrictive/Permissive)
- Religion=2 (Hindu & Muslim)
- Gender = 2 (Boys & Girls) and

**Dependent variables: -**

- Spiritual Intelligence

**Inclusion Criteria**

- Under-graduate college students
- Age ranges from 16 to 21 years
- Class- B.Sc. Semester-I
- Faculty of Science
- Students from degree colleges
- Both mother & father alive
- Degree colleges of Ranchi University, Ranchi located in Ranchi Town

**Exclusion Criteria**

- Post-graduate College students, intermediate college students and high school students
- Age not less than 16 and not more than 21 years
- Other districts or towns of Jharkhand except Ranchi
- socio-economic status of students
- students from rural areas
- students belong to faculty of social sciences and commerce

## **A Study on Perceived Parenting Style and Spiritual Intelligence among College Students of Ranchi Town in Jharkhand**

### **Control Variables**

- All Honor subjects of faculty of sciences
- Other districts or towns of Jharkhand except Ranchi

**Tools used for the present study:** - Following tools were used for data collection

**Personal Data Questionnaire:** - Personal data questionnaire developed by the investigator applied on the subject to collect their personal information such as their age, religion, gender, class, semester, subject, faculty, place of residence, name of college, name of university, education and occupation of parents.

**Three-Dimensional Parental Behavior Inventory (TDPBI), Hardeo Ojha:** This Inventory was developed by Hardeo Ojha in (1991). It has both Father and Mother form, and available in English version. This inventory contains 48 items and is standardized on students of classes XII and Graduation. Its age range is 16-21 years. It measures 3 dimensions of Parenting Styles: - a) Restrictive-Permissive, b) Neglecting-Protecting and c) Rejecting-Loving. Each dimension consists of 16 Items. There are 4 alternative answers of each item as- very true, true, untrue and very true. The reliability and validity of this test is .89 & .69 respectively.

**Spiritual Intelligence Scale (SIS):** Dhar (2010): Spiritual Intelligence Scale was developed by Dhar (2010), Senior Professor Jaipur Institute of Management Jaipur and Upinder Dhar, Director & Vice Chancellor J. K. Lakshmi Pat University Jaipur. This scale consists of 53 items which measures six dimensions of spiritual intelligence i.e., Benevolence, Modesty, Conviction, Compassion, Magnanimity and Optimism. There are 15 factors in this scale. It is a 5-point scale. Its each item is checked as – strongly agree, agree, not sure, disagree, and strongly disagree. The reliability coefficient was found to be 0.98 and validity on account of being 0.99.

**Procedure of data collection:** - After receiving necessary permission from the principals of the selected degree colleges and relevant departments of faculty of sciences of Ranchi University, Ranchi, each questionnaire was applied on all the under-graduate college students studying in B.Sc. semester-I. The questionnaires were administered separately on all the participants with instructing them to give their responses for only first 16 items of three-dimensional parenting style questionnaire and taken return back after the completion. Raw data was prepared according to manual of relevant tools strictly.

### **Statistical Analysis: -**

- Percentages were calculated to show extent of spiritual intelligence among all participants.
- The ANOVA was computed to find out main and interaction effect of independent variables (dimensions of parenting style, religion & gender) on dependent variables.
- 't' test was used to test the difference between the comparable groups- Hindu & Muslim and Boys and Girls.
- Graphical representations were done where ever needed
- Analysis was done by using SPSS-21.

## A Study on Perceived Parenting Style and Spiritual Intelligence among College Students of Ranchi Town in Jharkhand

4.0 Analysis and Result: In this research first 16 items out of 48 were used to measure first dimension of parenting style (Permissive-Restrictive). Students who scored 49 or above in the first dimension of three-dimensional parenting style considered as perceiving their parents as permissive whereas students who scored 48 or below considered as perceiving their parents as restrictive parents. Out of 80 under-graduate college students 45 students perceived their parents as permissive whereas out of 80 only 35 students perceived their parents as restrictive.

