

NATIONAL WEBINAR

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ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN PANDEMIC ERA FROM RURAL PERSPECTIVE

25th March 2022

Book of E – Abstracts



Organized by

CENTRE FOR APPLIED RESEARCH

Department of Rural Health and Development Studies
The Gandhigram Rural Institute - Deemed to be University
Gandhigram – 624302 Dindigul, Tamil Nadu

The Gandhigram Rural Institute – Deemed to be University

The Gandhigram Rural Institute was established in 1947 to promote education of rural India. A team of dedicated disciples and contemporaries of Gandhiji, Dr.T.T.Soundaram and Dr.G.Ramachandran, developed Gandhigram Rural Institute as the home of many rural development programmes. The Gandhigram Rural Institute (GRI) was founded in 1956 to promote education of rural India. The work of the institute based on Mahatma Gandhi's revolutionary concept of 'Nai Talim' system of education attracted national attention and the institute was conferred the status of Deemed University in 1976. GRI is a nationally and internationally recognized institution with its multi-faceted academic programmes integrating the tridents of teaching, research, and extension. It is recredited with 'A' Grade in 2015 in the third cycle.

Centre for Applied Research



The Centre for Applied Research, The Gandhigram Rural Institute – Deemed to be University, Gandhigram, was established in 1976 under the Faculty of Rural Development. The Centre plays a key role in enabling the Institute to achieve its overall objective of rural development by promoting interdisciplinary, problem solving and development research.

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Vision

Advancing frontiers of knowledge through scientific research and its application for developing policies and programmes for sustainable development.

Mission

Enriching human resources to empower the rural communities through academia teaching extension and research.

Thrust Areas

- Interdisciplinary and Policy Research
- Human Rights and Labour Research
- Gender Issues and Emancipatory
- Population and Development Indicators
- Applied Gerontology

Theme of the webinar

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) is into seven years of implementation of the 2030 Agenda. COVID-19 has brought in devastating impact on all 17 goals and threatening the achievements already made in many areas. While the virus has impacted everyone, it is the poorest and most vulnerable who are affected disproportionately by the pandemic. Taking stock of the situation with scientific research is urgently needed to respond to the crisis and support SDG acceleration. Rural India, with 68.82 % population has to be a key agent for achieving the transformational socio – economic, political and cultural changes for sustainable development. COVID-19 has clearly made it more difficult to achieve the SDGs. With economic recessions, unemployment, deaths and increasing poverty, many of the improvements we saw before the pandemic have been reversed. Time has come that academicians, NGOs, development agencies, policy makers need to identify the various risks, vulnerabilities and issues faced the rural households and evolve strategies to achieve sustainable development from the rural perspective.

Objectives of webinar

- To identify the contemporary risks to sustainable development for rural India.
- To address the rising new concerns of COVID-19 and to its manifestations as local reactions to the spill over effects of pandemic.
- To explore the ways in getting track of rural population achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Thematic areas for the webinar:

- End poverty in all its forms in rural area
- Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing of rural population
- Inclusive and quality education for rural population including lifelong learning
- Empower rural population and achieve gender equality
- Access to water and sanitation to rural population
- Promote sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work of rural population
- Environmental risks and vulnerabilities
- Impact of rural migration and agrarian distress
- Just, peaceful and inclusive societies for vulnerable rural population
- Revitalization of partnership and networking of rural groups
- Other Risks and vulnerabilities of rural area
- Social capital and its impact on rural society
- Gender research perspectives for sustainability

The Organizing Teams



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INAUGURAL FUNCTION

PROGRAMME SCHEDULED

Platform - GOOGLE MEET

<https://meet.google.com/wtv-wwrs-gvi>

Date: 25.03.2022

Time: 10.00 AM

Time	Program
10:00 – 10.05 am	Welcome Address Dr. A. Balakrishnan , Professor & Director Centre for Applied Research The Gandhigram Rural Institute (Deemed to be University) Gandhigram
10:05 – 10:10 am	Dynamics of webinar Dr.M.Hilaria Soundari , Associate Professor Centre for Applied Research The Gandhigram Rural Institute (Deemed to be University) Gandhigram
10:10 – 10:20 am	Presidential Address Dr. T.T Ranganathan , Vice-Chancellor(i/c) The Gandhigram Rural Institute (Deemed to be University) Gandhigram
10:20 – 10:30 am	Special Address Dr. L .Raja , Head & Professor School of Health Sciences and Rural Development The Gandhigram Rural Institute (Deemed to be University) Gandhigram

ADDRESS BY KEYNOTE/ PLENARY SPEAKER

10:30 – 11:10 am	Risk and Resilience of Rural Areas in Achieving SDG's Dr. R. Ramesh , Associate Professor Centre for Rural Infrastructure National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj, Hyderabad
11:10 – 11:50 am	Rural Youth and Sustainable Development: Indian Perspective Dr. R. Mangaleshwaran , Professor & Head Department of social work Bharathidasan University , Tiruchirappalli
11:50 – 12:00 am	Vote of Thanks Dr. S. M Karthik , Assistant Professor Centre for Applied Research The Gandhigram Rural Institute (Deemed to be University), Gandhigram

Technical Sessions

Technical Session – I 12:00 – 01:30 pm	Moderator Dr. K. Ravichandran , Professor Department of Cooperation The Gandhigram Rural Institute (Deemed to be University) Gandhigram
Technical Session –II 02:00 – 04:00 pm	Moderator Dr.M. A. Sudhir , Professor Emiritus., Centre for Applied Research The Gandhigram Rural Institute, (Deemed to be University) Gandhigram

Valedictory Function

Date: 25.03.2022

Time:04:00 pm

04:00– 04:05 pm	Welcome Address Dr. M Gunasekaran , Assistant Professor Centre for Applied Research The Gandhigram Rural Institute (Deemed to be University) Gandhigram
04:05 – 04:15 pm	Valedictory Address Dr.V.P.R Sivakumar , Registrar The Gandhigram Rural Institute (Deemed to be University) Gandhigram
04:15 – 04:25 pm	Felicitation Dr.M. A. Sudhir, Professor Emiritus. , Centre for Applied Research The Gandhigram Rural Institute (Deemed to be University) Gandhigram
04:25 – 04:30 pm	Vote of the Thanks Dr. M. Muthukumaran , Assistant Professor Centre for Applied Research The Gandhigram Rural Institute (Deemed to be University) Gandhigram

