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B.H.Sc.M.A.(Counselling Psychology)

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3.2.1 Number of papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years

3.2.1.1. Number of research papers in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years

Year	2020-2021	2019-2020	2018-2019	2017-2018	2016-2017
Number	02	08	09	11	00

3.2.1.1. Number of research papers in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years

Academic Year
2017-2018

Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Is it listed in UGC Care list/Scopus/Web of Science/other, mention
Role of teacher in planning activities for multicultural preschool classes	Dr. Chhaya D Bhise	UGC Approved Sr.No. 64259 Discountinued
Academic library services to multicultural population	Mr. Rishi S.Gajbhiye	UGCAPProved Research Journal (Sr. 47674) Volume-V Issue-I January 2018 Discountinued
History of national library culcutta	Mr. Rishi S.Gajbhiye	UGC Aprroved VOLUME-IV JAN.2018 Discountinued
Knowledge and consumption pattern of locally available green leafy vegetables in rural farm women	Dr. Bharati Bhosale	UGC Approved Journal No. 62759 - February, 2018 Discountinued
The nutritrional status and health status among adolescent girls in rural area	Dr. Rahul N.Surve	UGC Approved Journal No. 62759 - February, 2018 Discountinued
Role of counseling in resolving general , physical and mental health status of rural college going girls in Solapur district.	Dr. Chhaya D Bhise	UGC Approved Journal No. 62759 - February, 2018 Discountinued
Nutritional status of rural women in Akluj village	Dr. Jaysheela Baswant Manohar	UGC Approved Journal No. 62759 - February, 2018 Discountinued
ICT changing agent in higher education	Dr. Chhaya D Bhise	UGC listed Journal No.-64310 Discountinued
Food spoilage and food adulteration	Dr. Jaysheela Baswant Manohar	UGC Approved Journal No. 62759 - February, 2018 Discountinued
Case studies in implementation of open source library software & digital library software in libraries	Mr. Rishi S.Gajbhiye	UGC Listed Journal VOL - VI ISSUE II FEB.JULY-2018 Discountinued
Role of interdisciplinary approach in higher education	Dr. Rahul N.Surve & Dr. C.V. Tate	UGC Approved Journal No. 62441 - March, 2018 Discountinued

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Academic Library Services to Multicultural Population

Mr. Rishi S. Gajbhiye
SRMP College of Home Science, Akluj, Dist.Solapur 413101

Abstract:
Digital Access, Digital collaboration, Digital literacy – Libraries today are becoming increasingly digital. This transformation is moving many Library Services to Multicultural Populations away from the traditional methods of service delivery. The all-in-one delivering of books, music, film and games physically to people is declining in some Library service areas. When it comes to services addressing multicultural populations the situation is different, often only limited digital services are available.
The Section brings together libraries and institutions interested in the development and availability of library services designed to meet the needs of cultural and linguistic minorities.
The Section is striving to share its experience in library services to multicultural populations in view of the necessity to ensure that every member in our global society has access to a full range of library and information services. In order to achieve this, it promotes international cooperation in this field.

Introduction: Librarians of all types will be pleased to discover easy-to-implement suggestions for collaborative efforts, many rich and diverse programming ideas, strategies for improving reference services and library instruction to speakers of English as a second language, marketing and promotional tips designed to welcome multicultural patrons into the library, and much more. Our society is one of many cultures, languages, abilities, prefer ences, and backgrounds and providing the optimal library experi ence to all constituencies is clearly at the forefront of librarians' service goals. Working effectively with diverse cultures is of ever increasing importance. It is not enough to rely on a few librarians to oversee diversity training. To advance efforts, all librarians need to come into the profession with at least a foundational knowledge of what it means to be culturally competent. This study explored how well librarians from the United States with responsibilities of working with diverse cultures in academic and research libraries felt they were prepared to work with cultures other than their own. Results are presented, and suggestions offered for improving diversity training, especially for library and information science programs. Although there are numerous articles that define the need to provide diversity training within library school curricula, little has been written that analyzes the job challenges that occur as a result of the limited diversity (or cultural competency) training. This study investigates those challenges by attempting to answer the question, "What diversity training do librarians receive prior to entering their position and is that training sufficient for becoming culturally competent?" The impact of that training will be discussed and 38 solutions proposed for addressing those shortcomings.

Academic Library Services: An academic library is a library that is attached to a higher education institution which serves two complementary purposes to support the school's curriculum, and to support the research of the university faculty and students. It is unknown how many academic libraries there are internationally. An academic and research portal maintained by UNESCO links to 3,785 libraries. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, there are an estimated 3,700 academic libraries in the United States. The support of teaching and learning requires material for class readings and for student papers. In the past, the material for class readings, intended to supplement lectures as prescribed by the instructor, has been called reserves. In the period before electronic resources became available, the reserves were supplied as actual books or as photocopies of appropriate journal articles.

Academic libraries must determine a focus for collection development since comprehensive collections are not feasible. Librarians do this by identifying the needs of the faculty and student

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Contemporary History and Research Methodology

HISTORY OF NATIONAL LIBRARY CALCUTTA

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ABSTRACT:

The National Library is the largest library in India, situated at Kolkata. It serves as a prominent repository of all reading and information materials produced in India as well as abroad concerning India. Lord Curzon established the Imperial library at Kolkata by merging Calcutta public Library and the Imperial Library in 1903. After Independence the Government of India changed the name of the Imperial Library to the National Library, with the enactment of the Imperial Library (Change of Name) Act, 1948.

Designated as an institution of national importance under the Ministry of Culture, the National Library is designated to collect, disseminate and preserve the printed material produced in the country. It is the recipient library under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954 and the repository library in South Asia. The objectives of the museum are:

Acquisition and conservation of all significant national production of printed material, excluding ephemera. Collection of printed material concerning the country, no matter where it is published, and as a corollary, the acquisition of photographic records of such material that is not available with in the country. Acquisition and conservation of foreign material required by the country. Rendering of bibliographical and documents services of current and retrospective material, both general and specialised. Acting as a referral centre purveying full and accurate knowledge. It has a rich collection of Persian, Sanskrit, Arabic and Tamil manuscripts and also rare books.

INTRODUCTION:

The National Library on the Belvedere Estate in Alipore, Kolkata is the largest library in India by volume and India's library of public record. It is under the Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism & Culture, Government of India. The library is designated to collect, disseminate and preserve printed material produced in India. The library is situated on the scenic 30-acre (12 ha)Belvedere Estate. It is the largest in India with a collection in excess of 2.2 million books. Before independence, it was the official residence of Lt. Governor of Bengal.

The National Library of India is the county's largest library and the library of public record. The library "operates under the national government's Department of Culture and is designated to collect, disseminate, and preserve all printed material produced in India, and all foreign works published about the country—where 'every work about India…can be seen and read'" (Murray, 2009). The National Library is a result of the merging of the public library with the Imperial Library—several government libraries. The National Library (1953), then the Imperial Library housed several foreign (British) and Indian titles and was open to the public. Of further note, the National Library of India collects book, periodicals, and titles in "virtually all the Indian languages, with Hindi, Kashmiri, Punjab, Sindhi, Telugu, and Urdu" maintaining the largest stacks (Murray, 2009). The Special Collections in the National Library of India house at least fifteen languages including "Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati…and Tamil with many rare works (Murray, 2009). The Hindi department has books that date back all the way to the nineteenth century and the first ever books printed in that language. The collections break down and consist of 86,000 maps and 3,200 manuscripts.

THE CALCUTTA PUBLIC LIBRARY

Calcutta Public Library was established in 1836. It was not a Government institution. It ran on a proprietary basis. Any subscriber paying Rs 300 at one time or in three instalments was considered a proprietor. Poor students and others were allowed to use the library free of charge for a specified period of time. The then Governor General, Lord Metcalf transferred 4,675 volumes from the library of the College of Fort William to the Calcutta Public Library. These

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Health and Nutritional Status of Women

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Knowledge And Consumption Pattern of Locally Available Green Leafy Vegetables in Rural Farm Women

Dr. Bharati Bhosale*, Assistant Professor
Smt. Ratnaprabhadevi Mohite Patil College of Home Science for Women, Akluj
Dist. Solapur

Abstract

Green leafy vegetables readily growing in field are nutrient dense. But unawareness regarding its availability and nutritional importance, rural families are unintentionally not incorporating these vegetables in their diet. Research was conducted to study locally available green leafy vegetables related to knowledge and consumption pattern in rural farm women. A survey was carried out in rural area to collect data from farm women. Results showed that majority of farm women were commonly using spinach, fenugreek and dill in their diet. Very few farm women were including other locally available green leafy vegetables .Nutrition education can be imparted to create awareness among rural families regarding use of unutilized green leafy vegetables in their diet.

Keywords: Green leafy vegetables, farm women, Knowledge, consumption pattern

Introduction

Vegetables are the major contributing food group to make diet nutritionally sound. Green leafy vegetables (GLV) provide nutrients and micronutrients of great importance to nutritionists such as β carotene, iron, vitamin C and fibers (Kennedy et.al, 2003). GLV contain high protective components required by body for its proper functioning and development (Agbelemoge, 2014). GLV are cheaper sources of micronutrients and antioxidants easily available and accessible to rural community. Some indigenous GLV grow in the wild and field without any formal cultivation (Singh et.al, 2015). Unfamiliar green leafy vegetables readily growing in field are also nutrient dense. But unawareness regarding its availability and nutritional importance, rural families are unintentionally not incorporating these vegetables in their diet. Unfamiliar green leafy vegetables can be popularized in rural area to avoid micronutrient deficiencies through promotion of its consumption in their diet by imparting nutrition education and altering their dietary habits. There is need to assess knowledge and consumption pattern of locally available green leafy vegetables in rural families. So the present

The Nutritional and Health Status Among Adolescent Girls In Rural Area

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Smt. Ratnaprabhadevi Mohite Patil college of Home Science for women, Akluj,Dist- Solapur

Introduction

The word "adolescence" comes from Latin meaning "to grow to maturity". Adolescent period extends from onset of puberty to the time of complete sexual maturation. WHO includes the period in life aged between 10-19 years as adolescence. For the sake of research purposes, the period is further divided into early (10-13 years), middle (14-17 years) and late (18-20 years) adolescence, depending upon both physical and psychological maturity. Adolescence is crucial, stressful but yet fascinating period in an individual's life span. This is the formative period of life when profound physical, psychological and behavioural changes take place. Intelligence is at its peak, setting the permanent personality traits. The adolescent tries to cope with his own emerging sexuality against the social norms and parental expectations. It is also a period of transformation from dependence to independence. Curiosity, exploration, adventure and' impulsive behaviour are some of the cardinal manifestations of this period. Barker's hypothesis now gaining momentum, states that by correcting under nutrition of adolescent girls, we can reduce early malnutrition and consequently development of adulthood diseases of childhood origin.

