“Recent Trends in Social Sciences”
19th January, 2019

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One Day Multidisciplinary National Seminar

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Smt Akkatai Ramgonda Patil Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Ichalkaranji.

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One Day Multidisciplinary National Seminar
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As we approach the 21st Century, the rapid pace of change is transforming the world. In the 21st century, the social sciences offer equal promise for improving human welfare. The advances that we have made and will be making, especially in understanding human behavior and its very deep origins, will be translated into interventions of diverse sorts that will have a much bigger impact in terms of improving human welfare.

Multicultural perspectives, in particular, should present an accurate picture of all the different groups that comprise our pluralistic society. Still, teachers and curriculum developers must balance multiculturalism with the appropriate focus on our heritage which is also marked by diversity. Without neglecting the important ideas and technological advances of peoples in Asia, researchers, students should learn about the growth of political and economic freedom as it developed in world. Teaching about the impact of religion in history and contemporary society is closely linked with multicultural and ethical education. Knowing about, comparing, and understanding religious beliefs is a key element in developing tolerance and comprehension of one of the primary motivating factors in human affairs. Because dealing with such controversial topics can be difficult, one way to help students is to examine issues through the eyes of all individuals or groups who were involved using primary source documents such as newspaper accounts, speeches, diaries, and autobiographies.

It is important to emphasize that meeting the challenges presented by these social changes trends will require dedicated, creative, and caring teachers and new materials designed to prepare students for the responsibilities of participatory citizenship in a democratic society and a rapidly changing world.

It is my great pleasure to welcome all the delegates’ research scholars’ participants for this One Day Multidisciplinary National Seminar on “Recent Trends in Social Science.” It is our deliberation to provide platform to the academicians and research scholars.

The volume of special Issue of One Day Multidisciplinary National Seminar on “Recent Trends in Social Science” consists the articles of the eminent scholars, research scholars and students as well. I would like to thank Mr. Pramod Tandale for publishing the research papers of this seminar in his reputed research journal “Ayushi” within in a short period of time. I hope this will, open new avenues and enrich new perspective about many disciplines which are covered under social science till today.

I take this opportunity to congratulate the organizing team for the effort taken by each one of them to make this One Day Multidisciplinary National Seminar a reality.

I wish them all a grand success.

Prin. Dr. Anil Patil
It is an immense pleasure for me that the Dept of History, Economics, Political Science, Sociology, Psychology, Home Science and Geography are jointly conducting One Day Multidisciplinary National Seminar on “Recent Trends in Social Science”. The aim behind this seminar is to address wide ranging issues in economics, political science, history, sociology, geography and psychology theoretical and empirical perspectives. It also highlights significant changes in problems and prospects in concerned issues. It is a unique attempt to address enormous issues pertaining to recent trends in social sciences in a comprehensive manner. This event will bring all researchers working on wide ranging aspects of social sciences from various perspectives. Therefore, it will be an opportunity for researchers to share their experiences on a single platform. Outcome of the seminar after deliberations on various aspects will be great contribution in the form of policy options for policy makers, academicians and the society as a whole.

I am very much thankful to Prin. Abhaykumarji Salunkhe (Chairman) & Prin.Mrs. Shubhangi Gavade (Secretary) of Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Kolhapur, for their guidance and warm support. My Principal Dr. Anil Patil made this event fruitful, knowledgeable and memorable with his energetic efforts and full trust in me. My special gratitude goes to him for his valuable guidance and work freedom for us. My colleagues Shri Balasaheb Taral, Mrs. Smita Patil, Mrs Urmila Khot, Mrs Sangita Patil, Miss Pramila Surve, Miss Pallavi Mirajkar, Miss Varsha Potdar and Shri Somnath Gaikwad has also contributed a lot for the success of this seminar. At last but not least my special thanks goes to our teaching and Non-teaching staff for their assistance and tireless efforts. Their dedicated support ensures that the seminar will of high quality and make the seminar a thoroughly enjoyable gathering.

I hope this seminar will be memorable and productive for participants and looking forward their future research.

Convener
Dr. Trishala V Kadam
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The Impact of Increasing Population on Environmental Related Issues

- Amar Raju Jadhav

Abstract:

The phenomenal increase in the population during the last forty years has created tremendous pressure on natural resources like a land, air and water. Rapid population growth continues to be a matter of concern for the country as it has manifold impact. Population impact on the environment primarily through the use of natural resources and production of wastes and is associated with environmental stresses like biodiversity, air and water pollution and increased pressure on arable land. If human beings want to exist on earth, there is now high time to give top priority to control pollution of all types for a healthy living.

Introduction

India is the second most population country in the world after china. The phenomenal increase in the population during the last forty years has led to rapid globalization and high rate of urbanization which have created tremendous pressure on natural resources like air, water and land. There is over exploitation of these natural resources.

Rapidly and unplanned expansion of urban cities has widened the gap between demand and supply of social services such as housing, transport, energy, communication, education and recreation activities thus depleted the precious scare sustainable resource base of the cities. The result is the growing trend in water and air quality, generation of wastes and the proliferation of slums and undesirable land use changes, all of which contribute to urban poverty.

Objectives Of The Present Study

1. To study the impact of population on environment.
2. To examine ecological imbalance due to population expansion.
3. To study the remedial measure for tackling the big problem of environmental degradation.

Methodology And Data Base Of The Study

The study is totally based on secondary data which is collected through various reference books, magazines related to environment and population.

The Size and Volume of India population

India share 16.88 percent of the world’s population on its meager 2.3 percent world surface area of 135.80 million square kilometers. The country population size had grown from 360 million in 1951 to around 840 million in 1991 and 1025 million in 2001. The total population in india was 1230.5 million in 2014 from 359.0 million in 1950, changing 245 percent during the last 40 years. Following table shows the growth of population of India (In millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Population of India</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>360.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>549.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>673.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>840.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1029.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1210.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Census of India 2011)

Growth of Population and Impact of Ecological Imbalance

With the increasing population, more and more people have to live on the same piece of land and this will lead to an ecological imbalance. In the olden days, a large number of people died of diseases cause by germs such as typhoid, tuberculosis, cholera, diphtheria etc. Hence large of people now survive deadly diseases and live long. This has resulted in high population. Also more people we need additional houses, extra food, fuel and other goods. But we cannot create additional land.
Agro-chemical help to growth of more food but they can pollute the soil, water and air when used in big quantities. Even these efforts and risk of health hazards, we cannot be able to produce sufficient food to feeding everyone, because our is rapidly increasing. This increasing population is putting a strain on the environment and the country’s natural resources. Industrial pollution, soil erosion, deforestation, rapid industrialization, urbanization, and land degradation are all worsening problem.

Also India’s population at 1.2 billion people and counting plus internal economic migration to urban areas from the countryside, the country’s cities are bursting at the congestion, pollution and a lack of basic services are the reality for millions but ecological balance is important for our survival.

The Impact of Increasing Population on Environment

Population impact on the environment primarily through the use of natural resources and production of wastes and is associated with environmental stresses such as air and water pollution, biodiversity, and increased pressure on arable land. Growth population and growth per capital commercial energy use would worsen the national as well as world atmospheric pollution. India is the most largest and second fastest growing producer of greenhouse gases. Delhi, Chennai and Mumbai are three of the world’s ten most populated cities. India grows equivalent of another new york city per year in its urban population. In 12 years, more than half of Indians will be urban dwellers; 1/3 will be slum dwellers and squatters.

The impact of overpopulation on environment can be cities as:

1. **Bio-diversity:**
   Human activities are pushing many thousands of plants and animal species into extinction.

2. **Climate:**
   The earth surface is warming due to greenhouse gas emission. If the global temperature rises as projected, sea levels would rise by several meters, causing widespread flooding. Global warming also cause droughts and disrupt agriculture.

3. **Public health**
   Unclean water along with poor sanitation kills over 10 million people each year. Air pollution already a main problem in cities, is becoming worse as urban population grow and the number of motor vehicles rapidly growth. Heavy metals and other contaminants also cause health problems.

4. **Food supply**
   Population pressures have decreases cultivable land. Population has been growing faster than food supplies resulted into scarcity of food.

5. **Clean water**
   The demand of clean water is soaring due to population pressure and per-capital use of clean water rises. By 2022, when world population is projected to be 7 billion, nearly 47 countries containing 2.5 billion people will face clean-water shortages.

6. **Deforestation**
   Mostly half of the world’s original forest cover has been lost. Each year millions of hectors of forests are cut, bulldozed or burned.

7. **Coastlines and oceans**
   Coastal ecosystems are pressured by high population densities and urban development. Ocean fisheries are being overexploited and fish catches are down.

**Remedial Measures for Environmental Protection**

There is a need to control population growth in the country

I. Important efforts should be made for educating the general mass and local leaders about the adverse effects of big population through specifically designed IEC (information, education and communication) activities.

II. Measure to control air pollution should be intensified throughout the nation.

III. In order to green cover and to preserve the existing forests, afforestation and social forestry programmed should be implemented at the local level.

IV. The landfills are to be systematically managed to prevent groundwater contamination.
V. Systematically measure should be taken to facilitate the slums with water and sanitation facilities.

VI. Compulsory subject to environment education at the school level in order to make people aware of the environmental protection.

VII. Wastewater treatment plants be established in accordance with the need for time and its usage should be encouraged.

The environmental protection should not be a responsibility of central government alone but local leaders should be encouraged to make dedicated efforts to eradicate the environment problems.

**Conclusions**

Rapid population growth has led to the overexploitation of natural resources. This increasing population is putting a strain on the government, social services (Infrastructure) and the country’s natural resources. Soil erosion, deforestation, industrial pollution, urbanization, and land degradation are all worsening problem. The country’s cities are bursting at the congestion, lack of basic service and pollution are the reality for millions but ecological balance is important for our survival.

If human beings want to exist on earth, there is now high time to give top priority to control pollution of all types for a healthy living. It can be said that even after completing twelve five year plans, India is unable to achieve the desirable standards of health for its population as consequences of environment degradation.

**References**

4) Census of India, 2011:
Abstract:
If someone asks you a question that which technology you use mostly or rapidly then now a day’s everyone just told one name i.e. Mobile Technology. Now a days mobile is the one of the most important part in humans life one time we says that most of people live one day without food and water but never live without Mobile. Obviously purpose is different from person to person someone uses mobile phone for chatting, someone for gaming, someone for calling, someone for dating, someone for social media or someone for business purpose it depends upon person to person, many would now consider them a necessity rather than a convenience. This study therefore examined how the adoption of mobile phones has impacted in changing the behaviour and attitude of users. This study seeks to determine how mobile technology has changed our culture and identifies the ways in which we now perceive socially acceptable communication.

Keywords: mobile technology, cell phones, culture, communication

Introduction:
Provide empirical evidence of the influences on mobile phone adoption as well as positive and negative effects of mobile phone technology on everyday life of Ghanaian people and on social interactions using Kumasi Polytechnic as a case study in the Kumasi metropolis, Ashanti Region of Ghana. The outcome of the study will inform policy intervention in the areas of investment in mobile telecommunication and further harness the positive outcomes for economic growth. The study results will bring forth the various negative aspects of mobile phone use in the metropolis which will serve as basis for instituting interventions to alleviate them and also serve as an abasis for further study.

Objectives of the Study:
• Primary Objectives:
- To find out the current Mobile users in the world.
- To understand use of Mobile benefit and disadvantage.
- To find out social impact of mobile.
• Secondary Objectives:
- To study the impact of mobile on the world.

History:
Mobile phones have changed the way we live our lives and to many, the prospect of a world without voice calling, text messaging and mobile Internet access is an unsettling one. As we all know, mobile phones didn’t just happen overnight. They grew up, just like us. Mobile phones evolved over five different generations, the latest of which is still being rolled out and adopted by consumers. Don’t worry – by the time most of us will have switched to 4G there will undoubtedly be yet another standard to aspire to. A) 1750 TO 1850 – Industries Revolution B) 1942-1945 Computer Revolution C) IT Revolution D) Mobile Revolution.

Pre-Standardisation or '0G':
AT&T were one of the first to commercialize mobile telecommunication in 1947. The service known simply as “Mobile Telephone Service” (MTS) spread to more than a hundred towns and highway paths by the end of the year. The service relied on an operator to connect both incoming and outgoing calls. The telephones used were not particularly portable and used a half-duplex “press to speak” system where the caller would have to release the button to hear the other person.
That very same year two Bell Labs engineers proposed the foundations for the modern cellular network. At the time the plans were daring, and it took until the 1960s for the plans to be implemented and even longer to come to market. MTS was used in North America until the 1980s, despite AT&T’s introduction of the aptly named Improves Mobile Telephone Service (IMTS) in 1965. The new service introduced user dialing, removed the need for operator forwarding and used additional radio channels which increased the number of possible subscribers and calls, as well as area coverage. IMTS was still mobile telephony in its infancy, however, and was limited to 40,000 subscribers nationwide. In New York city, 2,000 customers shared 12 radio channels which on average took 30 minutes to place a call.

Radio Common Carriers (RCCs) were another solution designed to compete with AT&T’s MTS and IMTS systems. Not only were the units huge (see above) but standards varied widely. Some phones were half-duplex “push to talk”, somewere full-duplex much like a wired telephone.

Some lucky customers even carried around briefcase-sized full duplex devices, though RCC units were mainly limited to cars. In 1960 the world’s first fully automated mobile telephone was introduced in Sweden. The system allowed for automated connection from a rotary handset (that’s the circular dialing knob to me and you) mounted within a car, but required an operator to forward calls. The system was known as Mobile Telephone system A (MTA) and was replaced by MTB two years later.

In this interim period there were several other solutions including the arrival of Motorola on the scene in 1959 and Bulgarian and Russian (then USSR) solutions sprouted up too. It wasn’t until 1971 when the ARP network was introduced to Finland that the world’s first successful commercial network was launched. The system relied on cars, began as half-duplex but soon evolved and had over 35,000 subscribers by 1986, Dr Martin Cooper, a Motorola researcher and executive made the first phone call from a handheld mobile phone on April 3, 1973. This ushered in a new dawn of communication.

**Analog Cellular Networks or “1G”**

The first generation of cellular networks paved the way to the networks we know and use today. Use of multiple cell tower sites, each connected through a network, allowed users to travel and even switch cell towers during a call. It was a revolution built on existing, analog technology with the first being built in Chicago in 1977. Known as the Analog Mobile Phone System (AMPS), it was built by AT&T and it took the FCC 11 years to approve AT&T’s initial proposal in 1971 before they were assigned the 824-894MHz range on which to operate AMPS. Hot on the heels of the western researchers were Japanese telecommunications company NTT who built their own network in 1979. Five years later it was the first 1G network to cover an entire country. Then came the Nordic Mobile Telephone (NMT) network in 1981. Operating in Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Norway, it was the first to feature international roaming.

**Digital Cellular Networks or “2G”**

As technological advancement picked up the pace, so did mobile phones. The 1990s saw the arrival of two new, digital technologies — the European GSM standard and the North American CDMA standard. Demand grew and more and more cell tower sites were built. In addition to technological improvements in batteries and internal components, this allowed for much smaller mobile devices. Another advancement made possible by 2G was the introduction of SMS messaging, with the first computer generated SMS sent in 1992 in the UK. A year later in Finland, the first person-to-person SMS was delivered using GSM technology. As popularity grew, pre-paid mobile phones and plans emerged in the late 1990s which further popularized SMS amongst all ages. The very first download services were also introduced using 2G technology and enabled users to download ringtones. Mobile phones also saw uses another method of payment for services like car parking in Finland and vending machines.

**Mobile Broadband or ‘3G’**

NTT DoCoMopioneered the first mobile Internet service in Japan in 1999 on existing 2G technologies, but it was soon replaced with their launch of the world’s first 3G network in October 2001. Many countries followed suit in the following years including South Korea, the US and the first European 3 networks which sprang up in the UK and Italy in 2003. While 3G was still being developed anumber of “2.5G” services appeared in an attempt to bring older technologies up to speed. Unfortunately speed was the lacking factor, and while technologies like GPRS and EDGE provided improvements over standard 2G, they did not match the speed of existing 3G technologies. 3G transformed the mobile phone industry and enabled widespread mobile Internet and terrestrial services like TV and Radio for the very first time. Handset manufacturers jumped on the bandwagon and smartphone use took off. By around 2005 3G had evolved a step further, leading many to coin the terms “3.5G” “turbo 3G” and “3G+” in reference to HSDPA.
(High Speed Downlink Packet Access), HSPA and HSPA+. **Native IP or “4G”** - While no official standards exist for 4G, a few technologies have laid claim to the title. The first was WiMAX, offered by Sprint in the US but perhaps the most successful has been LTE, which is popular also in North America but non-existent in some territories such as Australia. 4G marks the switch to native IP networks, bringing mobile Internet more inline with wired home Internet connections. Speed is of course the big advantage, with potential advancements of ten times over 3G rates. The fourth generation of mobile communication is still evolving, and we’re bound to see new standards, speed increases and coverage benefits in the next few years. For a better understanding of 3G and 4G mobile Internet, check out this article.

**A Look at Mobile Phone Technology:**

The following section will describe some of the major uses of mobile phones:

- **Voice.**
- **Short message service (SMS).**
- **Internet.**
- **Data transfer.**
- **Mobile instant messaging (MIM).**

**Voice** - The mobile phone allows a user to speak with one person or many people at the same time. An advantage of voice on mobile phones over that of landlines is that people can be contacted almost anywhere at anytime. There are however concerns when it comes to a person being constantly available. A topic which is discussed later, concerns speaking on mobile phones in public, among other things.

**Short message service (SMS)** - As the name suggests, this service allows individuals to send short messages, with a maximum of 160 characters, to other individuals or groups. One of the reasons for its popularity is due to it being seen as a cheaper method of communicating than that of a telephone (Reid and Reid, 2007:424).

**Internet** - Previously, if you were travelling abroad, you had to find an Internet café to be able to browse the Web. In recent years, the Internet has extended its reach to include mobile phones. By using mobile phones, it is possible to get access to different social spaces wherever you are (Lu et al., 2003:206). However, there are concerns when it comes to privacy and security that will be addressed in a later section.

**Data transfer** - Bluetooth is a technology that enables people to share data, such as music, videos and images wirelessly via their mobile phones, among other devices (Erasala and Yen, 2002:193). Teenagers, for instance, are using Bluetooth to get music from their friends without the need to pay (Slade, 2005:3). This could have dire consequences for music companies as this brings a new way of piracy to life. Security concerns are discussed under the heading, “Concerning mobile phones”.

**Mobile Instant Messaging (MIM)** - A large number of people, especially teenagers prefer instant messaging (IM) to that of other electronic communication methods, such as e-mail (Marshall, 2003). One of the attractive aspects of IM is the instantaneous transfer of messages between individuals and groups. Mobile instant messaging has given rise to new friendships and communities. An example of a popular South African MIM service is MXit (Francke and Weideman’s, 2007:4, 6). MXit only charges for data transfer which makes it even cheaper than SMS, which has given rise to its popularity (Country Monitor, 2007). As previously indicated, mobile phones have given rise to certain concerns, which will be discussed next.

**Mobile Phone Usage and Features:**

In recent years the mobile phone has rapidly spread into our daily lives. With this technology come both positive and negative aspects. Mobile phones represent a major transformation in the way societies function. The ubiquity of mobile phones and the popularity of this device are signifiers of a new social order in
which anyone and almost can make their presence known, by sending messages, photos, and videos that potentially can be accessed by a huge number of people. Mobile phones can be a positivetechnological tool; yet, if used in the wrong way, can become quite a problem in today’s society. Common things that people do not even think about such as misinterpreting the meaning of a text message, texting or playing games on your phone during a math lecture, getting frequent headaches, or even calling someone while driving, ultimately could have a negative impact on one’s daily life. Here I am discussing some major impacts of mobile phone on society.

1. The Mobile Phone as an Object of Communication: Mobile phones have been diffusing worldwide at an astonishing rate. They provide individuals with unprecedented connectivity to information and interpersonal interaction. Mobile phone has made communication easier. It is easy to send any data or mail to anyone in the world via internet on mobile phone. If we generally observe the functions of mobile phones, we can find that mobile phone is performing voice calling, videocalling, messaging, multimedia messaging, emailing via internet and can transfer any type of data. Mobile phones facilitate communication and give people greater flexibility. Compared with traditional phones, mobile phones are more successful in reaching the person required. With mobile phones, there is no need to be based in a particular location, e.g. office or home. It is possible to have direct contact with whoever you need, whenever you need them and to use your time more efficiently. That is mobile phones serve as a tool for social connection.

2. The Mobile Phone as an Object of Identity: Self-esteem and Symbols: Identity is central to modern communication, for it is a common trope of the literature that new media bring about fundamental transformations in the way our sense of self is developed and in the role that identity plays in social interactions and social situations. The mobile phone has become an essential accessory in the materialization of personal identity. That is mobile phone is a medium for the assertion of its own identity and autonomy. The possibility to maintain intense and informal social networks through mobile phones is the main force for teens to stay connected with this device. It not only provides social interaction but also provides the individual with a sense of self. Therefore, mobile phones have become a symbol of identity and a symbol of status to explore their possible selves and to cultivate a private self. Self-identity and individuality, the distinctive features of adolescence, could be the key reasons that trigger the teens to possess a mobile phone. The selection of the phone, the presentation of a mascot and strap, the display and storage of the phone, the sharing of public space during calls, and the gestural language created around its use all symbolize personal identity, values, and the group with whom the user identifies. As stated by Hurrelmann, adolescents have a strong inclination for "conspicuous consumption", by using various material objects as status symbols or indicators of group belongingness. Thus, they assimilate the mobile as an object of style: pro-filed by trendy forms and colors, ring tones and accessories that express the special selfidentity of each respective user. As a consequence, ownership as well as usage of mobile phones cannot be reduced to personal needs (instrumental or social-motional), because they are additionally fuelled by such symbolic considerations.

3. Mobile Phone and Memory Storage: The mobile phone is used to collect, house, and protect two kinds of memory. The first is the practical memory of numbers, addresses, dates, and stored messages – all supporting the rational needs of everyday communication. The second is the romantic memory of experiences, personal identities, and special people – all supporting the emotional needs of social life. This romantic memory is supported by mascots, images of loved ones in battery compartments, stickers, custom rings assigned to friends, personalized home screens, and stored images and messages.

4. Role-integrative Functions of Mobile Phone: According to Georg Simmel modern societies are characterized by individuals who combine an amplitude of different roles, and individualization grows to the degree that each person realizes his own diosyncratic role set and his specific trajectory of role shifts over time. Insofar as each role demands one's physical presence at a specific place (workplace, private apartment, church, school etc.), reconciling different roles usually means: sequencing role involvements diachronically and taking the burden of frequent-time consuming locomotion. By providing the opportunity for flexible role switching without changing location, mobile phones facilitate the harmonization of different role duties, because diachronic role change can be substituted by (almost) synchronous roles involvements, and because frictional costs associated with time-consuming locational activities can be avoided. Thus, women can engage in “remotemothering” at work or “remote work” at home: The mobile phone permits them to exist in their domestic and work worlds simultaneously... women are now working “parallel shifts” rather than what has been described as the "double shift". Paradoxically, the mobile phone could make it easier to perpetuate (rather than to eliminate) traditional forms of labor division between the genders, because the husbands of successful “remote mothers” may feel more legitimated to evade family duties. Mobile phones can be instrumental for preserving diffuse, pervasive roles which demand that the incumbent is available almost all the time, because
such encompassing availability can be upheld even at times individuals are highly mobile and involved in other social or private activities. Thus, mothers can use mobile phones as “umbilical cords” to their children, so that they are in contact with them the whole day even when they are at work or on travel.

5. Mobile Phone as an Object of Leisure and Entertainment: With a Mobile phone in our hand we can playing a games, listen to music, download a picture, movie, chatting to our friends, to view our favorite social networking site such as Face book, MySpace, Twitter, or Youtube. We always pass our leisure time by playing games or watching video songs and movies on our cell phones etc. So we don’t need a TV or PC to get entertained. It is all in upgraded latest phone.

6. Emotion and the Mobile Phone: Mobile phone is not only as tools for communication, but also as tools for emotional contact among people. Emotion and the mobile phone are inextricably linked through the interacting human user but it is the emotion rather than the technological interface that takes presence in the communication. The mobile phone acts as the conduit for sentient activity between people who already have some form of relationship, and especially those who are close to each other. It is because of this that the device enables people to feel the presence of others, no matter how distant. Mobile phone has become an almost indispensable tool when managing close familyrelationships. The mobile phone makes you feelclose to loved ones but then there is a danger of feeling that you might miss a vital call, or having to take a call or read a text when you are driving or in a public place with no opportunity for privacy.

7. Mobile Phone Use During the Elections: Candidates and their supporters preferred to use more traditional ways of courting peoples? votes, such as face-to-face meetings and political rallies. However, the mobile phone was important in coordinating the movements of candidates and their supporters as well as keeping a close watch on the activities of opposition members. Events such as weddings, baptisms, burials, and senior citizens meetings always draw large crowds and candidates made sure that they were present. The mobile phone played an important role in keeping track of these activities and in passing on the information to relevant parties. This often involves micro coordinations since these occasions draw their crowds in sporadic ways. Candidates had to be aware of when to turn up to ensure maximum exposure to potential voters and to avoid a possible confrontation with rivals. Since provincial and national elections were also taking place, candidates used the mobile phone to keep in touch with party headquarters in order to arrange local visits for national politicians.

8. Mobile phones as Tools for Social Change: The growing number of people using mobile phones has led to optimism and speculation regarding its effect on economic and social development. According to Adela Rodrigomobile phones can play a part in social change, however not in the sense of creating new spaces for economic growth but that mobile phones actually can play a part in creating a space for youths to engage in issues that affect their lives.

This will lead to empowerment. In this regard organisations can trigger social change. Mobile phones are already reshaping social and economic relations and have already delivered remarkable benefits in poor countries, in terms of economic growth and personal empowerment and may even enable poor countries to leapfrog some of the traditional stages of the development process.

9. Mobile Banking and Mobile Payment: In many countries, mobile phones are used to provide mobile banking services, which may include the ability to transfer cash payments by secure SMS text message. Some mobile phone can make mobile payments via direct mobile billing schemes or through contactless payments if the phone and point of sale support near field communication (NFC). This requires the cooperation of manufacturers, network operators and retail merchants to enable contactless payments through NFC-equipped mobile phones and many more ….

Advantages of Mobile Phones:

1. Easy Communication: Most people have at least a simple, if not sophisticated, mobile phone. These devices are convenient to carry around and you can use them on the go as long as there is network coverage wherever you are. Many parents allow their kids to own mobile phones because they feel secure in the knowledge that they can reach their kids wherever they are and at any time. Mobile phones have clearly made it easier to communicate.

2. Always Connected: With the upgrades madeyear in, year out, mobile phones are becoming more like computers with the added benefit of portability. One can receive and send emails, browse websites, download games and videos, book flight tickets, money transfer to banks and even chat with friends. With a mobile phone, you are connected to the internet throughout. You can search for places and directions for places that you are not familiar with, you can check out what your friends are up to on social media and you can even access your work PC remotely.
3. **Multiple Uses**: Mobile phones are convenient devices that can be used for a variety of tasks. You can listen to music, watch movies, play games, browse, store notes, make video calls, and also set an alarm for your waking up. You can even use some phones to control your TV. Mobile phones have become the modern day personal assistant.

4. **Emergency Situations**: Although the mobile phone doesn’t guarantee safety, you can use it to make calls whenever there is an emergency. Travelling with your phone is very important. In case you have an accident, you can always contact someone who will help you.

**Disadvantages of Mobile Phones**:

1. **Constant Interruption**: Since you’re always connected when you have your mobile phone, it becomes harder to ignore interruptions. People always on their phones receiving calls, checking out their friends on Face book, chatting on WhatsApp, checking emails and listening to music. It has become virtually impossible to avoid unneeded interruption. If you’re unable to control yourself, this can become a problem as you won’t have time to get anything important done. Furthermore, you can’t avoid work related emails and phone calls when you’re at home with your family or on vacation.

2. **Possibility of Privacy Leak**: Having all your information on your device is very convenient. However, it’s also dangerous because there’s a possibility of someone else accessing your phone. Mobile phone theft is quite common and it could leave you exposed. It is therefore important to secure your phone from unauthorized access. You should also avoid storing sensitive data such as bank and credit card details. It is also possible for someone to hijack your email and social media accounts using your phone for malicious reasons.

3. **Distraction**: The accidents caused by usage of mobile phones when driving is innumerable. The temptation to pick an important call while driving is huge. While you may have done it successfully in the past, it is not a good idea. The distraction could easily cause you to lose control of the car and consequently cause an accident. While it is possible to put your phone on handsfree mode, it is usually best to wait until you get to your destination or even pull over in order to pick the call. The mobile phone can also disrupt a meeting or class if proper etiquette is not followed. The phone ringing during a class or meeting can distract the attendees and waste precious time. Always put your phone in silent mode when you are in such a circumstance.

4. **Affect Real Interaction**: Today, socializing that involves real interaction is very rare. People have been reduced to interacting on social platforms such as Face book and Twitter, or chat applications such as Viber and WhatsApp. While there’s nothing expressly wrong with chatting with your friends on these platforms, it can be a problem if it is done at the expense of face to face interaction. It can easily take you away from the real life activities and you will find it hard interacting with real people. In a family where every family member has a mobile phone and uses it every time they are together, it might cause breakdown of relationships and families.

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Human Development Index Of Hatkanangale Taluka In Kolhapur District

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Abstract

This paper contains the analysis of human development in Hatkanangale taluka in Kolhapur district. The Human Development Index (HDI) indicates the real position of the society in many respects like education and health as well as it focuses on the policy makers for objectives of development. It is a tool used to measure the non-income dimensions of the quality of life. HDI is the composite index of three basic components of development: longevity, knowledge and income. The entire study is based on both primary and secondary type of data. The present study objective is to study of human development of Hatkanangale taluka in Kolhapur district. As per UNDP, Human Development Index is a geometric mean of Educational Index (EI), Life Expectancy Index (LEI) and Income Index (II). All these indices are calculated before, hence, with these indices Human Development Index (HDI) has been calculated for Hatkanangale taluka. Accordingly, HDI value of Hatkanangale taluka is 0.731.

Key words: Development, Index, Hatkanangale, Longevity, Knowledge.

Introduction

The Human Development Index (HDI) indicates the real position of the society in many respects like education and health as well as it focuses on the policy makers for objectives of development. It is a tool used to measure the non-income dimensions of the quality of life. HDI is the composite index of three basic components of development: longevity, knowledge and income.

“Human Development is a process of enlarging people’s choices.” The term of economic development is much wider than its counterpart and economic growth can be quantified but is not easy to quantify economic development. Economic growth is not the end; it is only a means to the end namely “Human development.”

Human progress cannot be measured with the yardstick of economic growth alone. The Human development report series of the United nations which began in 1990 has continued to shift emphasis from economic growth to sustainable human development by asserting that economic development in order to be valuable and legitimate, must be “public-oriented, equitably distributed and environmentally and socially sustainable.”

Human development is far beyond the narrow concept of income and growth. Human development means the full flourishing of all human capabilities. It means increased capabilities of people that enable them to access larger opportunities in life. In the context of India, human development implies promoting basic capabilities among those who lack them. It also means supporting those who are marginalized and excluded from the mainstream of development. It is now widely accepted that human development, and not economic growth, is the ultimate goal of any society and that economic growth does not ensure human development.

Human development is not only a goal of the human society it is also a development paradigm to be adopted to achieve this goal. Human development cannot be achieved only by promoting health and nutrition or education and literacy or welfare of people through scattered programs. It requires a development path of development strategy that is conductive to the development of human capabilities and opportunities. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has called this a human-centred development concept.

Data Collection and Research Methodology

The entire study is based on both primary and secondary type of data. The primary data was collected by conducting personal interviews of rural people from the sample households at study area. The data has been collected with the help of planned and pre-tested schedules and also from the field observation. For that, Convenient Sampling technique was used.

The secondary data and other related information have been collected from the District Statistical Abstract, Socio-Economic Reports, Census Reports, Kolhapur Gazetteer, Various records of Government.
Offices like Tahsil offices, Collector Office, Gram panchayats, Zillah Parishad, Panchayat Samiti, etc. Besides, sources were assessed from Internet also.

The collected data has been processed by using various appropriate quantitative and statistical techniques such as average, percentage, deviation, etc. Cartographic techniques are also used at appropriate places. Diagrams, photographs have been depicted and their interpretation support is given for better comprehension.

**Objective of study**

To study of Human Development Index of Hatkanangale taluka in Kolhapur district.

**Data analysis**

The discussion about human development in these talukas educational status, life expectancy and per capita income of these talukas have been studied.

**Education Index of Hatkanangale Taluka**

As per above discussion and with the guidelines of UNDP, Education Index (EI) for Hatkanangale taluka is calculated in the following manner.

\[
\text{Education Index (EI)} = \frac{\text{MYSI} + \text{EYSI}}{2}
\]

\[
\text{Mean Years of Schooling Index (MYSI)} = \frac{\text{MYS}}{15} = \frac{11.69}{15} = 0.779
\]

\[
\text{Expected Years of Schooling Index (EYSI)} = \frac{\text{EYS}}{18} = \frac{14.95}{18} = 0.831
\]

\[
\text{Education Index (EI)} = \frac{0.779 + 0.831}{2} = \frac{1.61}{2} = 0.805
\]

As per above calculation Mean Year of Schooling Index (MYSI) for Hatkanangale taluka is 0.779, whereas Expected Year of Schooling Index (EYSI) is 0.831. According to these indices, Education Index (EI) of Hatkanangale taluka is calculated and that is 0.805.

**Life Expectancy Index of Hatkanangale taluka**

As per above discussion on life expectancy and with the help of UNDP new method Life Expectancy Index (LEI), the Life Expectancy Index for Hatkanangale taluka is calculated in following manner.
As per above discussion, Life Expectancy (LI) in Hatkanangale taluka is 70.65 years and accordingly, Life Expectancy Index (LEI) of Hatkanangale taluka is 0.779.

**Income Index of Hatkanangale taluka**

According to the above discussion, Income Index (II) for Hatkanangale taluka is calculated with the help of UNDP’s guidelines.

\[
\text{Income Index (II)} = \log\left(\frac{\text{GDPpc}}{100}\right) - \log\left(\frac{\text{PCI}}{100}\right)
\]

\[
= \log\left(\frac{75000}{100}\right) - \log\left(\frac{86351}{100}\right)
\]

\[
= \log(75000) - \log(100)
\]

\[
= 4.88 - 2.00
\]

\[
= 2.88
\]

As per above discussion, Per Capita Income (PCI) of Hatkanangale taluka is Rs. 86351 and GDPpc is $5575 as per PPP of the year 2013-14. Accordingly Income Index (II) of Hatkanangale taluka is 0.608, which is calculated with the help of UNDP’s guidelines.

**5.5.1 Human Development Index in Hatkanangale taluka**

As per UNDP, Human Development Index is a geometric mean of Educational Index (EI), Life Expectancy Index (LEI) and Income Index (II). All these indices are calculated before, hence, with these indices Human Development Index (HDI) has been calculated for Hatkanangaletakuka. Accordingly, HDI value of Hatkanangale taluka is 0.731.

\[
\text{HDI} = \frac{\text{EI} + \text{LEI} + \text{II}}{3}
\]

\[
= \frac{0.805 + 0.779 + 0.608}{3}
\]

\[
= 0.731
\]
Conclusion

Considering Hatkanangale human development in Kolhapur district is analyse. Accordingly some indicators have been studied for the better understanding of human development in this particular area. There is lack of many basic facilities in the educational institutes in sample villages such as toilets and latrines, electricity, sport ground, library, laboratory, etc. Besides, level of literacy is found almost 80 per cent in the sample households and as obvious female literacy is far behind to male literacy. Poverty as well as educational and traditional backwardness in the family is the main reasons of illiteracy in the sample households. Gross enrolment rate of student is ranging 60 to 70 per cent; Hatkanangale taluka. Considering all the educational indicators, Educational Index of Hatkanangale taluka is slight better. Overall, Human Development Index in study area satisfactory. HDI value of Hatkanangale taluka is more than 0.700.

Reference

Gender Equality and Development

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Introduction:

A "gender-equal society" is a "society in which both men and women, as equal members, have the opportunity to participate in all kinds of social activities at will, equally enjoy political, economical and cultural benefits, and share responsibilities." In such a society, the human rights of men and women are equally respected. Women who wish an active role in society may contribute in activities of their own choosing, while men could enjoy a fulfilling home and community life. A gender-equal society is a society built by men and women as equal partners.

The comprehension of a truly affluent society is dependent on the establishment of a social framework that allows individuals to choose various lifestyles regardless of their gender, and without being bound by such rigid, stereotyped gender roles that assume that child rearing and nursing are exclusively women's duties, while men are the workers, tax-payers and pension renderers who support the nation. In reality, however, although gender equality has more or less been achieved in Japan as far as laws and legislations are concerned, women's contribution in the policy- and decision-making processes remains insufficient, and women still have few opportunities to realize their full potential. The traditional tendency to view men's participation in housework and child-rearing as unmanly and the heavy burden of housework, child care and nursing that is still placed on women testify to the fact that Japan is lagging behind other countries in terms of gender equality.

‘A state in which access to rights or opportunities is unaffected by the gender of a person’ You will be treated the same in society regardless of whether you are female or male in terms of rights, pay and access to opportunities. In many parts of the world women are not treated equally and are denied their basic human rights and freedoms simply due to their gender.

What is Gender?

Gender refers to the learned roles (what we do that makes us ‘feminine’ or ‘masculine’), behaviors, and activities that society considers appropriate for men and women. These can change over space and time, and within and between cultures. e.g. (Women care for children; Men build houses; Women are emotional; Men are strong; Boys prefer blue, Girls prefer pink)

What is sex?

Sex refers to the biological differences that define women and men. e.g. Breasts/testicles, women can have babies etc.

Equality Important:

Worldwide, most countries recognize that equal rights should exist between men and women. Many have produced regulations intended to fight discrimination and programs granting women access to health, education, and economic rights such as land ownership. However, the fact remains that women have fewer opportunities than men to benefit from economic development, with lower participation in the labor force.

“The overall labour force participation rate for the Cayman Islands was at 71.9 percent, and labour force participation by males (73.6%) exceeded female participation (70.1%).” (Cayman -2006/07) Even in the most advanced countries, their wages average 73 percent of those of men. International programs such as the Millennium Development Goals point out the benefits of addressing gender inequality and the positive impact this can have on poverty reduction.

While the principle of gender equity in the workplace is generally accepted, discriminatory practices persist in many organizations despite regulations to the contrary. It is important to create an open and friendly atmosphere to address gender discrimination issues; therefore it is critical to involve men and women rather
than only women. Because gender biases are embedded in culture, it is very difficult to eliminate them without having a holistic view and involving men as a part of the solution.

**Gender Equality and Poverty**

Both women and men living in extreme poverty suffer from great challenges in day-to-day life: they do not have the resources to provide food and clothing for themselves and their children, they are unable to send their children to school, they do not have access to clean drinking water, and they are unable to go to the doctor when they are sick.

Unfortunately in some countries where Concern works these challenges are even greater for women and make life extra hard. In poor households where resources are scarce, discrimination against women and girls is more pronounced; chronic malnutrition is higher among female children and women’s access to and control over economic resources is very limited.

Traditional Gender Roles are very entrenched within certain communities. It is seen as weak for men to help with the housework or mind the children while it is seen as a woman’s natural role to look after the children and tend to housework. Girls are more likely to stay at home and help while boys go to school.

Boys are brought up with strict ideas of gender roles. They are taught at a young age that boys must be tough, rough and dominant and are encouraged to never cry. This enormous pressure can inhibit both boys and men from showing emotions and developing strong, loving connections with their children and their wives. Boys and men also tend to shy away from ‘women’s work’.

**Gender Inequality**

1. The starkest manifestation of gender inequality is the missing women phenomenon (Amartya Sen): Perhaps 60 to 100 million missing women, some not born, some dying of cumulative neglect.

2. Women lack behind men in many domains:
   a) Education
   b) Labor market opportunities
   c) Political representation
   A two-way relationship between gender empowerment and development
   a) Economic development, if it favors women more than men, can bring about equality between men and women. May be economic development is all we need, and there is no rustication for any measure specially targeted towards women.
   b) Gender empowerment can favor development if women make decisions that are better for long term growth.
   c) Given the interrelationships, there might be the opportunity of a virtuous circle, which is often emphasized by development practitioners.
   d) Today, we review the evidence on both side, and try to assess whether this possibility exists.

**Economic Development and Women's rights**

1) Women have more economic and political rights in richer countries of course, causality could go both ways.

2) Theoretical arguments suggesting that economic growth could lead men to surrender rights:

3) When it becomes more valuable to produce healthy children, fathers will want to commit to give more rights to women (if they liked children better).

4) Economic growth and reduction in fertility, parents will want to invest more in children, and men will be willing to sac rice some rights as husbands to protect their daughters against their future sons in law.

