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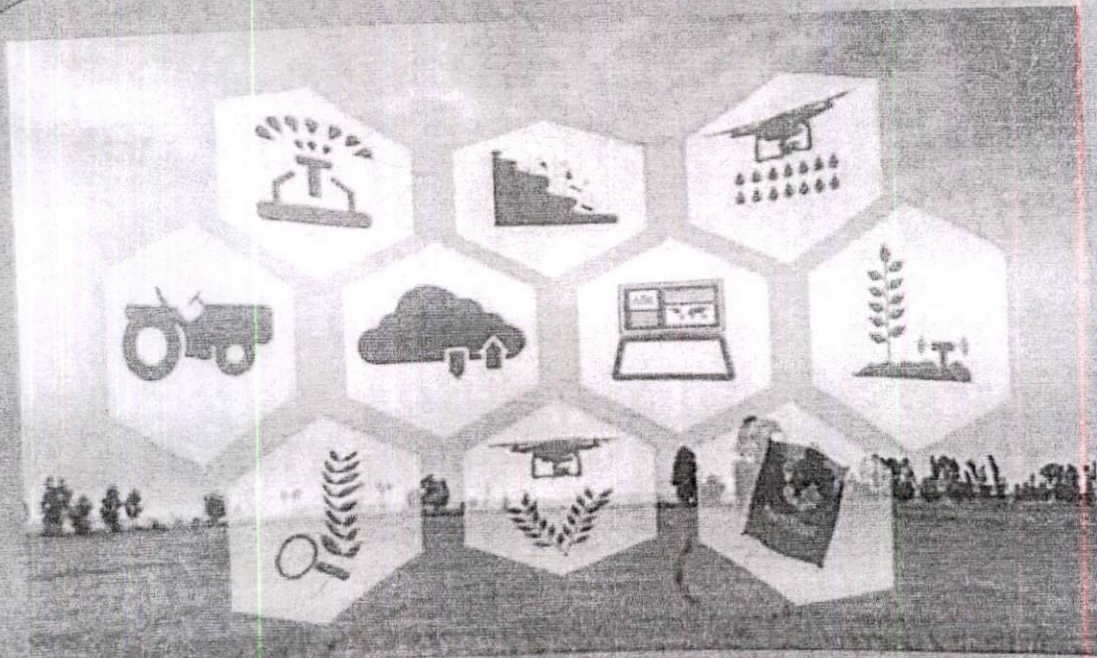
### **3.3.3 BOOKS AND CHAPTER PUBLICATIONS IN EDITED VOLUMES AND PROCEEDINGS**

**2022 - 23**

# Agriculture Development Towards Sustainability

## Editors

Riswan M,  
Dr. Prasanna Srinivas.R,  
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Santosh P. Mane



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CONTENTS

Sr No	Paper Title	Page No.
1	Agricultural Marketing In India Dr.Maneesh.B	1-3
2	Role of Women and Employment In Agriculture Sector Dr. Ulhas Ramji Rathod	4-6
3	Green Revolution and Its Impact on Indian Agriculture Dr.Mogalappa	7-9
4	Changes in crude fiber in mutants of Cluster bean (Cyamopsis tetragonoloba L. (Taub.) induced by chemical and physical mutagens. Sunita Bhosle	10-15
5	Ethnobotanical Survey Of Medicinal Plants Used To Cure Skin Diseases Priyanka Ingle, Madhuri Pawar	16-17
6	Diseases of chili and their management Rahul singh Raghuvanshi, Dr. Subhash Chandra	18-23
7	Review on Effects of different fertilizer treatments on growth and yield of various crops Mangesh M. Vedpathak, and Balbhim L. Chavan	24-32
8	Challenges and Strategies for Sustainable Agriculture in India. Dr. Sucheta Y. Naik	33-36
9	Organic Farming: Best Alternative Towards Sustainability Dr. Manisha A. Mahatale, Dr. Ashish K. Mahatale	37-42
10	Agricultural Laws in India: An Analysis Dr. Asha R. Tiwari	43-45
11	Challenge to Indian Agriculture : Land Fragmentation – Causes, Its Implications and Remedies Prof. Yuvraj Pandharinath Jadhav	46-49
12	Use of non-conventional methods for the extraction of value-added products from citrus waste Mr. Ghadge Amit Babasaheb	50-54
13	Agriculture of India: A SWOT Analysis Dr. Nitinkumar M. Patil, Ranjana Mhalgi	55-58
14	Agro-Based Industries: The Backbone of Rural Development Dr.Gayatri S, Tiwari	59-62
15	Issues, Challenges and Prospects of Indian Agriculture Mrs. Arpita Laddha	63-66
16	Road To Revival Of Agro-Tourism Sector In India: Post Covid-19 Pandemic Dr. Susan Alex	67-72
17	Online-to-offline mode shifting of Agricultural Products: E-commerce becoming New Retail for Agri-Products. Rachna Ashish Rathi	73-77
18	Nanotechnology a tool for Sustainable Agriculture against stress: An assessment Indra Jeet Chaudhary, and Mangesh M. Vedpathak	78-87
19	Significance of Legal Framework for Sustainable Agriculture in India Arafatali Saiyed, Akil ali Saiyed	88-91
20	Organic Farming: A Way of Sustainable Agriculture in India Dr. S. H. Kadekar	92-94
21	Agricultural development is the backbone of the economy! Dr. Prakash Laxmanrao Dompale	95-99
22	Impact of Technology on Agriculture: A Brief Study Dr. Vanmala R. Tadvi	100-102
23	Aquaculture and Apiculture Dr. Vaishali S. Panchwate ( Tinkhede )	103-110
24	Health Conditions Of Elderly People: A Sociological Study Rajnikant Chandrappa, Dr. Shanta B. Astige	111-117
25	देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासात कृषी व्यवसायाची भूमिका प्रा. डॉ. जे. एस. सवाईपूल	118-123

**Agriculture of India: A SWOT Analysis**

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**Abstract**

The study sought to investigate the current and future potential of Indian agriculture in the year 2022 using a strategic planning and management technique called SWOT analysis. Based on secondary data and empirical evidence, this theoretical study concludes that, though Indian agriculture has some strengths and many opportunities, it also has specific weaknesses like small size of land holdings, low crop productivity, inadequate financial investment in agricultural education, research and extension activities, substandard infrastructure, inadequate and low-grade storage facilities, shortage of electricity and frequent power cuts, erratic nature of monsoon, inefficient agro-based industries etc. while, low agricultural productivity, loss of agricultural produce and climate change are the major threats to Indian agriculture. The study reveals that a thorough investigation of the agricultural status and implementation of suitable policies are a must to overcome the weaknesses and threats to this sector.

**Key Words:** Agriculture, Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats

**Introduction:**

India is mainly an agricultural country (Goyal and Singh, 2016). Agriculture plays an important role in the development of Indian economy. Along with its allied sectors, agriculture in India provides livelihood to its people, particularly to the rural masses. It significantly contributes to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country and thus, India has been identified globally as a key player in the agriculture sector. In the recent past, India has witnessed green, white, yellow and blue revolutions to enhance its food production. It has the world's largest cattle population and a large area under wheat, rice and cotton. In addition, this country is also identified as one of the major producers of pulses, spices and milk. It produces fruits, vegetables, tea, sugarcane, wheat, rice, and farmed fish on large scale. Indian agriculture holds the record for the second-largest agricultural land in the world and directly and indirectly it generates employment for the majority of the Indian population. However, today, agriculture in India is witnessing many natural and human-induced challenges viz. small and fragmented landholdings, exploitation of farms, unreliable rainfall, inadequate irrigation facilities and seed supply, soil erosion, faulty methods of cultivation, overuse of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, deterioration of soil, substandard

infrastructure including storage facilities and quality of roads etc. There are wide gaps between yield potential and the national average yields of agricultural commodities. "In addition to stressed natural resources and inadequate rural infrastructure, there was clear evidence of technology fatigue, run-down delivery systems in credit, extension and marketing services and of insufficient agricultural planning at district and lower levels" (Planning Commission, 2011). With this background, the study attempts to understand the present and future potential of Indian agriculture by using a strategic planning and management technique called SWOT analysis.

**Materials and Methods:**

The present study is based on the secondary data obtained from government publications like drafts of the planning commission, research articles, information available on e-media and empirical evidence. A strategic planning and management technique called SWOT analysis was used to identify the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats to the agriculture sector of India. In fact, SWOT analysis is a framework used to evaluate the present agriculture scenario in India and arrive at the conclusion. This tool was used to assess both the internal and external factors, as well as the current and future potential of Indian agriculture during the year 2022. The

obtained results are presented in theoretical form.

**Results:**  
The present study is conducted in view to understand the current and future potential of Indian agriculture. This has been achieved with the help of conducting a SWOT analysis and the obtained results are given below.

**Strengths**

1. India is a land of diversity, it can also be seen in terms of basic resources like land, water, climate, soil, flora and fauna. The country receives plentiful sunshine except during the period of Southwest Monsoon.
2. India is blessed with many perennial rivers like Ganga and a very long coastline. Its coastline touches nine states viz. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal and two Union Territories viz. Diu-Daman and Puducherry.
3. India possesses two major biodiversity hotspots viz. the Western Ghats region and the Eastern Himalayan region. The country's biodiversity hotspots provide a habitat to many fragile animal species. The country is having a large floral biodiversity with more than 40,000 species.
4. The geographical background of India provides a diverse range of habitats that supports a large number of animal species. The aquatic biodiversity in India is also rich. It is characterized by a variety of plants and animals.
5. A variety of animals including cows, buffaloes, goats, sheep, horses, camels, ass and pigs are domesticated in the country.
6. Development in the field of biotechnology has provided farmers with the tools that make production cheap and more manageable. Drought-tolerant, disease-resistant, short-duration and high-yielding crop varieties are being developed in the country by using biotechnology.
7. Modeling and forecasting of drought index using machine learning techniques, use of effective Drought Index, Technology Repository, ICAR Geo and

Krishi Portal are some of the e-resources induced services made available by ICAR (ICAR 2019).

8. The country has achieved a fourfold increase in food grains production as compared to a threefold increase in population (from 50 million tons in 1950 to 230 million tons in 2010). The country has the second-largest area under cultivation and the highest area under irrigation (55.8 million hectares). China has 54.5 million hectares of land under irrigation and the United States has 22.4 million hectares of land under irrigation. The country is the world's largest user of fertilizers (11% of the world's dosage). The country is now first in the production of Pulses (Mansood et. al, 2009).
9. The coastline of the country offers a variety of marine resources and many suitable places to develop harbours being used to conduct international trade of agricultural commodities.
10. The country experiences a variety of agroclimatic conditions suitable for the cultivation of numerous agricultural products including cereals, legumes, fiber crops, oil seeds, vegetables, fruits and some cash crops like jute, cotton and sugarcane.
11. Multipurpose projects and dams constructed across many seasonal and perennial rivers in the country avail water for irrigation. Different sources of irrigation viz. canals, wells, lakes and tube wells are developed to irrigate crops.
12. Agricultural universities and *Krishi Vigyan Kendras* have undertaken different research activities to develop advanced and high-yielding crop varieties.
13. National-level government organizations like Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) are helpful in coordinating agricultural education and research in the country.
14. Agriculture sector in India still contributes 14% of the Gross Domestic Product and it still employs over 62% of the labour force of the country and over 70% of the Indian rural workforce (Singh M. 2011).

15. Quality seeds of food and cash crops are made available by both public and private companies.
  16. The government has taken initiatives to supply chemical fertilizers at subsidised rates. It also promotes the use of organic farming
  17. Agricultural markets run by Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) and weekly markets are playing an important role to develop a good marketing network for the sale of agricultural produce.
  18. Innovations in agriculture and smart farming technology are being brought from various developed countries of the world which have resulted in an increase in agricultural productivity.
  19. Well-established agro-based industries like sugar factories, cotton and textile mills, *Dal* mills and oil mills in the country are making continuous demand for agricultural produce.
  20. Agricultural inputs like machinery, seeds, chemical fertilizers, agrochemicals etc. are being produced by both government and private industries in the country.
  21. Rice, wheat, millets, pulses, tea, coffee, sugarcane, oilseeds and cotton are some of the crops being produced in the country at a large scale.
- Weaknesses**
1. Average size of land holdings in the country is small and the farms possessed by farming families are scattered.
  2. Financial investment in agriculture-related education, research and extension activities is not sufficient.
  3. Basic infrastructure including storage facilities, transportation network, market and credit support system is not up to the mark.
  4. Inadequate supply of electricity and frequent power cuts in rural parts of the country restricts agricultural development.
  5. As Indian agriculture is severely dependent on monsoons with the erratic nature of rains, it is highly unstable.
  6. Agro-based industries of the country are weak and inefficient, they cannot pay reasonable prices for the agricultural produce being used as a raw material.

7. Agro-processing industry in India is not yet developed up to its full potential which can generate employment in rural parts of the country by establishing value addition projects.
8. Appropriate low-cost farm technology is not prevalent in the country.
9. Prices of agricultural produce depend on the demand and supply of agricultural products in the market and thus, price fluctuations are experienced often.
10. Farmers in India are having less access to modern technology.
11. With inadequate storage and agro-processing facilities in the country, a considerable amount of agricultural, horticultural, piscicultural and dairy products goes to waste. Thus, the country experiences large post-harvest losses.
12. A sizable portion of grains, fruits, vegetables, dairy products, fish catch etc. goes to waste during the process of transportation and storage.

**Opportunities**

1. In India, most of the agriculture is rainfed and is being used for cultivating core cereals. As rainfed agriculture is almost free from the use of chemicals, the produce can fetch fair prices in the national and international markets.
2. As the country enjoy diverse agro-climatic conditions, a variety of food and cash crops can be cultivated along with the practice of pisciculture, dairy farming, apiculture, sericulture, horticulture, floriculture and agro-forestry.
3. As there is a huge demand for chemical-free agricultural produce, there is a large scope for the development of organic farming.
4. A maximum possible arable land of the country can be brought under cultivation.
5. As majority of the working population prefer to purchase ready-to-eat food material, the food processing industry has a large potential in the country. Such industries should be established, strengthened and expanded. This can create large employment opportunities in the rural parts of the country.

### Threats

1. Degradation of agricultural land due to erosion, pollution and salinization is a threat to Indian agriculture. Deforestation is responsible for soil erosion, while the practice of over-irrigation is responsible for the salinization of soil.
2. A sizable loss of agricultural produce in the country is the result of weeds and outbreaks of pests and diseases.
3. Farmers in remote parts are not enthusiastic to accept the transformation taking place in the field of agriculture.
4. Global warming-induced climate change is one of the major limiting factors to the growth of agriculture in India. The rise in average atmospheric temperature, frequently occurring droughts, floods and cyclones are responsible for the loss of agricultural productivity in some specific areas of the country.
5. With rising costs of agricultural inputs and high risks involved in the agricultural sector, farmers are willingly leaving this sector. Some of the farmers have committed suicide in the states viz. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Telangana.

### Discussion

Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. As it depends on erratic rains, it involves a huge risk. Despite promising strengths and huge opportunities, Indian agriculture has some weaknesses like small size of land holdings, low crop productivity, inadequate financial investment in agricultural education, research and extension activities, substandard infrastructure, inadequate and low-grade storage facilities, shortage of electricity, frequent power cuts, insufficient and incompetent agro-based as well as food processing industries etc. while, low agricultural productivity, loss of agricultural produce and climate change are the major threats to Indian agriculture. Government should frame appropriate agricultural policies and execute them to eliminate the weaknesses.

### Acknowledgment

The authors are grateful to the farmers who share their views on India's current and future scenario of agriculture.

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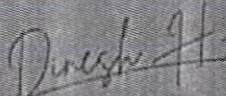
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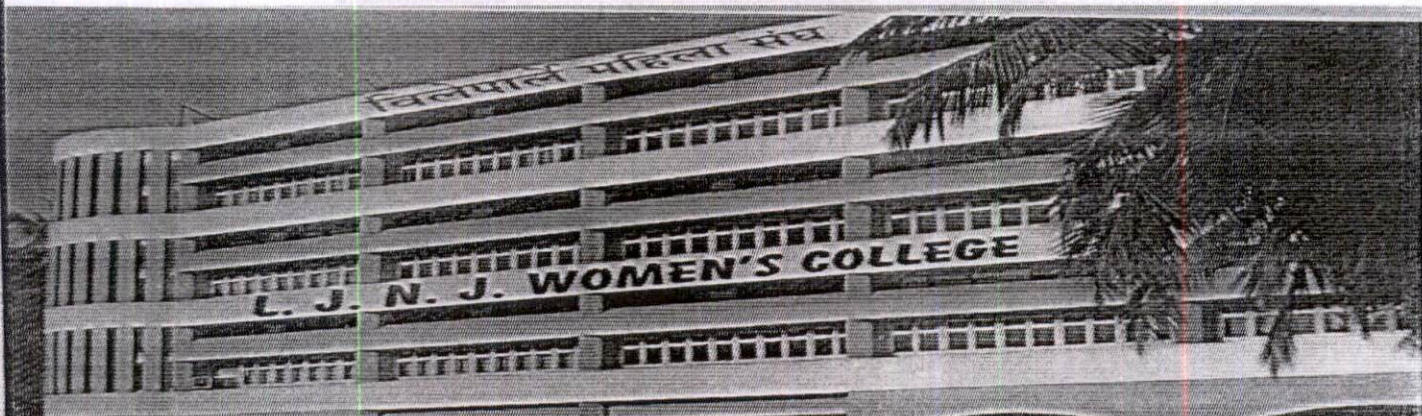
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INDEX

No.	Title of the Paper	Author's Name	Page No.
01	The Future of E-Commerce in India	Dr. Anita Rani	05
02	The Impact of COVID-19 on Future Employments and Entrepreneurship for Persons with Disabilities in the 21st Century Inclusive Society	Fr. Baiju Thomas	12
03	Yoga As A Therapy	Dr.Chetna Samant Tomar	28
04	The Study of the Application of Vedic Mathematics and its Role in the Development of Mathematics	Swapnil Ramesh Gadhave	30
05	Strategic Marketing: A Comprehensive Analysis of Literature Citations	Mohammed kabeer A, Dr. Abdul Nasar VP	35
06	Essentials Role and Growth of E-Commerce in Business Environment	Prof. Dere Jayram Damu, Prof. Punde Sunita Shivaji	41
07	A Study on Exploring the Challenges in Implementation of Artificial Intelligence in Business Processes	Mrs. Sangeetha.G	45
08	Current ICT Trends in the Academic Libraries: An Overview	Mr. Santosh B. Bhagwat, Dr. Vandana S. Gavali	49
09	Higher Education System in India : A Study on Academic Libraries Reengineering Methodology	Dr. Vaishali M. Choudhari	54
10	ICT Tools Applications in the College Library for E - Resources Management and Utilization Through Engineering College Students in Maharashtra	Mr. Kishor Manikrao Waghmare, Dr. Amzad Ali, Dr. Santosh Salunkhe	59
11	Advantages And Limitations of Web Based Learning Amongst Undergraduate Students.	Anu T.Thomas	61
12	A Study of Navi Mumbai City's Public Transport Operations (With Special Referenece to Navi Mumbai Municipal Transport)	Ganesh Ashok Tondlekar, Dr. Hemant Bhatti	64
13	Comparative Study of Online and Offline Modes of Education in Higher Education System in India With Special Reference To Library Science Discipline	Dr. Savita Malik	71
14	The Shifting Landscape of Information Retrieval in the Age of Information Technology: With Special Reference to Web-Scale Discovery Services	Apeksha Shrivastava	76
15	Onset of Double Diffusive Convection in A Couple Stress Fluid Saturated Cross-Diffusion Effects on the Rotating Anisotropic Porous Layer	Premila Ambaraya	80
16	A Study of Human Rights	Dr. Pralhad V Chengte	94
17	Tribal Women in Jharkhand	Dr. Poonam Sahay, Vinny Kujur	97
18	nancial Strategies and Global Information Technology Companies	Dr. Rajesh U. Chheda	104
19	A Study on Analysis of Financial Sources of Samarthanam Trust: NGO For Disabled Entrepreneurship	Dadapeer N Hanchinamani, Dr. Mallikarjun Naik	110
20	Use of E-Resources in Academic Libraries: A SWOT Analysis	Dr. Nitinkumar M. Patil and Mrs. Ranjana Mhalgi	116
21	Rural Development is A Ray of Light!	Dr. Prakash Laxmanrao Dompale	122



