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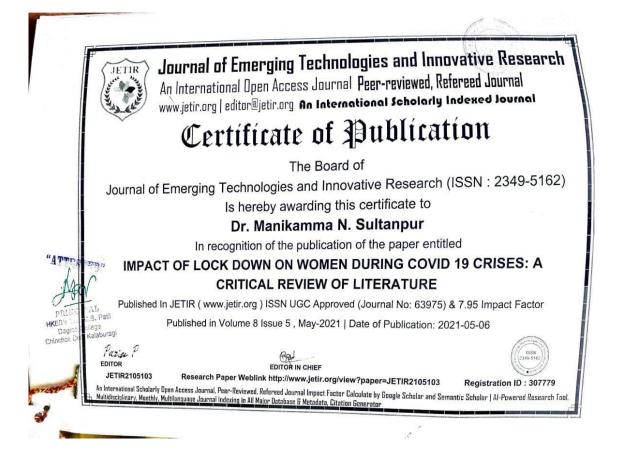
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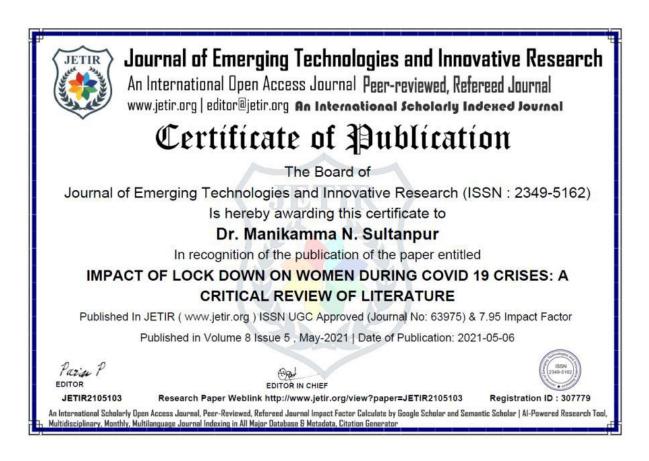
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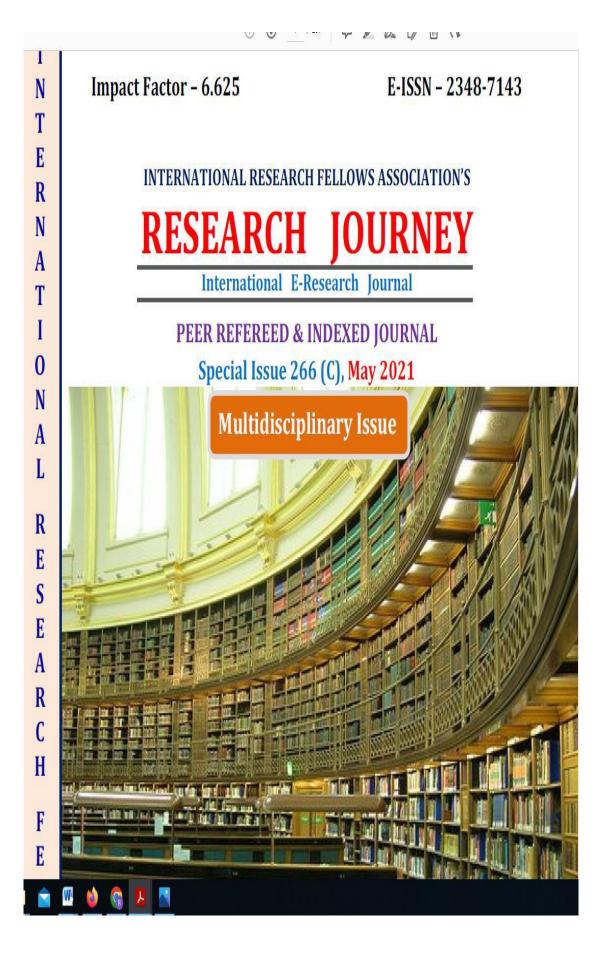
3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC care list during the year 2021-22