Objectives: The present study was taken up to study 1. Socioeconomic status of girls. 2. To assess the nutritional status of adolescents.

Methodology

A community based cross-sectional study was done. Adolescent girls attending Middle schools in rural area solapur district in Maharashtra were taken as study population. A total of 5 Middle Schools were covered to meet the sample size of 100 adolescent girls. All the girls who gave informed consent to participate in the study were included. A pretested questionnaire was administered and height and weight were recorded. BMI was calculated and WHO'S classification was used to classify the nutritional status. Other study variables include age, literacy, education, type of family, age at menarche etc. Data was analyzed manually and relevant tests were applied.

Role of Counseling in Resolving General Physical and Mental Health Statusof Rural College Going Girls in Solapur District

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Abstract:
A sample of 19 students who approached to counseling center during 2010-11 was used. These students were personally interviewed for finding out their physical and mental health issues. Later these girls were given intervention through counseling cell on nutrition and dietary habits, attitude building, communication skills, stress management and reproductive health care. Results showed that intervention was useful for minimizing theirgeneral physical and,mental health status.

Key Words: College going girls, physical health, mental health, counseling

Introduction :

Adolescence is the critical age of life. It is the last phase of life to achieve maximum physicalgrowth and lay a foundation for psychological wellbeing(WHO1997). This is the time for understanding roles and responsibilities of an adult life.In India adolescent girl'shealth does not receive significant attention due to various socio-cultural and economic reasons(Das &Biswas 2005). These girls are future mothers and family makers hence their healthy being is going to decide family's healthy being. In India very few percentages of girls reach collage especially from rural areas. These girls are in need of support and guidance to complete graduation and meet the needs of higher education. Rural adolescent girls face various physical and mental health problems which obstruct them from being potentially graduate.

Counseling cells in graduation collages have become one of the important centers forrendering help to needy students. Over the year's need of counseling is increasing especially in rural areas as many girls leave education due to minor physical and mental health issues. In light of the above a study was undertaken on role of counseling in resolving general physical and mental health status of rural collage going girls in Solapur District, with the following objectives.

Nutritional Status Of Rural Women In Akluj Village

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Introduction

Today ,health is composed of many elements.High level health requires a balance in and among all the factors that make up these elements,Eberst conceives of six dimensions of health Theoretically ,total wellness is achieved when the six sides are equal because human functioning is not static , however the elements of the cube are constantly moving.As with Rubik's cube ,there are millions of possible combinations of elements that can be considered "good health " based on these definition , total health is a combination of the physical,emotional ,social and spiritual components of life balanced in a way that produces satisfaction and happiness for the individual. To accomplish this goal ,each individual must engage in wellness activities .Examples of such activities include following proper nutrition ,not smoking ,exercising regularly ,abstaining from substance abuse and effectively dealing with stress. Each person must foster attitudes that improve the quality of life and expand the human potential.

Keyword – Nutritional status , Nutrition education

Statistical Analysis :-

Sample and sample size :-The present study was undertaken in Akluj village .Total 150 sample were taken for the study .Available women age of 30-60 yrs.were selected for this purpose.

Preparation of interview schedule :- keeping the objectives of the study in view ,structured interview schedule was prepared. The schedule consists of information about the independent variable namely sex ,age ,marital status ,age at marriage religion ,education ,family annual income, main source of Income, type of family and number of members in the family. Second part of the interview schedule consists of the questions framed for seeking the information about knowledge ,attitude and practice about nutrition.

Tools and Techniques used for data collection Data collection –

The interviews schedule was prepared keeping in view the objectives of the present study. The schedule included the questions seeking information regarding.

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ICT: Changing agent in Higher Education

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Abstract

Education is regarded as an important bridge of social, economic and political mobility. Because of diverse socio-economic conditions though India has many challenges in terms of the application of ICT in higher education it cannot overlook the benefits reaped through it. Believing that ICT can transform the educational scenario many universities and colleges have taken up action oriented adaptation of ICT. ICT can help teaching institutions, students and government to achieve most awaited goals. With major initiatives taken up by the government, role of ICT as a change agent has become very crucial. Slowly and steadily it is revolutionizing teaching process, creating student centric learning environment, reducing complexity of administrative work and also acting as a boon for research. Though use of ICT will lead in democratization of education it also has certain challenges which can be mitigated with wise use of it by teachers, learners and other related service providers in higher education.

Keywords: Information Communication Technology, higher education, initiatives, challenges

Introduction: We witnessed transit from 20th century to 21st century as a new era of Information and Communication Technology. Now we are about to end up with second decade of 21st century and experiencing the widespread influence of ICT on our personal, social, political and educational life spheres. Human beings are surrounded and facilitated by innumerable information communication technology with varied devices and applications.

Education is regarded as an important bridge of social, economic and political mobility (Amutabi&Oketch 2003) India being one of the highly populous nations of the world provides higher education through 651 universities along with 31,324 collages.Because of

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FOOD SPOILAGE AND FOOD ADULTERATION

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Abstract:

According to the Oxford English Dictionary to spoil is to 'deprive of good or effective qualities: when a food is spoiled its characteristics are changed so that it is no longer acceptable. Such changes may not always be microbiological in origin; a product may become unacceptable as a result of insect damage, drying out, discolouration, staling or rancidity for instance, but by and large most food spoilage is a result of microbial activity.

Introduction:

Food spoilage refers to deterioration of the physical and chemical properties of food due to the influence of air, heat, light, moisture which foster the growth of microorganisms, making it unfit for consumption. Food becomes spoiled when there is a foul odor coming from it. This is accompanied by bubbles that appear on the surface of the food. There is a putrid odor that one can smell. Food is spoiled when one can see molds appearing on the food, as in molds of expired bread. Food is spoiled when it changes in colour, as in orange juice becoming dark orange, or smelling rancid as in oil, or tasting bad or different from what it should be.

Caused of food spoilage:

1) Improper Handling:

It refers to the use of dirty hands, dirty containers and dirty places. It also refers to workers who are not careful in transporting and handling the food resulting in cuts, bruises and blemishes.

2) Improper storage:

Different food requires different places and temperature for storage. For instance, fresh meat, fish and poultry are stored in cold storage such as freezers and in containers with crack ice just like what they do with the fish sold in the market. The refrigerator is where cured meat, fish and poultry and stored. Fruits and vegetables are placed in airy and cool places or in the vegetable compartment of the refrigerator. Bulbs like onions, garlic and root crops are placed in baskets at room temperature. When meat, fish, fruits and vegetables are not stored where they should be spoilage easily sets in.

3) Inadequate preparation and cooking:

This refers to uncooked meat or fish which, when left at room temperature will later spoil.

4) Careless packaging:

Packaging is important to keep bacteria, moisture away and to maintain the good quality of the food. When meat, fish, fruits or vegetables are not properly wrapped before they are stored. It is easy for bacteria to enter and penetrate the food causing it to spoil easily.

Food spoilage can be broadly classified into six groups. Food spoil mainly because of any one or more of the following reasons.

1. Microbiological action:

Microorganisms are present everywhere and in all the sources of contamination mentioned above. These organisms can contaminate food and spoil it. Milk turns sour because of bacterial action, yeasts ferment fruit juices and mold grows on bread which has to be discarded. Microbial growth in foods may be obvious like the example listed above. Some bacteria which cause food poisoning or food infection may contaminate food which is unhygienically handled. In such cases, microbial growth may not be obvious. Not all micro organisms can cause disease, in fact some are