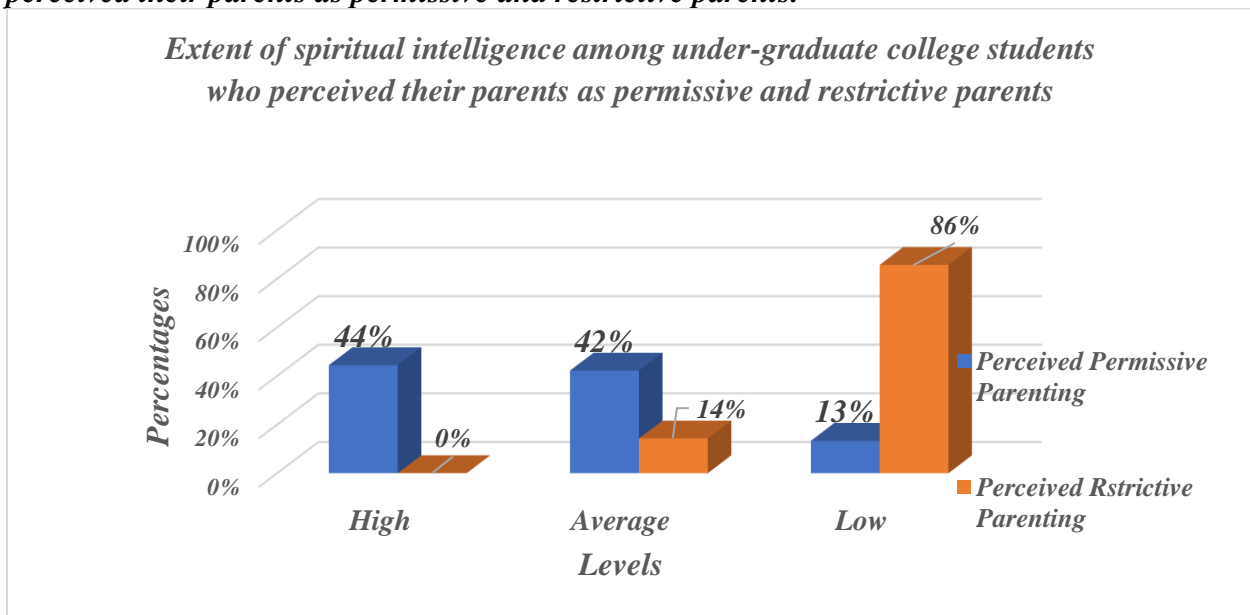
The Analysis was done in dividing it in following three sections- A, B & C.

Section-A, Extent of spiritual intelligence among under-graduate college students in respect of perceived parenting style (Permissive/Restrictive), Religion (Hindu & Muslim) and Gender (Boys & Girls).

**Table Number: 01** Extent of spiritual intelligence among under-graduate college students who perceived their parents as permissive and restrictive parents.

Perceived Parenting Style/Levels	High (231 & above)		Average (195 to 230)		Low (194 & below)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Permissive, 45	20	44.44%	19	42.22%	06	13.34%
Restrictive, 35	00	00%	05	14.28%	30	85.72%

**Figure Number: 01** Extent of spiritual intelligence among under-graduate college students who perceived their parents as permissive and restrictive parents.



**Discussion:** From the above table and figure number 01, it is clear that 20 out of 45 or 44% college students who perceived their parents as permissive had high level of spiritual intelligence whereas no any out of 35 or 0% college students who perceived their parents as restrictive had high level of spiritual intelligence. It is also clear that only 06 out of 45 or 13% college students who

