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3.2.2 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during the year

3.2.2.1. Total number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers in national/ international conference proceedings during the year

Year	2020-2021
Number	11

3.2.2 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during the year

Name of the teacher	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	ISBN/ISSN number of the proceeding
Dr. Rahul N. Surve and Prof. Kore K.K	Impact of COVID-19 on Agriculture in India	Research Journey	E-ISSN: 2348-7143
Rishi S. Gajbhiye	Subject Information Gateways in Library Science	International Journal of Scientific and Research in Library Science	ISSN: 2455-104X
Mr. Rishi S.Gajbhiye	Open source library software	Our heritage	ISSN 0474-9030
Dr. Rahul N. Surve	Rural Development Issues and Challenges in India	Journal of Research and Development	ISSN -2230- 9578
Dr. Rahul N. Surve	Role of Extension in Krishi Vigyan Kendra Kvk	Journal of Research and Development	ISSN -2230- 9578
Dr. Rishi S. Gajbhiye	History of Audio and Video Books Website and Their Database	B.Aadhar	ISSN-2278-9308
Dr. Jaysheela Baswant Manohar	Bhartiya Striyancha Arogyatmak Darja Sudharnyasathi Doctor Babasaheb Yanchi Bhumika	Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal	ISSN 2349-638X
Dr Rahul N Surve	New Education Policy A Multidimensional Impact of Globalization on Higher Education in India	Journal of Research and Development	ISSN -2230- 9578
Dr. Chhaya D Bhise	Study of Family Life from the Perspective of Female Members during Lockdown In 2020	Journal of Research and Development	ISSN -2230- 9578
Dr. Rahul N. Surve	Role of NGOs in sustainable development	Journal of Research and Development	ISSN -2230- 9579
Dr. Jaysheela Manohar	Importance of yoga and diet during covid-19	Journal of Research and Development	ISSN -2230- 9580

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IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION LITERATURE, ENVIRONMENT & SOCIETY

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25	Distinctive Characteristics of the Tribes in India Dr. P. B.Ahole , Mr. B. M .Swami	142
26	Spatial Distribution of Crimes Against Women in India : A Study in Crimes Geography Dr. Sarjerao Tathe	147
27	Need & Use of Environmental Studies Dr. R. D. Khakre	151
28	The Effect of Climate Change on Agriculture and Food Security Prof. Sandip Patil	156
29	Covid-19 Pandemic Dislocates Real Estate Development Sector in India Hitesh Shingadia, Mahesh Korna, Vaibhav Prakash, Krunal Damania	163
30	Impact of COVID- 19 on Agriculture in India Dr. Rahul Surve, Prof. K. K. Kore	173
31	Urban Outgrowth in Thanjavur City in Tamilnadu, India - A Geomatics Study Rajakokila K., Neelakantan R.	180
32	The Impact of Globalization on Contemporary Literature, Environment and Society Shri. Dipak Bhasme	187
33	Fan Performativity in Global Fandoms Praveena Thompson	193
34	The Impact of Globalization in Common Man's Life with Reference to Aravind Adiga's <i>Last Man in Tower</i> Imran Ahmed., Dr. A. Shafee Ahmed Khan	197
35	Spi Induced Drought Condition on Nambiyar River Basin, Southern Agro Climatic Zone of Tamil Nadu, India R. Rajee, V. Emayavaramban, S. Vinothkanna, R. Jagannathan	201
36	Status of Dalit Women in Rural India: A Case Study of Akkalkot Taluka, Dist. Solapur Mr. Appasaheb Deshmukh	210
37	Analysis of Edward Cullen's Masculinity in Stephenie Meyer's <i>Twilight</i> Ms. Leena Chudasama, Dr. Nilam H. Gajjar	215
38	Intertextuality in Graham Swift's Last Orders Dr. P. B .Bhange	221
39	Re-Defining Edward-Bella's Relationship in Twilight Ms. Leena Chudasama, Dr. Nilam H. Gajjar	228
40	Impact of COVID 19 on Agriculture Sector Dr. Caroline David	233
41	Assessing the Domestic Groundwater Quality of Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu Vinothkanna S., R. Rajee, K. Senthilraja	238
42	Impact of Shifting Cultivation on Environment With Special Reference to Disabra Village of Dima Hasao District Dr. Dipalee Haflongber	246
43	Global Dimensions in the Novel from 'The White Tiger' by Indian Author Aravind Adiga Prof. Bhagyashri Shelake	250
44	Globalization: A Critical Analysis With Special Reference to the Transgender Community Shormita Bose, Dr. Prateek Pandey	254
45	Judicial Contribution in the Development of Environmental Jurisprudence In India Dr. Bharat G. Kaurani	258
46	Law, Globalization and Higher Educational Environment in India in Current Crisis Situation Dr. Sunny Hasani	267
47	Right to Wholesome Environment Bhawana Valvi	270
48	Study of Agricultural Land Use Efficiency of Sangli District : A Geographical Review Dayanand Kamble & Omprakash Shahapurkar	273
49	Impact of ICT in Academic Libraries Prof. Mohan Mahadik	276



Impact of COVID- 19 on Agriculture in India

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Abstract:

Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. COVID-19 has struck deep into the global economic system and India isn't any exception. In the close to future, there will be limitations like weak financial quarters, activity losses, profits cuts, and lower income margins. However, this section too shall pass. Today, everybody is talking about the impact of COVID-19, however simplest from a countrywide attitude or urban centric angle. Unfortunately, not an awful lot has been spoken approximately the impact of COVID-19 on the rural quarter, which constitutes a big part of the economic system and standard consumption across product categories within the country. But agriculture being the backbone of the country and the economy has been impacted in a negative way with enormous disruption in the provide series and cropping decisions for imminent agricultural seasons. All these have a negative implication on the farming group of people that is and will be undergoing serious inimical and mind losses.

Key words: Country Lockdown, Policy Implications, Food, agriculture, Impact on market etc.

Introduction:

Indian agriculture has done pretty well during the recent period. The annual growth has been 3.5 to 5 percent during the last five years and the growth broad-based both in terms of the production and regions. The advanced estimates of agricultural production for 2019-20 are optimistic and the growth is likely to be more than 3.5 percent. Foodgrain production is likely to be 292 million tonnes (2.4 percent higher than 2018-19), as per the second advance estimates. Also, the horticulture production in 2019-20 is expected to be 0.84% higher than 2018-19. But it is to be noted that any deviation in normal operation may give some set-back to these estimates, particularly the impact of late rains and hailstorm on rabi crops. Further, as per the FCI as in March 2020, the stocks of wheat and rice in the central pool stand at 58.49 million tonnes, which is more than double the operational buffer-cum-strategic stock of 21.04 million tonnes. All these points to more than adequacy of the food supply in the country.

The lockdown in the wake of COVID-19 has disrupted economic activities and the supply chains significantly. The millions of people are infected with COVID-19 globally and the death toll is rising fast. It is expected the lockdown shall flat the infection curve soon and essential economic activities and services shall be in place. In India, the rate of infection, fortunately, is not that rapid due to timely interventions by the government, but the impact of COVID-19 coincides with the economic slowdown. It is expected that the lockdown shall further reduce the economic growth about 10 percent or more. This is likely to have an impact on

Subject Information Gateways in Library Science

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ABSTRACT

A subject gateway, in the context of network-based resource access, can be defined as some facility that allows easier access to network-based resources in a defined subject area. The simplest types of subject gateways are sets of Web pages containing lists of links to resources.