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Impact of COVID-19 on Consumer Behaviour

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ABSTRACT

The Coronavirus pandemic has created different operational dynamic such as social distancing protocols which have been utterly disruptive to consumer purchasing behaviour. Consumer are therefore bound to accept these governments imposed sanctions as they are meant to protect everyone. For instance, consumers today have limited shopping time as stores are closing early nowadays unlike the previously prolonged operating hours. A business that previously operated 24/7 is now limited in terms of operating hours and consequently, lower their profits. Some business have transitioned from brick-and-mortar to adopt online platforms so that they can lower interactions. Others have embarked more on an online delivery system such that one does not head to the store, but the store comes to you. Ideally, most business that have shifted their businesses online use technology as an auxiliary tool to enhance their markets. Even after the pandemic, Organizations using platforms such as ZOOM will continue as it is ideal to assist in lowering operational costs. Even as the pandemic's effects decline and businesses start resuming to normalcy, the sellers will already have modified their operational structure and while some protocols will have to be eliminated, those deemed beneficial will remain consequently influencing consumer behaviour

KEY WORDS: Prolonged operating, Brick-and-mortar, Embarked online delivery system

Impact of the after Epidemic on the Theni District Entrepreneurs Ecosystem

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ABSTRACT

Entrepreneurs visionaries are the foundation of the economy. Small and medium enterprises represent 90% of organizations globally and give 70% of employment around the world. The 21st century guided into another period for enterprise in Theni District as innovation and a conducive ecosystem cleared the way for youthful and dynamic in Theni District, extending to them a chance to be 'employment opportunity makers' rather than the ordinary tag of occupation searchers. The COVID-19 epidemic has been a phenomenal test for humanity at large. It affected each and every front and in like manner, the entrepreneurs ecosystem confronted a few repercussions also. This paper study to give an exhaustive comprehension of the impact of the epidemic on the development drivers of Theni District entrepreneurs. We have thought about the overall opinion entrepreneurship and its relationship with the epidemic by investigating primary data as well as secondary data.

KEY WORDS: COVID-19, ecosystem, enterprise , Entrepreneur, epidemic.

COVID-19 Pandemic and Reverse progress of Sustainable Development Goals: An Indian Rural perspective

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ABSTRACT

The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic was unprecedented and the repercussions of it was felt by everyone which left an everlasting impression. The deputy United Nations chief stated that the immense challenges of the Pandemic year had a deeply negative impact on achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which has led to reversal of its progress in some areas (UN News, July 2021). Meanwhile, in India, the sudden announcement of lockdown as a precautionary measure created havoc and panic in the country halting everything. While the urban India having the privilege of accessing infrastructural needs, the rural India lagged behind. The existing challenges of rural India was laced with another waves of obstacles during the pandemic implicating the slow progress or reverse progress of the SDGs. Therefore, the paper highlights the implications of COVID-19 pandemic on reverse progress of SDGs from an Indian Rural perspective and brings forth a way forward from the lessons learnt during the COVID-19 pandemic. The objective of the study are: to examine the implications of COVID-19 pandemic on Rural India impacting the progress and achievement of SDGs. The research methodology employed for the study integrates secondary sources of data namely research articles, journals, reports and newspaper articles.

KEY WORDS: COVID-19 Pandemic, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Rural India

Inclusive Education: A Boon to the special children in Teaching and Learning Process

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ABSTRACT

Inclusive education is a recent concept and also an accepted approaches in general education in the Indian context. The term inclusive education refers to education of all children without discrimination of attainment, gender or disability into the regular school. Disabilities have equal opportunity to participate in activities. Inclusive and quality education for rural population including lifelong learning. Enable education structure, system and methodology to meet the needs of all children. Meaningful Inclusion is a collaborative effort. In India more than 20 million children in the age group 6 to 14 years require special needs education. Both of the children normal and disabled should be given learning by doing. As also emphasized by John Dewey more effective than any other kind of learning. Activity-based learning would be interested both of the children. We can teach Science, Maths, Languages, Games through this method. The children needs experience learning activities must be doing activities. Life long learning is the activity of seeking out new knowledge or developing a skill and participating in educational activities over the course of a person's entire life quality education for rural population also instruction to construction and discovery.

KEY WORDS: Inclusive Education, Learning by doing, Collaborative learning, Activity-based learning. Rural construction.

Access to Water and Sanitation to Rural Population in Ramanathapuram district, Tamil Nadu

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ABSTRACT

Water is the basic necessity of every human being but water scarcity is a major issue that is raising very rapidly in modern day's .At present the ramanathapuram districts rural peoples are facing water scarcity. The problem has become so severe that in many areas of ramanathapuram districts, the ground water has almost dried up and people have to depend on water supply from other sources. Inadequate access to water services and sanitation associated with poor hygiene practices in rural areas. Improvement of water and sanitation is one of the millennium development goals. Ramanathapuram district is highly affected by scarcity of water due to condition of being salty and unpleasant taste and also poor sources. Even sanitation facilities also very poor in rural areas of ramanathapuram .There are 42% of the population has access to improved the sanitation facilities. There is 18% of rural population use improved drinking water. Rural people shoulder the biggest burden in collecting water. In the pandemic situation has demonstrate the critical importance of water and sanitation for preventing and containing disease.

KEY WORDS: Water, Sanitation, Population

Educating People: The Tool to End Poverty

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and Dr. D. NIRMALA, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Bharathidasan University,
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ABSTRACT

Lack of knowledge and difficulties in accessing the right tools can affect an individual's life in an extreme way. Using the right references and connections can enable the family to make use of the rights handed to them in an efficient way. Due to the ignorance of the surrounding population, the true power of one's rights is limited and might get underutilized resulting in growing poverty. As Medial Social Workers, it is our duty on educating people with the schemes and perks they get handed by the government and make use of it efficiently. Also, as Technical Officer in Research Institute how our education in community plays a vital role will be discussed. Communication is key in any scenario and communicating the right information to the right people and to those in need could turn out to be a vital tool in eradicating poverty. In this paper two such cases will be presented which is Evidenced Based Practice in Social Work.

KEY WORDS: Financial Assistance, Communication, Access, Evidence-based and Ending Poverty.

