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Affiliated to S.N.D.T. Women's University, Mumbai




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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 year

3.2.1.1. Number of research papers in the Journals notified on UGC website during the year

Year	2020-2021
Number	2

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Challenges and opportunities in higher education in India	Dr Rahul N Surve	ISSN 2229-4930

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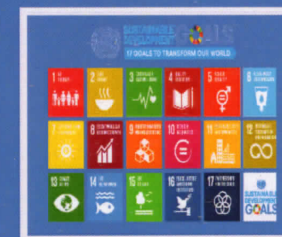
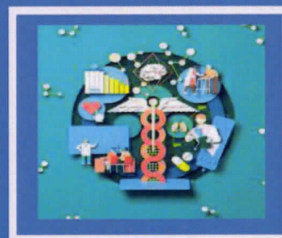
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CONTENTS

Sr. No.	Paper Title	Page No.
1.	Atmanirbhar Bharat Through Organic Farming DR. Yashwant H. Ulvekar, MR. Ramdas S. Jamnuke	1-3
2	Covid 19 - Impact on health of women Dr. Bharati Sambhajirao Bhosale	4-6
3	A Study of Fund Mobilisation Between Private And Public Sector Mutual Funds Prem Shankar Maurya, Dr. Namita Gupta	7-11
4	Terrorism Problems in India: Cause and Effects Dr. Shivaji Khemnar	12-15
5	Impact of Lockdown on the Dietary Habit of People of Different Age Groups in COVID-19 Pandemic. Sumitra N. Nikam	16-19
6	Student's Perception of Virtual Learning During Lockdown In Coimbatore Ashila. A Loga Sowndarya. G, Sathiyalaksmi. D, Sujitha. R	20-22
7	Trend and Distribution of Population Density in Rural Settlements of Shrigonda Tahsil: A Geographical Analysis Mr. Vijay Jaysing Dalvi	23-26
8	A Study of Crop Combination of Trimabakeshawar Tahsil in Nasik District Dr. Santosh Tukaram Jadhav	27-30
9	Covid-19 Pandeic: Reading Literature Developing Mental Health Ms. Madhuri M. Sidam	31-33
10	Information Literacy and the Role of Librarian Dr. D. T. Ghatkar	34-36
11	COVID 19 and Migration Dr. Vanmala R. Tadv	37-39
12	Socio-Economic Impact of COVID 19 In Smartphone Industry Mrs. Farzana O.I., Dr. Anu L.	40-42
13	SME Sector in India- Challenges and Opportunities Dr. Ameya C. Lohar, Dr. Deepak S. Sharma	43-49
14	Tourists Satisfaction Level With Regards to Umrathe Historical Tourist Place, Tehsil Poladpur, District Raigad Darekar Shital, Jadhav Ratnaprabha	50-52
15	Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Economy Dr.G.S.Pattebahadur	53-54
16	Effect of Learning Styles on Academic Performance of Marathi Medium Upper Primary School Learners Patil Sandip Diliprao, Dr. S. H. Vishwasrao	55-57
17	Water Quality Analysis and Spatial Distribution of Disease in The Coastal Wards of Kollam Corporation, Kerala Mrs. Resna Reghu	58-60
18	Hotspot Analysis of Malaria Disease Repoterd In Kerala During 2011-2019 Mrs. Resna Reghu,	61-62
19	Ayush, A Way Forward To Provide Sustainable Health Care Facilities At The Time of Covid-19 Pandemic Dr. C. P. Hiremath	63-67
20	A Conceptual Outlook on the Emergence of Weather Derivatives Ann Mary Alexander, Dr. S. Resia Beegam	68-70
21	Farm Mechanization and Sustainable Agriculture Development: Before And After Covid- 19 Mr. Shivaling B. Rajmane	71-74
22	Dynamics of land use land cover topography, soil properties and surface runoff - the Bhor catchment area in the Sinai River basin Mr. Ithapevijay Chandrakant	75-77

Covid 19 - Impact on Health of Women

Dr. Bharati Sambhajirao Bhosale

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

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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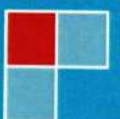
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Dr. Rakhee Sule



CONTENTS

Sr. No.	Paper Title	Page No.
1.	Present Status of Indian Higher Education Dr. Maruti Arjun Kekane	1-4
2	Suggested Model for Higher Education in India to Compete With the Globe Dr.Akabarsaheb Babulal Nadaf	5-9
3	A Study on Role of Smartphone in Higher Education Dr. Raju G.	10-12
4	The Geographical Analysis of Rural Settlements Spacing in Daund Tahsil, Pune District.(M.S.) Mr. Parkhe Sakham Baban, Dr. Chimangunde Vishavraj S.	13-16
5	Reviving Sports Post Pandemic Covid-19. Dr. R. D. Naiknaware	17-20
6	A Case Study of Influence Area of Primary Health Centers (PHC) in Panchganga River Basin Mehbub V. Managave, Dr. M. V. Suryawanshi	21-24
7	Importance of Recreation in modern society Mrinalini Nehra	25-27
8	Indian Higher Education System: Issues and Challenges Dr Anil Kumar Teotia	28-31
9	Challenges of Higher Education in India Dr. Smita D. Rane	32-34
10	Agro Tourism in Pune District: A SWOC Analysis Dr. Langade Sunil Sambhaji	35-38
11	Information and Digital Literacy Models for Academic Libraries Dr Namita Khot	39-45
12	Higher Education System in India: Major Concerns And Emerging Challenges Athokpam Marconi Singh	46-49
13	A Comparative Study of Social Adjustment Among Hostel and Non Hostel College Students Indrajeet Vijaysinh Patil	50-52
14	Higher Education: New Education Policy, Affect the New Technique for Teachers Smt. Archana Pandurang Kshirsagar	53-56
15	Fertility And Mortality Analysis in Chopda Tahsil, District Jalgaon (MS) Mrs. Sangita N. Patil, Dr. Shaileshkumar A. Wagh	57-63
16	Magnetic Susceptibility: A Proxy Parameter in Study of Palaeoclimate T.R.Mudgal	64-67
17	The Importance of Eye Witness, Threats To His Life And Protection In Criminal Justice System Bhosale Rakesh Arvind, Dr. Prabhakar Raghunath Jagtap	68-71
18	Role of Renewable Energy in Climate Change Mitigation Dr. K. R. Tanange	72-75
19	Study of Forest Cover and Forest Change in India: A Geographical Perspective Dr.Rajendra O. Parmar	76-81
20	The Chief Aspects of Thomas Hardy's Poetic Style Dr. Dwijendra Nath Burman	82-84
21	The Significant of English in Higher Education Dr. Prashant Tanaji Chavare	85-87
22	The Role of ICT in Higher Education Dr.Deshmukh S.B.	88-90
23	To Prepare a Norms for Selection of Hockey Players Dinesh Pandurang Karad	91-93
24	Role of Microfinance in Empowerment of Women in India Miss Charushila Bhupal Tasgave	94-96
25	A Study of Relation between Anxiety and emotional maturity among adolescence Prof. Dr. S. H. Mohite	97-98
26	Evaluation and scientific value of geomorphosite for geotourism development - A case study of Anjaneri hills, Tryambakeshwar Tahsil, Maharashtra. Dnyaneshwar N Pawar and Vasant B Boraste	99-104
27	Challenges and Opportunities in Higher Education in India Dr. Rahul N. Surve	105-108
28	Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on Higher Education Bharat V. Patil	109-111

Challenges and Opportunities in Higher Education in India

Dr. Rahul N. Surve

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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