Some gateways index their lists of links and provide a simple search facility. More advanced gateways offer a much enhanced service via a system consisting of a resource database and various indexes, which can be searched and/or browsed through a Web-based interface. Each entry in the database contains information about a network-based resource, such as a Web page, Web site, mailing list or document. Entries are usually created by a cataloguer manually identifying a suitable resource, describing the resource using a template, and submitting the template to the database for indexing.

KEYWORDS: Subject, Information, Gateways, Library Science.

INTRODUCTION

The Internet as a whole is not well organised and information retrieval can often be a difficult and frustrating process: “the sheer enormity of information available and the corresponding lack of organisation of this information can prove an effective barrier to potential users”. If access to networked information is to be an effective strategy in exploiting information technology as well as off-setting resource shortages in higher education, improvements in the way in which information is accessed on the Internet are required.

Open Source Library Software's

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ABSTRACT

Open source software is not something to be afraid of! It's software that you can modify, fix, add to, and distribute to others. Benefits are numerous, including having the ability to create good software that works for you and your library, all while paying a fraction of the cost that you might spend on proprietary software. The website introduces librarians to using open source software and provides tips for implementing and evaluating your transition, ideas for funding, and suggestions for open source software to use in your library.

INTRODUCTION

Different experts have different ideas about what exactly qualifies as "open-source" software. In general, the term refers to any program with a licensing agreement that allows you to view and modify the source code, which is a series of high-level, human-readable instructions that defines a particular program and tells the computer what to do. Under an open-source license, if you choose to distribute your modifications of someone else's software, you have to do so under the same terms. Simply put, other developers can view and modify your source code, just as you could view the original code. An open-source license doesn't require that the software be available free of charge, though that's usually the case.

For most people, the Linux operating system is the archetypal open-source application and it's the platform for which most open-source software was designed. There are hundreds of Linux variants (called distros) that differ from one another in look, feel and bundled applications, but all share the same underlying structure (embodied in the Linux kernel). For more information on Linux and Linux distros, see [Further Resources](#).

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CONTENTS

Sr. No.	Paper Title	Page No.
1.	Greenstone: Smart Library Software Mr. Rajaram Ramkrishna Bhise	1-3
2	Climate Change and Global Warming Mr. Gambhire Uddhav Shivaji, Dr. Pawar M. M.	4-5
3	Study Of The Effectiveness Of The Pranayam Program On The Girls' Physical Fitness Of Higher Secondary School Mr. Bitu Shivaji Molane	6-8
4	Spatio-Temporal Change in The Female Literacy Rate in The Rural Areas of Jalgaon District of Maharashtra Arvind Amrut Badgujar	9-12
5	Study of The Effectiveness of The Yoga Program on The Boys' Physical Fitness of Higher Education Dr. Wangujare S. A.	13-15
6	Marital Rape: A Curse for Womanhood, A socio-legal study Mrs. Komal R Oswal	16-18
7	The Road Transportation System: A Geographical study in kanakapura Taluk, Ramanagara District, Karnataka Dr. Nagaraja M, Sri Satish Appayya Revayyanavar, Prof. S N Mulimani	19-22
8	Impact of Environment on Health Development and Sustainability Dr. Ravindra Uddhavrao Machale	23-26
9	Feminist Analysis of the Short Story "The Shroud" Dr. Sachin Shesherao Ghuge	27-28
10	Management of Library and Information Center Dr. Dhumal Asmita Shrinivasrao	29-30
11	Trends and patterns of Human Development in Karnataka Renuka Godachi, Dr. N. S. Mugadur	31-35
12	Rural Development: Issues and Challenges in India Dr. Rahul N. Surve	36-40
13	Society's Sustainable Development by Digitalization: Measures and Implications Princ. Dr. Dilip B. Shinde, Prof. Vikas Shivaji Shinde	41-44
14	Fish and Fisheries of Gharni dam Gharni Dist –Latur (M.S.) Dr Jadhav R. R., Gaikwad S. P.	45-46
15	Impact of Covid-19 on travel and Tourism Industry Overview in India Mr. Vitthal Saraji Asawale, Mr. Dhananjay Shivaji Kadam	47-49
16	Sustainable Development, Climate Change and India. Keshav Gangurde	50-52
17	Agricultural Development Using Remote Sensing Techniques Dr. Balu Laxman Rathod	53-55
18	Climate Change and Cropping Pattern in Belagavi District of Karnataka State Dr. Nagaraja M, Prof. S. N. Mulimani, Sathish A Revayyanavar	56-59
19	Changing Pattern of Sprinkler IrrigationTechnology in Ahmednagar District: A Geographical Perspective Dr. Amol S. Shinde	60-63
20	Effect of Tributyltin Oxide on Biocompounds in Different Tissues of The Gastropod Snail <i>Indoplanorbis exustus</i> . P. R. Kokate	64-66
21	Effect of Eight Weeks Complex Training on Explosive Strength of Adult Male Kabaddi Players Dr. Sajed A. Chaus, Dr. Ramraje A. Aware	67-69
22	Application Of Mobile Technology In College Library Services Shri. Mahesh. S. Tanawade	70-73
23	A Study of Pollution Problem in World Dr. Jaising Dnyandev Salunke	74-75
24	A Case study of Ecotourism potential in Nandurmadhameshwar wildlife sanctuary Dr. Kolte Gautam Laxman	76-79
25	Smart Villages in India: A Case Study Dr. Sadaf	80-84

Rural Development: Issues and Challenges in India

Dr. Rahul N. Survé

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Abstract

Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas. According to 2011 Census 68.84% of population lives in villages. The backwardness of the rural sector would be a major impediment to the overall progress of the economy. India is predominately an agricultural country and farming is their main occupation. Rural development generally refers to the process of improving the quality of life and economic welfare of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. The vital sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure development, and community and social services, and in rural development as a whole, our performance is not appreciable. Economic development in any country to a greater extent depends on rural development and it assists the economy to grow and sustain. In the rural areas agriculture is the main source of livelihood to the people.

Keywords : Issues and Challenges, Rural, strategy and Perspective

Introduction:

Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas. According to 2011 Census 68.84% of population lives in villages. The backwardness of the rural sector would be a major impediment to the overall progress of the economy. India is predominately an agricultural country and farming is their main occupation. Rural development generally refers to the process of improving the quality of life and economic welfare of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. The vital sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure development, and community and social services, and in rural development as a whole, our performance is not appreciable. Economic development in any country to a greater extent depends on rural development and it assists the economy to grow and sustain. In the rural areas agriculture is the main source of livelihood to the people. Today, inclusive rural development is more specific concept than the concept of rural development of earlier, in border terms; inclusive rural development is about improving quality of rural life. More specifically, inclusive rural development covers three different dimensions such as Economic, Social and Political. Economic dimension encompasses providing both capacity and opportunities for the poor and low-income households in particular, benefit from the economic growth. Social dimension supports social development of poor and low-income households, promotes gender equality and women's empowerment and provides social safety nets for vulnerable groups. Political dimension improves the opportunities for the poor and low-income people in rural areas to effectively and equally participate the political processes at the village level. This is being achieved through development research, effective use of local resources, extension of appropriate technologies and up gradation of skills and capabilities with community participation.

Rural development is the backbone for any country's economic development and it helps the economy to grow and sustain. Rural development is the axis of the economy involving the labour ethics impacting the potential of business in big way. The industrial development itself cannot take place without agriculture. Specifically, agriculture contributes to economic development by product contribution and market contribution. Agricultural sector is the long-term strategy for the economic development. The agriculture is volatile and fluctuating industry because it depends on the monsoon and the weather conditions. Obviously, there is a direct relationship between agriculture production, income and the demand for industrial goods. Similarly, performance in agriculture also influences total demand via government savings and public investments. Agriculture is the main contributor to national income and it is the primary source of savings and capital formation which influences the economic growth of any economy.