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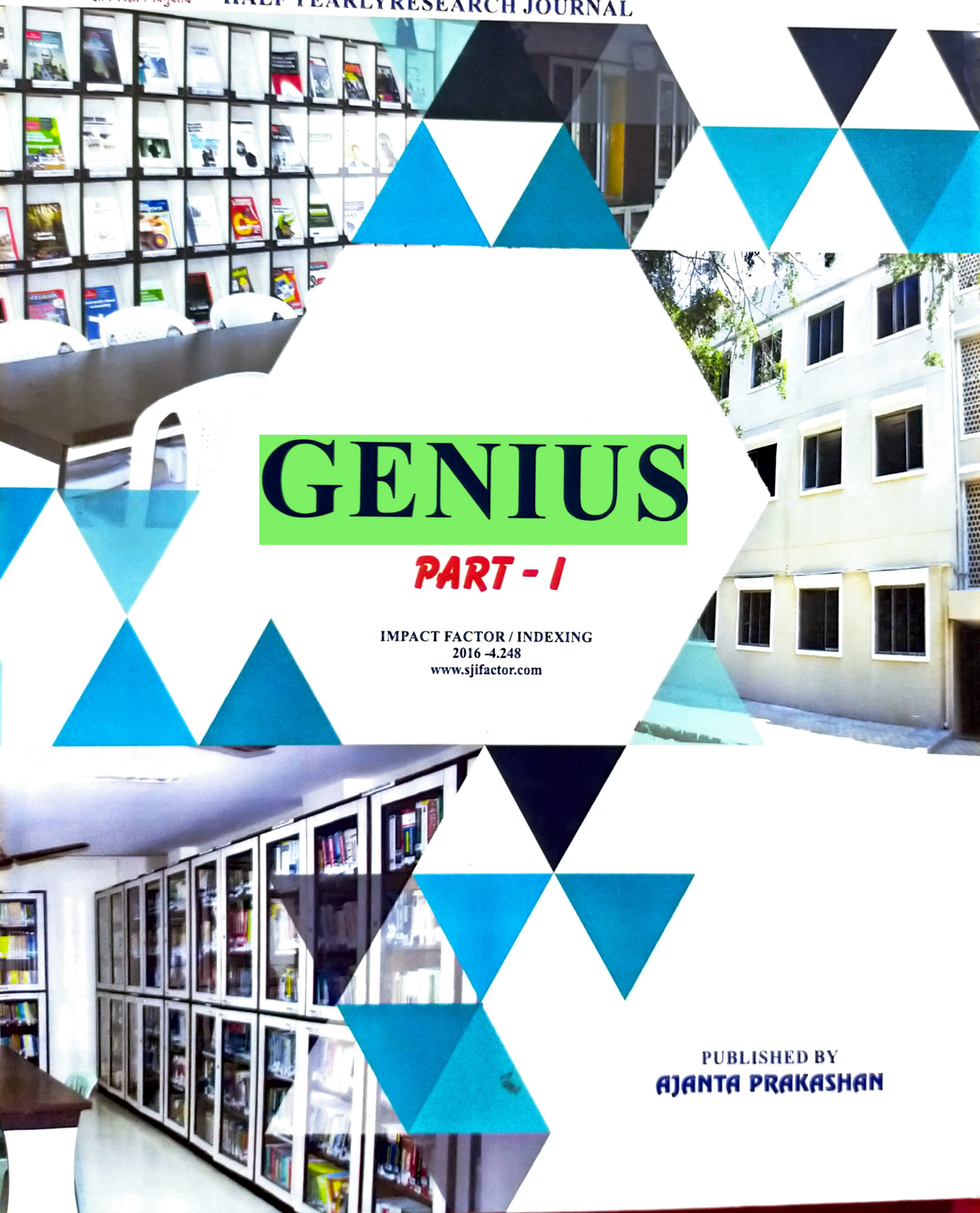

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14 Case Studies in Implementation of Open Source Library Software & Digital Library Software in Libraries

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ABSTRACT

Digital library developers make critical design and implementation decisions in the face of uncertainties about the future. We present a qualitative case study of the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST), a major astronomy project that will collect and make available large-scale datasets. LSST developers make decisions now, while facing uncertainties about its period of operations (2022-2032). Uncertainties we identify include topics researchers will seek to address, tools and expertise, and availability of other infrastructures to exploit LSST observations. LSST is using an open source approach to developing and releasing its data management software. We evaluate benefits and burdens of this approach as a strategy for addressing uncertainty. Benefits include: enabling software to adapt to researchers' changing needs; embedding LSST standards and tools in community practices; and promoting interoperability with other infrastructures. Burdens include: open source community management; documentation requirements; and trade-offs between software speed and accessibility.

INTRODUCTION

The flexibility of free library software does not come without cost, however, and it has little to do with either the migration to open source (it would also be costly to upgrade any proprietary system, for instance), or with any hidden expense obscured by the free license, such as training or support for users and managers. In fact, the expense of open source, especially for public goods such as archives or libraries, is actually better understood as an investment in the local economy. Whereas a proprietary system casts the buyer — the municipality — in the role of consumer, with limited control over the product, which may be foreign made, and bound by the restrictions of contract, and thus subject to markets out of its control, the open source LMS instead places the municipality as the producer and consumer: in control. The residents of the municipality, that is, benefit directly from the funds spent by the government agency to create and maintain the system wanted largely independent of vagaries of remote markets.

CASE STUDIES IMPLEMENTATION

This case study describes the process of proposing and implementing a wiki for use in an academic library setting, based on the process used by Iowa State University Library. Using the Iowa State University

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ROLE OF INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Dr. Rahul N. Surve[1] and Dr. C. V. Tate[2]

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Abstract: *In India, the scenario of higher education is continuously evolving with time. As a result, Indian higher education is facing the challenge of interdisciplinary educational approach. This article is an effort to make understand the role of interdisciplinary approach in higher education. This new approach of study has become an important and challenging technique in the modern educational system. As the disciplinary specialization restricts faculties from broadening their intellectual horizons, the new interdisciplinary nature of study in higher education has enabled the growth, expansion and stature as a discipline and field of academic inquiry in its own right. Moreover, this approach helps students to broaden their disciplinary perspective as well which, in future will enhance their compatibility for job opportunities. However, implementing the interdisciplinary approach in an institute is quite problematic, such as both lack of interest and expertise of faculties and researchers to do interdisciplinary approach, departmental infrastructure, problem of using technical language etc. create obstacle in the path of implementing interdisciplinary approach in higher education. Now-a-days, the government is taking initiation to promote interdisciplinary studies in higher educational system.*

Keywords: *Interdisciplinary approach, Multidisciplinary, Types of Interdisciplinary.*

Introduction:

India's higher education system is the world's third largest in terms of students, next to China and the United States. In future, India will be one of the largest education hubs. India's Higher Education sector has witnessed a tremendous increase in the number of Universities/University level Institutions & Colleges since independence. The 'Right to Education Act' which stipulates compulsory and free education to all children within the age groups of 6-14 years, has brought about a revolution in the education system of the country with statistics revealing a staggering enrolment in schools over the last four years. The involvement of private sector in higher education has seen drastic changes in the field. Today over 60% of higher education institutions in India are promoted by the private sector. This has accelerated establishment of institutes which have originated over the last decade making India home to the largest number of Higher Education institutions in the world, with student enrolments at the second highest (Shaguri, 2013). The number of Universities has increased 34 times from 20 in 1950 to 677 in 2014. Despite these numbers, international education rating agencies have not placed many of these institutions within the best of the world ranking. Also, India has failed to produce world class universities.

Education plays an indispensable role in the social and economical development of people and the nation at large. In this regard, the movement of 'higher education reform' in India in terms of it's linger history of disciplinary and interdisciplinary studies are always debatable. In post-independent India, the disciplinary format was reconsolidated in a new way. However, the arguments for interdisciplinary approach from debates surrounding disciplinarily. A discipline is knowledge or a concentration in one subjective field of study or interest. But the accelerating rates of scientific and technological innovation, globalization, and hybridization of cultures, new information, and growing fluidity in employment are among many changes that portrayed as forces of fundamental transformations in the social and educational landscape and vis-a-vis. As a result, it is required to structure the intellectual and educational field. According to Christie and Martin (2011), "Disciplinarily is now out-moded and quickly becoming supplanted by 'cross-', 'multi-',

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PERFORMANCE ABILITY, GENERAL EMOTIONAL STATUS AND PRACTICES OF SELECTED INSTITUTIONALIZED ELDERLY

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ABSTRACT
Aging can be defined as "Regression of physiological function accompanied by advancement of age." The present study was carried out to assess performance ability, general emotional status and practices of selected institutionalized elderly belonging to different districts of Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. General information of selected institutionalized elderly showed that majority of elderly (58.6%) was performing exercise. The per cent of elderly able to do their daily personal activity was 98.6. Majority of elderly (96.4%) were happy about their stay in the institute. Majority of elderly (65.75%) found to have hobby singing religious songs about 28.6 per cent of elderly did not visit to their relative while majority of elderly (69.2%) were reported to be visited by their relatives.

Keywords: Performance ability, emotional status, practices, institutionalized, elderly

INTRODUCTION
Aging can be defined as "Regression of physiological function accompanied by advancement of age."(Vimala,1999). Strength of elderly decrease due to advancement in age and declined physiological properties of muscle. Mobility and the ability to perform daily living activities decrease in elderly as muscle mass decline and poor overall functioning. **(**Franke et al, 2006). Den Draak (2010) observed mobility problems in 78 % of the older adults living in residential homes and the main cause of disability in them. Disability and diminished health in older persons living in residential homes is due to multiple chronic conditions (Schram et al, 2008). According to Stewart (2003) loss of muscle mass, strength, balance, and mobility problems are aspects of disability in older persons. One of the factors for achieving successful aging is maintaining high physical function. So the present study was conducted to assess performance ability, general emotional status and practices of selected institutionalized elderly.

METHODOLOGY
The present study was carried out to assess performance ability, general emotional status and practices of selected institutionalized elderly belonging to different districts of Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. The samples of elderly for study were selected from different regions of Marathwada. Investigation comprised of 500 institutionalized elderly. Data pertaining to general background of selected elderly was obtained by personally interviewing them. Information on hobbies of elderly, type of exercise, emotional feelings, visit of relative etc. was collected. Statistical analysis of collected data was carried out after consolidation and computation to interpret the results and conclusions from the present study.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Distribution of elderly according to ability of performance of their personal activity (Fig. 1) indicated that majority of elderly (98.6%) were able to perform their daily personal activity while only 1.4 per cent of elderly were not performing their daily personal activity. The reasons expressed by elderly for inability to perform personal activities were prevalence of paralysis, old age, weakness, stiffness and fracture of leg and blindness.

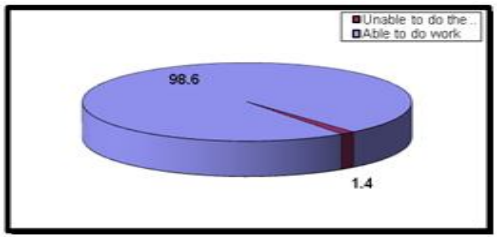

Fig-1: Distribution of elderly according to ability of performance of their

Emotional feelings of selected elderly towards the stay in institute are presented in Fig. 2. It was observed that majority of elderly (96.4%) were happy about their stay in the institute while 3.6 per cent of elderly were unhappy regarding their stay in the institute. The per cent of elderly male and female expressed happiness towards their stay in institute were 46.68 and 53.31 respectively while about 66.66 per cent female and 33.33 per cent males were unhappy towards their stay in institute.