5) Suggestive evidence from the US that States which had faster reduction in fertility were more likely to introduce women's right.

**Suggested actions in Education:**
A: Gender equality promotion in policy development:
   o Analyze gender equality in the education sector to identify and justify priorities.
   o Promote strategies in PRSPs for equitable education at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels.
   o Promote gender budgeting in education - The shift to Swaps and budget support makes it more difficult to focus on gender equality but can be pursued.
o Gender equality commitment and goals should not only address gender equality in access and retention, but include qualitative issues such as the streaming of girls and boys into disciplines.

o Gender equality goals need to be integrated in teacher training, recruitment, and placement of teachers. Managerial and supervisory staff in the education system should also be trained.

o Involve relevant stakeholders in policy dialogue from Government as well as civil society. Promote re-entry policies for teenage mothers, instead of permanent expulsion, as re-entry has a positive impact on enrolment at secondary level and teacher training colleges.

o Address legislative reform in post primary vocational and technical education to improve the balance in employment opportunities for women and men.

B: Gender of equality activities in education:

o Design systems that meet students’ gender-specific needs – in physical facilities as well as curriculum and counseling.

o Include measures for gender-equitable access to education facilities and resources such as scholarships. Long distances between home and school lower girls’ attendance rate.

o Include community groups, women’s networks and organizations in the country in relevant activities such as school management and teaching.

o Promote women’s influence in management of the education system at all levels.

o Include special initiatives, for example, for recruiting and training more women teachers.

o Support civil society organizations as entry points for dealing with cultural factors such as parents’ objections to boys and girls being in the same classroom, fear of sexual harassment of girls by staff and fellow students.

o Eliminate persistent negative gender stereotypes in teachers’ classroom behaviour and in curricula and teaching materials at policy level to help break the mould in practice.

o Support measures to retain boys in the education system to address economic pressure to drop out and support the family.

C: Gender of monitoring and evaluation in education

o Sex-disaggregated data should be available on human resources in the educational system at all levels and enrolment, retention/drop-out and achievement.

o With new forms of aid modalities experience related to gender needs to be tracked. Where budget support is provided, indicators to monitor the effect on gender equality are important.

Suggestions:

Various facts disclosed by the present study leads us to enumerate suggestions for improvement in the law protecting the crime against women, in relation to investigation, prosecution and punishment of offenders. More laws have been passed to curb violence against women, and yet they cannot be fruitful to control violence against women. Therefore is need to implement effectively They, I would like to suggest that there should be minimum effective laws to control violence against women. It has to be backed by the sensitization of the implementing machinery and the society as a whole. Some changes are necessary in the present system to make it goal-oriented and serve its purpose in more efficient manner.

1. Women constitute half of the population of the world; they deserve to enjoy all rights irrespective of any kind of discrimination, deficiency or biasness. This should be the motto of the survival of a social life.

2. The family is the smallest unit in society of a nation of the female members of the family must be given equal handling in the way of upbringing, love, respect care and compassion, up-to-date education, health, economy, insurance and marriage at par with their male counterparts, they should also include at every decision making matters.

3. A comprehensive legislation may be made to curb sexual harassment of working women by incorporating the provisions of CEDAW and guidelines laid down in Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan.

4. Law dealing with domestic violence may been acted, treating the domestic violence not only as a cause for compensation an injunctive relief but also as an offence, it may be noted that the protection from Domestic Violence Bill, 2002 needs a thorough overhauling.
5. The marital rape exemption under Section 375, IPC may be removed as it reduces wife to a mere sex-object.
6. The wife of the adulterer should be given the right to complain in case of adultery on par with the right given to the husband of the adulteress. Consequently S. 198 of Cr. P.C. has to be amended in this regard.
7. Even a women participating in the offence of adultery should be made punishable on par with the adulterer, as the circumstances warranting the exemption from punishment no more exist. S. 497 of IPC may be amended to this extent.
8. Parliament should pass the Women Reservation Bill Providing for 1/3rd Reservation for women in Union and State Legislatures at the earliest to ensure adequate representation to women in the law making bodies.
9. Government should promote a separate branch of study in the name of Women’s Human Rights Studies’ to both male and female citizens of the country. When the male members will be sensitized about the rights of the women he will respect the women.
10. It should be the duty of the local administration that it should with the help of local self government, municipalities and city corporation that they carry a campaign regarding the awareness of the women, causes of crime against women its remedies etc through, T.V., newspaper, internet skits, banners, posters, pamphlets and advertisement in a national and local newspaper and local language.

Conclusion:
Apart from the above suggested measures, the Government also should ensure sufficient number of women are appointed as judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts, the National Commission for women should be given judicial powers and should be conferred the constitutional status.

We can say that the Women constitute half of the population of the world, no discrimination and exploitation should be there, every kind of discrimination and injustices must be discarded by the authorities and the public at large. From home to the workplace, there should be equal treatment without any gender related bias. The aims, vision and mission of our constitution is equality irrespective of any bias on the basis of sex. Women should be nurtured, educated and uplifted properly and judiciously, so that they could be empowered.

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Indian Agriculture, Status & Importance in Indian Economy

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Introduction:-
Agriculture is the Primary Sector of Economy. It makes direct use of natural resources. It is contrasted with Secondary Sector and the Tertiary Sector. This sector is usually most important in less developed countries & typically less important in industrial countries, until the industrial revolution. Vast majority of human population laboured in agriculture. Pre Industrial agriculture was typically subsistent in which farmers raised most of their crop for their own consumption instead of cash crop for trade. A remarkable shift in agriculture practices has occurred over the past century in response of new technology of the development of world market. This also led to technological improvements in agricultural techniques. Now agriculture with its allied sector is unquestionably the largest livelihood provider in India more so in the vast rural area. It also contributes a significant figure to GDP. Most of the industries also depend on agriculture sector for their raw materials. The planned approach to development has helped the country to reach a stage where the country is self sufficient in foodgrains and has a comfortable butterstock. These achievements have been possible mainly through the favorable policy framework. The policy of Indian Agriculture was to achieve food security by providing incentive for growth along with equitable access to food. As a result terrible famine share become come events of the past and the agricultural production does not show large variation even in the event of adverse climatic condition.

Objectives:-
1) To study status of Indian Agriculture.
2) To study importance of Indian Agriculture.
3) To study Government policies for Agriculture Development.

Research Methodology:-
The Analysis of the study is mainly based on secondary data. The secondary data collected from book, research papers, journals, various web sources etc.

As of 2011 India had a large and diverse agricultural sector, accounting on average for about 16% of GDP 10% of export earnings. India’s available land area of 159.7 million hectares is the second largest in the world after United States. India has grown to become among the top three global producers of a broad range of crops including wheat, rice, pulses, cotton peanuts, fruits and vegetables worldwide as of 2011. India had the largest herds of buffalo and cattle are the largest producer of milk and have one of the largest and fastest growing Poultry Industry.

Current Status :-
1) The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture (DESMOA) is responsible for the collection.
   a) Weekly and daily wholesales prices,
   b) Retail prices of essential commodities.
   c) Farm harvest prices.
2) Weekly wholesale prices cover 140 agricultural commodities from 620 markets.
3) Retail prices of essential commodities are collected on a weekly basis from 83 market centers in respect of 88 commodities.(49 food and 39 non – food) by the the staff of the State Market Intelligence Units, State Directorates of Economics and Statistics (DESs) and State Department of Food and Civil Supplies.
4) Farm Harvest Prices are collected by the field staff of the State revenue departments for 31 commodities at the end of each crop season and published by the DESMOA.

Some salient facts about Agricultural Scenario :-

1) Agriculture is the largest provider of livelihood in rural India.
2) It contributes 25 Percent to India’s GDP.
3) It is still dependent primarily on the monsoons.
4) The growth in agricultural production has been stagnant for the past several years.
5) The drought in north and western parts in FY09 created shortages in supply of food grains

Contribution to GDP over the years:-

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>36</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>48.8</td>
<td>51.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Importance of Agriculture:-

Agriculture plays a crucial role in the Indian Economy. It is backbone of our economic system. The following facts clearly highlight the importance of agriculture in this country.

1) Source of livelihood.
2) Contribution to National Income.
3) Supply of food and fodder.
4) Importance in International Trade.
5) Marketable surplus.
6) Source of raw material.
7) Importance in Transport.
8) Contribution to foreign Exchange Resources.
9) Vast Employment opportunities.
10) Overall Economic Development.
11) Source of Saving
12) Source of Govt. Income.
13) Bases of Economic Development

Recent Govt. Policies Affecting Indian Agriculture:-

National Agriculture Programme India is prioritizing crops that require significant intensification.

Some major recent trends include:-

1) Year of horticulture
2) Government of India likely to allow fresh export of sugar.
3) Subsidies crop loans likely to be extended to Farm equipment.
4) Government of India to discontinue technological missions for cotton and Jute.
5) Cash transfer to farmers faces hurdle.

Conclusion:-

Agriculture contributes almost about 13.7 percent to the country’s GDP. It has been in the laws few years that the input of the agriculture sector has been decline but it is still the biggest contributor. Agriculture occupies a prominent position in Indian Policy making not only because of its contribution to GDP but also
because of the large proportion of the population that is dependent on the sector for its likelihood. The green revolution massively increased the production of vital foodgrains and introduced technological innovations into agriculture. This progress is manifested in India, net trade have significant effects on world agricultural markets. Training the farmers and educating them appropriately to change their mindset and reorienting them to take up new activities or adopt for technology is of almost importance. In this context it is necessary to involve nongovernmental organizations in training and mobilizing the rural poor to face the challenge of liberalization. Also with domestic economic reforms, more care needs to be exercised to draw up state specific liberalization measures to maximize their benefits. Lastly in the implementation of these reforms for successful globalization, on crucial element, not entirely within control is the need for good governance and stability in the political and economic environment.

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Enrichment And Purification Of Polyphenols From Fruits

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Abstract

New Year, new food and flavor trends. So many different trends are focus in this year like Ethnic Evolution, Plant- based protein, Bold natural colors, Food waste, Mindful Choice, Say it with color, Floral Flavor, Root-to-stem. In that one of the largest trends is forecast for New Year which relates to smell vision, flavor and aroma. For this recovery of polyphenols is widely researched due to their potential application. Polyphenol is important element of plant which gives color, aroma, and taste along with these it also has many other functions. In recent year substantial research has been conducted on polyphenols in food according to their bioavability, metabolism and biological effect. Different studies show that, diet rich in plant food decreases chances of cancer and heart disease. In fruits Polyphenols are present in large amount, so recovery and enrichment of these compounds from fruit is of increasing instructional and commercial interest.

Key words: Polyphenols, bioavability, biological, metabolism

1. Introduction:

Polyphenols is a category of chemical that naturally occurs in plant. Polyphenols are a structural class of mainly natural, but also synthetic or semi synthetic, organic chemical characterized by the presence of large multiples of phenols structural unit. Polyphenols have several roles like protecting the plant from ultra violet radiation and attack of pathogens (Ascosta, vaillant, perez and Doriner, 2014) (G.willomson).More than 8000 polyphenol compounds have been identified with different size. The main classes of polyphenols are simple phenols, phenolic acid, flavonoids, stilbenes, lignans and tannins. (www.Phenol explorer, 2010) Many intervention studies, mechanistic in vitro data and epidemiogical studies shows that polyphenol prevents the development of chronic disease. For example, flavanols decreases endothelial dysfunction, lower the blood pressure and cholesterol and also regulates energy metabolism. It is proved that, free radicals are associated with many disease including cancer, cardiovascular and degenerative disease. (“Effect of free radical on body‖,Zawn Villianes,)

As polyphenolic compound have Oxidation Reduction Potential (ORP) and antioxidants in nature which have an ability to act as hydrogen doner and reducing agents. (Research Article, ENVIROMENTAL tress and Adaptation to stress) (Chemical quenching of singlet oxygen by carotinoids in plant, Fanny Ramel, simona Birtic, Stephan cuine 2012. Pp111)

India is the second largest producer who contributes only 1% to the global market of the fruit processing industry. In India, the wastage of fresh fruit is very high which is around 30-35% of total production including fruit as well as skin, pulp and seeds which is a good source of antioxidants (Fruit Processing Industry in India, Aanchal Sharma). It is very important to utilize fruits and vegetable waste to generate other value added products.

In that one of the most valuable components is Polyphenols. All fruits contain polyphenols but some fruits are better sources of certain compounds rather than other. The most common phenolic compound in fruit is caffeic acid. A sub group of flavonoids in high percentage can be detected in fruits like black grape and berries (Journal of the science of food and agriculture (2006)) and those are responsible for the red and purple colors in plant (Food Science, B. Shrilaxmi)

Several work are carried out for the control of polyphenols during processing and it has been shown that exposure to high temperature (above 65°C) reduces polyphenols level. So for enrichment the method which can be performed at lower temperature is Solvent extraction.

Review

- Extraction of polyphenols from fruit based product.
- Purification of polyphenols compounds.
2. Extraction of Polyphenols from fruit based products

2.1 Solvent Extraction

2.1.1 Liquid – Liquid extraction (LLE)

Polyphenols have low solubility in water, while they are soluble in organic solvent. LLE is traditional and long – established method for extracting polyphenols from liquefied fruit and vegetables. The solvent used in LLE are ethanol, menthol, acetone or their mixtures with water.

2.1.2 Solid phase extraction (SPE)

In this method compounds are divided into two phases. In LLE, the analytes to be extracted are partitioned between two immiscible liquid, while in SPE the analytes to be extracted are partitioned between a solid and liquid.

The segregation of Anthocyanin from fruit juice is appropriate application of SPE.

2.1.3 Supercritical fluid extraction (SFE)

This method is suitable for phytochemical extraction from fruits and vegetables as they have zero surface tension, which allow easy penetration through the matrix. The advantages of SFE are it allows rapid, simple and selective extraction of phytochemicals.

Carbon dioxide is commonly used as supercritical fluid, the advantages is its low processing temperature, which reduce thermal degradation of phytochemical, the ease of separation with no solvent residue in the recovered substance.

2.1.4 Pressurized liquid extraction (PLE)

This method is used to perform high temperature short – time for extraction of phytochemicals with a rapid extraction [3-20 min] and inert environment at high pressures and temperatures from 40 to 200 degree Celsius. In PLE, the solvent which is pressurized and remains in liquid state. The advantages of PLE are fast extraction, reduction of solvent consumption (Carabias- Martinez et.al. 2005) PLE has been used to extract polyphenols from blackberries and grapes.

In PLE, different solvents like water, acidified water, and ethanol at varying temperatures were estimated.

2.1.5 Ohmic heating

In Ohmic heating [OH] electro conductive heating, electro heating, direct heating and joule heating is that an alternating current is passed into the sample and the electrical resistance of the sample generates heat which increased extraction of phytochemicals.

This method is applying on rice bran from which anthocyanins are successfully extracted. Ohmic heating did not affect TPC, but OH process is high in cost and challenges in controlling the process parameters.

2.1.6 High – pressure processing (HPP)

HPP is having ability to increase mass transfer and cell permeability and diffusion in polyphenol extraction. So it is used for conjunction with solvent. As the pressure increases more solvent can enter plant cells so that polyphenol extraction will be high.

Different studies have shown that the effect of pressure, liquid / solid ratio and ethanol concentration can affect on extraction. Beside of these methods, Microwave assisted, Ultrasound assisted, Enzyme aided extraction, High voltage electrical discharges and Surfactant mediated extraction methods are also used for separation of polyphenols.

3. Purification of polyphenols

For clarification of polyphenols, membrane processing, adsorption technology, colloidal gas aphrons are used.

3.1 Membrane processing

3.1.1 Microfiltration

MF has the largest pores compared to other membrane process [0.1 to 10 micro gram] and highest permeability; hence, suitable water flow can be achieved at relatively low pressure. Now a day’s MF has been
regularly used in the beverage and pharmaceutical industries for greater preservation of freshness, nutrients and heat sensitive compounds.

3.1.2 Ultrafiltration (UF)

In Ultra filtration the feed stream is under pressure flows passing along the surface of membrane. UF membrane can reject molecule with a molecular weight greater than 1000 Da. So they effectively separate polyphenols from grape musts and wine.

Generally UF is used to produce polyphenol enriched streams from orange juice and black currant. But it is cost effective due to increased energy demands, maintenance, cleaning chemical costs and shorter membrane life.

3.1.4 Osmotic distillation

It is lower energy consumption process as compared to reverse osmosis. This method is carried out at low temperature. It preserves antioxidant capacity.

3.2 Adsorption technology

The principle of Adsorption technology, it can successfully concentrate polyphenols and remove sugar from solution. Synthetic resins absorb polyphenols from aqueous solution via desorbed using organic solvent, such as menthol and ethanol. Sugars do not interact with the resins and thus can be easily removed by elution with water.

In this method enrichment of all polyphenols in single process is not possible.

3.3 Colloidal gas aphrons (CGA)

CGA are microbubbles [10-100 micrometer in diameter creator from the rapid stirring of a surfactant solution. Principle of CGA is the adsorption of molecules, on the surface of microbubbles due to charge attraction. It is ‘GREEN’ technology, if food grade surfactants can be used. This method is not negatively affect on antioxidant activity.

Conclusion:

Extraction of polyphenols from fruits based product is new area being investigated worldwide because of health benefits of phenolic compound. Valorisation is the best process which converting waste material into value added products. Many industries are now interested in extracting valuable polyphenols as co-products.

Factors to be considered when developing an enrichment process are speed, enrichment level, selectivity of polyphenols activity.

Based on this review it prove that pre treatment such as enzymatic hydrolysis, pulsed electric fields and high pressure processing can be applied to fruit based product to improve polyphenols extraction efficiency. There is high prospective for the use of polyphenols from fruit based products using membrane filtration.

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Environment Degradation And Government Policies In India

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Abstract
An environment is gifted by the nature to nourish the life on the earth. Everything which we use to continue our lives comes under the environment such as water, air, sunlight, land, plants, animals, forests and other natural things. Our environment plays a very significant role in making possible the existence of healthy life on the earth. However, our environment is getting worse day by day because of the manmade technological advancement in the modern era. Thus, environmental pollution has become the biggest problem we are facing today. Environmental pollution is affecting our daily lives negatively in various aspects of life such as socially, physically, economically, emotionally and intellectually. Contamination of the environment brings lots of diseases which human being may suffer whole life. It is not a problem of community or city, it is a worldwide problem which cannot be solved by the effort of one. If it is not addressed properly, it may end the existence of life. Each and every common citizen should involve in the environmental safety programme launched by the government. We should correct our mistakes and selfishness towards our environment to make healthy and safe from the pollution. It is hard to believe but true that only a little positive movements by everyone may bring a huge change in the declining environment. Air and water pollution is leading our health on danger by causing various diseases and disorders. Nothing can be said healthy now a day, as what we eat is already affected by the bad effects of artificial fertilizers which reduces and weakens our body immunity to fight disease causing microorganisms. That’s why, anyone of us can be diseased anytime even after being healthy and happy.

Key Words: Significant, Advancement, Intellectually, Contamination, Microorganisms etc.

1. Introduction
With a population of over 1.3 billion, India is soon set to dislodge China as the most populous country of the world. While India has one of the fastest growing populations in the world today, it’s far behind most others when it comes to preserving the environment and the ecology. Today, our country is riddled with a number of environmental concerns which have only aggravated in the last few decades. It is high time we tackled these issues head on as turning a blind eye is no solution. Even as India races ahead to join the league of top economies internationally, it must stick to a growth path that is environmentally sustainable. Neglecting the environment can create havoc and the damage done may become irreparable. So we must wake up and smell the coffee before it’s too late.

2. Objectives
1. To study the major environmental concerns in India.
2. To study the role government in environment protection in India.

3. Methodology Of The Study
The present study has been descriptive; the data for this study were obtained from secondary sources. The secondary data has been collected from various references which already existed in published form.

4. Major Environmental Concerns India Is Grappling With Today

I. Air Pollution
Air pollution is one of the worst scourges to have affected India. According to a report from the International Energy Agency (IEA), by 2040 there are likely to be about 9 lakh premature deaths in the country due to the drastic rise in air pollution in the country. Average life expectancies are likely to go down by about 15 months because of air pollution. India is also home to 11 out of 20 of the most polluted (in terms of air pollution) cities in the entire world. According to the rankings of the 2016 Environmental Performance Index, India ranks 141 out of 180 countries in terms of air pollution.
II. Groundwater Depletion

Rapidly depleting levels of groundwater is one of the biggest threats to food security and livelihood in the country. Accessing the groundwater has become increasingly difficult over the decades. According to news reports, excessive exploitation of limited groundwater resources for irrigation of cash crops such as sugarcane has caused a 6 percentage point decline in the availability of water within 10 metres from ground level. Low rainfall and drought are also reasons for groundwater depletion. The north western and southeastern parts of the country are the worst hit. These are also the regions responsible for most of the country’s agricultural production and food crisis is a natural corollary.

III. Climate Change

In May 2016, Phalodi in Rajasthan recorded a temperature of 51 degrees Celsius – the highest ever in the country. The increasingly tormenting heat waves in the past years are but an indication that global warming and climate change are real challenges that the country is facing now. With the Himalayan glaciers melting at an alarming rate, floods and other such natural disasters are occurring with increasing frequency. The number of forest fires, floods, earthquakes and such other calamities over the past five years has been unprecedented.

IV. Use Of Plastics

Unrestrained use of plastics is another major concern for the country. According to data from the Plast India Foundation, India’s demand for polymers is expected to go up from 11 million tonnes in 2012-13 to about 16.5 million tonnes in 2016-17. India’s per capita plastic consumption went up from about 4 kg in 2006 to some 8 kg in 2010. By 2020, this is likely to shoot up to about 27 kg. To understand the damage that this can cause to the environment, it is important to understand that plastics are one of the least biodegradable materials. An average plastic beverage bottle could take up to 500 years to decompose naturally.

V. Garbage Disposal And Sanitation

According to a 2014 report by The Economist, about 130 million households (and 600 million populations) in the country lack toilets. Over 72 percent of India’s rural population defecates in the open. Ancient practices such as manual scavenging are still in vogue in the country. Lack of safe garbage disposal systems in the country make India one of the most unhygienic countries in the world. The rural regions of the country are worse off than urban tracts in this regard. This is one of the areas where the country’s government and people need to work hard and improve the prevailing conditions.

VI. Loss Of Biodiversity

According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature’s Red Data Book, some 47 species of plants and animals in India are listed as critically endangered. Loss of ecology and natural habitats have left many indigenous species, including important ones such as the Siberian crane, Himalayan wolf and Kashmir stag in grave danger of going extinct. Rapid urbanization, poaching and indiscriminate hunting for leather fur etc. have rendered these animals critically endangered and the flora or herbal treasure of India in near-extinction conditions. Many of the plants commonly harvested for their medicinal properties are vanishing along with the legacy of Ayurvedic treatment.

There are two main reasons India’s environmental challenges are assuming gigantic proportions. Firstly, the exploding population and the needs of billions makes environmental sustainability a very difficult issue. The other big challenge is lack of environmental awareness and conservation. Despite the efforts of government and environmental agencies, there is a lack of substantial efforts from the masses. Unless this changes, there is little hope for improvement. We can only look forward to the youth and the younger generations of the nation to remain conscientious and act in the best interests of future generations.

5. Role Of Government In Environment Protection

Key initiatives taken up by the ministry includes- increase in forest cover, better pollution monitoring and control, 2000 approvals unlocking Rs. 10 lakh crore of investment and a job potential of 10 lakh, reducing project approval period from 600 to 190 days through standardization, decentralization, transparent processes and policy decisions and protecting India’s interest at COP 21 in Paris.
I. National Environmental Policy Of India

The National Environment Policy is intended to be a guide to action: in regulatory reform, programmes and projects for environmental conservation; and review and enactment of legislation, by agencies of the Central, State, and Local Governments. The policy also seeks to stimulate partnerships of different stakeholders, i.e., public agencies, local communities, academic and scientific institutions, the investment community, and international development partners, in harnessing their respective resources and strengths for environmental management. The dominant theme of this policy is that while conservation of environmental resources is necessary to secure livelihoods and well-being of all, the most secure basis for conservation is to ensure that people dependent on particular resources obtain better livelihoods from the fact of conservation, than from degradation of the resource.

II. Initiatives For Environment Protection

- India declared its INDCs in the run to COP-21 at Paris in December 2015.
- The third countrywide assessment of the status of tigers, co-predators and their prey, released in January, 2015 using the refined methodology as recommended by the Tiger Task Force.
- The findings indicate a countrywide 30% increase in tiger numbers in 2014 with an estimated number of 2,226 (range 1945-2491), as compared to 2010 estimation [170] (range 1520-1909 tigers).

III. Creating Green Assets

India is one of the few countries of the world, where forest cover is on the rise. The total Forest and Tree cover of the country as per 2015 assessment in the state of Forest Report is 794,245 sq km (79.42 million ha) which is 24.16 per cent of the geographical area of the country. There is an increase of 3,775 sq km in the forest cover of the country as compared to the previous 2013 assessment. Increase in Forest and tree cover is significant in view of the fact that forests continue to meet around 30% of total requirement of fuel wood i.e. the primary source of energy and 40% of fodder consuming livestock’s are dependent on fodder completely or partially comes from forests. The remaining requirement of fuel wood is largely met from plantation (tree outside forest) and other sources.

IV. Compensatory Afforestation For Forest Conservation

In 2016, Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act (CAMPA), 2016 was passed by Parliament to ensure expeditious and transparent utilization of compensatory levies realized in lieu of forest land diverted for non-forest purpose, which presently is of the order of about Rs. 49,000 crore. The National Mission for a Green India (GIM), one of the eight Missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change aims at protecting and enhancing India’s forest cover. In FY 2015-16, an amount of Rs.7,009.09 lakh were sanctioned under GIM to seven States namely Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Karnataka, Manipur, Kerala, Punjab and Uttarakhand for carrying out advance/preparatory works.

V. Waste Management Rules Notified

- On March 23, 2016, the E-Waste Management Rules, 2016 were notified. For the first time, the Rules brought the producers under Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), along with targets. The draft E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2015 had been notified for public consultation vide GSR No. 472 (E) dated 10 June 2015. New Bio-medical Waste Management Rules were notified on March 27, 2016. The rules mandated bar code system for proper control.
- Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules notified for the first time. Under the Rules, duties have been separately earmarked for waste generators, service providers and contractors, state government and local authorities, CPCB and SPCBs and duties of concerned Central ministries.
Revised Hazardous Waste Management Rules were notified on April 3, 2016 to ensure resource recovery and disposal of hazardous waste in an environment-friendly way. For the first time, rules made to distinguish between hazardous waste and other wastes.
Solid Waste Management Rules were notified on April 5, 2016 after 16 years.
States have also agreed to implement the new Waste Management Rules notified by the Ministry in March-April 2016.

VI. National Clean Air Programme

- Air pollution has increasingly been becoming a serious concern, predominantly for health of the people. The impact of air pollution is not limited to health, but it gets extended to agriculture and general well-being of human, floral and faunal population.
- The government has formulated National Clean Air Program (NCAP) as a long-term, time bound national level strategy to tackle the increasing air pollution problem across the country in a comprehensive manner at total tentative cost of Rs. 637 Crore.
- Overall objective of the NCAP is comprehensive management plan for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution besides augmenting the air quality-monitoring network across the country.
- City specific air pollution abatement action plan for 100 polluting cities of the country.
- Guidelines for Indoor Air Pollution and setting up of Rural Monitoring stations not address till date as some of the key components under NCAP
- Focus on intensive awareness, training and capacity building drive, with specific impetus on augmentation of manpower and infrastructure facilities of CPCB and SPCB under the capacity building component of NCAP.
- Acknowledging the role of science, technology, engineering and innovation in addressing the environmental challenges with focus on India's strive towards sustainable development Technologies with potential for air pollution mitigation will be supported under the NCAP.
- Setting up of an effective multi-layered institutional framework for the successful implementation of targets towards air pollution abatement under the NCAP.
- Since air pollution mitigation necessitates collaborative efforts, the success of NCAP is expected to be determined by stakeholder participation and contribution. Accordingly, there is a need for consultation with various stakeholders viz. state government, relevant ministries, institutes, academic institutions, industries etc before launching the same.
- The approved NCAP has already been shared with state government and some additional stakeholder consultations are being planned during ensuing weeks before WED, 2018 on 5th June for evolving NCAP and related implementation strategy on the basis of experiences of state govt and other stakeholders prior to its launch on 5th June 2018, coinciding with the World Environment Day.

VII. Green Skill Development Programme

- The Green Skill Development Programme (GSDP) developed by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) under the ENVIS Scheme is a new initiative to skill youth in environment, forest and wildlife sectors and enabling them to be gainfully employed or self-employed. It was launched in June, 2017 on a pilot basis at 10 locations, spread over 9 bio-geographic regions of the country, with a Basic Course and Advanced Course of 3 months’ duration each, to skill the youth as Biodiversity Conservationists and Para-taxonomists respectively. Under the pilot of GSDP, 94 Trainees successfully completed the basic course qualifying as skilled Biodiversity Conservationists and 152 students completed the Advance Course on Para-taxonomy. BSI and ZSI were the nodal centres for the pilot program.
- With the success of the pilot, the scope of the program is being extended to an all India level covering other green skills, which include areas such as Pollution Monitoring (Air/ Water/ Noise/ Soil), ETP Operation, Waste Management, Forest Management, Water Budgeting & Auditing, Conservation of River Dolphins, Wildlife Management, Marine Taxonomy & Coastal Biodiversity, Mangroves Conservation, Bamboo Management & Livelihood Generation, etc. All the courses are being
forwarded to National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) for aligning with the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) of Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship.

6. Conclusion

An environment includes all the natural resources which surround us to help in number of ways. It provides us better medium to grow and develop. It gives us all things which we need to live our life on this planet. However, our environment also need some help from all of us to get maintained as usual, to nourish our lives forever and to never ruin our lives. The elements of our environment are declining day by day because of the man made technological disaster. We need to maintain the originality of our environment to continue the life on the earth, the only place where life is possible till now in the whole universe. World Environment Day is a campaign being celebrated for years every year on 5th of June in order to spread the public awareness all over the world towards the environment safety and cleanliness. We must participate in the campaign celebration to know the theme of celebration, to know ways of saving our environment and to get aware about all the bad habits which declining the environment day by day. We can save our environment in very easy manner with the little step taken by every person on the earth. We should reduce the amount of waste, throwing wastes properly to its place only, stop using poly bags, reuse some old things in new ways, repair and use broken things instead of throwing it away, see how much it would take to repair them, use rechargeable batteries or renewable alkaline batteries, make use of fluorescent light, rain water conservation, reduce water wastage, energy conservation, minimum use of electricity, etc.

7. Refernces

1. Sha Zukang, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and Secretary-General of the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development
Introduction

Digital resources are those resources whose deals with both born digital and digitized materials which can be either accessible from library’s in house database or from the world wide web, the born digital materials includes; e-books, e-journals, e-news papers, e-thesis, e-magazines, dissertations, reports, websites, www resources and other related materials which can be considered necessary by the users, researchers, informational professors, or even by the library management itself; on the other hand digitized materials means converting the materials from other format in to digital format. In that case material must have preserved the copy right law, for both the born digital and digitized format some resources will be permissible to furnish information in full text and others will be freely accessible for anyone from anywhere in the world and others will have limited accessibility due to the library’s policy and for cost related issues and also for the authentification (Shariful Islam)

Digital resources have become an important asset to each library. Voluminous growth of digital resources has lead many to predict then extinction of printed journals in future. To cop up with these resources there is a need for proper staff and equipment, so that digital information can easily be accessible to the users. In the last few decades libraries have undergone a great transformation in their infrastructure, collection operations as well as services. The digital medium has become most needful and first preference choice of the present day users. Mostly the students and professors are popular to use this system. Digital resources are the super way for ongoing researchers. These resources have now become a need of the hour for users as well as essential part of academic library.

Objective
1. To study the extent of use of digital resources by the library users.
2. To find out the purpose of using digital resources.
3. To identify the problems in accessing internet facilities.
4. To calculating the findings and suggestions.

Research Methodology

Data of this research work are collected from both primary and secondary sources. The primary data has been collected with the help of questionnaire, observations and interviews. Secondary data has been collected from the available to the study such as official periodicals reports and other official documents of the college, websites, journals and text books. Total 125 questionnaires were distributed but only 110 got back from the respondents.

Analysis

User’s Condition

Following data are collected with the help of questionnaire. Total users profile is displayed a following table. Mainly the table no. 1 is shown the frequency variation of the respondents. That more than one third of respondents i.e. 47.27 % were girl students, 22.73% boy’s student 18.18% faculty members and 11.82 % research scholars.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Respondents</th>
<th>Responses</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girl Student</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>47.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boy’s student</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>22.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Scholars</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No. 1 User’s Condition
Frequency and Awareness of Internet Use

Information of frequency and awareness collected with the help of questionnaire. Table no.2 reflects that 40.00 % users used the internet more than once a day, 23.64 % daily, 22.73 % weekly and only 9.10 % monthly while 4.55 didn’t responds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More than once in day</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>23.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>22.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>09.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No response</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>04.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No. 2 Frequency of Internet Use

Then fig. no. 1 described the awareness of digital resources among the library users and concluded that majority of the respondent 105 (95.45%) were aware about digital resources and only 5 (4.55 %) respondents are not aware about digital resources.

Use of Digital Resources

Following table gives information that the study material and e-news paper was the main digital resources used by most of the respondents (respectively 76.36 and 71.82 %). Whereas 43.64 % respondent used e-books and only 16.36 % respondent used inflibnet system. Here most important conclusion display is 48.18 % respondent is used internet for the purpose of entertainments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>No. of Responses</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e-book</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>43.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e-journal</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>36.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e-thesis</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e-news paper</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>71.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflibnet</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database Websites</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>37.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encyclopedias</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>26.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entertainments</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>48.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study Materials</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>76.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No. 3 Use of Digital Resources

Purpose of Using the Digital Resources

In the table no. 4 analyses that 85.45 % respondents used the digital resources for updating knowledge, 70.91 % for writing projects/ assignments, 53.64 % for preparing notes whereas only 18.18 % respondents for preparing seminar/ conferences paper.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Need of Source</th>
<th>No. of Responses</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Updating Knowledge</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>85.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminar/Conferences Paper</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparing Notes</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>53.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing Projects/ Assignments</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>70.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No. 4 Purpose of Using the Digital Resources
**Problem Faced in Using Digital Resources**

Table no.5 described the various problems faced by respondents while making use of digital resources. 28.18 % users were unable to find the proper information from the available digital resources. 12.73 % users found insufficient resources in their respective library.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problems</th>
<th>No. of Responses</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How to use</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>08.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can’t find proper information</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>28.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient Resources</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of internet availability</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>24.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No problem</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>43.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No. 5 Problem Faced In Using Digital Resources

 Whereas only 8.18 % faced the problem like how to use of the digital resources then 24.54 % respondent are faced the problem like power supply and slow downloading speed. The most important conclusion is 43.64 % didn’t face any type of problem.

**Findings And Suggestions**

- It is found that 63.64 % users use the internet in their daily life there are only 9.10 % users who use who internet monthly so majority of users have the knowledge of the internet which is necessary for using digital resources.
- It is found those 95.45 % respondents are aware about the available digital resources in the library.
- It is found that most of the users are using all type of digital resources like e-book, e-news paper, e-journal, e-thesis, etc. but the study material remains widely used digital resources among the users i.e. 76.36 % so, library arrange more digital resources according to the need of the users.
- It is found that 85.45 % respondent use the library e-resources for updating knowledge and 70.91 % for completion of projects and assignments. This percentage should be increased by arranging users awareness programmes and sending SMS/ e-mail alerts to the library users about the new resources of the library.
- It is found that 28.18 % respondent face the problem of searching skills. They are unable to find required information from the available e-resources. 12.73 % respondent face the problem of insufficient resources and 8.18% do not know how to use e-resources. These problem can be removed by arranging orientation, seminars, workshops in the library and also by providing proper training to library staff.

**Conclusion**

Digital information is basic need of the present days. This is boost up the knowledge in all peoples. The present study observes the role of digital resources in traditional education and users satisfaction for the same. There are all types of users like girls and boy’s student, researcher and faculty who need digital resources for updating their knowledge, writing research papers, assignments and completing their projects. These users need both type of resource i.e. print as well as digital. This study find out the digital resources are being used by all types of users. But some users face the problem in accessing these resources. These barriers can be overcome by making resources available according to the need of users and arranging time to time orientation and workshops to guide them about the availability of new resources as well as know-how to access them.

**References**

A Study on Gender Inequality in India

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G. A. College of Commerce, Sangli

Introduction

India is the largest democracy in the world. Equality is one of the most important characteristics of India. According to the equality principle, everyone is equal in front of the law without any discrimination on grounds of race, religion, gender, caste, class or birth.

In India, there are various types of inequalities such as caste inequality, gender inequality, class inequality, religious inequality, racism etc. The present paper deals with gender inequality and is based on secondary data collected from various books, reports etc.

Indian Constitution grants equal rights to men and women. Still, discriminatory attitudes are present from many generations. Many researchers in this area have shown that gender discrimination is in favor of men. Though the government of India has adopted many measures to minimize gender inequality, there is clearly discriminatory behavior towards women. Gender inequality includes inequalities in health and survival, education, economic, and political sectors.

Factors showing Gender Inequality in India

There are various factors which show growing gender inequality in India.

1. Labor participation

Lower participation of women in the labor force adversely affects the growth potential of the economy. Majority of the women workers are low-skilled and working in informal sectors with low wages. They have no job security.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Participation of women in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>39.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>31.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>30.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>28.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>27.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>26.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>26.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>27.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>27.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>27.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>27.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The World Bank data

The World Bank provides data for India for women’s labor force participation rate. The average value for India during 1990 to 2017 was 32.58 percent. The above table shows female labor force participation rate was lowest in 2012 and was declined up to 27.21 up to 2017. If we can increase the women labor force participation rate, then it could definitely add to India’s GDP.

According to McKinsey Global Institute Report 2015, women in India represent only 24% of the paid labor force, as against the global average of 40%.

2. Literacy Rate

Literacy rate in India table shows percentage of people aged 15 and above who can read and write.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Overall literacy (%)</th>
<th>Men literacy (%)</th>
<th>Women literacy (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>40.76</td>
<td>54.84</td>
<td>25.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>48.22</td>
<td>61.64</td>
<td>33.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>61.01</td>
<td>73.41</td>
<td>47.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>69.30</td>
<td>78.88</td>
<td>59.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>71.96</td>
<td>80.94</td>
<td>62.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: www.statistica.com
It can be seen from the table that the degree of women literacy in India was low as compared to men since 1981. There is inequality in literacy rate in different states also. In 2017, Rajasthan was having the lowest women literacy rate (52.66%), followed by Bihar (53.33%), Jharkhand (56.21%), Uttar Pradesh (59.26%). Poverty, accessibility to schools, traditions and culture of Indian society which keeps women at a low status in families, early marriage of girls, wrong thinking that there is no necessity of education for the girls as they are not going to join jobs are some important reasons for low literacy rate in India.

3. **Access to Credit**
   According to Findex 2017, only 5% of women took a loan from banks and 3% continue to borrow from family and friends. In distribution of outstanding credit to small borrowers men account for 7.2% while women account for 24.5%. The account usage for remittances including digitally by women is only 22% while credit card ownership is very low i.e. only 2%.
   This shows that Indian women are less financially included than men.
   However, according to All India debt and Investment Survey report interest rates paid by female household heads are higher than male household heads.

4. **Health Problems**
   Indian women face a lot of issues about healthcare which are intrinsically linked to their status in the society. National Family Health Survey-3 indicates that 35.6 per cent of Indian women are chronically undernourished with BMI lesser than the cut-off point 18.5. Similarly, 55 per cent women in India are anaemic as compared to 24 per cent of men.
   India accounts for the maximum number of maternal deaths in the world. 17 per cent of 2.89 lakh women who died as a result of complications due to pregnancy or childbearing in 2013. In India, female infant mortality is slightly higher than male infant mortality. Illiteracy, low socio-economic status, early age of marriage, poor sanitation, poor access to health facilities are some of the contributory factors for child and maternal mortality.

5. **Equal Opportunity for Employment**
   In India working and employment conditions are different for men and women. Majority of working women are exposed to risks of infection, violence, musculoskeletal injuries and burn outs. Women generally suffer discrimination and harassment more often than men, especially in unorganized sector.

6. **Property Rights**
   In Indian families more importance is given to sons. They are given rights in family properties. They enjoy superior status in family. In order to empower women and improve her status in society women should have some property on her own name. But, in most of Indian families, women do not have property on their own name.