## A Study on Perceived Parenting Style and Spiritual Intelligence among College Students of Ranchi Town in Jharkhand

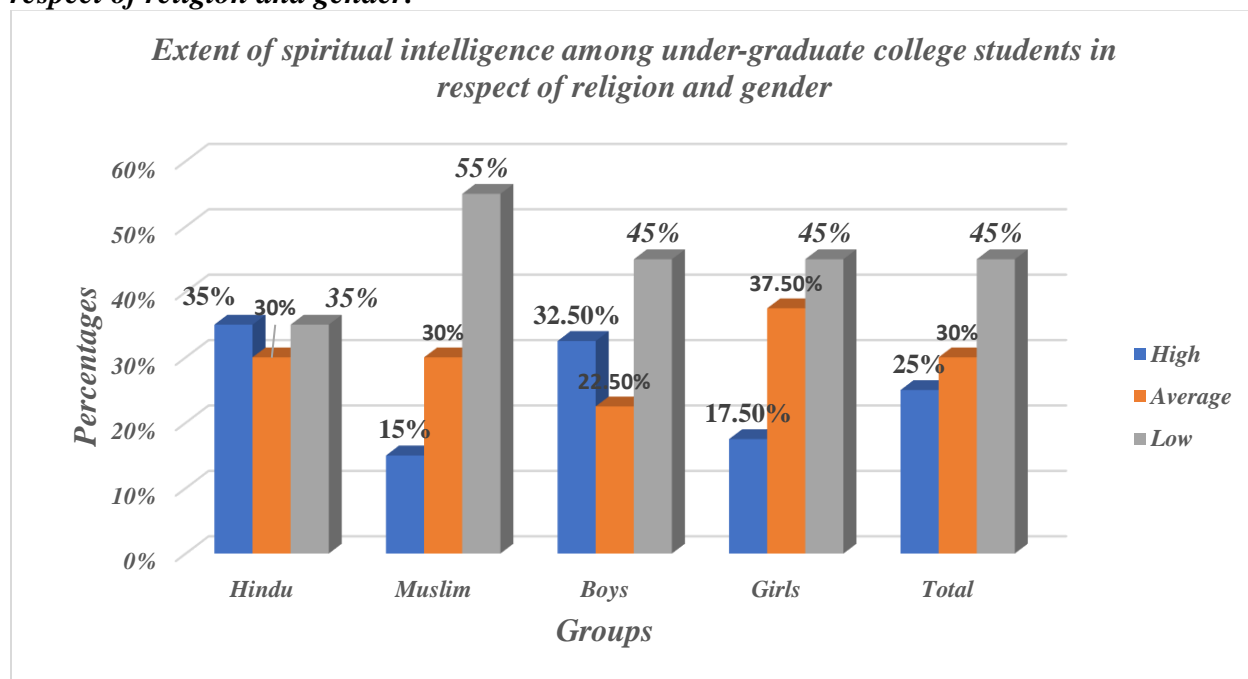
perceived their parents as permissive had low level of spiritual intelligence whereas, 30 out of 35 or 85% college students who perceived their parents as restrictive had low level of spiritual intelligence.

**Conclusions:** Most college students who perceived their parents as permissive had high level of spiritual intelligence. Most college students who perceived their parents as restrictive had low level of spiritual intelligence.

**Table Number: 02** Extent of spiritual intelligence among under-graduate college students in respect of religion and gender.

Perceived Parenting Style/Levels	High (231 & above)		Average (195 to 230)		Low (194 & below)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Hindu, 40	14	35%	12	30%	14	35%
Muslim, 40	06	15%	12	30%	22	55%
Boys, 40	13	32.5	09	22.5%	18	45%
Girls, 40	07	17.5%	15	37.5%	18	45%
Total, 80	20	25%	24	30%	36	45%

**Figure Number: 02** Extent of spiritual intelligence among under-graduate college students in respect of religion and gender.



**Discussion:** From the above table and figure number 02, it is clear that 14 out of 40 or 35% Hindu whereas, 06 out of 40 Muslim college students had high level of spiritual intelligence. 14 out of 40 or 35% Hindu whereas 22 out of 40 Muslim college students had low level of spiritual intelligence. It is also clear that 13 out of 40 or 32.5% boys whereas, 07 out of 40 or 17.5% girls had high level of spiritual intelligence. Both boys and girls equally 18 out of 40 or 45% had low

## A Study on Perceived Parenting Style and Spiritual Intelligence among College Students of Ranchi Town in Jharkhand

level of spiritual intelligence. In the total sample 20 out of 80 or 25% college students had high level of spiritual intelligence, 24 out of 80 or 30% had average level of spiritual intelligence and 36 out of 80 or 45% had low level of spiritual intelligence.