A Study On The Savings And Banking Habits Of Self Help Group Towards Financial Inclusion In Micro Finance Companies In Adyar Zone

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to assess the impact of support groups on the financial inclusion of microfinance companies in the Adyar zone. The main purpose of this study is to empower people with the role of microfinance and the influence of self-help groups, achieve financial inclusion and bring disadvantaged people into the scope of formal financial institutions. .. In this survey, we used a quantitative survey method using a Google Forms survey from the target individuals. H. A self-help group woman with a sample of 120 respondents. The survey found that 60% of the country's population is not in banks. This study attempted to use formal savings and access to credit lines as indicators of the prevalence of financial inclusion. Participation in SHG increased formal savings and borrowing of rural women who were disadvantaged in several respects. Finally, this study recommends self-help groups. Because they are working well, they are still lacking in education, training, lack of agency, family restrictions, doubts about women's achievements, and restrictions on women's household chores. Governments should make efforts to curb gender discrimination in order to ensure gender equality. Rural women need to be more important to reduce differences between locations.

KEY WORDS: financial inclusion, self help groups, financial products, services, savings, banking habits, micro finance.

Nutritional Status and personal hygiene habit of Irular community in Thiruvallur District

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ABSTRACT

Nutrition is a the science of food and its relation to people the science of nutrient is based on biochemical constituents of food called macro and micro nutrition's which function to provide fuel, support tissue growth and maintained and regulate the body processes. The Irular tribal populations in The Thiruvallur District of Tamil Nadu which Irular community people are identified as particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTGs) and are "high risk" in terms of health and nutrition. Objectives: The objective of the study the nutritional status of the Irular tribal people poor because their diet is insufficient in quantity and poor in quality, to determine the prevalence of under nutrition and the hygiene practice factors associated with it. Methods It is a descriptive study we develop an interview schedule related to personal hygiene Conclusion Nearly three out of four people in the Irular community were undernourished. Poverty alleviation programs are required to combine under nutrition among backward communities. Under nutrition is the form of thinness high prevalent among Irular people require special focus on health education, nutritional intervention for a healthy productive life.

KEY WORDS: Nutrition, Irular tribes, Hygiene

Upliftment of Rural Women in Education by Using Statistical Techniques

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ABSTRACT

According to Swami Vivekananda (1958), Education is life building, man making, character making and assimilation of ideas and values. Education is a lifelong process that plays a critical role in the lives of all people, particularly women. Women's status can be raised through cognitive and intellectual abilities, as well as attitudes and goals established by education. Women's education requires special attention because education is the only way for women to achieve equality with men. Women become fully aware of their rights and responsibilities in society as a result of their education. Women become more rational and analytical in their outlook and attitude as a result of education, and they compete with males in all aspects of life. Many people in rural areas were unaware of the educational opportunities available to them. This study will focus solely on women from Chinna vadakarai village in Thirumangalam at Madurai. My study's goal is to identify Personal Development courses, Technical Related Courses, Fine Arts Related Courses, Academic Related Courses, Farm Related Courses, Awareness of university-provided education at all levels, Occupational lifelong learning courses, Production related courses under the influence of age, family income, Marital Status Type of Family, working and non-working rural women by collecting data and a questionnaire using Demographic sampling & Random Sampling Method. Here, we will examine the courses in order to study a variety of subjects and will analyze the schemes were benefitted by women.

KEY WORDS: Rural Women, Education, Demographic Sampling, Schemes, Random Sampling

The study on key factors of Social Capital that affect the development of Rural Community: Indian Context

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ABSTRACT

Social capital is a relatively new concept that has become popular in the social sciences in the last twenty years. Because of the novelty and complexity of its conceptualization, it has remained topical through the present, although its usefulness remains the subject of debate. Does the concept of social capital reflect the reality that has remained beyond the scope of attention of the researchers until now, or does it encompass events that may be described through application of more traditional notions?. Different authors offer different interpretations of social capital and its components. In the process of analysis of these phenomena, concepts such as interpersonal networks, trust, social norms and institutions are used. According to Putnam, "Social capital refers to features of social organization, such as trust, norms and networks that can improve efficiency of society by facilitating cooperative action" (Putnam, 1994, p. 167).

This definition is useful for thinking about the issue of social capital because it touches upon the following important features of social capital: - Social capital is a feature of society/unity and is not a feature of individuals, economic orders or formal institutions. Thus, it cannot be reduced to the characteristics of individual actors or a compendium of action strategies. It also cannot be seen as a side product of the functioning of formal rules that contribute to the formation of social systems. - Social capital is a factor that promotes cooperation between individuals, although it is problematic to study social capital empirically by observing the intensity of cooperative action.

KEY WORDS: Social Capital, Rural Community, Rural Development, Sustainability, Trust, Norms, Culture

The Concept of the Indian Marginalized Communities

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ABSTRACT

Literacy is a necessary first step toward social and economic development for India's underprivileged communities. They can not only gain access to the numerous basic services and rights to which they are entitled, but also improve their standard of living by expanding their options. A large proportion of marginalized communities are unable to demonstrate even the most basic levels of achievements, problems that have been highlighted in from low-income households, scheduled castes/tribes, backward classes and other ethnic minority groups. This review study is based on the source of secondary data include books, articles, libraries, reports, personal sources, journals, newspapers, websites, government records and online data. It is aim in this review article to identify the factors that cause marginalised within socially disadvantaged groups as well as the challenges and opportunities that hinder or enable marginalised and vulnerable from gaining access, equitable and inclusive quality. Discrimination fosters an unwelcoming environment, which can lead to absenteeism. To achieve equitable and inclusive quality of life and lifelong learning for everyone, it is critical to not only give access, but also to guarantee that marginalized communities. It appears that present policies and programmes should equip to address the requirements of communities who are vulnerable to marginalization and exclusion for establishing a brighter future together.

KEY WORDS: marginalization, education, discrimination, communities, caste, empowerment, socially, disadvantaged, NGOs, etc

The Resilience and Recovery of Local Merchants due to Pandemic in Theni District

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ABSTRACT

During this most recent year, the business has become substantially more precarious because of extended vulnerability and disarray in pandemic reaction draws near, the difficulties of antibody rollouts and arising infection variations - and spill over impacts into different dangers. Businesses have needed to oversee the dual economic and welfare emergencies, which have driven new representative and client commitment conventions, remote dealing with an exceptional scale, the re-designing of supply chains, and various insolvencies, unions and innovative associations. Foremost on their mind is their survival and building resilience. And not only in relation to ongoing pandemic impacts and their competitive positioning, while concentration these what are the other administrative things also became threats to run a business is also recuperated. This paper "THE RESILIENCE AND RECOVERY OF LOCAL MERCHANTS DUE TO PANDEMIC IN THENI DISTRICT" Studies the issues looked by the local marketers and what are measures and steps taken by local marketers to conquer the pandemic issues are analysed.