7. **Violence against women in India**
   Violence against women includes physical or sexual violence committed by men against women. These violence clearly show discriminatory behavior towards women. Violence against women contribute to India’s Gender Inequality Index rating of 0.524 in 2017 putting India in the bottom 20 per cent of ranked countries for 201(hrd.undp.org).
   According to National Family Health Survey (NHFS-4) report released by Union Health Ministry in India 27 per cent of women has experienced physical violence since the age 15. (Rural 29% and Urban 23%).
   In India, most of the violence is not recorded due to some customs and beliefs. According to National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) the rate of crime against women is increasing. The rate of crime per 1,00,000 female population was 41.7 in 2012 and increased up to 55.2 in 2016. Reported cases of crime against women increased 83 per cent from 1, 85,312 in 2007 to 3,38,954 in 2016. Delhi reported highest crime rate against women (160.4) followed by Assam (131.3), Orissa (84.5), Telengana (83.7) and Rajasthan (78.3).

**Conclusion**
As per census 2011, women account for 48.46 per cent of the total population. Women are working almost in every field, sector. Still discriminatory practices against women are continued. Women in India have been always considered inferior to men. Achievement of equality between men and women is one of the fundamental human rights.
Government is framing various polices for attainment of gender equality and empowerment of women. Social workers found that women are even unaware about their rights. Some of them even not enjoyed their childhood and most of them are treated as slaves in adulthood.

Only giving rights on paper and framing policies cannot change the status of women in society. Education, access to legal aids, and availability of trained counselors will make a difference.

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4. Reports of NCRB
Impact of Gender Inequality on Education and Health of Girl Child

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Discrimination against girls and women in the developing world is a devastating reality. The status of women is central to the health of a society. The studies revealed that female child has been treated inferior to male child and this is deeply engraved in the mind of the female child. Due to this inferior treatment the females fail to understand their rights. Sex selection of the child before birth and neglect of the female child after birth, in childhood and, during the teenage years has outnumbered males to females in India.

According to a 2011 report from the World Health Organization, denying primary education to young girls has been shown to negatively impact fertility rates, birth spacing, health literacy and healthy behaviors. Similar reports have found that educating women in Africa and Latin America lowers their risk of becoming infected with HIV.

Through educational opportunities, young girls and women are able to become well-versed in the safest health practices, learning the best ways to deal with common issues in their communities. Training women to become health workers, especially within the realm of maternal care, can foster independence while building a sustainable health care system. Additionally, knowledge allows these women to make informed decisions about personal health care, which in turn can help them avoid preventable diseases or potentially dangerous procedures.

School Attendance:

There used to be a huge gap between the enrolment rates for boys and girls in primary and secondary schools in India even as recently as two decades ago, but that gap has been more or less closed. The ratio of girls to boys in schools climbed from 67% in 1989 to 98% in 2011.

There is always an element of inevitability in the narrowing gap between the school enrolment rates of boys and girls. The enrolment rates of boys cannot grow once every boy is in school. What this means is that even a very gradual increase in the proportion of girls going to school will reduce the gap. But there are other statistics that do not suffer from this problem. For example, the maternal mortality rate has dropped from 560 deaths per 100,000 births in 1990 to 190 deaths in 2013.

However, these advances mask the persistence of gender discrimination in India. There are several indicators of this sorry state of affairs. Take a look at the situation in the labour market. The labour force participation rate for females (or the percentage of women above 15 years of age who supply labour outside the home) is very low in India: 29% as compared with 60% in China). The Economist reported in 2007 that the entry of millions of women into the labour force in developed countries has done more for global economic growth in recent decades than China has.

There are two main inequalities: educational inequality and health inequality. These are the indicators of a woman’s status of welfare. In India irrespective of the caste, creed, religion and social status, the overall status of a woman is lower than men and therefore a male child is preferred over a female child. A male child is considered a blessing and his birth is celebrated as opposed to a female child where her birth is not celebrated and is considered more of a burden. Therefore, education and health care of the female child in India is an important social indicator to measure equality between men and women

A social development report presented in 2010 to the World Bank and UNDP, found that the time a female child and a male child spends on various activities is similar, with the exception of domestic work and social/resting time; a female child spends nearly three forth of an hour more on domestic work than a male child and therefore lesser hours of social activity/resting then boys. Despite progress in advancing gender equity from a legal standpoint, in practice many women and female children still lack opportunities, and support for the socio-economic advancement. Historically, the inclusion of young girls and women in education has helped challenge gender stereotypes and discrimination. This suggests that providing space for young girls to develop leadership skills, through education and healthy living is important. This can shape attitudes towards women's capabilities as leaders and decision makers especially in conventionally male
domains and male dominated cultures. Because of the sex preference of male children in India, female children are deemed of resources in the areas of health and education.

**Impact on women's health:**

In Western nations women typically live about six years longer than men, but this is not true in India. Evidence shows that girls are given less food and health care than boys, especially in Northern India. Girls are breastfed for shorter periods, given less medical attention, fewer consultations and visits to the doctor, and are often taken very late to the hospital in an emergency.

Because of some culturally assigned duties, many girls miss out on the chance to improve their overall health. Miller calls this as an extended infanticide, since life sustaining necessities like food, nutrition and health care are denied to the female child. Female children are given less food, both in quality and quantity, and therefore are undernourished compared to male children. This in turn leads to health issues like anemia and intrauterine growth restriction during pregnancy.[1] If a woman gives birth to a female child while malnourished, then the child's survival issues and salon nutritional issues increase.

The female child’s status is the product of general societal attitude towards women at large in India. Girls in India face higher risks of malnutrition, disease, disability, and retardation of growth and development. They have no access to or control over the resources because their work toward raising a family and in the household chores is undervalued. A popular Telugu saying from Andhra Pradesh says, "Bringing up a daughter is like watering a plant in another's courtyard." Due to this understanding, she is considered a liability and outside commodity and is deprived of good food and nutrition. According to a global study, India is the fourth most dangerous country for a female child in the world.

**Impact on Education:**

Experts often argue that women’s education is the key to reducing discrimination against girls. However, female literacy rate has risen from 15 to 54%, even as the juvenile sex ratio has fallen. Some studies have shown that educated mothers are far more “efficient” in discriminating against their daughters than uneducated mothers. Other studies have shown that though higher levels of maternal education decreases infant mortality for both boys and girls, the effect is larger for girls. Thus, higher levels of maternal education decrease gender differentials in child mortality. On the other hand, there is also evidence that maternal education at the district and household levels is weakly associated with increases in female survival. At a macro level, regions with high female literacy states—Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil nadu, Karnataka and Goa—have shown less discrimination towards girls. However, in the past 20 years, high female literacy has not stopped Delhi, Gujarat, and Rajasthan from showing increased discrimination against girls.

The female child in India is often deprived from her right of an education. The number of girls dropping out of school far exceeds the boys because girls are expected to help at home, either with household work like washing and cooking or with taking care of younger siblings. Since girls spend more time performing domestic duties and this increases the gap between female and male equality in rural parts of India, it perpetuates the myth that education is of no help to the girl and her primary job will be to look after the household work, get married early, have children and then raise them. If this is the job she has to do, then education is of no importance to her and it is not imparted. Also, even with education and financial independence, women might not get the same rights and liberties which a man may have. It is through education in the early days of a child that we can bring about behavior changes and open doors to opportunities that will enhance their confidence, personality, and career.

Often in these communities, women, in particular, are considered an inferior sex and are raised to accept this belief. Nearly 80% of the girls drop out from standards I to V. Out of the 100 girls that enroll in the first year of school, only 42 reach class V. Among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, many of those who live below poverty line. only 19 of the 100 girls reach class V. Many of these girls work in the unorganized sectors, such as the beedi industry, which is largely home based and made up of women and girls. The beedi sector represents the gender division of labor because most of the women and girls sitting at home do the beedi making, and boys are not involved in it.[19]

The relative lack of physical mobility for women as well as the demands of managing the house restricts the employment choices of women. The Indian labour market resembles that of several other
underdeveloped countries: men tend to pick occupations outside of agriculture while women remain on the farm. This has been described as the feminization of agriculture. Women are more generally trapped in low-productivity work. But the story does not end there. Indian women get paid far less than men even when they are doing similar work: 62 cents to women for every one dollar for men, according to some global studies.

The discrimination in the labour market is similar to what happens in homes. There is ample data to show that men get preference over women when it comes to nutrition. The child mortality rates for girls are scandalous. One major reason for the massive malnutrition problem in India is the fact that pregnant mothers do not get adequate supplementary nutrition (while the lack of toilets leads to stomach infections that reduce the ability of people to absorb nutrients).

Indian women have made gradual progress in recent years—but gender discrimination is still rife. There are no quick fixes. Women face barriers at home, at work and on the streets. There have been attempts to give them more voice in decisions. The food security law identifies the woman as the head of the household; the ration card will be in her name so that she has a say in household decisions.

Education is the tool that can help break the pattern of gender discrimination and bring lasting change for women in developing countries.

Educated women are essential to ending gender bias, starting by reducing the poverty that makes discrimination even worse in the developing world. The most basic skills in literacy and arithmetic open up opportunities for better-paying jobs for women. Uneducated women in rural areas of Zambia, for instance, are twice as likely to live in poverty as those who have had eight or more years of education. The longer a girl is able to stay in school, the greater her chances to pursue worthwhile employment, higher education, and a life without the hazards of extreme poverty.

Women who have had some schooling are more likely to get married later, survive childbirth, have fewer and healthier children, and make sure their own children complete school. They also understand hygiene and nutrition better and are more likely to prevent disease by visiting health care facilities. The UN estimates that for every year a woman spends in primary school, the risk of her child dying prematurely is reduced by 8 percent.

Girls’ education also means comprehensive change for a society. As women get the opportunity to go to school and obtain higher-level jobs, they gain status in their communities. Status translates into the power to influence their families and societies.

Even bigger changes become possible as girls’ education becomes the cultural norm. Women can't defend themselves against physical and sexual abuse until they have the authority to speak against it without fear. Knowledge gives that authority. Women who have been educated are half as likely to undergo harmful cultural practices such as female genital mutilation (FGM) and four times as likely to protect their daughters from it.

Conclusion:

Promoting gender equality is one of the most important global efforts taking place in the world today. When women and girls are able to receive educations and make decisions about their future, society benefits in many ways, including in the realm of health care.
Extra Marital Affairs: An Overview

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Abstract

Extra marital affairs have become a common phenomenon in the modern society. In the civilized society today, such affairs are increasing and there are a number of factors responsible for extra marital affairs. The research paper gives an overview of the recent researches and explains the causes and effects of such relations. The study is based on information gathered through e journals and different websites. After reviewing literature, causes and consequences of extra marital relation and remedies are put forward. From this study, the researcher expects that policy and makers can develop new thoughts and strategies to control this overwhelming new condition.

Introduction:

Indian society is changing in the twenty first century where we are still struggling with age old social problems, there are some new phenomenon emerging too. Today, we have accepted women's liberation from the clutches of male dominated patriarchal society. Recently, the Supreme Court of India has abolished section 397 of IPC, which says that women have complete autonomy over their bodies. Bigamy sexual relationship with other men apart from one's husband is not a crime. Secondly, accepting live- in relationships legally. Thirdly, gay or lesbian relationships are also given a green signal. Yes it is accepted that everything is changing. The age old traditions, customs morals are changing. Morality itself changes from person to person. What might be a curse for one might be a blessing for another. It is defined individually. The society has its own set of mores, but in actual practice all depends upon individuals.

When the concept of bigamy or adultery is abolished, when live in relationships are legalized, then extra marital affairs are also at peak. A metropolitan city of India witnesses such affairs openly whereas in small cities it is carried out privately for confidentially. People are still worried about others perception about themselves. In India it is still not be spoken of affair. This is kept and maintained in silence. After so many technological advancements, economic and political upheaval, social progress and educational enlightenment, marriage is a matter of choice for individuals. It is not possible to confine to age old customs of lifelong companionship for the younger generation. As divorce are legally and socially welcomed. The same is with the case of extramarital affairs. A question into mind is there any need for extra marital affairs? In a married long-term relationships, one becomes frozen in one's role have a repetitive routine everything is predictable and boring. An affair puts a spice in life, it is a clean slate and it is refreshed, unpredictable and new. When one gets into it, one is cherished, pleased, surprised at occasions, more loving, more compassionate and of course more wonderful to the other person. It is all for an hour or a weekend. There are meetings, romance and it is the space where both are perfect in a perfect world. The main part is one is treated as special, heard of, understood, appreciated and is wanted by the partner. One is attractive to the partner and act as a confidence builder. A Relationship in which one is desired and valued.

An overview:

According to a recent survey ‘Infidelity statistics 2018: why, when and how people stray’, dated October 11, 2018. It is a survey of 200 men and women which explore the state of infidelity in marriages, including the causes and effects. As per the survey report, 55% of male respondents cheated on their spouse with five or more people, 50% of female respondents admitted to cheating with one person. In the survey, the majority of responses coming from those in the age group of 25 to 54 range and which are 68% men and 77% women. This shows that women are seeking forward to such affairs. Another interesting reason for the affair was, sexual intimacy 31%, emotionally connected 20%, attentions 14%, revenge 17%, new experience 11%, separated 6%.

Another research done by Praveen Kumar published on Monday, January 11, 2016 ‘What research says about extramarital affairs?’ After studying more than 25000 men and women in various age groups, the respondents responded through questionnaires the answers are as mentioned, the answers of all the men participants, they confessed that they got into sexual acts with other women in order to experiment more sexually. The answers of women were most of them admitted they wanted attention, love and care which they never got from the spouse. Another answer which was surprising 40% of men and women claimed that they never had any physical connection in their extra marital relationship. The affair was just for emotional attachment. They preferred to spend more time with that person than their spouse. Another interesting response was that men and women did it for thrill and the age group of people was between 22 and 27 years. A few respondents also confessed that when they were caught by their spouse their marriage did not end. Though there was a period of separation they also tried to manage to get back to the spouse after apologizing.
According to Alicia Walker an assistant professor of sociology at Missouri State University, sent a survey link to over 1000 users at Ashley Madison, which was published in ‘The journal of Sexuality’ The findings of the research are that women who had extra marital affairs were happier and satisfied in life than men who cheated on their spouse. According to the researcher, the effect of happiness on the cheating spouse, whether a husband or wife was long-lasting if the other spouse had sex with lover at least twice a week. Cheating makes a woman happier and the level of happiness and satisfaction increases if the reason for extra marital affairs is purely sexual. Most of respondents who were women shared that set their own boundaries and rules and chose only those men who satisfy their desires as per their needs.

According to doctor Yasmeen Jahan, published a research paper, ‘Factors involving extra marital affairs among married adults in Bangladesh’ published in International journal of community medicine and public health, May 2017, Volume 4 issue 5. pp 1379. The paper focuses on the causes of extra marital affairs prime cause is early marriage that is people who marry in their early twenties have been deprived of teenage relationship experience, this makes them to go fall in an extra marital affairs. Sexual dissatisfaction being another big reason for such relations. Individuals who have deeper dissatisfaction of sexual desire and less self control have the reason for searching for an extramarital relationship. Other reasons are married for wrong reason due to family and societal pressure, after becoming parents as getting less attention leading to feeling of depression and getting to involve in extra marital affair, need for excitement, no common interests among the partners ,self esteem problem and due to social media. Facebook is an undisputed pioneer with 66% contribution and apart from this there other social website where one can seek for an extra marital relation.

According to other review, which say about effect of extra marital affair. The worst thing with extra marital affair is that it ruins the life of a person who did nothing wrong. It is also a leading cause of divorce throughout the world. The effect are long lasting first being emotional trauma in which as a victim one may start self blaming and will be surrounded with the feeling of negativity , next is self esteem and guilt ,that victim always have questions like what was fault? Why me? Etc which can cause self pain and believe that it was their fault. Next is loss of trust, breakdown of family, feeling isolated and disorientation.

Analysis:
After analyzing the reviews above, it is clear that extra marital affair grow up due to several reasons but they are devastating for the entire family. Children are most affected. The spouse would even though accept one but not wholeheartedly. There won’t be a spark in their relation as before.

But apart from its effects the causes are needed to be understood, so that such relation does not creep up.

Remedies:
1) Age of marriage of girl and boy should be increased as early marriage is one cause of extra marital affairs , where one marry at mature age, has gone through a number of circumstances and experience the world one does not step out of a marriage for finding excitement or thrill
2) Pre marital counseling should be imparted in college and University, to make the youth aware of not crossing the boundaries of marriage. It will help them to provide gainful insight or wholesome attitude towards marriage, as marriage in India is a family affair
3) Post marital counseling centres should be open in all the nearby vicinity at least in cities and towns. Married couple should seek the advice of a counselor as soon as such thoughts of having a relation outside marriage creep in. Coupes should be educated and made aware to give each other proper love, care, giving time to each other, going for picnics, movie and enjoying quality time together each and every couple should try to give their best in relationship to avoid such circumstances in their lives.

Conclusion:
It can be concluded that marriage is a sacred Union and it should be maintained. No religion allows for the extra marital affairs. The sanctity of marriage should remain the prime concern of the individuals. An educated individual should try to balance himself in all the circumstances of life as breaking the relation and entering the new one sound easy but when spouse find out it will lead to a topsy turvy world. It affects the institution of marriage and family.

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GST Impact on Textile Industry in India

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Abstract:

India is a country of multiple taxes. There are so many types of taxes that are levied by the Central and State Governments on Goods & Services. Textile sectors play a very important part in the development of the Indian economy with regard to GDP, Export promotion, employment, etc. Textile sector is the one of the oldest manufacturing industry in India. The textile industry is the second largest industry which provides skilled and unskilled employment. In this sector, 100% FDI is allowed by the Government under the Automatic Route. Textile Industry offers more than 10% in Total Export. Textile Industry is divided into Two division, firstly Unorganized and Secondly Organized. The unorganized sector consists of Handloom, handicraft, small and medium-scale mills and Organized Sector consist of rotating, apparel and garments segment which implement modern machinery and techniques. No requires paying more duties on value addition so it will help to reduce prices. The future for the textile industry looks promising, buoyed by both strong domestic consumption as well as export demand. As we all know the fact that the GST is aimed to end the previously prevailing cascading taxation framework in India. Under the GST regime, the whole India has come under the roof of one taxation system – complying with the slogan of ‘One Nation, One Tax’. At this moment the GST is the most debated topic among the masses, people are busy discussing it’s impact on the economy of the nation. Everyone is coming out with their own theory to prove their verdict on GST.

Textile industries play a very important role in the development of the Indian economy with respect to GDP, Export promotion, employment, etc. It is the one of the oldest manufacturing industry in India. It is the second largest industry after agriculture which provides skilled and unskilled employment. In this sector, 100% FDI is allowed by the Government under the Automatic Route. Textile Industry contributes more than 10% of Total Export. Textile Industry is divided into Two Segment, firstly Unorganized and Secondly Organized. The unorganized sector consists of Handloom, handicraft, small and medium-scale mills and Organized Sector consist of spinning, apparel and garments segment which apply modern machinery and techniques. The rate structure for the textiles is decided at 5 percent and 18 percent for cotton fibre and man-made synthetic fibre respectively. While silk and jute are totally exempted from the GST purview. The GST rate on apparels is also decided on a category basis, as Apparels below INR 1000 will be attracting 5 percent GST while those above this mark will be taxed at 12 percent. In its recent meeting held on 5th August by GST council took some positive and relaxing decision for the textile industry. The council mentioned rules regarding e-way bill and rates. And at the same time, the rates of GST have been reduced from 18 percent to 5 percent on job work of all textiles and related products manufactured. The finance minister Arun Jaitley who also heads the GST council along with the representatives of states in general also finalized the e-way bill rules and regulations. In this new decided norm, the registration of goods worth more than INR 50,000 has been made mandatory before the transport is carried on and even that for more than 10-kilometre distance. Mainly Two types of Indirect Taxes considered by the government are Central Excise Duties and Service Tax which was under wide use. Service is not levied on Textile since it comes under Goods. Under current taxation system, textile products are mostly exempted or are taxed at a very low rate. State Governments have to stop levying Sales Tax after the discontinuation of Additional Excise Duty. From the tax rate structure, it is seen that cotton fibre will be gaining momentum by the GST rate decided for it. Overall it is concluded that the final rates are very much less than the previous scheme and will definitely benefit the whole industry in a long run. Leaving behind the fragmented structure of supply chain, the GST will consolidate this structure and will present a better supply chain management to the industry. The self-compliance necessity in the GST will also track down the revenue even if the tax rates are low for some general benefitting of masses. The complex data of GST rates and categorization in the textile industry is also speculated to be eased up with the upcoming of the new tax scheme. The price decline will be directly inverting the supply rule and will be boosting the demand on instant basis. As the prices will fall, there will also be competing in the industry.
making an export healthy environment. While on the domestic front, the price fall may bring negative consequences to the manufacturer with less revenue being generated.

**GST and its Scope in Textile**

The government has decided to improve the logistics with providing better funds while the labour skills are also in progress. As the government is keeping an eye on this future prospective action, it is definitely stated to be the beneficial step for the whole industry.

Textile exporters have addressed their problems to the parliamentary panel and said that after the implementation of GST there may be a decline in garment shipments in India and also there is a chance of job losses. The Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC) communicated through the presentation to Rajya Sabha Standing Committee on Commerce chaired by Naresh Gujaral. Ashok Rajani, Chairman of AEPC said, “The positive impact of GST is yet to be felt by garment industry where input costs have not come down. The overall effect of GST on apparel exporters, especially small and medium exporters, is burdensome on exporters stressful due to the substantial increase of working capital and higher transaction cost.” By adding that, “It has not only impacted the production of apparel adversely but has also led to pressure on margins for exporters due to lowering of drawback rates.” The Council informed to the Parliament Panel in such prevailing circumstances there might be a chance of the reduction in exports in the coming future. The Global garment industry is very competitive so it’s difficult for the Indian industry to compete with them.

**GST Impact**

Despite some changes under the GST regime, the textile sector is in for certain advantages with the implementation of the regime. The tax regime will impact the textile industry by bringing in following changes.

1. **Introducing a break in input credit chain**
   
   As a large chunk of the textile industry in the country works under the unorganised sector or the composition scheme, therefore creating a gap between the flow of ITC. If a registered taxpayer procures the input from taxpayers under the composition scheme or the unorganised sector, ITC will not be allowed for him. Now with the implementation of GST, the input credit system smoothly shifts the balance toward the organised sector.

2. **Reduction in manufacturing costs**
   
   By subsuming the different taxes such as the entry tax, luxury tax, Octroi, etc., the costs for the manufacturers will be reduced in the textile industry.

3. **Allowing input credit on capital goods**
   
   The cost of import of procuring the latest technology to manufacture textile goods is expensive because the excise duty paid for the same is not allowed at ITC. Under GST, however, ITC will be available for all the tax paid on capital goods.

4. **Increase in export of textile products**
   
   The process of claiming ITC is streamlined due to GST which allows the textile sector to be competitive in the export market. Due to the extensive cost of the procedure and delays made in the process of duty drawback, a lot of manufacturers and traders were not inclined towards export during the pre-GST regime. Under the GST regime, the duty drawback system has lost its significance, and input tax credit will be given as refund instead of the duty drawback schemes. This is an important boost that was required for promoting the export of textile products. Though there are a few disadvantages of the GST on the textile industry, it is safe to say that it will help the sector in the long run. It will get many registered taxpayers under a well-maintained system. It can also be said that the new tax regime will help the textile industry expand itself in both the domestic as well as global markets thereby creating sustainable and long-term growth opportunities. Currently, the import cost of procuring the latest technology for manufacturing textile goods is expensive as the excise duty paid is not allowed as input tax credit. Whereas under GST, there will be input tax credit available for the tax paid on capital goods.
5. Imports of Textiles

The import of Cotton fabric increased in July up to 45%, in August 29% and in September 12%. Furthermore, the import of fabric, textile yarn, and made-up materials surged 12% continuously from year to year in October and the estimate suggests that it reached to $153.9 million. Sanjay Kumar Jain, chairman of Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) said, “Unlike CVD and SAD, IGST is fully adjustable against GST liability on the sale of the imported product. Recognizing the problem and threat of imports flooding the market, the government recently increased import duty on MMF (man-made fiber) fabric from 10% to 20%. However, the import duty on MMF yarn and cotton fabric have been kept at old rates” CITI explained, “In the pre-GST scenario, import of garments from Bangladesh was attracting Rs 77 a piece (where MRP is Rs 999 a piece) and Rs 116 a piece (where MRP is Rs 1,500 a piece in the shape of CVD plus education cess and thereon). However, in the post-GST scenario, there will be no cost for import of garments from Bangladesh. Similarly, in the case of import of garment from other countries, the cost has been substantially reduced by Rs 77 a piece and Rs 116 a piece where MRP is Rs 999 a piece and Rs 1,500 a piece respectively.”

This is the reason the Indian garments industry is positioned in front of tough competition from imported textile stuff, specifically the competition is arousing from Bangladesh because its production cost is cheap compared to India. This has made the textile industry to request to GOI to surge import duty on MMF fabric, cotton fabric, and MMF yarn by 15% in favour to save the local fabric, yarn, garment manufacturers from reduced import duty dilemma. It is necessary to increase the import duty on textile products of the nations such as Sri Lanka and Bangladesh whom with India tie by FTA (free trade agreement). Mr Sanjay Kumar Jain said, “There is a greater need to impose safeguard measures such as ‘Rules of Origin’, ‘Yarn Forward and Fabric Forward Rules’ on countries like Bangladesh and Sri Lanka that have FTAs with India to prevent cheaper fabrics produced from countries like China routed through these countries.”

GST On Readymade Garments

According to the GST tax rates, GST rate on readymade garments and apparel is 5 percent up to ₹1,000, beyond which they are taxed at 12 percent. The same rates also hold true for other readymade apparel such as salwar kurtas, dresses, skirts, tops, and jeans. Further, synthetic and other manmade fibers will attract a higher tax of 18 per cent while other natural fibers (except silk and jute) will be taxed at 5 percent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GST Rate on Garments</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Current Rates</th>
<th>GST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cotton and Natural Fibre</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Categories of Yarn</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silk and Jute</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manmade Yarn, Synthetic Yarn, Manmade Fibre</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabric</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branded Garments more than Rs. 1000</td>
<td>2% without CENVAT and 12.5% with CENVAT (Chapter 61,62,63) : 7.5 % (60% Tariff Value)</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Garments</td>
<td>Garments/ articles of Cotton and not containing other textile : Nil (W/o Cenvat) and 6% w.o. CENVAT Others : Nil (W/o Cenvat) and 12.5% w.o. CENVAT</td>
<td>5% (No overflow of credit allowed)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reasons for the Protest by the Cloth Merchants against GST

1) Under the VAT taxation system, there is no tax on job work done in the Garment and apparel industry, as it is considered a ‘subsequent process’ in the manufacture of textile products and not a service. However, under
GST, there is 18 per cent levy has been introduced. The Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) wanted the tax to be reduced to 5 percent.

2) All the intermediary processes like – knitting, processing, tailoring, printing, and embroidery work are done through job work and this has now been put under whopping 18 per cent duty. The industry is of the opinion that the duty should be on the product and not on the process, so, the industry wants the duty to be reduced to 5 percent.

3) It’s a well-known fact that 80 per cent of textile production in India is in the SME sector and is done through job works, the units registered as job worker should be either exempted from GST or should have the rate applicable for the principal product. And if the proposed GST tax on Job Work is not reduced, the textile and garment industry will see a huge inflation in the cost of products.

4) Under the GST, the rate on man-made fiber and yarn is 18 per cent and on fabric, it is 5 per cent. As the weaver will not be able to take input credit for the entire amount, there is an uproaring demand that the rate on man-made fiber yarn should be reduced to 12 percent.

5) Under the old taxation system PET recycled fiber has concessional Excise Duty, while, now under GST, it has been placed along with regular man-made fiber and yarn that attracts 18 per cent rate. However, it will be mixed with cotton during spinning and the cotton yarn attracts only 5 per cent rate, hence the whole process will be complicated.

6) With an inverted duty structure for man-made fiber sector, synthetic products are expected to cost higher by about 5 percent under GST.

Just hope that the information included in the above article will help you understand the impact of GST on readymade garments industry and will further enlighten you to understand the agony of the merchants, due to which they are compelled to protest against the GST taxation system. For any query regarding GST, do write in the comment section, we would be more than happy to resolve that as soon as possible.

What will be the impact of GST on ready-made garments sector?

Under GST the revenue neutral rate for ready made garment industry is high. The GST tax slab for ready made garment is 12% which in current regime is 4–5% VAT & 2% excise in most of the states. The exemptions & abatement which was there in Excise & VAT for the fabric manufacturers is no more available. Therefore GST has increased the tax rate, but on the other side it has now allowed to claim the entire input credit which may be b/w 6–9%. Hence no doubt that GST has increased the administrative cost for the textile industry as most of the activities were earlier out of the tax net but it has tried to improve compliance so which shall automatically lead to higher revenues for any given rate as long as that rate is excessively high. In ICRA’s view, a 12% (lower rate) recommended by the Dr. Arvind Subramanian Committee is likely to have a negative impact on the textile sector, especially the cotton value chain, which is currently attracting zero central excise duty (under optional route); unlike the man-made fibre sector, where the fibre attracts excise duty at the manufacturing stage (unlike cotton). Hence there is an incentive for the downstream players in man made sector to avail the Input Credit Tax (ITC). Under GST, as of now, 4 rates are proposed - 5%, 12%, 18%, 28%. If any tax rate above 5% is finalised for Readymade Garments, then a higher rate would be attracted on Readymade Garments under GST regime (the tax rates have not been finalised yet). Thus, presuming the prescribed tax rate is higher than current rate, it would be best to keep the existing stocks at minimum since Input Tax Credit on current stock would be available at lower (old) rates but Supplies would be taxed at higher rates.

Conclusion

The manufacturing sector stands to benefit significantly with the introduction of GST. The overall reduction of cascading effect of taxes, especially on the post-manufacture stage of the supply chain should have a positive effect on the cost of manufactured products in the hands of consumers. The govt’s decision to charge GST of 5% for apparel priced below Rs. 1000 could boost value retail segment, helping the retailers to expand. For the fabric manufacturers, the exemptions and abatement which was there in Excise and VAT are no more available. Therefore, GST has increased the tax rate but it has now allowed claiming the entire input
The revised tax rate on job work on all textile-related items will come as a significant relief for the textile sector. On the contrary, the apparel segment has been left out of the reduction. This negative step would cause huge hardship to several micro industries in apparel clusters like Tirupur. Since the final product garments is falling under 5% slab, levying 18% on job work will create an inverted duty scenario disturbing the seamless credit flow thereby defeating the very objective behind GST. Overall, the GST will help in improving the cost-competitiveness. GST is levied only at point of sale and not at the point of purchase and manufacturing. Hence, the consumer will be bearing only the GST charged by the last dealer in the supply chain, thus simultaneously making it cheaper for the customer and increasing the profitability of the business.

References:
Recent problems In Social Sciences

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Abstract

Pertinence of projecting contemporary issues through social science instruction are: information for social living, study for peace building, dynamism, environmental education, including political, social, technological and scientific knowledge. Strategies of integrating recent issues in social sciences studies curriculum are highlighted as follows: constant review of social studies curriculum to incorporate contemporary issues, application of ICT in teaching and learning of social sciences studies, use of resource persons, society and periodic review of textbooks, reference book amongst others. Recent Social Sciences studies syllabus at all levels of education enterprise in India is potentially effective in projecting contemporary issues. amongst others. Constraints envisaged are: periodic non review of social science studies curriculum, good number of teachers are not ICT compliant, social studies textbooks are not periodically reviewed, and some time teachers are not exposed to workshops, conferences and seminars international seminar to enhance their impure quality, including other reasons identified. Lastly we have to Conclusion was drawn based on the foregoing discourse; some of the recommendations are as follows: constant review of social studies curriculum at all levels of social sciences in india, exposure of teachers to ICT, books are to be updated amongst others.

Keywords: Knowledge, Discourse, Exposure, Environmental Education, Impure quality, Envisaged, Exposed

Introduction

Social Sciences study is meant to be dynamic with contemporary issues in the society. These contemporary issues may be knowledge and information explosion, social problems, crimes, value education, norms education, issues in technology, political violence, social violences, amongst others. India as a developing country is enveloped in different types of crimes as kidnapping, abductions, robberies, political violence, social violence, leadership depletion of national treasury, the incidences of ghost workers, nonpayment of workers, of recent is the, spanning from Nursery, primary, upper basic level, senior secondary schools, colleges of education and the university.

The reseanessence of social social studies in environmental related issues of concern to humanity, Uchendu (1997), Ezeudu (2003) and Osakwe (2009) have pointed out that social science studies education should be strategic in projecting contemporary issues as it is focused with issues concerning the interplay of human life with emerging activities in his political, social, economic and technological environmental. In India many scientist found that social studies curriculum at the junior secondary school level reflects adequately contemporary issues; the study further maintained that social studies teachers are aware of the need to promote contemporary issues and the goals of social sciences studies portions are relevant for the promotion of contemporary issues. Ukadike and Okobia (2006) expressed that the essence of social studies is to equip learners with social skills and values that will be adequate in uplifting the society. The knowledge of contemporary issues will reposition learners to appreciate societal challenges and critically beginning to imagine positive ways of reshaping the society for peaceful social living. Echefu and Onoh (2016) visualize contemporary issues as critical and crucial societal emerging events that deserve deep societal actions for the improvement of the peace and social order in a state.

From the foregoing exposition, it is imperative that contemporary issues requires to be incorporated in social sciences studies syllabus at all levels of our education experience in India, as it will make the curriculum relevant to national advancement and development. To give the foregoing discourse a manageable scope, the following will be addressed: the relevance of contemporary issues in social sciences studies, the strategies of integrating contemporary issues in social studies curriculum and the constraints envisaged.

Immaterial Structure;

Social sciences studies in the india concept is the segregated study of man in his physical, social, economic, political and technological environment perceived social studies as a potential school instruction
meant to revamp the society enveloped in emerging crises through its integrative power. It is potentially necessary to ensure that the scope of social studies curriculum is constantly incorporated with contemporary issues in order to make social studies contemporarily relevant and sensitive to national needs and aspirations. Contemporary issues are sensitive emerging issues in the Indian society that calls for national attention, such as increasing poverty, prostitution, kidnapping, political violence, cattle rustling, herdsman violence clashes with farmers across the state of India amongst others. Positive issues as interest in girl child education, entrepreneurial education, technological advancement through the use of local resource, improvement in security consciousness and national defence are contemporary issues. Contemporary issues in all its entirety are not only negative socio-political or technological development. International Education (2014) assert that (contemporary issues) can be used in “building a culture of peace”, while, Ossai (2016:398) said contemporary issues will “…create in students the attitude of resolving conflicts, …the good attitude of (maintaining) peace, respect, love, cooperation and togetherness”. It is the focus of nations to install education for democratic stabilization and social order in order to create atmosphere for sustainable development.

Recent Problems in Social Sciences
We have to explain the issues in social sciences is highlighted as follows:

1. Extraction for human life: There is excessive development in information and expansion in technology at the global level. The world is becoming a global village, which requires comprehensive information about developments in all countries, in order for countries to improve and strategize policies for improving their economy, technological feat and maintaining sustainable peace and security. Against this background, Mezieobi (2004) remarked that any social studies curriculum that is bereft of contemporary issues is highly irrelevant. Environmental education and societal needs.

2. Importance for Education for Peace Increasing: Peace education has become a relevant section of contemporary education. On the place of contemporary issues in maintaining harmonious co-existence in a multi-cultural society as India Contemporary issues help in understanding diverse national and international culture, which is a stimulant to peace building.

3. Current information. A relevant social sciences studies syllabus has to be new creat .or updated with current events, information and facts. This is to make social studies curriculum for solving contemporary issues and providing resourceful system .information for competitive global existence. That is to say one is universally socialized.

4. Social and atmosphere studies: equips learners with environmental studies. Environmental education by emphasis is not only the study of weather and climatic conditions of a place. It encapsulates all activities unfolding in man’s environment which are sensitive to his existence. Ezeudu (2003) has maintained that social studies is strategic in projecting environmental education through emphasis on contemporary education.

5. Social sciences, Scientific Knowledge: Contemporary issues cover a wide area of knowledge and information. It encompasses everything happening to man., social education, technological education and scientific education. These educational values acquaint learners and citizens with social skills and national consciousness to improve the quality of life in their domain. Strategies of Integrating Contemporary Issues in Social sciences Studies syllabus. Social sciences’ studies can integrate contemporary issues in social sciences studies syllabus through the following advanced strategies.

6. Social Information and Communication Technologies in teaching social studies would help to enlarge the information scope and enrich the social studies curriculum content and Communication Technologies for education purpose. This is to gather enough contemporary issues for their consumption.

7. Others utilization in teaching social sciences studies will help in incorporating diverse materials into social studies syllabus.

8. For social studies textbooks is necessary to provide requisite contemporary contents in social studies education.
9. Intellectual thought strategy should be emphasized in teaching of social studies, this will enable learners adopt value positions to different contemporary issues and events. In addition, project method and discussions will enlarge scope of social studies.

Conclusions
Recent issues in social sciences we have explain the relevance of problems incorporation in social sciences studies curriculum. It highlighted the strategies ideal for projecting contemporary issues in the teaching of social sciences studies,

Recommendations
• In Social sciences studies at all level of instruction in india need be periodically reviewed, so as to be equipped with contemporary issues.
• Current period social sciences studies and students should be exposed to ICT application,
• In society intelligent exposed to seminars, workshops and conferences to improve their scope of information.
• Social science studies experts are encouraged to write Reference books updated with contemporary information, this will help to promote many problems.
• Institution should be sufficiently exposed to diverse methods of teaching social sciences studies, so as to enlarge learning

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Gender Equality: Female Symbolism in the Novel Cry, the Peacock

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The socio-political movement of Feminism which began in the 18th Century took a century to enter the realms of higher education in India. It has borrowed from other critical approaches like Marxism and post structuralism. Several models of feminism and feminist criticism are based on nationality and culture. However strong of a movement feminism was, Feminist theories did not become interpretative in nature. Hence, feminist criticism performed a search for the meaning of the theory of feminism. Indian writing in English has seen a staunch feminist writer, such as Anita Desai an her works are now categorized in Modern Indian English Literature in the discipline of feminism. She has made attempts to give a voice to the untold miseries of married women. She addresses the marital problems and existential crisis in these women by throwing a light on gender equality. A female has always been an ubiquitous element of symbolism - art, literature, mythologies or media. Expressing the notion of womanhood or the feminine nature through various motifs is also Anita Desai’s style of writing.

A category of symbols in her novel Cry, the Peacock is female symbolism expressed through animals. Animal signs are found in all the cultures and social contexts. The reason for this is that animals have always served as indicators of human personality traits which humans either have or aspire to achieve. This factor makes animal symbols very powerful. The novel has various noteworthy symbols. According to Waren and Wellek, an image occurs only once in any text. But if it keeps appearing always, it should be considered a symbol. This is because of the presentation and representation of any image persistently in a particular text (Hagopian 50). The creatures initially appear only as animals, but, it has been repeated several number of times throughout the novel, which makes them symbolic.

However for convenience and better analysis, the researcher will further categorize the animal symbols in to sub categories ie, land animals and birds. Cultures like that of the Native Americans, regard that placing our ear to the ground calmly can help us hear our Mother Earth’s heart beating. As land animals are constantly in touch with Mother Earth, they are more conscious and perpetually connected with that heart beat. Hence, land animals symbolize various aspects like insight, consciousness, intuitiveness and wisdom. They also represent down to earth nature and stability. The land animals in the novel are dog, the opening of the novel is with the death of Toto, Maya’s pet dog which itself is a symbolic event in the novel. The death of the dog is a symbol for the continual existence of death in the protagonist’s life. The closeness of death stuck Maya with terror and she is preoccupied by it. As Maya is childless, the pet dog stood like a child to her and fulfilled her need for the affection towards a young one. When Gautama, her husband returns home, He sent the body away in the Municipal van. His stony behaviour of lack of concern towards the death of the pet displays his ignorance to his wife’s feelings. It reveals the lack of compassion and communication between the couple. Both Gautama and Maya respond differently to the situation which asserts two different attitudes. Gautama treats death as a natural event and on the other hand, Maya is deeply upset by it. Gautama is more receptive of the situation as he is wise enough to understand the real world. But Maya has always been furious about death.

This conveys that Gautama is in all respects conscious of life and furthermore is fearless about death. Nevertheless, Maya is in adoration with life that she is agitated at the monstrosity of dying. She lacks the bravery to confront rough truths of existence. The dog’s demise is representative of her forthcoming and unavoidable awful end. The emptiness in their marital life is implied by Gautama’s departure without communicating with her.