**Conclusions:** Most Hindu students had high level of spiritual intelligence in comparison to Muslim students and most Muslim students had low level of spiritual intelligence in comparison to Hindu students. Both boys and girls equally had low level of spiritual intelligence. Most college students of the total sample had low level of spiritual intelligence.

### Section-B, Impact of parenting style (Permissive/Restrictive) on spiritual intelligence of college students.

**Table Number: 03** Main effect of parenting style (permissive/restrictive) on spiritual intelligence.

Sources	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	31180.80	1	31180.80	115.50	0.00
Intercept	3075248.80	1	3075248.80	11396.01	0.00
Parenting Style	31180.80	1	31180.80	115.50	0.00
Error	21048.40	78	269.85		
Total	3255430	80			
Corrected Total	52229.200	79			

**Discussion:** A look at the above table number 03 depicts that the parenting style produced its significant impact on spiritual intelligence. The obtained F-value was 115.50 which was found statistically insignificant at 0.01 levels.

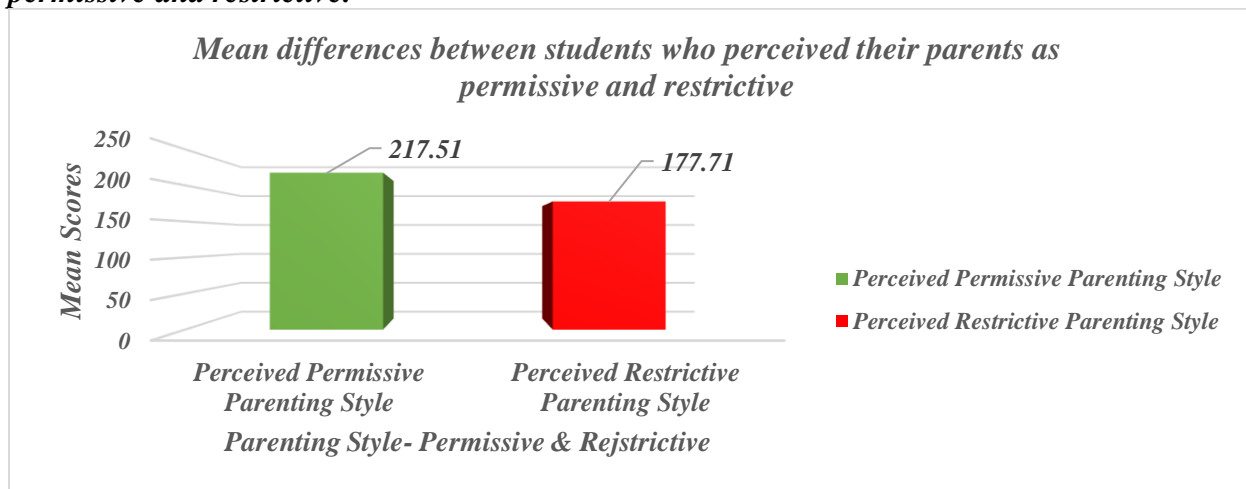
**Table Number: 04** Mean differences between students who perceived their parents as permissive and restrictive.

Groups	N	Mean	SD	df	Mean Difference	t-ratio	p
Perceived Permissive Parenting Style	45	217.51	19.06	78	39.80	10.75	p>0.01
Perceived Restrictive Parenting Style	35	177.71	12.20				



## A Study on Perceived Parenting Style and Spiritual Intelligence among College Students of Ranchi Town in Jharkhand

**Figure Number: 03** Mean differences between students who perceived their parents as permissive and restrictive.



**Discussion:** Both table number 04 & figure number 03 indicate that the mean difference on spiritual intelligence of students who perceived their parents as permissive and restrictive differ significantly. Mean scores of students who perceived their parents as permissive and restrictive were 217.51 & 177.71 respectively and their SDs score were 19.06 & 12.20 respectively. The mean difference between each group was 39.80. The t- ratio between the both means was 10.75, which was found significant at 0.01 levels of significance. Hence the hypothesis, “There will be significant effect of parenting style (permissive/restrictive) on spiritual intelligence” has been accepted. Manju and Remya (2019) had showed in their study that parenting styles had an effect on emotional intelligence of the high school children.