Objective Of The Study:

1. To know the importance of Agriculture in Rural Development.
2. To analyze the Issues and challenges of rural economy in India.

Research Methodology:

The study is theoretical in nature and the required material for the study is collected through secondary sources like books, journals, reports.

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CONTENTS

Sr. No.	Paper Title	Page No.
1.	Significance of ICT in Teacher Education Dr. S. Tephillah Vasantham	1-2
2	The Geographical Analysis of Rural Settlements Name Associated with Physical and Cultural factors in Daund Tahsil, Pune District.(M.S.) Mr. Parkhe Sakharam Baban, Dr. Chimangunde Vishavraj S.	3.-6
3	Global Climate Change and It's Social, Economic and Environmental Consequences Sunil S. Gavit	7-9
4	A Brief Study on Dalit Feminism in Baby Kamble's The Prison We Broke Dr. Bharat Arvind Tupere	10-11
5	Women Empowerment: An Essential Way to Achieve the Goal of Social Development Mr. Sachin Kumar, Ms. Chetna Suri, Ms. Poonam Pandita	12-14
6	Impact of COVID 19 On E Commerce in India Dr. C. S. Kale	15-18
7	Trends in Balance Sheet of Fish Processing Industry in Maharashtra Dr. R. V. Thoke	19-21
8	Rural Development through SGSY in Sindhudurg District Prof. B. H. Chaugule	22-23
9	An overview of Open Access e-Resources: An academic Perspective Sanjay Deoram Mahajan, Sambaji Pundalik Vyajil	24-26
10	Economics of Information Dr. Santosh M. Motegaonkar, DR. Shivaji N. Thoke	27-30
11	Problems of Tourism Development in Sindhudurg Prof. Dr. Babasaheb Vithoba Mali	31-34
12	Study of Changing Customer Behaviour in Palus Taluka Dr. Pravinkumar Bharatkumar Lupane, Mr. Sunil Rajaram Jadhav	35-38
13	Roles of Extension in Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) Dr. Rahul N. Survé	39-41
14	Eradication of Female Foeticide and Infanticide Through Cradle Baby Scheme in Villupuram District Dr. Hameed Basha.B, Ms. S. Subitha	42-44
15	Biodiversity in the Western Ghats of Karnataka Dr. Prakash B. Holer	45-48
16	Social Study of Baby Kambles 'Prison We Broke' Dr. R.B. Chougule	49-50
17	Information Revolution and Changing Character of International Relations Dr. Badruddin	51-53
18	Digital Marketing and User Satisfaction: A Research Framework M.S.Tanawade, S.M.Mallade	54-58
19	The Rise of Reformation towards Journals and Literature in Tamil Nadu Dr. A. Rajaram	59-61
20	Genesis of Female Education in India During Colonial Period Dr. K. Govindaraj	62-64
21	Effects of Ladder Training on Selected Motor Fitness Variables Among Water Polo Players Dr. Pravin Lamkhade	65-67
22	E-commerce in India: Challenges and Opportunities Dr. Vilas B. Zodage	68-71
23	Well-being and Inequality: A Study in Indian States during 2000-2010 Dr. Debottam Chakraborty	72-76
24	Force of Retrenchment on Staffs Morale in Private Arts and Science Colleges at Kanyakumari District Dr. G. Rajesh Babu	77-81
25	Natural Language Processing for Enhancing Education Prof. Yaseera Tausif Nevrekar, Prof. Arun Shaikh	82-85
26	Glorification of Women in Sangam Age: A Study Through Sangam Literature Dr. S. Sridhar	86-88
27	Event Management Mr. S. C. Dudhal	89-91
28	Employment Generation by Hotel Industry with Special Reference to Sindhudurg District Sumedha Naik	92-95
29	Guava Farming in Mouje Umalwad Village: A Microlevel Analysis Anita Magadum, Ratan.V. Hajare	96-98
30	Recent Trends of Rural Education in India Dr. Anand A.1 Muley, Prof. Rupali Petkar	99-101

Roles of Extension in Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK)

Dr. Rahul N. Survé

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ABSTRACT

The Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) plays an important role in transferring new agricultural technologies and enhancing the productivity of crops through trainings and FLDs. The consistent effort of KVK Subject Matter Specialists have helped to develop farmers' faith on the Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) for technology demonstration and transfer at the door step with use of various field extension and information and communication technologies (ICTs) tools. Regarding technology transfer, it is essential to adopt and upgrade the technologies according to changing needs of farming community. This article is about how KVK is upgrading its role to cater the changing needs of farming community.

Key words: KVK, role of extension, transfer of technology etc.

Introduction:

The concept of Krishi Vigyan Kendra was framed by Professor Swaminathan, Father of Agriculture Research of India. Professor M S Swaminathan convinced Government of India that there is absolute necessity to develop Krishi Vigyan Kendra in each district of India with an objective to cater following Mandate and Activities for the farming community of the District. The world economy is largely dominated by agriculture, which has played a vital role in the economic development of many agriculture-based countries. However, the Agriculture sector has experienced a phase of crises that need to be dispensed with in order to attain sustainable economic development (Mariappan et al. 2019). Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) introduced Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) as a grass-root training center for providing vocational training to needy persons. KVKs has been appeared as the one stop shop for transfer of various agri and allied technologies through various activities like Technology adaptation OFT (On-farm testing), FLD (Frontline demonstration), capacity building of stakeholders, regular updating knowledge & skills of extension personnel and farmers. KVKs are grass-roots level organizations meant for application of technology through assessment, refinement, and demonstration of proven technologies under different 'micro-farming' situations in a district (Das, 2007). KVK witnessed its mandate in the form of Technology Assessment followed by Demonstration for its Application at field level and Capacity Development of various stakeholders.

Objective of the study:

1. To study the structure & purpose of KVK.
2. To understand the role of Extension in KVK.

Methodology:

Secondary data has been used for the purpose of study collected from various reputed research journals, books, magazines, internet on KVK.

Mandate of KVK:

➤ The mandate of the KVK includes technology assessment, refinement and demonstration of technology product.

Activities of KVK:

- On-farm testing to identify the location specificity of agricultural technologies under various farming systems.
- Organize Frontline Demonstrations to establish production potential of technologies on the farmers' fields.
- Training of farmers to update their knowledge and skills in modern agricultural technologies.
- Training of extension personnel to orient them in the frontier areas of technology development.
- To work as resource and knowledge centre of agricultural technology for supporting initiatives of public, private and voluntary sector for improving the agricultural economy of the district.

New Initiatives in transfer of technology (ToT):

Sustainable agricultural future technologies will require systemic approaches to design, local solutions which will be capable of contributing to larger-scale solutions that will be enriched with knowledge of the local context, needs and culture while also involving a range of actors and local user communities (Pigford et al., 2018.) Technological empowerment of farmers needs to be assessed in the form of regular training and handholding support for entrepreneurship development. The priority areas need to be focused on Floriculture (Chrysanthemum, tuberose, and marigold production), development of protected cultivation technologies (Polyhouse, Shadenet etc.), Input and resource-saving (Balance use of fertilizer, Drip irrigation) and resource sharing, demonstrating and promoting crop and livestock models for one acre of land. Climate-smart agricultural technologies need to be promoted to overcome the vulnerability due to climate change. Farmers' knowledge should be enriched with scientific knowledge (Use of leaf color chart, INM, IPM) and Mobile Applications. Different up scaling strategies need to be developed for successful innovations and technologies. For better functioning at grass root level there is need to develop linkages with other departments on the convergence model (public-private partnership Mode).