KEY WORDS: Pandemic, economic, resilience

Sustainable Livelihood for Rural Farmers through Innovative Farming Support: An Empirical Intervention among Rural Farmers in Chengam District, Thiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu

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ABSTRACT

The agrarian contribution towards Indian Economy has been tumbling over last few decades leading to a crisis situation and questioning the livelihoods of people associated with it. Farming had always been a way of life for rural people, particularly those in South-Indian region, who had instinctual abilities to connect with the soil and other life forms in a just and fair manner. However, with green revolution taking over agriculture, rural societies were forced to disengage themselves from nature, leading to unsustainable practices and challenges ending up in struggles for their livelihood. Evidently, many rural agrarian communities abandoned farming, deserted their land, migrated to urban locations and were forced into poverty. The new farm revolution, initiated by Nammalvar and other Eco-sensitive farming communities inspired and showed rays of hope for the rural farmers who were grappling to sustain themselves. These practices had been safe to the soil, microorganisms, cultivators and the consumers. Fascinated by the eco-sensitive farming methods, many small and medium farmers plunged themselves sporadically into eco-sensitive natural practices. Many of them encountered hardships of sustaining in it, as the process of transition and transformation was slow with yields less compared to usage of chemicals in agriculture. Though such farming practices had functional modalities of sustainability, in reality it required a lot of understanding and support.

Harnessing on this need, the researcher undertook an intervention study on Natural Farming and Sustainable Livelihood among 25 farmers adopting ecological farming practices in Chengam District of Thiruvannamalai. The main aim of this study was to engage the selected farmers with hands-on experience on the essence of natural farming, components of sustainability and to develop mentorship programme to create farmer's support group. One-Group pretest-posttest design was used for this intervention. A comparison of the pre-test and post-test results were made to find out the impact of the intervention (Rubin & Babbie, 1997). The study brought in grounded awareness among farmers on natural farming practices, creation of resource networks, formation of farmer's support groups, identification of mentors and linking up needs and resources. A module of intervention that can be replicated according to the context was also designed as an outcome of this intervention.

KEY WORDS: Natural Farming, Sustainable Livelihoods, Farmers

Does Poverty has end in India - A Detailed Study

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ABSTRACT

Eradication of poverty is an important objective of economic policy. Therefore, measurement of poverty has to be sound as it has significant policy implications. This paper focuses on poverty and its eradication measures. The methodology to remove poverty is based on sound principles. However, as but to obtain a general picture of the progress of the country, a suitable measure on poverty is useful. It represents absolute minimum. In 1947, India gained independence from Great Britain. Its poverty rate at the time of British departure was at 70 percent. India is the country with the highest population living below the poverty line. The high population growth rate is one of the major reasons of poverty in India. This further leads to a high level of illiteracy, poor health care facilities and lack of access to financial resources. Poverty is a state or condition in which a person or community lacks the financial resources and essentials for a minimum standard of living. Poverty means that the income level from employment is so low that basic human needs can't be met. According to the Suresh Tendulkar Committee defined the poverty line on the basis of monthly spending on food, education, health, electricity and transport. According to this estimate, a person who spends Rs. 27.2 in rural areas and Rs. 33.3 in urban areas a day are defined as living below the poverty line. In January 2020 by government NITI Aayog. Going by the states' progress on poverty reduction, the 'zero poverty by 2030'.

KEY WORDS: Poverty line, Poverty ratio, Multi-dimensional Poverty, Poverty Alleviation Programmes, Measurement of Poverty.

Accessibility of Water: A Case Study Among Women in Manasur Village, Karnataka

Anita G Goudar, M Phil Research Scholar and Dr. D. NIRMALA, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli

ABSTRACT

The accessibility of clean and hygienic drinking water is important for all in the world. the objective of the paper is to the accessibility of water in a particular village. one of the basic Goal in the SDGs Agenda that Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by 2030 moreover achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations. Due to the covid-19 pandemic SDGs agenda taking much time to provide minimum affordable drinking water, particularly in rural areas. Water is everything for life manasur village in Karnataka district facing water scarcity issues since for 20 years and 844 million people on earth do still not have access to basic water supplies and 79% of them are rural residents. At the same time, 45.2% of the rural population have no safely managed drinking water supply system service and the rural population needs to improve that services. The researcher who is keen interested in this particular area taking descriptive in nature and Qualitative Research design. This study is indicating the importance of accessibility of water in manasur village.

KEY WORDS: access to water, rural area, sources of drinking water, sustainable devolvement goals

Physical Development of Rural Children during Pandemic Era in Dindigul District, Tamil Nadu

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ABSTRACT

The novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) was declared as a pandemic by World Health Organization on 11th March 2020 after it has spread in more than 110 countries (WHO, 2020). This COVID-19 pandemic spread across all continents, invading much of the world and affecting all countries and territories. Due to its high infectivity worldwide, many countries declared nationwide lockdown, suspended attendance to schools, colleges, universities, and business operations, declined all kinds of gatherings, and asked the people to stay at home for a longer time. This unfolding crisis and closure have created an unprecedented crisis in the education of children as well as the physical development of rural children. During this crucial period, rural children found it difficult to get nutritional food without regular school because, for them, a school is also a place for nutritional support. This research study has attempted to describe how the COVID-19 pandemic had affected the rural children's physical development in the Dindigul district, Tamil Nadu. The study involved a sample size of 360 children. The objectives of the study were to find out the physical developmental concerns of rural children. It revealed that the physical development of rural children had been affected during the pandemic period, and it proposed recommendations to safeguard them in similar situations.