## Use of E-Resources in Academic Libraries: A SWOT Analysis

Dr. Nitinkumar M. Patil and Mrs. Ranjana Mhalgi

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### Abstract

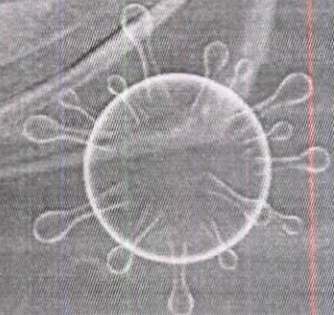
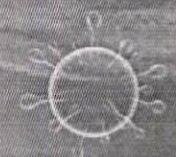
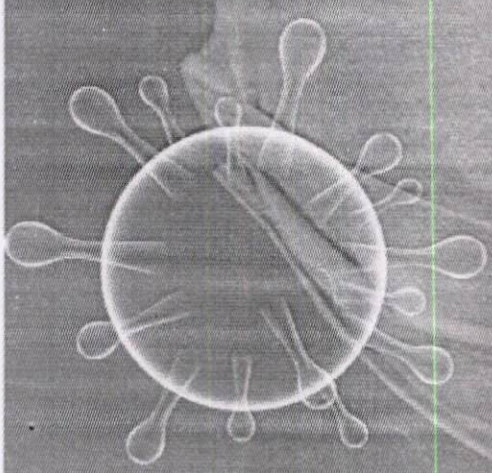
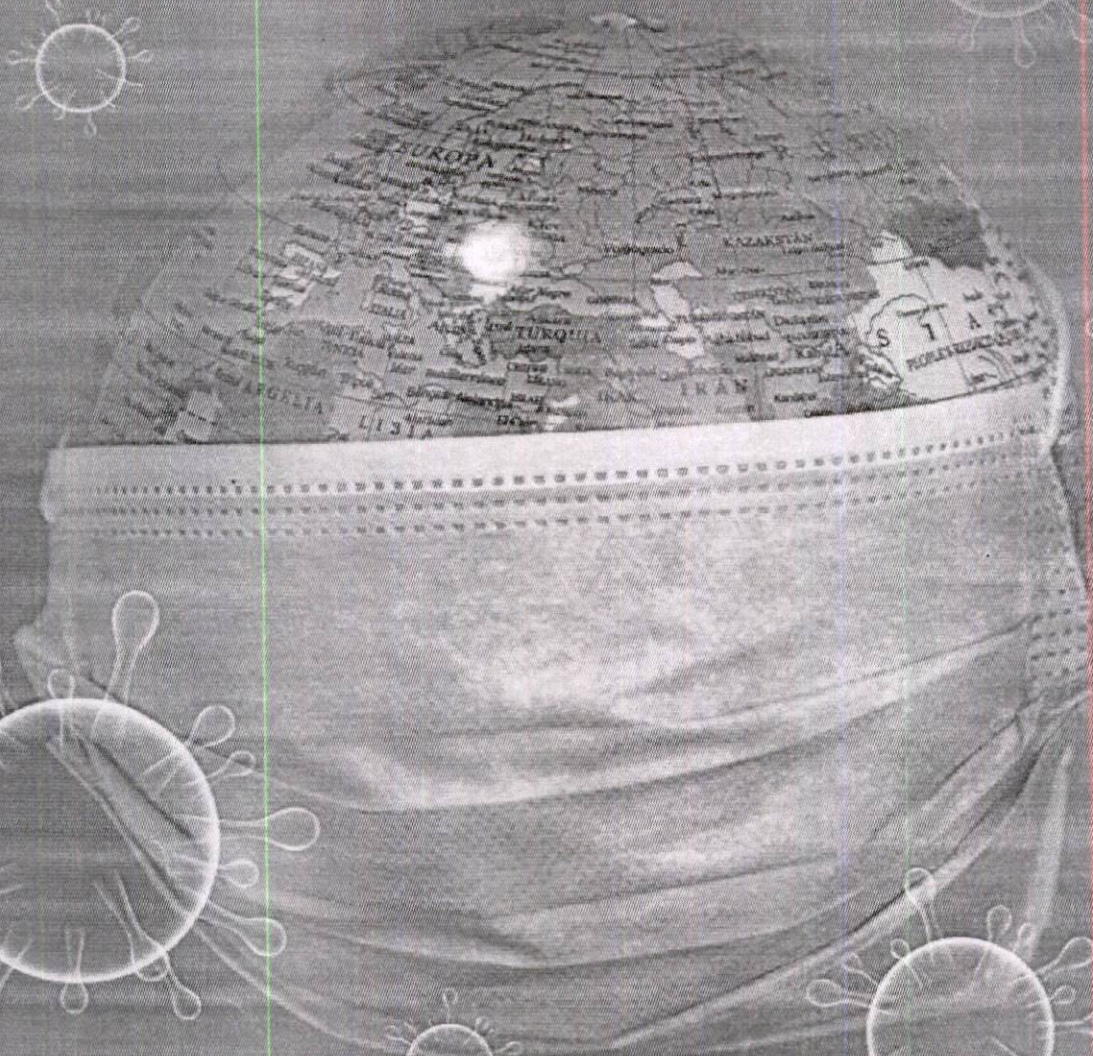
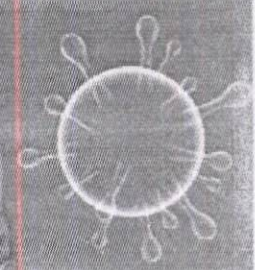
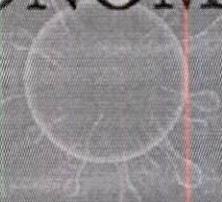
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**Keywords:** E-Resources, Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats.

### Introduction:

SWOT stands for Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats. It is a tool, technique and method used for strategic planning and management in various organizations which are aggregates in interaction with their environments. SWOT analysis can be used successfully to develop competitive strategies for organizations, which consist of numerous sub-systems. Any organization exists in two types of environments, first, being in itself and the second, being outside. It is essential to analyse both of these environments to conduct strategic management and strategy implementation practices. Strategy implementation occurs when an organization adopts organizational policies and practices that are consistent with its strategy (Barney and Hesterly, 2006). Such a course of investigating any organization with its environment can be termed a SWOT Analysis. By definition, "SWOT Analysis is a simple but powerful tool for sizing up an organization's resource capabilities and deficiencies, its market opportunities and the external threats to its future" (Thompson et al., 2007). SWOT analysis has internal and external dimensions. Its internal dimension includes Strengths and Weaknesses while external dimensions comprise Opportunities and Threats. Today various e-resources like e-books, e-images, e-journals, e-newspapers, e-theses and e-dissertations are preferably being used in various fields of life across the planet. The field of education is not an exception to this. Furthermore, the strategic management of e-resources in academic libraries has become an essential task for academicians. The virtual nature of e-books offers additional benefits to remote users and distance learning programs. In a study of distance learning students of the University of Leicester, researchers found that students valued electronic collections for a one-point access of materials at a time and location of their choice (Nie et al. 2011). The major strength of e-books is interactivity. Keyword searches and other integrated functions facilitate quick browsing and targeted navigation, offering a new non-sequential approach to learning (Dresang, 1999). Users can personalize their e-book experiences similarly to a physical book, through highlighting, bookmarking, and/or taking notes within the book. The key difference is that such activities do not alter the book itself, nor affect other users. E-readers often allow adjustment of font (style and type) and pages (dimensions) to further customize the reading experience and accommodate varying visual abilities (Dewan, 2012)

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*by: Dr. Farhat Mansoori, Dr. Syma Sirdeshmukh*



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# CONTENTS

SR.NO.	CHAPTER NAME AND AUTHOR(S)	PAGE NO.
1	THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON PRIMARY EDUCATION IN SLUMS OF KOLHAPUR CITY <b>Mrs. Komal Oswal</b>	1
2	IMPACT OF COVID 19 ON INDIAN SOCIETY: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY <b>Mrs. Ashwini Padhye- Dharkar</b>	11
3	IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON TEACHING LEARNING PROCESS <b>Dr. Rizwana Siddiqui, Saroj Joshi</b>	22
4	CORONA PANDEMIC AND WORLD OF EDUCATION <b>Dr. Alok Kumar Singh</b>	28
5	COVID-19: AN UNSEEN ENEMY OF THE WORLD <b>Dr Neeta Kapoor</b>	39
6	IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON EDUCATION WORLD <b>Dr. Hasitkumar Nagariya, Mr. Mahesh Kandalkar</b>	41
7	COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND REVITALISATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA <b>Anushree Pandey, Dr. Sapana Sharma Saraswat</b>	45
8	CORONA AND IT'S VACCINATION <b>Tabassum Qureshi</b>	52
9	EDUCATION AND COVID-19 IN INDIA: CHALLENGES AND IMPACTFUL EDUCATIONAL RECOURSE <b>Tamisha, Rajive Kumar</b>	56

<b>SR.NO.</b>	<b>CHAPTER NAME AND AUTHOR(S)</b>	<b>PAGE NO.</b>
10	<b>CORONA WARRIOR</b> <b>Humayun Khan Mohd Azimuudin Khan</b>	63
11	<b>COVID 19- EMOTIONAL, PHYSICAL &amp; PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT ON WOMEN</b> <b>Booma V Halpeth</b>	69
12	<b>ROLE OF NSS VOLUNTEERS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC</b> <b>Dr. Archana Verma</b>	76
13	<b>INITIATIVES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE AFFORDABILITY OF EDUCATION DURING COVID-19 IN INDIA</b> <b>Sheetal Prajapati, Dr Narendra Kumar</b>	83
14	<b>PANDEMIC LITERATURE VIS-À-VIS PEOPLE</b> <b>Dr. Amit. Y. Kapoor</b>	91
15	<b>CHALLENGES FACED IN ONLINE TEACHING LEARNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC</b> <b>Shilpa Umesh Nimbre</b>	99
16	<b>COVID-19 AND ITS IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT</b> <b>N. M. Patil, Tarun Sadanand Kuckian</b>	105
17	<b>CORONA PANDEMIC AND EDUCATION WORLD</b> <b>Dr. (Mrs.) Rizwana Siddiqui, Ms. Vandana</b>	112
18	<b>COVID-19: FROM POSITIVE TO NEGATIVE TO POSITIVE AGAIN</b> <b>Dr. Usha Masram</b>	122
19	<b>CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF COVID-19 IN HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM</b> <b>Anshu Mahlawat</b>	130

<b>SR.NO.</b>	<b>CHAPTER NAME AND AUTHOR(s)</b>	<b>PAGE NO.</b>
20	UNCOMMON LEARNING IN UNCERTAIN TIMES: AN ETHNOGRAPHY OF DIVERGENT LEARNING EXPERIENCES IN DISPARATE SOCIAL SEGMENTS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN KASHMIR <b>Saqib Abbas</b>	135
21	COVID-19: IMPACT ON MENTAL HEALTH AND IT'S MANAGEMENT <b>Dr. Tayaba Khatoon, Mariya Maaz Khan</b>	144
22	CORONA PANDEMIC AND ONLINE BUSINESS (E-COMMERCE) IN INDIA <b>Dr. Neelam Gandhi</b>	150
23	IMPACT OF CORONA PANDEMIC ON HIGHER EDUCATION <b>Dr. Indira Parmar, Dr. Dinesh Parmar</b>	157
24	IMPACT OF COVID- 19 PANDEMIC ON SOCIAL LIFE AND MENTAL HEALTH <b>M. T. Nikam</b>	161
25	CORONA PANDEMIC AND GLOBAL E-COMMERCE MARKET <b>Mukesh Kumar</b>	168
26	COVID-19 IMPACTS ON AIR QUALITY: A REVIEW <b>Sabahat Anjum Qureshi</b>	176
27	CORONA PANDEMIC AND EDUCATION <b>Prof. Umesh Kumar, Dr. (Prof.) C. B. Kumar</b>	184



## CHAPTER 16

### COVID-19 AND ITS IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT



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**Tarun Sadanand Kuckian**

*Assistant Professor, Department of Management Studies, The S. I. A. College of Higher Education, Dombivli (E), Dist. Thane, Maharashtra State, India*

#### **Abstract**

Environmental degradation is one of the biggest problems, that the entire human race is facing today. In spite of all the efforts taken to restore environmental quality, we humans could not improve upon the situation. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly recovered the quality of the environment owing to the restrictions on industrial, economic and other human-centered activities during lockdown. The present article deals with the effects of COVID-19 induced lockdown on the environment.

*Keywords: COVID-19, Environment, Pollution, Biodiversity, Waste*

#### **Introduction:**

**I**n the Chinese city of Wuhan, an unusual phenomenon was noted in connection with the seafood market during the month of December 2019, which was immediately reported to the World Health Organization (WHO). The testified microorganism had been identified as a novel coronavirus named COVID-19 which soon spread to almost all parts of the world. W.H.O. declared it as a pandemic which directly or indirectly affected most of the life forms across the world. Depending on the severity of the situation, the governments of several countries adopted different measures like restrictions on travel, tourism and transport and imposed lockdown to limit the spread of the pandemic. Many cities and villages across the



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*by: Dr. Farhat Mansoori, Dr. Syma Sirdeshmukh*



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# CONTENTS

SR.NO.	CHAPTER NAME AND AUTHOR(S)	PAGE NO.
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# **Agriculture Development Towards Sustainability**

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**CONTENTS**

Sr No	Paper Title	Page No.
1	Agricultural Marketing In India Dr.Maneesh.B	1-3
2	Role of Women and Employment In Agriculture Sector Dr. Ulhas Ramji Rathod	4-6
3	Green Revolution and Its Impact on Indian Agriculture Dr.Mogalappa	7-9
4	Changes in crude fiber in mutants of Cluster bean (Cyamopsis tetragonoloba L. (Taub.) induced by chemical and physical mutagens. Sunita Bhosle	10-15
5	Ethnobotanical Survey Of Medicinal Plants Used To Cure Skin Diseases Priyanka Ingle, Madhuri Pawar	16-17
6	Diseases of chili and their management Rahul singh Raghuvanshi, Dr. Subhash Chandra	18-23
7	Review on Effects of different fertilizer treatments on growth and yield of various crops Mangesh M. Vedpathak, and Balbhim L. Chavan	24-32
8	Challenges and Strategies for Sustainable Agriculture in India. Dr. Sucheta Y. Naik	33-36
9	Organic Farming: Best Alternative Towards Sustainability Dr. Manisha A. Mahatale, Dr. Ashish K. Mahatale	37-42
10	Agricultural Laws in India: An Analysis Dr. Asha R. Tiwari	43-45
11	Challenge to Indian Agriculture : Land Fragmentation – Causes, Its Implications and Remedies Prof. Yuvraj Pandharinath Jadhav	46-49
12	Use of non-conventional methods for the extraction of value-added products from citrus waste Mr. Ghadge Amit Babasaheb	50-54
13	Agriculture of India: A SWOT Analysis Dr. Nitinkumar M. Patil, Ranjana Mhalgi	55-58
14	Agro-Based Industries: The Backbone of Rural Development Dr.Gayatri S, Tiwari	59-62
15	Issues, Challenges and Prospects of Indian Agriculture Mrs. Arpita Laddha	63-66
16	Road To Revival Of Agro-Tourism Sector In India: Post Covid-19 Pandemic Dr. Susan Alex	67-72
17	Online-to-offline mode shifting of Agricultural Products: E-commerce becoming New Retail for Agri-Products. Rachna Ashish Rathi	73-77
18	Nanotechnology a tool for Sustainable Agriculture against stress: An assessment Indra Jeet Chaudhary, and Mangesh M. Vedpathak	78-87
19	Significance of Legal Framework for Sustainable Agriculture in India Arafatali Saiyed, Akil ali Saiyed	88-91
20	Organic Farming: A Way of Sustainable Agriculture in India Dr. S. H. Kadekar	92-94
21	Agricultural development is the backbone of the economy! Dr. Prakash Laxmanrao Dompale	95-99
22	Impact of Technology on Agriculture: A Brief Study Dr. Vanmala R. Tadvi	100-102
23	Aquaculture and Apiculture Dr. Vaishali S. Panchwate ( Tinkhede )	103-110
24	Health Conditions Of Elderly People: A Sociological Study Rajnikant Chandrappa, Dr. Shanta B. Astige	111-117
25	देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासात कृषी व्यवसायाची भूमिका प्रा. डॉ. जे. एस. सवाईथूल	118-123

**Agriculture Development towards Sustainability**

26	The Role Of Water Resource Management In Agriculture Sustainability Dr.Nagde Daivashala Shivaji	124-125
27	शेती व्यवसाय समोरील प्रमुख समस्या व उपाय योजना:- डॉ. अंभुरे एस. डी.	126-128
28	Environmental Friendly Impact Of Jute And Related Problems With Jute Retting Process In Nadia District , West Bengal Dr. Ranjita Roy Sarkar	129-132
29	Significance of Legal Framework for Sustainable Agriculture in India Arafatali Saiyed and Akil ali Saiyed	133-136
30	Sustainable Agricultural Growth in India -Issues and Challenges Dr Beenu Singh	137-145
31	जागतिकीकरणाचा भारताच्या शाश्वत शेती विकासावर प्रतिकूल परिणाम - एक भौगोलिक अभ्यास” प्रा. डॉ. गायकवाड सुभाष माणिकराव	146-149
32	Challenges of Agricultural Development in India Dr. Nitinkumar M. Patil and Dr. Babasaheb K. Wani	150-154

**Challenges of Agricultural Development in India**

Dr. Nitinkumar M. Patil<sup>1</sup> · Dr. Babasaheb K. Wani<sup>2</sup>

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**Abstract**

Agriculture is the mainstay of India's national economy. The majority of population in this country is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture. However, in spite of numerous efforts made by the government and NGOs, Indian Agriculture is facing many natural and human-induced challenges. Small and fragmented land holdings, sub-standard and high-priced seeds, high prices and inadequate supply of fertilizers, shortage of quality seeds, less area under irrigation, shortage of storage facilities, lack of transportation facilities etc. are some of the major challenges Indian agriculture faces today. The present paper attempts to understand these challenges. The paper is of a theoretical type and is based on secondary data. The study suggests that the government and NGOs can take initiatives to overcome these problems by framing and implementing suitable policies, providing financial assistance, enhancing infrastructure and by the declaration of minimum support prices for agricultural produce.