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ASSOCIATION BETWEEN WRITING ERRORS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN AND THEIR FRIENDS CIRCLE AND AMUSEMENTS

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ABSTRACT
A stratified random sample of ninety children out of 314 , IVth class children , whose mother tongue was Marathi were selected from 4 different schools of Parbhani town from Maharashtra state. Based on the magnitude of writing errors, 90 children were categorized in 2 groups i.e. children with more writing errors (Group 1) and children with less writing errors (Group 2). Results revealed that, statistically there was significant difference between group 1 and group 2 children's images on their on their friends and also in various amusements such as drawing, coloring and painting, listening music and singing, T.V. viewing, reading story books and chitchatting.

Keywords : writing errors, amusements, elementary school children, friends

INTRODUCTION
Children's formal academic learning starts with their entry into elementary schools. At this stage children are expected to achieve certain fundamental academic skills such as reading, writing and arithmetic. Amongst all, writing is one of the most basic skills for academic achievement. Writing skills helps children to be effective communicator and also acts as a main tool to develop formal operational ability to solve their academic problems and carry out day to day transactions.

Our educational setup is more 'writing oriented'. Children's academic success is mostly measured by their write-ups in examinations. If children fail in writing or writing up to the mark, in spite of knowing appropriate information they may fail or get boundary marks which later may turn into school dropouts or retained in the same class.

There are many causes responsible for children to commit errors in writing. Many times along with the poor potentials, moods, interests and habits of committing silly mistakes, environment in which they live is also equally responsible for their writing performance. After home, all children spend their significant proportion of time along with their friends and amusing themselves. Friends and amusements have lot of influence on shaping their personalities. They start making their congenial group who generally match their attitudes and their achievement level. Here, in this study environment of the child includes his friends and his amusements.

In light of the above the study is conducted to find out the association between children's writing errors with their friends images and amusements with the following objectives

1. To find out the association between children's writing errors and their friends circle details .
2. To study the association between children's writing errors and their various amusements.

METHODOLOGY
To study the association between writing errors of elementary school children and their friends circle details and amusements, a stratified random sample of 314 female and male children from IVth standard whose mother tongue was Marathi were identified from 4 Marathi medium elementary schools of Parbhani town in Maharashtra. Out of 314 sample 90 male and female students were picked up for studying them in detail. The data pertaining to the study was collected by personally interviewing the children, their parents and their teachers based on the prepared survey schedule. The collected data was pooled, statistically analyzed, tabulated and discussed.

Results and Discussion: Results of the study are as follows

Table-1: Details on friend's circle of the elementary school children

Details on friends circle	Percentage of children		t values
	Group 1(40)	Group 2(50)	
Number of friends			
1-3	27.50	32.00	0.55NS
4-6	50.00	52.00	0.20NS
Above 6	22.50	16.00	0.75NS
Images on friends			

Sangmeshwar Solapur

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Library Resources in Information Center for Agriculture

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Abstract :

Information is crucial for agriculture and rural development. ICT based services in agriculture is gaining importance day by day. Paper proposes to study the nature of agricultural information its uniqueness and problems of handling and organization. Agri informatics and use of different web portals for agriculture also discussed. Paper also highlighted the ICAR and IARIs contribution towards development of NARS (National Agricultural Research System) and models showing Information flow and strategic plan for organization of agricultural information. Some recommendations for proper organization and dissemination of agricultural information have been made to reach grass root level with desired agricultural information.

Introduction :

In addition to its function in collecting information, the Documentation and Information Center also provides information services to its users. The library organizes a series of training courses about the use of library resources and services. Examples of topics covered include document retrieval and utilization, online database searching, and software applications. The Center not only services the ISA but it also provides access to researchers around the country. It also conducts services such as information analysis and online referencing by the way of QQ.

In order to best suit the needs of researchers and students, the Documentation and Information Center aims at developing a good information service based on research, and strives to strengthen its resources and innovate its services .

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Spanish-language editions of newspapers are also included, such as the Miami Herald's *El nuevo herald*.

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Agri-Tourism as A Source of Earning Income for Farmers

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Abstract

Agri-Tourism is the latest concept in the Indian tourism industry, which normally occurs on farms and very close Mother Nature. It gives you the opportunity to experience the real enchanting and authentic attachment with the rural life, taste the local genuine food and get familiar with the various farming technique during the visit. Agri-Tourism is a form of niche tourism that is considered a growth industry in many parts of the developed nation, including Australia, Canada, the United States, and the Philippines. Agri-Tourism as it is pronounced, identify many agriculturally based operation or activity that brings visitors to a farm or close to nature beauty. Agritourism includes various and variety of activities, including buying products directly from a farm stand, navigating a corn maze, picking fruit, feeding animals, or spending few days on a farm to relieve out stress, Agritourists can choose from a wide range of activities that include picking fruits and vegetables, riding horses, tasting honey, learning about wine and cheese making, or shopping in farm gift shops and farm stands for local and regional produce or hand – crafted gifts.

Keywords: Agritourism, tourism, rural tourism areas.

Introduction:

Concept of Agri-tourism:

Agri tourism is the latest concept in the Indian tourism industry, which normally occurs on farms. It gives an opportunity to the tourists to experience the real enchanting and authentic contact with the rural life, taste the local genuine food and get familiar with the various farming tasks during the visit. Tourists can relax and revitalize in the pure natural environment. The urban life is becoming more hectic and complex. The corporate world has provided good employment avenues but along with this it has increased the stress level and the complexity. With the experience of Agri tourism the people can get relaxation. Because of the urbanization, many children as well as the adults do not have an idea about the rural life and the agriculture. Agri tourism provides them a chance to experience rural life and see the agricultural activities.

Agri tourism includes opening up farms to tourists from urban areas and from abroad, and letting them to take experience of rural life. Apart from telling them about the various crops and how they are sown and harvested, agri tourism exposes tourists to traditional food, handicraft, culture, music and language. Tourists can get an experience of rural activities such as bullock cart rides, milking cows and goats and picking farm fresh fruits and vegetables etc.

Review of Research

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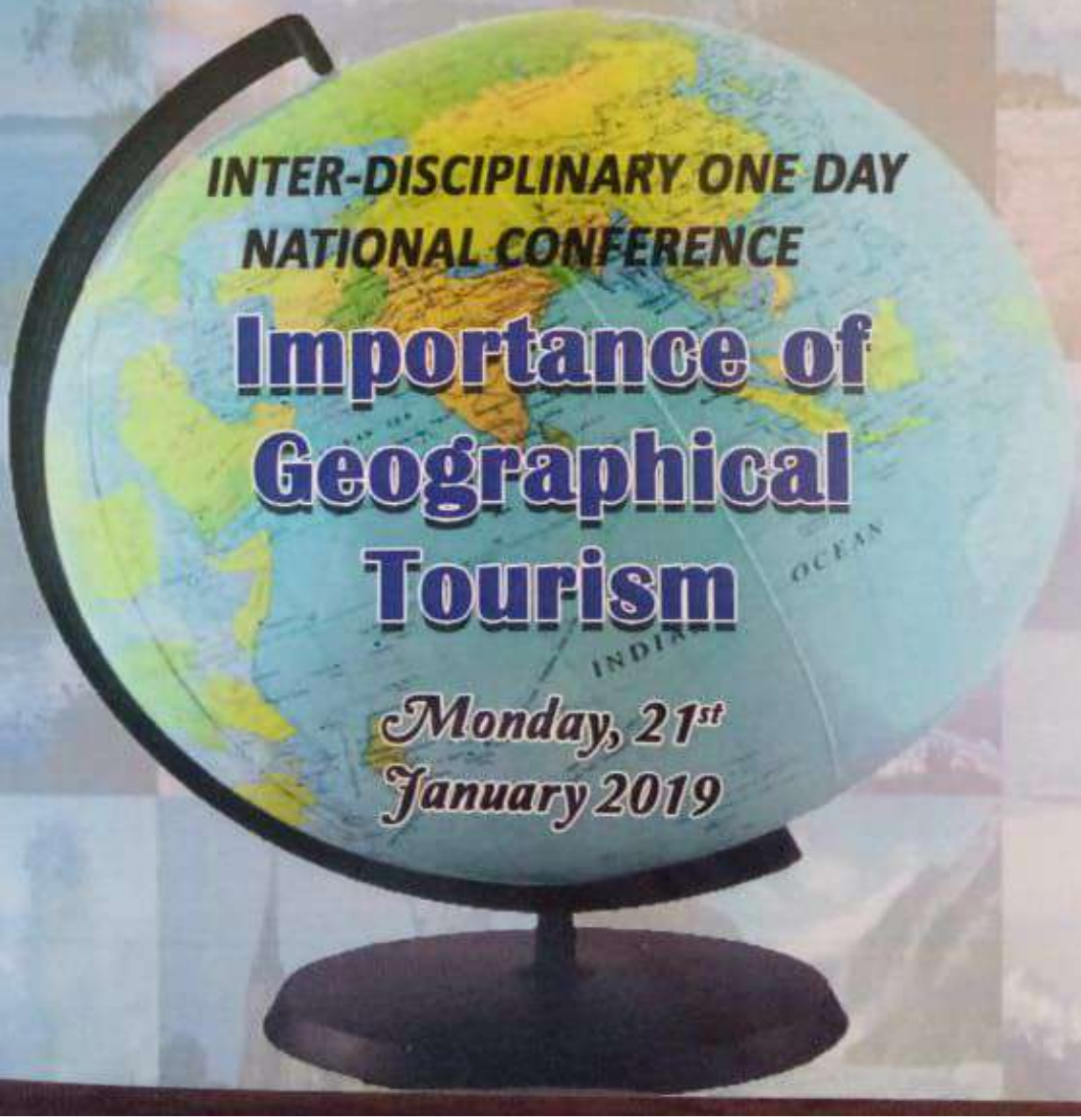