… her husband came home. He was very late. But as soon as he came, he did all that was to be done, quickly and quietly like a surgeon's knife at work. He telephoned the Public Works Department, he had them send their scavenging truck to take the corpse away, and saw to it himself that they lifted it in with care. 'Yes, yes, the bed too,' he said. 'By all means, burn it too.' When the truck had left, he came to her, wiping his
fingers on a handkerchief much used and soiled during the day, yet still in neat folds. 'It is all over,' he said. 'Come and drink your tea, and stop crying. You mustn't cry.' (Desai 8)

The pet dog in Maya’s eyes was like her child and she in turn was its pet-parent. Humans love their pet dogs in the same way as they do their children, and the feeling is mutual. But in this case, the immense love towards the dog emerged out of childlessness. Melson, Peet and Sparks in their research paper discuss attachment theory which will substantiate the relationship Maya and Toto shared. Ainsworth and Bowlby define attachment as “a lasting emotional tie between individuals such that the individual strives to maintain closeness to the object of attachment and acts to ensure that the relationship continues” (Melson, et al. 55). Further, the caregiving between an owner and pet happens on three interrelated dimensions- behavioral, affective and cognitive. Maya’s relationship with the pet developed her socio-emotional functioning and hence, it was very difficult for her to recover from the loss. “Childless women do develop fanatic attachments to their pets, they say. It is no less a relationship than that of a woman and her child, no less worthy of reverence, and agonized remembrance. I shall never forget, I promised…” (Desai 15).

A survey conducted by Alexa Albert and Kris Bulcroft showed that in an urban population, most of the participants picked dog as their preferred and beloved pet. The two dimensions of pet human relationships i.e. psychological and emotional are high among the dog owners. These are the same dimensions that are utilized to illustrate feelings of love among humans. Another finding of their survey is that most of the urban population pets are considered to be family members. Members of childless families show much higher levels of affection towards their pets as compared to people with children (Alexa Albert and Kris Bulcroft 550). Similar is the case with Maya’s family. Her childlessness has resulted in her extreme attachment with her pet. Dogs provide and maintain morale in a family as they give and receive affection. However, the amount of attachment and affection varies from person to person in the same family. The attachment and affection is the highest when the family is smaller in size. This is true for newlyweds, empty-nesters, divorced and remarried people, childless and cohabitating couples, widowed and never-married people who live alone (Alexa Albert and Kris Bulcroft 545). Hence Maya’s pet dog, Toto takes the place of the missing child in her life. Dog is a recurring symbol in Anita Desai’s works. Raji Narasimhan in his article, Indo-English: New Depths, New Dimensions describes how the animal symbol of a dog is used in Desai’s novel entitled Clear Light of Day.

Although, the symbol of dog in this novel is very subtle (Raji Narasimhan 24).

Dogs also symbolize communication and this symbol gain more importance when we delve into dogs connections to the metaphysical realms. According to Avia Venefica, dog is a contact between the phenomenal and non phenomenal aspects of the world. Several ancient civilizations like that of Greek, Egyptian, Roman and Celtic consider the dog to be a divine protector of the next world which include experiences external to our dimension. They work as symbols of death due to this power of connection. They are the protectors of those realms outside our daily/mundane experience. If you hear of dogs being symbols of death - this is the connection: Dogs are the guardians of ephemeral domains, and can even serve as spirit guides in non-physical journeys.

Anubis, the Egyptian God whose charge is to insure safe transitions from common reality (physical life on Earth) into the Afterlife experience. With the head of a jackal, Anubis dons the super-powerful sensory perception of the dog. Further, that dog connection represents the epitome of protection, guidance, loyalty and adherence to the flow of unseen spiritual energy. To be sure, safe passage from "life" to Afterlife will be seen to success under the governance of the dog/jackal-headed Anubis. In this ancient light, we get distinct impressions and symbolism of: Security, Guardianship, and Protection. Dogs are sacred to Hecate, the Greek-Roman overseer of lots of things - but surely a matron bound to protect that which is misunderstood. It seems where there is senseless lashing out against that which is misunderstood. Hecate comes ferociously in justification - her dogs baying with equal verve at her side. Death, darkness, wild wandering, lunar moodiness, midnight journeying. Hecate defends the soul’s right to wander in these little-known, oft-misunderstood alleyways. With her highly perceptive hounds guiding the way (and protecting the body as the spirit wanders), astral travel becomes eons easier (Venefica 1).

The second example of land animals is the caged monkeys. The caged monkeys on the railway platform are symbolic of confined humans. Her attention goes to one of them and her state is representative of it-And one that I saw was perfectly still and quiet, backed into a corner by the frantic bodies of its
companions, and gazed out with eyes that had melted into liquid drops about to slide down its pinched, indrawn cheeks. Its brow was lined with foreboding and the suffering of a tragic calamity, and its hands, folded across its thin belly, waited to accept it. Then it spied something on the platform beside it, and, with feminine swiftness, shot out one arm and picked it up, brought it close to its face for inspection, and sniffed it. It was only a monkey nut-shell; empty...it dropped the shell, then was silent again, waiting. (Desai, 129).

The caged monkey stands for Maya who is awaiting death and instantly responds to all the things that can get her closer to life. The monkey finds only an empty nut shell; likewise, she also is unable to get closer to life. Out of necessity, she is anxiously searching for a path to avoid death. As Gautama’s mother becomes familiar with the state of the monkeys, she hurries to check them and commands for "water to be fetched". This action is a representation of newness and joy in Maya’s life through her mother in law. Monkeys are representations of the devil and are symbols of human sinners, fools, sexual predators. They also symbolise the capacity to create illusions (Connors 189). In the beginning, Maya does not want to be close to her mother-in-law, and so, does not like the idea of going for shopping with her. This suggests that she doesn't like to come in contact with life because she already feels betrayed by it.

In this way Anita Desai tries to establish the gender quality by writing about the fierce experiences of women in a marital bond. A critical examination of the patriarchal view not just in a marital bond, but in society at large plays an important role in the improvement of socio economic conditions of women.

References
Modernization of Business Transactions through E-Commerce

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Abstract
There is nothing commonly agreed definition of e-commerce or e-business. Now a day it is the smartest way of doing business. E-commerce impacts on three major stakeholders, namely society, organizations and consumers. It has a number of advantages and some disadvantages also. Successful e-commerce involves understanding the limitations and minimizing the negative impact while at the same time maximizing the benefits.

In this paper researchers have attempted to understand the concept of e-commerce and how it is useful for modernization of business transactions. This paper also describes advantages and disadvantages of e-commerce to business organizations and consumers. Lastly this paper highlights on India’s progress in e-commerce.

Keywords: - E-commerce, E-commerce Technology, Benefits of E-commerce, Indian Scenario of E-commerce.

Introduction: -
Commerce is a basic economic activity involving buying and selling (trading) of goods and services. In traditional and general process seller has to carry out all commercial transactions and business functions such as managing the supply chain, providing logistic support, handling payment etc. But today as we enter in the electronic age, an obvious question is whether these commercial transactions and business functions can be done by electronically. It means that, no paperwork is involved, nor is any physical contact necessary. And answer of this question is ‘Yes’, we can do all these commercial activities by electronically. It is nothing but Electronic Commerce (e-commerce or EC).

Over the last two decades, increasing use of internet and smart phone has changed the way we communicate and do business. Due to this fundamentally alter the way businesses to reach their customer. Main benefit of e-commerce is that, whole world is open market for 24*7 for 356 days. There are numbers of definitions of e-commerce. According to the editor-in-chief of International Journal of Electronic Commerce, Vladimir Zwass, “Electronic commerce is sharing business information, maintaining business relationship, and conducting business transactions by means of telecommunications networks” (V. Zwass 1996)

Objectives of Study: -
1. To study the concept of e-commerce.
2. To study the advantages and disadvantages of e-commerce.
3. To study India’s progress in e-commerce.

Research Methodology: -
This present study is descriptive in nature and fully based on secondary data. Data has been collected from various agencies’ reports, research articles, authentic websites and various published sources about e-commerce to make this study more understandable and simple.

History and Evolution: -
E-commerce is relatively a novel concept. It becomes possible after 1991 when the internet was opened to commercial use. Since that date thousands of business organizations made their websites and started the business. But e-commerce is getting good amount of prosperity from last five years. People are much aware about it and they are purchasing through e-commerce. Following table shows the evolution of e-commerce.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) - used by banking industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>EDI, or electronic data interchange, was standardized through ASC X12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>CompuServe offers online retail products to its customers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Netscape arrived.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Two of the biggest names in e-commerce are launched: Amazon.com &amp; eBay.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Digital subscriber line provides fast, always-on internet services to subscribers across California.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>WWW: retail spending over the internet reaches 20 billion USD, according to Business.com.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ref: E-commerce, by S. K. Mourya

Scope of E-commerce:-
Almost every organization is affected by e-commerce because e-commerce is impacting on procurement, banking, shopping, buying stocks, finding jobs, conducting auctions, business collaboration, and customer services as well as on delivery of various services, etc. E-commerce is changing functional areas of all businesses. It provides unparalleled opportunities for companies to expand worldwide at a small cost, to increase market share and to reduce cost.

Types of E-commerce:-
Following matrix shows the different types of e-commerce from the perspective of the buyer and seller relationship.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business (organization)</th>
<th>Consumer (individual)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business (organization)</td>
<td>B 2 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer (individual)</td>
<td>C 2 B 2 C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is often used to categorize e-commerce applications. According to this relationship, e-commerce applications can be divided into following four categories.

1. Business-to-Business (B2B):-
In this case, both the buyer and the seller are business organization. Or we can say B2B marketing means marketing of products to other organization for production of goods and services. Like wholesaler selling to retailer.

2. Business-to-Consumer (B2C):-
In this case, the seller is a business organization whereas the buyer is a consumer (end user of its products and services). This situation is like physical retailing and so it is commonly called electronic retailing. e.g. housecleaning services, restaurants and retail stores. B2C sales cycle is shorter in e-commerce.

3. Consumer-to-Business (C2B):-
This is new form of commerce in which a consumer specifies the requirements to a business, which provides a product that meets these requirements. It means consumer gives idea or review for new product and organization adopt it for new product.

4. Consumer-to-Consumer (C2C):-
In this case both the seller and buyer are consumers. Online auctions provide an effective means for supporting C2C e-commerce. By using websites like eBay.com, olx.com consumer sells his product online to another consumer or he can use them for auctions.

Other Types

1) Business-to-Government (B2G):-
In this case, the exchange of information, services and products between business organizations and government agencies online. e.g. - pay taxes online by organization.

2) Consumer-to-Government (C2G):-
Where consumers provide services to government have yet to be implemented. In this case an individual consumer interacts with the government. e.g. - a consumer can pay his income tax or house tax online.

Advantages of E-commerce for Businesses/Organizations:-
- Large companies dominated in the market but with the help of e-commerce small companies can established their virtual shops due to small expenses incurred. So there is possibility of the small companies to compete with the large ones.
- E-commerce enables to remove time constraints. Both seller and buyer can get access of market for 24 hours of 7 days of week. Like a traditional market there is no time limit.
- International market is open under e-commerce. Due to the minimal capital any company can locate more consumers, the best suppliers and get best business partners worldwide. Any producer sells his product in any country at any time without having connections with local or large companies.
- E-commerce decreases the functioning cost. It reduces market distribution chain because due to direct organization and consumer communicate number of middle men get out from this chain so it reduces functioning cost. According to some reports it reduces almost 80% cost.
Advantages of E-commerce for Consumers:-
1) Due to e-commerce shopping become very convenient, you just search whatever you want and e-commerce enables to shop from any location 24 hours a day and all year around.
2) E-commerce gives more options and choices to consumer so consumer can get best product at best price
3) Due to e-commerce consumer need not go anywhere for shopping. With the help of internet consumer get less expensive goods and services and also he compares those products with another. Main thing is that consumer gets his product at door-step.
4) With the help of e-commerce people work and study from home.
5) Websites like eBay.com and olx.com consumer can auctions his product online and for that product other interested consumer can bid. So e-commerce provides electronics auctions facility also.

Disadvantages of e-commerce for Business/Organizations
1. E-commerce has some security issues, hackers hack secure and confidential information from websites. We can see that some biggest and renowned businesses can also be hacked online.
2. There are some credit card issues also there. When goods and services delivered to consumer and payment also refunded back to the consumer then this can lead to loss for e-commerce business.
3. We know e-commerce is less expensive but for better management and market share organization must hire professionals so it increases cost.
4. Where e-commerce is going to run there must be a good telecommunication bandwidth is needed. Because without internet e-commerce is impossible.

Disadvantages of e-commerce for consumers
1. Number of consumer hesitate or they do not feel secure for online purchase because they afraid to supply online information regarding the debit or credit card.
2. Through e-commerce everything is easily accessible, but consumer can not touch product until it is delivered to the door. Sometimes consumer does not get proper products, sometimes its defective or not the same product which has ordered. So before purchase makes sure there is returning option also.
3. Some products have hidden costs like shipping, handling and some taxes. So consumer should check all the details before order placed.
4. In case of e-commerce there are chances of late delivery, product may be lost and sometimes product may be delivered to the wrong address.
5. Consumer must have his own internet, because if he is using Wi-Fi then there are chances of information theft from unsecure sites.
6. There is lack of human contact. If consumer has any doubts or questions about product then he cannot ask to anyone.

E-commerce: An Indian Scenario:-
While in countries such as the US and China, e-commerce has taken significant progress to achieve sales over 150 billion USD in revenue, the e-commerce industry in India is still at its infancy. However over the past few years, the sector has grown by almost 35 per cent CAGR from 3.8 billion USD in 2009 to an estimated 17 billion USD in 2016. By 2020 e-commerce is likely to double to 34 billion USD. (IAMAI 2016)

This e-commerce business has divided in some industry segments. Travel industry accounted 61% share in e-commerce. E-tailing made 29% share. While matrimony & classified and other e-financial services accounted 3% and 6% share respectively.

Conclusion:-
E-commerce is paperless and faceless transactions, and they have done only through electronic means, especially by the internet. Various forecasting agencies said, e-commerce has a very bright and prospers future. Increasing use of advanced smart phones, tablets, internet broad band and 3G/4G has led to developing a strong consumer base likely to increase further. E-commerce is bringing number of advantages to seller as well as buyers but another side it has been changing our traditional commerce system. As we know, there are some limitations of e-commerce but time passes and with appropriate planning can minimize their impact or they will overcome.

When we talk about India’s progress in e-commerce then if this high growth will be continouse for next few years the India’s e-retail industry reach at very high passion. Internet using population of India is growing very rapidly. End of June 2018, internet users in India was 500 million and they are increasing at good amount.
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Development Projects: Some Issues

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The terms ‘progress’, ‘evolution’ and ‘development’ have been used interchangeably and the distinction had not been made between them. Classical thinkers have loosely used these words to cover just about every sort of ‘social developmental’. Besides, we find in the literature a florilegium of euphemism intended to convey the value-loaded ideas. The terms like ‘underdeveloped countries’ have been replaced by developing countries, a tactful description of the position of the very poor countries. The term ‘developing countries’ is used as most of them are already in the process of economic development (Pandey 1985:24).

The fundamental question that needs to be answered is: what is development? The development has intriguing etymological ambivalence. As a noun, ‘development’ is used in two senses: there is an active meaning which describes development as a action in order to make something develop, and a medial meaning something goes through a developmental process. It then denotes both active and progress (Ibid).

The whole process of development is viewed from two perspectives. First, non-Marxist or anti-Marxist and second, Marxist perspective. The first perspective defines development as the ‘change towards a social state judged desirable’. According to Warner, societal development refers to an increase in the life chances of people in society. The meaning of life chance is wider. According to Weber, life chances are the typical chances for a supply of goods, external living conditions and personal life experiences. United Nations has defined development almost in a similar sense: ‘As the ultimate purpose of development is to provide increasing opportunities to all people for a better life, it is essential to expand and improve facilities for education, health, nutrition, housing, social welfare and to safeguard the environment’. The second perspective of development, by contrast, is based on modern egalitarian values. The structure of society changes in the direction that enhances the opportunity for the deprived masses to obtain a greater share of resources, that structure is the process of development. Such a conception of development shows preference for a social order free from exploitation than an exploitative social order. (Warner, Weber, United Nations quoted in Pandey 1985: 24-26).

However, the modern democratic nations like India are attempting to develop their infrastructure. Such kinds of infrastructural change naturally bring the change in existing structure of society. National planners intended to bring planned developmental changes in the social life of its citizens. One of the main interests behind it is to provide better developmental opportunities to certain weaker sections of the society. They include backward castes, classes, minorities, isolated rural masses, tribals, women, elderly people, physically and mentally weak etc. whose development was knowingly or unknowingly neglected in past by the formal and informal rulers of the society. Hence, the idea of national development through the infrastructural growth encompasses dual aspects. One, nation wants to become the part of race of the international development and wants to show its strength. Second, by providing better opportunities to deprived people, it intended to fulfill its welfare goal.

Mehta (1986) has also distinguished the indicators of development into two broad categories – first, societal level and second, community level. The indicators of development at the societal level could be economic growth, industrialization, urbanization, literacy rate, employment status, agricultural development, health status, improved means of communication, technological advancement, the development of art and culture, the scientific and rational outlook of people, static political institutions and the legitimization of social action appropriate to the need of the people. At the community level the development could be visualized in terms of the mobility of individuals or groups in the social hierarchy, the standard of living of the people, the involvement and participation of leaders and followers in the organizations, the provision of infrastructure amenities like health centre, market, welfare centre, school, post office and telephone, improved roads and paths, the mechanization of farms, the development of basic industries, a decline in crime rates and collective and rational efforts to solve the problems of the community. The possession of new houses, public lavatories,
bus shelters, playgrounds, improved means of communications maybe other indicators of development at the community level.

This shows that, by and large, development is still conceived primarily in economic terms. This is evident from the dominance of economic concerns underlying development paradigms, development planning strategies and measures of development performance. Therefore, the social concern remains, at best, of marginal importance. The words of Singer, an economist, have supported the social concern in development. He opines: ‘a high income society can be socially underdeveloped’. This realization has made little difference to the prevailing economic conception of development (quoted in Sharma 1986: 24).

In this way, ‘development’ means different things to different people Leopold (1967) states, ‘development means dams and factories, roads and canals, electrification, soil improvement, universities, secondary schools, primary schools, sanitation, research and a multitude of other activities and achievements. But above all, development means people, the preparation and activation of people is the cause of economic and social development’.

Patel and Behura (1999:54) have also focused on the relationship between development and economic growth. They remark: ‘the concept of development centered round human beings and their environment. The western blocks saw to rampant and massive development by technological augmentation and rapid industrialization. Thus establishing them as the ‘developed nation’. The so called ‘developed nation’ laid the example to be aped by the third world countries. In order to catch up with their developed brethren, the third world countries could not find better alternatives but adhere to the path taken up by them, little realizing its long term implications on environment and socio-cultural matrix.’

In India too, particularly after independence the planers pursued with a messianic zeal the plans and policies borrowed from the developed nations to help her cross the threshold of underdevelopment. Hence, emphasis was given on massive infrastructure development like big industrial set up, dams, mining, airports, railways, power plants, defence projects etc. However, in their attempts to eradicate the problems of underdevelopment they often created newer ones. One such serious problem created by development projects is the ‘problem of displacement’ of people from their settled habitat (Cernea 1994: 46). Development induced displacement not only evicts people from their home and hearth but also robs them of their long-standing cultural heritage and elements of substance. However, people fail to realize that many times development, either spontaneous, or induced, brings not only benefits but also social disruption. Many planners and policy makers find it difficult to recognize this double impact when a development programme is being designed (Cernea 1985: 188).

The views of Cernea about the policy makers’ difficulty regarding development is applicable to independent nations like India. This is not only because it is a free nation-state, but more probably because it is a welfare state. Here everybody and for everything (benefits as well as recovery of loss, to achieve gains or to avoid pains) hopefully look towards the nation-state. Hence, our policy makers are facing the critical situations of development which induces displacement. This is mainly due to the fact that some sections of displaced are marginalized after displacement.

In the same way Savyasaachi (1998: 54) also highlighted the relationship between national development-induced displacement and marginalization of displaced people. ‘The construction of the nation-state was premised on the displacement of a large number of people. The partition marked the end of the nationalist struggle for independence and inaugurated the new era of development and displacement. It was the first traumatic encounter with the modernity project. Studies indicate that a over a period of 50 years displacement has become synonymous with development and development has become synonymous with the further marginalization of socially disadvantaged people’.

Thus, displacement and crisis emerging out of development are unavoidable facts. In such kind of developmental intervention, if gainers gain more than losers lose, it raises major issues of social justice and equity. Development is for whom? And at whose cost? It is very difficult to answer such questions. Here value loaded words of Cernea (1991) may help to answer above questions. ‘People are and should be the starting point, the centre, and the end goal of each development intervention. In sociological terms, ‘putting people first’ is more than an ideological appeal. It means making social organization the explicit concern of
Among the early reflections on the subject was an edited volume by Cernea and Guggenheim (1993) entitled, ‘Anthropological Approach to Involuntary Resettlement’. This volume focused on displacement due to the infrastructure projects. If 1980’s were a ‘decade of displacement’, then the 1990’s can aptly be treated the ‘decade of popular resistance to displacement’. Mounting antagonisms to development induced displacement resulted in new forms of political activism paralleled with new agendas in research. The studies showed that displacement resulted not just in asset and job losses but also in the breakdown of social and food security, credit and labour exchange networks, social capital and kinship ties. They evoked a sense of the affected people’s socio-political disempowerment and loss of cultural identity and heritage as well as economic impoverishment (Baviskar 1995).

Displacement impacts were modeled to measure degrees of vulnerabilities and ways of offsetting risks (Cernea 1997). Evaluation studies highlighted the abysmal environmental conditions and inadequacies in resettlement sites, and the difficulties that people faced in reconstructing lives and livelihoods after displacement. Dwivedi (2002:711) also focused on the matter, ‘a generally accepted maxim in development statutory is that displacement is a painful and adverse social outcome of development. However, beneath this apparent ‘consensus’ is struggle for a destructive hegemony over conceptualization impact and directions of policy. Existing literature on development induced displacement falls into two broad categories. One mainly addresses applied concerns, while the other is primarily born out of action research’. An applied category of scholars consider displacement to be an inevitable and unintended outcome of development, and they focus on its consequences. The action research scholars focus on the causes of displacement. These two categories of scholars have developed two broad approaches. The applied research group of scholars thinks that though displacement is unfortunate and painful it is part and parcel of development. The concern of this group is mainly to minimize the adverse outcome of displacement. By and large, they belong to ‘reformist-managerial’ approach. And the action research group of scholars focuses on the structure of displacement. This group raises more fundamental political issues of rights, governance and negotiation, which question development that displaces. By and large, they belong to ‘radical-movements’ approach (Ibid).

Displacement is concerned with how land and other assets are expropriated to allow a project for overall social good to precede. Rehabilitation concerns involve the fate of the displaced people. These two aspects are segments of a single process i.e. involuntary resettlement. The people who are affected due to the infrastructure development projects are described in different terms and concepts like, ‘Displaced’, ‘Relocation’, ‘Forced Migration’, ‘Involuntary Migration’, ‘Evacuees’, ‘Outstees’, ‘Affected Populations’, ‘Uprooted’ and ‘Refugees’ or ‘Development Refugees’. The above terms are used as synonyms most of the time for the people who are forcibly dislocated by the development projects from their native place. The comprehensive terms like ‘Displaced Populations’ or ‘Involuntary Resettlement’ are more appropriate as they involve resettlement and rehabilitation as part of the total programme or project.

The people who are physically displaced because of loss of land or homesteads or both in the interest of the project should be distinguished from the other project affected persons, who may not be physically displaced but nonetheless affected in their day to day existence and means of livelihood either directly or indirectly. Cernea (1993: 80) and Mahapatra (1994: 4) have sub-divided the oustees on the basis of the extent of loss suffered by them. These are: i) People who lose either homes/dwellings, ii) people who lose both their homes/dwellings and their farming land or other productive assets (in full or in part), iii) people who lose land (in full or in part), or productive assets but not their homes/dwellings. The people who fall in the third category are project affected persons but are not given the status of ‘outstees’ or ‘displaced persons’. They are omitted from the outstees statistics and implicitly from relocation planning and resource allocation.

Sinha (1996: 1455) speaks about total displacement and partial displacement. He says: ‘Displacement refers to the process of expropriation of land and other assets in order to allow a project to proceed for the overall social good. Displacement may be total or partial. Total displacement occurs when, in addition to the loss of livelihood, there is a loss of home and hearth. Otherwise displacement is termed partial’. Some other writers have made distinction between ‘displaced persons’ and ‘displaced families’.
According to Ahmad (1998: 50), ‘Displaced Persons’ are those who are ordinarily residing in the impact area or practicing agriculture, involved in any trade, occupation or making for livelihood in the area likely to be affected by the development project. A ‘Displaced Family’ includes husband, wife and minor children and other persons dependent on the head of the family (e.g. widowed mother). Every major son will be treated as a separate family.

Displacement may be ‘total’ or ‘partial’, may be ‘family’ or ‘person’ but has both short-term and long-term consequences. It has particularly negative consequences for vulnerable groups like the intensively poor, the socially deprived and the tribal communities. It tends to disorganize the social groups/communities. The displaced people of a particular area face variety of problems related to their life and livelihood. The whole process of displacement makes them feel that they are losing everything in life. Displacement destroys both the human-made as well as natural environment. In other words, ‘human habitats’ are forcibly displaced from both ‘social’ and ‘natural’ environment.

According to Verma (2004: 16) development projects that displace people generally give rise to severe social, economic, ecological and environmental problems. Family as a system of production ceases to exist and the nature of religious worship gets affected. The sense of belonging to their birthplace is threatened and the security of symbolic creations such as places of worship, graveyards of the ancestors, sacred mountain, trees and the deities are destroyed. It is generally associated with psychological stress and result in sickness, grief and death. The roots of cultural identity are suddenly uprooted. People are bound to live in a new atmosphere, in a new place with new attitudes and values, which change the entire socio-cultural life cycle of the affected persons.

While stating the adverse effects of displacement, Sathpathy (1998: 67) writes, ‘displacement refers to the process of physically uprooting of large sections of people from their land, economy, resources and culture. The resources, which had been the basis of the livelihood and sustenance of the uprooted communities are either transferred or destroyed through this act’. On this line, Patnaik (1993: 306) rightly recognizes that displacement of the community leads to total destruction of socio-cultural and economic links. When a community is involuntarily retracted, it is not only internal structure, which gets disturbed but also the fringe relations or relations linking it to other communities also get disturbed.

Conclusion

Thus, the consequences of displacement are social, cultural and economic in nature. The construction of large projects acquires vast tracts of agricultural and non-agricultural resources. The people living in the area are forced to move out of their native place. When people are forcibly moved, the production system is dismantled, long established residential settlements are disorganized and kinship groups are scattered. The physical displacement from ancestral habitats alienates people from their traditional and cultural ethos attached with the native place. The villagers particularly, the cultivators and fishermen have a deep attachment to the soil, sea, hearth and home. Therefore, forced displacement disorganizes the entire social, cultural and economic life of native community.

References

Growth of Population: A Challenge before Indian Economy

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Abstract:
Population is one of the major factors which is influencing on Indian economy. As well as the population is helpful for the economic development of India. There are many factors which are affecting on Indian economy like as poverty, unemployment, social and economic inequality, regional imbalances and population etc. So, there is relationship between population and economic development. Because if the population is increases its helps to employment generation in economy, production increases and the national income also increases and its impacts on economic development of India. But on the other hand growth of population creates many problems before Indian economy. Means if the population is increased migration, industrialization and urbanization also increases due to this government must to provide all the facilities to the peoples like as housing facility, water facility, electricity, health and education facility etc. and apart from this due to population pollution is also increases. It means that population is helpful and dangerous for the Indian economy.

Since independence Indian population indicates that in 1951 the population of India was only 40 crore and now-a-days means in 2018 population is showing 135 crore in India. It means that the population is increasing day-by-day in India. That’s why India has 2nd position in population in the world. As well as growth of population is generating a big gap between Indian population and Agricultural Production. So, Population is going to make a challenge to the Indian economy. Growth of population is very dangerous for the upcoming period of the India. So, researcher has try to study on the growth of Indian population and its a challenge before the Indian economy.

Present paper has divided into three sections first section deals the introductory part and the trends of population in India. Second part indicates the impacts of population on Indian economy. Third section reveals the measures to control the population in India and the concluding remark.

Introduction:
Population is an emerging issue of the Indian Economy. There are many factors which are affecting on Indian economy like as poverty, unemployment, social and economic inequality, regional imbalances and population etc. Population is one of the important factors which is influencing on Indian economy. As well as the population is helpful for the economic development of India. So, there is relationship between population and economic development. Because if the population is increases its helps to employment generation in economy, production increases and the national income also increases and its impacts on economic development of India. But on the other hand growth of population creates many problems before Indian economy. Means if the population is increased migration, industrialization and urbanization also increases due to this government must to provide all the facilities to the peoples like as housing facility, water facility, electricity, health and education facility etc. and apart from this due to population pollution is also increases. It means that population is helpful and dangerous for the Indian economy.

Since independence Indian population indicates that in 1951 the population of India was only 40 crore and now-a-days means in 2018 population is showing 135 crore in India. It means that the population is increasing day-by-day in India. That’s why India has 2nd position in population in the world. As well as growth of population is generating a big gap between Indian population and Agricultural Production. So, Population is going to make a challenge to the Indian economy. Growth of population is very dangerous for the upcoming period of the India. So, researcher has try to study on the growth of Indian population and its a challenge before the Indian economy.

Objectives of the Study: Following are the main objectives of the study.
1) To study the trend of population in India since independence.
2) To study the impact of population on Indian economy.
3) To study the measures to control the population in India.
Hypothesis of the Study:
1) After independence there is increasing trend in population of India.
2) Population is impacts on the economic development in India.

Research Methodology:
The present study is based on secondary data only. The secondary data has been collected from various secondary sources like as books, internet, research journals etc.
Keeping in view the objectives and hypothesis of the study; some appropriate simple statistical technique such as percentage is used for the study.

A) Trend of population in India:
The population explosion is a situation in which size of population trends to become enormous gap between birth rate and death rate. The growth rate of population in India has started rising till 1951 through it was not cause of concern. But after the year of 1951, there was an alarming rise in the population. It continued till 1981. Since the year of 1981 the population has been growing and the growth rate was declined.
The population of the study is important issue in India since 1950 to 2018. The total population in the beginning of the period 1950 was 37 crore which has increased very fast in 2011 the population is recording 121 crores people and the growth rate was 1.47% and now-a-days means in 2018 it is recording 135 crore and the growth rate is showing by 1.11%. The significance of this change in the past trends of population growth are systematically analyzed, which may also reflect the future trends of change in the population of India. Following table no-1.1 shows the trend of population in India.

### Table No.- 1
Trend of Population in India (1950 – 2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population (Crore)</th>
<th>Male (%)</th>
<th>Female (%)</th>
<th>Density (km²)</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>36,63,25,200</td>
<td>51.31%</td>
<td>48.69%</td>
<td>114.47</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>44,94,80,608</td>
<td>51.60%</td>
<td>48.40%</td>
<td>136.72</td>
<td>1.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>55,35,78,513</td>
<td>51.78%</td>
<td>48.22%</td>
<td>168.38</td>
<td>2.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>69,67,83,517</td>
<td>51.79%</td>
<td>48.21%</td>
<td>211.94</td>
<td>2.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>87,01,33,480</td>
<td>51.76%</td>
<td>48.24%</td>
<td>267.67</td>
<td>2.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>105,30,50,912</td>
<td>51.80%</td>
<td>48.20%</td>
<td>320.21</td>
<td>1.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>120,09,80,691</td>
<td>51.87%</td>
<td>48.13%</td>
<td>374.43</td>
<td>1.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>130,90,53,980</td>
<td>51.84%</td>
<td>48.16%</td>
<td>398.18</td>
<td>1.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>132,41,71,354</td>
<td>51.83%</td>
<td>48.17%</td>
<td>402.78</td>
<td>1.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>133,91,80,127</td>
<td>51.82%</td>
<td>48.18%</td>
<td>407.34</td>
<td>1.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>135,40,51,854</td>
<td>51.81%</td>
<td>48.19%</td>
<td>411.87</td>
<td>1.11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Above table no-1 shows the trend of population in India during the period of 1950 to 2018. After the independence means in 1950, the population of India was 36,63,25,200 crore and the density was 114.47. In the year of 1980 the population was increased by 69,67,83,517 crore and the growth rate was 2.32%. In the present year 2018 the total population is increased by 135,40,51,854 crore and the density is showing 411.87 and the growth rate is showing 1.11%. It means that after the independence the population of India is increased every year as well as the density of Indian population is also increased every year. It means that there is increasing trend in the Indian population during the period of 1950 to 2018. As well as the density of Indian population is also showing the increasing trend yearly.

China ranks first most population in the world and its showing 139,41,02,196 crore in the year of 2018 and India ranks second most population. In the year of 2025 the population of India will be increase by 145,18,29,004 crore (Projected) and will be ranks first in the World. So it is very dangerous for the Indian economy so at the right time there is need to control the population.
B) Impact of Population on Indian Economy:

The economic development of every countries has depends on three main factors i.e. natural resources, human resources and financial instruments. According to Colin Clark and Everest Hegin, large population is helpful for the developing country but in case of India, growth of population is unfavorable for economic development. Growth of population affects some factors in Indian economy these factors are as follows:

1) **Increase in unemployment**:
   Due to increase in the population the number of unemployment in India has been increasing day-by-day. After the independence the opportunities of employment was more but the population is increased also more than employment. So, the problem of unemployment is created due to growth of population.

2) **Extra burden on agriculture sector**:
   The rate of growth of population is more in rural area. So, peoples have get opportunities in the agriculture sector. So, due to growth of population the extra burden creates in agriculture sector. As well as the problem of diversion is also creates in Agriculture Sector.

3) **Proportion of National Income**:
   The proportion of growth of population is more than the proportion of national and per capita income. If we want to increase the rate of economic growth while there is need to decrease the rate of growth of population.

4) **Supply of foodgrain**:
   In India, the production of foodgrain was 50.8 M.T in 1951 and the population was 36 caror. But in 2011 production of foodgrain recorded 218 M.T. and the population was recorded 121 caror and recent year means 2018 it is recording 136 caror. It means that the rate of growth of population is more than the rate of growth of foodgrain production. That why we are importing the foodgrain production from the foreign countries for the domestic population.

5) **Increase in Poverty**:
   In India, there are many problems which are generating the poverty i.e. growth of population, low industrialization, low productivity of agriculture, increase in unemployment due to this the income of peoples is also low. In India, nearly about 40% peoples are living their life in below poverty line. So, the poverty is increasing day by day in India.

6) **Burden on social amenities**:
   Growth of population in India is increasing the burden of social amenities i.e. education, Health, transport and communication, medical facilities, drinking water and supply of electricity etc. Due the more population the problems of housing is making in the urban area.

7) **Burden of unproductive consumers**:
   The peoples who takes the consumes of the goods and don’t help to the production is called as unproductive consumers. Generally, children’s below 14 year and above 60 years senior citizens has includes in the category of unproductive consumers. Nearly about 40% unproductive populations have creating the burden on Indian Economy. So for decrease of Burden of unproductive consumers there is need to control the population.

8) **Decrease in labour efficiency**:
   The growth of population is creates the problem of increase in per capita income. Due to low per capita income the living of status is decreases. The lack of nutrition food, lack of health facilities, Disconcertment etc. due to this the efficiency of labour is decreases and the rate of economic development is also decreases.

C) **Measures to control the population in India**:

Explosion of population is always dangerous for the every country. So there is need to control the population in timely. Following are the some measures to control the population in India.

1) **Development of agriculture and industry**:
   If the agriculture and industry sector has properly developed, large number of people will get the employment opportunity in both sectors. So their
income will be increase and they will live a well standard of the living and they accept the small family norms.

2) Increase in employment opportunities:
The important measure is to increase the employment opportunities in rural as well as urban area. Generally in rural area the opportunities of employment are less so they move to urban area for the getting the job or work and the urban population increases automatically. If the employment opportunities are increased the growth of population will be stop in urban area.

3) Minimum age of marriage:
Generally the fertility rate is depends on age of marriage. In India, the minimum age of marriage is 21 years for the male and 18 years for the female has fixed by the law. This law is implemented in and people should be aware of this through publicity.

4) Spread of Education:
The spread of the education is changes the outlook of the people. The educated person takes the decision of late marriage and accept the small family. As well as educated women also takes the health conscious and avoid frequent pregnancies. Thus the rate of birth as decreases.

5) Standard of living:
Population is also depends on the standard of living. If the Peoples have the good standard of living they prefer the small family and due to this they don’t to try increase the number family members. Apart from this if the any family have educated their standard of living is also well.

6) Family Planning:
Family is one of the best measures to the control of family planning. For this there is need of educated family. Due to family planning the birthrate will decreases and the low family members takes the low expenditure in every month. According to Chander Shekher, “Hurry for the first child, delay for the second child and avoid the third child.

7) Publicity:
The role of publicity is also important to the control of population. The communication media like T.V., Radio and newspaper are the good means to propagate the benefits of the planned family to the uneducated and illiterate persons especially in rural area of the country.

8) Employment to women:
If the employment has provided to the women they will work at different fields like as education, banking, health, Government of offices the number of women employees is increases. As a result they also aware from population as well as they understand the importance of the population and they also care of the family.

Conclusion:
Growth of population is favorable and unfavorable to the developed and underdeveloped countries but in some underdeveloped economy the more population may help in the economic progress of the country by providing cheap labour. It can also expand market which necessitates effective demand. The growth of population is increasing so many problems in the Indian economy. One side the rate of population is increasing and the other side foodgrain production is decreasing. In India, for 135 crore population have need enormous foodgrain production. If we have not controlled the higher population India will be ranks first in the World than China. In this matter there is challenge before Indian Economy to control the population for the development of country.

References:
Abstract:
Saree is a traditional attire of Indian women. Saree blouse plays an important role in enhancing the appearance of saree whether it is traditional or contemporary. Rapidly changing trend of fashion of saree blouse design is commonly observed. Elements of fashion and designs are beautifully altered and incorporated to make variations in saree blouse designs.
Key Words: Saree, Saree blouse, Fashion, Design, Elements of fashion.

Introduction:
Saree is traditional costume of Indian women. Saree is worn with neatly fitted upper garment, commonly called as blouse. Saree blouse plays an enormous role in appearance of saree, contributing as a major source of fashion in traditional attire as well as contemporary saree type. Look of the saree is more noticeable when it is wear with perfectly fit appropriate blouse.
According to history, ancient women wore rectangular piece of fabric as a saree blouse. It is also observed that during the Victorian era, women generally did not wear blouse under their sarees. Smt. Jnanadanandini Debi Tagore is the fashion leader in saree blouse who introduced and popularised saree blouse in India in the form of blouses, jackets, sweaters and other modern styles.
Saree blouse are generally classified on the basis of elements of fashion used in it, ornamentation style of the blouse and material used for stitching and designing. Necklines and neckline finishes, sleeves, darts and tucks, and yokes are the major fashion elements in designing of new fashions of saree blouse. According to Necklines, simple round neck, square and v-shape neckline blouse designs are very popular for daily wear use. Closed neck, jewelled neck, Halter neck, Spaghetti Straps, Tube style blouse designs look alluring and glamorous on designer sarees as well as contemporary sarees.
Collars and sleeves play an important role in saree blouse designs. Stand collar and shirt collar blouse are popular today as style statement. A short sleeves, elbow length sleeves goes well with all type of saree and personality too.
Beautifully designed backless blouse with knot or thread is very popular in young women. Simple neckline blouses are made attractive by ornamentation and embellishment. Light to heavy embroidery, use of delicate laces, pearls and stones helps to grace the femininity and enhances the elegance of saree.
Mismatch blouse can deface the appearance of the saree. So perfect colour combination is very important to enhance the beauty of the saree. Base colour combination is popularly used for matching of blouse with saree. Some time contrast colour combination goes well with heavy silk, highly brocade, linen and khadi sareee.
Designer blouse can be used with daily wear saree, designer sarees as well as traditional sarees in various Traditional, Religious, Social and Family occasions and events.