KEY WORDS: COVID-19 pandemic, physical development, rural children

Augmenting Farmers' Income for Sustainable Rural Livelihood: Case of Indian Cocoa

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ABSTRACT

The present study attempts to bring out the importance of augmenting farmers' income as an important means of securing sustainable rural livelihood. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of no poverty, zero hunger, and good health and well-being will remain a distant reality unless progressive interventions happen in the agrarian sector of an economy, especially in a country like India, where 42.6 per cent of the labour force are employed in agriculture. Adding to the hassle of achieving SDGs, is the hurdle posed by the restrictions of Covid-19 pandemic. The study suggests intercropping as a possible solution and looks into the case of Cocoa as a prospective crop that can provide lucrative prospects to Indian farmers. The study analyses the cocoa cultivation scenario in India and using secondary data for a period of 22 years from 1998, attempt has been made to evaluate the current performance of cocoa in terms of growth rate in area, production and productivity as well as in international trade. The study revealed that there has been an increase in area (10.69 per cent), production (6.84 per cent) and productivity (0.94 per cent) in terms of CAGR. Effort has been made to bring out the interstate variability in production of cocoa. Price instability has been calculated using the Cuddy Della Valle Instability index, indicating medium instability in domestic Cocoa prices. The study presents the case of Cocoa as a suitable intercrop that can augment farmers' income and ensure sustainable rural livelihood in India. Price instability is identified as major hindrance in more farmers taking up Cocoa cultivation.

KEY WORDS: Sustainable Rural livelihood, SDGs, Cocoa, CAGR, Intercropping, Price Instability.

Livelihood Vulnerability and Resilience of Marine Fishermen

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ABSTRACT

Climate change impacts changes in biophysical, ecological, political and socio-economic eventualities, and these factors, in turn, affect fisheries. However, it could be argued that there are a few more specific factors (livelihood stressors) such as coastal, natural, artificial, financial, legal, structural, political and navigational; which can affect the fisheries. Such stressors are obviously interacting with fishery very specifically the livelihood of the marine fishermen. The adaptability of the marine fishermen is also changing according to the changes in the fishery. More particularly, their coping mechanisms such as increased fishing efforts, management skills, 'quick fix' technological solutions, deploying of effective human capital and association with 'fishermen collectives' are observed to be the diversifications offering 'buffer mechanisms' to mitigate such stressors. Hence, the stressors influencing the livelihood of the fishermen and their resilience to such stressors are at the focus here with special reference to the marine fishermen in the Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu. "Higher the livelihood stress, greater the coping of fishermen" is confirmed. Moreover, the coping mechanism called 'fishing effort' and 'fishing management skills' are found to be the predominant strategies used by the marine fishermen to address the stress posed by the coastal, social, legal, structural, political and navigational eventualities that are originally impacted by climate change.

KEY WORDS: Marine Fishermen, Livelihood Vulnerability, Livelihood Stressors, Resilience, Coping Strategies

Role of Kudumbashree in the Empowerment of Rural Population during COVID-19 Pandemic in Kerala

Shalima M P, PhD Scholar, Department of Lifelong learning and extension, Gandhigram Rural Institute

ABSTRACT

In the world, Covid-19 was first reported in China. Soon after Covid -19 was also reported in India. The expansion of Covid -19 pandemic has brought the whole world to a standstill. WHO has declared Covid -19 expansion as an international health emergency. The whole world moved to a lockdown has badly affected the world economy and all sectors, especially the rural poor are the most affected by the pandemic. This process widens the socio-economic disparity in the world. These all situation made more difficult to achieve the sustainable development goals in the world wide. Because Covid-19 has brought in destructive impact on all 17 sustainable development goals and threatening the achievements already made in many areas. Empowerment of rural population and gender equality is one of the important goals of sustainable development. The spread of Covid -19 pandemic and lockdown made the rural population insecure in Kerala also. Thus, this study to attempt to find out the role of kudumbashree in the empowerment of rural population during the Covid -19 pandemic in Kerala.

KEY WORDS: Covid- 19 pandemic, Sustainable development goals, Rural empowerment, kudumbashree

Socio-economic Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic in India

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ABSTRACT

Coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic has created an unheard of loss and disruptions over all throughout the world. From developed to growing no country has spared from its burnt. In this paper, we have analyzed the implications of Covid-19 on the economy and society of India so far. An affect evaluation on the groundwork of handy literature is made on all the three sectors- primary, secondary and service region along with the impact on migrants, health, poverty, job losses, causal sector, environment, and so forth. The all sectors of economic system has been disproportionately affected and even within a sector, there is a disproportionate loss. The societal impacts are dire too with job losses, mental illness, expanded home violence, and so forth. Some positive consequences can be seen in phrases of improved air quality, water quality, wildlife however the sustainability of such affect is conditional upon post-Covid and people's habits and future policies associated to the environment.

Swachh Bharat Mission - An Initiative Towards Better Sanitation

A.Sathishwaran, Part-time Research Scholar, and Dr.P.Sethurajakumar, Assistant Professor,
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ABSTRACT

India is having the highest population in the world next to China. There are many schemes have been implemented for the welfare of the people by the governments. Though there are many schemes, the level of morbidity among the people is little bit of high level, such as vulnerable groups, nomadic people, slum people and rural people. To meet out the good sanitation, hygiene and proper waste management system the government has introduced the scheme of Swachh Bharat Mission in the year of 2014. Previously there was the scheme Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan related with the aim to achieve cleanliness. But Swachh Bharat Mission is having multiple objectives to reach the sanitation and good environment condition than the past schemes. In that the schemes related with the health, water, sanitation and hygienic are closely associated with the day to day life of the people. Where there is health and hygiene, there shall be health development as well as it may be converted in the form of economic value. Because the less quality in water supply, less hygiene, improper sanitation are the worst things that cause many communicable diseases among the people of urban as well as rural.

It emphasizes the eradication of the open defecation issues in the rural and also the urban areas. Through this scheme the government also allotted the fund for the construction of the individual household toilets. It is not only making the family as a clean condition also the environment. This scheme functioning with the partnership of NGO's. Swachh Bharat Mission promotes the construction of public and community toilets and the solid waste and liquid management. It also acted as a tool to eradicate the scheme of manual scavenging in the villages. The workers who are working in this scheme are called as "Swachhagrahis" which means Ambassador of cleanliness. Objectives of the study are to study the role of the Swachh Bharat Mission related with sanitation and to analyze the changing behavior patterns of the people through this scheme.

To find out the efficacy of Swachh Bharat Mission, there are many secondary sources have been analysed. The Government data's, published articles, NGO's report and unpublished research projects are used as secondary sources to elucidate the work of the schemes. The study is descriptive in nature. Swachh Bharat Mission has created remarkable impact in the rural and urban environment. The practice of open defecation has been removed by the effort of this scheme and there are many individual toilets have been constructed with the assistance of government funding. Through this study we can conclude that there are remarkable developments in the sanitation as well as the behavioural approach. It reminds that slogan of the Swachh Bharat Mission's "One step toward cleanliness".