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IMPORTANCE, POTENTIAL AND CHALLENGES OF AGRI TOURISM IN INDIA

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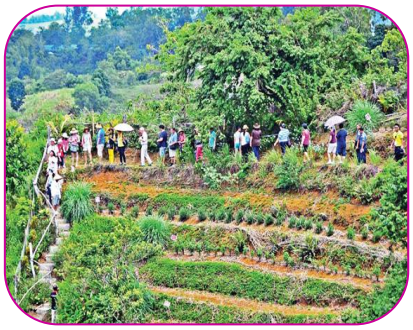
[2] Assistant Professor , Dept. of Geography Sankarrao Mohite Mahavidhyalaya Akluj Tal- Malshiras Dsit- Solapur



ABSTRACT :-

Agri-tourism is the latest concept in the Indian tourism industry, which normally occurs on farms. Agri-tourism is a form of agricultural multi-functionality it gives you the opportunity to experience the real alluring and authentic contact with the village life, taste the local veritable food and get familiar with the many farming tasks during the visit. It provides you the welcome break free from the daily busy and hectic life in the peaceful village environment. It gives you the chance to relax and reinvigorate in the pure natural environment, surrounded by splendid setting. It gives you the chance to see the real India and have the experience on the farm stay holidays. How they will achieve this is the challenge. The overall potential for agri-tourism can only be achieved if strategies to address and overcome their challenges are developed and implemented. This paper is an attempt to identifying the potential of agri-tourism in India by highlights major challenges in this issue.

Keywords: Agri-tourism, Employment, Rural development.

INTRODUCTION:

Indian population has increased five times than that existed at the time of independence, but the land area is not change even the agricultural land got decease, currently only one fourth of the land is available for per person as compared to the time of independence. Agriculture business is becoming more and more costly and many farmers cannot afford it. In addition to this the gradual decrease in fertility of land that is giving marginally diminishing yields. So to overcome this continuously increasing gap farmers must think of an alternative business of any type to support their overall income from land, or else they shall be forced to live out a life of below poverty line with lots of scarcity of resources. In order to work in this direction some farmers must be encouraged to start small and viable business like Agri-Tourism units on the farm in their villages.

- Around 70 to 80 % of Indian Population lives in rural area.
- By realizing their problems and needs we felt that, there is still many things that can be done for these people.

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२. साठोत्तरी दलित साहित्याचा ग्रंथसूचित्मक अभ्यास

श्री. ऋषी सुखदेवजी गजभिये
ग्रंथपाल, एस. आर. एम. पी. गृहविज्ञान महिला महाविद्यालय, अकलुज, जि. सोलापूर.

प्रस्तावना

मराठी साहित्यात १९६० नंतर दलित साहित्याचा प्रवाह अतिशय समर्थपणे उभा आहे. शतकानुशतके मुकया असलेल्या समाजाला डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या रूपाने मुकनायक मिळाला. डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या विचारांनी आणि प्रेरणेने दलित समाजाला आत्मभान प्राप्त झाले. त्यांच्यातील अस्मिता जागी झालीआणि त्यातुनच दलितांची सुशिक्षीत झालेली पहिली पिढी आपले अनुभव साहित्याच्या माध्यमातून आविष्कृत करू लागली. त्यातील अनुभव हा अस्सल व जातीवंत होता आणि तत्पूर्वीच्या पांढरपेश्या समाजाला मूळातच नविन होता. त्यामुळे भारतीय समाज भारावून गेला होता. १९६० पूर्वीच्या मराठी साहित्याच्या ज्या संकुचित कक्षा होत्या त्याला दलित साहित्याने तडा दिला. दलित साहित्याची निर्मिती दलित चळवळीतून झालेली आहे. बौद्धदर्शनाने दलित साहित्याला तात्विक अधिष्ठान प्राप्त झाले. मी सुद्धा माणूस आहे आणि माणसाप्रमाणे जगण्याचा मला पूर्णत: अधिकार आहे. हा मूलमंत्र दलित साहित्यातून प्रगट झाला. दलितांचा पूर्व तिहास हा वेदनेने ओतप्रोत भरलेला आहे. या वेदनेला, विषमतेला आणि अस्पृश्यतेला जबाबदार असलेल्या चातुर्वर्ण्य व्यवस्थेविरूद्ध दलित साहित्याने विद्रोह प्रगट केला आहे. दलित साहित्याचे प्रेरणास्थानच मुळात डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे जीवन विचार आणि तत्वज्ञान आहे. साहित्यीकाने साहित्यातून आपले जीवन आविष्कृत केले पाहिजे, ही बाबासाहेबाची साहित्याकडे पाहण्याची दृष्टी आहे.

दलित साहित्य हा अलिकडच्या काळात निर्माण झालेल्या एक महत्वाचा साहित्य प्रवाह आहे. हा साहित्य प्रवाह परिवर्तनाच्या चळवळीतून उदयाला आला. म्हणून जीवनाची बांधिलकी मानणारे दलित साहित्य आहे. जीवनातील वास्तव प्रश्नांना हे साहित्य सामोरे जाते. म्हणून व्यापक अर्थाने हे जीवनवादी साहित्य आहे. परंतु या साहित्यातील जीवनवादाला म.फुले आणि डॉ.आंबेडकरांच्या विचारांचे अधिष्ठान आहे. हया अधिष्ठानामुळेच अन्य जीवनवादी साहित्यापेक्षा दलित साहित्य निराळे ठरते.

दलित साहित्याची संकल्पना

साहित्याचा व्यवहार संस्कृतीतून निर्माण होतो. अन्न, वस्त्र, निवारा या माण्साच्या पशुपातळीवरील गरजा होत. यापलीकडे असणा-या उच्चतर समाधानासाठी माणूस धर्म, नीती, चालीरीती, कला, वाङमय या गोष्टी निर्माण करतो. या सर्वांचा मिळून जो व्यवहार आहे.त्याला आपण संस्कृती म्हणतो.आमच्या जीवनप्रणालीचे व्यक्त रूप म्हणजे संस्कृती म्हणून सांस्कृतिक व्यवहारातून उदयाला येणा-या सर्व बाबींचे नीट आकलन करून घेणे आवश्यक असते.हे आकलन म्हणजेच संकल्पना म्हणून दलित साहित्याची संकल्पना समजून घेताना दलित चळवळ व दलित साहित्य यांचा नातेसंबंध आहे काय? हे समजून घेणे आवश्यक आहे.

दलित साहित्याची व्याख्या

दलित साहित्याच्या व्याख्या अनेक विचारवंतानी केल्या, परंतु एक प्रकारे दलित सहित्याची जी वैशिष्टे जाणवली त्यांचाच परिपाक व्याख्येत आढळतो.

बाबुराव बागुल

REVIEW OF RESEARCH
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USE OF ICT IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT:

Education is a very socially oriented activity and quality education has traditionally been associated with strong teachers having high degrees of personal contact with learners. So the Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), embrace many technologies that enable the users to receive and send information; making it convenient for the users to communicate or exchange information with others. ICT contributes in education in many ways such as: ICT as a collaborative tool, ICT as a tool to support traditional subjects, ICT as an administrative tool and many more. In case of higher education, ICT has more prominent role to play and it is growing at an unprecedented rate. The role of ICT in higher education is becoming more and more important and this importance will continue to grow and develop in 21st century. The use of ICT in education not only improves classroom teaching learning process, but also provides the facility of e-learning. The adoption and use of ICTs in education have a positive impact teaching, learning and research. The use of ICT will not only enhance learning environment but also prepare next generation for future lives and careers.

KEYWORDS:-Information and Communication Technology, ICT initiatives, Higher Education

INTRODUCTION

Higher education in the country is experiencing a major transformation in terms of access, equity and quality in 21st century. An information and communication technology (ICT) is a diverse set of technological tools and resources used to communicate and to create, disseminate, store and manage information. This broad definition of ICT includes technologies as radio, television, video, DVD, telephone, satellite systems, computer and network hardware and software; as well as the equipment and services associated with these technologies, such as videoconferencing and electronic mail (UNESCO, 2002). ICT encourage students to take responsibility for their own learning and offers problem centered and inquiry based learning which provides easy access and information based resources. It is necessary to acquire the ability to use technology as a tool to research, organize, evaluate and communicate information and the possession of the fundamental understanding of the ethical or legal issues and use of information. Education is one of the major contributors to economic well being and progress of mankind. Education is becoming a

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TECHNOLOGY ENHANCED LEARNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Technology has provided vast opportunities for us in various areas of interest and education is not exception to it. Technology enhanced classrooms and learning with technology is referred to as Technology Enhanced Learning. TEL supports the teaching and learning process, design and delivery mode. It plays its significant role in education in the form of various educational software. It is considered as one of the best standardized form of education that is required today.It enables learners to work according to their ability, capability and potentiality. It is a source of joyful learning prompting the creativity. It is designed in a manner so as to support student-centered learning in five foundations which are Psychology, Technology, Culture, Pragmatism and Pedagogy. The technological learning is the system which associates the teacher and learner with online learning materials. This type of teaching learning experience can be characterized as one-to-one, one-to-many and many-to-many. The constructivist design of TEL includes motivating and empowering the learners in their course of study.