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17	अनुदानित माध्यमिक शाळेतील विद्यार्थी—पालक सहभागाचा त्यांच्या शैक्षणिक प्रगतीवर होणाऱ्या परिणामाचा अभ्यास. चोपराम लक्ष्मण गडपायले डॉ.अमोल मांडेकर	73
21	पाणी समस्या : २१ व्या शतकातील भारता पुढील एक आव्हान डॉ.विजय कृष्णराव काळे	78
22	भारतातील बालमजुरीची समस्या आणि एकविसावे शतक प्रा. डॉ. राजू अंबाडकर	84
23	व्यक्ती आणि आहार—एक चिंतन डॉ.देवमन श्रीकृष्ण उंबरकर	87
24	मानवी स्वास्थ के लिए विटामिन B ₁₂ की उपयोगिता प्रा. डॉ. विद्या मुकुंद ठवकर	93
25	भारत का पेरू एवं उरुग्वे के साथ परस्पर संबंधों का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन (Dr. Ravi Kumar,	95
26	महात्मा गांधी एवं चीनरू एक ऐतिहासिक खोज डॉ. अनिबाण घोष	101
27	गुरुदेव रवींद्रनाथ टागौरजी का शिक्षा दर्शन एवं नयी तालीम डॉ. शिरीन शेख	105
28	Humanism in Shakespeare's Plays Rupesh P. Rede	109
29	Problems Faced In Physical Education In School Curriculum Sunil Kawade	112
30	Recent Trends in English Literature in India Mr.Anup Dadarao Atram,	117
31	Study on Mental Ability and Physical Fitness of Middle School Children Manjusha J Deshmukh	121
32	War widows and their dependents: Issues with suggestions. Lt.dr.R.P.Gawande	124
33	Difficulties While Learning Physical Education And Strategies Dr. Vijay N. Wankhede	127
34	Analysis of Changes in the Value of Human Development Index with special reference to India” Dr. Shubhangi D. Morey	132
35	History Of Audio &Video Books, Website And Their Database Dr. Rishi S. Gajbhiye	140
36	“Assessment of Students in Digitally Transformed Indian Education System” Dr. Ranjana Sahu	144
37	Role Of Physical Education In Daily Life: Issues, Challenges And Benefits Dr. Naresh Bhoyar	149
38	Criminalization of Politics in Maharashtra Dr. Dhoble D. B.	153
39	21 st Century Indian Banking Challenges & Impacts On The Banking Sector In India Dr. Dattatraya Tambe	159



History Of Audio & Video Books, Website And Their Database

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Abstract

A book may be first created for use only in a digital form, having no previous version existing on paper. This may be typified by a much greater use of the design features available. If, from its inception, a book has been planned and designed for reading electronically the author and publisher are both able to take advantage of the medium to add value to plain text, and it may seem, at least initially, less like a conventional book. However, if it has the essential qualities of a book – a substantive amount of related content, or content with inherent continuity, that is not published serially – is ‘book-like’ and is accessible to be read on computers or on e-book readers, the origin does not affect its classification

Keywords: Audio, Video, E- Books, Website, Database

Introduction

The web today is a growing universe of interlinked web pages and web apps, teeming with videos, photos, and interactive content. What the average user doesn't see is the interplay of web technologies and browsers that makes all this possible.

Today's web is a result of the ongoing efforts of an open web community that helps define these web technologies, like HTML5, CSS3 and WebGL and ensure that they're supported in all web browsers. The color bands in this visualization represent the interaction between web technologies and browsers, which brings to life the many powerful web apps that we use daily.

Audio

From the audiocassettes of the 1970s to digitally recorded music on an invisible Cloud, audio has come a long way as a teaching and learning aid and is an extremely valuable method for capturing and presenting information. Audio provides a quick, cost-effective alternative to text for connecting with your students and providing up-to-date content, interviews, discussions or lecture materials. Middleton (2013) highlights that audio has a demonstrated capacity to facilitate authentic engagement, allowing students to connect in various ways to the outside world as both listeners and publishers. Audio can easily be created with many desktop tools and small digital recording devices such as smartphones. Table 1 shows some ways in which you can use audio to support learning.

Benefits

- * Highlight the humor in books
- * Introduce new genres that students might not otherwise consider
- * Introduce new vocabulary or difficult proper names or locales
- * Introduce students to books above their reading level
- * Model good interpretive reading
- * Provide a bridge to important topics of discussion for parents and children who can listen together while commuting to sporting events, music lessons, or on vacations
- * Provide a read-aloud model
- * Recapture "the essence and the delights of hearing stories beautifully told by extraordinarily talented storytellers" (Baskin & Harris, 1995, p. 376)
- * Sidestep unfamiliar dialects or accents, Old English, and old-fashioned literary styles
- * Teach critical listening

Video

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Sr. No.	Name of the Author	Title of the Paper	Page No.
301	प्रा. अंकुश रणजीत जाधव	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे कृषी विषयक विचार आणि कार्य	1413
302	निवेदिता प्रकाश निकम	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे शैक्षणिक कार्य आणि शैक्षणिक योगदान	1417
303	प्रा. एम. बी. रेवतकर	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर व स्त्री सक्षमीकरण	1426
304	प्रा. डॉ. लोकेश बी. नंदेश्वर	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर: शैक्षणिक चलवळीतुन झालेली शैक्षणिक क्रांती	1430
305	डॉ. मृणालिनी नरेन्द्र तापस	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे आर्थिक विचार	1435
306	प्रा. डॉ. विजयेंद्र विश्वनाथ पाटील	सामाजिक समतेचे शिल्पकार डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर	1441
307	डॉ. संगिता पाठराबे	महिला सक्षमीकरण - डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे योगदान	1444
308	डॉ. कैलाश ट्ही. बिसांद्रे	अस्पृष्ट्यांची शैक्षणिक विकासाची सुरुवात आणि शासकीय धोरण व डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर	1448
309	डॉ. जयशीला बसवंत मनोहर	भारतीय स्त्रीयांचा आरोग्यात्मक दर्जा सुधारण्यासाठी डॉ. बाबासाहेब यांची भूमिका	1454
310	डॉ. हिरालाल मेशाम	राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक विचार आणि डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर	1459
311	प्रा. जगदीश रामदास चिमूरकर	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचा सामाजिक न्याय दृष्टीकोन	1461
312	प्रा. डॉ. कल्पना दिलीप भारंबे	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे महिला सबलीकरणातील योगदान	1467
313	प्रा. निलेश प्र. हरणे	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांची पत्रकारिता	1471

डॉ. जयशीला बसवंत मनोहर

सहा. प्राध्यापक.

श्रीमती र.मो.पा. गृहविज्ञान महिला महाविद्यालय, अकलूज

प्रस्तावना

भारतामध्ये जेव्हापासून पितृसत्ताक पद्धतीचा उगम झाला तेव्हापासून स्त्रीशोषणामध्ये वाढ झालेली दिसते. स्त्रीचे कुटुंबातील स्थान या पद्धतीने निश्चित केलेले होते. या पद्धतीने स्त्रियांना पुरुषापेक्षा दुय्यम स्थान दिले होते. डॉ. बाबासाहेब यांनी स्त्रीमुक्तीसाठी कार्य केले. त्यांनी पितृसत्तेच्या बंधनातून स्त्री मुक्त करण्यासाठी स्त्रियांना चळवळीत सामील करून घेतले. पुरुषाप्रमाणे स्त्रियाही चळवळीत काम करू शकतात असा बाबासाहेबांना विश्वास होता. स्त्रीयांना राजकीय क्षेत्रात आणले तर समाजाची उन्नती होईल. जर तिला कुटुंबात गुलामप्रमाणे बंदिस्त करून ठेवले तर समाजाचा विकास होणार नाही. म्हणून ते स्त्रियांना आव्हान करतात की. गुलामप्रमाणे वागण्यात नकार द्यावा व पुरुषांच्या खांद्याला खांदा देऊन चळवळीत कार्य करावे. बाबासाहेबांना. स्त्री-पुरुष समानता होती.