**Key Words:** Challenges, India, Agriculture, Development, Solutions.

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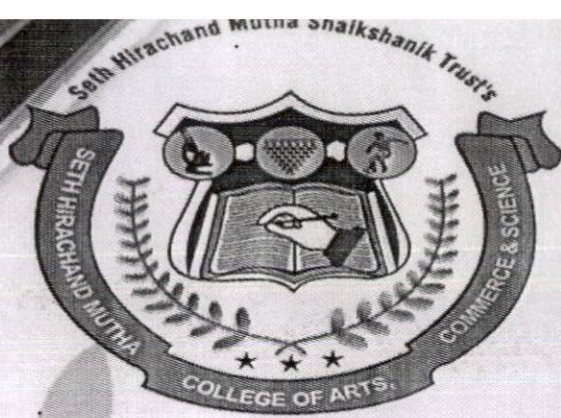
**Introduction:**

The historical experience of almost all economies shows that the share of the agriculture sector in total employment and national income falls with the progress in economic development and growth over time. However, this decline does not diminish the need to address various challenges facing the agriculture sector from time to time because of several reasons. The foremost is the dependence of human life on food for survival. This dependence goes beyond survival to adequate nutrition for an active and healthy life. The other significant reasons for the continuing importance of agriculture are its role in supporting and improving rural livelihoods, maintaining agroecological balance, mitigating climate change and global warming and ensuring sustainable use of land, water and other natural resources (Chand R., 2022). Agriculture in India has been described as a gamble in the hands of erratic rainfall and in addition, numerous natural and economic factors add to the uncertainty. A crop failure means the loss of a season, family income, and capital invested in the crop. As most of the farmers are resource-poor and belong to a small and marginal category, their capacity to bear such loss is very limited, the resulting adversity of farmers leads to their failure to

pay rents and taxes, loss of purchasing power and mounting debts. This leads to reduced harvesting and curtailment of agricultural operations in the subsequent seasons and consequently increasing unemployment among agricultural laborers. Crop failures also affect the flow of raw materials to agro-industries. This way, the country's entire economy is affected by crop losses of which the farmers are direct and worst victims. In the interest of stabilizing the economy, it is, therefore, clear that adequate protection should be provided to the farmers to continue their agricultural operations unhampered and the economy undisturbed. (Yoga and Vetrive 2012). With this background, the present paper attempts to understand the challenges before development of Indian agriculture.

**Materials and Methods:**

The present study is based on secondary data sources such as government publications viz. Central Water Commission report 2015 and 2017, Agriculture and farmer welfare annual report 2021-22, Annual report of Indian Agricultural Statistics and Research Institute 2018-19, Agriculture Statistics at a Glance 2019, research and review papers, journals, articles and libraries. The results and findings are presented in descriptive form.



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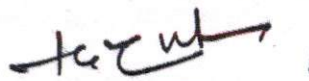
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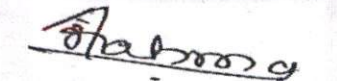
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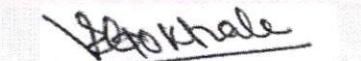
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## Impact of Russo-Ukrainian War on the Indian Economy

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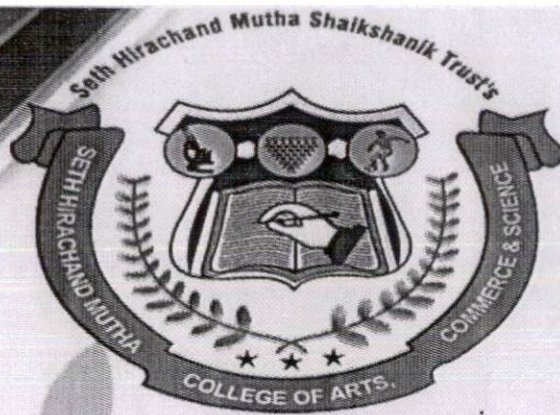
### Abstract

*The recent conflict between Russia and Ukraine has affected different sectors of the Indian economy. Banking, energy, automobile, education, gold prices, aviation and import-export are the sectors mainly affected. Considering this fact, an attempt has been made in this paper to understand the impact of the Russo-Ukrainian war on Indian economy. The paper discusses the potential opportunities for the development of Indian economy and provides suggestions to cope with the situation. Based on the data obtained from both print and electronic media, the paper revealed that, in long term, India should reduce its dependence on fossil fuels and import edible oil. Non-conventional energy resources like solar energy, wind power, hydroelectricity etc. should be developed. The area under oil seed crops should be increased. The field of higher education, particularly medical sciences should be expanded. The paper concludes that India should do essential changes in its production- and import-export policies.*

**Keywords:** Economy, Ukraine, Russia, India, War

### Introduction

The crisis in Ukraine has created a humanitarian crisis of immense proportions and has also dealt a severe blow to the global economy. The brunt of the suffering and destruction are being felt by the people of Ukraine themselves but the costs in terms of reduced trade and output are likely to be felt by people around the world through higher food and energy prices and reduced availability of goods exported by Russia and Ukraine. Poorer countries are at high risk of war since they tend to spend a larger fraction of their incomes on food compared to richer countries. This could impact political stability. (WTO, 2022). While there will be no direct impact of the Russia-Ukraine crisis on India in terms of bilateral trade, however, the surge in oil prices as a result of the crisis poses considerable risks to the Indian economy. Higher oil prices pose risks to external stability and currency movement. Further, apart from the direct impact of higher prices on inflation, the pass-through effect on other sectors may not be transitory as expected by the Reserve Bank of India. Further, the government may have to calibrate its fiscal stance given the rising yields (Gupta, A. 2022). The impact will be felt more on inflation, a widening current account deficit and a falling rupee (Josef, J. 2022). According to Frederic G., 2022, for the time being, India has been able to manage the pressures on its diplomacy, despite the great tensions surrounding the war in Ukraine.



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**One Day Virtual International Conference On "Global Impact of Collision Between Russia & Ukraine on Economy"**

*Dr. Nitinkumar M. Patil*

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### Abstract

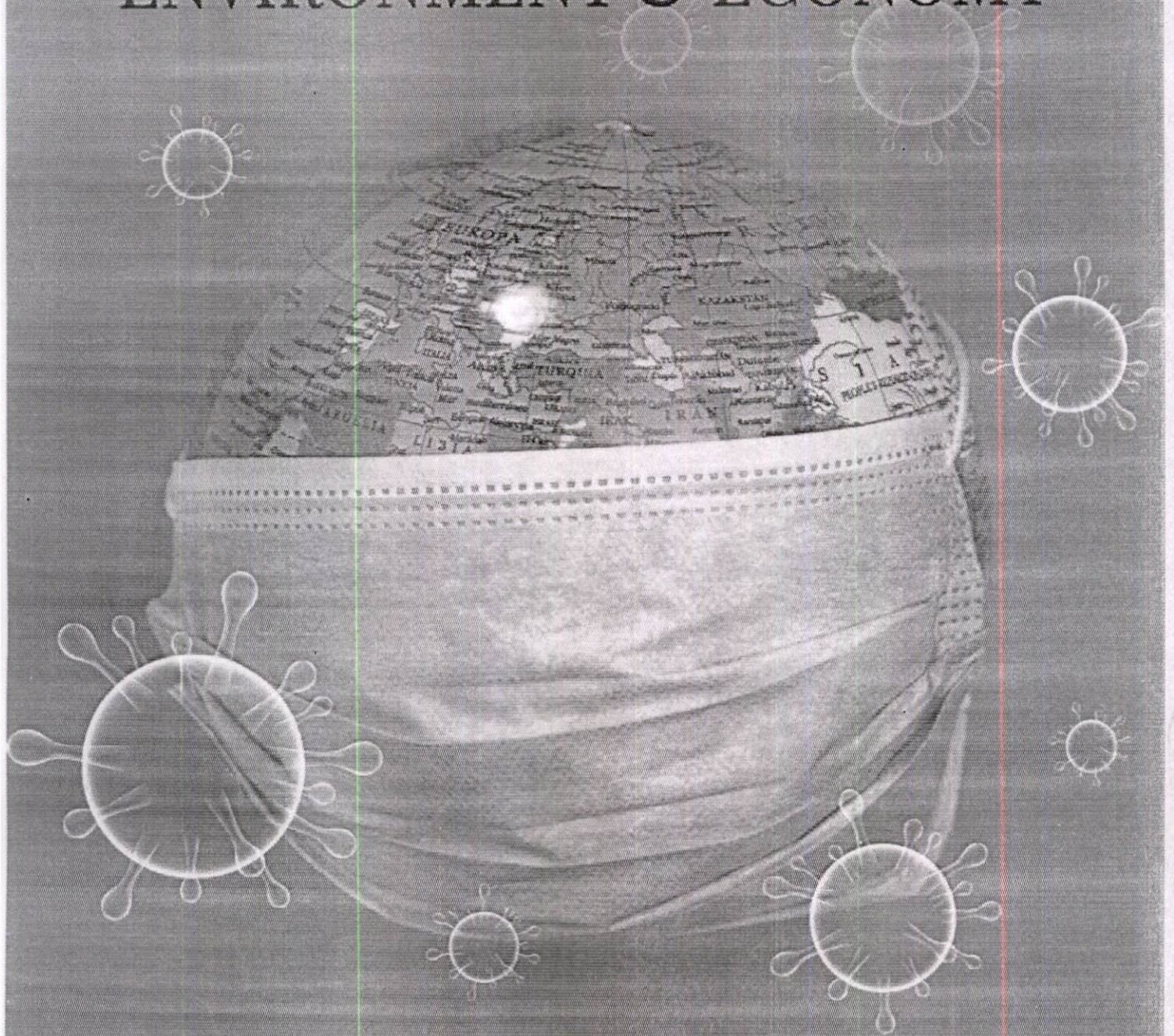
*The recent conflict between Russia and Ukraine has affected different sectors of the Indian economy. Banking, energy, automobile, education, gold prices, aviation and import-export are the sectors mainly affected. Considering this fact, an attempt has been made in this paper to understand the impact of the Russo-Ukrainian war on Indian economy. The paper discusses the potential opportunities for the development of Indian economy and provides suggestions to cope with the situation. Based on the data obtained from both print and electronic media, the paper revealed that, in long term, India should reduce its dependence on fossil fuels and import edible oil. Non-conventional energy resources like solar energy, wind power, hydroelectricity etc. should be developed. The area under oil seed crops should be increased. The field of higher education, particularly medical sciences should be expanded. The paper concludes that India should do essential changes in its production- and import-export policies.*

**Keywords:** Economy, Ukraine, Russia, India, War

### Introduction

The crisis in Ukraine has created a humanitarian crisis of immense proportions and has also dealt a severe blow to the global economy. The brunt of the suffering and destruction are being felt by the people of Ukraine themselves but the costs in terms of reduced trade and output are likely to be felt by people around the world through higher food and energy prices and reduced availability of goods exported by Russia and Ukraine. Poorer countries are at high risk of war since they tend to spend a larger fraction of their incomes on food compared to richer countries. This could impact political stability. (WTO, 2022). While there will be no direct impact of the Russia-Ukraine crisis on India in terms of bilateral trade, however, the surge in oil prices as a result of the crisis poses considerable risks to the Indian economy. Higher oil prices pose risks to external stability and currency movement. Further, apart from the direct impact of higher prices on inflation, the pass-through effect on other sectors may not be transitory as expected by the Reserve Bank of India. Further, the government may have to calibrate its fiscal stance given the rising yields (Gupta, A. 2022). The impact will be felt more on inflation, a widening current account deficit and a falling rupee (Josef, J. 2022). According to Frederic G., 2022, for the time being, India has been able to manage the pressures on its diplomacy, despite the great tensions surrounding the war in Ukraine.

PANDEMIC EFFECTS ON  
**HEALTH, SOCIETY,  
ENVIRONMENT & ECONOMY**



Edited by  
**Dr. Farhat Mansoori**  
**Dr. Syma Sirdeshmukh**

**PANDEMIC EFFECTS ON HEALTH, SOCIETY, ENVIRONMENT &  
ECONOMY**

*by: Dr. Farhat Mansoori, Dr. Syma Sirdeshmukh*



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# CONTENTS

SR.NO.	CHAPTER NAME AND AUTHOR(S)	PAGE NO.
1	THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON PRIMARY EDUCATION IN SLUMS OF KOLHAPUR CITY <b>Mrs. Komal Oswal</b>	1
2	IMPACT OF COVID 19 ON INDIAN SOCIETY: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY <b>Mrs. Ashwini Padhye- Dharkar</b>	11
3	IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON TEACHING LEARNING PROCESS <b>Dr. Rizwana Siddiqui, Saroj Joshi</b>	22
4	CORONA PANDEMIC AND WORLD OF EDUCATION <b>Dr. Alok Kumar Singh</b>	28
5	COVID-19: AN UNSEEN ENEMY OF THE WORLD <b>Dr Neeta Kapoor</b>	39
6	IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON EDUCATION WORLD <b>Dr. Hasitkumar Nagariya, Mr. Mahesh Kandalkar</b>	41
7	COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND REVITALISATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA <b>Anushree Pandey, Dr. Sapana Sharma Saraswat</b>	45
8	CORONA AND IT'S VACCINATION <b>Tabassum Qureshi</b>	52
9	EDUCATION AND COVID-19 IN INDIA: CHALLENGES AND IMPACTFUL EDUCATIONAL RECOURSE <b>Tamisha, Rajive Kumar</b>	56

<b>SR.NO.</b>	<b>CHAPTER NAME AND AUTHOR(S)</b>	<b>PAGE NO.</b>
10	CORONA WARRIOR <b>Humayun Khan Mohd Azimuudin Khan</b>	63
11	COVID 19- EMOTIONAL, PHYSICAL & PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT ON WOMEN <b>Booma V Halpeth</b>	69
12	ROLE OF NSS VOLUNTEERS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC <b>Dr. Archana Verma</b>	76
13	INITIATIVES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE AFFORDABILITY OF EDUCATION DURING COVID-19 IN INDIA <b>Sheetal Prajapati, Dr Narendra Kumar</b>	83
14	PANDEMIC LITERATURE VIS-À-VIS PEOPLE <b>Dr. Amit. Y. Kapoor</b>	91
15	CHALLENGES FACED IN ONLINE TEACHING LEARNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC <b>Shilpa Umesh Nimbre</b>	99
16	COVID-19 AND ITS IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT <b>N: M. Patil, Tarun Sadanand Kuckian</b>	105
17	CORONA PANDEMIC AND EDUCATION WORLD <b>Dr. (Mrs.) Rizwana Siddiqui, Ms. Vandana</b>	112
18	COVID-19: FROM POSITIVE TO NEGATIVE TO POSITIVE AGAIN <b>Dr. Usha Masram</b>	122
19	CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF COVID-19 IN HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM <b>Anshu Mahlawat</b>	130

<b>SR.NO.</b>	<b>CHAPTER NAME AND AUTHOR(s)</b>	<b>PAGE NO.</b>
20	UNCOMMON LEARNING IN UNCERTAIN TIMES: AN ETHNOGRAPHY OF DIVERGENT LEARNING EXPERIENCES IN DISPARATE SOCIAL SEGMENTS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN KASHMIR <b>Saqib Abbas</b>	135
21	COVID-19: IMPACT ON MENTAL HEALTH AND IT'S MANAGEMENT <b>Dr. Tayaba Khatoon, Mariya Maaz Khan</b>	144
22	CORONA PANDEMIC AND ONLINE BUSINESS (E-COMMERCE) IN INDIA <b>Dr. Neelam Gandhi</b>	150
23	IMPACT OF CORONA PANDEMIC ON HIGHER EDUCATION <b>Dr. Indira Parmar, Dr. Dinesh Parmar</b>	157
24	IMPACT OF COVID- 19 PANDEMIC ON SOCIAL LIFE AND MENTAL HEALTH <b>M. T. Nikam</b>	161
25	CORONA PANDEMIC AND GLOBAL E-COMMERCE MARKET <b>Mukesh Kumar</b>	168
26	COVID-19 IMPACTS ON AIR QUALITY: A REVIEW <b>Sabahat Anjum Qureshi</b>	176
27	CORONA PANDEMIC AND EDUCATION <b>Prof. Umesh Kumar, Dr. (Prof.) C. B. Kumar</b>	184

## CHAPTER 11

# COVID 19- EMOTIONAL, PHYSICAL & PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT ON WOMEN



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*Assistant Professor,*  
*Department of Management Studies, The S.I.A College*  
*of Higher Education*

### **Abstract**

The covid 19 pandemic has turned the world upside down and every sphere of the world had been affected. The economy was reeling under pressure companies had to shift to new style of working, adapting to technology, education going for a toss, loss of jobs, reduction in income, loss of lives, domestic violence, etc. were some of the effects of the pandemic. Women were the most affected lot as they needed to manage family, work, children and keep everything under control. The objective of this article is to discuss and understand the impact of the pandemic on women at emotional, Physical and psychological well-being. The article focuses on the general aspects of women, society and in particular the impact of covid on women's well-being. It concludes that women have gone through a lot during this pandemic and have been subjected to hard work, isolation, stress, violence etc. and all these has affected her well-being. It is important for the family as well as the society to understand and support her in order for her to balance her roles and handle the uncertainty.

*Keywords: Covid, Pandemic, home maker, career women, emotional well being*

### **Introduction**

**W**omen are considered to be an embodiment of shakti. Shakti refers to the dynamic energy that is responsible for creation, conservation and annihilation of the Universe. It is believed that without Shakti the universe would not function. It is the shakti who stimulates the passive energy shiva in the form of consciousness<sup>1</sup>. Women who assume the role of creator, conserves





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INDEX

No.	Title of the Paper	Author's Name	Page No.
01	The Future of E-Commerce in India	Dr. Anita Rani	05
02	The Impact of COVID-19 on Future Employments and Entrepreneurship for Persons with Disabilities in the 21st Century Inclusive Society	Fr. Baiju Thomas	12
03	Yoga As A Therapy	Dr.Chetna Samant Tomar	28
04	The Study of the Application of Vedic Mathematics and its Role in the Development of Mathematics	Swapnil Ramesh Gadhawe	30
05	Strategic Marketing: A Comprehensive Analysis of Literature Citations	Mohammed kabeer A, Dr. Abdul Nasar VP	35
06	Essentials Role and Growth of E-Commerce in Business Environment	Prof. Dere Jayram Damu, Prof. Punde Sunita Shivaji	41
07	A Study on Exploring the Challenges in Implementation of Artificial Intelligence in Business Processes	Mrs. Sangeetha.G	45
08	Current ICT Trends in the Academic Libraries: An Overview	Mr. Santosh B. Bhagwat, Dr. Vandana S. Gavali	49
09	Higher Education System in India : A Study on Academic Libraries Reengineering Methodology	Dr. Vaishali M. Choudhari	54
10	ICT Tools Applications in the College Library for E - Resources Management and Utilization Through Engineering College Students in Maharashtra	Mr. Kishor Manikrao Waghmare, Dr. Amzad Ali, Dr. Santosh Salunkhe	59
11	Advantages And Limitations of Web Based Learning Amongst Undergraduate Students.	Anu T.Thomas	61
12	A Study of Navi Mumbai City's Public Transport Operations (With Special Referenece to Navi Mumbai Municipal Transport)	Ganesh Ashok Tondlekar, Dr. Hemant Bhatti	64
13	Comparative Study of Online and Offline Modes of Education in Higher Education System in India With Special Reference To Library Science Discipline	Dr. Savita Malik	71
14	The Shifting Landscape of Information Retrieval in the Age of Information Technology: With Special Reference to Web-Scale Discovery Services	Apeksha Shrivastava	76
15	Onset of Double Diffusive Convection in A Couple Stress Fluid Saturated Cross-Diffusion Effects on the Rotating Anisotropic Porous Layer	Premila Ambaraya	80
16	A Study of Human Rights	Dr. Pralhad V Chengte	94
17	Tribal Women in Jharkhand	Dr. Poonam Sahay, Vinny Kujur	97
18	Financial Strategies and Global Information Technology Companies	Dr. Rajesh U. Chheda	104
19	A Study on Analysis of Financial Sources of Samarthanam Trust: NGO For Disabled Entrepreneurship	Dadapeer N Hanchinamani, Dr. Mallikarjun Naik	110
20	Use of E-Resources in Academic Libraries: A SWOT Analysis	Dr. Nitinkumar M. Patil and Mrs. Ranjana Mhalgi	116
21	Rural Development is A Ray of Light!	Dr. Prakash Laxmanrao Dompale	122

## Use of E-Resources in Academic Libraries: A SWOT Analysis

Dr. Nitinkumar M. Patil and Mrs. Ranjana Mhalgi

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### Abstract

*Electronic resources are useful to store information that can be accessed through inter-network environment. These resources are widely known as e-resources, which include various file formats. The practice of obtaining information from e-books, e-journals, e-database, websites, CD-ROM, Diskettes and portable computers has become a common feature in today's era. E-resources are properly being used in the field of library science and information centers. With this background, the present paper gives some suggestions on the basis of SWOT analysis for the effective use of e-resources in academic libraries.*