Methodology:
The present study is based on primary data collected from Tailoring Firms, Boutiques, Professional tailors, Household tailors and women of 18 to 60 years in Kolhapur city. Total 175 respondents were randomly selected by random sampling method. The study was carried out in the 2nd week of December 2018. Questioner method was used to collect data for the study. The respondents were asked to fill up the Questioner. Base line data on parameters like necklines, sleeves, collars, darts-tucks, fitting lines, colour combination and material used for blouse fashion were taken. The data was further statistically analysed.
Result and Discussion:

- **Trends in Neckline variation**
  The data regarding trends in Neckline variation is shown in Table 1. It was found that majority of the women (82.86%) preferred simple round neck in daily wear saree blouse. On the other hand 10.28% preferred variation in basic necklines like Mataka Neck, Glass Neck, Leaf Neck. 4.57% respondents like ornamented necklines with brocade or embroidered finish or thread and knot finish and 2.29% respondents preferred Asymmetrical Necklines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neckline Trends</th>
<th>Preferences in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple Basic Necklines</td>
<td>82.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variation in Basic Necklines</td>
<td>10.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necklines with Ornamentation</td>
<td>4.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asymmetrical Necklines</td>
<td>2.29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Trends in Sleeves Variation**
  Data regarding trends in sleeve variation is furnished in table-2 which shows that 92.00% women preferred simple short sleeves, 4.57% preferred three-fourth sleeves, 1.71% likes full sleeves, 1.14% respondents goes with other ornamented sleeves variations and only 0.58% preferred sleeveless blouse.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend In Sleeves</th>
<th>Preferences in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple Short Sleeves</td>
<td>92.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three-Fourth Sleeves</td>
<td>4.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Sleeves</td>
<td>1.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Ornamented Sleeves</td>
<td>1.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleeveless</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Trends in Darts and Fitting Features**
  The fitting features of saree blouse are more important in fashion of saree blouse. Table -3 clearly shows that the trends of Katori blouse with single dart and yoke (51.54%), four dart blouse was preferred by 28.57% respondents, Princess line boluse was using by 18.78% respondents and only 1.11% preferred blouse with cups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Darts and Fitting Features</th>
<th>Preferences in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Katori blouse with single dart</td>
<td>51.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four dart blouse</td>
<td>28.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princess line</td>
<td>18.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blouse with cups</td>
<td>1.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Trend in Blouse Openings**
  Data of trends in saree blouse openings is furnished in table -4 which clearly indicates the trends in openings used in blouse. Majority of respondents preferred front open blouse with hooks and loops(91.43%), 5.14 % respondents have used back open blouse and only 3.43 % respondents have used side opening with zipper.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend in Blouse Openings</th>
<th>Preferences in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Front Open with hook and loop</td>
<td>91.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Open</td>
<td>5.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side Open with zipper</td>
<td>3.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Trend in Material Used**

Table – 4 clearly indicates the trend in material used for saree blouse. Trend of matching blouse with saree material has been found in study. 80% of women used material of saree texture which includes cotton, silk and other manmade fabrics. Polly cotton/ Blended fabric was used by 2.86% and 100% cotton fabric was preferred by 2.86% respondents whereas Brocade material was used by 11.43% of women.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Material</th>
<th>Preferences in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saree Material</td>
<td>80.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polly Cotton / Blended Fabric</td>
<td>5.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100% Cotton</td>
<td>2.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brocade</td>
<td>11.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trend in Colour Combination**

Table-5 contains data of trends in colour combinations used for saree blouse in relation with colour of saree. 51.43 % women used contrast colour combination, 30.86 % used base colour of saree for matching, 11.43% of respondents were interested in metal colour such as Golden, Silver, Copper for Blouse fashion and only 6.28% goes with Printed fabric.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colour Combination</th>
<th>Preferences in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contrast Colour Combination</td>
<td>51.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base Colour of Saree</td>
<td>30.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal Colour</td>
<td>11.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printed</td>
<td>6.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusion:**

From the above result and discussion it could be concluded that new trends in saree blouse is evident by using various elements of fashion and designs. Fashion elements along with elements of design like colour and different colour combination, texture and type of fabric dominated the fashion in saree blouse. Ornamentation and embellishments are also evident in new trends in saree blouse design.

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A Role Of Itdc In Development Of Textile Industry In Ichalkaranji

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Abstract:
India’s textile industry is the second largest sector after agricultural sector in India in terms of employment generation. Ichalkaranji is one of the prominent textile centers in India. There are textile industries like spinning, weaving, dyeing, sizing, power loom etc. From last 2 decades, there is significant change in this sector, reflected into product diversification, quality improvement, productivity which is a result of more than 10000 shuttle-less looms are in operation. To enhance and improve the infrastructure facilities, The Ichalkaranji Municipal Council, Ichalkaranji Industrial Estate, DKTE’s Textile and Engineering Institute, Laxmi Industrial Estate and Parvati Industrial Estate have jointly come together and formed a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) company viz. “Ichalkaranji Textile Development Cluster Limited (ITDC) which has been registered and it was implemented the project. This paper discusses about the role of ITDC in development of textile industry in Ichalkaranji and the nature, growth and development of textile industry in Ichalkaranji city.

Keywords: Textile Industry, Infrastructure facilities, ITDC.

Introduction:
The Indian Textiles Industry has an overwhelming presence in the economic life of the country. Apart from providing one of the basic necessities of life, the textiles industry also plays a vital role through its contribution to industrial output, employment generation, and the export earnings of the country. The sector contributes about 14 per cent to industrial production, 4 per cent to the gross domestic product (GDP), and 17 per cent to the country's export earnings. It provides direct employment to over 35 million people. The textiles sector is the second largest provider of employment after agriculture. Thus, the growth and all round development of this industry has a direct bearing on the improvement of the economy of the nation. India has the potential to increase its textile and apparel share in the world trade from the current level of 4.5 per cent to 8 per cent and reach US$ 80 billion by 2020.

Review Of Literature:
B.M. Dolle (1992) in his research work revealed the socio-economic problems of powerloom industry in Malegaon. He studied the powerloom industry of Malegaon for the period of 1935 to 1985. The main conclusions of the study are; the powerloom industry in Malegaon has seen many ups and downs in its development and it is one of the important industries of Maharashtra. The powerloom industry in Malegaon has glorious past and bright future. There are many socio economic problems in the powerloom industry of Malegaon like scarcity of the finance, marketing problems, labour problems etc. 
D. C. Mathur (1993) in his book “Personnel Problems and Labour Welfare A study of cotton textile industry” had explained about personnel management in the cotton textile industry. He explained that for the economic results the management of personnel is very important.
B. Sabhoo (1993) in his research work he explained the problems and prospects of textile industry with special reference on the productivity of large and small scale true by the study of terms of employment of workers in Malegaon.
Arif Anjum and D. V. Thakor (2011) in their research on “An analytical study of the functioning and the problems of the powerloom industry in Maharashtra with special reference to Malegaon district, Nashik observed that the decentralized sector has inherent advantages to transform itself into a progressive sector post WTO regime. The industry should not only focus on the technological aspects but also should upgrade their marketing strategies
Summaiya R Shaikh & Satish Dulange (2013) commented in their research “A study on factors affecting productivity of powerloom Industries” that factors such as infrastructure, plant and equipment factor do not have much impact on productivity. Rather human factor and technological factors are the two most important factors which have impact on productivity of powerloom output.
Objectives Of The Study:
1. To understand the structure of India’s textile industry and development of textile industry in Ichalkaranji city.
2. To study the role of Ichalkaranji Textile Development Cluster in development of textile industry in Ichalkaranji.

Research Methodology:
This study is based on primary data and secondary data. Primary data is collected by conducting interviews with the manager of ITDC and secondary data taken from report of ITDC, annual reports of Ministry of Textiles and from the reputed Published Sources like various Books, magazines, research articles and Websites on Internet.

Structure Of India's Textile Industry:
Unlike other major textile-producing countries, India’s textile industry is comprised mostly of small-scale, non-integrated spinning, weaving, finishing, and apparel-making enterprises. This unique industry structure is primarily a legacy of government policies that have promoted labour-intensive, small-scale operations and discriminated against larger scale firms.

Composite Mills
Relatively large-scale mills that integrate spinning, weaving and sometimes, fabric finishing are common in other major textile-producing countries. In India, however, these types of mills now account for about only 3 percent of output in the textile sector. About 276 composite mills are now operating in India, most owned by the public sector and many deemed financially “sick.”

Spinning is the process of converting cotton or manmade fiber into yarn to be used for weaving and knitting. Largely due to deregulation beginning in the mid-1980s, spinning is the most consolidated and technically efficient sector in India’s textile industry. Average plant size remains small; however, the technology outdated relative to other major producers. India’s spinning sector consisted of about 1,146 small-scale independent firms and 1,599 larger scale independent units.

Weaving and Knitting
Weaving and knitting converts cotton, manmade, or blended yarns into woven or knitted fabrics. India’s weaving and knitting sector remains highly fragmented, small scale, and labour-intensive. This sector consists of about 3.9 million handlooms, 380,000 “powerloom” enterprises that operate about 1.7 million looms, and just 137,000 looms in the various composite mills. “Powerlooms” are small firms, with an average loom capacity of four to five owned independent by entrepreneurs or weavers. Modern shuttleless looms account for less than 1 percent of loom capacity.

Fabric Finishing
Fabric finishing (also referred to as processing), which includes dyeing, printing, and other cloth preparation prior to the manufacture of clothing, is also dominated by a large number of independent, small-scale enterprises. Overall, about 2,300 processors are operating in India, including about 2,100 independent units and 200 units that are integrated with spinning, weaving, or knitting units.

Clothing Apparel
is produced by about 77,000 small-scale units classified as domestic manufacturers, manufacturer exporters, and fabricators (subcontractors).

Textile Industry In Ichalkaranji:
Ichalkaranji is well known for textile industries in all over Maharashtra. There are textile industries like spinning, weaving, dying, sizing, power loom etc. both in private and co-operative sector in and around Ichalkaranji city. Hence the Ichalkaranji city is called as ‘MANCHESTER OF MAHARASHTRA’

Ichalkaranji is one of the prominent textile centers in India. In and around Ichalkaranji there are about 35 spinning mills, covering wide range of counts, ply yarns, ring & open and yarns, and fancy yarns. There are about 250 sizing units, which includes conventional to modern machines and more than 1 lakh power looms in decentralized sector. These include plain loom, doby, drop box, auto & semi auto looms such wide range of machines. More than 35 power process and about 80 hand processing units are fulfilling the need of the sector. From last 2 decades, there is significant change in this sector, reflected into product diversification, quality improvement, productivity which is a result of more than 10000 shuttle-less looms are in operation. The total area under jurisdiction of Municipal Council is 2752 hectares. Parvati Industrial Estate and Shree Laxmi co-op. Industrial Estate are within 9 km from Ichalkaranji.
Development Of Textile Industry In Ichalkaranji:

Textile industry development in Ichalkaranji city is influenced by many natural as well as economic factors because these factors act as base upon which the development of textile industry depends. The natural and economic factors like geographical situation, raw material, water supply, climate, power, market, transport, support of the Jagirdar, good quality cloth, labour, lowest cost production and change of had looms by auto power looms etc. provide a good base upon which the industries flourish. Demographic factors play a powerful part in the development of textile industry in Ichalkaranji city so also in Ichalkaranji city high degree of subsistence production is taken with limited application of technology. Due to heavy industrialization in the city the trend of urbanization has already been accelerated, which result into fast development of Ichalkaranji city.

Geographical situation of Ichalkaranji city is favorable for the development of textile industry. The mean of transport are very important to distribute both raw materials and finished goods. The good transportation facilities are responsible for the growth of textile industry in Ichalkaranji city. The cloth produced in Ichalkaranji, due to its quality and varieties has a great market all over the country. The yarn is used as raw material for producing varieties of cloth like cotton, spun by spun, tex by tex, polyster, texurised philaent visconsin polyster, carbon polyster, mulmul, dhoti polyster etc. is good quality of cloth in Ichalkaranji city create in the power loom industry in various place in this city.

The industry, for quite some time, is feeling the need for skilled personnel, especially trained supervisory personnel, not only to cater to the need of existing industry but for a number of spinning co-operatives that are at various stages of establishment with this objective in view and in memory of the founder Director of mill. Late Shri.Dattajirao Kadam, an institute called Dattajirao Kadam Technical Education Society's Textile Institute has been started. The skilled and unskilled labour is engaged in large textile industry in this city. The major raw materials is includes supply of cotton, yarn, looms and their spare parts, chemicals, dyes, sizing materials, millstones, hardwires and workers etc. easy available In Ichalkaranji city. In case of worker supply about 70 per cent employment is generated from in and adjacent area of Ichalkaranji city. About 25 per cent workers belongs to the districts of Latur, Osmanabad, Satara, Solapur, Sangli, Bid, Nanded etc. of Maharashtra and districts of Bijapur, Dharwad, Belgaum of Karnataka State.

The change in time to time technology and change of handloom to also power looms technology. This technology is good quality and save the time, money and labour. So the auto power looms is basically very important way of development textile industry in Ichalkaranji city.

Ichalkaranji Textile Development Cluster (Itdce):

To enhance and improve the infrastructure facilities, The Ichalkaranji Municipal Council, Ichalkaranji Industrial Estate, DKTE’s Textile and Engineering Institute, Laxmi Industrial Estate and Parvati Industrial Estate have jointly come together and formed a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) company viz. “Ichalkaranji Textile Development Cluster Limited (ITDC)” which has been registered and it was implemented the project. The individual members had contributed to the extent of about 50% of the project cost and the balance amount was collected in from the grant in aid from Department of Industrial Promotion and Policy, Government of India, vide their letter No. 5/18/4/2005-DBA-I dated 8th April, 2005 under the Industrial Infrastructure up-gradation Scheme (IIUS).

Ichalkaranji Textile Development Cluster Limited (ITDC) plays important role in the development of textile industry in Ichalkaranji. The main objective of this scheme is to provide infrastructural facilities for modernization of textile industry in Ichalkaranji. Before 2005-06 the Ichalkaranji textile industry was facing problems of production, finance, human resources and marketing. But after implementation of cluster development of scheme the problems are solved to some extent. The main problem of effluent treatment is solved by ITDC scheme. Ichalkaranji Textile Development Cluster Limited (ITDC) has installed 12 MLD CETP and 1 MLD CETP established at Shree Laxmi Co-op. Industrial Estate. at Ichalkaranji which has cluster of 62 processes and 122 sizing units; they are involved in activities like bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing of cotton, synthetic and blended yarn. SPV plays important role within stakeholders and government and various agencies for setting up, operating and maintaining the infrastructure facilities proposed to be created by the cluster. ITDC scheme provided various soft intervention and hard intervention.
programmes to the stakeholders. ITDC scheme has provided physical Infrastructure such as transport; road, water; common captive power generating units, power transmission and distribution infrastructure, common fuel /gas supply system, common effluent treatment plant and solid waste management facility to the stakeholders. Research and development centre is established at DKTE institute for quality improvement and common testing facilities.

➢ Conclusion:

Ichalkaranji Textile Development Cluster Limited (ITDC) plays important role in the development of textile industry in Ichalkaranji. The skilled workers, availability of raw material of required quality and quantity, good transportation facilities and the favourable geographical situation has led to low cost of production of cloth in Ichalkaranji city due to cluster scheme. As a result of lowest cost of production there was a remarkable profit margin in the business. This attracted many entrepreneurs towards the establishment of the textile units in Ichalkaranji city.

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Development and Evaluation of Energy Bar incorporated with Oil seeds

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Abstract-

Energy bars are supplemental bars containing cereals and other high energy foods which are loved by all age group. Ingredients used in preparation of energy bar are oat flakes and dates having enormous nutritive value. Energy bar is incorporated with orange zest and some fatty acid rich oil seeds like pumpkin seeds, sunflower seeds, flax seeds and basil seeds having great nutraceutical effects on body but utilized less.

Energy bar was made with oat flakes (25%, 20%, 15%, and 10%); oil seeds combinations (0%, 05%, 10%, and 15%) with constant amount of dates, jaggery as sweetener, almonds, and orange zest respectively. Orange zest was prepared by using osmotic dehydration method. The combination made with 10% oat flakes, and 15% oil seeds had good acceptance with Calories (343Kcal), Protein (5.95%), Carbohydrates (61.58%), Total Fat (9.17%), Crude Fibre (4.81%), Phosphorus (164.59mg), and Potassium (187.8%) content.

Utilization of sunflower seeds basil seeds, flax seeds and pumpkin as fatty acid source and oat flakes as fibre source in energy bar can be acceptable by general population. Energy bar incorporated with mentioned seeds have positive effects on health and can supports function and integrity of the body.

Keywords- Energy bar, sunflower seeds, pumpkin seeds, orange peel, fatty acids, fibre.

Introduction

Demand for the processed and convenience foods is increasing rapidly due to the increasing awareness about the health, changing socio-economic needs, and insufficient time to cook food with the correct/ balanced amount of nutrition. One such nutritionally balanced convenience food is the nutritious energy bars, which are gaining popularity in the global market after 1980s. Earlier, these energy bars were used by the sport persons who were involved in strong physical activities and therefore, needed greater source of energy during peak performance.

But today, due to the increasing focus on the nutrition and healthy food habits and an increasing number of people involved in greater physical activities, energy bars have become a perfect choice as a quality source of energy. These energy bars are prepared in the form of tablets either using compression technology or using different binders of choice. The bars contain wide range of nutrients as well as sufficient amount of proteins, fats, and carbohydrates and are available in smaller packets or pouches, light in weight, very convenient to carry and can be eaten at any point of time. There are different types of energy bars referred by different names such as protein bars, meal replacement bars, granola bars, nutraceutical bars, breakfast bars, health bars and so on. Each bar has different characteristic with a different purpose (Sharma, 2011).

Energy bars are made of processed cereal grains that can be incorporated with different ingredients, such as whole cereals, dehydrated or crystallized fruits, chestnuts, nuts, almonds, sugar, candies, chocolates, etc. (Ferreira, LG. 2004). Energy bar are high in simple sugars, which get broken down faster in body than complex sugars.

Objectives Of Study

1. To develop energy bar incorporated with oil seeds which are rich in essential fatty acids and other nutrients.
2. To study organoleptic acceptability of energy bar incorporated with oil seeds.
3. To determine the nutritional composition of the product.
4. To promote and increase the utilization of ingredients which are being neglected but having good nutritional benefits.

Role of Raw Materials

Raw materials used in preparation of energy bars were having high nutritional values. Oats (Avena sativa) are a good source of carbohydrate and fibre, including the powerful fibre beta-glucan. A date (Phoenix
Jaggery ( _dactylifera_) prevents iron deficiency anaemia, promotes heart health by reducing heart disease risk, relieves constipation, and supports regular bowel movements. Jaggery acts as a natural sweetener and provides energy over an extended period of time. Almonds ( _Prunus amygdalus_) are high in vitamin E, which protects cell membranes from damage and can lower cholesterol levels. Pumpkin seeds are good sources of dietary fibres can promote good digestive health. It reduces risk of heart diseases and obesity.

Sunflower seeds ( _Helianthus annuus_ ) are rich in antioxidants and anti-inflammatory compounds which lower oxidative stress and the presence of damaging free-radicals within the body. Basil seeds ( _Linum usitatissimum_ ) have cooling and relaxing effects on the stomach. Zest is a food ingredient that is prepared by scraping or cutting from the outer, colourful skin of unwaxed citrus fruits such as lemon, orange, citron, and lime. Zest is used to add flavor to foods.

**Materials And Methods**

For the present investigation, ingredients i.e. rolled oats, sunflower seeds, pumpkin seeds, flax seeds, basil seeds, almonds, jaggery, oranges, dates and dark chocolate were procured from the local market of Kolhapur city. The procuring was done in a single lot to avoid variation compositional differences so that the quality difference should be ruled out.

**Preparation of osmotically dehydrated orange zest**

![Process Flow Chart of Orange Zest]

**Preparation of almonds and oil seeds**

The seeds were subjected to cleaning, dehulling, and roasting in the following manner.

![Process Flow of Preparation of Oil Seeds]
Preparation of dates and oat flakes

The dates were de-seeded and ground in grinder to form a smooth paste while oat flakes are roasted slightly to get good flavour to energy bar.

Development of Energy Bar

Table 1: Different proportions of energy bar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredients</th>
<th>Control (%)</th>
<th>B1 (%)</th>
<th>B2 (%)</th>
<th>B3 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oat flakes</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil seeds</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaggery</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almonds</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange zest</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Different Proportions of Oil Seeds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oil Seeds</th>
<th>Control (%)</th>
<th>B1 (%)</th>
<th>B2 (%)</th>
<th>B3 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pumpkin seeds</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.08</td>
<td>4.17</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower seeds</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flax seeds</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basil seeds</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preparation of Energy Bar

Preparation of orange zest
(By osmotic dehydration method)

Preparation of oil seeds
(Dehulling, roasting, crushing)

Heating of Jaggery (120°C)

Judging end point
(By hard ball test)

Addition of remaining ingredients
Mixing
Molding
Cutting

Application of dark chocolate coat
(Optional)

Packaging
Storage

(Figure 3: Process flow chart of preparation of energy bar)
The ingredients like almonds, pumpkin seeds, sunflower seeds, basil seeds, flax seeds and oat flakes are weighed accurately. The pre-preparation was done as mentioned earlier. The dates were ground to make smooth paste. The jaggery is then melted and end point is judged by hard ball test. All the ingredients are mixed thoroughly with jaggery. Then the mixture is moulded and cut into a bar shape (rectangular shape of size length 8cm, width 2.5cm and height 1cm). The prepared energy bar was cooled at room temperature and packed in airtight container.

The selected ‘Energy bar’ was analyzed for all proximate constituents with potassium and phosphorous content. The standard procedures suggested by Ranganna (1986) were used for determination.

The sensory evaluation of energy bar was carried out on the basis of overall acceptability. The prepared samples were analyzed for sensory attributes like appearance, flavour, texture, taste, mouth feel and over all acceptability. Selected 10 panel members (including semi-trained and consumer/untrained panel) and 9-point Hedonic rating test was used for the sensory evaluation.

**Result And Discussion**

**Osmotic dehydration of orange zest**

For the preparation of osmotically dehydrated orange zest, three samples were prepared using sugar concentration of 40° Brix, 50° Brix and 60° Brix, at 50°C temperature for about 24 hours. On the basis of hedonic rating test the sample with 60° Brix was selected for the further process while keeping temperature and time constant. The selected sample was having firm texture, desirable flavour.

**Formulation**

The 3 different combinations of oat flakes (20%, 15% and 10%), and oilseeds (5%, 10% and 15%) with constant amount of dates, jaggery, almond and orange zest respectively. The combination of Sample B3 containing 10% oat flakes and 15% oilseeds (basil seeds-1.25%, sunflower seeds-3.75%, flax seeds-3.75% and pumpkin seeds-6.25%) were most acceptable by the panel members.
Nutritional Analysis

After completing the sensory evaluation of energy bar samples the best acceptable sample (B3) was evaluated for proximate analysis. The energy bar was analyzed for moisture, carbohydrates, and protein, and total fat, minerals like phosphorous, potassium and total sugar (as invert sugar).

Table 3: Nutritional analysis of energy bar (sample B3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>Kcal/100g</td>
<td>408.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Moisture</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>05.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Carbohydrates</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>72.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Crude Protein</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>07.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Crude Fat</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>09.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Crude Fibre</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>01.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Total Minerals</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>01.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Analysis

| 1.    | Phosphorous               | %        | 0.20    |
| 2.    | Potassium                 | %        | 0.49    |
| 3.    | Total sugar (as invert sugar) | % | 54.47    |

Above figures shows that then energy bar is providing high energy, carbohydrates and protein along with satisfactory mineral content.

Conclusion

The present study was carried out to develop and evaluate the nutritional quality and acceptability of “Energy bar incorporated with oil seeds”. The various combinations of energy bar incorporated with oil seeds were prepared to select best among them. The combination made with 10% oat flakes, and 15% oil seeds had good acceptance with moisture (5.98%), calories (408.74 Kcal), crude Protein (7.85%), carbohydrates (72.96%), crude Fat (9.50%), crude fibre (1.81%), phosphorous (0.20%), and potassium (0.49%) content. Utilization of sunflower seeds basil seeds, flax seeds and pumpkin as fatty acid source and oat flakes as fibre source in energy bar can be acceptable by general population.

With increasing health consciousness among people, there is increased demand for value added foods which reduce the risk of disease and promote better health. Energy bar incorporated with oilseeds can be used as a quick source of energy for those who do not have time to have their mid-meals. It is a good source of fibre, which can help to prevent constipation and reduce cholesterol. It is a good source of potassium and hence can help to reduce blood pressure. Energy bar incorporated with mentioned seeds have positive effects on health and can supports function and integrity of the body.

References

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Abstract:

The human body is composed of five elements. Among these basic elements, air, water, and earth are composed of chemical elements which are combined in variety of ways. All these chemical elements exist in this universe and the universe which we know is assumed to be expanding. About 15 billion years ago, the universe was concentrated into a point-like region. But when an event called Big-Bang occurred, this point-like region exploded. Just after Big-Bang explosion, the initial temperature was thought to be about \(10^9\) °C. At this very high temperature, the fundamental particles produced in explosion had too much kinetic energy.

In later stage, however, the universe was cooled as it expanded. The speed of fundamental particles (protons and neutrons) was slowed down. They soon began to adhere together under the influence of a powerful attractive force between nuclei. They bound together into nuclei.

The electromagnetic force, a relatively weak, but long range force between electric charges was developed when the temperature further decreased. This electromagnetic force was responsible to bound electrons to nucleus to form atoms.

Chemistry, a science of molecules, has a unique place in understanding the universe. What chemistry occurs in the flasks, reactors and universe, same occurs in the human body, which is composed of five elements. Among these basic elements, air, water, and earth are composed of chemical elements which are combined in variety of ways. Chemistry is a discipline which is concerned with very tiny molecules. Chemicals are formed by atoms of same or different elements. The atoms combine to form molecules. Today, we are accustomed to several inorganic and organic molecules (compounds). The life of all living beings in general and human beings in particular is governed by chemistry. Like all scientific and technical fields, chemistry has advanced at a phenomenal rate. The history of development of chemistry is very interesting and exciting as well.

Introduction:

After Big-Bang event, the universe has been formed from point-like region. Earlier, when the earth was formed, it was very hot and was in gaseous state. Over the period, it gradually cooled and attained solid state. Later, due to powerful attractive forces, protons and neutrons bound together to form nucleus. The electronic force led electrons to bind to nucleus so as to form atoms. The atoms of different elements in different proportions created the matter. The matter on the earth is distributed into lithosphere, mesosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere, which contain different chemical species in different proportion. Chemistry has a unique place in understanding the matter in the universe. The marvellous balance between plants and animals has permitted life to persist on the earth. Chemistry is a discipline which is concerned with very tiny molecules. Chemicals are formed by atoms of same or different elements. The atoms combine to form molecules. Today, we are accustomed to several inorganic and organic compounds. The life of all living beings in general and human beings in particular is governed by chemistry. Like all scientific and technical fields, chemistry has advanced at a phenomenal rate.

Beginning of chemical science

It is found that 2, 50,000 years ago man existed on the planet earth. It is not known about beginning of extensive agronomy, but cultivation of small grains (wheat, rice and barley) seems to have begun in the East Neolithic period, approximately 5000 BC. In the same period there was Western corn cultivation. Stone Age people constructed elaborate irrigation system to facilitate crop production of corn, beans, squash, melon and cotton. Babylonians and Egyptians were familiar with firing of pottery (chemical process) in which wet clay was mixed with salt to get glazed pottery. After Stone Age, copper and gold metals led man to enter into Bronze Age. A mixture of copper and tin i.e. bronze was used to make tools and weapons and it replaced stone about 1500 BC. Both gold and silver ornaments have been found that date back to the Stone Age in Egypt. Thus based on curiosity and experimentation, man steadily transformed Stone Age into Bronze Age into Iron Age into Modern Age. During this transformation, chemistry has played vital role in human
development. For today’s development, writings of forefathers made a valuable base for further advancement in the knowledge.

**Discovery of metals**

The historical order of discovery and separation of metals depended on the ease with which they could be separated from their ores. Gold is always found in the native state therefore, it has been used since recorded time. The story of gold and the history of man have been interwoven over the whole of recorded time. Gold has a prominent position because it does not oxidize under natural conditions. So it is highly prized. 60% of gold won from the earth is simply re-entered in bank vaults where it serves as currency. Jewellery is familiar use of gold. Careful alloying of gold with silver, copper and other metals offers durability without affecting appearance. The brilliant white shine of silver has fascinated men down the ages. Solid silver is used in ornaments and jewelleries. Today, compounds of silver are used in the photography industry in large quantities.

**Development of modern chemistry**

During the 13th century the true chemistry in opposition to fraudulent alchemy was discussed by Aliburtus, Magnus, and St. Thomas Aquinas. They put true science. Arnold de Villnova and Roman Lull of Majorca were the reputed main contributors to 14th century science literature. It was brilliantly logic and set down various alchemical experiments. They symbolised materials and methods. They were familiar with production of alcohol and named it as aqua ardens or water that could burn. It was also known as aqua vitae or water of life for its invigorating form of quintessence. Therefore, it was used as medicine at initial stage. Alcohol was the first known liquid that could dissolve organic compounds such as fats and oils, which are insoluble in water. It led to the discovery of liqueurs such as Benedictine in 1510 by Dom Bernardo Vincelli. At the end of alchemy approach, there was an interesting shift from the philosopher’s stone idea towards the medicinal qualities of substances. Paracelsus, a Zurich Physician (1493-1534) campaigned for the use of minerals rather than herbal medicines. Glauber (1604-1668) was not in the hot pursuit of the legendary stone but being a metallurgist and assayer, he emphasized on the medicinal value of substances. He is still remembered for his discovery of sodium sulphate or salt mirabile (Glauber’s salt). They were introchemists (medical chemist) rather than alchemists. After consistent efforts over 1500 years, the alchemists neither transmuted other metals into gold nor found ‘elixir’ to prolong death. Later, chemists looked in other directions. It was Robert Boyle who published ‘Skeptical Chemist’ in 1661 and alchemy went into a rapid decline. Later, the twentieth century atomic theory has substantiated the vague alchemical idea of one ultimate matter because the atoms of all substances are made out of the same kind of particles.

In the history of development of chemistry, the discovery of oxygen and modern theory of combustion were milestones. Based on these discoveries, chemistry was established as a modern science clearly divorced from Alchemy. In ancient times, Greek and Arab philosophers were vaguely aware of some connection between air, combustion and life. But there were no significant discoveries that took place regarding combustion until 18th century.

Antoine Lavoisier, the founder of modern chemistry demonstrated first time the nature of combustion, the process in which the burning substance combines with oxygen. He reorganized chemistry which was freed from the wilder excesses of Alchemy. His system was built on a new conception of chemical elements. He defined element as a substance that had not so far been decomposed to simpler substance. He made various compounds of different elements which are in use even today. He promoted other scientists for qualitative and quantitative analysis. Joseph Priestley in 1774 found that when mercuric oxide was heated strongly, air or gas was readily expelled from the specimen. Similarly, he burned candle in this gas and he found remarkable vigorous flame. He called this new substance ‘dephlogisticated air’. In 1775, he related his discovery directly to Lavoisier’s work which was checked and verified by Lavoisier. Lavoisier found that Priestley’s dephlogisticated air combined with the metals and other substances. He obtained some acids and concluded that dephlogisticated air has an acidifying principle and called it oxygine for the Greek word for ‘sour’ and ‘I produced’. About the same time, Shele (Sweden) also discovered and identified a gas which he called ‘fire air’ that was oxygen. Based on his experiments, Lavoisier confirmed that air is composed of two main constituents.
‘vital air’ or oxygen and azote i.e. nitrogen which could not support combustion. He developed the modern theory of combustion and thus laid the foundation of modern chemistry.

Combustion or burning is the most familiar of all chemical reactions.

By the 16th century, the introchemists (medical chemists) broke away the limitations of Alchemy. In the mid 17th century, Boyle published Skeptical Chemist which resulted into new era in the study of matter. According to him, all kinds of matter consisted of chemical elements (primitive simple bodies).

Some chemical elements have been known since antiquity. They are carbon, iron, copper, silver, and gold. The Alchemists and their immediate successors, the early chemists added about 18 elements by 1800. During this period, element was assumed to be made up of only one type of atoms. The systematic study of the properties of elements and their compounds was continued in the 18th century. Joseph Black studied the chemistry of carbon dioxide (fixed air). Scheele discovered chlorine, arsenic, glycerine, oxygen and some organic acids. Priestley discovered oxygen by heating mercuric oxide and found it’s necessity for combustion as well as respiration of animals. Cavendish showed that water is formed from oxygen and hydrogen. Lavoisier who is known as father of modern chemistry classified a table of 33 elements then known.

During 19th century, advances in chemistry took place. More and more elements were found and Mendeleev put forth theory of periodic table. Scientist such as Dalton, Davy, Gay-lussac, Avogadro and Berzelius evolved laws concerning to chemical composition. It was believed that organic compounds could only be synthesized by animals and plants. But in 1822, Wohler (Germany) synthesized urea from inorganic materials. This enhanced the study of organic compounds. Today, we have large number of organic compounds prepared by synthetic methods. Perkin prepared first synthetic dye and it motivated dye industry. Kekule elucidated the structure of benzene and vast area of aromatic compounds emerged. Later, for simplicity of study, chemistry is divided into three main branches. Organic chemistry - the chemistry of carbon compounds, inorganic chemistry – the chemistry of mineral compounds and physical chemistry – the chemistry of observation, chemical reactions and properties of the molecules.

All living things are chemical factories and are constantly degrading and synthesizing chemical compounds. Biochemistry, a recent branch of chemistry, covers the study of these chemical reactions and intracellular and extracellular activities.

Development in chemical kinetics

Chemical kinetics deals with the rates of chemical reaction and with how the rate depends on the concentration and temperature. The branch is important in providing essential evidence to the mechanism of chemical processes. The early chemists were mainly concerned with discovering new substances and not so much with interpreting chemical behavior. It was in the second half of 19th century that physical methods began to apply to chemical problems and that investigations were carried out in the branch of science now known as physical chemistry. In 1777, C. F. Wenzel described some measurement of the rate of solution of metals in acid and he concluded that the rate increased with increase in concentration of acid. Later, in 1818, Louis Jacques Thenard studied the rate of decomposition of hydrogen peroxide. During the period from 1865 to 1867, A. G. V. Harcourt investigated the reaction between hydrogen peroxide and hydrogen iodide and between potassium permanganate and oxalic acid paying more attention to the influence of the reactant concentration on the rate. His results were analyzed mathematically by Willium Esson. He proposed equations for first order and second order reactions. Also, he developed a treatment for consecutive first order reactions in which the products of one reaction undergo a subsequent reaction. The birth of chemical kinetics occurred in 1850 when Ludwig F. Wilhelmy started study of rate of inversion of sucrose. This pioneering work led to quantitative approach to reaction rates. He proposed an empirical equation to express the temperature dependence of the rate. Later, F. W. Ostwald continued the work for further development in the study area.

Recent development in chemical science

After the decline of alchemy new era of chemistry began. Many chemists contributed in the development of new concepts which were supported by chemical and experimental evidences. Recent technology also enhanced the theoretical and practical efforts to develop chemistry as a systematic science. Today we have different branches of chemistry such as Inorganic Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Physical Chemistry, Analytical Chemistry, Industrial Chemistry, Biochemistry, Agrochemistry, Nuclear Chemistry,
Coordination Chemistry, Photochemistry, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Geochemistry, Polymer Chemistry, Foodchemistry, Building material Chemistry and so on.

References:

Abstract
The word gender describes the socially-constructed roles and responsibilities that societies consider appropriate for men and women. Gender equality means that men and women have equal power and equal opportunities for financial independence, education, and personal development. Women's empowerment is a critical aspect of achieving gender equality. It includes increasing a woman's sense of self-worth, her decision-making power, her access to opportunities and resources, her power and control over her own life inside and outside the home, and her ability to effect change. Yet gender issues are not focused on women alone, but on the relationship between men and women in society. The actions and attitudes of men and boys play an essential role in achieving gender equality.

Introduction
Gender equality is achieved when women and men enjoy the same rights and opportunities across all sectors of society, including economic participation and decision-making, and when the different behaviours, aspirations and needs of women and men are equally valued and favoured.
In other words, we can say gender equality is a human right, but our world faces a persistent gap in access to opportunities and decision-making power for women and men. Globally, women have fewer opportunities for economic participation than men, less access to basic and higher education, greater health and safety risks, and less political representation. Guaranteeing the rights of women and giving them opportunities to reach their full potential is critical not only for attaining gender equality, but also for meeting a wide range of international development goals. Empowered women and girls contribute to the health and productivity of their families, communities, and countries, creating a ripple effect that benefits everyone.

Ways to attain gender equality
1. **Education** is a key area of focus. Although the world is making progress in achieving gender parity in education, girls still make up a higher percentage of out-of-school children than boys. Approximately one quarter of girls in the developing world do not attend school. Typically, families with limited means who cannot afford costs such as school fees, uniforms, and supplies for all of their children will prioritize education for their sons. Families may also rely on girls' labor for household chores, carrying water, and childcare, leaving limited time for schooling. But prioritizing girls' education provides perhaps the single highest return on investment in the developing world. An educated girl is more likely to postpone marriage, raise a smaller family, have healthier children, and send her own children to school. She has more opportunities to earn an income and to participate in political processes, and she is less likely to become infected with HIV.

2. **Women's health and safety** is another important area. HIV/AIDS is becoming an increasingly impactful issue for women. This can be related to women having fewer opportunities for health education, unequal power in sexual partnership, or as a result of gender-based violence. Maternal health is also an issue of specific concern. In many countries, women have limited access to prenatal and infant care, and are more likely to experience complications during pregnancy and childbirth. This is a critical concern in countries where girls marry and have children before they are ready; often well before the age of 18. Quality maternal health care can provide an important entry point for information and services that empower mothers as informed decision-makers concerning their own health and the health of their children.

3. **A final area of focus** in attaining gender equality is **women's economic and political empowerment**. Though women comprise more than 50% of the world's population, they only own 1% of the world's wealth. Throughout the world, women and girls perform long hours of unpaid domestic work. In some places, women still lack rights to own land or to inherit property, obtain access to credit, earn income, or to move up in their workplace, free from job discrimination. At all levels, including at home and in the public arena, women are widely underrepresented as decision-makers. In legislatures around the world, women are outnumbered 4 to 1, yet women's political participation is crucial for achieving gender equality and genuine democracy.
Methods to Measure Gender Equality

Gender equality is measured by looking at the representation of men and of women in a range of roles. The Central Statistics Office regularly publishes "Women and Men in Ireland", a compendium of key statistics which enable us to map progress achieved towards de facto gender equality in Ireland. The European Union statistical office, Eurostat, publishes an overview of gender statistics for the European Union from fields such as education, the labour market, earnings and health, important for showing differences in the situations of women and men. A number of international comparative gender equality indices also exist which offer a way to compare Ireland’s achievements with those of other countries. Each index looks at a distinct list of parameters and the choice of parameters affects the outcome for each country.

1. European Institute for Gender Equality EU Gender Equality Index
The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) EU Gender Equality Index provides an easily interpretable measure of gender equality in the EU across 6 key policy domains – work, money, knowledge, time, power and health, and two satellite domains (violence and intersecting inequalities).

2. United Nations Gender Inequality Index
The United Nations Gender Inequality Index is based on the premise that "all too often, women and girls are discriminated against in health, education and the labour market with negative repercussions for their freedom". The UN GII is a measure based on these inequalities.

3. World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap Report
The Global Gender Gap Report, introduced by the World Economic Forum in 2006, is another framework for capturing the magnitude and scope of gender-based disparities which benchmarks national gender gaps on economic, political, education and health criteria. This Index looks at economic participation and opportunity deviation; educational attainment deviation; health and survival deviation and political empowerment deviation.

4. Social Watch Gender Equity Index
Social Watch is a network comprised by national coalitions of civil society organizations and it too prepares an index. The Social Watch gender equality index is based on the gap between women and men in education, the economy and political empowerment.

Findings

The World Economic Forum recently ranked the United States as 19th in the world on its gender gap index. With women comprising less than one fifth of elected members of Congress, the report identifies political empowerment as the greatest gender equity issue for the United States. The U.S. ranked higher in economic empowerment, but women's earning power remains approximately 20% lower than men's. Women in the United States have a very high ranking of educational attainment, though, with high levels of literacy and enrollment in primary, secondary, and university education. At present, there are more U.S. women attending college than men.

Globally, no country has fully attained gender equality. Scandinavian countries like Iceland, Norway, Finland, and Sweden lead the world in their progress toward closing the gender gap. In these countries, there is relatively equitable distribution of available income, resources, and opportunities for men and women. The greatest gender gaps are identified primarily in the Middle East, Africa, and South Asia. However, a number of countries in these regions, including Lesotho, South Africa, and Sri Lanka outrank the United States in gender equality.

Around the world, Peace Corps Volunteers are working with communities to address gender equality and empower women and girls. In 1974, Congress signed the Percy Amendment requiring Peace Corps Volunteers to actively integrate women into the economic, political, and social development of their countries. Many Peace Corps Volunteers implement the Camp GLOW program, or Girls Leading Our World, to help girls develop self-esteem and leadership skills. Recognizing that men and boys must be equal partners in achieving gender equality, Volunteers also teach leadership and life skills to boys through Teaching Our Boys Excellence (TOBE) camps. Peace Corps Volunteers promote gender equality and women's empowerment through health education, business development, and by raising awareness of women's rights and contributions to their communities.
Suggestions to achieve gender equality

1. The first and foremost priority should be given to the education of women, which is the grassroots problem. Hence, education for women has to be paid special attention.

2. Awareness programs need to be organized for creating awareness among women especially belonging to weaker sections about their rights.

3. Women should be allowed to work and should be provided enough safety and support to work. They should be provided with proper wages and work at par with men so that their status can be elevated in the society.