**Conclusion:** The parenting style produced its significant effect on spiritual intelligence.

### Section-C, Impact of religion and gender on spiritual intelligence.

**Table Number: 05** Main and interaction effect of religion and gender on spiritual intelligence.

Sources	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	1682.13	3	560.71	1.18	0.32
Intercept	3100387.51	1	3100387.51	6552.66	0.00
Religion	1320.31	1	1320.31	2.80	0.00
Gender	99.01	1	99.01	0.21	0.65
Religion*Gender	262.81	1	262.81	0.55	0.5
Error	35959.35	76	437.15		
Total	3138029.00	80			
Corrected Total	37641.50	79			

**Discussion:** A look at the above table number 05 depicts that the Religion produced its significant main and independent impact on spiritual intelligence whereas gender didn't produce its main and

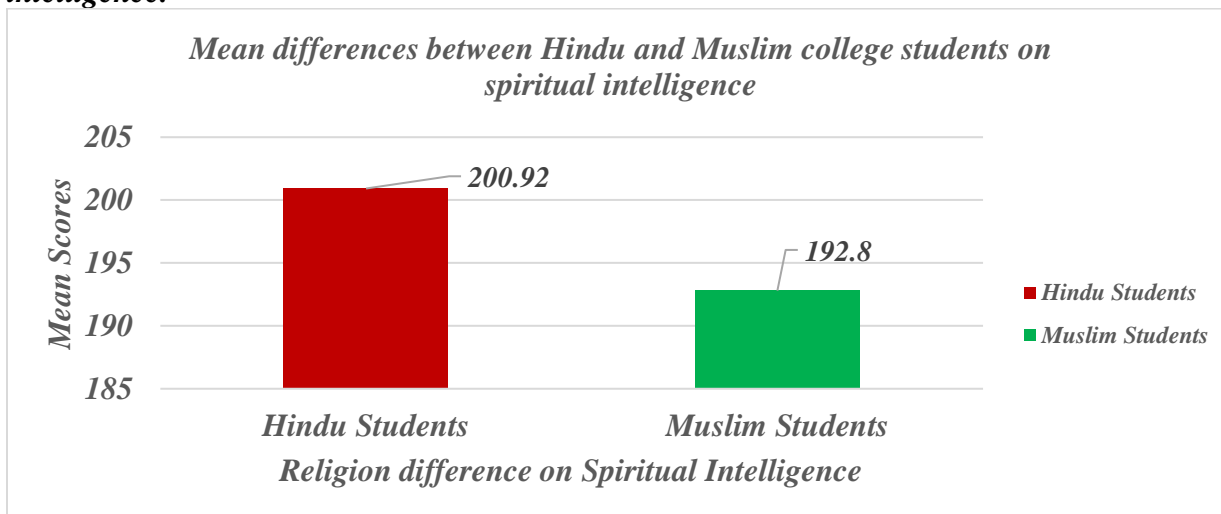
## A Study on Perceived Parenting Style and Spiritual Intelligence among College Students of Ranchi Town in Jharkhand

independent significant main effect on spiritual intelligence. The obtained F-value for religion was 2.80 which was statistically significant at 0.01 levels. The obtained F-value for gender was 0.21 which was statistically insignificant. The two way or interaction effect of religion and gender on spiritual intelligence was found not significant at any level.

**Table Number: 06 Mean differences between Hindu and Muslim college students on spiritual intelligence.**

Groups	N	Mean	SD	df	Mean Diff.	t-ratio	p
Hindu Students	40	200.92	17.25	78	8.12	1.68	p>0.01
Muslim Students	40	192.80	25.17				

**Figure Number: 04 Mean differences between Hindu and Muslim college students on spiritual intelligence.**



### Discussion:

Both table number 06 & figure number 04 indicate that the mean difference on spiritual intelligence of Hindu and Muslim students differ significantly. The mean scores of both Hindu and Muslim students were 200.92 & 192.80 respectively and their SDs score were 17.25 & 25.17 respectively. The mean difference between each group was 8.12. The t- ratio between the both means was 1.68, which was found statistically significant at 0.01 levels of significance. Hence the hypothesis, “there will be significant mean difference between Hindu and Muslim college students on spiritual intelligence”. Neeta Gupta (2020) had found in her study that Hindus had more spiritual intelligence as compared to Muslim respondents.