**Keywords:** E-Resources, Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats.

### Introduction:

SWOT stands for Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats. It is a tool, technique and method used for strategic planning and management in various organizations which are aggregates in interaction with their environments. SWOT analysis can be used successfully to develop competitive strategies for organizations, which consist of numerous sub-systems. Any organization exists in two types of environments, first, being in itself and the second, being outside. It is essential to analyse both of these environments to conduct strategic management and strategy implementation practices. Strategy implementation occurs when an organization adopts organizational policies and practices that are consistent with its strategy (Barney and Hesterly, 2006). Such a course of investigating any organization with its environment can be termed a SWOT Analysis. By definition, "SWOT Analysis is a simple but powerful tool for sizing up an organization's resource capabilities and deficiencies, its market opportunities and the external threats to its future" (Thompson et al., 2007). SWOT analysis has internal and external dimensions. Its internal dimension includes Strengths and Weaknesses while external dimensions comprise Opportunities and Threats. Today various e-resources like e-books, e-images, e-journals, e-newspapers, e-theses and e-dissertations are preferably being used in various fields of life across the planet. The field of education is not an exception to this. Furthermore, the strategic management of e-resources in academic libraries has become an essential task for academicians. The virtual nature of e-books offers additional benefits to remote users and distance learning programs. In a study of distance learning students of the University of Leicester, researchers found that students valued electronic collections for a one-point access of materials at a time and location of their choice (Nie et al. 2011). The major strength of e-books is interactivity. Keyword searches and other integrated functions facilitate quick browsing and targeted navigation, offering a new non-sequential approach to learning (Dresang, 1999). Users can personalize their e-book experiences similarly to a physical book, through highlighting, bookmarking, and/or taking notes within the book. The key difference is that such activities do not alter the book itself, nor affect other users. E-readers often allow adjustment of font (style and type) and pages (dimensions) to further customize the reading experience and accommodate varying visual abilities (Dewan, 2012)

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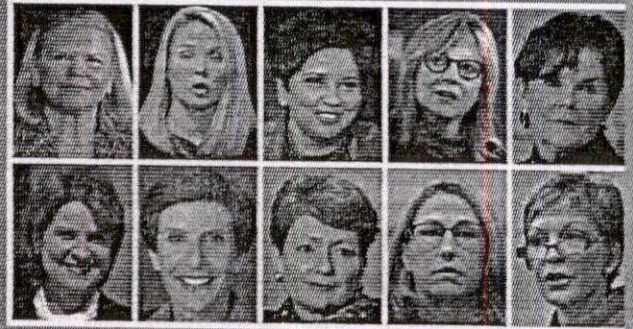
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## CONTENTS

Sr. No.	Paper Title	Page No.
1	Understanding Gender Geography Dr. Advitot S C	1-4
2	Undernutrition In India: Status And Government Initiative Priya Yadav, Madhulika Gautam, Indresh Kumar	5-10
3	Women's Empowerment and Progress in Arab countries Dr. Muhammad Tahir Khan, Dr. Asrar Ahmed Sabir Dr. Muhammad Nadeem	11-19
4	Role of women in social media marketing Ms. Sharvari Hrishikesh Pote	20-23
5	Women Empowerment in Indian Society: Need and Role of Education Dr. Md. Afroz Alam	24-28
6	An Ideal Indian Dalit Woman's Depiction in Baburao Bagul's Short Story "Mother". Ramesh Baburao Ghegadmal	29-33
7	Women Empowerment in India in 21st Century: A Faraway Dream Dr. Prasad A. Joshi	34-36
8	Women Entrepreneurs: Adding a New Dimension to Women Empowerment Arunima Bhattacharya	37-43
9	Role of Human Rights in Women's Empowerment Anjali Kamalakar Swami	44-46
10	Effects of Education on Women's empowerment among Muslim Women, "A case study of Muslim female college students at Gulbarga city." Dr. Nuzhat Parveen	47-53
11	Health Status of Women in Kerala Dr. Maneesh. B	54- 56
12	Importance Of Education In The Empowerment Of Women Munjaji Kishanrao Rakhonde	57- 60
13	Feminist Consciousness in Kundanika Kapadia's Seven Steps in the Sky Dr. Jasvant Rathod, Prof. Mital Desai	61 – 65
14	Contribution Of Womens In Constitution Making Asst. Prof. Arti Dattatray Sutar	66- 68
15	Women Empowerment and NGOs Arun Kumar	69- 70
16	Role Of Human Rights In Women's Empowerment Dr. Umesh N. Udupure	71- 75
17	Women Empowerment Through Fashion Entrepreneurship: A Case Study In Indian Context Dr Himanshi Agarwal, Dr Ashish Gupta, Ms Vishakha Mishra	76- 80
18	Women Directorship And Their Positive Vibrations For Better Firm Performance Dr. Asrar Ahmed Sabir, Dr. Muhammad Tahir Khan, Dr. Muhammad Nadeem	81- 87
19	Women Empowerment through Entrepreneurship in India Gargi Bhattacharya	88- 91
20	Women Empowerment in Jammu and Kashmir Shazia Bashir, Muzamil Jan	92- 94
21	Women's Safety and Security in the City of Mumbai Booma Halpeth, Nitinkumar M. Patil	95- 98
22	Inexplicable Portrayal of 'Gauri' in Jhumpa Lahiri's The Lowland Dr. Deepanjali Karbhari Borse	99- 101
23	"Importance of Education in Upliftment of Women in India" Mr. Sunil Salve, Dr. Sachin Ghoble	102- 105
24	Voice Of The Voiceless: A Feminist Approach To Volga's The Liberation Of Sita Mrudula Muraleedharan	106 – 108
25	Fostering Women's Empowerment in Human Rights-based Approaches in Modern Indian Society	109- 112

# Women Empowerment In Modern Age

ISBN: 978-93-94819-09-2

Pub. Date: 15 Sept. 2022

Volume: I

		Fr. Baiju Thomas	
26	Women Empowerment in India - An Overview	Jayalakshmi V.A	113- 118
27	Modern India: A Feminist Perspective	Awadhut Vitthal Borkar	119- 122
28	Perspective of Woman Portrayal on Silver Screen by Gulzar	Dr Sonali Mandar Hajare	123- 126
29	Women's role in the Freedom Movement: - In the context of the Purvanchal Region of Uttar Pradesh (1905-1947)	Jayendra Narain	127- 129
30	Role Of Women Players In The Olympics In The Context Of India	Abhishek Kumar Pandey	130- 133
31	Contribution of Pandita Ramabai to Indian Freedom Movement	Prof. Mate A. B	134- 135
32	Portrayal Of Sustainable Development Goals Through Non Governmental Organisations	Juhi Gupta, Dr. Ritu Bakshi	136- 140
33	Gender Discrimination in the Indian Society	Garima Bhati, Anjali	141- 143
34	A Study Of Right To Equity And Gender Justice With Reference To Economic Right Of Women As Recognized Under The Directive Principle Of State Policies	Asst. Prof. S. N .Hariyani	144- 147
35	A Study On Work Life Balance Of Women Employees In Private Sector Banks In India	Dr. Rinki Singh, Ms. Neha Kumari	148- 151
36	Affordability, Preferences and the Utilization of Healthcare Facilities Among the Rural Women Householders in Kerala	Dr. Krishnan Kutty. V	152- 158
37	Woman Empowerment and Family	Prof. Kavita R. Kirdak	159- 161
38	Modern Times and the Status of Women	Mr. D. G. Kapure	162- 164
39	Contribution of Mahatma Gandhi's concubine Mirabehan to India's freedom movement	Dr. Purushottam Mahore	165- 169
40	Status Of Women In India From 1901 To 1991 A.D. As Gleaned From Census Report Historian	Dr. K. A. Kayitha	170 - 176
41	Contribution of Women in Indian Freedom Struggle : A Study	Dr. Vijaya Haridas Gaikwad	177- 179
42	Women Empowerment: Women Economy And Various Developmental Schemes In India An Analysis	Dr. K. Radhika	180- 183
43	संस्कृत साहित्य में स्त्रियों का सामाजिक योगदान	डॉ सत्येंद्र संगाप्या राऊत	184-186
44	भारतीय संगीत रत्न: अब्दुल करीम खॉ साहेब का संगीत प्रवास	प्रा.डॉ. सुनील पारीसे	187- 189



## Women's Safety and Security in the City of Mumbai

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### Abstract

Being financial and economic capital of India, no doubt the city of Mumbai is on the track to fulfilling the basic, economic and infrastructural needs of its residents. However, social growth is something that the city is lacking. Though Mumbai is known as a women's friendly city, there are many inadequacies in the safety and security it provides to women. Considering this fact, based on both primary and secondary data, this theoretical paper is an attempt to understand the safety and security provided to slum dwelling, commuting and working women in the city. The study revealed that slum-dwelling women face stressful conditions due to the absence of toilet facilities, fear of demolition and violence against them. On the other hand, commuting women expect safety and security during their journey to work and also at their place of work. Though the state government and local governing bodies, police forces and individuals have taken steps to overcome the situation, there is a need of strengthening safety and security measures for the well-being of women in the city.

**Key Words:** Women, Safety, Security, Mumbai, Harassment

### Introduction

Cities have been envisioned as spaces of liberation, collaboration and ideas, Meher, S. (2016). Urban thinker, Edward Glaeser states that the city "makes humanity shine most brightly," Edward G. (2011). Unfortunately, this shining view of the city does not apply to all the cities in India and abroad, and not equally. For several women, cities are somewhat spaces of fear, which they access while having to constantly look over their shoulders. This opinion is not just circumstantial. The United Nation's Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces program, which started in 2010, recognized that, cities all around the world were becoming unsafe for women, UN, Women (2016). With the ushering in of economic liberalization, Indian cities have witnessed a continual recasting of spaces to keep pace with the burgeoning urbanization. The present scenario is such that while on the one hand, the cities provide ample opportunities for both women and men, on the other the nature of urban development has resulted in the increased exclusion of women, particularly from the marginalized sections; it has reinforced the existing structure of gender-based violence. The emergence and growth of the 'modern city', essentially exclusive in character, has generated new research that draws linkages between urban development, governance and the ever-increasing violence and marginalization. Gender-based violence and safety are now being analysed within a framework that extends beyond the immediate and the most visible forms of violence, taking into its fold issues related to infrastructure, city planning, and governance, Jagori (2010). Women's safety and security in the Indian city of Mumbai have been an intensely debated topic. Mumbai, the city considered to be the

most female-friendly in India, the public space is largely male-dominated and not designed for enhancing the access of women to it, Anni-Elina Vänskä (2019). While there are various ways by which women's safety and security can be discussed, the findings presented in this paper are limited to women's safety and security in slum areas, during their journey to work and at their places of work.

### Aims and Objectives

The present study aims to understand women's safety and security in Mumbai. This has been achieved with the help of following objectives.

1. To know the status of women's safety and security in slums, public transport and at the places of their work.
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# WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN MODERN AGE

## Editors

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Dr. B. M. Bhanje  
Dr. Kavitha G N  
Dr. Carolline David  
Dr. Shweta Rani  
Dr Jyoti Paul

Gbadewole Opeyemi Antoinette  
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# Women Empowerment In Modern Age

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## CONTENTS

Sr. No.	Paper Title	Page No.
1	Understanging Gender Geography Dr. Advitot S C	1-4
2	Undernutrition In India: Status And Government Initiative Priya Yadav, Madhulika Gautam, Indresh Kumar	5-10
3	Women's Empowerment and Progress in Arab countries Dr. Muhammad Tahir Khan, Dr. Asrar Ahmed Sabir Dr. Muhammad Nadeem	11-19
4	Role of women in social media marketing Ms. Sharvari Hrishikesh Pote	20-23
5	Women Empowerment in Indian Society: Need and Role of Education Dr. Md. Afroz Alam	24-28
6	An Ideal Indian Dalit Woman's Depiction in Baburao Bagul's Short Story "Mother". Ramesh Baburao Ghegadmajal	29-33
7	Women Empowerment in India in 21st Century: A Faraway Dream Dr. Prasad A. Joshi	34-36
8	Women Entrepreneurs: Adding a New Dimension to Women Empowerment Arunima Bhattacharya	37-43
9	Role of Human Rights in Women's Empowerment Anjali Kamalakar Swami	44-46
10	Effects of Education on Women's empowerment among Muslim Women, "A case study of Muslim female college students at Gulbarga city." Dr. Nuzhat Parveen	47-53
11	Health Status of Women in Kerala Dr. Maneesh. B	54- 56
12	Importance Of Education In The Empowerment Of Women Munjaji Kishanrao Rakhonde	57- 60
13	Feminist Consciousness in Kundanika Kapadia's Seven Steps in the Sky Dr. Jasvant Rathod, Prof. Mital Desai	61 – 65
14	Contribution Of Womens In Constitution Making Asst. Prof. Arti Dattatray Sutar	66- 68
15	Women Empowerment and NGOs Arun Kumar	69- 70
16	Role Of Human Rights In Women's Empowerment Dr. Umesh N. Udupure	71- 75
17	Women Empowerment Through Fashion Entrepreneurship: A Case Study In Indian Context Dr Himanshi Agarwal, Dr Ashish Gupta, Ms Vishakha Mishra	76- 80
18	Women Directorship And Their Positive Vibrations For Better Firm Performance Dr. Asrar Ahmed Sabir, Dr. Muhammad Tahir Khan, Dr. Muhammad Nadeem	81- 87
19	Women Empowerment through Entrepreneurship in India Gargi Bhattacharya	88- 91
20	Women Empowerment in Jammu and Kashmir Shazia Bashir, Muzamil Jan	92- 94
21	Women's Safety and Security in the City of Mumbai Booma Halpeth, Nitinkumar M. Patil	95- 98
22	Inexplicable Portrayal of 'Gauri' in Jhumpa Lahiri's The Lowland Dr. Deepanjali Karbhari Borse	99- 101
23	"Importance of Education in Upliftment of Women in India" Mr. Sunil Salve, Dr. Sachin Ghoble	102- 105
24	Voice Of The Voiceless: A Feminist Approach To Volga's The Liberation Of Sita Mrudula Muraleedharan	106 – 108
25	Fostering Women's Empowerment in Human Rights-based Approaches in Modern Indian Society	109- 112

# Women Empowerment In Modern Age

ISBN: 978-93-94819-09-2

Pub. Date: 15 Sept. 2022

Volume: I

	Fr. Baiju Thomas	
26	Women Empowerment in India - An Overview Jayalakshmi V.A	113- 118
27	Modern India: A Feminist Perspective Awadhut Vitthal Borkar	119- 122
28	Perspective of Woman Portrayal on Silver Screen by Gulzar Dr Sonali Mandar Hajare	123- 126
29	Women's role in the Freedom Movement: - In the context of the Purvanchal Region of Uttar Pradesh (1905-1947) Jayendra Narain	127- 129
30	Role Of Women Players In The Olympics In The Context Of India Abhishek Kumar Pandey	130- 133
31	Contribution of Pandita Ramabai to Indian Freedom Movement Prof. Mate A. B	134- 135
32	Portrayal Of Sustainable Development Goals Through Non Governmental Organisations Juhi Gupta, Dr. Ritu Bakshi	136- 140
33	Gender Discrimination in the Indian Society Garima Bhati, Anjali	141- 143
34	A Study Of Right To Equity And Gender Justice With Reference To Economic Right Of Women As Recognized Under The Directive Principle Of State Policies Asst. Prof. S. N .Hariyani	144- 147
35	A Study On Work Life Balance Of Women Employees In Private Sector Banks In India Dr. Rinki Singh, Ms. Neha Kumari	148- 151
36	Affordability, Preferences and the Utilization of Healthcare Facilities Among the Rural Women Householders in Kerala Dr. Krishnan Kutty. V	152- 158
37	Woman Empowerment and Family Prof. Kavita R. Kirdak	159- 161
38	Modern Times and the Status of Women Mr. D. G. Kapure	162- 164
39	Contribution of Mahatma Gandhi's concubine Mirabehan to India's freedom movement Dr. Purushottam Mahore	165- 169
40	Status Of Women In India From 1901 To 1991 A.D. As Gleaned From Census Report Historian Dr. K. A. Kayitha	170 - 176
41	Contribution of Women in Indian Freedom Struggle : A Study Dr. Vijaya Haridas Gaikwad	177- 179
42	Women Empowerment: Women Economy And Various Developmental Schemes In India An Analysis Dr. K. Radhika	180- 183
43	संस्कृत साहित्य में स्त्रियों का सामाजिक योगदान डॉ सत्येंद्र संगाप्या राऊत	184-186
44	भारतीय संगीत रत्न: अब्दुल करीम खॉ साहेब का संगीत प्रवास प्रा.डॉ. सुनील पारीसे	187- 189

## Women's Safety and Security in the City of Mumbai

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### Abstract

Being financial and economic capital of India, no doubt the city of Mumbai is on the track to fulfilling the basic, economic and infrastructural needs of its residents. However, social growth is something that the city is lacking. Though Mumbai is known as a women's friendly city, there are many inadequacies in the safety and security it provides to women. Considering this fact, based on both primary and secondary data, this theoretical paper is an attempt to understand the safety and security provided to slum dwelling, commuting and working women in the city. The study revealed that slum-dwelling women face stressful conditions due to the absence of toilet facilities, fear of demolition and violence against them. On the other hand, commuting women expect safety and security during their journey to work and also at their place of work. Though the state government and local governing bodies, police forces and individuals have taken steps to overcome the situation, there is a need of strengthening safety and security measures for the well-being of women in the city.

**Key Words:** Women, Safety, Security, Mumbai, Harassment

### Introduction

Cities have been envisioned as spaces of liberation, collaboration and ideas, Meher, S. (2016). Urban thinker, Edward Glaeser states that the city "makes humanity shine most brightly," Edward G. (2011). Unfortunately, this shining view of the city does not apply to all the cities in India and abroad, and not equally. For several women, cities are somewhat spaces of fear, which they access while having to constantly look over their shoulders. This opinion is not just circumstantial. The United Nation's Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces program, which started in 2010, recognized that, cities all around the world were becoming unsafe for women, UN, Women (2016). With the ushering in of economic liberalization, Indian cities have witnessed a continual recasting of spaces to keep pace with the burgeoning urbanization. The present scenario is such that while on the one hand, the cities provide ample opportunities for both women and men, on the other the nature of urban development has resulted in the increased exclusion of women, particularly from the marginalized sections; it has reinforced the existing structure of gender-based violence. The emergence and growth of the 'modern city', essentially exclusive in character, has generated new research that draws linkages between urban development, governance and the ever-increasing violence and marginalization. Gender-based violence and safety are now being analysed within a framework that extends beyond the immediate and the most visible forms of violence, taking into its fold issues related to infrastructure, city planning, and governance, Jagori (2010). Women's safety and security in the Indian city of Mumbai have been an intensely debated topic. Mumbai, the city considered to be the

most female-friendly in India, the public space is largely male-dominated and not designed for enhancing the access of women to it, Anni-Elina Vänskä (2019). While there are various ways by which women's safety and security can be discussed, the findings presented in this paper are limited to women's safety and security in slum areas, during their journey to work and at their places of work.

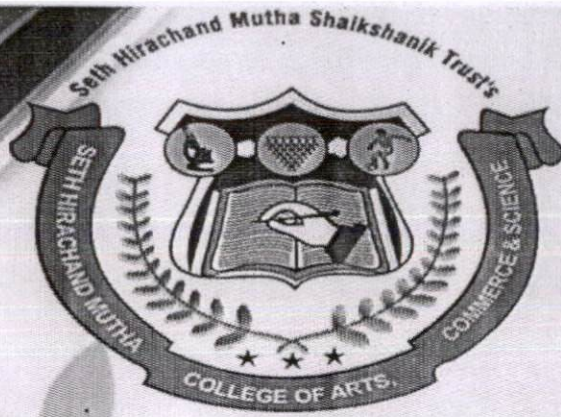
### Aims and Objectives

The present study aims to understand women's safety and security in Mumbai. This has been achieved with the help of following objectives.