4. Strict implementation of Programs and Acts should be there to curb the mal-practices prevalent in the society.

5. Special attention should be given to the needs and problems of women to enable them to enjoy and exercise constitutional equality of status.

6. Special Access should be given to women across all formal credit institutions.

7. Time to time training and awareness programs should be conducted at various stratas of society to uplift the image of women in society.

Conclusion

When women move forward the family moves, the village moves and the nation moves”. It is essential as their thought and their value systems lead the development of a good family, good society and ultimately a good nation. The best way of empowerment is perhaps through inducting women in the mainstream of development. Women empowerment will be real and effective only when they are endowed income and property so that they may stand on their feet and build up their identity in the society.

The gender equality has become one of the most important concerns of 21st century not only at national level but also at the international level. Government initiatives alone would not be sufficient to achieve this goal. Society must take initiative to create a climate in which there is no gender discrimination and women have full opportunities of self decision making and participating in social, political and economic life of the country with a sense of equality.

References

Abstract:

GST or Goods and Services Tax, the greatest tax reform in India since independence which has been long pending. GST is meant to simplify the indirect tax regime of India by replacing a host of taxes by a single unified tax. GST is the only indirect tax that directly connects all the sector of Indian economy thus enhancing the economic growth of the country by creating a single unified market. The concept of Goods and Service Tax popularly known as GST was introduced on 1st July, 2017. The GST will have a ‘dual’ structure, which means it will have two components- the Central GST and the State GST. On bringing GST into practice, there would be amalgamation of Central and State taxes into a single tax payment. It would also enhance the position of India in both, domestic as well as international market. At the consumer level, GST would reduce the overall tax burden, which is currently estimated at 25-30%. More than 160 countries of the world have implemented GST so far followed by France. The idea of GST in India was proposed by Atal Bihari Vajpayee in 1999 and a committee was set up under the leadership of Asim Das Gupta the then finance minister of West Bengal. GST is very beneficial for customers as there will be only one tax to be paid for the goods and services consumed instead of paying separate tax at state and central level. This paper highlights the overview of the concept of GST and its impact on various sectors of Indian Economy.

Key Words: Goods & Services Tax, Economy, India.

Introduction:

Taxation policy plays a very crucial role on the economy of a country. The main source of revenue of the government comes from the taxes levied on the citizens who can be direct or indirect. Before the introduction of GST India had a complicated indirect tax system with multiple taxes imposed by union and state separately, with the introduction of GST all the indirect taxes will be under an umbrella and ensuring a smooth national market with high economic growth rate. GST is a single point tax levied on the supply of goods and services, right from the manufacturer to the consumer. Credits of input taxes paid at each stage will be available in the subsequent stages on value addition, thus making GST an essential tax only on value addition at each stage which ensures that there is no cascading of taxes. The Goods and Services Tax is one of the biggest economic and taxation reforms undertaken in India. GST which is popular as what it is all over the world was first introduced in France in the year 1954 and subsequently more than 160 countries had implemented the GST law like Germany, Italy, UK, South Korea, Japan, Canada, Australia, etc. Most of the countries had adopted unified GST while some countries like Brazil, Canada follow a dual GST system where tax is imposed both by central as well as by state government. India had adopted the dual system of GST as CGST and SGST. The Goods and Services Tax implemented on July 1, 2017, is regarded as a major tax reform till date implemented in India since independence in 1947. The Goods and Services Tax Bill or GST Bill, also referred to as The Constitution (122 Amendment) Bill, 2014, initiates a Value added Tax to be implemented on a national level in India. The primary objective behind development of GST is to subsume all sorts of indirect taxes in India like Central Excise Tax, VAT/Sales Tax, Service tax, etc. and implement one taxation system in India. The GST aims to streamline the taxation structure in the country and replace a gamut of indirect taxes with a singular GST to simplify the taxation procedure. GST is one indirect tax for the whole nation, which will make India one unified common market. It would also enhance the position of India in both, domestic as well as international market. The system will phase out all indirect taxes and only GST will be applied as an indirect tax. It will apply on both Goods and Services. Taxes like excise duty, VAT, service tax, luxury tax etc will go with GST’s implementation.

GST is essentially a consumption tax and is levied at the final consumption point. The final consumer will thus bear only the GST charged by the last dealer in the supply chain, with set-off benefits at all the previous stages. The principle used in GST taxation is Destination Principle. It is levied on the value addition and provides set offs. As a result, it avoids the cascading effect or tax on tax which increases the tax burden on the end consumer. It is collected on goods and services at each point of sale in the supply line. The GST that a
merchant pays to procure goods or services can be set off later against the tax applicable on supply of goods and services. Therefore, manufactures, wholesalers and retail merchants can avail tax credit mechanism under GST regime. They would pay the applicable GST but it can be reclaimed by the tax credit mechanism. A person who supplies goods and services would be liable to charge GST from the consumer.

Progress of GST in India:

Table 1 shows the progress of GST in India. In 2000, an empowered committee was set up by Vajpayee government under the chairmanship of Asim Das Gupta to design GST model. With UPA in power union finance minister, Chidambaram, proclaimed the implementation of GST from April 2010 in budget of 2007 and set up an empowered committee of state Finance ministers to work with center. Therefore, on 10 May 2007 Joint Working Group was set up by empowered committee of state finance ministers which submitted the report in Nov 2007. First detailed discussion paper on structure of GST was introduced by empowered committee in Nov 2009 with the objective of generating a debate and getting the inputs from all stakeholders. It suggested a dual GST Module along with a GST council and finally in March 2011, constitution 115th amendment bill was introduced to draw up laws for implementing GST. In Aug 2013 the standing committee submitted the report and recommended that proposed Dispute Settlement Authority should be removed and its mechanism should be given to GST Council itself. But the proposed 115 amendment bill was lapsed with dissolution of 15th Lok Sabha. On 19 Dec 2014 after making slight changes in GST Bill, NDA government redefined it in 16th Lok Sabha as 122nd amendment of constitution. On 6 may 2015 it passed in lower house of government. Currently, the 122nd constitutional amendment is crag fasted in Rajya Sabha where it has to passed with 2/3rd majority in order to be implemented from 1April 2016.

Table: 1 Progress of GST in India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Vajpayee Government started discussion on GST by setting up an EC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2002-04</td>
<td>Kelkar Task Force Report recommended unification of all State &amp; Centre Taxes,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Apr 2007</td>
<td>CST phase out started</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>May 2007</td>
<td>Joint working committee formed by SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nov 2007</td>
<td>Joint working committee submitted report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Feb 2008</td>
<td>FM announced introduction of GST from 01/04/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Apr 2008</td>
<td>Empowered committee finalized views over GST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>July 2009</td>
<td>FM announced commitment to introduce GST from 01/04/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nov 2009</td>
<td>First discussion paper released by EC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Dec 2009</td>
<td>Task force constituted by FC released its report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Feb 2010</td>
<td>GST to be introduced in April 2011- speech by FM Mr. Pranab Mukherjee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>March 2011</td>
<td>The Constitution 115th amendment bill introduced in Lok sabha for levy of GST on all goods or services except for the specified goods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>March 2012</td>
<td>drafting of model legislation for Centre and State GST in concert with States under progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Four Committees have been constituted by the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) to deal with the various aspects of work relating to the introduction of GST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1st meeting of GST Council- 23 Sept 16 --- 28th Meeting 21st July 2018 GST Introduced – 1st April 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled by Researcher

Concept of GST:

Goods and Services Tax, is the greatest tax reform in India. GST is meant to simplify the indirect tax regime of India. GST is a comprehensive, multi-stage, destination-based tax that is levied on every value addition. GST will bring a new dimension to the Indian economy by making a common market and reducing the cascading effect of tax on the cost of goods and services. It will affect the entire indirect tax system the tax structure, tax incidence, tax computation, compliance, input credit utilization and reporting procedures. India had adopted the dual system of GST as CGST and SGST. The need for a concurrent dual GST model is based on the following:

1. As per constitution of India concurrent power to levy tax on domestic goods and services is provided to both central and state government.
2. As per the dual GST model tax can be levied independently by the central and state government but both will operate in common platform for imposition of taxes, liabilities would be identical

Features of GST:

1. All transactions on goods and services will be covered up except exempted goods and services.
2. There are two segments of GST, one is central GST and other is state GST. Central GST will be paid to central government and state GST will be paid to respective state government.
3. Meaning of taxable person, taxable events, chargeability, measure to levy tax, etc would be same in CGST and SGST.
4. Administration of CGST will be controlled by central government and administration of SGST will be controlled by respective state government. The power of making law on taxation of goods and services lies with both central and state government. A law imposed by central government on GST will not overrule state GST law.
5. Pan card based identification number would be allotted to the taxpayer to facilitate tax payment and return.
6. Tax return to be filled separately to central government for CGST and state government for SGST.
7. Input credit can be claimed from respective department where GST paid, i.e. central GST paid on inputs can be claimed against central GST only and same for state.
8. GST would be applicable if there is an import of goods and services.
9. The GST slabs have been set at 0%, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28% for different goods and services.
10. Integrated goods and services tax (IGST) also known as interstate goods and services tax is a component of GST which is charged on supply of goods and services in the course of interstate trade which is collected by central government and distributed to imported states as destination based tax.
11. The union government will compensate the states for a period of 5 years or more on recommendation of GST council for the loss of revenue arising out of GST implementation.
12. GST council had been set up president and chaired by union finance minister. It will constitute of union minister of state in charge of revenue and minister in charge of finance or any other field nominated by state government. The representatives in the council are 2/3rd from state and 1/3rd from union. The decision of council is made by 3/4th majority of the vote cast and quorum of council is 50%.

Objectives:

1. To study the concept of GST.
2. To study & understand the features of GST.
3. To assess the impact and challenges of GST on Indian economy.

Methodology:

The present study attempts to understand the concept of GST and analyze the impact of GST on Indian economy. The data have been collected for the present study through secondary sources. The secondary data have been collected from the published and unpublished sources. The data have been collected through the sources such as, websites, annual reports and statements, books, Journals, Periodicals and reports.

Results and Discussion:

Challenges of GST:

The following are some of the major challenges for GST implementation in India

1. Nature of Taxes : In India, there are various taxes like Central Excise, VAT, CESS, and other state level taxes which will all be removed and come under one tax, that is, GST, but still lots of states and union territories have other taxes out from GST which has to be worked upon.
2. Types of GST : As GST would be of two types : Central GST and State GST and further division is required on the basis of utmost necessity and property based like need, location, geography, and resources which has to be worked upon.
3. Rates of Tax: The tax rate is divided in to 5 to 28% and lots more has to be worked upon considering the standard of living of people, etc.
4. Tax Management and Technology Infrastructure: It is utmost necessary that proper management of tax and infrastructure is required to implement proper policies and plans.
5. Demonetization: Note ban has huge impact on the Goods and Services Tax (GST) a serious doubt on implementing GST by the central government’s targeted deadline of April 1, 2017. The impact of the November 8 demonetization of high value currency on their respective economies to underline that it is not the appropriate time to implement. That could have an unstable effect on the economy.

6. Political Issue: Political reasons are determining the fate of GST, which is not the correct thing, because ideally GST is an economic and tax reform, and economic and tax reforms should not be dictated by political.

7. Transfer of Goods: GST will also have impact on cash flow and working capital. Cash flow and working capital of business organizations which maintain high inventory of goods in different states will be adversely affected as they will have to pay GST at full rate on stock transfer from one state to another. Currently CST/VAT is payable on sale and not stock transfers.

8. Unorganized Sector: Implementation of GST in Unorganized sectors i.e, unregistered firm will be unfavorable to government.

Impact of GST on the Indian Economy:

The overall taxation system of the Indian economy is influenced by GST. It will improvise the country’s GDP ratio and also control inflation to a certain extent. However, the reform in tax system will mainly be advantageous to the manufacturing industry, but will make some things challenging for the service sector industry. GST is expected to raise the GDP growth from 1% to 2%, but these figures can only be analyzed after successful implementation. Few countries have faced a mixed response in growth like New Zealand saw a higher GDP as compared to countries like China, Thailand, Australia, and Canada. The GST rates in India is implemented in various slabs like 5%, 12%, 18%, and 28%, which will automatically provide great tax increments to the government and the manufacturing sector will face immense growth with reduction in tax rate. Many unorganized sectors which enjoy the cost advantage equal to tax rate which will be brought under GST. Various sectors like Hardware, Paint, and Electronics etc. came under the tax slab. GST requires everything to be planned meticulously for organized rate of taxation.

1. Subsuming of Various Central & State Taxes in GST:

The table 2 shows list of centre and state level taxes which are being subsumed into GST keeping in mind the federal structure of India, there will be two components of GST – Central GST (CGST) and State GST (SGST). Both Centre and States are simultaneously levy GST across the value chain. Tax is levied on every supply of goods and services. Centre would levy and collect Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST), and States would levy and collect the State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) (29 States) on all transactions within a State. For union territories UTGST (7 Union Territories) is applied. IGST is applied for interstate transaction. The input tax credit of CGST would be available for discharging the CGST liability on the output at each stage. Similarly, the credit of SGST paid on inputs would be allowed for paying the SGST on output. No cross utilization of credit would be permitted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Central Level</th>
<th>State Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Central Excise Duty</td>
<td>Subsuming of State VAT/ Sales Tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Additional Excise Duty</td>
<td>Entertainment Tax, Central Sales Tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Service Tax</td>
<td>Octroi and Entry Tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Additional Custom Duty commonly known as countervailing Duty</td>
<td>Purchase Tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Special Additional Duty of Customs</td>
<td>Luxury Tax</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled by the Researcher

2. Impact of GST on Various Sectors :

GST will unite the Indian economy into one common market under a single umbrella of taxation rates, leading to easiness of starting and doing businesses, leading to increase in savings and cost reduction among various sectors. Some industries will be empowered by GST because of reduction in tax rates, while some will lose because of higher rate of GST interests.
3. Easy compliance:
Strong IT system would be the foundation of the GST regime in India. Therefore, all tax payer services such as registrations, returns, payments, etc. would be available to the taxpayers online, which would make compliance easy and transparent.

4. Uniformity of tax rates and structures:
GST will ensure that indirect tax rates and structures are common across the country, which will increase certainty and ease of doing business. In other words, GST would make doing business in the country tax neutral, irrespective of the choice of place of doing business.

5. Removal of cascading:
A system of seamless tax-credits throughout the value-chain, and across boundaries of States, would ensure that there is minimal cascading of taxes. This would reduce hidden costs of doing business.

6. Improved competitiveness:
Reduction in transaction costs and multiple registration of doing business would eventually lead to an improved competitiveness for the trade and industry.

7. Gain to manufacturers and exporters:
The subsuming of major Central and State taxes in GST, complete and comprehensive set-off of input goods and services and phasing out of Central Sales Tax (CST) would reduce the cost of locally manufactured goods and services. This will increase the competitiveness of Indian goods and services in the international market and give boost to Indian exports. The uniformity in tax rates and procedures across the country will also go a long way in reducing the compliance cost.

8. Simple and easy to administer:
Multiple indirect taxes at the Central and State levels are being replaced by GST. Backed with a robust end-to-end IT system, it would be simpler and easier to administer than all other indirect taxes of the Centre and State levied so far.

9. Better controls on leakage:
GST will result in better tax compliance due to a robust IT infrastructure. Due to the seamless transfer of input tax credit from one stage to another in the chain of value addition, there is an in-built mechanism in the design of GST that would incentivize tax compliance by traders.

10. Higher revenue efficiency:
GST is expected to decrease the cost of collection of tax revenues of the Government, and will therefore, lead to higher revenue efficiency.

11. Single and transparent tax system:
Due to multiple indirect taxes being levied by the Centre and State, with incomplete or no input tax credits available at progressive stages of value addition, the cost of most goods and services in the country today are laden with many hidden taxes. Under GST, there would be only one tax from the manufacturer to the consumer, leading to transparency of taxes paid to the final consumer.

12. Relief in overall tax burden:
Because of efficiency gains and prevention of leakages, the overall tax burden on most commodities will come down, which will benefit consumer.

13. Removal of manufacturing costs:
Removal of manufacturing costs due to lower burden of taxes on the manufacturing sector. Hence prices of consumer goods will be likely to come down.

Conclusion:
The concept of GST was introduced and proposed in India a few years back, but implementation has been done on July 1, 2017. The new government was in strong favor for the implementation of GST in India by seeing many positive implications as discussed above in the paper. Due to dissolvent environment of Indian economy, it is demand of time to implement GST. Consumption and productions of goods and services is undoubtedly increasing and because of multiplicity of taxes in current tax regime administration complexities and compliance cost is also accelerating. Therefore a simplify user-friendly and transparent tax system is required which can be fulfilled by implementation of GST. No doubt that GST will give India a
world class tax system by grabbing different treatment to manufacturing and service sector. But all this will be subject to its rational design and timely implementation. There are various challenges in way of GST implementation as discussed above in paper. They need more analytical research to resolve the battling interest of various stake holders and accomplish the commitment for a good reform of tax structure in India.

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Effect Of Yoga On Mental Health & Well Being

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Abstract

In the present study is to find out whether effect of Yoga on mental Health & well-being of aged male & female peoples. The data is collected from male & female aged peoples living in Shirala & Walawa Taluka. The sample comprised of 160 male & 100 female aged peoples. The mental health check list & PGI General well-being were administered in the beginning of yoga and second time after a gap of fifteen days. The data were analysed by employing mean, SD & t ratio. Results reveal a practice of yoga is helpful in the improvement of mental & female aged peoples. No significant difference found by gender on well-being keywords-Yoga, mental Health, Well-being, Aging.

Yoga is considered to be one of the most important, effusive & valuable tools available for man to overcome various physical & psychological problems (1968). Yoga includes cultivation of correct attitudes & reconditioning of the neuromuscular systems. Yoga helps the whole body to enable it to withstand greater stress & strain. Yoga proposes healthy diet & encourages the natural process of elimination, whenever it is necessary. Yoga aims at an integrated & harmonious development of all the potentialities of man.

Stress are the major problems of the modern world, particularly of the youth & aged people, who are losing their mental health & well-being. Good health is one of the greatest resources for vitality. Creativity & wealth, in contrast poor health & negative feelings, which lead to famous physical & psychological problems.

The global population is aging. During 2000, the world’s elderly population will be by more than 795,000 each month (Kinsella, & Valkoff, 2001) and it is expected to more than double by 2025. By them there will be more than 800 million people over 65, two-thirds of them in developing countries (U.S Bureau of the Census, 1999).

The world Health organization defines mental health as “a state of well-being in which the individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively & fruitfully, & is able to make a contribution to his or her community.” Mental health describes a level of psychological well-being or an absence of mental disorder. From the perspective of positive psychology or holism mental health may include an individual’s ability to enjoy life & create a balance between life activity ties and efforts to achieve psychological resilience. Mental health can also be defined as an expression of emotions and as signifying a successful adaptation to a range of demands.

Subjective well-being is defined as peoples evaluations of their lives in terms of both their thoughts and emotions, how happy people are (Diener, 2000). Well-being is a general term for the condition of an individual or group, for example their social, economic, psychological, spiritual or medical state. High well-being means that in same sense, the individuals experience is positive while low well-being is also related with negative happenings. Research on subjective well-being shows that happy people share several characteristics e.g. happy people have high self esteem, a firm sense of control, optimistic and likely to be around other people. (myers, & Diener, 1996)

In India faced various problems because of lack of better nutrition, healthier lifestyle & medical care. Now a day mental health problems aged increased and their well-being lowered. Gender factor mostly affected on mental Health and well-being. For instance females are more adjusted that’s why they face fewer problems in life than males. So it’s needed to understand gender differences in same sense. Studies conducted by Vicente pedro (1987) and Bhushan (1998) found significant reduction in the Anorexia of the subject due to regular practice of yoga. In another study Marathi at all (1998) conducted a yoga intervention study on Aged people and tested them before and after yoga and found mental health & well-being developed it.


Morgan, K. et. Al (1987) studied mental and psychological well-being among the old and very old living at home. Assessment of dementia and depression were subsequently validated against diagnostic ratings made by experienced psycho-geriatricians. The old and very old groups reported similar levels of anxiety of personal disturbance and shows a similar prevalence of depression. However those aged 75+ showed higher levels of dementia and significantly lower levels of social involvement and morale. Pinquart, marting & Sorensen, silvia (2000) examined gender differences in self concept and psychological well-being in old age.

Patel Vikram and prince martin (2001) studied aging and mental health in developing country. They investigate the status of older people and concepts of late life mental health conditions, particularly dementia and depression in Goa, India. They found dementia was constructed as a normal. Part of aging and was not perceived as a normal part of ageing and was not perceived as requiring medical care. Lum, terry Y. and Light food, Elizabeth (2005) examined the effect of volunteering on the physical & mental health among older persons. Longitudinal data from the 1993 and 2000 panels of the Asset and Health Dynamics among the oldest old study were used to measure health and mental health outcomes of people over age 70 who volunteered at least 100 hours in 1993.

The present investigation is a further attempt to find out whether yoga has any effect on mental health and well-being.
Objectives:
1) To find out the effect of yoga on mental health of male aged peoples.
2) To search the effect of yoga on mental health of female aged peoples.
3) To search the effect of yoga on well-being of male aged people.
4) To assess the effect of yoga on well-being of female aged people.
5) To search the correlation between mental health and well-being among aged people.

Hypothesis:
1) There will be a difference in the levels of mental health before and after the practice of yoga.
2) Subjective well-being will be higher after the practice of yoga in comparison to the one after practice of the yoga.
3) There is significant difference between aged males and females on mental health.
4) Aged females well-being is better than aged males.

Method:
- Sample:
  Total sample of the study was 1200 Random sampling technique was used for collecting the data. The data were collected from Shirala & Walawa Taluka. Age range of the subjects was 60 to 70 years. Female ratio was 1:1. Standardized mental Health scale (By Dr. pramod Kumar) & (well-being test corsantosh verma ) Awastuken two times. In first yoga classes (meditation) were conducted daily for 30 minutes. This process was continued fifteen days. Then second time test took place.

Psychological Tools:
1) Mental Health Check List :
   The mental Health check list was constructed and standardized by Dr. Pramod Kumar. This check list consists of 11 items (6 mental and 5 somatic) and each item was provide 4 alternatives. The split-halt reliability was found 0.70 and test –retest reliability was found 0.65. The face validity appeared to be fairly high.
2) PGI General well-being :
   PGI General well-being measure was constructed and standardized by Dr. Santosh Varma and Amita Varma. This measure consists of 20 items. The test-retest reliability was found 0.91. The test was correlated with a number of tests in different studies.

Results and discussion:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Mean Diff</th>
<th>SD Diff</th>
<th>‘+’ Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>-6.378</td>
<td>2.415</td>
<td>-27.60***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>-6.060</td>
<td>3.766</td>
<td>-16.22***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Table 1 reveals that the mean difference male aged peoples between before and after practice of yoga on mental health -6.378, SD= 2.415 and ‘+’ value -27.60 is highly significant at P < 0.001 level. This clearly shows that yoga practice leads to significant difference of mental health of male aged peoples. From Table 1 is also evident that there is a significant differences in mental Health level of subjects before and after the practice of yoga. The mean difference -6.060, SD= 3.766 & ‘+’ value -16.22 is highly significant at p < 0.001 level. This shows that yoga practice is useful to developing the mental health. Therefore the first hypothesis is accepted when studies that comparison male & female aged people mental health, that time the result shows that both groups are having no significant differences on mental health. This result does not supported. Third Hypothesis. The sample subject of both the genders were from urban area. These male & female aged people are well-settled & educated so they are also very carefully enjoy the life. So there were no significant difference found between males & females on mental health.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Mean Diff</th>
<th>SD Diff</th>
<th>‘+’ Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>7.262</td>
<td>1.280</td>
<td>5.70***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>7.662</td>
<td>1.269</td>
<td>6.01***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*** P < 0.001
Table 2 shows that there is significant difference between before & After the practice of yoga male group of the mean difference 7.262, SD = 1.280 ‘+’ value 5.70 is highly significant at P < 0.001 level. & Female group of the mean difference 7.662, SD= 1.269 & ‘+’ value 6.01 is highly significant. This result shows that practice of yoga is helpful in the improvement of well being of male & female aged peoples. Hense the second hypothesis is also accepted, male & female groups result shows that no significant difference on well-being Hense fourth hypothesis is not supported because this aging people lives in urban area unclear family, they done their work honestly and expect less from life & others. Overall their life style is simple & similar so there was no significant difference found by gender on well-being. 

There is significant difference between before & after the practice of yoga. It implies that yoga practice is useful in the enhancement of well-being of male & female aged peoples. Gopakumar and Hussain (2002) observed that meditation practice for forty days brought a significant improvement in confidence, coping, trans cendence, inadequate mental mastery, family group support.

**Conclusion:**-  
On the basis of the results of the study following conclusions were drawn:-

1) There is significant difference in the levels of mental health before & after the practice of yoga of male & female aged peoples.  
2) Aged males and females does not found significantly different on mental health.  
3) There is significant difference on well-being before & after the practice of yoga.  
4) Gender factor does not affect well-being of aged.

**References:**-  
Impact of GST on Indian Textile Industry

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Introduction:

The Indian textile industry provides employment to a large number of skilled and unskilled workers in the country. It contributes about 10% of the total annual export, and this value is likely to increase under GST. GST would affect the cotton value chain of the textile industry including all garments for men and women like shirts, trousers, sari, apparels, shoes and any more clothing materials which is chosen by most small medium enterprises as it currently attracts zero central excise duty (under optional route). GST increase under G

Textile Industry contributes around 4% of GDP, 9% of excise collections, 18% of employment in industrial sector, and has 16 % share in the Goods and Services tax (GST) is one hundred and first amendment of the constitution of India. Taxation of textile sector is not transparent in its various segments. Many textile outputs are either exempt under the central and state tax regimes or are subjected to relatively low tax rates. Most of the indirect taxes fall on inputs, both goods and services, and therefore remain hidden. On the whole, the textile sector is lightly taxed and extensively subsidized. Textile exports are supported through payments of un-rebated taxes on textile inputs and other subsidies. So the current impact of GST on textile industry is negative, considering the fact that it is the second largest textile industry in the world after China. The textile industry contributes about 14% to the country’s industrial output. After agriculture this industry provides employment to maximum number of people in India employing 35 million people. Besides, another 46 million people are engaged in allied activities country’s export. India is the largest exporter of yarn in the international market and has a share of 25% in world cotton yarn export market. India contributes for 12% of the world’s production of textile fibers and yarn.

GST – An Overview:

The Goods and Service Tax (‘GST’), considered India’s biggest and most historic tax reform is just around the corner. To err is to perceive GST as just any other “Tax Reform”. GST signifies “Change” that too a Game changer!! With the Government leaving no stone unturned to usher in GST on 01 July 2017, GST Roll-out is going to change market dynamics by creating an integrated marketplace. This new taxation regime would not only require organizations to capture appropriate data for computation and compliance, but also presents a unique opportunity for cost optimization and cash liberation. The hitherto shadow economy in business would be forced to join the mainstream and time of fake bills could end. Unless tax is paid no one can avail credit and claim refund on exports.

Types of Indian Textile Industry

The textile industry can be broadly classified into two categories, the organized mill sector and the unorganized decentralized sector. The organized sector of the textile industry represents the mills. It could be a spinning mill or a composite mill. Composite mill is one where the spinning, weaving and processing facilities are carried out under one roof. The decentralized sector is engaged mainly in the weaving activity, which makes it heavily dependent on the organized sector for their yarn.
Requirements:

This decentralized sector is comprised of the three major segments that is power loom, handloom and hosiery. In addition to the above, there are readymade garments, khadi as well as carpet manufacturing units in the decentralized sector. Thus textile industry classification is as follows:

1. Organized sector
   A) Spinning mills or composite mills
2. Unorganized decentralized sector
   A) Power loom segment
   B) Handloom segment
   c) Hosiery segment
   D) Khadi & Carpet manufacturing segment

Organized mills

The organized mill sector contributes around 10% of the fabric production in the country. Mills which comprise both spinning and weaving are called composite mills.

1) Power loom

This sector comes under unorganized sector and contributes 55% of the total cloth production of the country. It is capital intensive and is decentralized.

Indian power loom fabric is competing successfully in the global market. The Powerloom sector has been contributing about 55% to total production of entire textile industry over last decade, at approximately 16,000 sq. meters per year.

2) Handloom sector

This sector is the largest economic activity after agriculture and provides direct and indirect employment to more than 45 lakh weavers. It contributes nearly 23% of total cloth production. Indian handloom is a part of heritage. India’s genius is known to the world through its handspun cloth

Impact on Textile Industry:

An important determinant of the tax incidence under GST will be the GST rate applicable to the textile segments. While the final GST rates are yet to be announced, even at the 12% lower rate recommended by the Dr. Arvind Subramanian Committee. Consequently, the textile sector is likely to be negatively impacted. The cotton value chain is likely to be the worst affected as it is currently attracting zero central excise duty and tax in inputs may not be more than 2-4%.

Revenue Neutral Rate Proposed To Be Higher Under GST:

Currently, the State VAT is ~4-5% on apparels and with ~1.2% effective central excise duty on branded garments with MRP of more than Rs. 1000, the overall tax incidence on the finished goods, i.e. apparels is lower than 12%, which is the lowest rate being proposed in GST. This would inspire of credit not being available for all tax/duties paid in the past.

Not Sufficient Input Credits:

Further the apparel retailers will not have sufficient input credits (such as service tax on rent of showrooms) to offset the increased tax liability if the GST is not levied on upstream sectors like yarn and fabrics and will be negative for retailers.

Manmade Inputs Suffer:

Since there is a reduced tax advantage of cotton yarn viables a visa man-made yarn, there can be a gradual shift in the domestic textile industry towards manmade fiber. It may be noted that India currently operates with fiber mix of cotton: manmade of 60:40; as against global average of cotton: manmade of 40:60. Manmade inputs today suffer 12.5% + average 4/5% VAT which is a cost.

Increase in Capital Investment:

With textile sector coming under GST, textile players which are oriented towards domestic markets will be able to set-off the GST paid on domestic capital goods (but not the import duty) as their sales will be subject to GST. Accordingly, this will reduce the cost of capital investments and hence will be positive for the players operating in domestic markets.
Duty Drawback to Lose Relevance:
With Input tax credit chain becoming more transparent and integrated, the tax credit for exporters will become easier and full credit of indirect taxes can be claimed; and the duty drawback scheme, which aims to provide credit of indirect taxes could lose relevance under GST. However in the interim it would continue albeit at a lower rate.

Improved Compliances:
An important effect of GST would be to improve compliance. The value chain under the GST will be fully traceable. As a result, ITC claims will have to be backed by full information chain of purchases and sales. Improved compliance will automatically lead to higher revenues for any given rate as long as that rate is not excessively high.

Goods Transfers as Stock:
Transfer of Goods to other place will be liable for GST if the transfer is in the course of inter-state trade. If there are separate dealer ships of a dealer and separate GST registration number is obtained for each such dealership, then transfer of any supply between such dealerships will also be liable for GST. Whereas there is no CST/Tax on stock transfer

Advance Booking:
It is necessity in this sector to book Goods in advance to meet market demand on payment of certain amount as token money. In GST System Tax has to pay on advance received for booking whereas Currently, VAT is not being paid on such advances as the same is payable at the time of sale of such Goods.

Road Tax/Environment Tax:
In the GST System, GST must also include Road Tax. GST model act states that no taxes shall be allowed as reduction from the value except CGST, SGST and IGST. Whereas Currently, Service tax or VAT is not paid on the Road Tax element.

Post Supply Discounts:
Generally, dealers receive various discounts from its manufacturers based on targets, goods lifted etc. It is to note that post supply discounts will not be allowed as deduction from the value if the same is not linked to any invoice in the GST return.

Related Party Transactions:
Transaction value can be rejected if the transaction is with any related party or if the same is with any of its other entity with separate GST No. Therefore, value in such cases will be calculated on the basis of valuation rules.

Findings & Discussion
Major changes in tax rates specific to textile inputs/outputs:
- Excise duty on fabrics made from cotton alone increased from 5% to 6%
- Excise duty on synthetic textile inputs such as polyester and viscose also increased to 12%
- Abatement applicable to branded ready-made garments increased from 55% to 70% of the Retail Sale Price.
- The overall impact of GST on the textile industry and consumers will depend on how the available policy options are exercised in implementing
- GST in relation to textiles: There are three segments that would be in a relatively disadvantageous position are:
  - Khadi and Handlooms
  - Cotton textiles
  - Carpet weaving.

The main policy options, which may be considered for specific segments or all segments of textiles, are as follows:
A) Zero rating- Zero rating involves an effective mechanism for refunds and even advanced tax jurisdictions find it difficult to implement it. It should be recognized that zero rating will not cover producers
below threshold levels. On the other hand, it may lead to rush for registration with the central and state governments to claim the refunds. It may also open up an avenue for claims that may be fraudulent.

B) Exemption - The second option is exemption for selected segments. Exemption does not mean no incidence of tax since it results in blocked input taxes. It may result in higher tax incidence due to blocked input taxes and tax cascading. The tax impact of exemption becomes dependent on the nature of supply chain. For example, vertical integration may reduce the magnitude of block input taxes. This option is also not recommended as it distorts resource allocation choices. It shifts tax burden from consumption to production. Exemption to fabrics leadsto pressure from industry for exemption from production inputs as well. This leads to complexities in the administration of tax. In general, selective exemptions detract from the supply chain neutrality as well as fiber neutrality in the textile sector. Under the GST scheme, area-based exemptions will be discontinued.

Suggestions:
Some suggestions are mentioned below:

1. Raw material bank: Yarn constitutes more than 60% of the overall cost of handloom products. Typically major yarn spinners are not located within or near the handloom clusters and they do not sell yarn directly to the weaver/master weaver/cooperatives. There are a number of agents involved in the process of delivering the yarn from mill to weaver, which increases the price of yarn and sometimes creates artificial shortage of raw material availability, which in turn increases the price of yarn. Development of raw material (yarn) bank at a cluster level will not only ensure continuous supply of raw material but will also help in reducing the price of yarn.

2. Supply of handloom parts at subsidized rate: Many times handloom weavers can’t change the defective handloom parts due to its high price. This reduces the efficiency level of the handloom weavers and also deteriorates the quality of the products. Supply of handloom parts at subsidized rate will help handloom weavers to improve their efficiency, which will help in reduction of cost of production. Also, an improvement in quality will enable the handloom weavers to charge a premium for their product.

3. Improved Dyeing facility: Color fastness is the most common quality problem with handloom products. Many consumers hesitate to purchase handloom products due to this problem. Usage of age old dyeing facility is the reason behind such quality problem. Installation of better dyeing technology at cluster level will help in solving this quality issue, which will help in increasing the demand of handloom products and its price as well.

4. Product & design development: Supporting handloom weavers in product and design development will help them in reducing the cost of manufacturing and developing higher value added products, which can be sold with higher premium. This facility can be provided to handloom weavers through training or opening a facility Centre at the cluster level. It is important to mention here that Ministry of Textiles is implementing many such interventions through different schemes.

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Inequality of Income and Consumption Pattern of Farmers in Drought Region of Sangli and Solapur Districts

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Abstract:
This paper has attempted to analyse the asset, income and consumption of farmers in drought prone area of Sangli and Solapur district in Maharashtra. Drought is a natural or manmade calamity which adversely affects farmer’s assets, income and consumption pattern. The average assets value of large farmers is 6.07 times of the small farmers and the monthly per capita income of large farmers is 3.06 times comparing to monthly per capita income of small farmers, there is highly difference in distribution of assets pattern and income of sample households. The Gini co-efficient index of income is 0.39, there is highly inequality in distribution of income of sample households. The 180 households (50 percent) account for only 24.75 percent of total monthly per capita income. The Gini co-efficient index of monthly per capita income is 0.39. There is high inequality in distribution of income of sample households in drought prone area of Western Maharashtra. The 180 households (50 %) account for only 21.84 percent of total asset and 288 households (80 %) of households are having 53.73 percent of total asset there would have been highly inequality in distribution of asset. The level of inequality in distribution of asset value among the households of farmers was 0.41, so it is concluded that the level of inequality in the distribution asset among the households of farmers is high.

Keywords: Asset Pattern, Monthly per capita consumption expenditure, Monthly Per Capita Income, Variation, Gini Co-efficient Index, Lorenz curve.

I. Introduction:
Income and consumption pattern of the farmers depend on many factors like assets, level of education, occupation and demographic characteristics. Saving in any community depends on these factors. The farmers have various income sources. Most of the farmer’s cultivation is not only based on source of income more than 60 percent of the farmer’s income originates from other sources like livestock, agriculture labour and non-agricultural activities. Livestock are the main source of income of the farmers in Sangli and Solapur district. This chapter analyses the socio-economic characteristics, asset pattern and average asset value, sources of income and the income and consumption expenditure pattern of the farmers. The proportion of assets is distributed between productive and unproductive items hold the key for the level of income and consumption expenditure of households. The households possess both physical assets and financial assets. In the rural areas a good portion of the assets are held in the form of physical assets and very little in the form of financial assets. These assets are land, buildings; livestock, agricultural tools and pump sets, deposits, jewellery, transport/ vehicles, goods for recreation/ TV, ICT (Laptop, mobile) and other household durable goods. Valuation of most of these assets involves a lot of problems.

II. Research Methodology And Data Base:
Data on expenditure of each item of food were collected on a monthly basis and data for expenditures on non-food items like clothing and footwear, medical care arid health services, transport expenses, education and pan and intoxicants were collected for each members of the family on yearly basis, whereas for expenditure on heads such as electricity and water, communication and entertainment and sanitary goods and cosmetics, data were collected for the households as whole as a monthly basis. Data on expenditure, which do not occur frequently namely, clothing and footwear, consumer durables and other household’s goods, and religious and cultural activities were collected on a yearly basis for the households as whole.

Objectives:
1. To analyze the income, assets and consumption inequality of farmers in drought region of Sangli and Solapur districts in Maharashtra.
2. To analyze the Gini Co-Efficient Index and Lorenz Curve for the distribution of monthly per capita income, assets and monthly per capita consumption expenditure among the sample households.

Statistical Tools:
The collected data is scrutinized, classified and tabulated in the light of the objectives and tools of data analysis. The tabulated data is analysed by using the suitable statistical tools like:
1. Gini Co-efficient Index

Gini co-efficient or Gini Index of concentration gives numerical expression of the results achieved from the Lorenz curve. This co-efficient can be obtained by using Trapezoidal Rule. The formula for estimating Gini co-efficient under Trapezoidal Rule is given below:

\[ Gini\ co\text{-}efficient = 1 - \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n}(P_k - P_{k-1})(q_k + q_{k-1})}{n} \]

Where,
- \( p \) = Cumulative percentage of number of households
- \( q \) = Cumulative percentage of household income
- \( n \) = Number of classes used

The data analysis has been carried out by making use of the computer software’s such as Excel, and SPSS. The use of a few graphs is also made to show trends in some important variables.

2. Lorenz curve

The distribution of consumption expenditure among the households of farmers is analysed through frequency distribution and decile group analysis. Lorenz curve and Gini co-efficient are used to analyse the level of inequality in the distribution of consumption expenditure among the households of farmers.

Sample Size:

This paper is purely based on primary data collected from the drought prone region of Sangli and Solapur Districts. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in Sangli and Solapur Districts. Researcher has selected randomly five percent villages from each sample taluka of the respective district and 20 farmers from each sample village has been interviewed. Researcher has used stratified sampling method as per Paisewari/Aanewari and lowest Paisewari villages were selected.

Table No: 1

Sample Size of Selected Farmers in Sangli and Solapur Districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Blocks</th>
<th>Total Villages</th>
<th>Selected Villages</th>
<th>Name of the selected villages</th>
<th>Selected Farmers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sangli District</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Jath</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>(Tipehali, Gulyvanchi, Dhavadvadi, Pratappur, Kosari, Birla)</td>
<td>6*20 = 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Atpadi</td>
<td>060</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>(Zare, Vibhutvadi, Pimpari)</td>
<td>3*20 = 060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solapur District</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Sangola</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>(Bamani, Akola, Vasud, Sangewadi, Kadalas)</td>
<td>5*20 = 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Mangalwedha</td>
<td>081</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>(Marawade, Hivargao, Khomnal, Sharadnagar)</td>
<td>4*20 = 080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>368</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census Report, 2011

III. Result And Discussion:

1. Classification of Farmers and Variation of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure:

The variation of average monthly per capita consumption expenditure (in terms of number of times) among the different types of households of farmers is presented in the following table matrix.

Table No. 2

Variation of Average MPCE (in Terms of Number of Times) Among the Households of Various Types of Farmers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Types of Farmers</th>
<th>Small (1144)</th>
<th>Medium (1262)</th>
<th>Large (1519)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Small (1144)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Medium (1262)</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Large (1519)</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey, 2015-16

1Lorenz M O (1905), Methods of Measuring the Concentration of Wealth, American Statistical Association, New Series No. 70, June-1905.
The above table no. 1 matrix that the average MPCE of medium farmers is 1.10 times in the average MPCE of the small farmers. The average MPCE of large farmers is 1.33 times in the MPCE of the household of small farmers and the matrix that the average MPCE of large farmer is 1.10 times in the average MPCE of the medium farmers.

