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<u>About Conference</u> International Conference on Agriculture and Rural Development (ICARD-2021)

During the worldwide lockdown due to COVID 19 pandemic, a lot of important activities have come to a halt. However, when we look at the brighter side, all of us have more time for adding to our knowledge and insights.

With this aim, to keep contributing to learning and motivation International research and development Center for publication is going to organize a two-day International Conference with the title "International Conference on Agriculture and Rural Development (ICARD-2021)" on Sep 29-30, 2021 through online mode.

We hope, this online mode of the conference in COVID-19 pandemic will be an appreciable step in promoting the research activities and new information between researchers, developers, students, academicians and practitioners working in and around the world by keeping the social distance in view to stop the spread of COVID-19 disease. This conference aims is to present the current researches being carried out in the field of social science and education development around the globe.

Prospective authors from academia as well as industry are invited to submit their abstracts that illustrate original/unpublished works and industrial applications describing advances and significant innovations in the field.

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Message

I am extremely pleased to share that International Research and Development Center for Publication (IRDCP) is organizing a two days **International Conference on Agriculture and Rural Development (ICARD-2021)** on Sep 29-30, 2021.

I am sure the state of art lectures from the invited experts and the research findings of researchers, academicians, utility engineers will enrich the knowledge of all the participants. It will provide an excellent opportunity for students to learn new ideas.

I offer my best wishes to the whole team of the organizing committee, the participants, and volunteers for the grand success of the conference.

Dr. Kiran Convenor ICARD-2021

Message

I am happy to know that International Research and Development Center for Publication (IRDCP) is organizing a two days **International Conference on Agriculture and Rural Development (ICARD-2021)** on Sep 29-30, 2021. I am sure that, this conference would provide an ideal platform for the academicians, scholars and experts to present and exchange their research findings and Ideas.

I wish the conference a great success.

Prof. (Dr.) Hamid Saremi President (Chancellor) Assrar Higher Institute of Eduction (Deemed to be University) Mashad - Iran (Ex- Vice- Chancellor Islamic Azad University ,Quchan Branch - Iran)

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Abstract of ICARD-2021

Effect of Intervention on Self-Confidence Levels among Rural Adolescent Girls during Covid-19 in Telangana State

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⁴Professor and University Head(EECM & HDFS), Department of Extension Education and Communication Management, Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University,Hyderabad,Telangana, India.

Abstract— The COVID-19 pandemic and the associated measures has left many people with low self-confidence particularly the adolescents where they've been left alone as they have lost touch with their routine, friends and family, accompanied with uncertainty of exams and online classes affecting their wellbeing. Thus, the aim of this investigation was to evaluate levels of self-confidence and to know the effect of intervention on self-confidence levels among the rural adolescent girls during the COVID-19 pandemic. A sample of 60 rural adolescent girls were selected for the study. An experimental design was used with a self-confidence scale which was developed to measure the self-confidence levels of the rural adolescent girls during pre-test and post-test. The results of the study depicted that, the self-confidence levels of the majority of the rural adolescent girls were in average and low category during the pre-test has significantly improved to high category during the post-test. Further the findings also found the paired t-test value was 9.79** which indicates a high significant difference at 0.01 level of probability. Therefore, it was concluded from the results of the study that the intervention on self-confidence levels was effective during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords— COVID-19, Rural adolescents, Self-confidence, Intervention

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E- Agriculture leads to rural development in India: A Review