KEYWORDS : *Technology enhanced learning, pedagogy, constructivist, online learning, assignments, feedback, assessment.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Education improves the standard of life and it provides a strong and reliable foundation for prosperous growth and sustainable development of the society. It leads us to the constructive and successful future. Creativity is the base of education and innovation is the integral part of it. In a developing nation like India, we need the reforms in the education field to bring about the desired social changes. This is the century of technology. Technology has provided vast opportunities for us in various areas of interest and education is not exception to it. Use of modern technology in the field of education is need of time and modern day teachers, curriculum designers, administers, other stakeholders and learners must get themselves acquainted with such technological aspects to cope up with the global educations demands. Technology enhanced classrooms and learning with technology is referred to as **Technology Enhanced Learning(TEL).**

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"1960 ते 2015 या कालखंडातील मराठीतील दलित साहित्याचा ग्रंथसूचिमक अभ्यास"

प्रा. ऋषी सुखदेवजी गजभिये

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ग्रंथपाल, श्रीमती र. मो. पा. गृहविज्ञान महिला महाविद्यालय, अकलूज, जि. सोलापूर.

प्रस्तावना : 1960 ते 2015 या कालखंडातील एकूण दलित साहित्याचा आढावा घेताना असे आढळून आले की, एकूण साहित्यप्रकारांच्या तुलनेत सर्वाधिक .....

Editor - In - Chief - Ashok Yakkaldevi

International Online Multidisciplinary Journal

Review of Research

Save Tree, Save Paper, Save World

ISSN NO:- 2249-894X Impact Factor : 5.7631(UIF) Vol.- 8, Issue -8, May -2019

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"1960 ते 2015 या कालखंडातील साठोत्तरी दलित साहित्याचा ग्रंथसूचित्मक अभ्यास"

प्रा. ऋषी सुखदेवजी गजभिये[1], डॉ. डी. डब्लू. देवते[2]

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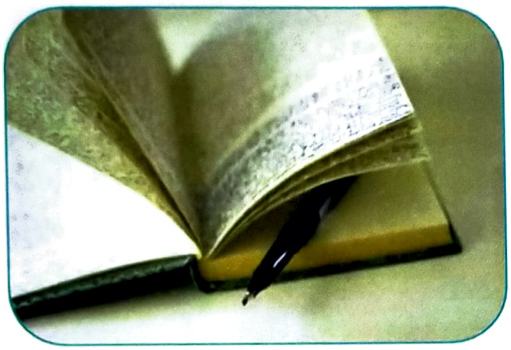

सारांश :

1960 ते 2015 या कालखंडातील एकूण दलित साहित्याचा आढावा घेताना असे आढळून आले की, एकून साहित्यप्रकाराच्या तुलनेत सर्वाधिक साहित्य वैचारिक या प्रकारात म्हणजे 445 ग्रंथ प्रकाशित झाले. तर सर्वात कमी ग्रंथ प्रवासवर्णन या प्रकारात प्रकाशित झाले आहेत.

प्रस्तावना :

मराठी साहित्यात 1960 पासून उदयास आलेला दलित साहित्याचा प्रवाह अतिशय समर्थपणे उभा आहे. शतकानुशतके मुक्या असलेल्या समाजाला डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या रूपाने मुकनायक मिळाला. डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या विचारांनी आणि प्ररणेने दलित समाजाला आत्मभान प्राप्त झाले. त्यांच्यातील अस्मिता जागृत झाली आणि त्यातूनच दलितांची सुशिक्षित झालेली पहिली पिढी आपले अनुभव साहित्याच्या माध्यमातून आविष्कृत करू लागली. 1960 नंतरच्या कालखंडामध्ये दलित साहित्याची निर्मिती फार मोठया प्रमाणावर झाल्याचे आपणास दिसून येते.

साठोत्तरी दलित साहित्य म्हणजे काय?

सामाजिक व राजकीय चळवळीत 'दलित' हा शब्द गेल्या शे-दिडशे वर्षात अनेक वेळेला वापरला गेला. हिंदू धर्माप्रमाणे दलित नावाची कोणतीही जात नाही. गरीब, अस्पृश्य, श्रमिक, कामगार, भूमिहीन, शेतमजूर, विकासापासून वंचित या विविध अर्थाने हा शब्द वापरला जातो. याच वर्गांना न्याय मिळावा, समता मिळावी या हेतूने चळवळ सुरू झाली. परिवर्तनाच्या चळवळीत दलित हा शब्द अतिशय व्यापक अर्थाने वापरला गेला आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी 'रिपब्लिकन पार्टी'ची स्थापणा करण्याचा मनोदय व्यक्त केला; त्यामध्ये अनुसूचित जाती, नवबौध्द, अन्य मागासवर्गीय, श्रमिक, भूमिहिन, शेतमजूर इ.चा समावेश करावा असे म्हटलेले आहे. सदर साहित्याचा उदय 1960 मध्ये झाल्यामुळे या साहित्याला साठोत्तरी दलित साहित्य असे म्हणतात.

दलित साहित्याची व्याख्या :

बाबुराव बागुल,

"दलित म्हणजे वर्गव्यव्यस्थेला आणि तिच्या समग्र वैचारिक व्यवस्थेला उध्वस्त करू बघणारा, दलित म्हणजे हे जग व जीवन नव्याने मांडणारा, दलित म्हणजे या युगाने ज्याचे हात प्रज्ञावंत, प्रलयंकारी केलेले आहेत आणि ज्यांच्यासाठी शस्त्रे आणि शास्त्रे उपलब्ध करून दिलेली आहेत, अशा दलितांच्या साहित्यनिर्मितीला दलित साहित्य म्हणावे"

गंगाधर पानतावणे,

"दलित साहित्य म्हणजे व्यक्तिस्वातंत्र्याचा जाहिरनामा आहे. क्रांती विन्मुखता आणि क्रांती सन्मुखता यांच्या संघर्षातून निमाण झालेले साहित्य बंधमुक्त माणसांचा विचार करते."

कालावधी :

सदर अध्ययनासाठी साठोत्तरी म्हणजेच 1960 पासून ते 2015 पर्यंत असा पंचावन्न वर्षाचा कालावधी निश्चित करण्यात आलेला आहे. प्राप्त माहितीचे विश्लेषण सुरूवातीला दर 10 वर्षाच्या

3.2.1.1. Number of research papers in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years

Academic Year
2019-2020

Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Is it listed in UGC Care list/Scopus/Web of Science/other, mention
Exploring opuntiaclatior millo as a new dye source for wool dying	Dr. Anjali S. Deshmukh and Rajshri R. Nimbhorkar	UGc approved Journal No. 48514 Discountinued
Sports and Diet	Dr. Jaysheela Baswantrao Manohar	UGC Care Journal Vol-22 Special Issue-13 Discountinued
Assessment of infrastructural facilities and physical setting in ICDS AWCS and Effect of intervention on the knowledge level of AWWS.	Dr. Chhaya D Bhise and Dr. Reeta Sonawat	UGC Care Journal Vol-22-Issue-14-December-2019 Discountinued
Evolving library as a learning resource center: Challenges and new horizons.	Rishi S.Gajbhiye	Approved UGC Care Vol. 10 ssue 37 January to March 2020 Discountinued
Library resources on physical education and health	Mr. Rishi S.Gajbhiye	UGC Care Journal Vol-68-Special Issue-50-February-2020 Discontinued from Feb 2020
Impact of social media on Indian politics.	Dr. Rahul N Surve and Dr. C.V Tate	UGC Care List Journal Vol-40-Issue-40-March -2020 Discountinued from April 2020
Sustainable development through higher education in India	Dr. Rahul N Surve and Prof. Kore K.K	UGC Care Group I Journal Volume-X Issue-V No. XIX May 2020
Sensory acceptance of novel foods formulated with spirulina among the sports persons	Prof. Ghadge Amit Babasaheb and Prof. Kore Khandappa Kamanna	UGC Care Journal Vol-68 Special Issue- 50 Discontinued from Feb 2020

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EXPLORING *OPUNTIAELATIOR* MILL AS A NEW DYE SOURCEFOR WOOLDYEING

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ABSTRACT:

Today in the era of green and safe environment, synthetic dyes cause hazardous effects,where natural dyes can be a safe alternative. The present investigation focused onOpuntiaelatiorMill extract for dyeing of wool. The scouring of wool was carried out with ritha nuts. Alum and natural mordants Pomegranate rind and Harda were used for mordanting. Thedyed samplesimparted vivid range of pink colour. Good to excellent wash, rubbing, perspiration and light fastness was observed.

KEYWORDS: *Opuntiaelatior,wool,natural mordants.*

INTRODUCTION :

Global environmental and health awareness has turned down the need to revive the traditional vanishing culture of natural dye and dyeing techniques as an alternative to hazardous synthetic dyes (Samanta 2012). Nowadays, a great awareness on the impact of toxic chemicals on the environment and human health has turned down the use of synthetic chemicals and in these circumstances, higher demand is put towards the greener alternative substances in the field of dyeing.In recent days the inherent advantages of vegetable dyes and it's awareness has resulted in the revival of demand of the dyes.The sustainable fashion wants to reopen the natural dyed fabrics in view of it's unique qualities.Extension of palette of natural dyes is the need of the day. Cactus is a group of plants with peculiar shape and size and mostly adopted for dessert life. Opuntia is very commonly grown cactus, normally occurring on road sides, rocky or sandy places. They are differentiated by their flat jointed stem. Some are quite attractive, having red or yellow bristles. The genus includes over three hundred species (Anonymous 2013).*Opuntiaelatior* Mill is a hardy succulent plant of Cacteceae family found in dry and arid area. This plant is also known as prickly pear because of its egg-shaped red coloured fruit. Fruit and fruit peel are phytochemically rich containing betacyanin pigment. According to Ali 2011, betacyanin pigment of fruit can be a good source of natural colourant.

METHOD:

Source –*Opuntiaelatior*Mill fruits were collected in the local area.

Substrate: 100% pure woolwas taken for the experiment.

20 % Ritha powder (owf) was used for scouring of wool.