2. Gini Co-Efficient Index and Lorenz Curve Analysis of Sample Households on the Basis of MPCE:

The level of inequality in distribution of MPCE among the households, Lorenz curve is drawn. If the cumulative percentage of sample households and MPCE of broad groups of food and non-food items are same, it could be inferred that there is equality in distribution of MPCE. The 10 percent of households have 10 percent of MPCE there would have been equality. Table no. 3 shows that 36 households (10 percent) have just 6.39 percent of MPCE. The 72 households (20 percent) account for 13.72 percent of MPCE. Again, 180 households (50 percent) account for only 38.80 percent of MPCE. This shows that there is inequality in distribution of average MPCE of broad groups of food and non-food items.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MPCE Range</th>
<th>No. of Households</th>
<th>Cumulative No. of Households</th>
<th>MPCE</th>
<th>Cumulative MPCE</th>
<th>Cumulative % of Households</th>
<th>Cumulative % of MPCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 895</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>29469</td>
<td>29469</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>895 to 975</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>33818</td>
<td>63287</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>975 to 1042</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>36404</td>
<td>99691</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>21.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1042 to 1090</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>38510</td>
<td>138201</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>29.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1090 to 1164</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>40765</td>
<td>178966</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>38.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1164 to 1250</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>43259</td>
<td>222225</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>48.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1250 to 1360</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>46824</td>
<td>269049</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>58.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1360 to 1505</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>51788</td>
<td>320837</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>69.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1505 to 1855</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>59738</td>
<td>380575</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>82.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>above 1855</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>80649</td>
<td>461224</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual</th>
<th>Percentage of Households</th>
<th>Cumulative % of MPCE</th>
<th>Area Under Lorenz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.0095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.0335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.0635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.0755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.091</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total      | -                        | -                    | 0.414             |
| Area A=    |                          | 0.086                |                   |
| Gini=      |                          | 0.172                |                   |

Source: Field Survey, 2015-16

In the above figure the curve is a little away from the Egalitarian line. So the level of inequality in distribution of MPCE among the households of farmers is very low. Gini co-efficient Index of concentration gives numerical expression of the results achieved from the Lorenz curve. If there is perfect equality in the distribution of MPCE, the gini Co-efficient Index will be zero and it will be one if there is perfect inequality.
Lorenz Curve is constructed by plotting the cumulative percentage of MPCE of broad groups of food and non-food items against the cumulative percentage of households. So the value of Gini co-efficient ranges from zero to one with a lower Gini ratio implying a reduction in inequality. In this study the gini co-efficient index is 0.172. So it may be concluded that the level of inequality in the distribution MPCE among the sample households of Sangli and Solapur districts is low.

3. Classification of Farmers on the Basis of Variation of Average Assets Value:

The proportion in which assets are distributed between productive and unproductive items holds the key for the level of income and consumption expenditure of households. The households possess both physical assets and financial assets. In the rural areas a good portion of the assets are held in the form of physical assets and very little in the form of financial assets. These assets are land, buildings, livestock, agricultural tools and pump sets, deposits, jewellery, transport/vehicles, goods for recreation/TV, ICT (Laptop, mobile) and other household durable goods. Valuation of most of these assets involves a lot of problems. For the valuation of land, consultation with local people and the prices at which transactions have taken place in the immediate past have been considered. Since land values change with changes in locations, an average value of the area for each type of land has been worked out. For estimating the value of buildings, the year of construction, type of construction, materials used are all considered and proper discounting has been made.

Table No. 4
Variation of Average Assets Value (In Terms of Number of Times) Among the Households of Various Types of Farmers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr</th>
<th>Types of Farmers</th>
<th>Small (636035)</th>
<th>Medium (1541595)</th>
<th>Large (3862333)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Small (636035)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.42</td>
<td>6.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Medium (1541595)</td>
<td>2.42</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Large (3862333)</td>
<td>6.07</td>
<td>2.51</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey, 2015-16

Note: Figures in parentheses denote the respective average Assets value of households of different types of farmers.

The variation of average assets value (in terms of number of times) among the different types of households of farmers is presented in the above table matrix. It is observed from the above table matrix that the average assets value of medium farmers is 2.42 times the assets value of the small farmers. The average assets value of large farmers is 6.07 times the assets value of the households of small farmers and the matrix that the average assets value of large farmers is 2.51 times the average assets value of the medium farmers. It is conclude that the unequal distribution of average assets value of small farmers to large farmers is very high.

4. Gini Co-Efficient Index and Lorenz Curve Analysis of Sample Households on the Basis of Assets:

In order to measure graphically the level of inequality in distribution of assets among the households, Lorenz curve is drawn. Table no. 5 shows that 36 households (10 %) have just 2.47 percent assets taken into account of total assets. The 72 households (20%) account for 5.70 percent assets of total assets. Again, 180 households (50 %) account for only 21.84 percent assets of total assets. This shows that there is inequality in distribution of average assets of sample households. Table 4 shows that 288 households (80 percent) are having 53.73 percent of total assets there would have been highly inequality in distribution of assets.
### Table No. 5
**Gini Co-Efficient Index in Sample Households on the Basis of Assets in study area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets (Value) Range (Rs.)</th>
<th>No. of Households</th>
<th>Cumulative No. of Households</th>
<th>Assets Value (Rs.)</th>
<th>Cumulative Assets Value (Rs.)</th>
<th>Cumulative % of Households</th>
<th>Cumulative % of Assets Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 519000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>15738500</td>
<td>15738500</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>519000 to 625000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>20604000</td>
<td>36342500</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>625000 to 779000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>25426600</td>
<td>61769100</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>9.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>779000 to 1073000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>34030000</td>
<td>95799100</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>15.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1073000 to 1370000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>43516500</td>
<td>139315600</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>21.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1370000 to 1658000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>54317000</td>
<td>193632600</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>30.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1658000 to 1994000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>65920000</td>
<td>259552600</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>40.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994000 to 2570000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>83197500</td>
<td>342750100</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>53.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2570000 to 3303000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>105602000</td>
<td>448352100</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>70.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>above 3303000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>189557000</td>
<td>637909100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual</th>
<th>Percentage of Households</th>
<th>Cumulative % of Assets Value</th>
<th>Area Under Lorenz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>0.047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>area A =</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.205</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gini =</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015-16*

Gini co-efficient Index of concentration gives numerical expression of the results achieved from the Lorenz curve. If there is perfect equality in the distribution of assets value, the Gini Co-efficient will be zero and it will be one if there is perfect inequality. So the value of Gini co-efficient ranges from zero to one with a lower Gini ratio implying a reduction in inequality. In this study the Gini co-efficient is 0.41 it means there is highly inequality in distribution of assets.

**Figures No. 2**

**Lorenz Curve Analysis on the Basis of Assets Value of Households in Study Area**

The Lorenz Curve is prepared on the basis of data given in table no. 5. The cumulative percentage of households is shown on X-axis and cumulative percentage of assets along y-axis. The line drawn on from the origin at an angle of 45° with the X-axis is called line of Equality. Lorenz curve coincides with the Egalitarian
Line if every household has same assets value when there is complete equality in distribution of assets. In the absence of complete equality the curve will be away from the equality line. So the level of inequality can be measured by the distance of the curve from equality line. In the above figure the Lorenz curve is a faraway from the equality line, so the level of inequality in distribution of assets value among the households of farmers is 0.41. So it may be concluded that the level of inequality in the distribution assets among the households of farmers is high.

5. Classification of Farmers and Variation in Average Monthly per Capita Income:

Income and consumption pattern of the farmers depend on many factors like assets, level of education, occupation and demographic characteristics. Saving in any community, thus, depends on these factors. The sources of income are various in the rural households. Livestock are the main source of income for the farmers in Sangli and Solapur districts. This chapter analyses the socio-economic and demographic characteristics, sources of income and the income and consumption pattern of the farmers.

The table no. 6 shows the variation of average monthly per capita income (in terms of number of times) among the households of various types of farmers

Table No. 6
Classification of farmers and Variation in Average Monthly per Capita Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Types of farmers</th>
<th>Small (1516)</th>
<th>Medium (2398)</th>
<th>Large (4645)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Small (1516)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>3.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Medium (2398)</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Large (4645)</td>
<td>3.06</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey, 2015-16

Note: Figures in parentheses denote the respective average monthly per capita income of households of different types of farmers

The variation of monthly per capita income (in terms of number of times) among the different types of households of farmers is presented in the above table matrix. It is observed from the above table 5 matrixes that the average monthly per capita income of medium farmers is 1.58 times compare to the monthly per capita income of the small farmers. Matrix of the monthly per capita income of large farmers is 3.06 times comparing to the monthly per capita consumption expenditure of the small farmers. Matrix of the monthly per capita income of large farmers is 1.94 times the monthly per capita income of the medium farmers. Variation/inequality of monthly per capita income of small farmers to large farmers is higher of study area.

6. Gini Co-Efficient Index and Lorenz Curve Analysis of Sample Households on the Basis of Income Pattern:

The following table no. 7 shows that 36 households (10 percent) have just 2.95 percent monthly per capita income of total income. The 72 households (20 percent) account for 7.08 percent of total monthly per capita income.

Table No. 7
Gini Co-Efficient Index of Sample Households on the Basis of Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MPI Range</th>
<th>No. of Households</th>
<th>Cumulative No. of Households</th>
<th>Cumulative MPI</th>
<th>Cumulative % of Households</th>
<th>Cumulative % of MPI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to 960</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>27856</td>
<td>27856</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>960 to 1250</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>38944</td>
<td>66800</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1250 to 1400</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>47287</td>
<td>114087</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1400 to 1667</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>55421</td>
<td>169508</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1667 to 1875</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>63888</td>
<td>233396</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875 to 2083</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>72167</td>
<td>305563</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2083 to 2604</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>85153</td>
<td>390716</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2604 to 3333</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>104863</td>
<td>495579</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3333 to 4800</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>145559</td>
<td>641138</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 4800</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>301795</td>
<td>942933</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>Percentage of Households</td>
<td>Cumulative % of Income</td>
<td>Area Under Lorenz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The 180 households (50 percent) account for only 24.75 percent of total monthly per capita income. The 60 percent households accounted for only 32.41 percent income. The 80 percent households accounted only 52.56 percent income. This shows that there is inequality in distribution of average monthly per capita income of the sample households. The cumulative percentage of households and cumulative percentage of households monthly per capita income are same, it could be inferred that there is equality in distribution of income. In other words, had 10 percent of households have 10 percent of monthly per capita income there would have been equality. If there is perfect equality in the distribution of income, the Gini Co-efficient will be zero and it will be one there is perfect inequality. So the value of Gini co-efficient ranges from zero to one with a lower Gini ratio implying a reduction in inequality. In this study the Gini co-efficient index is 0.39.

Figure No: 3
Estimation of Lorenz Curve of Households on the Basis of Income

Lorenz curve coincides with the Egalitarian Line if every household has same income, that is, when there is complete equality in distribution of income. In the absence of complete equality the curve will be away from the Egalitarian Line. So the level of inequality can be measured by the distance of the curve from Egalitarian Line. The greater the distance, the wider is the degree of inequality. In the above table 5.47 Gini co-efficient index is 0.39 and the curve is away from the Egalitarian line. So it may be concluded that the level of inequality in the distribution monthly per capita income among the households of farmers in Sangli and Solapur districts is not much higher but it is accountable.

IV. Conclusion And Policy Implications:
The household consumption expenditure pattern of farmers in Sangli and Solapur district is not similar to the pattern observed all over India and Maharashtra. The average assets value of large farmers is 6.07 times of the small farmers and the monthly per capita income of large farmers is 3.06 times comparing to monthly per capita income of small farmers, there is highly difference in distribution of assets pattern and income of sample households. The Gini co-efficient index of monthly per capita income is 0.39, this shows that there is inequality in distribution of average monthly per capita income of the sample households.
The following measure will result in reduction in concentration of asset, income, and consumption thereby reduction in inequality.

- Inadequate resources on health and education in the poorest citizens drives extreme inequality. Therefore improvement in social sector investments under the public spending may reduce inequality to the greatest extent.
- The universal basic income measure will assist to bridge the gap between rich and poor.
- Marginalization and fragmentation of land results in uneconomical cultivation. Therefore the concept of group and contract farming need more attention.
- Government should promote for use of organic pesticides and fertilizers for plant and crop protection. For this purpose extra amount of subsidy given to him. Farmers need to form local organization with the help of Krisi Seva Kendra and government agencies and organize workshop prior commencement of session. Similarly it must be focused on post harvest situation.

References:

Current Status Of Sports Tourism In India

Dr. Savita Vitthalrao Bhosale
Director of Physical Education
Smt Akkatai Ramgonda Patil Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Ichalkaranji

Abstract

Sports Tourism in India gained prominence in tourism market of India and also in sports management in India. These two different sectors are mingled from the very ancient time of India, but now, the entertainment and sports paved a new way in the amalgamation of these two sectors. A holiday with friends or family to witness a mega sporting event is no longer a strange idea for travellers belonging from India. The number of travellers keen on a ring side seat to applaud for the Blue Men of Indian Cricket Team at the ICC Cricket World Cup 2015 in foreign countries or their favourite team during T20 tournament or driver in a formula one race is rapidly growing. With the hands of Commonwealth Games in India, ICC Cricket World Cup 2011, Indian Premier League, Indian Super League, Buddha Circuit Formula 1 Race the sports tourism is growing rapidly. And these sporting enthusiasts are willing to spend much money to jet set across the globe to experience the thrill of sports with nationalism watching their favourite game live in a stadium. These followers also like to live it up by exploring these destinations simultaneously

Key Words: Prominence, Amalgamation, Growing, Nationalism Etc.

1. Introduction

Sports events have always been an attraction for Indians but lately they have been materializing their passion. Reports suggest that Indians are now travelling more, both within and outside the country, to attend their choice of sports event, thus having accelerated the sports tourism industry by 10-12 pc. “Globally sports tourism is a multi-billion dollar industry. According to estimates, global sports tourism was worth USD 7 billion (EUR 5.93 billion) in 2017. While it is a mature industry overseas, in India it is in infancy (stage),” Cox and Kings Head, relationships, Karan Anand told the Indian press. “There has also been a shift in the interest for other sporting events like the Soccer World Cup or the Olympics. We see 10-12 pc growth in arrivals to these destinations, when a major sporting event takes place,” he added. While Indians have been travelling to Australia, New Zealand, Sri Lanka and England to watch cricket matches, over the last 10 years there has also been an increase in crowd that goes to the Olympics, the Soccer World Cup and Grand Prix Formula One. For events like the Olympics people choose a specific sport event to go to or just travel for the opening ceremony, Anand told the press. People enjoy the atmosphere there and also at other events like the Soccer World Cup, which also attracts a lot of Indians, particularly men. On the other hand, big companies are sending their top performers on incentive trips to the events, while also using the opportunity for team building exercises. The first rise in sports travelling was seen in 2008 with the Indian Premier League, followed by the 2011 ICC World Cup. People also planned their holidays and honeymoon around these games, it has been reported. “We noticed another interesting trend during the 2015, ICC World Cup in Australia and New Zealand. Cricket fans explored these two destinations as among the most preferred honeymoon or holiday destination,” Manmeet Ahluwalia, head of marketing at Expedia India, was quoted in a report. “Many people use these trips as an excuse for a longer holiday, combining their sporting passions with a general love for travel. On the other side, many in the tourism industry have also begun to realize the value of wooing these tourists – many of them fall into the high-spending category, stay longer than other tourist categories, are high-calibre and often stimulate other tourism,” said Abhijit Mishra, director, KAYAK, India and Middle East.

2. Objectives Of The Study

1. To Study the importance of Sports Tourism in India.
2. To study the influence of Sports Tourism in India.

3. Methodology Of The Study

The present study has been descriptive; the data for this study were obtained from secondary sources. The secondary data has been collected from various references which already existed in published form; part of the paper is based on literature review the method comprising of collecting all the available papers relating to the theme and selecting relevant papers/books for the review purpose. Selection of the paper is done on the
basis of their relevance and contribution to the body of knowledge. The author has made an attempt to do primary reading of the selected papers which will constitute the core of this review study.

4. Importance Of Sports Tourism

- Sports are an investment in the tourism industry.
- Creates economic growth through filled hotels, restaurants and retail establishments.
- Creates exposure and enhances a positive image for your community.
- Creates new product, a new tourism destination.
- Maximizes facility use in your community.
- Builds community relationships and strengthens corporate support.
- Creates youth opportunity/entertainment.
- Attract high-yield visitors, especially repeaters.
- Generate favorable image for the destination.
- Develop new infrastructure.
- Use the media to extend the normal communications reach.
- Generate increased rate of tourism growth or a higher demand plateau.
- Improve the organizational, marketing, and bidding capability of the community.
- Secure a financial legacy for management of new sport facilities.
- Increase community support for sport and sport-events.

5. Influence On Sports Tourism In India

Switzerland, like most other nations, faced a dip in inbound sports tourism post the global economic slowdown. Hence Switzerland Tourism was keen to travel around new means to promote the destination in the Indian market. The Cricket World Cup generated great interest in India about the destinations and the word of mouth publicity from those who visited the country for the World Cup aided by packages by the travel trade resulting in tourist traffic to South Africa. The subsequent Indian Premier League (IPL) T20 tournament raises the tourist traffic and catapulted South Africa among the popular destinations in Indian market.

I. Contribution of Commonwealth Games 2010 in Sports Tourism in India

Commonwealth Games 2010 in New Delhi turned out to be a politically tumultuous event. But, the sports tourism finally emerged as a most successful tertiary business sector. Many major travel agencies and tour companies in the country also decided to play it safe and backed out from promoting the Commonwealth Games 2010. Commonwealth Games 2010 played a vital role in creating a major chunk of long over due infrastructure in the capital and also showcasing ‘Incredible India’ to the world. The opening ceremony was a spectacular melange of our diversity and culture. Commonwealth Games 2010 went off without a hitch and gave great exposure to the country.

II. Contribution of ICC Cricket World Cup 2011 in Sports Tourism in India

After 2010 Commonwealth Games fever has barely left India, ICC Cricket World Cup (CWC) 2011 paved a new way to promote India Tourism to the foreign land. As the cricket mania gathers impetus in the country with a massive cricket craze, most travel agents and tour operators in India seem to be making the best of the opportunity by designing packages around the tournament to change the outlook of sports tourism.

III. India Showcasing as a Sports Tourism Place

When an international sport aficionado or a player comes to India, he or she should also have a familiarity with the rich cultural heritage of the country. Watching a round of the snake boat race in the Backwaters of Kerala or a bullock cart race in Tamil Nadu, will offer the watcher with diverse experience while touring the country. The Rural Olympics 2010 held in Kila Raipur, Punjab, attracted hundreds of international tourists. Some tourists from UK and USA, who had come to watch the event, felt that the Punjab Government should promote it internationally.

IV. Contribution of Skiing as Sport Tourism Sector in India

Skiing is a prominent sport in New Zealand and various European countries is also promoting in North Indian states like Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand, which have world class skiing slopes and skiing tournaments in these states can attract large number of international tourists.

V. Contribution of Traditional Sports as a Sport Tourism Sector in India

The traditional sports in India can be capitalized upon for Sports Tourism in India. Polo whose origin dates back to AD 15th Century Mughal era also attracts large number of foreign tourists to India. After the
British rule in the country, during which the sport suffered a dip, it is not only played by the royal families and the Indian Army, but in recent years, corporate sponsorship too has been able to make a contribution to the sport. Today, Polo is played primarily in the state of Rajasthan and a few remote mountainous enclaves like Gilgit, Chitral, Ladakh and Manipur. State Tourism Boards of these states and the travel deal focuses on developing such sporting events and marketing the same as they deliver unique experiences.

6. Conclusion

Sports tourism in India is indeed gaining immense prominence and popularity. People from different parts of the globe have started looking towards India as a world class holiday destination with top of the line sporting infrastructure. Sports tourism in India is also being encouraged by the tourism providers in India. It means that vacations to India are sports-oriented. Travelers book tickets on flights to India not only to enjoy some of the world’s finest attractions but also to experience a vacation that is sports-oriented!

7. References

Indian Civil Aviation Industry- An Overview

Sayali Patil
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Annasaheb Dange College of Engineering & Technology, Ashta

Abstract
The present paper is divided in to six parts 1st is Introduction 2nd explains objectives & methodology 3rd is about concept & history of Indian aviation industry 4th discuss on growth 5th one is challenges & last is conclusion.

Key words- Aviation History Growth present status challenges

1. Introduction
Aviation is one of the greatest wonders of modern science. There is tremendous growth in the era of globalization. Aviation in India is mainly divided into military and civil aviation. The civil aviation industry in India is one of the fastest growing industries. The mobility of men & material by air is called air transport. The role of air transport in the economy is significant due to growing population. The vast graphical coverage of the country & its industrial growth makes the aviation sector more meaningful. The rising working group & economic improvement of Indian middle class is also expected to boost growth of sector further. Due to growing demand Gov of India is planning to increase the air ports to 250 by 2030. Demand Vital element of countries transport infrastructure. Civil aviation is a key infrastructure factor that facilities the growth of business trade & tourism with multiple effects across the economy, the aviation in industry plays an important role I enabling economic growth and providing various economic & social benefits it supports tourism & international business by providing fastest transportation network worldwide. Airlines transported 2.8 billion passengers & 47.6 million metric tons of materials. Now India is the ninth largest civil aviation market in the world & it is projected to become the 3rd largest by 2020. Driven by the rapid increases in passenger’s traffic over the coming years.

2. Objectives & methodology
1. To study the history of aviation industry in India
2. To highlight the current status of aviation sector
3. To find out the challenges before aviation industry

The present study is based on the secondary data. Essential materials are used through journals books & different reports & tried to analyze it.

3. Concept & History of Indian Aviation Industry
The Aviation industry is the business sector which includes manufacturing, operating all types of aircraft. The aviation Industry is the global transportation network that carries god and passengers by air.
Indian aviation industry has a long history. It moved from privat sector to government sector then again in privat sector. Actually ‘Indians invented plane 7,000 years ago the worlds 1st plane was invented by Hindu Saga, ‘Maharushi Bharadwag’. The ancients plane had 40 small engines ‘ Modern aviation in India traces back to 18 Feb 1911 when the 1st commercial civil aviation flight took off from Allahabad for Naini over a distance of 6 miles that is 97 km the air line later became Air India.( Wikipedia) J R D Tata launches India’s first scheduled airline. Tata obtained 1st pilot license issued by India, in March 1953. Indian parliament passed nationalization of airline. The airline set up came under the air corporation Act 1953 with an initial capital of 32 million & started operation on 1 August 1953.

4. Growth of Aviation Industry in India
Transport is very important for socio economic development it may be rail, road or whatever. Today we are living in the fast world it requires fast travel for that aviation is significant. In last three, four decades the aviation is growing fast all over the world it is one of the expanding field in India.

Table no 1. Growth of Domestic & International Passengers (Lakh)
The table indicates the growth of domestic & international passengers in India. In case of domestic passengers it has been increased from 190.60 lakh to 523.16 lakh in year from 2001-2002 to 2016-2017 this increases more than twice, the same situation seems in case of international passengers also. But as compare to both the growth rate of domestic passengers is greater than international passengers. The chart shows the clear situation.

India is the 3rd largest market in the world having a potential of becoming 2nd largest aviation market by 2020. It is estimated to have 800 aircrafts by 2020.

At present there are about 20 aviation enterprisers in India among them some of them are, Air India, Sahara Airlines (now Jetkonnect), Jet Airlines, GO AIR, Spice Jet, Indigo, Air Costa, Air Asia India, Vistara etc.

In the sphere of civil aviation, there has been remarkable progress in India. The volume of air traffic, both in terms of passenger and good, is also daily increasing. In previous days travelling by airplane was only possible for rich people but now days the concept is going to change and it is becoming possible for middle class people also.

Now a days interest of the people are changing with increased income they are willing to travel by plane because it is beneficial at larger level it is time saving, free from physical barriers, low cost no need of construction roads, it is useful for agricultural during earth quick & flood.

5. Challenges

Fuel is one of the burning issues. Aviation industry is no exception. The continuous rise in the fuel price is a major problem that aviation industry is facing. It leads high operational cost. Congestion at airport,
cutthroat competition, shortage of maintenance facilities, ground handling services if. Repair facilities lack of qualified pilots technical man power and huge investment these are the problems facing by aviation industry. Apart from this privatization of airlines causes high travel cost which is unbearable for peoples. We could not ignore environmental problems like cloudy.

6. Conclusion

Indian Aviation Industry is one of the fastest growing industries with huge potential & huge growth accesses. With the increase in income & standard of living the preference of people has changed dramatically. Earlier airline being used by rich people only but in in the era of globalization, linearization & privatization the trends has changed that common people also can travel by airplanes. This is reflected in the increase of passengers so the industry has bright future but there are different challenges before the industry. It is estimated that the Indian aviation industry will be 3rd largest by 2020, but it is only possible when we will have to overcome these challenges, then & then it would be game changer for the Indian aviation industry.

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Abstract:

The gender discrimination is a universal phenomenon which takes place across all culture, race and class. We view violence against women as any action, policy or attitude which is carried out by any individual group, institution or society as human rights violation. It has been observed that the human rights of women are being violated in many fields. This paper provides reflection on Gender Discrimination in India. The research findings centered on the themes like Causes For Gender Discrimination, Different Faces Of Gender Discrimination, Constitutional And Legal Provision For Women. Gender discrimination has weakened the strength of the female community of India. So the objective of this paper is to find out reasons behind this gender discrimination and suggest some mechanism to develop new strategies to empower women as creative and equal partners in the future transformation of our societies and whose contributions to give birth to human being is significant and greater than men.

Key words: Gender, Discrimination, Patriarchy, Provision

Introduction

The human rights of women differ against cultures and societies. We envision a society where men and women can live with, dignity and freedom, recognizing that they have both the rights and obligations to development of their full potential and to support the development of others. It has been observed that women are human beings like men and women’s rights are human rights and feminism cannot be delinked from human rights.

Gender bias is deeply rooted in Indian society. In fact, over the years it has seeped in through the walls and pillars, like a monsoon mold. Sex is connected with biology, where as the gender identifies of men and women in any given society is socially and psychologically determine. To determine gender, however, social and cultural perceptions of masculine and feminine traits and roles must be taken into account. Gender is learnt through a process of socialization and through the culture of the society.

Gender Discrimination

Gender discrimination is the discrimination against people based on their gender. it can also refer to three subtly different beliefs or attitudes.

- The belief that one sex is superior to other
- The belief that men and women are very different
- It can also refer to simple hatred of men or women

The Objectives Of The Paper

- To consider the development of educations among women and determine the factors responsible for the slow progress in some areas.
- To study the constitutional provisions and legislative measures for gender equility
- To examine the problems of women in the sphere of further education and employment
- To study different faces of gender discrimination

Methodology Of The Study:

Qualitative research method has been used to analyze the Gender Discrimination In India along with secondary source and selected academic article, book, documents, to comprehend the paper

The Research Findings Centred On The Following Themes:

- Causes For Gender Discrimination
- Different Faces Of Gender Discrimination
- Constitutional And Legal Provision For Women

Causes for Gender Discrimination

- Religious traditions and sacred texts of some religions contain many discriminatory injunction, which are often interpreted very literally
• Customs and culture shape the way things are done and thinking of people who believe that things should be done in a certain way. In many cultures, we still witness male misogyny and machismo.

• In a male dominated society the men’s roles are given a higher status and whatever a women does is rated as low.

• Patriarchy means to serve the interest of the male sex. The sex role division is such that men are for production and women for reproduction.

**Different Faces of Gender Discrimination**

In comparison with some other social problems, gender discrimination does not appear to be a serious problem in India. It appears to be so, only because, it has not been made a very big social issue so far. But in reality, it has weakened the strength of the female community of India. Though constitutionally men and women are equal, socially men are given priority and importance sometimes to the disadvantage of women in various areas wherein this discrimination is apparent.

• **Discrimination in socialization**: Indians preference for the male child has been traditional. Birth of male child is more rejoiced than that of female children are brought up at home. Male children are given more freedom and less work.

• **Discrimination in the distribution of power and work**: most of the Indian families are patriarchal. Hence, the philosophy of equality of sex is not acceptable to them. Domestic works such as cooking, looking after the children, etc, are branded as women’s work. But when the question of exercising power comes, it is always the man who dominates. His decisions are final and his orders are ultimate. The female voice is always suppressed.

• **Discrimination in occupations and public life**: women works are paid less than the male workers for the same type of work. Much labour is extracted from women by giving them very minimum wages. In matters of giving treatment, promotion, increment etc., discrimination is normally made.

**Constitutional and Legal Provision for Women**

Constitution of India provides equal status to men and women. According to Article 14 of the constitution the state shall not be deny any persons equality before law. Hence it guarantees the rights of equality. As per Article 15, no women can be discriminated on the grounds of sex. Article 15(3) (e) states that state shall make special provisions for women. Article 16 guarantees the right for equality of opportunity in matters of public employment, Article 21 of the constitution holds that mere existence is not the right to live but it is the right to live with dignity. Article 23 guarantees right against exploitations, Article 39 (d) provides the provisions of equal pay for equal work for both men and women. Amendment of 73 and 74 of the constitution in 1993 was the land mark attempt to ensure, political empowerment of women reservation seats in panchayats.

**Legislative measures for gender equality**:


**Conclusion**

Thus, it may be concluded that the gender issue should be seriously considered and efforts should be made by the male themselves to eliminate their dominating attitudes and tendencies over the female. The female and male should be equally treated at the family and societal levels. The idea of equality of opportunity must be sponsored or even be legalized. A large number of women’s organization and association are generally used to raise the gender issue, but it may not be resolved till the attitudes of male being changed. The quality of education, liberal ideology, cultural and valuation change in the society etc. many slow down the accelerating gap. Community consciousness and participation in this issue are also essential.

**References**:

Abstract

Being a proud member of the family of Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Santha and the great founder of this Sanstha, Shikshamaharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe, I feel much privileged to express my gratitude towards Dr. Bapuji taking opportunity of writing an article on him. Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe is in fact the Bapuji of Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha which has flourished hopefully and successfully throughout the country which now has become world widely known. Today we feel proud that we are the members of this family which is known for its social moral values in the society.

Shikshamanharshi Dr. Bapuji alias Govindrao Dnyanooji Salunkhe has reached to such a height by his devotion for the establishment and development that people started calling him ‘Bapuji’. Bapuji reminds us of the great leader of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi who also is called the ‘Father of the Nation’ who sacrificed his whole life for the cause of the poor and downtrodden people all over the country. With his selfless work, Bapuji also has devoted his whole life to elevate the life of in nooks and corners in and out of Maharashtra as well. By taking hard efforts he tried to provide better opportunities of education to the poor and downtrodden people, specifically the students, who otherwise would be deprived of education. That is why our Bapuji is not less the great Mahatma Gandhi. So for all the ‘Gurudev Karyakartas’ and everyone in this family, he is ‘Bapuji’.

This article on Shikshan Maharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe is my humble and honest attempt to pay my tribute to the memory of Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe, our philosopher and motivator.

Introduction

Miracles take place in this world of science, in nature and to some extent would be taking place in the saints who had some inborn power gifted by God. But we had a great ‘Tapaswi’ among us- the great Shikshan Maharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe. Large buildings with advanced in structure is possible only by creating funds. Bapuji’s ‘unique’ quality lies in his efficiency in the beginning of the great work of establishment of the Sanstha with ‘zero’ balance and then by creating the funds from generous people, leading the Sanstha to the topmost height. Bapuji believed in the principles of Mahatma Gandhi and remained honest to them throughout his life. His greatness obviously is seen in his works and the values he valued most throughout his life.

9th June was the day when this ‘Karmyogi’ was born. His life had been full of difficulties as he lost his parents at an early age. It was long and lonely journey waiting ahead for him. He had been a brilliant student throughout his career. After completing his education the Principal where he was learning sent him to SondurSansthan in Karnataka where he was appointed as a ‘Rajguru’ in the by the Maharaja to teach the Yuvraj. After returning from there, he joined the RayatShikshanSanstha as a teacher where he impressed the people by his flair of speech. His flawless speech helped him to create a power in him to build up a youth organization in Sataradistrict. He worked hard for freedom struggle and also wrote the history of this struggle. He was honoured by the Government for his devotion to nation.

After working for some years in RayatShikshanSanatha, Bapuji decided to establish a new educational institute to work for the poor and downtrodden students who had been deprived of education in the nooks and corners of Maharashtra. As Bapuji followed the principles of Swami Vivekanand, it was decided to give the name of Swami Vivekanand to the institute, and in this way the institute became Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha. The motto was “Dnyan Vidhyanan SusamskarYasathi Shikshanprasar.”

This motto tells us about how welleducated, knowledgeable and civilized should be the student of the Sanstha. When a student takes admission in this Sanstha, he feels much proud for being a member of the family of this large institute. I also do have the same feeling because I am a proud student of LalBahadurShastri College, Satara, and now I am a proud teacher of this institute. In the words of Bapuji we are all ‘Gurudev Karyakartas’, as we are rendering our services to the students in various ‘SamskritiKendras’ of the Sanstha.

Prof. L.N. Mahamane refers to Dr. Radhakrishnan in his book ‘Shikshamaharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe Yancha Vichar’ who said,

“We have learnt fly in the sky like a bird, have learnt to swimin the water like a fish, but we haven’t learnt to behave like a man.”

What Dr. Radhakrishnan expected was the only thing that man should behave like a man with others, that is to say that man should have sympathy and love for others. Bapuji did follow the same path indicated by Dr. Radhakrishnan. He engaged himself for the betterment of people.
For a long time Bapuji had been thinking about what kind of student was there in his mind. The image of a student in his mind was: the student of this Sanstha should be well educated, moreover, he should be recognized as a well-civilized ‘unique’ student of the Sanstha who respects the elders, is trustworthy, and is ready to sacrifice for the right cause, and above all, gives importance to moral values. All this extensive and exclusive thinking of Bapuji resulted in the nice motto for the Sanstha. Bapuji established it on 19th October 1954 on the banks of Krishna-Koyanariver. The logo of the Sanstha was a symbolic one. It has the symbols of water, lotus, Panati (I have put this Marathi word ‘Panati’ because I think no other word can be a proper synonym for it in any other language as it is a ‘culture- specific’ word), a flame and ‘Oam’ which indicates the sanctity of values in the life.

In his mission he has taken in hands, there is a large share of a lioness-his wife, the Rajmata Smt. Sushiladevi Salunkhe. She always had been a silent but strong supporter in all the difficult and critical situations. Great people have always undergone the crises, and Bapuji was not an exception to this rule. Many times he had to starve while feeding others who helped in his hard mission. But Bapuji never stopped while leading the Sanstha to the topmost position. Today there are hundreds of ‘sanskritikendras’ of the Sanstha and thousands of ‘gurudevkaryakartas’ are extending their services in all these kendras incessantly with the motto given by Dr. Bapuji.

The prayer prepared by Dr. Bapuji has an eternal value in it. Each and every word in it is arranged very thoughtfully. The prayer begins with the name of God. The lines are:

“Hare Ram Hare Ram, Ram Ram Hare Hare
Hare Krishna Hare Krishna, Krishna Krishna Hare Hare

Every good work starts with the name of the God, so also is the prayer begins with the name of God and it indicates that there is some strong power in this world, it should be worshipped and we must have belief and faith in it.

The next lines are addressed to God and ‘God’ in man. The lines are:

Ram Krishna Rahin Christ Buddha Zartushtra,
Mahavir Manav Sant Manavyache Deepstambh
Leendeen Houn Tyanche Vanduya Charan

These are the names of those great people who are the representatives of different religions and yet their philosophy is one and the same-the one and only religion in the world and it is the religion of humanity. So these Gods and great people are the ‘Lighthouses for the Humanity’, and we can lead happy and comfortable life in the light of these Gods and Guides. We should bow down before them. Bapuji believed in truth, honesty, willingness to sacrifice, control on exploitation, and the following lines indicate the same meaning:

Satya, Sheel, Pramanikta, yag, PilwnukisAala
Manavyache Adhishthan, Ishtatv Darshan

All the eternal values like truthfulness character, willingness to sacrifice and control on exploitation, make the best personality of human beings. These are the eternal values and if we follow them, then we can get the experience of being with God.

The next two lines are:

Yanche Dnyanni Vidnyan Hach Susamskar
Vivekachya Aanandacha Labh Shikshnat

Bapuji believed that if we follow all the good things given in this prayer and try to understand them and after understanding them in the form of dnyan i. e. is knowledge of eternal values and the vidnyan in the form of scientific thought to be followed, then we can get the happiness of the ‘Viveka’, that is our conscience, the power to think in a proper way. We can this happiness in education by following these principles.

There are two concluding lines in the prayer. They are:

Hare Ram Hare Ram, Ram Ram , Hare Hare
Hare Krishna Hare Krishna, Krishna Krishna Hare Hare

The prayer here ends again with the name of God. Everything in this world begins with the name of God and ends also with the name of God. So everything is there in this prayer that is necessary for the human beings to be called as human beings.

And there is last part of the prayer from ‘Ishawasyopnishad’ and it is

Agne Nay Supatha Raye Asman
Vishwani Dev Wayunani Vidwan Yuyodhysamajyahuhrmanno
Bhuyishthante Nam Ukti Vidhem
These lines are an address to the God to appeal him that ‘He’ should lead us towards the right path. We shouldn’t have any bad thoughts; rather we shouldn’t let them come in our minds. Keep us away from all bad thoughts. We pray you again and again to make us good people.

Bapuji believed that prayer makes our mind pure. So it is possible to make the students well civilized, ideal citizens and their spiritual development is possible if the prayer is recited regularly in schools and colleges; and this ultimately results in national integrity and peace. So in his view the thought of education is not only completing the syllabus but it also means shaping the student in a proper way. All this philosophy was not only told to others but it also was strictly followed by Bapuji.

I am much privileged to express my gratitude towards such a ‘Dnyanyogi’ and ‘Karmyogi’ who paved a path of good ‘samskar’ for coming generations. I salute this great ‘Yogi’ for the contribution and service he had given to all of us. The way he lived the life is an ideal for all we Gurudev Karyakartas.
Abstract

The present paper is organized in six parts, 1st Introduction 2nd objectives & methodology 3rd is nature of urbanization in India, 4th Problems Created by Urbanization 5th one is Towards sustainable urbanization & last is conclusion.

Key Words- Urbanization, Sustainable, Nature Problems, Towards, Environment

Introduction

Increasing rate of urbanization is the indicator of development because urban areas are the engines of socio economic development of human being. All facilities likes good education, health transport & banking are easily available in cities. It is good signal. In India the rate of urbanization is rapidly increasing According to census 2011, 31 per cent population are urban dwellers & 69 are rural & in Maharashtra it is 45 per cent. ‘It is estimated that world urban population in 2030 will be increased up to 50 percent & India’s 55.’ The statistics speak themselves that rural peoples are migrating towards cities to get job opportunities higher education & standard of living hence the cities are growing horizontally & vertically & they are becoming unhealthy for living due to heavy pressure of population, there is much more pressure on urban amenities. In India 17 per cent population are living in slum areas, that means they are living in unhygienic condition, cities are becoming unsustainable there fore it is necessary to manage the cities sustainable manner.

2. Objectives & Methodology

The present paper is based on secondary materials like books, journals & other published materials are used & analyzed it with current situation
1. To study the trends of urbanization
2. To identify the nature of urbanization in India
3. To identify the correlation between urbanization & sustainable development
4 Measur es to improve the condition of urban areas towards sustainable urbanization.

2.1. Hypotheses

Rapid rate of urbanization in India has created so many problems that are urbanization is leading towards unsustainable development which is harmful for whole earth that is living & non living organism. Increasing rate of population & industrialization are leading rapid growth of urbanization. Cities are vertically & horizontally expanding & expanded areas remained back from basic infrastructure like water supply drainages electricity

3. Nature of Urbanization in India

‘ Urbanization means the increasing share of a nation’s population in urban areas. & obviously declining share of rural population. In 1950 only about 30 percent of world’s population are living in urban areas, it increased up to 50 percent in 2012. It was estimated that by the year 2030 more than 70 percent population will be urban.’ The growth of urbanization in India is basically in two ways one is natural growth & another is migration that is from rural to urban & this is at greater level.

Rapid urbanization occurs when the population move into cities at the rate that is faster than the development of infrastructure capacity. In India in 1951 the population was 36 crore and now it reached to 134 crore. Population in metropolitan cities and number of cities are increased like Mumbai Delhi Kolkata Nagpur
Census 2011

The chart indicates the nature of urbanization in India. In 1901 only 10.8 percent people were living in urban areas at the time of independence that is in 1951 the rate was 17 percent but after that the level of urbanization has rapidly increased due to industrialization & economic growth.