KEY WORDS: Sanitary, Open defecation, Toilets.

Analysis of SDG's Dataset with Economic Growth and Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure using Data Mining Approaches

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ABSTRACT

The sustainable development goals (SDGs) are a universal plan for unique assessment for all countries to finding the form ranking likes Economic Growth and Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure. Now a days the research area of SDGs is one of the growing fields in worldwide research, particularly in the field of forecasting the future SDGs ranks. The main objective for analyzing the SDGs includes various independent metrics having different states for Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka in India. In this paper, taking consideration into three different state SDGs index using data mining and statistical approaches to be used to retrieving various hidden information. Numerical illustrations also used to prove the proposed results.

KEY WORDS: Data Mining, SDGs, Statistics and Forecasting.

Risks and Resilience of Rural Female Headed Households in Pandemic Era

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 has precipitated a rise in psychological concerns world over drawing attention. Even though the fatality rate for men was double with that of women in the aftermath of the repeated COVID-19 pandemic scenario, it has disproportionately affected rural female headed households in all aspects of life. It has triggered an increased level of stress, anxiety and other psychological problems endangering their overall well-being. It has also exacerbated the existing inequalities of economic insecurity, food insecurity, gender-based violence, household and work pressure and unequal access to welfare programmes. The study focuses on the risks and resilience among rural female headed households in pandemic era using an exploratory design with quantitative and qualitative data. The objectives of the study are to present the demographic profile, to assess the psychological effects during pandemic and to recommend welfare measures to deal with the problems in crisis situation. Highlighting the findings, the study includes the concerns to be prioritized towards all-inclusive well-being of female headed households.

KEY WORDS: COVID-19, Female Headed Households, Psychological concerns, risks, resilience.

Water Hyacinth and Wellbeing of Women Labourers in West Coast Kerala

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ABSTRACT

Women hold a predominant role in utilizing the natural resources for enhancing livelihood and for achieving economic sufficiency. Their best-utilization paves the path for marching towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) such as eradicating poverty and the promotion of inclusive economic growth. They undertake various employment and decent work in this process. Water hyacinth has emerged as one of the novel constituents for improving their economy. It grows widely in the water bodies of the western coasts of Kerala. Women of this region are able to make sustainable living by making use of the fibrous stalk from the water hyacinth and its value-added handcrafted products. Nevertheless, COVID-19 pandemic has posed numerous changes in their marketing strategies and trends in coastal community. The objectives of the study are to provide the demographic profile of women labourers, to find out the value-added products made from the fibre of water hyacinth, and to suggest welfare measures for the wellbeing of women labourers. This descriptive study analyses the effect of rural industry surrounding the water hyacinth in the holistic development of coastal women.

KEY WORDS: water hyacinth, value added products, women, wellbeing

Digital Education Barriers in Rural India

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ABSTRACT

The present COVID-19 pandemic caused by Corona Virus has created multidimensional and irreversible impact on economies around the all over the globe. This situation challenged the education system across the world and forced to shift to an online mode of teaching. The online teaching-learning during the pandemic have widened the inequality in the Indian education system. It is found from the study that online teaching-learning is challenging due to multiple factors such as lack of access to proper devices and online teaching content, lack of infrastructural support like good network connectivity and power supply, increasing cost of data packages, digital illiteracy and lack of technical skills, difficulty in understanding lessons and clearing doubts through online classes, poor teacher-student ratio and inconducive environment at home. Lack of previous experience in online teaching is a major shortcoming for teachers. Stress has been experienced by both students and teachers due to the transition from traditional to online learning.

KEY WORDS: COVID- 19, Digital Education, Online Teaching-Learning, Rural India

A Study on Psychological Attributes Relating to Social Networking Use among the College Students of Andhra Pradesh during the COVID 19 Lockdown Period

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ABSTRACT

Social network means connecting media and individuals in one platform without charging them any amount for using their platform and paying in return to the media people for using their platform for showing social responsibilities towards the society, this type of platforms is called as social networking sites. As social networking sites have risen in popularity over the past years, people have been spending an excessive amount of time on the Internet in general and social networking sites in specific. This has led researchers to debate the establishment of Internet addiction as an actual clinical disorder. In India almost, this culture affected Students community in schools and colleges and gives lot of impact among the student's community physically, socially and mentally. During the COVID 19 period when all educational institutions started taking classes through On line mode the tendency increases further and it spoiled the entire career of the students. In this study researcher understands that the social media networking sites were influencing more on the psychological attributes of the students. While the respondents answered my questionnaires also agreed that they are mentally attracted, motivated, impressed and influenced by the content in the social networking sites.

A Statistical Study on Women Empowerment through Self-help Group with Special Reference to Salem District of Tamil Nadu

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ABSTRACT

Women's empowerment is the process of women gaining power and ownership over their decisions. The Self-Help Group (SHG) method to rural development is a new paradigm whose main goals are to improve people's well-being, offer access to resources and finance, employment, and asset ownership. The concept of Self-Help Group was developed to encourage people, particularly women, to save and credit money. Therefore, the researcher decided to look into the role of self-help groups in the socio-economic development of women in Salem district of Tamil Nadu. The major objective of this work is to categorise the social and economic aspects that influence women's participation in self-help groups for economic and social empowerment. The research has been conducted in the Salem district of Tamil Nadu. Primary data have been collected from women respondents only on factors relating to the ownership of assets, housing characteristics, and other demographic details. It was decided to use a convenience sampling method. To develop a meaningful interpretation of the results, average and percentage analyses were used. The relationship between personal profile characteristics and behaviour level was investigated using the Chi-square test. The study's findings demonstrated that SHGs have a higher impact on the beneficiary's social and economic aspects, and that the beneficiaries are exposed to social interaction with other people.

KEY WORDS: Women empowerment; Self-help group; Socio-economic development; Salem District; Tamil Nadu.