1. To know the status of women's safety and security in slums, public transport and at the places of their work.
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## CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

**One Day Virtual International Conference On "Global Impact of Collision Between Russia & Ukraine on Economy"**

*Rooshikesh Govind Jade*

has attended **One Day Virtual International Conference On "Global Impact of Collision Between Russia & Ukraine on Economy"** organised by IQAC & Department of Arts & Commerce of Seth Hirachand Mutha College of Arts, Commerce & Science Kalyan (W) Thane Maharashtra on 25th August 2022.

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(Chairman)

Mrs. Anuja Brahma  
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Mrs. Vaishali Gokhale  
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प्रतापनगर विकासखण्ड की मृदा का भौगोलिक अध्ययन .....	3
अनुजा रावत            प्रियंका डिमरी.....	3
कृष्णा अग्निहोत्री के उपन्यासों में दाम्पत्य जीवन की त्रासदी .....	9
नलिनी शर्मा .....	9
<b>An analysis of consumer perceptions on the shift of unorganized retail to organized retail stores in Gorakhpur</b>	<b>14</b>
Mustak Ali Qureshi .....	14
Professor Sanjay Baijal .....	14
<b>A STUDY ON ONLINE BANKING SERVICE QUALITY OF BANKING SECTOR.....</b>	<b>24</b>
Drakshayani B A .....	24
Research Scholar, SOEC, CMR University, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India. ....	24
Dr. Rajeena Syed .....	24
<b>The Burning Bread Basket - Russia Ukraine War and Food Crisis .....</b>	<b>37</b>
Ms. Vishakha Patil    Mr. Shivraj Bhosale .....	37
<b>Conflicts and Food Security: The Effects of The Russia and Ukraine War on Global Food Prices and The Probable Effects on Food Security .....</b>	<b>50</b>

Dr. Manjiri Gondhalekar .....	50
Russia-Ukraine war-Impact on India's oil market. ....	63
Mrs. Mani Govil .....	63
Impact of Collision Between Russia & Ukraine on Indian Medical Students Studying in Ukraine .....	76
Mr. Rooshikesh Govind Jade .....	76
Dr. Hasitkumar Nagariya .....	76
Mr. Mahesh Ghanshyam Kandalakar .....	76
Russian-Ukrainian Relations in The Context of the Transformation of Global Peace Values.....	83
A study of Russia Ukraine Conflict and its impact on Global and Indian Economy.....	92
Dr. Sandeep Surange.....	92
"How Russia- Ukraine Conflict May Impact India's Economy" .....	99
Dr.Devadatta Vasant Shelake .....	99
<b>SYNTHETIC REVIEW PAPER ON NUTRITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES OF PERIMENOPAUSAL WOMEN .....</b>	<b>102</b>
Supervisor - Dr. Sarita Kumawat.....	102
Research scholar Sarika Jeengar .....	102
A Correlational Study On Organisational Climate And Job Satisfaction Of Teachers.....	115
Dr.Surekha Vinod Patil .....	115

## प्रतापनगर विकास

अनुजा रावत

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर

भूगोल

**ABSTRACT-** धरात है, इस पर ही सम्पूर्ण सर्वोत्तम उपहारों में मिट की क्षमता होती है तथ अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रतापनगर विकासखण्ड भूरी, लाल, पीली एवं कैल्शियम, पोटेशियम, मुख्य तत्व है।

**प्रस्तावना :-** भौतिक भोजन व वस्त्र सम्बन्धी है। यदि मिट्टी का उ आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति जैविक पदार्थों का वह मिट्टी कार्बनिक पदार्थ मिलकर जीवन प्रदान निर्माण की प्रक्रिया अ किसी क्षेत्र की मिट्ट जलवायु, वनस्पति आ पृथ्वी पर विभिन्न प्रकृति द्वारा प्रदत्त स कृषि मनुष्य का सबर है। प्राचीन समय से उपजाऊ होती थी।

**अध्ययन क्षेत्र:-**

किसी स्थान की भौ के उत्तरी भाग में मि मध्य हिमालय में स्थि

## Impact of Collision Between Russia & Ukraine on Indian Medical Students Studying in Ukraine

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### Abstract

Just two years back the whole world witnessed the darkest era of history in the form of pandemics during the period of 2019-21. With the invention of the vaccine for COVID-19, the World was trying to come out of the pandemic situation. But very soon, unfortunately, within a span of only one year, the whole world again had been forced to face one more global disaster. And that was the Ukraine-Russia war. It has been started on 24<sup>th</sup> February 2022 when Russia attacked the capital city of Kyiv early morning.

Immediately the Ukraine residents started escaping and rushing towards the borders of Ukraine for safe evacuation from the country. Among these evacuees, there were thousands of Indian students who were residing in Ukraine for pursuing their graduation in medicine by enrolling in MBBS courses.

In such a critical scenario, the Indian Government gave priority to the safety of all the Indian Nationals and brought them back to their home by executing operation Ganga. However, as the majority of the students were MBBS and medical students, the Ukraine-Russia war arose a huge question for their careers i.e. "what next?" Thus the goal of this theoretical study is to

understand *the in* try to deeply in faced by these st validated and s references availa  
**Keywords:** Ukra

### 1. Introduc

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**2. Objectiv**  
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understand *the impact of the Russia-Ukraine war on Indian students*. It will also try to deeply investigate and analyse the different challenges and problems faced by these students during and after the migration to India. The study is validated and supported by the data collected through print media, and references available on the internet.

**Keywords:** Ukraine, Russia, Students, Medicine, India

### 1. Introduction

Immediately after the horror of the pandemic during a couple of years 2019-21, the whole world is now witnessing the terrifying situation of war between Russia and Ukraine. On one side every country in the whole world is trying to come up from the disaster created by COVID-19, and on the flip, Ukraine is fighting with Russia to safeguard its citizens. The situation in Ukraine was becoming bad to worse every day. It has forced the people staying in Ukraine to escape their routine life and migrate to safe places. During this crisis, the students who came from other countries to Ukraine for their higher education were struggling to survive. According to the news reports, the students were living under huge restrictions and rough adjustments and also suffered from racism. It was a traumatic situation for every person in Ukraine. The Ukraine-Russia war has created the never before disaster for all the people staying there, especially for the students studying in Ukraine. Because, the students were, not only worried about their safe escape but also in mental trauma of uncertainty that occurred in their career due to worrisome situations. Out of these students in Ukraine, the number of Indian students was considerably high. Almost 20000 Indian students studying in Ukraine, especially for medical courses were now facing the uncertainty of their careers due to the attack by Russia on Ukraine.

Most of these students went there in Ukraine for their medical education using costly education loans. The parents of these students were struggling for the safety of their children by keeping aside all other aspects. Now both of these Indian students and their parents are under the mental trauma that what will happen to their degrees if Ukraine vanishes its identity.

### 2. Objectives

- A. To study the provisions of Indian Medical Commission regarding The Foreign Medical Graduates
- B. To study the reasons for Indian students going abroad for The Medical Education.
- C. To identify the problems faced by Indian medical students pre and post war period.

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D. To offer suggestions to THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COUNCIL and Indian Government

### 3. Review of Literature

- A. **Tarun Nangia** in his article published in *The Daily Guardian* has investigated the comparison between the pros and cons of Indian and foreign medical education systems.
- B. **Danita Yadav** in her article published in *TimesNowNews.com* has mentioned about the guidelines of THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COUNCIL regarding the Foreign Medical Graduates, and also explained the impact of these guidelines on the students studying in Ukraine.
- C. **Pola Lem** interviewed some students studying in Ukraine and their parents. She noted her observation in the article *War in Ukraine Disrupts Medical Education in India*

### 4. Research Methodology

Researchers have collected secondary data from various sources such as newspaper articles, websites, research papers, and news reports. Period of Study- Researchers have considered a period of one year i.e. 2021-22 for the purpose of the study.

### 5. Critical Analysis

The researchers have critically analysed the available secondary data and extracted the following facts:

#### A. Reasons for Indian students going abroad for medical education

In India students dreaming to become a doctor by pursuing MBBS have to qualify *National Entrance cum Eligibility Test*. Here the question arises why do these students feel the need to go abroad for their medical education?

As per the data tabled by *Health Minister Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya* in *Lok Sabha* on *Friday 22 July 2022*, there are 622 medical colleges in all over the country. Out of which 322 are Government and 290 are private colleges. They have a total of 92000 MBBS seats available for the year 2022-23 out of which 48000 are from Government colleges and the remaining 44000 in private colleges. Under the centrally sponsored scheme, 3495 additional MBBS seats have been approved for existing Government colleges in 16 states and Union Territories. However, we cannot ignore the number of students attempting the NEET i.e. 18 Lakhs

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For all in Government colleges, opt t It is because colleges in In crore, on the 30 to 40 lakh same reason, have migrated the medical f the Ukraine-physically as

#### B. Guidelines for India:

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students to secure the seat out of above. It is 20 times bigger than the number of seats available for medical education. The majority of these students can't afford admission to private colleges as their fees are out of their reach.

For all such reasons students with no choice in getting admission in Government colleges and incapability to pay heavy fees to private colleges, opt to go abroad for completing their dream to become MBBS. It is because the fees in abroad are comparatively less than in private colleges in India. In India, MBBS in private colleges costs 50 lakhs to 1 crore, on the other hand, in countries like Ukraine it costs around only 30 to 40 lakhs which is less than half of the cost in India. Due to the same reason, over the last three decades, thousands of Indian students have migrated to Ukraine to pursue their higher education, especially in the medical field. However, because of the crisis that took place due to the Ukraine-Russia war, the students are affected mentally and physically as well to the great extent.

#### **B. Guidelines for The Foreign Medical Graduates for practicing in India:**

- a. **The Foreign Medical Graduates** cannot come back to India with an incomplete medical degree and also cannot get transferred to Indian University in between the course from a foreign university.  
(Reg. 2(iii) of Schedule I FMGL 2021)
- b. **The Foreign Medical Graduates** have to clear National Exit Test (NET) or another mandated test or tests conducted by THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.  
(Reg. 4(d) of FMGL 2021)
- c. **The Foreign Medical Graduates** have to undergo an internship of 12 months with the same foreign university only after they clear the medical graduate exam. After coming back to India they need to complete another internship of 12 months in India to become eligible to practice in India.  
(Reg. 4(a) (ii) FMGL 2021)
- d. as per the 2021 Foreign Regulations, aspirants have to complete their medical education within 10 years from the date of joining this duration of 10 years also includes an internship in Ukraine and India as well.  
(Reg. 2(iv) of Schedule I FMGL 2021)

### C. Challenges faced by The Indian Medical Students due to war:

#### a. Threat of Physical and Mental Safety

The Ukraine-Russia war is not the first incident to initiate problems for Indian students studying abroad. The world has witnessed Indian students struggling for their safety when they got trapped during the pandemic in China. It shows that the basic physical and mental safety of the Indian students going abroad for higher education is always at stake.

#### b. Uncertainty of Career in case of Calamities or Disaster

The second important problem that needs to be focused on is the uncertainty due to any calamities or national disasters occurring in the country where Indian students are studying. In such situations when Indian students come back home, the medical students cannot continue their incomplete degrees in Indian medical colleges, as there are no provisions made by National Medical Commission regarding the same. The Indian evacuated students are expected to be accommodated in the Indian medical colleges. However, it is not possible as per the provisions of the 2021's regulations issued by THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COUNCIL for The Foreign Medical Graduates. A transfer from a foreign university to an Indian University in the middle of the MBBS course is not allowed as admission guidelines and selection criteria differ. The Foreign Medical Graduates can come back to India to practice in India only after completing their degree and meeting entire requirements.

#### c. Threat of expiry of Limited Duration

The average duration to complete MBBS in Ukraine needs 6 years. With 2 years' internship (Ukraine and India one year each) students get eligible to practice medicine in India, which takes a total of 8 years. It gives only 2 years of margin to apply for FMGE and their license in India. However, due to the war situation in Ukraine, it became totally uncertain when Indian students can get back to Ukraine to complete their medical education.

The condition of THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COUNCIL to complete MBBS within 10 years can cause problems for Indian medical students. Because if they are not able to complete their courses within 10 years due to this war, they won't be eligible to apply for a license to practice medicine in India.

#### d. Inability to repay Education Loans

One major problem of students cannot be ignored or unseen and that is their loans taken for medical education in Ukraine. As we have already discussed that the war situation in Ukraine has trapped the Indian medical students in enormous uncertainty for their careers, neither they can continue

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#### 6. Limitation

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- A. Time limit for the present study is restricted to One Year.
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#### 7. Suggestions

- A. There should be adequate provision for absorbing Indian Students who have not completed their Medical Degree abroad in Indian Medical Education System.
- B. Number of Government seats has to increase for Medical Students in India as the existing capacity is very less as compared to the number of students applying every year.
- C. Rules for Eligibility Criteria for starting Medical Practice in India for those Indian Students who have completed their Medical Degrees abroad have to be liberalised.

#### 8. Scope for Future Research

- A. Current study can help future researchers to investigate other fields' students who are affected due to similar kinds of problems.
- B. It can help the future researcher to find out concrete solutions to be provided to the affected Medical Students.

#### 9. Findings

From the current study Researchers have found the following conclusions:

- A. Due to The Russia-Ukraine War Medical Students studying in Ukraine were forced to leave their education midst.

- B. Secondly as there are no provisions made by National Medical Commission to accommodate such students their career gets trapped into the uncertainty and complications.
- C. From the current study it is clear that the first root cause for migration of the Medical students is inadequate Seats for MBBS.
- D. Second root cause for migration of medical students to abroad is the heavy cost of the medical education of private colleges in India as compare to medical colleges in Foreign Countries like Ukraine.

#### 10. Conclusions and Suggestions

- A. National Medical Commission has to increase the number of MBBS seats adequately in the proportion of aspirants attempting NEET per year.
- B. National Medical Commission has to set some standards to control the fees of MBBS in private colleges for making it affordable for the students who do not get admission in Government colleges in India
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## Russian-Ukraine Conflict and its Impact on the Indian Medical Education System

Author Name

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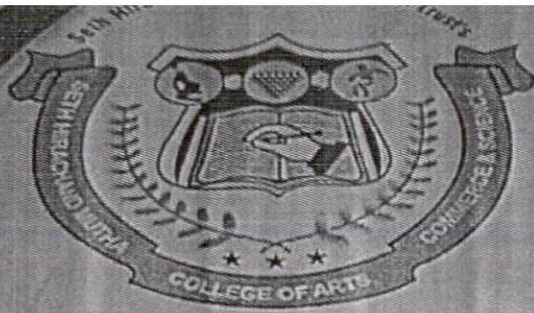
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SETH HIRACHAND MUTHA SHAIKSHANIK TRUST'S

# Seth Hirachand Mutha College of Arts, Commerce and Science

Kalyan

Affiliated to Mumbai University  
NAAC Re-accredited with "B" Grade (2nd Cycle)

## CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

One Day Virtual International Conference On "Global Impact of Collision Between Russia & Ukraine on Economy"

*Dr. H. A. D. T. K. U. M. A. R.*

*N. A. G. P. D. Y. A.*  
has attended One Day Virtual International Conference on "Global Impact of Collision Between Russia & Ukraine on Economy" organised by IQAC & Department of Arts & Commerce of Seth Hirachand Mutha College of Arts, Commerce & Science Kalyan (W) Thane Maharashtra on 25th August 2022.

*Prakash Mutha*  
Mr. Prakash Mutha  
(Chairman)

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(IQAC Coordinator)

*Vaishali Gokhale*  
Mrs. Vaishali Gokhale  
(I/C principal)  
(Convener)

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प्रतापनगर विकासखण्ड की मृदा का भौगोलिक अध्ययन .....	3
अनुजा रावत      प्रियंका डिमरी.....	3
कृष्णा अग्निहोत्री के उपन्यासों में दाम्पत्य जीवन की त्रासदी .....	9
नलिनी शर्मा .....	9
<b>An analysis of consumer perceptions on the shift of unorganized retail to organized retail stores in Gorakhpur</b>	14
Mustak Ali Qureshi .....	14
Professor Sanjay Baijal .....	14
<b>A STUDY ON ONLINE BANKING SERVICE QUALITY OF BANKING SECTOR.....</b>	24
Drakshayani B A .....	24
Research Scholar, SOEC, CMR University, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India. ....	24
Dr. Rajeena Syed.....	24
<b>The Burning Bread Basket - Russia Ukraine War and Food Crisis .....</b>	37
Ms. Vishakha Patil      Mr. Shivraj Bhosale .....	37
<b>Conflicts and Food Security: The Effects of The Russia and Ukraine War on Global Food Prices and The Probable Effects on Food Security.....</b>	50

Dr. Manjiri Gondhalekar .....	50
<b>Russia-Ukraine war-Impact on India's oil market. ....</b>	<b>63</b>
Mrs. Mani Govil .....	63
<b>Impact of Collision Between Russia &amp; Ukraine on Indian Medical Students Studying in Ukraine .....</b>	<b>76</b>
Mr. Rooshikesh Govind Jade .....	76
<b>Dr. Hasitkumar Nagariya .....</b>	<b>76</b>
Mr. Mahesh Ghanshyam Kandalakar .....	76
<b>Russian-Ukrainian Relations in The Context of the Transformation of Global Peace Values.....</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>A study of Russia Ukraine Conflict and its impact on Global and Indian Economy.....</b>	<b>92</b>
Dr. Sandeep Surange.....	92
<b>"How Russia- Ukraine Conflict May Impact India's Economy" .....</b>	<b>99</b>
Dr.Devadatta Vasant Shelake .....	99
<b>SYNTHETIC REVIEW PAPER ON NUTRITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES OF PERIMENOPAUSAL WOMEN .....</b>	<b>102</b>
Supervisor - Dr. Sarita Kumawat.....	102
Research scholar Sarika Jeengar .....	102
<b>A Correlational Study On Organisational Climate And Job Satisfaction Of Teachers.....</b>	<b>115</b>
Dr.Surekha Vinod Patil .....	115

## प्रतापनगर विकास

अनुजा रावत

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर  
भूगोल

**ABSTRACT-** धरातल है, इस पर ही सम्पूर्ण सर्वोत्तम उपहारों में मिट्टी की क्षमता होती है तथा अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रतापनगर विकासखण्ड भूरी, लाल, पीली एवं कैल्शियम, पोटेशियम, आ मुख्य तत्व है।

**प्रस्तावना :-** भौतिक भोजन व वस्त्र सम्बन्धी है। यदि मिट्टी का उपर आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति जैविक पदार्थों का वह मिट्टी कार्बनिक पदार्थ, मिलकर जीवन प्रदान क निर्माण की प्रक्रिया अत्य किसी क्षेत्र की मिट्टी जलवायु, वनस्पति आदि पृथ्वी पर विभिन्न प्रकार प्रकृति द्वारा प्रदत्त सर्वोत्तम कृषि मनुष्य का सबसे है। प्राचीन समय से ही उपजाऊ होती थी।

**अध्ययन क्षेत्र:-** ग्लो किसी स्थान की भौगोलिक के उत्तरी भाग में स्थित मध्य हिमालय में स्थित



## Impact of Collision Between Russia & Ukraine on Indian Medical Students Studying in Ukraine

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### Abstract

Just two years back the whole world witnessed the darkest era of history in the form of pandemics during the period of 2019-21. With the invention of the vaccine for COVID-19, the World was trying to come out of the pandemic situation. But very soon, unfortunately, within a span of only one year, the whole world again had been forced to face one more global disaster. And that was the Ukraine-Russia war. It has been started on 24<sup>th</sup> February 2022 when Russia attacked the capital city of Kyiv early morning.