### Conclusion:

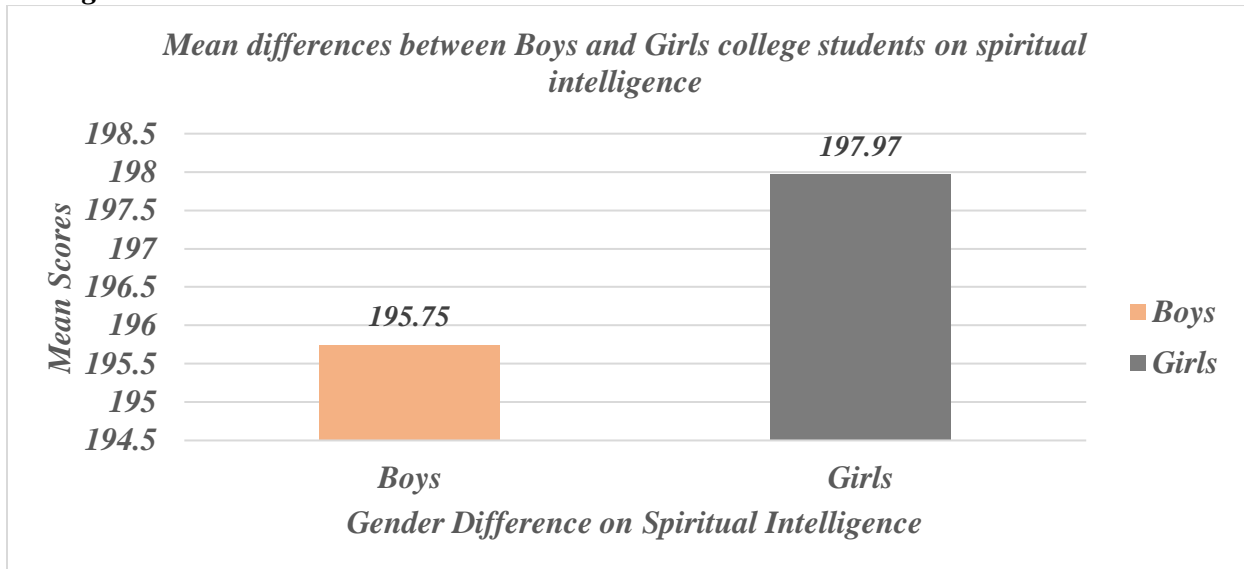
The religion produced its significant effect on spiritual intelligence, so we can say that Hindu students had more spiritual intelligence as compared to Muslim college students.

**A Study on Perceived Parenting Style and Spiritual Intelligence among College Students of Ranchi Town in Jharkhand**

**Table Number: 07 Mean differences between Boys and Girls college students on spiritual intelligence.**

Groups	N	Mean	SD	df	Mean Difference	t-ratio	p
Boys	40	195.75	19.00	78	2.22	0.45	NS
Girls	40	197.97	24.52				

**Figure Number: 05 Mean differences between Boys and Girls college students on spiritual intelligence.**



**Discussion:**

Both table number 07 & figure number 05 indicate that the mean difference on spiritual intelligence of boys’ and girls’ students differ significantly. The mean scores of both boys’ and girls’ students were 195.75 & 197.97 respectively and their SDs score were 19.00 & 24.52 respectively. The mean difference between each group was 2.22. The t- ratio between the both means was 0.45, which was found statistically insignificant. Hence the hypothesis, “there will be significant mean difference between boys’ and girls’ college students on spiritual intelligence”. The findings of Nazam (2014) and Neeta Gupta (2020) has supported the findings.

**Conclusion:**

The gender didn’t produce its significant effect on spiritual intelligence. So, we can say that boys and girls didn’t differ significantly on spiritual intelligence.