Alum, pomegranate rind and hardawere used as natural mordants whereas alum was used as a sole mordant. Pomegranate rind and Harda powder were used as naturalmordants in binary combination with alum. The samples were pre mordanted with 10% alum. Pomegranaterind and Harda as a single mordant.Alum in binary combination with (Alum + Harda), (Alum + Pomegranate rind) as natural mordants with

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Sport and Diet

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Abstract

Wellbeing is a positive condition of complete prosperity and not simply the nonappearance of ailment when we are drained or depleted, we can't focus on our work. To stay sound, a harmony among work and rest or amusement is vital. The type of food you eat will affect you general health and "eat to win" are prevalent expressions in the athletic world and have impacted the donning populace extraordinarily during the most recent decade. Sustenance has gotten significant for execution since competitors have arrived at their points of confinement in preparing volume and power. This has prompted a recharged enthusiasm among competitors, mentors and exercise physiologists in the job of nourishment and the impact of gastrointestinal issues on physical execution and prosperity as a matter of first importance there is no commonly acknowledged wholesome proposal for competitors engaged with overwhelming physical preparing most nations have acknowledged benchmarks for the Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA) of supplements for various age gatherings.

Keywords: Sport, Diet, RDA

Introduction

Health is defined by the world Health Organization as the 'State of Complete Physical, Mental and Social well – being and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity. Genders, just as for various degrees of physical movement. The RDA for the individuals who are associated with

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Assessment of Infrastructural Facilities and Physical Setting in ICDS AWCS and Effect of Intervention on the Knowledge Level of AWWS

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ABSTRACT

A study was carried out in 200 AWCs from rural areas of Akluj block of Maharashtra state .Out of 200 AWWs, 50 AWWs were selected for capacity building intervention . With the help of adapted standardized tool and self-devised rating scale, data is obtained with regard to infrastructure and physical setting in ICDS AWCS and knowledge level of AWWS. Results show that most of the AWCS are in moderate category for most of the parameters in infrastructure and physical setting. Non-significant difference in the pre and post score on knowledge level of AWWs was noticed in infrastructure.

Keywords: ICDS, AWCS, AWW, Early Childhood Education, quality, infrastructure

INTRODUCTION

Quality of Early Childhood Care and Education is the major issue of today's era and all countries are working hard to provide culture specific answers to resolve the conflict of quality of early childhood education. India, being a very highly populated nation caters to a large majority of children's preschool educational need through the world's perhaps largest project i.e.ICDS. It is necessary to assess the quality of early childhood education in ICDS Anganwadi centers and provide research based answers to enhance the quality of education by creating a vision for preschool teachers, so that the maximum utilization of available resources is possible.

Quality of child care program for Indian context are well described by Swaminathan (1993). Infrastructure is the basic need of preschool center. It is one of the backbones to maintain the quality of services provided to children. Its availability and skillful utilization influence the quality of AWC . Flexible, comfortable, healthy and enough indoor space clean and secure outdoor space, availability of toilet and drinking water is very basic need in proper functioning of any preschool Centre (Mayers 2004).

The aim of the present study is to measure the quality of ICDS Anganwadi centers, in terms of physical infrastructure. Plan, develop and intervene the programme of innovative strategies for the AWWS for the efficient use of available space and infrastructure. Keeping in view, the present study was designed and investigation is carried out on basis of following objectives:

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the availability of infrastructural facilities in ICDS AWC'S
- To find the level of safety in and around the ICDS AWC'S
- To find the availability of classroom space in ICDS AWC'S
- To study the effect of intervention on knowledge level of AWWs

METHODOLOGY

The investigation was carried out in rural areas of Solapur district, Taluka -Malshiras, from Maharashtra state . For quality assessment of AWCs, Anganwadies and AWWs from Akluj block were selected. Purposive sampling method was used for this research. For quality assessments of AWCs, out of 233 AWCs in Akluj block, 200 AWCs were selected. Out of 200 AWWs, 50 AWWs were selected for further study.

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Evolving Library as a Learning Resource Centre : Challenges and New Horizons

Rishi S. Gajbhiye*

ABSTRACT

In community college libraries, students now access many forms of resources and services through a variety of technologies. Through these technologies, online resources are acquired, organized and delivered by library/learning resource environments and students have access to: fiction and non-fiction circulating and reference e-books; databases of citations and full text copies of online journals, magazine articles, and newspapers; and faculty e-reserve materials. Librarians also identify and evaluate Web resources that support curriculum and design and deliver gateways to access these Web resources. In addition, librarians offer a variety of services to support classroom instruction including online chat, telephone and email reference; information literacy instruction for the research process through Web-delivered services including interactive tutorials; streaming video of coursework and web-delivered curriculum support media.

Introduction

The Horizon Report also identifies a shift in how students now use their libraries. It explains that "students are relying less on libraries as the sole source for accessing information and more for finding a place to be productive". Students now expect to be able to learn and work everywhere, with continuous access to learning materials and one another for collaborative learning. Their changing expectations, likely due to the always accessible Internet, places more demand on the library. Students seek out immediate and constant access to materials and libraries are having to explore new ways of accommodating this.

Resources

- Macintosh Computers (Mac Pros featuring Adobe Creative Suite software,
- Photoshop, Illustrator, Dreamweaver & more)
- State-Adopted Textbooks
- Children's and Young Adult Fiction and
- Nonfiction
- Big Books
- Videos and DVDs
- Ellison™ Shape-Cutting Machine
- Paper Cutter
- Classroom (equipped with overhead projector & drop-down screen)
- Video Viewing Station
- CD & Tape Listening Station
- Science & Math Kits
- Educational Databases
- Typewriters

Online academic resources

Children's Literature

Association for Library Service to Children - http://www.ala.org/alsc/

ALSC: awards and notables - http://www.ala.org/alsc/awardsgrants/notalists

Author Patricia MacLachlan's home page - http://www.harpercollins.com/cr-100342/patricia-maclachlan

Author Eric Carle's home page - http://www.eric-carle.com

Lesson planning

A resource for teachers of learning disabled -

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Held on 15th February 2020

Library Resources on Physical Education and Health

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the scientific evidence that has been gathered on the contributions and benefits of physical education and sport (PES) in schools for both children and for educational systems. Research evidence is presented in terms of children's development in a number of domains: physical, lifestyle, affective, social, and cognitive. The review suggests that PES have the potential to make significant and distinctive contributions to development in each of these domains.

Similarly, some imporatant library resources related to physical education and health for ex. Books, Journals, Websites, Databases, etc., which are used for Physical Education and Health, have been studies here.

Physical education and health. Studies and Research is directed to the representatives of the social sciences of sport (philosophers, sociologists, pedagogues, managers of sport, and theoreticians of sport from particular or general point of view. It focuses on symbolic, axiological, and comparative aspects of contemporary physical education.

KEYWORDS:
Health, Physical Education, Books, Journals, Website, Database

INTRODUCTION:

Health occupies an important place in the life of human beings. Man's happiness in life, depends upon good health. Life without health is a misery, a virtual death. Health is man's normal conditions, his birth right. It is the result of living in accordance with the natural laws pertaining to the body, mind and environment.

These laws relate to fresh air, sun-light, balanced diet regular exercise, rest, relaxation and sleep, cleanliness, right attitudes of mind, good habits and good patterns of living.

Physical education is a state of body, mind and spirit, by health, a layman understands a strong body which does not suffer from any disease. There is no such agreed definition of health,

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Impact of Social media on Indian politics

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Shankarrao Mohite Mahavidhyalaya

Abstract:

While social media enable users to communicate with one another, they also allow them to influence each other. This user control of social media has important implications in the facet of politics. This research will examine whether and how the increasing use of social media, Facebook in particular, by young adults has an impact on their attitudes and participation patterns in politics. With elections held in India 2019, the political participation of the young adults, and especially their political content-sharing practices on WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter & Instagram were analyzed using online observation and survey methods.

***Key words* —Social media, Election campaign, Indian politics, Twitter and Facebook**

INTRODUCTION:

'Social media' is a term that is increasingly being used by everyone nowadays. Social media is a means of sharing information that depends heavily on interaction between individuals. Google is the answer to any question you may have today. The technology revolution which we call it as Internet has changed the world by connecting people across the globe. Today youth is increasingly using numbers of social sites such as Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, Blog and LinkedIn as platforms for communicating with friends, family and work colleagues. Social Media"s quick development shows its influence on society and is a crucial part of the advancement of information and communication technologies.

Kaplan and Haenlein (2010) define social media as "a group of Internet-based applications that build on the ideological and technological foundations of Web2.0, and that allow the creation and exchange of user-generated content." A social networking service is a platform to build social networks. These social network services are web based and these provide

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Sustainable Development through Higher Education in India

Dr. Rahul N. Surve — Associate Professor, Dept. of Extension Education
Prof. Kore K.K — College Director of Physical Education
Smt. Ratnaprabhadvi Mohite Patil College of Home Science for women, Akluj
Tal- Malshiras Dsit- Solapur

Abstract:

Sustainable development has become an important concept for a viable future of the world. India's ever increasing population and the rapidly changing urban lifestyle, are posing critical environmental and social problems. Sustainable development at its core tries to balance different and frequently competing needs against an awareness of the environmental, social and economic limitations that a society faces. Higher educational institutions can be the best solution to solve this situation. Higher education can play a crucial role in sustainable development of any nation. As environmental sustainability is becoming an increasingly important issue for the world, the role of higher educational institutions in relation to environmental sustainability is more prevalent. Universities are the apex bodies in higher education system and can provide environmental education through its curricular design, research and collaborative efforts with NGO's working in those areas. They can provide trained manpower and knowledgeable expertise to solve critical environmental problems. The present paper examines the concept of sustainability and discusses the role of higher education system in promoting sustainable development

Key words: Higher education, Environment, sustainable development.