बाबासाहेबांनी धर्मसतेची चौकट मोडून स्त्री मुक्तीसाठी संघर्ष केला. धर्माने नाकारलेले हक्क स्त्रियांना मिळावेत याकरीता त्यांनी 'हिंदू कोडबिल' तयार करून ते लोकसभेत मांडले. पण हे बिल मंजूर होऊ शकले नसले ती बाबासाहेबांनी केलेला स्त्री मुक्तीचा संघर्ष लक्षात घेण्यासारखा आहे.

२६ जानेवारी १९५० ला भारतीय राज्यघटना अंमलात आली. डॉ. बाबासाहेबांनी भारतीय समाजातील प्रत्येक नागरिकास मग तो पुरुष असो अथवा स्त्री सर्वांना समान अधिकार दिले आहेत. १० डिसेंबर १९४८ रोजी 'मानवी दंकळांची सनद' निर्माण झाली. स्त्रियांसाठी विविध कायदे तयार करण्यात आले. भारतामध्ये आज महिला या दंकळ्या क्षेत्रात काम करताना दिसतात. कारखाना, फॅक्टरी, खाणी इ. ठिकाणी काम करणारे मजूर मग ते पुरुष असोत किंवा स्त्री. त्यांच्यासाठी बाबासाहेब यांनी कायद्यात तरतूद केलेली आहे. समान कामासाठी समान वेतन हा कायदा बनवला गेला. जसे की. कारखान्यात काम करणाऱ्या स्त्रीयांसाठी खालील कायदे केले आहेत.

१. पाळणाघर

फॅक्टरी अधिनियम ४९ नुसार ज्या फॅक्टरीत ३० पेक्षा जास्त महिला कामगार असतील तेथे पाळणाघर असले पाहिजे.

२. कामाचे तास

फॅक्टरी कायद्यानुसार वयस्क स्त्री-पुरुषांना आठवड्यातून फक्त ४८ तास काम द्यावे. सप्ताहात एक दिवस मुट्ठी द्यावी. त्याचप्रमाणे राज्य कर्मचारी विमा नियम १९४८ व भविष्य निर्वाह निधी १९५२ हे कायदे झाले.

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CONTENTS

Sr. No.	Paper Title	Page No.
1	A Study on Banking Innovation in Digitalization V. M. Tharaka Rani, Dr. P. Armugaswamy	1-3
2	Manju Kapur's 'Difficult Daughters': Quest for Self Identity Dr. Prashant Tanaji Chavare	4-6
3	Land use and Land cover Mapping of Yerala river Basin Using Geospatial Technologies Subhash Chavare, Dr. B. S. Jadhav	7-8
4	Effects of the Internet on College Girls: A Study Dr. Rajesh Pawde	9-10
5	A Study on Job Attrition Among Employees In BPO Sector Dr. J. Christopher, Santhi Krishna.V	11-14
6	Felicitous Difference Labeling Graph Dr. A. Punitha Tharani, E.S.R. Francis Vijaya Rani	15-17
7	Human Rights of Women -International Perspectives Dr. Mahesh L. Dharmapurikar	18-21
8	Representation of Animal Diversity in Jibanananda Das's Rupasi Bangla Durbadal Datta, Dr. Shankar Nath Sen	22-26
9	Geographical Review of Migration in Aurangabad District Dr. D. S. Itle	27-30
10	Differently-abled from an Islamic Point of View: An Evaluation Amathunoora T	31-36
11	Bridging Cultures: Reviving the Past, Embracing the Present Mrudula Muraleedharan	37-38
12	Intercellular Distribution Of Sub Lethal Effects Lead And Zinc In Coleps T.T. Shaikh	39-41
13	Ecocriticism: An Attempt to Sustain Earth and Life Through Literature Dr. Poonam Rani Gupta	42-46
14	Awareness of E-Teaching Among Secondary School Teachers Of Dindigul District In The Current Scenario P. Mohanram, Dr. C. Manoharan	47-50
15	Factors influencing on online shopping of rural youth in India-A study of Karnataka State Ms. Nagashree V Jaddipal, Dr. Sumitra V Annigeri	51-53
16	A Comparative Study of Liquidity Variables of Selected Cement Companies in India Parashuram Mohansing Devi	54-58
17	L.A. Cafe to Fritters: Julie's Journey for Identity Mrs. Menon Sunitha Ramesh	59-60
18	Professional Ethics in Librarianship Mr. Rajendra S. Lawande	61-62
19	Spatio-Temporal Pattern of Rural Crude Density of Population in Kolhapur District Dr. Navnath K. Bansode	63-66
20	Economic Impact and Challenges in Education and Banking Sectors During Covid-19 in India Priyadarshini R, Nirmala M	67-69
21	Changes in Land Use Pattern of Man Tehsil: Maharashtra Barakade A.J., Soban S. R.	70-72
22	A Geographical Analysis of Potentiality of Water in Solapur District Dr. Nayab Z.A.	73-77
23	Constraints in Achieving Agricultural Sustainability in Siddharthnagar District, Uttar Pradesh Rajesh Kumar Abhay, Shweta Rani and Vijay Kumar	78-86
24	Quality of life of Senior Citizens in Mumbra-Kausa Thane-Maharashtra Kaneze Ibrahim K.A.R.Sayed	87-91
25	Mumbai in Films and Media Farheen Tai	92-94
26	Blockchain – Awareness among small scale entrepreneurs in India Mohammed Nabeel K, Dr. M. Sumathy	95-98
27	Eimeria: Mortal Enemy of Domestic Fowl T. T. Shaikh	99-102
28	Doping Impacts on Sports Dr. Ravindra Uddhavrao Machale	103-106
29	Views of Different Religions on Transgender and Their Marital Status Akshatha Paranjyothi Kumar	107-112
30	Agricultural Land Use Capability of Salinity Region in Purna Watershed Dr. Yeshpal P Gudadhe, Dr. Shivanand S Kumar	113-116
31	New Education Policy: A Multidimensional Impact of Globalization on Higher Education in India Dr. Rahul N. Survé	117-120

New Education Policy: A Multidimensional Impact of Globalization on Higher Education in India

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Abstract

Globalization is an umbrella term that refers to increasing global connectivity, integration and interdependence in the economic, social, technological, cultural, political, and ecological spheres. It is a unitary process inclusive of many such sub-processes, perhaps as best understood as enhanced economic interdependence, increased cultural influence, rapid advances of information technology, and novel governance and geopolitical challenges. Higher education includes certain collegiate level institutions, such as vocational schools, trade schools, and career colleges that award degrees, diplomas and certificates. Globalization of higher education has brought remarkable changes in cross-border education. Globalization has a multidimensional impact on the system of higher education in India. It has underlined the need for reforms in the educational system with particular reference to the wider utilization of information technology, giving productivity dimension to education and emphasis on its research and development activities because education is an important investment in building human capital. Thus, present paper highlights the impact of changes due to globalization and how it is both challenge and opportunity for learning community.