Immediately the Ukraine residents started escaping and rushing towards the borders of Ukraine for safe evacuation from the country. Among these evacuees, there were thousands of Indian students who were residing in Ukraine for pursuing their graduation in medicine by enrolling in MBBS courses.

In such a critical scenario, the Indian Government gave priority to the safety of all the Indian Nationals and brought them back to their home by executing operation Ganga. However, as the majority of the students were MBBS and medical students, the Ukraine-Russia war arose a huge question for their careers i.e. "what next?" Thus the goal of this theoretical study is to

understand *the imp* try to deeply inve faced by these stu validated and sup references availabl

**Keywords:** Ukrain

### **1. Introducti**

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### **2. Objective**

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- B. To study t Education
- C. To identif war perio

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understand *the impact of the Russia-Ukraine war on Indian students*. It will also try to deeply investigate and analyse the different challenges and problems faced by these students during and after the migration to India. The study is validated and supported by the data collected through print media, and references available on the internet.

**Keywords:** Ukraine, Russia, Students, Medicine, India

### 1. Introduction

Immediately after the horror of the pandemic during a couple of years 2019-21, the whole world is now witnessing the terrifying situation of war between Russia and Ukraine. On one side every country in the whole world is trying to come up from the disaster created by COVID-19, and on the flip, Ukraine is fighting with Russia to safeguard its citizens. The situation in Ukraine was becoming bad to worse every day. It has forced the people staying in Ukraine to escape their routine life and migrate to safe places. During this crisis, the students who came from other countries to Ukraine for their higher education were struggling to survive. According to the news reports, the students were living under huge restrictions and rough adjustments and also suffered from racism. It was a traumatic situation for every person in Ukraine. The Ukraine-Russia war has created the never before disaster for all the people staying there, especially for the students studying in Ukraine. Because, the students were, not only worried about their safe escape but also in mental trauma of uncertainty that occurred in their career due to worrisome situations. Out of these students in Ukraine, the number of Indian students was considerably high. Almost 20000 Indian students studying in Ukraine, especially for medical courses were now facing the uncertainty of their careers due to the attack by Russia on Ukraine.

Most of these students went there in Ukraine for their medical education using costly education loans. The parents of these students were struggling for the safety of their children by keeping aside all other aspects. Now both of these Indian students and their parents are under the mental trauma that what will happen to their degrees if Ukraine vanishes its identity.

### 2. Objectives

- A. To study the provisions of Indian Medical Commission regarding The Foreign Medical Graduates
- B. To study the reasons for Indian students going abroad for The Medical Education.
- C. To identify the problems faced by Indian medical students pre and post war period.

D. To offer suggestions to THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COUNCIL and Indian Government

### 3. Review of Literature

- A. **Tarun Nangia** in his article published in *The Daily Guardian* has investigated the comparison between the pros and cons of Indian and foreign medical education systems.
- B. **Danita Yadav** in her article published in *TimesNowNews.com* has mentioned about the guidelines of THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COUNCIL regarding the Foreign Medical Graduates, and also explained the impact of these guidelines on the students studying in Ukraine.
- C. **Pola Lem** interviewed some students studying in Ukraine and their parents. She noted her observation in the article *War in Ukraine Disrupts Medical Education in India*

### 4. Research Methodology

Researchers have collected secondary data from various sources such as newspaper articles, websites, research papers, and news reports.  
Period of Study- Researchers have considered a period of one year i.e. 2021-22 for the purpose of the study.

### 5. Critical Analysis

The researchers have critically analysed the available secondary data and extracted the following facts:

#### A. Reasons for Indian students going abroad for medical education

In India students dreaming to become a doctor by pursuing MBBS have to qualify *National Entrance cum Eligibility Test*. Here the question arises why do these students feel the need to go abroad for their medical education?

As per the data tabled by *Health Minister Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya* in *Lok Sabha* on *Friday 22 July 2022*, there are 622 medical colleges in all over the country. Out of which 322 are Government and 290 are private colleges. They have a total of 92000 MBBS seats available for the year 2022-23 out of which 48000 are from Government colleges and the remaining 44000 in private colleges. Under the centrally sponsored scheme, 3495 additional MBBS seats have been approved for existing Government colleges in 16 states and Union Territories. However, we cannot ignore the number of students attempting the **NEET** i.e. 18 Lakhs

students to secure number of seats students can't afford their reach.

For all students in Government colleges, opt to go. It is because the colleges in India crore, on the other 30 to 40 lakhs. For the same reason, over have migrated to the medical field the Ukraine-Russia physically as well.

#### B. Guidelines for India:

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students to secure the seat out of above. It is 20 times bigger than the number of seats available for medical education. The majority of these students can't afford admission to private colleges as their fees are out of their reach.

For all such reasons students with no choice in getting admission in Government colleges and incapability to pay heavy fees to private colleges, opt to go abroad for completing their dream to become MBBS. It is because the fees in abroad are comparatively less than in private colleges in India. In India, MBBS in private colleges costs 50 lakhs to 1 crore, on the other hand, in countries like Ukraine it costs around only 30 to 40 lakhs which is less than half of the cost in India. Due to the same reason, over the last three decades, thousands of Indian students have migrated to Ukraine to pursue their higher education, especially in the medical field. However, because of the crisis that took place due to the Ukraine-Russia war, the students are affected mentally and physically as well to the great extent.

#### **B. Guidelines for The Foreign Medical Graduates for practicing in India:**

- a. **The Foreign Medical Graduates** cannot come back to India with an incomplete medical degree and also cannot get transferred to Indian University in between the course from a foreign university.  
(Reg. 2(iii) of Schedule I FMGL 2021)
- b. **The Foreign Medical Graduates** have to clear National Exit Test (NET) or another mandated test or tests conducted by THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.  
(Reg. 4(d) of FMGL 2021)
- c. **The Foreign Medical Graduates** have to undergo an internship of 12 months with the same foreign university only after they clear the medical graduate exam. After coming back to India they need to complete another internship of 12 months in India to become eligible to practice in India.  
(Reg. 4(a) (ii) FMGL 2021)
- d. as per the 2021 Foreign Regulations, aspirants have to complete their medical education within 10 years from the date of joining this duration of 10 years also includes an internship in Ukraine and India as well.  
(Reg. 2(iv) of Schedule I FMGL 2021)

### C. Challenges faced by The Indian Medical Students due to war:

#### a. Threat of Physical and Mental Safety

The Ukraine-Russia war is not the first incident to initiate problems for Indian students studying abroad. The world has witnessed Indian students struggling for their safety when they got trapped during the pandemic in China. It shows that the basic physical and mental safety of the Indian students going abroad for higher education is always at stake.

#### b. Uncertainty of Career in case of Calamities or Disaster

The second important problem that needs to be focused on is the uncertainty due to any calamities or national disasters occurring in the country where Indian students are studying. In such situations when Indian students come back home, the medical students cannot continue their incomplete degrees in Indian medical colleges, as there are no provisions made by National Medical Commission regarding the same. The Indian evacuated students are expected to be accommodated in the Indian medical colleges. However, it is not possible as per the provisions of the 2021's regulations issued by THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COUNCIL for The Foreign Medical Graduates. A transfer from a foreign university to an Indian University in the middle of the MBBS course is not allowed as admission guidelines and selection criteria differ. The Foreign Medical Graduates can come back to India to practice in India only after completing their degree and meeting entire requirements.

#### c. Threat of expiry of Limited Duration

The average duration to complete MBBS in Ukraine needs 6 years. With 2 years' internship (Ukraine and India one year each) students get eligible to practice medicine in India, which takes a total of 8 years. It gives only 2 years of margin to apply for FMGE and their license in India. However, due to the war situation in Ukraine, it became totally uncertain when Indian students can get back to Ukraine to complete their medical education.

The condition of THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COUNCIL to complete MBBS within 10 years can cause problems for Indian medical students. Because if they are not able to complete their courses within 10 years due to this war, they won't be eligible to apply for a license to practice medicine in India.

#### d. Inability to repay Education Loans

One major problem of students cannot be ignored or unseen and that is their loans taken for medical education in Ukraine. As we have already discussed that the war situation in Ukraine has trapped the Indian medical students in enormous uncertainty for their careers, neither they can continue

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It clearly indicates that THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COUNCIL and Indian Government have to review this scenario seriously and also take concrete steps for the same.

**6. Limitations of Study**

- A. Time limit for the present study is restricted to One Year.
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- C. The study is restricted to Medical Students only.

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- A. There should be adequate provision for absorbing Indian Students who have not completed their Medical Degree abroad in Indian Medical Education System.
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- C. Rules for Eligibility Criteria for starting Medical Practice in India for those Indian Students who have completed their Medical Degrees abroad have to be liberalised.

**8. Scope for Future Research**

- A. Current study can help future researchers to investigate other fields' students who are affected due to similar kinds of problems.
- B. It can help the future researcher to find out concrete solutions to be provided to the affected Medical Students.

**9. Findings**

From the current study Researchers have found the following conclusions:

- A. Due to The Russia-Ukraine War Medical Students studying in Ukraine were forced to leave their education midst.

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## Russian-Ukraine Transformation

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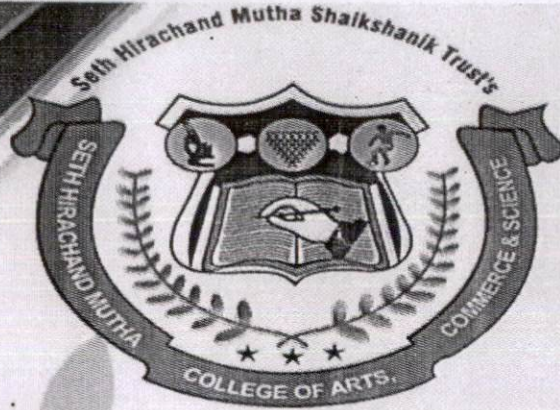
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SETH HIRACHAND MUTHA SHAIKSHANIK TRUST'S

# Seth Hirachand Mutha College of Arts, Commerce and Science

Kalyan

Affiliated to Mumbai University

· NAAC Re-accredited with "B" Grade (2nd Cycle)

## CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

One Day Virtual International Conference On "Global Impact of Collision Between Russia & Ukraine on Economy"

*Mahesh Ghanshyam Kandalkar*

has attended One Day Virtual International Conference On "Global Impact of Collision Between Russia & Ukraine on Economy" organised by IQAC & Department of Arts & Commerce of Seth Hirachand Mutha College of Arts, Commerce & Science Kalyan (W) Thane Maharashtra on 25th August 2022.

Mr. Prakash Mutha  
(Chairman)

Mrs. Anuja Brahma  
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Mrs. Vaishali Gokhale  
(I/C principal)  
(Convener)



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प्रतापनगर विकासखण्ड की मृदा का भौगोलिक अध्ययन .....	3
अनुजा रावत      प्रियंका डिमरी.....	3
कृष्णा अग्निहोत्री के उपन्यासों में दाम्पत्य जीवन की त्रासदी .....	9
नलिनी शर्मा .....	9
<b>An analysis of consumer perceptions on the shift of unorganized retail to organized retail stores in Gorakhpur</b>	14
Mustak Ali Qureshi .....	14
Professor Sanjay Baijal .....	14
<b>A STUDY ON ONLINE BANKING SERVICE QUALITY OF BANKING SECTOR.....</b>	24
Drakshayani B A .....	24
Research Scholar, SOEC, CMR University, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India. ....	24
Dr. Rajeena Syed .....	24
<b>The Burning Bread Basket - Russia Ukraine War and Food Crisis .....</b>	37
Ms. Vishakha Patil      Mr. Shivraj Bhosale .....	37
<b>Conflicts and Food Security: The Effects of The Russia and Ukraine War on Global Food Prices and The Probable Effects on Food Security.....</b>	50

Dr. Manjiri Gondhalekar .....	50
<b>Russia-Ukraine war-Impact on India's oil market.</b> .....	63
Mrs. Mani Govil .....	63
<b>Impact of Collision Between Russia &amp; Ukraine on Indian Medical Students Studying in Ukraine</b> .....	76
Mr. Rooshikesh Govind Jade .....	76
Dr. Hasitkumar Nagariya .....	76
<b>Mr. Mahesh Ghanshyam Kandalakar</b> .....	76
<b>Russian-Ukrainian Relations in The Context of the Transformation of Global Peace Values</b> .....	83
<b>A study of Russia Ukraine Conflict and its impact on Global and Indian Economy</b> .....	92
Dr. Sandeep Surange .....	92
<b>"How Russia- Ukraine Conflict May Impact India's Economy"</b> .....	99
Dr.Devadatta Vasant Shelake .....	99
<b>SYNTHETIC REVIEW PAPER ON NUTRITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES OF PERIMENOPAUSAL WOMEN</b> .....	102
Supervisor - Dr. Sarita Kumawat .....	102
Research scholar Sarika Jeengar .....	102
<b>A Correlational Study On Organisational Climate And Job Satisfaction Of Teachers.</b> .....	115
Dr.Surekha Vinod Patil .....	115

## प्रतापनगर विकास

अनुजा रावत

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर  
भूगोल

**ABSTRACT-** धरातल है, इस पर ही सम्पूर्ण सर्वोत्तम उपहारों में मिट्टी की क्षमता होती है तथा अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रतापनगर विकासखण्ड भूरी, लाल, पीली एवं कैल्शियम, पोटेशियम, मुख्य तत्व है।

**प्रस्तावना :-** भौतिक भोजन व वस्त्र सम्बन्धी है। यदि मिट्टी का उ आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति जैविक पदार्थों का वह मिट्टी कार्बनिक पदार्थ मिलकर जीवन प्रदान निर्माण की प्रक्रिया अ किसी क्षेत्र की मिट्टी जलवायु, वनस्पति आ पृथ्वी पर विभिन्न प्रकार प्रकृति द्वारा प्रदत्त स कृषि मनुष्य का सबर है। प्राचीन समय से उपजाऊ होती थी।

**अध्ययन क्षेत्र:-**

किसी स्थान की भौग के उत्तरी भाग में नि मध्य हिमालय में स्थ

## Impact of Collision Between Russia & Ukraine on Indian Medical Students Studying in Ukraine

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### Abstract

Just two years back the whole world witnessed the darkest era of history in the form of pandemics during the period of 2019-21. With the invention of the vaccine for COVID-19, the World was trying to come out of the pandemic situation. But very soon, unfortunately, within a span of only one year, the whole world again had been forced to face one more global disaster. And that was the Ukraine-Russia war. It has been started on 24<sup>th</sup> February 2022 when Russia attacked the capital city of Kyiv early morning.

Immediately the Ukraine residents started escaping and rushing towards the borders of Ukraine for safe evacuation from the country. Among these evacuees, there were thousands of Indian students who were residing in Ukraine for pursuing their graduation in medicine by enrolling in MBBS courses.

In such a critical scenario, the Indian Government gave priority to the safety of all the Indian Nationals and brought them back to their home by executing operation Ganga. However, as the majority of the students were MBBS and medical students, the Ukraine-Russia war arose a huge question for their careers i.e. "what next?" Thus the goal of this theoretical study is to

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### 1. Introduc

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### 2. Objectiv

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understand *the impact of the Russia-Ukraine war on Indian students*. It will also try to deeply investigate and analyse the different challenges and problems faced by these students during and after the migration to India. The study is validated and supported by the data collected through print media, and references available on the internet.

**Keywords:** Ukraine, Russia, Students, Medicine, India

### 1. Introduction

Immediately after the horror of the pandemic during a couple of years 2019-21, the whole world is now witnessing the terrifying situation of war between Russia and Ukraine. On one side every country in the whole world is trying to come up from the disaster created by COVID-19, and on the flip, Ukraine is fighting with Russia to safeguard its citizens. The situation in Ukraine was becoming bad to worse every day. It has forced the people staying in Ukraine to escape their routine life and migrate to safe places. During this crisis, the students who came from other countries to Ukraine for their higher education were struggling to survive. According to the news reports, the students were living under huge restrictions and rough adjustments and also suffered from racism. It was a traumatic situation for every person in Ukraine. The Ukraine-Russia war has created the never before disaster for all the people staying there, especially for the students studying in Ukraine. Because, the students were, not only worried about their safe escape but also in mental trauma of uncertainty that occurred in their career due to worrisome situations. Out of these students in Ukraine, the number of Indian students was considerably high. Almost 20000 Indian students studying in Ukraine, especially for medical courses were now facing the uncertainty of their careers due to the attack by Russia on Ukraine.

Most of these students went there in Ukraine for their medical education using costly education loans. The parents of these students were struggling for the safety of their children by keeping aside all other aspects. Now both of these Indian students and their parents are under the mental trauma that what will happen to their degrees if Ukraine vanishes its identity.

### 2. Objectives

- A. To study the provisions of Indian Medical Commission regarding The Foreign Medical Graduates
- B. To study the reasons for Indian students going abroad for The Medical Education.
- C. To identify the problems faced by Indian medical students pre and post war period.

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D. To offer suggestions to THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COUNCIL and Indian Government

### 3. Review of Literature

A. **Tarun Nangia** in his article published in *The Daily Guardian* has investigated the comparison between the pros and cons of Indian and foreign medical education systems.

B. **Danita Yadav** in her article published in *TimesNowNews.com* has mentioned about the guidelines of THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COUNCIL regarding the Foreign Medical Graduates, and also explained the impact of these guidelines on the students studying in Ukraine.

C. **Pola Lem** interviewed some students studying in Ukraine and their parents. She noted her observation in the article *War in Ukraine Disrupts Medical Education in India*

### 4. Research Methodology

Researchers have collected secondary data from various sources such as newspaper articles, websites, research papers, and news reports.

Period of Study- Researchers have considered a period of one year i.e. 2021-22 for the purpose of the study.

### 5. Critical Analysis

The researchers have critically analysed the available secondary data and extracted the following facts:

#### A. Reasons for Indian students going abroad for medical education

In India students dreaming to become a doctor by pursuing MBBS have to qualify *National Entrance cum Eligibility Test*. Here the question arises why do these students feel the need to go abroad for their medical education?

As per the data tabled by *Health Minister Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya* in *Lok Sabha* on *Friday 22 July 2022*, there are 622 medical colleges in all over the country. Out of which 322 are Government and 290 are private colleges. They have a total of 92000 MBBS seats available for the year 2022-23 out of which 48000 are from Government colleges and the remaining 44000 in private colleges. Under the centrally sponsored scheme, 3495 additional MBBS seats have been approved for existing Government colleges in 16 states and Union Territories. However, we cannot ignore the number of students attempting the NEET i.e. 18 Lakhs

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For all in Government colleges, opt t It is because colleges in In crore, on the 30 to 40 lakh same reason, have migrated the medical f the Ukraine- physically as

#### B. Guidelines for India:

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students to secure the seat out of above. It is 20 times bigger than the number of seats available for medical education. The majority of these students can't afford admission to private colleges as their fees are out of their reach.

For all such reasons students with no choice in getting admission in Government colleges and incapability to pay heavy fees to private colleges, opt to go abroad for completing their dream to become MBBS. It is because the fees in abroad are comparatively less than in private colleges in India. In India, MBBS in private colleges costs 50 lakhs to 1 crore, on the other hand, in countries like Ukraine it costs around only 30 to 40 lakhs which is less than half of the cost in India. Due to the same reason, over the last three decades, thousands of Indian students have migrated to Ukraine to pursue their higher education, especially in the medical field. However, because of the crisis that took place due to the Ukraine-Russia war, the students are affected mentally and physically as well to the great extent.