**Main Findings of the Study**

- ❖ Parenting style and religion produced its main and independent significant impact on spiritual intelligence whereas, gender didn’t produce its main and independent effect on spiritual intelligence.

## **A Study on Perceived Parenting Style and Spiritual Intelligence among College Students of Ranchi Town in Jharkhand**

- ❖ Students who perceived their parents as permissive had more spiritual intelligence than students who perceived their parents as restrictive parents.
- ❖ Hindu students had more spiritual intelligence than Muslim students.

### **5.0 Critique of Present Study**

#### **Achievements of the Present Study**

- ❖ The present study reviles the extent of spiritual intelligence among under-graduate college students based on parenting style (permissive & restrictive), religion (Hindu & Muslim) and Gender (Boys & Girls).
- ❖ The impact of parenting style, religion and gender on spiritual intelligence had been highlighted by using ANOVA and t-test.

#### **Limitations of the Present Study**

- ❖ The sample size of the present study was very small.
- ❖ The sample consisted only college students
- ❖ The sample belongs to only Ranchi town.
- ❖ The sample belongs to only faculty of sciences
- ❖ The sample belongs to only under-graduate colleges of RUR

#### **References**

- Ahire, R., & Sing, B. (2015). Spiritual intelligence and youths. *Indian Streams Research Journal*, 5(2), 41-45.
- Amram, Y. (2007). The seven dimensions of spiritual intelligence: An ecumenical, grounded theory. *Paper presented at the 115th Annual Conference of the American Psychological Association, San Francisco, CA.*
- Emmons, R. A. (2000). "Is spirituality an intelligence?" *The International Journal for the Psychology of Religion*, 10: 27-34.
- Gardner, Howard, (2000) A Case Against Spiritual Intelligence, *The International Journal for the Psychology of Religion*, 10(1): 27-34.
- Jahanger, J. & Parray, M. H. (2018) Spiritual Intelligence among Senior Secondary Students with Respect to Gender and Area. *International Journal on Arts, Management and Humanities* 7(1): 33-37.
- King, D. B. (2008). Rethinking claims of spiritual intelligence: A definition, model, and measure. (Unpublished Master's Thesis). *Trent University, Peterborough Ontario, Canada.*
- Manju, S. and Remya, U. R. (2019) perceived parenting styles and emotional intelligence among high school children. *global journal for research analysis (GJRA)*, 8(4); 178-179.
- Nasel, D. D., (2004). Spiritual Orientation in Relation to Spiritual Intelligence. *Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation University of South Australia, Adelaide.*
- Nazam, F. (2014) "Gender Difference on Spiritual Intelligence Among Adolescents". *Indian Journal of Applied Research*, 4(11), 423-425.
- Neeta G. (2020) Effect of Religion upon Spiritual-Intelligence of Adolescents. *Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (JETIR)*, 7(1); 357-366.
- Nelms, L. W. (2005). The relationship between spirituality and the health of college students in a university setting (*Doctoral dissertation, the University of Tennessee*).

## **A Study on Perceived Parenting Style and Spiritual Intelligence among College Students of Ranchi Town in Jharkhand**

- Pandey, A., Dubey, P. & Chawla, S. (2017) Spiritual intelligence: a gender study in Indian context. *Research Journal of Management and Science*, 6(5); 39-43.
- Vaughan F. (2002)., What is spiritual intelligence? *Journal of humanistic psychology*, 42(2), 16-33.
- Zohar, D. & Marshall, I. (2000). SQ: Spiritual intelligence, the ultimate intelligence. *London: Bloomsbury*.

### ***Acknowledgments***

The authors profoundly appreciate all the people who have successfully contributed to ensuring this paper in place. Their contributions are acknowledged however their names cannot be mentioned.

### ***Conflict of Interest***

The author declared no conflict of interest.

***How to cite this article:*** Jayaswal. V.S (2021). A Study on Perceived Parenting Style and Spiritual Intelligence among College Students of Ranchi Town in Jharkhand. *International Journal of Social Impact*, 7(1), 55-67. DIP: 18.02.007/20220701, DOI: 10.25215/2455/0701007