Keywords: Higher Education in India, Globalization, Knowledge Society, Information and Communication Technologies.

Introduction:

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. Higher Education has attained a key position in the knowledge society under globalised economy. It is assumed that globalization promises dramatic and rewarding change to the higher education systems, of societies, which are relatively stable in their political, social and institutional makeup. Education is the backbone of a nation where higher education occupies the apex of educational pyramid in the formal process of Indian education.

Objective of the study:

- 1) To explore the pictorial overview of higher education in India
- 2) To understand the role of globalization and its impact on higher education

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

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Recent Trends in Social Sciences

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31	Recent Trade in Social Work Education Field Practitioners	Mr. Mayur Balkrishna Bagul	102-107
32	School students' use online learning due to Covid-19 feebly	Srimanta Ghosh	108-111
33	Boon or Peril - A. I in Agri - Marketing	Dr. Sindhu Varghese	112-114
34	Sustainable Development Plan for Safe Drinking Water for Pune city, Maharashtra state, India	Dr. Asaram S. Jadhav	115-118
35	A review on the role of Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) in Agricultural sector	Dr. V. K. Mukke	119-120
36	Research Ethics and Values in Social Sciences	Dr. Kudnar C. K.	121-122
37	A study of Aatmanirbhar Bharat and Inequality as a Challenge before Indian Economy	Dr. Vijaykumar Wawle	123-125
38	General land Use Pattern in Dongarwadi Village: A Geographical Study	Dr. Prakash Soudagar Raut	126-127
39	Overview of Trends in Expenditure by State Government of Maharashtra for Health & Employment Sector in COVID 19 Crisis	Ms. Vaishnavi Ajit Bhosale, Dr. Santoshkumar. B. Yadav	128-130
40	A Geographical Study of Effects of Creek Water Pollution on Human Health and Environment	Gosavi Nandkumar Manohar, Dr. Suresh J. Phule	131-132
41	Extraction of the Water Bodies Through Modified Normalized Differential Water Index	Thejaswini M. U, Dr. Arun Das, Dr. Ravikumar M, Sushant Sawant Anil	133-135
42	Maximum Light Intensity Tracker Using PIC Microcontroller	Mr. Bhavesh Anant Chavan	136-137
43	SHGs: Women Empowerment and Managerial Approach	Dr. Asha Dadasaheb Kadam	138-139
44	Scrutinizing the Correlation and Causation Effect of Rice and Wheat in Agriculture Sector: A Case Study of Haryana	Babli	140-141
45	A study on Rural Development in Wetland Regions- Special Reference to Kuttanad in Kerala	Thomas K. C.	142-146
46	Characteristic features of Yakshini statues of Jainism	Dr. Somnath D. Kadam	147-150
47	Innovative Practices and Reforms in Higher Education	Dr. Shakuntala Mane	151-152
48	Study of Family Life from the Perspective of Female Members During lockdown in 2020	Dr. Chhaya D. Bhise	153-155
49	A Study on Impact of Goods and Service Tax on Hotel Industry in Kolhapur Region	CS. Dr. Krishnat H. Chougale, Dr. Mahesh Chougule	156-158
50	Impact on Human Resource Due To Covid-19	Shaikh Reshma Fazlur Rehman, Dr. Anant P. Jadhav	159-161
51	Rural Development in Raigad District: Case Study of Uran City	Mr. Rajkumar Dnyanoba Kamble	162-164
52	Recent Trends of Tax Planning Investment Avenues in Private and Government Salaried Taxpayers under COVID scenario	CA Sandeep Suresh Sawant, Dr. Anant P. Jadhav	165-166
53	Travelogues: As the Source of Deccan History	Dr Shaikh Musak Rajjak	167-170
54	Impact of Covid-19 on Agriculture Sector and Innovative Agri. Action Plans	Ganesh A. Tekale	171-173
55	Natural Tourism Places in satara district	Mr.Rama Goroba Kamble	174-175
56	Allauddin's Invasion and Halt at Ellichpur	Dr. Prof. Gajendra B. Dhawale	176-177
57	Indianness As Reflected In the Novels of R.K. Narayan	Miss. S.R.Jadhav	178-180
58	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and His Rich Martial Background : The Mahar Community	Dr. Madhuri Chougule	181-183
59	The Life and Works of V. T. Rajshekhar - on Cultural Identity and Caste Hegemony	Dr. Jagadish Asode	184-186
60	Role of Education in Cultural Nationalism: Swami Vivekananda's Perspectives	Miss. Manali B. Momaya	187-190
61	Flower Cultivation and Marketing in Solapur District, Maharashtra, India	Ranjana Rathod, Dr. Balu Rathod	191-194

Study of Family Life from the Perspective of Female Members During lockdown in 2020

Dr. Chhaya D. Bhise

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Abstract:

Study of Family Life From the Perspective of Female Members During lockdown in Covid- 19 was undertaken with the aim to study the support available to respondents from family and relatives and to investigate pastime activities adopted by families. Forty five female respondents in the age group of 28 to 50 were selected for this research. Online survey was conducted with the help of Google forms shared personally and through WhatsApp group. Responses received during 07.07.2020 to 20.09.2020 were analyzed for this paper. Results of the study showed that male spouses and children were not very helping in conducting household chores where as other family members were found to be helping often in household activities. Most of the families spent their lockdown time on mobile, experimenting in kitchen, T.V. viewing, online learning, reading books, playing carom and cards.

Key words: Family, lockdown, covid-19

Introduction & Rationale: In the month of March 2020 lockdown was declared by the Indian Government for preventing spread of Corona virus. Lockdown was to prevent us from social gatherings and was aiming to maintain social distance. Lockdown was completely a new experience for this generation. Actually for successful lockdown it requires lot of co-operation at each level especially within households as presence of everyone inside, working from home , managing school and studies and even leisure time and use of digital media(Bent et al 2020) especially T.V. viewimg (Premapriya & Jeyaseelan 2020) increases burden and demands rearranging and relocating family life and allied responsibilities. Male members were never thought of being at home for so long , children had to learn online ,depart from school and other social and leisure time activities. Suddenly everyone got locked in four walls of home. Elderly, children and even working, earning young human force was also confined in home. Women and home making and family life suddenly became a heart core of life all over the country. Maids were absent and hence lots of household responsibilities were required to be shared by family members.In terms of household work, shared childcare has found to be increased dramatically (Biroli et al 2020). It threw new challenges on families to manage domestic work and tensions, maintain peace, cooperate with each other and make opportunity of lockdown as a real 'family time' for everyone. Research on this aspect is yet very limited but has shown remarkable impact on families worldwide. Efforts for documenting to which extent family members have rendered their help in managing changed family life , what strategies are adopted for spending time during lockdown are supposed to be studied and up to what extent domestic tensions affected family stability are supposed to be reviewed . In light of the above research was conducted on family life during lockdown in Covid -19 pandemic experienced in 2020.

Objectives of the research were as follows-

1. To study the support available to female respondents from family and relatives during lockdown in covid-19
2. To investigate pastime activities adopted by families during lockdown in Covid-19

Hypothesis :

1. There was lot of support available from family members in household chores in lockdown in Covid -19
2. Most of the time during lockdown was passed on mobile and T.V. viewing .

Methodology : In view of current pandemic conditions an online survey was conducted with the structured cum open ended questionnaire . It was posted personally to individuals in contact as well as was shared on groups and was personally requested to respond to it. Responses were collected in 5 point scale ranging from 'never' to 'rarely'. Total 45 responses were received during 07.07.2020 to 20.09.2020 and these responses were included in this study. Responses received were female participants working as well as home makers, in the age range of 28 to 50 , married and all were graduate and 34 percent belonged to joint families . Data was analyzed and results are presented as below.