Production of Activated Carbon from Rural Agricultural Residues for Energy Storage Devices

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ABSTRACT

In 2015, United nations (UN) framework the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) to its legally binding countries wherever sustainable is possible. SDG consists of 17 goals and it should be achieved by 2030. The target is progressing gradually and it is evaluated with the monitoring committees. Among 17 goals, 7th goal is “Affordable and clean energy” where the energy is generating without carbon emissions. It has 6 targets and world is seen slowing transitioning in the renewable energy. As per the survey, in 2047, more than 800 GW is to be expected to be generated in the both solar and wind energy. Though Renewable energy is reliable, it is not met the power demand in 24 hours because it is not readily available at any time. In order to mitigate, we have to relies on efficient energy storage devices like batteries is type of electrochemical devices which help us to store the energy in the form of chemical energy and converted into electrical energy whenever power is required. But batteries have low power density and it is charging takes longer time. On the other hand, another emerging electrochemical device is supercapacitors where it has high power density. The advantages of supercapacitor over batteries are low cost, environmentally friendly, waste source can be used as electrode materials. As like waste to wealth, supercapacitor electrode materials are Activated carbon where we can take it from agricultural waste with the help of carbonisation and activation methods. By producing activated carbon from agricultural waste, it is helpful for the rural communities and it enhanced their economic growth.

IMPACTS OF COVID-19 ON AGRICULTURE AND RURAL IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic is the greatest global humanitarian challenge the world has faced since World War II. The virus has spread widely, and the number of cases is rising daily as governments work to slow its spread. India had moved swiftly, implementing a proactive, nationwide, 21-day lockdown, with the goal of flattening the curve and using the time to plan and resource responses adequately . . India's effort to combat COVID-19 virus has been praised over the globe. However, the lockdown came with an economic cost and cascading impact on all the sections of society. The Covid-19 induced lockdown in India was a huge economic shock. It started across the country on 24 March 2020 and is still ongoing with restrictions in one form or other. It stalled the economy with complete closure imposed on enterprises across all sectors. Even though agricultural activities were exempted, in the initial phases of the lockdown the agriculture value chain also faced large-scale disruptions. This had a serious detrimental effect on the rural Indian economy. The coronavirus pandemic has also triggered a massive reverse migration from the urban to rural areas in large parts of the country.



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Theme of the webinar

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) is into seven years of implementation of the 2030 Agenda. COVID-19 has brought in devastating impact on all 17 goals and threatening the achievements already made in many areas. While the virus has impacted everyone, it is the poorest and most vulnerable who are affected disproportionately by the pandemic. Taking stock of the situation with scientific research is urgently needed to respond to the crisis and support SDG acceleration. Rural India, with 68.82 % population has to be a key agent for achieving the transformational socio – economic, political and cultural changes for sustainable development. COVID-19 has clearly made it more difficult to achieve the SDGs. With economic recessions, unemployment, deaths and increasing poverty, many of the improvements we saw before the pandemic have been reversed. Time has come that academicians, NGOs, development agencies, policy makers need to identify the various risks, vulnerabilities and issues faced the rural households and evolve strategies to achieve sustainable development from the rural perspective.

Objectives of webinar

- To identify the contemporary risks to sustainable development for rural India.
- To address the rising new concerns of COVID-19 and to its manifestations as local reactions to the spill over effects of pandemic.
- To explore the ways in getting track of rural population achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Thematic areas for the webinar:

- End poverty in all its forms in rural area
- Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing of rural population
- Inclusive and quality education for rural population including lifelong learning
- Empower rural population and achieve gender equality
- Access to water and sanitation to rural population
- Promote sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work of rural population
- Environmental risks and vulnerabilities
- Impact of rural migration and agrarian distress
- Just, peaceful and inclusive societies for vulnerable rural population
- Revitalization of partnership and networking of rural groups
- Other Risks and vulnerabilities of rural area
- Social capital and its impact on rural society
- Gender research perspectives for sustainability

Who should attend the webinar

Academicians, researchers, scholars, industrialists and other practitioners of research can participate in the webinar.



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Prof. Dr V.P.R. Sivakumar
Registrar
GRI-DTBU, Gandhigram

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Papers are invited on any one or more of the sub themes as per the APA format. It should be typed in

- 1.5 spacing in MS word format
- Time New Roman font with the font size 12
- It should not exceed 300 words for Abstract and 15 pages for Full Paper
- A soft copy of the abstract and full paper shall also be sent to the e-mail: asdgp2022@gmail.com
- The presented papers will be published shortly by a Publisher with ISBN for which the publication fee will be collected from the corresponding authors.

Registration Google form link for presenters and participants:

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScyFfWVON8-Mpyp1tgUSS1KoH-CXmzvHM-AQ0Ac60T17e7-Cg/viewform?usp=pp_url

Important dates

Submission of Abstract	: March 19, 2022
Acceptance of Abstract	: March 20, 2022
Submission of Full Paper	: March 23, 2022
Webinar date	: March 25, 2022

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Technical Session – I

	Technical Session – I Time: 12:00 – 01:30 pm Moderator Dr. K. Ravichandran , Professor Department of Cooperation The Gandhigram Rural Institute (Deemed to be University) Gandhigram
S. No	Title
01	Impact of COVID-19 on Consumer Behaviour Prof. Bharath G. S., Assistant Professor, Izee College of Management and Information Science, Bangalore - 100, bharathgspuni@gmail.com
02	Impact of the after Epidemic on the Theni District Entrepreneurs Ecosystem M.Saranya Devi - PhD Scholar, saranryadeviprabhu1@gmail.com, and Dr.T.Ramalakshmi, Assistant Professor, PG and Research Department of Commerce, C.P.A College, Bodinayakanur, ramusakthi8@gmail.com
03	COVID-19 Pandemic and Reverse progress of Sustainable Development Goals: An Indian Rural perspective Toko Jiri, Ph.D Scholar, toko.jiri@rgu.ac.in, and Menuka Kadu, Ph.D Scholar, Department of Social Work, Rajiv Gandhi University, Rono Hills Doimukh.
04	Inclusive Education: A Boon to the special children in Teaching and Learning Process J. Celin Sarahl, M. Ed and Dr. A. Veliappan, Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Manonmaniam Sundarnar University, Tirunelveli, celinsarahl@gmail.com
05	Access to Water and Sanitation to Rural Population in Ramanathapuram district, Tamil Nadu Ms.M.Sharmila Devi, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Ganesar College of Arts and Science, Ponnamaravthy, Pudukottai, sharmimswahr@gmail.com
06	Educating People: The Tool to End Poverty A. KALPANA MUTHURAJ, Research Scholar, R. VIJAYA PRABHA, Technical Officer-A, ICMR NIE and Dr. D. NIRMALA, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli, kalpana.muthuraj1971@gmail.com
07	A Study On The Savings And Banking Habits Of Self Help Group Towards Financial Inclusion In Micro Finance Companies In Adyar Zone Mr.G.Gokulnath.B.Com., MBA., gokulnath9090@gmail.com, and Dr.M.Lavanya M.B.A., M.Com., M.Phil., Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Sathyabama Institute Of Science And Technology, Chennai. lavanya3081@gmail.com
08	Nutritional Status and personal hygiene habit of Irular community in Thiruvallur District R. VIJAYA PRABHA, A. KALPANA MUTHURAJ, Research Scholar (Part Time) and Dr. D. NIRMALA Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli. vijaya_24vdm@yahoo.co.in
09	Upliftment of Rural Women in Education by Using Statistical Techniques Ms. P. Shanmuga Preethi, Assistant Professor, Dept of English, N.M.S.Sermathai Vasan College for Women, Madurai and Dr. S. M. Karthik, Assistant Professor, Centre for Applied Research, Gandhigram Rural Institute-Deemed to be University, Dindigul.. engshanpre@gmail.com, gemofstate@gmail.com