Nidhi Thakur

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Abstract— The United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has developed an eagriculture plan in partnership with the International Telecommunication Union to assist countries in using information and communication technologies to support rural development. Information and communication technologies (ICTs), which are mostly focused on agriculture, can assist enhance agricultural growth by enhancing farmers' access to essential information, allowing them to make the best decisions and manage their resources responsibly. In this era of climate change, when extreme weather occurrences are the norm, e-agriculture can provide services such as weather forecasts and disaster alerts that can assist farmers in making informed decisions. Agriculture has evolved into a knowledge-intensive industry, and having access to the appropriate information at the right time can make all the difference in a small-holder farmer's livelihood. Governments can supply rural communities with weather, market pricing, and insurance information that adds to their livelihoods with the correct kind of ICT services. Many of the challenges in the agricultural sector can be solved by having access to the correct information. Disaster planning and management, including measures like wise water management, watershed upkeep, and reliable meteorological information, can go a long way toward mitigating the effects of weather and climate change. Developed countries are already implementing a variety of agricultural technologies. Small-holder farmers in underdeveloped nations benefit from e-agriculture because it makes technology more accessible and affordable. Simple technology, such as soil health analysis, can assist a farmer in determining the sort of fertilizer to use in his land. Another excellent idea is to connect farmers with markets by providing market information and assisting them in receiving electronic payments. Initiatives like E-Choupal have proved the power of bringing communities together in India, A strategic approach to integrating the growth and reach of ICTs in other industries such as banking, insurance, and mobile technologies for agriculture is essential for identifying crucial services and solutions and ensuring their long-term viability. This research investigates the possible contribution of e-agriculture to the development of rural areas and the improvement of farmers' livelihoods.

Keywords— E- Agriculture, information Technology, Rural Development.

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Inportance of phyto-chemicals for control of mite (*Polyphagotarsonemus latus* Banks)

Sunil Kumar Ghosh

Department of Agricultural Entomology, BCKV, Kalyani, West Bengal-741235, India.

Abstract— Chilli (*Capsicum annum* L.) is an important spice and vegetable crop, commercially grown in India throughout the year. Chilli plant is susceptible to various insect and mite pests of which yellow mite, Polyphagotarsonemus latus (Banks), (Tersonemidae: Acarina) is most predominant. The mites attack young apical leaves, flower buds and cause curling and crumpling of young developing plant parts resulting shedding of flower buds, flowers and developing fruits. The incidence of this mite population always remained higher on upper canopy of the plant followed by middle canopy and lower canopy. Mites were most densely populated in the young and new leaves of chilli plant on upper canopy. So sprays should be carefully taken on the upper canopy. Among the seven treatments evaluated microbial toxin- avermectin resulted in the best suppression of mite population (86.32% suppression), closely followed by chemical insecticide, fenazaquin (73.07%) and mixed formulation of botanical pesticide, azadirachtin with botanical extract, Spilenthes (70.99%). The botanicals, Spilanthes paniculata floral parts and garlic were extracted in methanol. Four sprays at 10 day intervals were made. Mite population was recorded 3, 6 and 9 days after each spraying. Avermectin and mixture of azadirachtin with botanical extracts gave moderate to higher mite suppression (more than 64% suppression). Considering moderate to higher efficacy as well as its low toxicity to natural enemies and minimum impact on human health microbial toxin, botanical insecticides, botanical extracts can be incorporated in future Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and organic farming. Azadirachtin individually did not produce higher results but when mixed with botanical extracts gave higher results of mite control recording more than 64 % suppression. This treatment also is recommended for general farmers use.

Keywords— Bio-pesticides, Microbial toxin, Plant extract, Organic cultivation, IPM.

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Infestation of whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci* G.) on tomato crop (*Solanum lycopersicum* L.) and its management

Thakoor Pavan

Research Scholar, Department of Agricultural Entomology, BCKV, Kalyani, West Bengal-741235, India.

Abstract— Tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum* L.) crop is susceptible to various insect pests of which whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci* Genn.) is the most predominant. Whitefly population first appeared in the field during 48th standard metrological week (SMW) that is 0.15 per three leaves. After that the population progressively increased and reached its peak (4.5whitefly per 3 leaves) in the 7th meteorological week when average temperature, relative humidity and bright sunshine were 21.9 0C, 66.83% and 5.6 hrs respectively. Correlation studies between whitefly population and weather parameters revealed that whitefly population showed significant positive correlation with temperature maximum while significant negative correlation with relative humidity(maximum, minimum and average). Maximum population reduction was found in the insecticidal treatment Imidacloprid 30.5 SC @0.004% active ingredient concentration (90.62%) and Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 0.05% active ingredient concentration (89.29%).These were followed by Dimethoate 30 EC @ 0.06%, Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 0.006%, Spinosad 45 SC @ 0.007%, Clothianidin 50 WDG @ 0.005% and Flonicamid 50 WG @ 0.015% active ingredient concentration over control). In untreated control the maximum number of whiteflies recorded was 4.00 per 3 leaves.

Keywords:— Tomato, whitefly, population dynamics, bio-efficacy.

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