#### **B. Guidelines for The Foreign Medical Graduates for practicing in India:**

- a. **The Foreign Medical Graduates** cannot come back to India with an incomplete medical degree and also cannot get transferred to Indian University in between the course from a foreign university.  
(Reg. 2(iii) of Schedule I FMGL 2021)
- b. **The Foreign Medical Graduates** have to clear National Exit Test (NET) or another mandated test or tests conducted by THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.  
(Reg. 4(d) of FMGL 2021)
- c. **The Foreign Medical Graduates** have to undergo an internship of 12 months with the same foreign university only after they clear the medical graduate exam. After coming back to India they need to complete another internship of 12 months in India to become eligible to practice in India.  
(Reg. 4(a) (ii) FMGL 2021)
- d. as per the 2021 Foreign Regulations, aspirants have to complete their medical education within 10 years from the date of joining this duration of 10 years also includes an internship in Ukraine and India as well.  
(Reg. 2(iv) of Schedule I FMGL 2021)



### C. Challenges faced by The Indian Medical Students due to war:

#### a. Threat of Physical and Mental Safety

The Ukraine-Russia war is not the first incident to initiate problems for Indian students studying abroad. The world has witnessed Indian students struggling for their safety when they got trapped during the pandemic in China. It shows that the basic physical and mental safety of the Indian students going abroad for higher education is always at stake.

#### b. Uncertainty of Career in case of Calamities or Disaster

The second important problem that needs to be focused on is the uncertainty due to any calamities or national disasters occurring in the country where Indian students are studying. In such situations when Indian students come back home, the medical students cannot continue their incomplete degrees in Indian medical colleges, as there are no provisions made by National Medical Commission regarding the same. The Indian evacuated students are expected to be accommodated in the Indian medical colleges. However, it is not possible as per the provisions of the 2021's regulations issued by THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COUNCIL for The Foreign Medical Graduates. A transfer from a foreign university to an Indian University in the middle of the MBBS course is not allowed as admission guidelines and selection criteria differ. The Foreign Medical Graduates can come back to India to practice in India only after completing their degree and meeting entire requirements.

#### c. Threat of expiry of Limited Duration

The average duration to complete MBBS in Ukraine needs 6 years. With 2 years' internship (Ukraine and India one year each) students get eligible to practice medicine in India, which takes a total of 8 years. It gives only 2 years of margin to apply for FMGE and their license in India. However, due to the war situation in Ukraine, it became totally uncertain when Indian students can get back to Ukraine to complete their medical education.

The condition of THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COUNCIL to complete MBBS within 10 years can cause problems for Indian medical students. Because if they are not able to complete their courses within 10 years due to this war, they won't be eligible to apply for a license to practice medicine in India.

#### d. Inability to repay Education Loans

One major problem of students cannot be ignored or unseen and that is their loans taken for medical education in Ukraine. As we have already discussed that the war situation in Ukraine has trapped the Indian medical students in enormous uncertainty for their careers, neither they can continue

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their education in Ukraine due to war nor in India due to unfavourable provisions of THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

Due to incomplete and blocked education they cannot practice as a doctor in India, which leads to incapability to repay the education loan even do lenders extend the moratorium however interest continues to accrue if students failed to repay EMI it will result into a penalty on unpaid EMI and drop in credit score and me also extend to for future of collateral it simply means that longer the loan outstanding the higher the rate of interest charge on the same

It clearly indicates that THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COUNCIL and Indian Government have to review this scenario seriously and also take concrete steps for the same.

#### 6. Limitations of Study

- A. Time limit for the present study is restricted to One Year.
- B. The study is based on secondary data as the situation does not permit to collect primary data
- C. The study is restricted to Medical Students only.

#### 7. Suggestions

- A. There should be adequate provision for absorbing Indian Students who have not completed their Medical Degree abroad in Indian Medical Education System.
- B. Number of Government seats has to increase for Medical Students in India as the existing capacity is very less as compared to the number of students applying every year.
- C. Rules for Eligibility Criteria for starting Medical Practice in India for those Indian Students who have completed their Medical Degrees abroad have to be liberalised.

#### 8. Scope for Future Research

- A. Current study can help future researchers to investigate other fields' students who are affected due to similar kinds of problems.
- B. It can help the future researcher to find out concrete solutions to be provided to the affected Medical Students.

#### 9. Findings

From the current study Researchers have found the following conclusions:

- A. Due to The Russia-Ukraine War Medical Students studying in Ukraine were forced to leave their education midst.

- B. Secondly as there are no provisions made by National Medical Commission to accommodate such students their career gets trapped into the uncertainty and complications.
- C. From the current study it is clear that the first root cause for migration of the Medical students is inadequate Seats for MBBS.
- D. Second root cause for migration of medical students to abroad is the heavy cost of the medical education of private colleges in India as compare to medical colleges in Foreign Countries like Ukraine.

#### 10. Conclusions and Suggestions

- A. National Medical Commission has to increase the number of MBBS seats adequately in the proportion of aspirants attempting NEET per year.
- B. National Medical Commission has to set some standards to control the fees of MBBS in private colleges for making it affordable for the students who do not get admission in Government colleges in India
- C. National Medical Commission needs to review the provisions for The Foreign Medical Graduates. In case of a disaster like war or pandemics, if Indian students coming back midst of their studies to India there must be some provision to accommodate them in Indian Medical Education System so that they can accomplish their education.

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## Russian-Ukraine Transform

Author Name

Designation  
College

**Abstract:** The community based value orientation carried out. The study and their results concluded that the results depend on the cooperation of

**Key words:** values, arm

**Introduction:** Modern trend of integration process in education, need a declaration of of practical implementation reflected in a value. Among the major world globalisation within the framework of complete cultural lifestyles that individuals, groups places great emphasis

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### Russian-Ukrainian Transformation

Author Name A

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**Abstract:** The present study is a community based research on the value orientation of the students and their real achievements. It is concluded that the students depend on the cooperation of the community.

**Key words:** value orientation, achievement, cooperation

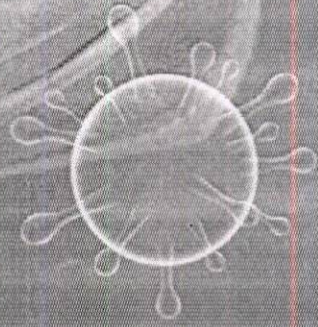
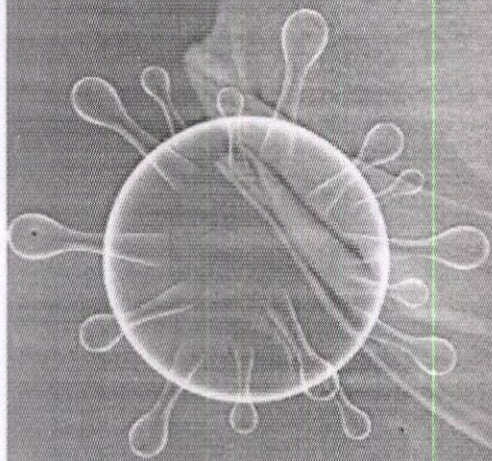
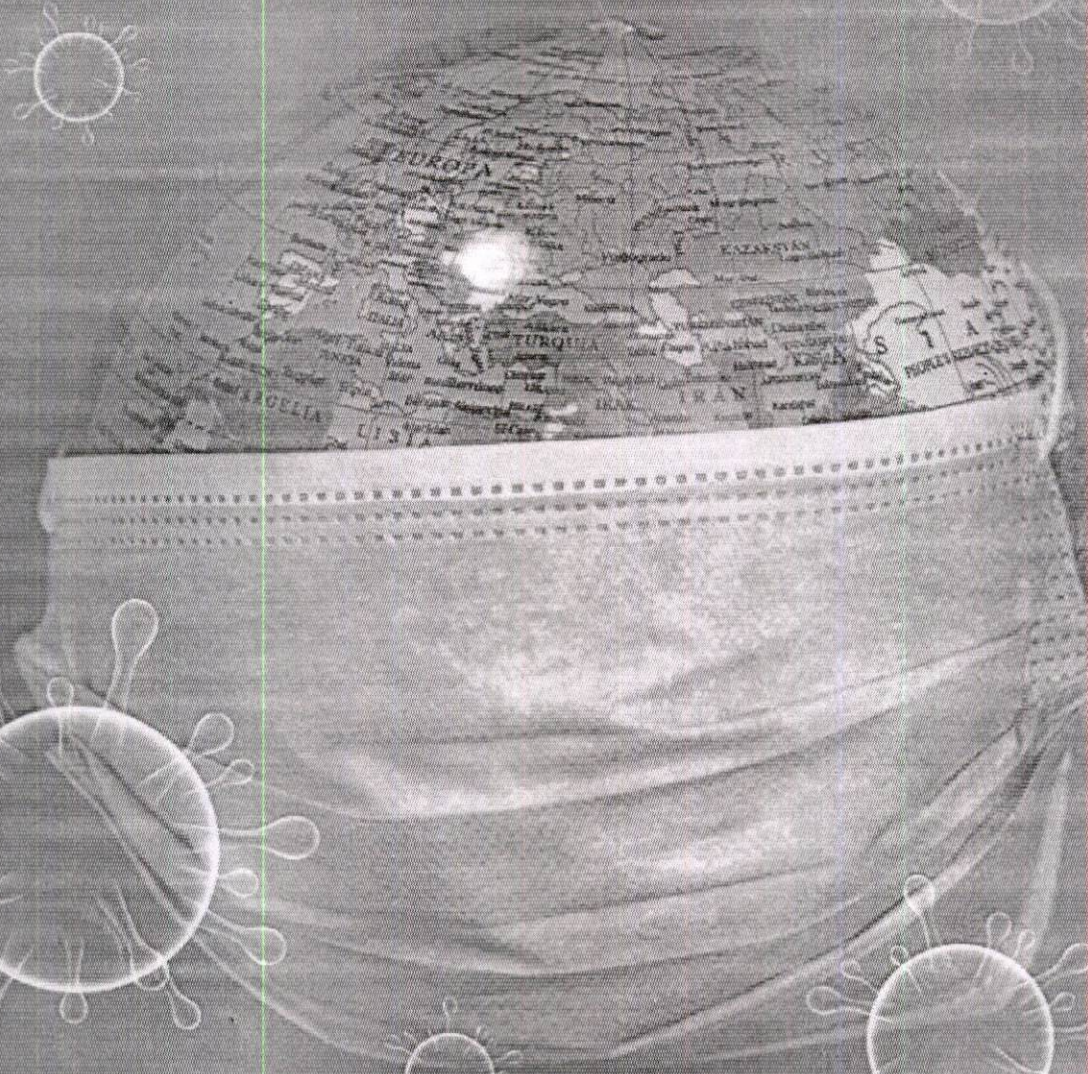
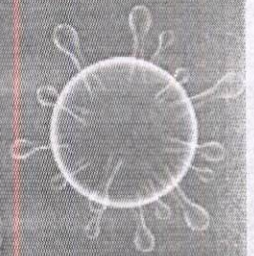
#### Introduction:

Modern trends in education, technology, and integration of practical skills are reflected in a globalized world. Among the major challenges within the framework of complete cultural and lifestyle changes are individuals, groups, and places that are greatly affected.

<sup>1</sup> UN Document  
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PANDEMIC EFFECTS ON  
**HEALTH, SOCIETY,  
ENVIRONMENT & ECONOMY**



Edited by  
**Dr. Farhat Mansoori**  
**Dr. Syma Sirdeshmukh**

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ECONOMY**

*by: Dr. Farhat Mansoori, Dr. Syma Sirdeshmukh*



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# CONTENTS

SR.NO.	CHAPTER NAME AND AUTHOR(S)	PAGE NO.
1	THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON PRIMARY EDUCATION IN SLUMS OF KOLHAPUR CITY <b>Mrs. Komal Oswal</b>	1
2	IMPACT OF COVID 19 ON INDIAN SOCIETY: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY <b>Mrs. Ashwini Padhye- Dharkar</b>	11
3	IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON TEACHING LEARNING PROCESS <b>Dr. Rizwana Siddiqui, Saroj Joshi</b>	22
4	CORONA PANDEMIC AND WORLD OF EDUCATION <b>Dr. Alok Kumar Singh</b>	28
5	COVID-19: AN UNSEEN ENEMY OF THE WORLD <b>Dr Neeta Kapoor</b>	39
6	IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON EDUCATION WORLD <b>Dr. Hasitkumar Nagariya, Mr. Mahesh Kandalkar</b>	41
7	COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND REVITALISATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA <b>Anushree Pandey, Dr. Sapana Sharma Saraswat</b>	45
8	CORONA AND IT'S VACCINATION <b>Tabassum Qureshi</b>	52
9	EDUCATION AND COVID-19 IN INDIA: CHALLENGES AND IMPACTFUL EDUCATIONAL RECOURSE <b>Tamisha, Rajive Kumar</b>	56

<b>SR.NO.</b>	<b>CHAPTER NAME AND AUTHOR(s)</b>	<b>PAGE NO.</b>
20	UNCOMMON LEARNING IN UNCERTAIN TIMES: AN ETHNOGRAPHY OF DIVERGENT LEARNING EXPERIENCES IN DISPARATE SOCIAL SEGMENTS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN KASHMIR <b>Saqib Abbas</b>	135
21	COVID-19: IMPACT ON MENTAL HEALTH AND IT'S MANAGEMENT <b>Dr. Tayaba Khatoon, Mariya Maaz Khan</b>	144
22	CORONA PANDEMIC AND ONLINE BUSINESS (E-COMMERCE) IN INDIA <b>Dr. Neelam Gandhi</b>	150
23	IMPACT OF CORONA PANDEMIC ON HIGHER EDUCATION <b>Dr. Indira Parmar, Dr. Dinesh Parmar</b>	157
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27	CORONA PANDEMIC AND EDUCATION <b>Prof. Umesh Kumar, Dr. (Prof.) C. B. Kumar</b>	184



## CHAPTER 15

# CHALLENGES FACED IN ONLINE TEACHING LEARNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC



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The S.I.A. College of higher Education, Dombivli,  
Maharashtra, India.*

### **Abstract:**

With the outbreak of Covid-19, many countries announced lockdown, which lead to shut down of commercial establishments as well as schools and colleges. The lockdown changed the working of Indian education system from traditional classroom teaching to online teaching. This paper focuses on various challenges faced by the student and teachers of higher education in online teaching learning during Covid-19 pandemic.

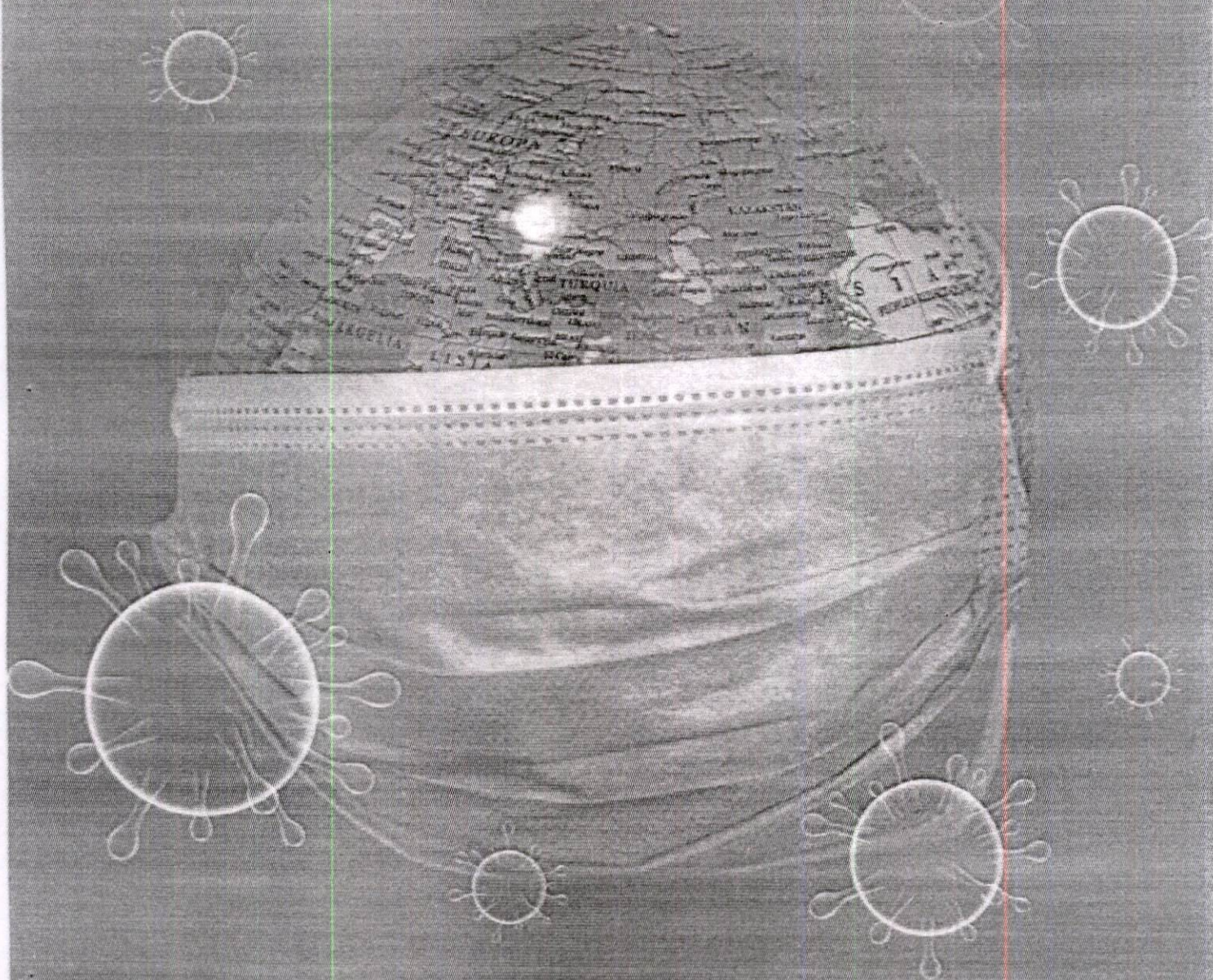
*Keywords: Covid-19, online teaching, higher education, challenges, teacher, student*

### **INTRODUCTION**

In March 2020, WHO(World Health Organization ) declared COVID -19 as a global pandemic. The virus spreads mainly between people who are in close contact with each other, which resulted in millions of death [1]. To avoid the spread of virus many countries announced a nationwide lockdown. Consequently, all commercial establishments including schools and colleges were shut down. And this led new ways of teaching online. Covid-19 pandemic has totally changed the working system of the Indian education sector. It was a challenge for academic institutions as well as students to shift from traditional to online learning.