S. No	CONTENT
10	The study on key factors of Social Capital that affect the development of Rural Community: Indian Context Dr. S. Jahira Parveen, Assistant Professor, Dr. G. Kumar, Assistant Professor, and Nagaraj, Research Scholar, College of Management, SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Kattankulathur Chennai, kumarg@srmist.edu.in
11	The Concept of the Indian Marginalized Communities Gautam Makwana, Research Scholar Ph.D (Social Work) and Prof. H Elizabeth, Associate Professor, School of Social Sciences, Department of Social Work, Mizoram University, gautam_makwana@hotmail.com
12	Water Hyacinth and Wellbeing of Women Labourers in West Coast Kerala Ganga. P. Sreenivasan, PhD scholar & Dr.M.Hilaria Soundari, Associate Professor, Centre for Applied Research, The Gandhigram Rural Institute- Deemed to be University, Gandhigram. gangasreenivas98@gmail.com
13	Sustainable Livelihood for Rural Farmers through Innovative Farming Support: An Empirical Intervention among Rural Farmers in Chengam District, Thiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu S.R. Vincent Vijayaraj. S.R., Ph.D. Research Scholar, and Dr. G.Gladston Xavier, Associate Professor, Department of Social Work, Loyola College, Chennai-34
14	Does Poverty has end in India - A Detailed Study Dr.Rafiya, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Department of Economics, Novel Institute of Management, Bangalore. drrafiya@gmail.com

Technical Session – II

	Technical Session –II Moderator Dr. M. A. Sudhir , Professor Emiritus., Centre for Applied Research The Gandhigram Rural Institute, (Deemed to be University) Gandhigram	Time: 02:00 – 04:00 pm
01	Accessibility of Water: A Case Study Among Women in Manasur Village, Karnataka Anita G Goudar, M Phil Research Scholar and Dr. D. Nirmala, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli	
02	Physical Development of Rural Children during Pandemic Era in Dindigul District, Tamil Nadu S SAMUEL PAUL RAJ, PhD Scholar, Lifelong Learning and Extension, Gandhigram Rural Institute, paulrajshj@gmail.com	
03	Augmenting Farmers' Income for Sustainable Rural Livelihood: Case of Indian Cocoa Anju George, Research Scholar, and Dr. K V Raju, Research Supervisor, Department of Economics, Sacred Heart College, Thevara. anjugeorge@teresas.ac.in	
04	Livelihood Vulnerability and Resilience of Marine Fishermen Benjamin Franklin S, Assistant Professor, P.G. Department of Social Work, St. Xavier's College (Autonomous), Palayamkottai, Tamil Nadu, India	

S. No	Title
05	Role of Kudumbashree in the Empowerment of Rural Population during COVID-19 Pandemic in Kerala Shalima M P, PhD Scholar, Department of Lifelong learning and extension, Gandhigram Rural Institute
06	Socio-economic Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic in India Sukhman, Research Scholar, DAV College for Girls, Yamunanagar, Bilaspur. sukhsandhu23403@gmail.com
07	Swachh Bharat Mission - An Initiative Towards Better Sanitation A.Sathishwaran, Part-time Research Scholar, and Dr.P.Sethurajakumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Periyar University, Salem.
08	Analysis of SDG's Dataset with Economic Growth and Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure using Data Mining Approaches Dr. P. Rajesh, Assistant Professor, PG Department of Computer Science, Government Arts College, C.Mutlur, Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu, India. rajeshdatamining@gmail.com
09	Risks and Resilience of Rural Female Headed Households in Pandemic Era Jeya Baskaran S., PhD Research Scholar and Dr Hilaria Soundari, Associate Professor, Centre for Applied Research, Gandhigram Rural Institute, Dindigul. jeiba23@gmail.com
10	The Resilience and Recovery of Local Merchants due to Pandemic in Theni District N. Nalini, Research Scholar, and Dr. T. Ramalakshmi, Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Cardamom Planters' Association College, Bodinayakanur
11	Digital Education Barriers in Rural India Anjana B.S., Research Scholar and Dr. Prasad A.K., Professor, Department of Economics, University of Kerala, Kariavattom Campus, akprasad95@gmail.com, anjanabsanjubs@gmail.com
12	A Study on Psychological Attributes Relating to Social Networking Use among the College Students of Andhra Pradesh during the COVID 19 Lockdown Period Dr.G.Bhaskar, Professor in Management, Vemu Institute of Technology, Chittoor. drgbhaskar@gmail.com
13	A Statistical Study on Women Empowerment through Self-help Group with Special Reference to Salem District of Tamil Nadu Dr. M. Gunasekaran, Assistant Professor, Centre for Applied Research, The Gandhigram Rural Institute, Dindigul, gunasekaranm1988@gmail.com & Dr. T. Kavitha, Assistant Professor, PG & Research Department of Statistics, Salem Sowdeswari College, Salem, sreesuryaa@gmail.com
14	Production of Activated Carbon from rural agricultural Residues for energy storage devices B.Raghavendra Babu and R.Jayavel, Crystal Growth Centre, Anna University, Chennai
	IMPACTS OF COVID-19 ON AGRICULTURE AND RURAL IN INDIA Mrs. M. VANITHA, Research Scholar, Dept. of History, DKM College for Women (Autonomous), Vellore mvanithads@gmail.com Dr. G. JAYASANKAR, Assistant Professor in Economics, Muthurangam Government Arts College, Vellore profgigactvm@gmail.com