	1	011 UG	C care list during the yea	1 2021-22	4	r
Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Departme nt of the teacher	Name of journal Publisher IJARIT	Year of publicat ion	ISSN number ISSN-	Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal
Pillars of the new education policy	Dr.Mani kamma. N.S	Dept. of Sociology	International Journal of Advance Research, Ideas and Innovations in Technology, 7(2).WWW.IJARIIT.COM	2021-22	2454- 132X Volume- 7,Issue- 2,2021	https://www.ijar iit.com
Impact of lockdown on Women during Covid- 19Crises: A Critical Review of Literature	Dr.Mani kamma. N.S	Dept. of Sociology	International Journal of Journals Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (www.jertir.org/UGC and ISSN Approved),	2021-22	ISSN- 5162,Vo I,Is,sue 5,Page noppa 802- a811	https://www.jeri it.org
Featue Educatio n a: a Critical Review of Literature Page No 23-34	Dr.Mani kamma. N.S	Dept. of Sociology	Research Journey International E-Research Journals Impact(2016).Peer Reviewed Journal	2021-22	E-ISSN- 2348- May 2021	https://www.ijar iit.com

Gender Inequalit y During the Covid-19 Crises: A Critical Review of the Literature Page No- 79-91	Dr.Mani kamma. N.S	Dept. of Sociology	Research Journey International E-Research journals Impact (2016).Peer Reviewed Journal	2021-22	E-ISSN- 2348- May 2021	https://www.ijar iit.com
AReview of Basic Principle s of Internal Audit	Dr.Laxm an.T	Dept. Of Commerce	Published in JETIR(WWW.jetir.org) ISSN UGC Approved (Journal No:63975) and 7.95 Impact factor Published in Volume 8,Issue 6,June-2021,Date 2021-06-30	PRI HKES's 2021E22ar Chincheli	Distor	WWW jetir org
Challeng es of Sustainab le Develop ment in India Economy A Study	Dr.Laxm an.T	Dept. Of Commerce	Published in JETIR(<u>WWW.jetir.org)</u> <u>ISSN</u> UGC Approved (Journal No:63975) and 7.95 Impact factor Published in Volume 9,Issue 11,Nov2022,Date 2022-11-11	2021-22	ISSN- 2349- 5162	WWW.jetir.org









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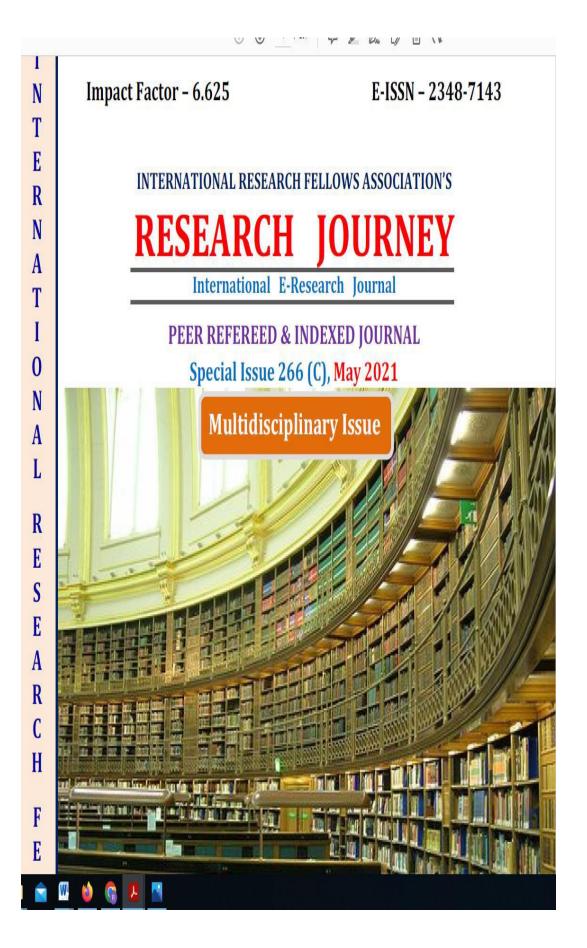
Future Education: A Critical Review of Literature

Dr. Manikamma N. Sultanpur Asst.Professor of Sociology HKES's Smt. C.B. Patil Arts and Commerce Degree College Chincholi

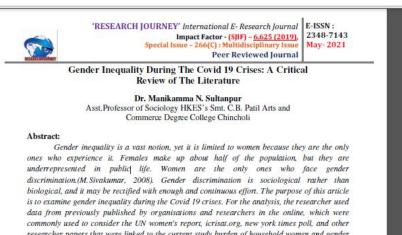
Abstract:

Education aids in the development of our own analytical and problem-solving abilities. Those who obtain an education earn more money, have more chances in life, and are generally healthier. High rates of education completion help societies by reducing crime, improving overall health, and increasing civic participation. Future education will continue to learn with technology, therefore both learners and facilitators will need to keep an open mind and be flexible when teaching and learning. According to a study by C. Henny, education will take on various forms. They have compiled a list of nine factors that will affect the future of education, including diversity in time and place. Personalized learning, freedom of choice, project-based learning, on-the-job training, field experience, data interpretation Exams will undergo significant changes, and student ownership and mentoring will become increasingly crucial. The purpose of this article is to review the teaching-learning process for future education. The researcher used data from previously published online by organisations and researchers, which were generally used to consider the majority of the material from the en.unesco.org report and other research publications that were related to the current study, which is future education teaching learning. The researchers devised a methodical approach to analysing the findings of other academics' studies.

According to Emily Boudreau (2020)⁷ Technology should be used to support rather than dictate the vision of educators and leaders as they build, develop, and imagine the future. As technology becomes an increasingly important component of how we communicate and exchange ideas, educators must consider how to wisely employ technology. Human relationships and interactions are at the centre of education for teachers. At this point, it is abundantly evident that the teacher's role in the school community is indispensable. Despite the fact that the future of education appears bleak, the teacher and educational institution are critical to academic success. Where pupils will be able to incorporate so much independence in to their learning process. In the information jungle, teachers will serve as a focal point. Freedom of choice and personalised learning will become increasingly important. The significance of altering



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ascrimination (m. stvaktmar, 2008). Gender alscrimination is solchological rather indubiological, and it may be rectified with enough and continuous effort. The purpose of this article is to examine gender inequality during the Covid 19 crises. For the analysis, the researcher used data from previously published by organisations and researchers in the online, which were commonly used to consider the UN women's report, icrisat.org, new york times poll, and other researcher papers that were linked to the current study burden of household women and gender inequality during the lockdown icrisat.org, new york times poll, and other researcher papers that were linked to the present study burden of household women and gender inequality during the lockdown. The researchers devised a methodical method to analyse the study's findings using the material they gathered, with an emphasis on the rise in gender disparity and its impact during the Covid 19 lockdown, which had an impact not just on India but also on the rest of the world. Housework and care-work hours have increased for both men and women over the world, according to certain study results gathered from the Review literature, but for women they have climbed from a far higher base, generating an unprecedented double burden for working women (S.Rukmini) (2020). According to a report released in 2020 by Daniela Del Boca et al, the current COVID-19 situation has had an impact on a wide range of economic, health, and social problems.

Keyword: Gender, Inequality, Burden, Crises, Housework

Introduction:

Gender is a vast notion, but because women are the only ones who feel it, it is limited to them. Gender discrimination is sociological rather than biological, and it may be rectified with enough and continuous effort. Discrimination against people because of their gender is most common during the recruiting process, but it also happens after they are hired. Gender has been the subject of employment discrimination and lawsuits for numerous years and current research indicate that this trend will continue. Gender discrimination is when someone is denied equity, rights, or opportunities because of their gender. They perform two-thirds of all global work but earn just one-tenth of global income. Nearly two-thirds of women are illiterate, and they own just 1% of the world's assets. Just one-fourth of all families in the world are led by a woman. India is a predominantly male-dominated society with gender discrimination. Since women are physically weaker than men, they are unable to function for longer periods of time. Women continue to spend more time than men doing unpaid care work. During lockdown may exacerbate existing inequalities between men and women and between couple parents and lone