But conducting online classes is itself was a great challenge for teachers who are habitual of conducting classroom teaching from many years. But as said change is inevitable , now teachers are taking help of many online platforms like google meet, zoom , Microsoft teams etc to conduct their lectures online. Course content is prepared using various tools like power point, prezzi . Course content is shared through

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## CONTENTS

SR.NO.	CHAPTER NAME AND AUTHOR(S)	PAGE NO.
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8	CORONA AND IT'S VACCINATION Tabassum Qureshi	52
9	EDUCATION AND COVID-19 IN INDIA: CHALLENGES AND IMPACTFUL EDUCATIONAL RECOURSE Tamisha, Rajive Kumar	56

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10	CORONA WARRIOR <b>Humayun Khan Mohd Azimuudin Khan</b>	63
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12	ROLE OF NSS VOLUNTEERS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC <b>Dr. Archana Verma</b>	76
13	INITIATIVES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE AFFORDABILITY OF EDUCATION DURING COVID-19 IN INDIA <b>Sheetal Prajapati, Dr Narendra Kumar</b>	83
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16	COVID-19 AND ITS IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT <b>N. M. Patil, Tarun Sadanand Kuckian</b>	105
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21	COVID-19: IMPACT ON MENTAL HEALTH AND IT'S MANAGEMENT <b>Dr. Tayaba Khatoon, Mariya Maaz Khan</b>	144
22	CORONA PANDEMIC AND ONLINE BUSINESS (E-COMMERCE) IN INDIA <b>Dr. Neelam Gandhi</b>	150
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## CHAPTER 6

# IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON EDUCATION WORLD



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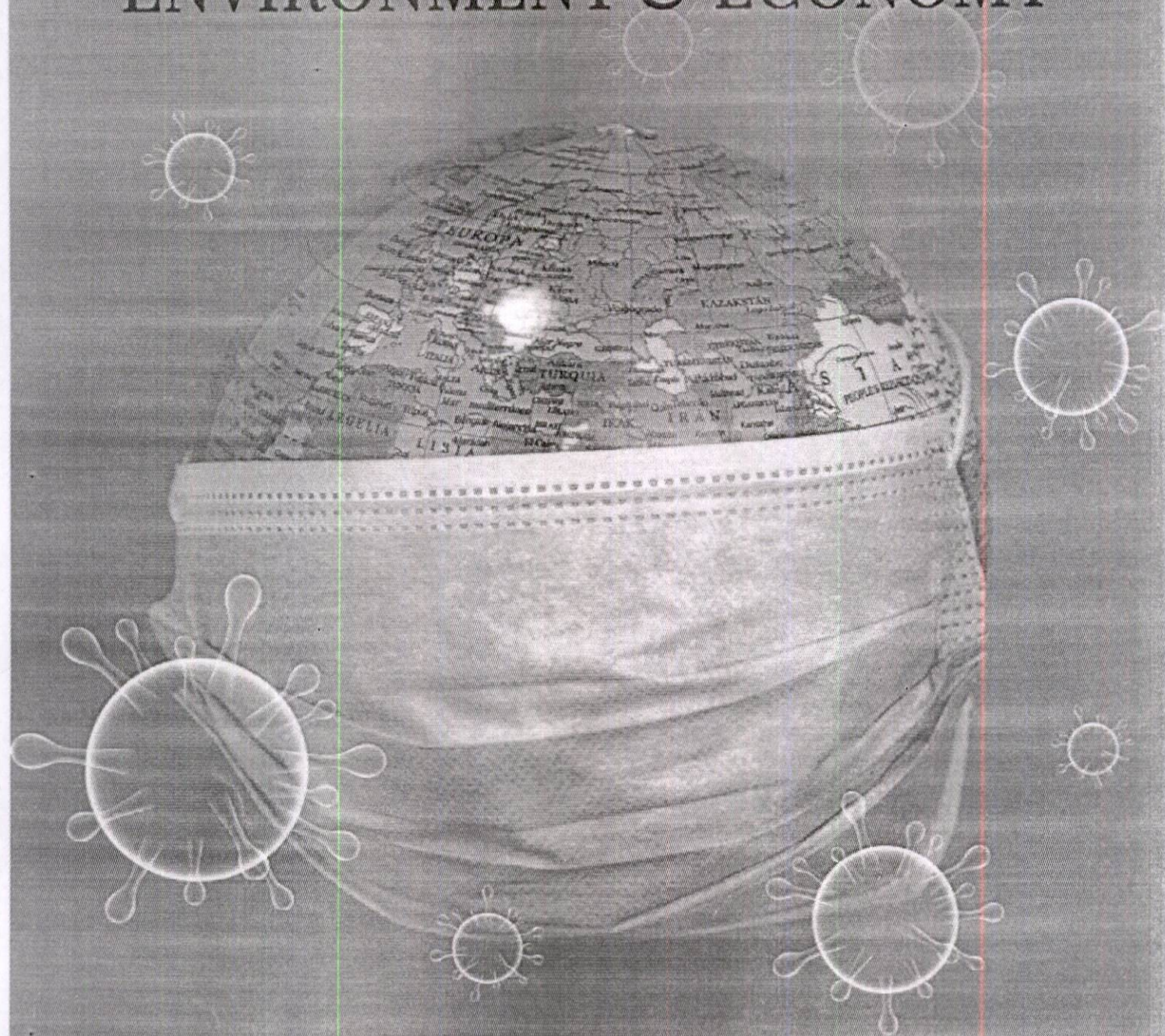
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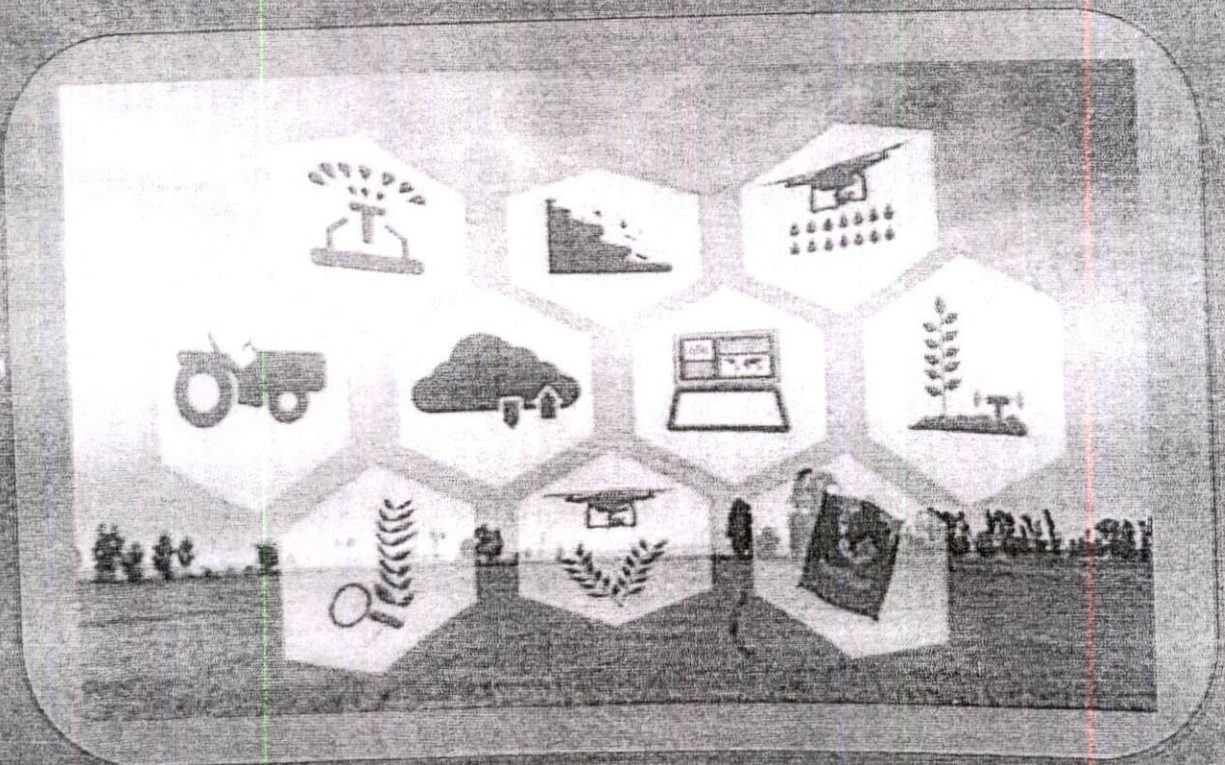
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# Agriculture Development Towards Sustainability

## Editors

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Dr. Prasanna Srinivas.R,  
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CONTENTS

Sr No	Paper Title	Page No.
1	Agricultural Marketing In India Dr. Maneesh.B	1-3
2	Role of Women and Employment In Agriculture Sector Dr. Ulhas Ramji Rathod	4-6
3	Green Revolution and Its Impact on Indian Agriculture Dr. Mogalappa	7-9
4	Changes in crude fiber in mutants of Cluster bean (Cyamopsis tetragonoloba L. (Taub.) induced by chemical and physical mutagens. Sunita Bhosle	10-15
5	Ethnobotanical Survey Of Medicinal Plants Used To Cure Skin Diseases Priyanka Ingle, Madhuri Pawar	16-17
6	Diseases of chili and their management Rahul singh Raghuvanshi, Dr. Subhash Chandra	18-23
7	Review on Effects of different fertilizer treatments on growth and yield of various crops Mangesh M. Vedpathak, and Balbhim L. Chavan	24-32
8	Challenges and Strategies for Sustainable Agriculture in India. Dr. Sucheta Y. Naik	33-36
9	Organic Farming: Best Alternative Towards Sustainability Dr. Manisha A. Mahatale, Dr. Ashish K. Mahatale	37-42
10	Agricultural Laws in India: An Analysis Dr. Asha R. Tiwari	43-45
11	Challenge to Indian Agriculture : Land Fragmentation – Causes, Its Implications and Remedies Prof. Yuvraj Pandharinath Jadhav	46-49
12	Use of non-conventional methods for the extraction of value-added products from citrus waste Mr. Ghadge Amit Babasahab	50-54
13	Agriculture of India: A SWOT Analysis Dr. Nitinkumar M. Patil, Ranjana Mhalgi	55-58
14	Agro-Based Industries: The Backbone of Rural Development Dr. Gayatri S. Tiwari	59-62
15	Issues, Challenges and Prospects of Indian Agriculture Mrs. Arpita Laddha	63-66
16	Road To Revival Of Agro-Tourism Sector In India: Post Covid-19 Pandemic Dr. Susan Alex	67-72
17	Online-to-offline mode shifting of Agricultural Products: E-commerce becoming New Retail for Agri-Products. Rachna Ashish Rathi	73-77
18	Nanotechnology a tool for Sustainable Agriculture against stress: An assessment Indra Jeet Chaudhary, and Mangesh M. Vedpathak	78-87
19	Significance of Legal Framework for Sustainable Agriculture in India Arafatali Saiyed, Akil ali Saiyed	88-91
20	Organic Farming: A Way of Sustainable Agriculture in India Dr. S. H. Kadekar	92-94
21	Agricultural development is the backbone of the economy! Dr. Prakash Laxmanrao Dompale	95-99
22	Impact of Technology on Agriculture: A Brief Study Dr. Vanmala R. Tadvi	100-102
23	Aquaculture and Apiculture Dr. Vaishali S. Panchwate ( Tinkhede )	103-110
24	Health Conditions Of Elderly People: A Sociological Study Rajnikant Chandrappa, Dr. Shanta B. Astige	111-117
25	देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासात कृषी व्यवसायाची भूमिका प्रा. डॉ. जे. एस. सवाईयूल	118-123



**Agriculture of India: A SWOT Analysis**

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**Abstract**

The study sought to investigate the current and future potential of Indian agriculture in the year 2022 using a strategic planning and management technique called SWOT analysis. Based on secondary data and empirical evidence, this theoretical study concludes that, though Indian agriculture has some strengths and many opportunities, it also has specific weaknesses like small size of land holdings, low crop productivity, inadequate financial investment in agricultural education, research and extension activities, substandard infrastructure, inadequate and low-grade storage facilities, shortage of electricity and frequent power cuts, erratic nature of monsoon, inefficient agro-based industries etc. while, low agricultural productivity, loss of agricultural produce and climate change are the major threats to Indian agriculture. The study reveals that a thorough investigation of the agricultural status and implementation of suitable policies are a must to overcome the weaknesses and threats to this sector.

**Key Words:** Agriculture, Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats

**Introduction:**

India is mainly an agricultural country (Goyal and Singh, 2016). Agriculture plays an important role in the development of Indian economy. Along with its allied sectors, agriculture in India provides livelihood to its people, particularly to the rural masses. It significantly contributes to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country and thus, India has been identified globally as a key player in the agriculture sector. In the recent past, India has witnessed green, white, yellow and blue revolutions to enhance its food production. It has the world's largest cattle population and a large area under wheat, rice and cotton. In addition, this country is also identified as one of the major producers of pulses, spices and milk. It produces fruits, vegetables, tea, sugarcane, wheat, rice, and farmed fish on large scale. Indian agriculture holds the record for the second-largest agricultural land in the world and directly and indirectly it generates employment for the majority of the Indian population. However, today, agriculture in India is witnessing many natural and human-induced challenges viz. small and fragmented landholdings, exploitation of farms, unreliable rainfall, inadequate irrigation facilities and seed supply, soil erosion, faulty methods of cultivation, overuse of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, deterioration of soil, substandard

infrastructure including storage facilities and quality of roads etc. There are wide gaps between yield potential and the national average yields of agricultural commodities. "In addition to stressed natural resources and inadequate rural infrastructure, there was clear evidence of technology fatigue, run-down delivery systems in credit, extension and marketing services and of insufficient agricultural planning at district and lower levels" (Planning Commission, 2011). With this background, the study attempts to understand the present and future potential of Indian agriculture by using a strategic planning and management technique called SWOT analysis.

**Materials and Methods:**

The present study is based on the secondary data obtained from government publications like drafts of the planning commission, research articles, information available on e-media and empirical evidence. A strategic planning and management technique called SWOT analysis was used to identify the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats to the agriculture sector of India. In fact, SWOT analysis is a framework used to evaluate the present agriculture scenario in India and arrive at the conclusion. This tool was used to assess both the internal and external factors, as well as the current and future potential of Indian agriculture during the year 2022. The

obtained results are presented in theoretical form.

Results:

The present study is conducted in view to understand the current and future potential of Indian agriculture. This has been achieved with the help of conducting a SWOT analysis and the obtained results are given below.

Strengths

1. India is a land of diversity, it can also be seen in terms of basic resources like land, water, climate, soil, flora and fauna. The country receives plentiful sunshine except during the period of Southwest Monsoon.
2. India is blessed with many perennial rivers like Ganga and a very long coastline. Its coastline touches nine states viz. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal and two Union Territories viz. Diu-Daman and Puducherry.
3. India possesses two major biodiversity hotspots viz. the Western Ghats region and the Eastern Himalayan region. The country's biodiversity hotspots provide a habitat to many fragile animal species. The country is having a large floral biodiversity with more than 40,000 species.
4. The geographical background of India provides a diverse range of habitats that supports a large number of animal species. The aquatic biodiversity in India is also rich. It is characterized by a variety of plants and animals.
5. A variety of animals including cows, buffaloes, goats, sheep, horses, camels, ass and pigs are domesticated in the country.
6. Development in the field of biotechnology has provided farmers with the tools that make production cheap and more manageable. Drought-tolerant, disease-resistant, short-duration and high-yielding crop varieties are being developed in the country by using biotechnology.
7. Modeling and forecasting of drought index using machine learning techniques, use of effective Drought Index, Technology Repository, ICAR Geo and

Krishi Portal are some of the e-resources induced services made available by ICAR (ICAR 2019).

8. The country has achieved a fourfold increase in food grains production as compared to a threefold increase in population (from 50 million tons in 1952 to 230 million tons in 2010). The country has the second-largest area under cultivation and the highest area under irrigation (55.8 million hectares). China has 54.5 million hectares of land under irrigation and the United States has 22.4 million hectares of land under irrigation. The country is the world's largest user of fertilizers (11% of the world's dosage). The country is now first in the production of Pulses (Mansoor et al., 2009).
9. The coastline of the country offers a variety of marine resources and many suitable places to develop harbours being used to conduct international trade of agricultural commodities.
10. The country experiences a variety of agroclimatic conditions suitable for the cultivation of numerous agricultural products including cereals, legumes, fiber crops, oil seeds, vegetables, fruits and some cash crops like jute, cotton and sugarcane.
11. Multipurpose projects and dams constructed across many seasonal and perennial rivers in the country avail water for irrigation. Different sources of irrigation viz. canals, wells, lakes and tube wells are developed to irrigate crops.
12. Agricultural universities and *Krishi Vigyan Kendras* have undertaken different research activities to develop advanced and high-yielding crop varieties.
13. National-level government organizations like Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) are helpful in coordinating agricultural education and research in the country.
14. Agriculture sector in India still contributes 14% of the Gross Domestic Product and it still employs over 52% of the labour force of the country and over 70% of the Indian rural workforce (Singh M. 2011).

15. Quality seeds of food and cash crops are made available by both public and private companies.
16. The government has taken initiatives to supply chemical fertilizers at subsidised rates. It also promotes the use of organic farming.
17. Agricultural markets run by Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) and weekly markets are playing an important role to develop a good marketing network for the sale of agricultural produce.
18. Innovations in agriculture and smart farming technology are being brought from various developed countries of the world which have resulted in an increase in agricultural productivity.
19. Well-established agro-based industries like sugar factories, cotton and textile mills, *Dal* mills and oil mills in the country are making continuous demand for agricultural produce.
20. Agricultural inputs like machinery, seeds, chemical fertilizers, agrochemicals etc. are being produced by both government and private industries in the country.
21. Rice, wheat, millets, pulses, tea, coffee, sugarcane, oilseeds and cotton are some of the crops being produced in the country at a large scale.

Weaknesses

1. Average size of land holdings in the country is small and the farms possessed by farming families are scattered.
2. Financial investment in agriculture-related education, research and extension activities is not sufficient.
3. Basic infrastructure including storage facilities, transportation network, market and credit support system is not up to the mark.
4. Inadequate supply of electricity and frequent power cuts in rural parts of the country restricts agricultural development.
5. As Indian agriculture is severely dependent on monsoons with the erratic nature of rains, it is highly unstable.
6. Agro-based industries of the country are weak and inefficient, they cannot pay reasonable prices for the agricultural produce being used as a raw material.

7. Agro-processing industry in India is not yet developed up to its full potential which can generate employment in rural parts of the country by establishing value addition projects.
8. Appropriate low-cost farm technology is not prevalent in the country.
9. Prices of agricultural produce depend on the demand and supply of agricultural products in the market and thus, price fluctuations are experienced often.
10. Farmers in India are having less access to modern technology.
11. With inadequate storage and agro-processing facilities in the country, a considerable amount of agricultural, horticultural, piscicultural and dairy products goes to waste. Thus, the country experiences large post-harvest losses.
12. A sizable portion of grains, fruits, vegetables, dairy products, fish catch etc. goes to waste during the process of transportation and storage.

Opportunities

1. In India, most of the agriculture is rainfed and is being used for cultivating core cereals. As rainfed agriculture is almost free from the use of chemicals, the produce can fetch fair prices in the national and international markets.
2. As the country enjoy diverse agro-climatic conditions, a variety of food and cash crops can be cultivated along with the practice of pisciculture, dairy farming, apiculture, sericulture, horticulture, floriculture and agro-forestry.
3. As there is a huge demand for chemical-free agricultural produce, there is a large scope for the development of organic farming.
4. A maximum possible arable land of the country can be brought under cultivation.
5. As majority of the working population prefer to purchase ready-to-eat food material, the food processing industry has a large potential in the country. Such industries should be established, strengthened and expanded. This can create large employment opportunities in the rural parts of the country.

### Threats

1. Degradation of agricultural land due to erosion, pollution and salinization is a threat to Indian agriculture. Deforestation is responsible for soil erosion, while the practice of over-irrigation is responsible for the salinization of soil.
2. A sizable loss of agricultural produce in the country is the result of weeds and outbreaks of pests and diseases.
3. Farmers in remote parts are not enthusiastic to accept the transformation taking place in the field of agriculture.
4. Global warming-induced climate change is one of the major limiting factors to the growth of agriculture in India. The rise in average atmospheric temperature, frequently occurring droughts, floods and cyclones are responsible for the loss of agricultural productivity in some specific areas of the country.
5. With rising costs of agricultural inputs and high risks involved in the agricultural sector, farmers are willingly leaving this sector. Some of the farmers have committed suicide in the states viz. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Telangana.

### Discussion

Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. As it depends on erratic rains, it involves a huge risk. Despite promising strengths and huge opportunities, Indian agriculture has some weaknesses like small size of land holdings, low crop productivity, inadequate financial investment in agricultural education, research and extension activities, substandard infrastructure, inadequate and low-grade storage facilities, shortage of electricity, frequent power cuts, insufficient and incompetent agro-based as well as food processing industries etc. while, low agricultural productivity, loss of agricultural produce and climate change are the major threats to Indian agriculture. Government should frame appropriate agricultural policies and execute them to eliminate the weaknesses.

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