Introduction:

Sustainable development is a process which involves human's intelligence, decision making efficiency, planning and management skills, power of imagination, entrepreneurship, development and production with environmental safety etc. Usually, sustainable development is a human subject. The issue associated with sustainable development can be seen as one of the basics of any society. 'Sustainability' being the concept of paramount importance for survival and development of any country; proper understanding and application of the same could make all the difference. This is where the concept of Education for Sustainable Development comes in picture. It could hold the key of empowering the individuals to assume responsibility to build a sustainable future. Education becomes the short cut to bring awareness about environment protection and social transformation among the students, researchers, teachers and communities at large. Higher education is the aspect of education that is acquired by students after the completion of their secondary education. Here, the persons are organized for building upon their knowledge and skills which can be applied to solve different problems in human life. Higher educational institutions have the capacity to give quick responses to different societal problems specially related to environment. At the same time sustainable development through higher education provides a pivotal role in nations building. Sustainable development remains barely a significant social, economic or environmental challenge for any country

Goals of Sustainable Development:

India has, over the past years, directed its development pathway to meet its priorities of employment, economic growth, food, water and energy security, disaster resilience and poverty alleviation. India has also aimed to restore its natural capital and adopt transparent and robust governance along democratic lines. However, emerging challenges of climate change impacts, increasing inequities, and lagging human development indices are well recognized by both the citizens as well as the government. The post 2015 UN Sustainable

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Held on 15th February 2020

Sensory acceptance of novel foods formulated with Spirulina among the sports persons.

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Prof. Kore Khandappa Kamanna[2]
Department of Sports

Smt. Ratnaprabhadevi Mohite Patil College of Home Science for Women, Akluj, Tal-Malshiras, Dist-Solapur (M.S.)

Abstract:
The sports persons require diet with high calories which will fulfill the energy needs to perform the physical tasks. Such higher calorie needs can be provided using special foods supplemented with specific food additives. The biomasses of microalgae are innovative alternative natural ingredients that can be used in the development of such foods. Microalgae such as Spiraling are a source of protein and amino acids, antioxidants, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals. The main objective of this study was to evaluate the sensory acceptance to foods developed with Spirulina intended for athletes. The Spirulina sp. was produced at a pilot plant and foods were developed for sports persons as an Electrolyte Replenisher, a Muscle Recovery Supplement and a Muscle Enhancer. For testing, the foods were produced with (0.5%, w/w) and without the addition of Spirulina. The sensory acceptance tests were conducted taking into consideration the total impression of the foods formulated with Spirulina sp. and without the addition of Spirulina sp and the total impression of a similar commercial product. All foods developed with and without the addition of Spirulina were accepted by the sports persons, which demonstrated that the addition of microalgae did not influence the acceptance of the foods.

Keywords: Spirulina, sensory acceptance, microalgae biomass, supplement food.

Introduction

The physical training of athletes impose high calorie intake requirements. For better performance and results, players need adequate intake of all the essential nutrients through the food. The carbohydrate intake through food helps to maintain the balance of glycogen as a stored food material. It also helps to provide the energy needs of the body. Due to physical exercise, there is always increased demand of proteins and amino acids. Proteins also help in muscle growth. This is important in weight training exercises. The supplementation of minerals and vitamins also is important because may be required to cover the increased needs for building, repair and maintenance of lean body mass in athletes [1]. Spirulina sp. is a microalgae that is grown, cultivated and used for human consumption and a vast study has been made on it.[2]. This microalga is safe for human use (Generally Recognized as Safe - GRAS); thus, its use is

3.2.1.1. Number of research papers in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years

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2020-2021

Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Is it listed in UGC Care list/Scopus/Web of Science/other, mention
Covid-19 Impact on health of women	Dr. Bharati Sambhajirao Bhosale	UGC care listed Special issue VI
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Covid 19 - Impact on Health of Women

Dr. Bharati Sambhajirao Bhosale
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Abstract:

Covid-19 pandemic is a complex crisis that has immediate and long term impact in all aspects of life. The United Nations in India is more concerned about the impact of the crisis on vulnerable populations especially women and children. Women are at the higher risk of contracting covid-19 as they are the main caregivers in their families, communities and health facilities. There is a need to focus on achieving adequacy for the micronutrients in the diet and improving overall nutritional status which have key roles in the proper functioning of the body's immune system and preventing the infections particularly in vulnerable groups along with strengthening of healthcare systems.

Keywords: Covid 19, Physical Health, Mental Health, Nutritional status, Women

Introduction:

Covid-19 pandemic is a complex crisis that has immediate and long term impact in all aspects of life. Covid-19 situation and the measures adopted to control the speed of infection put many families at greater risk for health and nutrition by affecting their food supply, household income and their ability to access services for health and nutrition. The United Nations in India is more concerned about the impact of the crisis on vulnerable populations especially women and children. Initial data revealed that women and men are nearly equal in numbers for covid-19 infection. Women are at the higher risk of contracting covid-19 as they are the main caregivers in their families, communities and health facilities. As per the world health organization 2019 revealed that 70% of the workers in the health and social sectors are women who are mainly working as nurses, female child care, aged care workers and cleaning staff on the front line during the global pandemic situation. Covid-19 extended a disproportionately greater burden to women which needed to be considered. In a country like India where women are culturally marginalized remain particularly vulnerable to the impact of the pandemic from both health and economic perspectives. In the covid-19 pandemic lockdown norms and social distancing reduced the social interactions which could have a negative effect on physical and mental health along with economic impacts especially on women and girls who are generally earning less, saving less, holding insecure jobs and living close to poverty.

As per senior fellow at centre for global development sexual health, intimate partner violence, the burden of care and economic crises are grave concerns in the time of epidemic. Women and girls have limited access to quality health services, essential medicines and vaccines, maternal reproductive health care, especially in rural and marginalized communities although they have special health needs. Fear of catching viruses in the hospitals will keep many of them away from accessing these services. .Women of childbearing age particularly pregnant and lactating women is at greater risk of micronutrient deficiency. In this context the implications of covid-19 pandemic on women's health are extremely significant.

Impact on physical health

Women who work as domestic help and small scale business women are more likely to be exposed to the virus thus risking their health .Women are more likely to suffer from nutritional deficiencies than men because of women's reproductive biology, low social status, and poverty, lack of education, socio cultural traditions and disparities in household work patterns. Malnutrition undermines women's productivity capacity to generate income and ability to care for their families. Strategies to curb the covid-19 spread that are social distancing, lockdown and overburden on healthcare system limited facilities provided by the health sector especially nutritional counseling. It weakens women's ability to survive in childbirth makes them more susceptible to infection and leaves them with fewer reserves to recover from illness.

There is the direct and indirect impact of covid-19 on maternal and child health .Pregnant women and lactating mothers with the underlying health conditions are at the higher risk for covid-19. A surge in MMR was recorded during and after the outbreak as women stayed away from medical facilities due to restrictions or misconception about the virus transmission. The shifting of the healthcare resources towards combating covid-19 responsibilities have indirect effect on the healthcare facilities and preventive care Via regular checkups with in person consultation

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Challenges and Opportunities in Higher Education in India

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Abstract:

The world has realized that the economic success of the states is directly determined by their education systems. Education is a Nation's Strength. A developed nation is inevitably an educated nation. Indian higher education system is the third largest in the world, next to the United States and China. Globalization is an umbrella term that refers to increasing global connectivity, integration and interdependence in the economic, social, technological, cultural, political, and ecological spheres. Education is one of the significant factors instrumental to the development of a country. It should be transformed to the needs of the time and changing scenario of the world. It provides an opportunity to critically reflect upon the social, economic, cultural, moral and spiritual issues facing humanity. India needs more efficient and educated people to drive our economy forward. There are many Indian around the corner who known for their capabilities and skills. To develop India as an education hub or to become a prosperous partner in global economy, India has to qualitatively strengthen education in general and higher education with research and development in particular. Thus, present paper highlights the Challenges and Opportunities in Higher Education system in India.

Keywords: *Higher Education, System, Challenges and Opportunities, Globalization. etc.*

Introduction:

India's higher education system is the world's third largest in terms of students, next to China and the United States. In future, India will be one of the largest education hubs. India's Higher Education sector has witnessed a tremendous increase in the number of Universities/University level Institutions & Colleges since independence. The 'Right to Education Act' which stipulates compulsory and free education to all children within the age groups of 6-14 years, has brought about a revolution in the education system of the country with statistics revealing a staggering enrolment in schools over the last four years. The involvement of private sector in higher education has seen drastic changes in the field. Education is the backbone of a nation where higher education occupies the apex of educational pyramid in the formal process of Indian education. Globalization increased the demand for education in two parts. The first is the economic rising payoffs to higher education to global, science based, knowledge and intensive economy make university training more of a necessity to get good jobs. The second part is socio-political, demographic and democratic ideals increase pressure on universities to provide access to groups that traditionally have not attended universities. Knowledge society, information and communication technologies, the market economy, trade liberalization and changes in governance structures elements of globalization have a significant impact on Indian higher education. India's higher education sector has failed to map the future demand for various skills, Global Competition and Competitiveness as higher education system in India suffers from acute paucity of funds, lack of autonomy, burden of affiliation.

The higher education system in India has grown in a remarkable way, particularly in the post-independence period, to become one of the largest systems of its kind in the world. However, the system has many issues of concern at present, like financing and management including access, equity and relevance, reorientation of programs by laying emphasis on health consciousness, values and ethics and quality of higher education together with the assessment of institutions and their accreditation. These issues are important for the country, as it is now engaged in the use of higher education as a powerful tool to build a knowledge-based information society of the 21st Century.

Objective of the study:

1) To explore the pictorial overview of higher education in India
2) To understand the Challenges and Opportunities in Higher Education system in India.

Methodology:

Secondary data has been used for the purpose of the study collected from various reputed research journals, books, magazines, prominent sites relevant to globalization on higher education.

- **Indian Education System:**

Indian education has its own history of development. In the earlier times, Gurukulas dominated the society, which emphasized the traditional and cultural education, which had its own restriction. But Indian education system got an impetus after the invasion of the British. Western education exerted its influence on the Indian education system, under the British rule. Scientific and technological education gained more importance than traditional and cultural education in this era. But in the post-independence period, our