Analysis and Data analysis: Results of the study are as follows -

Table 1. Support available to female respondents from the family and relatives during lockdown in covid-19

N=45						
Sr. No.	Support from other family members	Often (%)	Sometimes (%)	Occasionally (%)	Rarely (%)	Never (%)
1.	Spouse	08(17.77)	02(4.41)	05 (11.11)	18(40.05)	12(26.66)
2.	Children	11 (24.44)	09 (20.00)	08 (17.77)	15(33.33)	02(04.44)

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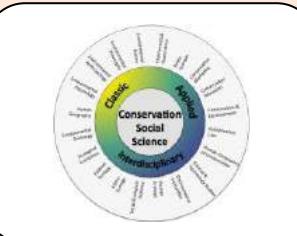
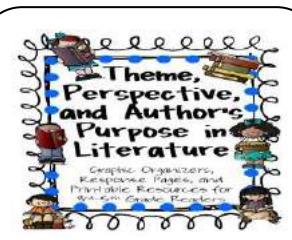
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CONTENTS

Sr. No.	Paper Title	Page No.
1	An Analytical Study on Deposit and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Maharashtra State Mr. Deepak P. Khedkar	1-5
2	Impact on Education due to COVID-19 Pandemic Mr. Amar Rajaram Nirmale, Mrs. Maya Jagannath Rahate	6-10
3	Periodicals and Their Types Mr. Saste Nilesh Balaso	11-14
4	Role of NGOs in Sustainable Development Dr. Rahul N. Survé	15-18
5	A Comparative Study of Financial Management in Retail Marketing With Special Reference to Subhiksha Stores Rotte Sai Akash	19-22
6	The Importance of Library Organizations in LIS Education Sunil M. Kurada, Dr. Nitesh V. Chore	23-25
7	Migrations to Trinidad: A Human History through V.S. Naipaul Ms. Chinu Chhabra, Ms. Romy Tuli	26-27
8	A Study of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme in Indapur Tehsil Dist. Pune Maharashtra State Mr. Sagar Bhosale, Dr. Gajanan Kadam	28-31
9	Geographical Analysis of Tourism for Drought Prone Area Development –A Case Study of Akkalkot Taluka Dr. Konade B.N.	32-34
10	Change in Land Use and Land Use Pattern of Solapur City Primary Fringe Dr. Ms. M. D. Sangepag	35-37
11	Confinement and madness: Women amidst the Coronavirus pandemic Rwiti Biswas	38-40
12	Application Of Sawi Transform Of Error Function For Evaluating Improper Integral D. P. Patil	41-45
13	Challenges Faced by the Smooth Coated Otters: A Case Study in Sindhudurg District Dr. Priya Rajesh Parkar	46-48
14	'System of Income and Expenditure in 18th Century Maratha Reign' Mr. Surendra Arjun Shirsat	49-55
15	Study on Ethnomedicinal Plants Used By Bodo and Garo Ethnic Groups of Rowta and Udalguri Hangma Boro, Nilakshi Devi	56-62
16	COVID-19 Pandemic: Documentary Films64 Bivash Pramanick	63-64
17	Impact of Covid-19 on Maharashtra Agriculture Dr. Vilas Balajirao Ganipurkar	65-67
18	Role of the Teachers and parents in value education of India Mr. Sanjay Daulatrao Bagul	68-71
19	A Study on Gandhian Theory and its Relevancy in Present Day Context. Kalyan Gogoi	72-75
20	Writing Style in Truman Capote's In Cold Blood Komal	76-77
21	Reasons and Effects of Global Warming Dr. C. S. Kale	78-81
22	Walt Whitman: A Voice of Democracy Dr. Shaikh M. A. Raheman	82-84
23	<i>Redefining Social Awareness of Health Education in a Post- Pandemic World</i> Sarvesh Sitaram Gosavi	85-87
24	<i>Developing Scientific Temper through Health Education and Care in Pandemic Era</i> Prof. Sayali Sitaram Gosavi	88-89
25	Spatio-Temporal Changes in Urban Landuse and Land Cover Pattern of Indapur Tahsil Dr. Phalphale A. K.	90-92
26	Impact Of Covid-19 Pandemic On Mental Health : A Critical Study Of Legal Dimensions Mr. Anil J. Rudey, Dr. Abhay Butle	93-95
27	An Analysis of Violence against Slum Women In Bangalore City Dr. Kavitha G.N	96-98
28	International Perspectives on Higher Education Research Dr. Jayashri Baliram Patil	99-102
29	Vacuity and peace less life of Gogol alias Nikhil and major themes in Jhumpa Lahiri's the Namesake Ramen Goswami	103-106
30	English Poetry: A Study Prof. Dr. Kokate Netaji Bharat	107-108
31	Sun Salutation: An Excellent Exercise for Mental and Physical Health Khedkar Vishnu Tatyaba	109-111

Role of NGOs in Sustainable Development

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Abstract:

The term NGO stands for nongovernmental organization, and it includes a variety of organizations such as "private voluntary organizations," "civil society organizations," and "nonprofit organization". The term NGO describes a range of groups and organizations from watchdog activist groups and aid agencies to development and policy organizations. Usually, NGOs are defined as organizations that pursue a public interest agenda, rather than commercial interests. Sustainable development means attaining a balance between environmental protection and human economic development and between the present and future needs. It means equity in development and sectoral actions across space and time. It requires an integration of economic, social and environmental approaches towards development. Rivers, Forests, Minerals and such other resources constitute a nation's natural wealth.

Keywords: Non Government Organization (NGOs), Sustainable Development, nonprofit organizations, History.

Introduction:

The term NGO stands for nongovernmental organization, and it includes a variety of organizations such as "private voluntary organizations," "civil society organizations," and "nonprofit organization" (McGann & Johnstone, 2006). The term NGO describes a range of groups and organizations from watchdog activist groups and aid agencies to development and policy organizations. Usually, NGOs are defined as organizations that pursue a public interest agenda, rather than commercial interests. It is believed that the first international NGO was probably the Anti-Slavery Society, formed in 1839. However, the term NGO originated at the end of World War II when the United Nations sought to distinguish between private organizations and intergovernmental specialized agencies. NGOs are a complex mixture comprised of alliances and rivalries; businesses and charities; conservatives and radicals. The funding comes from various sources, and though NGOs are usually nonprofit organizations, there are some that operate for profit. NGOs originate from all over the world and have access to different levels of resources. Some organizations focus on a single policy objective of AIDS while others will aim at larger policy goals of poverty eradication. Sustainable development means attaining a balance between environmental protection and human economic development and between the present and future needs. It means equity in development and sectoral actions across space and time. It requires an integration of economic, social and environmental approaches towards development. In *Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India* and in *M.C Mehta v. Union of India*, it was observed that the balance between environmental protection and developmental activities could only be maintained by strictly following the principle of 'sustainable development'. This is a development strategy that caters the needs of the present without negotiating the ability of upcoming generations to satisfy their needs. The strict observance of sustainable development will put us on a path that ensures development while protecting the environment, a path that works for all peoples and for all generations.