IMPACT OF LOCKDOWNS ON WOMEN DURING COVID 19 CRISES: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

As we all know, as more people stay at home due to pandemic-related lockdowns, household chores and treatment have multiplied, raising the question of who will bear these expanded responsibilities. Not all of this work is undertaken by women, according to the Moreira da Silva report published in 2019, but women and girls are responsible for 75 percent of unpaid care and domestic work in homes and communities every day. The aim of this paper is to examine the impact of lockdowns on women during the Covid19 crises. For the study, the researcher used data from previously reported by organisations and researchers on the internet, which were commonly used to consider the UN Women's Report. Org. icrisat.org, an IPSOS survey conducted in 2020, a poll conducted by the New York Times, and other research papers related to the current study's focus on the burden of household women and time spent on unpaid chores by men and women during the lockdown. A study design is a methodical approach to focusing on the rise in household women's burden during the Covid 19 lockdown, which had an effect not only on India but also on the rest of the world. According to the findings of the literature review, the average woman now spends almost the equivalent of a full-time job on unpaid childcare. A full week's worth of extra work compared to the average guy. (unwomen.org, November 2020). The COVID-19 pandemic has shown more than ever that unpaid domestic labour is subsidising both public services and private income. Working systems that understand people's care roles, as well as equitable economic structures that value work at home would benefit them all. Policymakers must pay attention to what is going on in people's homes and promote an equitable division of treatment between men and women. In certain parts of the world, there is a great opportunity to stereotype gender roles that are played out in households.

Keyword: Women, Household chore, burden, men, covid19

INTRODUCTION

As we all know Globally, the more people are at home due to pandemic related lockdowns in these day's household chores and care has multiplied, The question now is who is shouldering these increased pressures, and how much have they increased? To address these questions, we used data from a UN Women report that collected data on specific household women's tasks, with more men stating that they don't do a particular job on a regular basis. The average woman now spends almost a full working day a week doing



DEVELOPMENT IN INDIAN ECONOMY - A STUDY

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Asst Professor, HKES Smt C.B.patil Arts and Commerce Degree College, Chincholli.

Abstract:

The main purpose of this study is to understand the challenges of sustainable development in Indian economy. The Government of India, under the prime minister ship of Narendra Modi, is working hard for making sustainable propaganda in India. One of his significant steps is implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, in which it is committed to achieve these goals by 2030. Again, another work is privatization. Without the support of private organization and institutions government cannot alone the meet the goals and revenue gap. Again the government now a day's adopted various supplies policies like education and vocational programs, to drop the literacy rates up and making awareness among people for environmental surrounding. The various policies taken by the present government of India includes Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Make in India, Digital India, Jan Dhan Yojana, band of tobacco and plastic, poverty alleviation program, promotion of gender equality and solution to the climate change. The NITI AAYOG, with the prime minister as its chairperson always vowed to provide necessary cooperation and leadership. To wide up black money and corruption the government is taking necessary steps in time to time. In the 11th five year plan the term inclusive growth is given due emphasis. Inclusive growth helps in bridging the gap social, economic and environmental to create sound sustainability. Accordingly, UNDP with other UN agencies, developing factors including private sector and civil society are working extensively to support and assist countries, who are taking a step towards sustainable and inclusive growth strategies. India has continuously playing in implementation of sustainable development goals as its national development goals are focused in terms of sustainable development goals. The revolutionary phrase "SABKA SAATH SABKA VIKASH" or "COLLECTIVE EFFORT, INCLUSIVE GROWTH" introduced by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi is considered as the main slogan for India's national development agenda. With the inclusion of social and empowerment of the poor, the targets like economic growth, infrastructural development, industrialization and the war against poverty are fundamentally focused.

Keywords: Challenges, Sustainable Development, India, Economy etc.

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A Review of Basic Principles of Internal Audit www.jetir.org (ISSN-2349-51t

*Prof. LAXMAN.T, Asst Professor, IIKES Smt C.B.patil Arts and Commerce Degree College,

HKES

Abstract



This paper attempts to study how an internal audit offers risk management and evaluates the effectiveness c a company's internal controls, corporate governance, and accounting processes. The Association of Independen Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) Professional Standards uses "consider" when the member is required to thinl about various matters, whereas "evaluate" is used when the member is to asses and weigh the importance of the matter. "Determine" is used when a member is to arrive at a conclusion and make a decision. An internal audit plan is a document defining the scope, coverage and resources, including time required for an internal audit over a defined period. The internal auditor, in consultation with those charged with governance, including the audit committee, develop and document a plan for each internal audit engagement, to conduct the engagement in an efficient and timely manner. In case the entire internal audit or the particular internal audit engagement has been outsourced, the internal auditor should ensure that the plan is consistent with the terms of the engagement. The internal audit plan should be comprehensive and consistent with the goals and objectives of internal audit function laid d



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