Need for sustainable development:

Rivers, Forests, Minerals and such other resources constitute a nation's natural wealth. These resources are not to be frittered away and exhausted by any one generation. Every general owes a duty to all succeeding generations to develop and conserve the natural resources of the nation in the best possible way. It is in the interest of mankind. It is in the interest of the nation. Today society's interaction with nature is so extensive that the environmental question has assumed proportions affecting all humanity. Industrialisation, urbanisation, explosion of population, over exploitation of resources, depletion of traditional sources of energy and raw materials and the search for new sources of energy and raw materials, the disruption of natural ecological balances, the destruction of a multitude of animal and plant species for economic reasons and sometimes for no good reason at all are factors which have contributed to environmental deterioration. While the scientific and technological progress of man has invested him with immense power over nature, it has also resulted in the unthinking use of the power, encroaching endlessly on nature. In the last century, a great German materialist philosopher warned mankind: "Let us not, however, flatter ourselves over much on account of our human victories over nature. For each such victory nature takes its revenge on us. Each victory, it is true, in the first place brings about the results we expected, but in the second and third places, it has quite different, unforeseen effects which only too often cancel the first".

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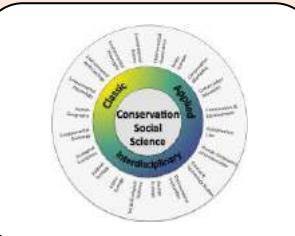
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32	Changing Perspectives Of Teaching English Language	Dr. Prashant Tanaji Chavare	112-114
33	Recent Trends, Patterns and Changes in Gross Enrolment Ratio in Selected Indian States.	Mr. Gunwant B Gadbadé, Dr. Chandrakant N Kokate	115-117
34	Indian Education Policy and Role of Educators in NEP 2020	Dr. Abhijit. T Parchure, Kishor J. Waykar	118-120
35	Importance Of Yoga & Diet During Covid-19	Dr. Jaysheela Manohar	121-122
36	Impact Of Covid-19 Pandemic On Education: With Special Reference To Teaching-Learning Process	Dr. Suchismita Paul, Dr. Bapon Das	123-127
37	Marketing & Promotion Techniques For Library	Prof. Dayanand Fulchand Kamble	128-132
38	Road Transportation : "Economic Glass Ceiling Breaker For India"	Miss Pradnaya V. Dseshpande, Dr. Avinashv. Talmale	133-136
39	Review of "PM Jan Dhan Yojana" a Union Government Campaign in India	Aniket Pundir	137-141
40	The Changing Patterns of Reading Habits during Covid -19 Pandemic	Asst. Prof. Vaishali Bhanudas Aher	142-144
41	Libraries: Status And Trends	Mr. Muddasar Yusuf Khan	145-148
42	Covid-19 and marketing challenges of the Indian retail food industry	Dr. Payal Dutta	149-152
43	Photo grafting of 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate onto polyurethane backbone having a pendent N, N-Diethyldithio carbamato group	Pranjit Kumar Bhuyan	153-158
44	A Study of Arun Joshi's Novel the Foreigner from the Spiritual Perspectives	Prof. Sandeep V. Sathe	159-163
45	Influence of Water Pollution on Stomatal Density of the Plant Growing on the Banks Of River Kadawa (M.S) India	D.S. Borade, Akshay More, Pratima Kadamb, Gital Lokhande	164-166
46	To Study the Online Teaching and Learning At Graduation Level Students and Teachers During The Covid-19 Period	Vinaya Keshav Kamble	167-169
47	Interface Between Technology and Legal Education In India: An Overview	Dr. Dnyaneshwar P. Chouri	170-173
48	Impact of Covid-19 on Indian economy	Dr. Shakuntala Nivrutti Mane	174-177
49	Eco-Tourism Development and Medicinal Quality of Hot Springs: A case study of Vajreshwari (Thane)	Prof. Ganesh M. Gangurde	178-180
50	Heath Benefits of Yoga	N. M. Patil	181-182
51	Yoga: a Powerful Boon to fight with COVID-19	Aher Varsha Sahebrao	183-185
52	Overall Impact of Yoga on Cadets at NCC-Unit of Adv. M. N. Deshmukh Arts, Science and Commerce College Rajur, Tal- Akole, Dist- Ahmednagar, MS (India).	Lt. Rohit Chandrakant Muthe	186-188
53	Contribution of Yoga for Health and Fitness in the Modern World	Dr. Pramod M. Vikhe	189-192
54	A Review on 'Yoga An Effective Strategy For Wellbeing During Covid-19 Lockdown'	Giri S. P., Vikhe A.M, and S. L. Kakad	193-194
55	An Analysis of medical professional's life affected by the covid-19 pandemic with special reference to protection by criminal law.	Ramakant Agarwal	195-197
56	Yoga in Global Pandemic	Prof. Jayshree Singar	198-199

Importance of Yoga & Diet during Covid-19

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Abstract:

The word yoga, has also been applied to those traditions that have been directly or indirectly inspired by the Indian sources, such as Tibetan Yoga (Vajrayana Buddhism), Japanese Yoga (Zen). Yoga is an extremely powerful medium for striking a balance between one's professional and private life. Yoga facilitates mental health, stress reduction, anger management and above all self discovery. Yog sadhana is the effective way in controlling our mind. Regular yog sadhana gives us more power to pay attention, greater power of memory at work and learning. This is known to be the best stress buster to anyone who has started; he will realize its full potential and also enjoys doing it. Yoga helps in fixing most of our health disorders.

Keywords: Mental health, balance, greater power of memory

Introduction:

Yoga and Pranayama are the basic steps to a healthy mind and a healthy body. Yoga is one of the complete exercise forms for our entire body. Surya Namaskara or Sun Salutation is best to start one's sadhana in this sadhana the whole body and improves the strength and flexibility of the muscles. Mind related exercise after the yoga next is the relaxation of the mind. The breathing pattern is changed in such a manner that is calms the mind and which in turn seems to reduce the attack of ailments like heart problem. Meditation if yoga regularly seems to bring down stress, frustration and anger keeping bit and looking good are the two important qualities. Yoga person should have and both seem to be possible with yoga. A part from these some mental pressures can also be seen and also psychological problems like anxiety, depression, stress etc. There are four basic tendencies through which one expresses and communicates with others. Yoga has adopted each of these as a potent means for self realization, by presenting following time major parts.

Hatha yoga

Mantra yoga

Tantra yoga

Laya yoga

Karma yoga

Hatha yoga:

Hatha yoga came from the words "ha" which means "sun" and "tha" which means "Moon". It is often translated as the branch of yoga that brings union of the pairs of opposites referring to the positive (sun) and negative (moon) currents in the system, taken together, the term stands for union of force. Hence control to Hatha yoga disciplines in the harmonizing of its positive (sun) and negative (moon).

Mantra Yoga (Mantram Meditation):

Generally mantram meditation involves chanting out the mantras loud at first until the body is calm and atmosphere around oneself is serene and pleasant for meditation. Then whisper chanting of the mantras almost automatically occurs and the life force begins to withdraw inward from "out-loud" chanting.

Tantra yoga:

Tantra yoga lays special emphasis on the development of chakras from Muladhara to Ajna. Kundalini yoga actually belongs to tantric yoga, which gives a detailed description about this serpent-power and the chakras (plexus). Entire Tantric yoga aims at awakening kundalini and making her unite with Lord Sadashiva in the Sahasrara chakra.

Laya yoga:

The term laya means dissolution, melting of all karmic conditioning and limitations that have occurred as result of various occurrences and incidents which took place in the course of one's entire life time. It is derived from the root li, meaning to become dissolved or vanish but also to cling and to remain sticking.

Karma yoga:

The word karma means to perform an action while yoga is the way to union. Thus 'Karma yoga' per se means the way to attain the supreme union through action. A regular yoga practice creates mental clarity and calmness, increase body awareness, relieves chronic stress patterns, relaxes the mind centres attention and sharpens concentration.