4. Problems Created by Urbanization

Actually it is the indicator of all round development that is social economic & cultural, cities are agents of development, because majority of facilities are available in urban areas than rural areas, hence it has created huge problems like water pollution, air pollution, noise pollution, housing problem infrastructure etc that’s why it has became necessary to manage the cities at sustainable way

1. Environmental issues

Get pure & natural environment is the right of not only human being but also all organism. Over the years man is habituated to the natural environment like pure air pure water etc. But due to rapid growth of population, industrialization the natural environment is getting polluted and it has badly affected on human health.

2. Social problems

Socially integrated & secure social environment is most necessary but rapid urbanization has made urban society insecure, corruption & crimes are increasing day by day & the situation is very dangerous for human well being.

3. Health problem

Good human health is most important for personal as well as any nation’s development. Acquire good health is the right of mankind hence in the era of urbanization the level of all types of pollution has increased. Not a single river is without pollution. Due to polluted water deaths are increased 40 percent children could not seen their first birthday.

4. infrastructural Issues

Infrastructure is the basic elements but in cities due to high pressure of population specially in expanded area there is lack of roads, gutters, water electricity etc.

5. Housing

Shelter is one of the basic human need. In India about 55 percent population lives in slum cites are trapped in slums. They have no quality houses rapid urbanization has aggravated the problem of housing, it is estimated that 2.5ccrore additional housing will be required by 2030. Dharavi is largest slum in Asia, dirty slums adverse effect on human being, bad houses spill drink diseases immorality & crimes (patil shakuntala; p:79.)

5. Towereds Sustainable urbanization

The concept of sustainable development has firstly introduced in Bruttland report, Development that meets the need of present generation without comprising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs sustainable urbanization is a process by which sustainability can be attained emphasizing imprudent in progress with positive change incorporating both environmental & social dimension that is balanced growth with environmental & social level that includes Diseases that are caused by unclear water impure air & overcrowding are epidemic in rapidly growing cities.
1. Environmental protection
2. A change in the quality of growth
3. Conservation & minimization of non-renewable resources
4. Strong consideration of needs future generation

Sustainable urbanization is a broad concept it includes all aspects such as not only environmental issues but social equality, gender equality, quality of housing.

In short, we can say that urban areas should be developed at qualitatively not quantitatively timely. Urban areas have essential infrastructure like roads, water supply, electricity, drainage facilities, good housing at proper rates that they can live their life satisfactorily. This is the responsibility of the local government but due to huge density they could not provide; there is much pressure on all facilities.

5.1. Policies to Creating sustainable cities in India

Urbanization has brought remarkable development in India, even though it has a great challenge environmentally, socially & economically. To create or build a sustainable city, these challenges need to be faced efficiently. Then the question arise what is sustainable city? What are the main challenges at the movement. In general, we can say, for a sustainable city must be economically viable, socially peaceful, & environmental friendly that is in where people live peacefully with sufficient income earning & quality of life and without mental & social anxiety & it is a huge challenge it requires all level support not only government but also private, personal, and NGO's participation with government economic and willingness, then the question is what would be done?

1. Control of water, air, noise & solid waste pollution
2. Social equality
3. Gender equality
4. Employment opportunities
5. Eradication of poverty
6. Eradication of slums by providing quality Housing
7. Health Facilities
8. Infrastructure like good roads, drainages, electricity, sufficient water supply
9. Urban planning

Government of India has implementing various programmes to make cities sustainable. Urban planning, city planning ‘Affordable housing to all’ smart cities is one of the best activity which is implemented from 2014

6. Conclusion

Urbanization is a nothing but migration from rural to the urban population. Actually, urbanization is a symbol of development, agent of growth, but in recent few decades it has creating huge challenges. “Big cities became economically unsound, politically unstable, biologically angering & socially unsatisfying” the statement itself talk about the present position of cities. We want to create environmental-friendly, economically viable & socially livable cities in future, then & then cities would be remain agent of development that is we have to move towards sustainable urbanization. It requires co-ordination between people’s participation & government proper policies with political willpower.

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Impact And Challenges Of Sustainable Development

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Abstract:  
Sustainable development means attaining a balance between environmental protection and human economic development and between the present and future needs. It means equity in development and sectoral actions across space and time. It requires an integration of economic, social and environmental approaches towards development. The research is highlights the important of sustainable development in global era. Human development is not true human development. In the last half of the twentieth century, four key themes emerged from the collective concerns and aspirations of the world’s peoples: peace, freedom, development, and environment. The peace that was thought to be secured in the postwar world of 1945 was immediately threatened by the nuclear arms race. Freedom was sought early in the post-war world in the struggle to end imperialism; to halt totalitarian oppression; and later to extend democratic governance, human rights, and the rights of women, indigenous peoples, and minorities. Finally, it is only in the past 40 years that the environment (local to global) became a key focus of national and international law and institutions. Although reinterpreted over time, peace, freedom, development, and the environment remain prominent issues and aspirations.

Keywords: Sustainable development, Indicators of Sustainability Goals and Challenges of Sustainable Development, Human Development Index

Introduction:  
Enabling everyone to be capable and free to do things and be the person they want to be is the goal of human development. As mentioned in the introduction, human development is in principle what sustainability proponents want to sustain. ‘Sustainable development’ has been defined best by the Brundtland Commission (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1985) as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”. The 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development marked a further expansion of the standard definition with the widely used three pillars of Sustainable development: economic, social, and environmental. The Johannesburg Declaration created “a collective responsibility to advance and strengthen the interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development—economic development, social development and environmental protection—at local, national, regional and global levels.”

The Three Pillars of Sustainable Development:  
At the core of sustainable development is the need to consider “three pillars” together: society, the economy and the environment. No matter the context, the basic idea remains the same people, habitats and economic systems are inter-related. We may be able to ignore that interdependence for a few years or decades, but history has shown that before long we are reminded of it by some type of alarm or crisis.

Sustainable Development is Therefore  
- A conceptual framework: A way of changing the predominant world view to one that is more holistic and balanced;
- A process: A way of applying the principles of integration – across space and time – to all decisions; and
- An end goal: Identifying and fixing the specific problems of resource depletion, health care, social exclusion, poverty, unemployment, etc.

Goals of Sustainable Development:  
The United Nations, the World Bank and the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) have identified six goals for sustainable human development.
1. Poverty Reduction: To reduce the number of people living in extreme poverty by half by 2015.
2. Universal Education: To achieve universal primary education for all by 2015.
4. Reduced Mortality Rates: To reduce infant and child mortality rates by two-thirds and maternal mortality rates by three-quarters by 2015.
5. Reproductive Health: To provide access to reproductive health services to all individuals of appropriate age by 2015.

6. Environment:
To implement national strategies for sustainable development by 2005 to ensure the current loss of environmental resources is reversed globally by 2015.

Sustainable Development Determinants of Sustainable Development
- Consumption
- Production
- Distribution

Principles of Sustainable Development:
Harmony between man and nature is prerequisite for sustainable development. It depicts that development of humanity should not be on cost of environmental health. Thus, whatever the path of development is adopted does not matter but it should always within such limit nature allows penetrating beyond that will ultimately cause a threat of survival.

To quote the words of former Prime Minister of India, Late Mrs. Indira Gandhi at the Stockholm Conference in 1972 “Higher standard of living must be achieved without disposing nature of its beauty, freshness and purity, so essential to our lives”. For the sake of universe and humanity following are the principles of development with no damage i.e., Sustainable Development:

1. Holistic Development: Considering all the biotic and abiotic material while planning for development. It should have holistic View.
2. Development within the boundary of environment: Equilibrium among various eco-systems can resist only to certain amount of pressure in form of natural resource use, ill atmospheric composition, over exploitation of any components and so on. Thus, prior to going for exploitation of natural resources, do have adequate knowledge about composition and interrelation between and among the constituent factors of environment.
3. Development within socio-cultural and traditional – knowledge base: In the era of scientific revolution, the world of social value, norms and traditional knowledge cannot be denied by saying that it became out dated because these are irrational. Now the question is if these were irrational than why the innovators took these as base for innovations? Why so-called scientific innovations have created various hazards?
4. Enhance quality of life: Not only human life but life of other living macro and microorganism because they contribute according to their capacity for balanced growth of environment.
5. Promote collectiveness: In third world countries where the number of working hands are comparatively more, are greatly affected by the automation and use of highly sophisticated Equipments devioded the so much energy to be waste. Thus the development strategies should enumerate the facts and do plan for promotion of work for all.
6. Needs of the future generation: Development should not be at the expense of forthcoming generation. Here the share fairly and care' need to be materialized. All the benefits and costs incurred in resources use and management must be equitably distributed among poor and affluent, concerned and non-concerned and among various subgroups and communities. Therefore, this principle leads us towards socially just and equitable distribution of benefits and costs.
7. Global diversity: Conservation based development needs to include deliberate action to protect and maintain the global diversity keeping in view the sale of extinction of various animal and plant species, immediate action should be taken at the earliest.
8. People's participation and empowering to manage their surrounding and natural resources: Development should encourage people's participation and make them capable to manage their resources.
9. Based on national policy and needs: All developmental efforts should be in line with the National policies and needs.
10. Least energy and judicious use of resources: Development should consume least energy and should promote judicious use of resources.

Sustainability Indicators:
The core achievement of the Millennium Declaration was its formal articulation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The MDGs are eight time-bound objectives which range from halving world poverty to cutting child mortality, achieving universal primary education and ensuring environmental sustainability.

The MDGs are now at the heart of the global development agenda. For each goal, one or more targets have been set, mostly for 2015, using 1990 as a benchmark. Indicators have been identified to measure
progress against each target. Each goal, with their respective targets and indicators, needs to be adjusted according to the specific country context.

The goals are:
1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development

The 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, put the concept of sustainable development on national and international policy agendas. Since Rio, there have been extensive efforts to operationalize sustainable development by governments, international organizations, local authorities, business, citizen groups and individuals. Agenda 21 remains a powerful document that provides long-term vision for balancing economic and social needs with the capacity of the earth’s resources and ecosystems.

Challenges to Sustainable Development:
Several challenges threaten progress towards sustainable development goals. The spike in food and energy prices in 2008 led to a severe food crisis. The subsequent fall of energy prices has eased some of the pressure on energy importing countries. Yet, food prices remain high. The global financial and economic crisis in 2009 has exacerbated the situation: Growth rates are falling, unemployment is rising, poverty in deepening. Climate change, heavy population rate, hunger and malnutrition are on the increase again, and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals is in jeopardy. Problems of sustainable development are rooted in issues of resource use and their pattern of distribution and ownership. Thus a policy towards sustainable development cannot be framed in isolation to politics and state regulations. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) 1975 explains “environmental management implies sustainable development”. Since then the challenge as expressed in the Brundtland Report also as ‘the process of economic development (which) must be more soundly based on the stock of capital that sustains it.”

Need of the Sustainable Development:
In August 2002, South Africa hosted the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). The Summit wrestled with the problem that huge imbalances in wealth between countries provide the biggest challenge for global development. Mineral deposits are vital to the development of many poorer nations as well as to the continuance of rich countries’ lifestyles. Extracting these sensitively allows these poorer countries to develop their education and health systems and other forms of human and social capital.

The United Nations set out the Millennium Development Goals for the year 2015. These include:
- developing a global partnership for sustainable development
- halving the numbers of people living on less than $1 a day or suffering from hunger
- ensuring all children complete primary schooling
- halting the spread of AIDS and other major diseases.

Many businesses accept they have a responsibility to work with international bodies (e.g. the United Nations or the World Bank), governments, Non-Governmental Organizations (e.g. Sight savers International, Oxfam or Save the Children) and communities worldwide to work towards sustainable development. In mining, this typically involves using natural capital (the rewards from extracting raw materials) to build social and human capital (e.g. schools, hospitals and worthwhile jobs and skills) Sustainable development strives for reducing poverty and equitable use of resources. The means adopted consist of minimization of depletion of environmental dilapidation, social unsteadiness, economic resources and cultural disorder. It also aims to use the resources in a judicious way so that present as well future needs be met. Now a day’s biggest concern is rapidly diminishing of natural resources, whether it is oil, minerals, energy sources or food etc. Because of the rapid industrialization, natural resources have suffered the most.

Global Environmental Concerns
1. Massive Population Increase
2. Ozone Depletion
3. Climate Change
4. Desertification
5. Deforestation
6. Biodiversity Loss
7. Freshwater Sources
8. Marine Environment Degradation
9. Toxification
10. Acid Rain

Five Basic Causes of Environmental Problems
- Population growth
- Unsustainable resource use
- Poverty
- Excluding environmental costs from market prices
- Trying to manage nature without knowing enough about it

Summary and Conclusion:
Environment has emerged as a dominant force influencing development planning efforts. Sustainable development is the process of judicious use and conservation of natural resources for the overall improvement in the quality of life for the present and future generation on long term basis. It should be based on principles like Development for all which must be within the limits of environment, having respect for quality of life, taking into account the socio-cultural and traditional knowledge base which promote collectiveness global diversity, people's participation in natural resources management and need for future generations. It should be placed at the top priority while formulating plans for development. Principles of sustainable development require the current generations to meet their own needs without compromising the ability of future generations to do the same (United Nations, 1987). Building industry, a significant contributor to the environmental problems, needs to evaluate these relatively new principles and how they can be applied within. Realizing the boundaries was the first step toward a more sustainable future. Now it is time for humans to proceed with the remaining steps to truly achieve sustainability for both current and future generations.

Reference:

Developing Social Competencies For Sustainable Development For Teacher Training In Student Teacher Through Elements Of Practical Component

Dr. Shraddha Patil, 
Assistant Professor, 
Mahavir Mahavidyalaya, 
Kolhapur (M.S.)

Introduction:
We are living in a time of profound change in an increasingly interlinked world. Our world is becoming ever more globalized and knowledge-based. Our society is getting more complex and heterogeneous, consisting of individuals characterized by intriguing sets of multiple identities. And today Education is being refined and designed in terms of how to prepare people for life. Education is being understood as a lifelong process that needs to be restructured to new requirements.

The role of education in the future society and also in the process to thinking about the future is questionable. The basic requirement is that the scientific and technological potentialities of a people have to be developed by education. Role of education in the future society will be dynamic and not limited to one field of study or only one aspect of life. Thus, education of the future has to preserve human values and see that human factor is not neglected. In other words, education should continue to pay proper attention towards the harmonious development of human personality.

The task of education in society of today as well as of tomorrow is to help the teachers to know himself with a sense of self respect and esteem among their pupils by respecting them as individuals with unique abilities. When a teacher teaches his pupils he makes him feel his uniqueness and brings out the best in him.

Therefore, everyone has necessarily to develop the social competencies which are very helpful to live a better and healthy social life. Inculcation of social competencies are necessary prerequisite of human life, in the age of science and technology social competencies can help student teachers to grow up as independent capable and competent persons. The achievement of social competencies are reliable predictor of successful adjustment to a lifestyle centered in community participation. In today’s global economy cross cultural communications are increasingly frequent. Hence development of social competencies is very important of day to day life. The social competencies are very essential for student teachers towards a quest for excellence and quality enhancement.

An understanding of the development, maintenance and enhancement of social competencies is useful in determining how to help protect students from the negative influences and assist them in reaching their optimal potential.

It generally is agreed that social competencies are domain specific and development. Yet defining them is not an easy task no consensual definition exists. definitions vary according to their usefulness to differing theories and approaches. Typically, definitions fall into two main categories; global, generalized definitions, and definitions which consider specific components and skills (competencies) which serve as indicator of social competence (Peterson and Leigh, 1990). Definitions also differ according to a focus on either internal processes and behaviours or external outcomes (Doge and Murphy 1984). Since the effectiveness of social behavior can only be determined within the context of a particular social environment including communities, peer groups, families and cultures (Oppenheimer, 1988), it appears that the both individual behaviors and social outcomes are important considerations in defining socially competent behavior.

The following indicators can be considered as component elements of social competence:

Component elements of social competencies:
- Effective communication in various social relationships
- Social problem solving and decision making ability
- Constructive resolution of conflicts
- Effective use of basic social skills, e.g. starting a conversation
Accurate identification and understanding of the social cues/rules present in one’s social environment.
Self control and self-monitoring of one’s behavior and how it impacts others.
Perception of self efficacy
Respect for individual differences based on gender and ethnicity.
Ability to solicit and utilize social support.
Effective coping ability
Future orientation e.g. setting and working towards goals.
Science interest in the well-being of others shown through society responsible behaviours.
Empathy and perspective-taking ability.
Ability to initiate and maintain relationships.
Maintaining an attachment to school.
Ability to distinguish between positive and negative and peer influences.

Social competence is an important ingredient of modern civilization and is the essential attribute of the members of a progressive onward moving society. The cultural plurality and society diversity of India provide enough opportunities to Indian children for the acquisition of high order social competence, through rich and varied interpersonal interactions. The success of an individual in the society depends largely upon the extent to which he/she has acquired the richness and potency of social competence desirable for his/her self-actualization growth and development.

Significance of the study:
Inculcation of social competencies is a necessary pre-requisite of human life in the age of science and technology. Social competencies are the life skills that help young people grow up as independent capable and competent persons with social competencies as a pathway to successful life transitions.

The achievement of social competence is a reliable predictor of successful adjustment to lifestyle centered in community participation. In today’s “Global Economy” cross cultural miscommunications are becoming increasingly frequent. So, development of social competencies are a very important part of day-today life.

V. P. Sharma, Prabha Shukla, Kiran Shukla prepared Social Competence Scale defined the social competencies essential for a normal human life as pro-social competition, social leadership, social tolerance and social maturity.

Education plays a major role in developing these social competencies in every human being. To give proper training to the students the teachers should be equipped with these social competencies. Student teachers as they are the future teachers they should be given proper training in their teacher training programme like personality development programme, social interaction programme etc. to develop these competencies among them.

Dellor’s Commission (1996) has developed four pillars in education. One of the pillar, learning to live together, is related to social competencies so this study has a lot of importance in the field of education.

Some studies on social competence:
Diana Rathjan (1980) reported some of the criteria of social competence. They are social power, social relations, social skills, social mobility, Social attraction, social participation etc.

Bloom (1990) found that, the development of social competence is facilitated by strong social support, through, supportive relationship and a supportive socio-cultural and physical environment, inhibitors of social competence include cultural and social barriers based upon factors such as race, ethnicity, gender, and socioeconomic status.

Diana Rathjan (1980) reported some of the criteria of social competence. They are social power, social relations, social skills, social mobility, social attraction, social participation etc.

Objectives of the Study:
1. To find out social competencies in III year and IV year B.A.B.Ed. student studying in Mahavir Mahavidyalaya, Kolhapur (Maharashtra) for the teachers academic year 2010 – 2011
2. To prepare a programme to develop social competencies in B.A.B.Ed. student-teachers through their practical component.

**Sample:**
1. Sixty student-teachers from B.A.B.Ed. wing,

![Diagram]

**Methodology:**
1. Tool – Scale for measuring social competencies.

Preparation of statements on factors of Social Competencies:

Ten factors of social competencies as stated V. P. Sharma & Shukla 1992 have been taken up for his study. Statement have been formulated on these ten factors of social competencies.

In order to fulfill the requirement at the study, the researcher has given some statements on factors of social competencies (FSC). The purpose is to find out the percentage of social competencies prevalent in III year & IV year B.A.B.Ed. student-teachers:

1. 80 to 100 %
2. 60 to 80 %
3. 40 to 60 %
4. 20 to 40 %
### Table No.1
Social Competency Factors Prevalent In III & IV Year Student-Teachers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>80 to 100 %</th>
<th>60 to 80 %</th>
<th>40 to 60 %</th>
<th>20 to 40 %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>III Year</td>
<td>IV Year</td>
<td>III Year</td>
<td>IV Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Tolerance</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>43.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Acceptability</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>43.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Competition</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>63.2</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>26.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Leadership</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>56.1</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Skills</td>
<td>63.2</td>
<td>79.9</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Commitment</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>69.9</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>19.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Participation</td>
<td>66.6</td>
<td>76.5</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Cooperation</td>
<td>69.33</td>
<td>79.9</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Maturity</td>
<td>69.94</td>
<td>76.5</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>19.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Authority</td>
<td>56.1</td>
<td>83.2</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Findings:**

The above data shows that, social competency factors are more developed in IV year student-teachers as compared to III year student-teachers.

In IV year, student teachers the factor of social authority is found to be more (83.2 %) as compared to III year student-teachers. Social skills and social cooperation are found to be prevalent to the same extent in IV year and less in III year student-teachers i.e. 63.2 % & 69.33 % respectively.

Followed by social participation and social maturity fourth year to the extent of 76.5 % and in third year student-teachers at is 66.6 % and 69.94 % respectively.

In both the third year and fourth year student-teacher social tolerance and social acceptability are prevalent between 80-100 in only 33.3 % third year and 39.6 % in fourth year student-teachers.

**Conclusion of the study:**

From the data table no.1 certain conclusions can be drawn prevalence of:

1. All the 10 factors to an extent of 80-100% are essential in all student teachers which is not the case today.
2. Very few student teachers are found in the 20 to 40% & 40 to 60% group indicating student teachers are aware of their social responsibilities.
3. The world is changing day by day and technological developments are rapidly place resulting drastic change in the social structure of the society.

Therefore, the data gathered in the table no.1 shows that, student teachers need to be helped to develop social competency factors through the B.A.B.Ed. course.
The following practical component programme will be helped to develop social competency.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Competencies Factors</th>
<th>Practical Component</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Social Tolerance            | Social Interaction Programme         | 1. Communication of Student teachers in school (Practice Teaching)  
                                                             2. Co-operation with each other while teaching  |
| Social Acceptability        | Social Interaction Programme         | 1. Creation of we feeling in classroom through various cultural programmes e.g. Birth anniversaries of social reformers etc.             |
| Social Competition          | Personality development Programme    | Formation of personality development forum e.g. Nature club, Literature clubs                                                      |
| Social Leadership           | Personality development Programme    | 1. Participation in college election  
                                                             2. Guest lectures on how to develop leadership  
                                                             3. Helping students to take initiative in all the course activities  |
| Social Skills               | Teacher allied task training programme and content enrichment programme | 1. Feedback in microteaching  
                                                             2. Practice teaching  
                                                             3. Internship programme  |
| Social Commitment           | Personality development programme    | Organization of programme e.g. Teacher’s day by students etc.                                                                          |
| Social Participation        | Personality development & Content enrichment programme | Educational visits to various Social Institutions e.g. Anand Van, Helpers of the handicapped etc.                                      |
| Social Cooperation          | Teaching competency programme & personality development programme | Student teachers helping nature in classroom and outside  |
| Social Maturity             | Social interaction programme         | Programmes like as eradication of blind etc.                                                                                           |
| Social Authority            | Teacher allied task training and social interaction programme | Inculcation of social authority with the help of cultural programmes awareness about our duties                                      |

Today’s society is knowledge society our Hon’ble ex prime minister Shri. Vajapayee declared five point agenda to achieve this objective of knowledge society. The five point agenda includes the following factors.

1. Education for developing learning society.
2. Global networking
3. Vibrant Government
4. Leveraging of existing competencies in IT, Telecom, education, enterprise wide management.
5. Economic and business strategic alliances built on capabilities and opportunities.

Development of social of social competencies are the basic requirement of a knowledge drive society and it is the prime duty of the Teacher Education Programme to develop and inculcate the social competencies in student teachers who will in turn reach out to our students at all levels.
Barriers For women in Sport participation

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Abstract:
Participating in physical activity is an important part of being healthy—it helps with physical, mental, social, and emotional health. So, encouraging physical activity and reducing barriers is something that we as a society should be trying to do. The present study is to put light on some of the barriers that women face in regards to sports and then some of the things that we as a society can do to help. Generally women participate less as compared to men in sports. Some barriers come from opportunities for sports in rural areas. There are some economic barriers. Men often get more sponsors and funds than women. This gender gap is caused by many barriers, which can be categorized as ‘practical’, ‘personal’ and ‘social and cultural’. These play a significant role in women attitudes and behavior. The aim of the paper is to provide the information of barriers to women and girls participation. This paper will be a helpful resource for the government organizations, women’s organizations, sport and recreation sector and other stakeholders who are seeking to develop policies and/or programs to increase or improve women participation opportunities.

Keywords: Barrier for women, women participation, opportunities in rural area, attitude and behavior

1. Introduction
By the observation of Ikhioya (2001) it is clear that the numbers of sports in which the female participate are few and the frequency of this participation is also low. Dike (2005) confirming the above observed that the extent to which the females get involved in sports leaves much to be desired because while only a few of them take active part in the competitions, majority of the females do not even watch others perform. However, a lot more effort is still required to generate greater female participation in the world of sports. Attitudes regarding female sports participation are changing as there are females who have made sport part of their daily lives. Focusing on the above dimensions will reveal positive reasons that cause girls to participate in sport and negative reasons that cause many girls to choose not to participate in sports. There are many reasons to play sports, including fun, fitness, social interaction and stress relief. Participating in sports is especially important for women because it has a number of mental and physical benefits that can significantly improve women’s health and enhance their quality of life. Any sport can be beneficial if you participate regularly.

2. Objective:
To define practical barriers, personal barriers and social barriers for discouraging women in sports

3. Practical barriers:
3.1 Lack of time: Women always remain busy in their daily schedule which is related to their home. They remain busy in Housekeeping, preparing food, traditional duties, school, college, tuitions etc. Women’s leisure tends to be reactive to the needs of their families. They often have less leisure time than men, as they take on the greater burden of responsibility for housework and care for children and elderly relatives. Because of less time for leisure they can’t participate in sporting activities instead of their wish.

3.2 Lack of money: School sports budgets are being slashed everyday, all across the country. Fewer opportunities within schools mean families must pay to play in private programs while also footing the bill for expensive coaches, equipment and out-of-pocket travel requirements. This additional expense is just not possible for many families. Female involvement with sports is related to higher levels of family satisfaction. Women tend to earn less than men. Low income families may not be able to afford to invest in club membership or pay for sporting clothing and equipment, and mothers from low income families are unlikely to be able to afford childcare to give them the time to take part in sport.

3.3 Lack of transport: Sports require a place to participate—and for many girls, especially in dense urban environments, that means travelling to facilities through unsafe neighborhoods or lacking any means to get to...
good facility miles away. And if there isn’t a safe option like carpooling with other families, the only option for a girl and her family may be to stay home.

3.4 Personal safety: Personal safety on the streets, on public transport, and in and around sports and community venues is a particular problem for women. Some groups are particularly vulnerable. People with disabilities are often the targets of bullying and abuse. Travelling to and from venues for sports or physical activity can present particular barriers for these groups.

3.5 Access to facilities: Women and girls cannot play sport if they cannot get access to the necessary facilities. Too often, sports halls prioritize male sport when it comes to pitch time so that men and boys get facilities at their preferred times, while women and girls have to make do with less convenient times. Access to sporting facilities is particularly limited for women and girls. Access can be limited by physical barriers such as inaccessible entrances, reception areas, changing rooms and sports facilities, or lack of accessible transport and parking.

4. Personal barriers

4.1 Clothing and equipment: Clothing and equipment for sports can be expensive. This is a particular problem for women, given that, on average, they earn less than men. Some sports clothing is also quite revealing, which creates problems for women and girls, linked to the issues about body image and culture mentioned earlier. Strict requirements about clothing can also prevent some women from participating. For example, swimming pools which don’t allow women to wear T-shirts over their swimming costumes, and clubs which insist members wear tight-fitting and/or revealing uniforms, can exclude those who follow certain religions – and people who are self-conscious of their bodies. Equipment can be inappropriate for women and girls.

4.2 Lack of self-confidence: Girls, on average, have less self-confidence than boys and rate their performance or ability more negatively than boys do. Girls who don’t feel good about their bodies can lack confidence in their physical abilities and may be over-negative about their performance. Self-confidence is also linked to competition. Although most sportswomen enjoy the competitive element of sport, many girls and women are turned off sport because it is competitive. This is one of the reasons why aesthetic activities, such as aerobics, gymnastics and yoga, are increasingly popular among girls and young women, and why some traditional team sports are less popular.

4.3 Parental and adult influence: The influence of parents, coaches and other adults affects girls and boys differently. Adolescent females place greater emphasis on self-comparison and comments from adults than do adolescent males, who rely more on competitive outcomes as their basis for personal judgment of physical competence. Negative comments from coaches and teachers is one of the main reasons for girls becoming discouraged from playing sport.

5. Social and cultural barriers:

5.1 The male-dominated culture of sports: The culture of sport itself presents a problem. Some argue that sports has traditionally been defined, organized, promoted and constructed as a male activity. Some women are turned off sport altogether because they see it as a male-dominated activity. For many girls, being sporty is felt to be at odds with being feminine.

5.2 Lack of positive role models: Today’s girls are bombarded with images of external beauty, not those of confident, strong female athletic role models. To some girls, fitting within the mould that they are constantly told to stay in is more important than standing out. Peer pressure can be hard for girls at any age; when that pressure isn’t offset with strong encouragement to participate in sports and healthy physical activity, the results may lead girls to drop out altogether.

5.3 Social Stigma: Despite recent progress, discrimination based on the real or perceived sexual orientation and gender identity of female athletes persists. Girls in sports may experience bullying, social isolation, negative performance evaluations, or the loss of their starting position. During socially fragile adolescence, the fear of being neglected by society is strong enough to push many girls out of the game.

5.5 Female invisibility, media representations and lack of role models in sport: Working in a sector where they are in the minority can give women the sense that they do not belong in the world of sport. In addition,
media coverage focuses almost entirely on men’s sports. This is significant because the media plays a central role in informing our knowledge, opinions and attitudes about women and sport, which, in turn, influence participation levels. A few sportswomen have high media profiles, but in general, a lack of coverage of women’s sports leads to a lack of female role models to inspire sportswomen and create the next generation of healthy, active women.

6. Conclusion:

It has been seen that there are different types of barriers to participation experienced by women and girls. This study is helpful to find that there is a need of specific programs according to these specific problems to improve their participation in sport and active recreation for overcoming these barriers. There should be some policies which help them to increase participation in sports. To build a healthy nation there is need of drastic changes which help to implement policies perfectly. Making policies, implementation of them and evaluating the effectiveness of policies and programs will be the better solution to cut all the barriers of women for participation in sports.

7. References:

Recent Trends In E-Banking And Technology Based Services In Indian Banking

Mrs. Sunita. H. Ambawade
Shree Venkatsh Mahavidyalays, Ichalkaranji

Introduction
Upgradation of technology, innovation and modernization are the key factors of having excellence in banking sector. Technological innovation not only enables a broader reach for customer banking and financial services, but also enhances its capacity for continued and inclusive growth.

Review of Literature
Mohan (2006), in his article titled ‘Information Technology on Indian Banking; expressed that Indian banking is offering variety of new and innovative e-banking services to customers which was not thought of before.

Shukla and Shukla(2011), stated in his article ‘E-banking: Problems and prospects’ Customers are advised not to share personal information like- PIN, passwords etc, with anyone, including employees of the bank.

Objectives of the study
1. To study the various Internet-banking services providing by the bank
2. To study different types of E-banking facilities providing by bank

The different ways on which internet is trying to revolutionize the delivery of the financial services and products are given below-

1. Automated Teller Machine (ATM) – It is an electronic machine operated by a customer himself to deposit or to withdraw cash from bank. ATMs reduce the work pressure on bank premises and help a lot to travellers as they need not have to carry large amount of cash with then as well as can withdraw cash from any city or state, across the country and even from outside the country. The growth of volume of ATMs indicates that customer most prefer ATMs for transactions because for their day to day banking transaction as shown below in ----

2. Debit card and credit card- It is a card which designated to customer to withdraw own money from the bank in any time that is to say, used for cash withdrawal from ATM, fund transfer, paying bills, accessing detail account information, changing PIN etc. Credit card is a post paid card and the holder of the card is empowered to spend money wherever and whenever he wants with his credit card within the limits fixed by his bank.

3. Electronic Clearing System (ECS) - It is an electronic mode of retail payment system which facilitates transfer of bulk payments from a single account at a bank branch to any number of accounts maintained with the branches of the same or other banks. ECS(credit) or Credit Push facility and ECS(Debit) or Debit Pull facility are the two types of ECS service

4. Electronic fund transfer (EFT) – It is electronic transfer or exchange of money from one to another account which takes place across multiple financial institutions through computer systems to help banks offering money transfer service to their customers from any

5. National Electronic fund Transfer (NEFT)- It is a nation wise payment system facilitating one-to-one funds transfer that is to say, individuals, firms and corporate can electronically transfer funds from any bank branch to any individual, firm or corporate having an account with any other bank branch in the country participating under this system. For being part of the NEFT funds transfer network, a bank branch has to be NEFT enabled.

6. Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS)- It is a funds transfer mechanism where transfer of money takes place from one bank to another on a real time settlement (payment transaction is not subjected to any waiting period) and on gross basis of settlement (transaction is settled on one to one basis without bunching with any other transaction). This is the fastest possible money transfer system through the banking channel.
Significance of the study
1. With the help of E-Banking the customer can operate his account remotely from his office or home.
2. It lends an added advantage towards payment of utility bills and also eliminates the need to stand in long queues for the purpose of bill payment.
3. Sharp growth in credit card/debit card usage can be majorly attributed to E-banking. A customer can shop globally without any need for carrying paper currency with him.
4. By the help of E-banking facilities, banks are now available 24*7 and are just a mouse click away.
5. The rise of E-banking has made the bank more competitive and resulted in opening of better prospects and avenues for banking operations.

E- Banking services-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Types of services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internet banking services</td>
<td>Balance enquiry and statement and request of cheque book online transfer of funds, card to card fund transfer and Bill payment pre-paid mobile recharge and top up recharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Banking service</td>
<td>Buy and sell Mumbai Fund and Dematholdings, Renewal/ premature closure of FD/RD, Loan Details and Interest rate updates, change password, Online shopping, Ticket Booking and Online tax payments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATMs services</td>
<td>Making Payment and details of credit and balance, Purchase and redemption of Mutual fund units 24 hours access to cash and transfer of funds between accounts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>View account balances and mini statement, Pin Charge option</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Challenges before bank
1. The most serious threat faced by E-banking is that there may be loss of data due to technical faults as it is not safe and secure every time.
2. Lack of proper infrastructure for the installation of e-delivery channels.

Suggestions-
The following strategies should be applied by banks to increase and achieve the level of mutual trust between banks websites and customers.
1. Bank should ensure that online banking is safe and secure for financial transaction as like traditional banking.
2. Banks should organise seminar and conference to educate the customer regarding the healthy usage of E-banking as well as security and privacy of their accounts.
3. Employees of banks should be given special technical training for the use of E-banking so that they can further encourage customers to use the same.
4. Banks must emphasize on the convenience and cost saving policy that online banking can provide to people such as avoiding long queue and reduction in transaction cost by use of E-banking.
5. Government should make the required investments for building the infrastructure.

Conclusion-
The financial sector reforms have brought about significant improvements in the financial strength and competitiveness of the Indian banking system. The E-banking revolution has fundamentally changed the business of banking by scaling borders and bringing about new opportunities. Therefore Indian banks need to optionally leverage technology to increase penetration, improve their productivity and efficiency, deliver cost-effective products and services, provide faster efficient and convenient customer service, to contribute for overall growth and development of the country.

References:
Modern Methods of Rainwater Harvesting

Sunita S. Telsinge
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Abstract:
This paper endeavor to list out different innovative methods for rainwater harvesting. The Rainwater harvesting is the simple collection or storing of water through scientific techniques from the areas where the rain falls. It involves utilization of rain water for the domestic or the agricultural purpose. The method of rain water harvesting has been into practice since ancient times. It is as far the best possible way to conserve water and awaken the society towards the importance of water. The method is simple and cost effective too. It is especially beneficial in the areas, which faces the scarcity of water.

Keywords: Rainwater, harvesting, methods, techniques, barrels

Introduction:
Historically, harvested rain water provided water for drinking, landscape watering, and for agricultural uses. Once urban areas started to develop, centralized water supply systems replaced the need to harvest water. More recently, people have become reacquainted with water harvesting, using it to provide water for residential and commercial landscapes. Harvesting rainwater can reduce the use of drinking water for landscape irrigation. It is also an effective water conservation tool and proves more beneficial when coupled with the use of native, low-water-use and desert-adapted plants. Additionally, rainwater is available free of charge and puts no added strain on the municipal supply or private wells. The rainwater is suitable to be substituted water for gardening due to the convenience to assemble an above ground storage tank or a pond to store harvested rainwater from roof. The current practice of rainwater is collected and discharged into drainage system and treated in wastewater treatment plant. Utilisation of rainwater harvested could reduce wastewater amount that must be treated by 9%. Rainwater harvesting and reuse should be promoted in campus in order to encourage sustainable living and water conservation policy.

Objective of the Study:
To study innovative methods of Rainwater Harvesting in detail

Methodology of the Study:
The study focuses on extensive study of Secondary data collected from various books, National & international Journals, government reports, publications from various websites which focused on various aspects of rainwater harvesting.

Rainwater Harvesting Methods
It is simple to collect rainwater from building roofs and numerous other sources. As long as you are ready and equipped with a couple of different items you have all that it takes to begin rainwater harvesting and enjoying naturally delicious, clean and useful water. Rainwater harvesting systems can be purchased complete from various home improvement stores. The cost of these systems will vary.

1. Rainwater barrels

The easiest way to harvest rain is through a rain barrel (make your own from a large trash can or an old drum) linked to a pipe fitted to collect rainwater from the roof top and verandah of the house. To prevent the barrel from becoming a mosquito breeding ground, fasten a tight-fitting top to it, and screen the ends of the downspouts leading into the barrels. Or simply add a tablespoon of vegetable oil to the stored rainwater. It coats the water’s surface and kills larvae by depriving them of oxygen. Barrel installation is the cheapest and easiest way to start harvesting rainwater in your home. A barrel is simply installed underneath the downspout of the guttering so that rain falling on the roof is funneled into the barrel. Usually, the container will consist of a spigot under it to enable you draw water and irrigate your garden. Better still; a hose can be connected to the spigot or to a drip irrigation system. Barrels are advantageous because they can effortlessly be sourced whether recycled or new. If you opt for the recycled barrel, make a point to know exactly what the
barrel was used for in order to be sure that no chemical residues remain inside. If you reside in a mosquito infested area, make sure to include a lid for your barrel to mitigate the possibility of mosquitoes breeding in your barrel.

2. Rain Garden

A rain garden is a sunken landscape that uses native plants, local soil, and mulch to remove pollutants from water, and allows it to percolate into the ground. It’s easy to create, looks good all year-round and has a positive impact on the environment.

3. Dry system

Dry systems are simple systems where water is fed directly into a tank via gravity. All of the conveyance pipes must be above the tank inlet for the system to work. In dry systems, the conveyance pipe run is usually very short and the system involves only one or two downspouts. This is a well-known method of rainwater harvesting. It’s basically an improvement to the rain water barrel technique in terms of size. A larger water storage container is situated just a few steps from the property. This container provides a much larger storage capacity compared to the barrel. The gutter is then diverted to channel water into the tank. It’s also easy to implement and relatively cheap. The name “dry” comes from the fact that the collection pipe dries up after any rainy day because it’s meant to empty into the top of tank. The dry system is ideal for areas with huge storms.

4. Wet system

The wet system is the exact opposite of the dry system. This is because the collection pipes are ever full of water since they are located underground. Here, numerous collection pipes are connected to multiple downspouts on the building and channeled to empty into the storage tank underground. When there is no rain, the level stays constant, and the pipes are always full. Due to the ever availability of water inside the pipes, it is recommended that they be watertight to mitigate the possibility of leaking into the soil. The underground piping makes it relatively expensive to install compared to the dry and wet systems. In other words, In a wet system, rainwater collected from the roof goes into air-tight PVC downspouts to underground pipes and is channeled back up to the top of the tank via a riser pipe located near the tank. There must be enough of a drop from the gutter to the top of the tank to allow gravity (through water pressure) to fill the tank. These systems are "wet" systems because they must have a drain mechanism to allow water to drain from the pipes after a rain; otherwise, water would remain standing in the downspouts at the level of water in the tank. In wet systems, most of the conveyance pipe is hidden from view; thus they are more aesthetically pleasing than dry systems. Wet designs are common where the system involves multiple downspouts.

5. Green roof

This method of rainwater harvesting literally cuts out the middleman. Instead of directing rainwater for storage in the tank and then channel it to the garden; you could install a green roof on your house to enable plants use the water instantly.

But you have to lay down a lining for your roof’s protection and include a drainage system to take care of the runoffs. Installing garden beds with plants that require low maintenance is the surefire way of maximizing your plot’s productive space and leveraging the rainwater where it falls. Also, installing a green roof will add insulation to your house and cushion your roof from damage.
6. DIY Rain Chain

Rain chains are not only beautiful, simple to make requiring few tools and materials, but also a more attractive alternative to standard PVC (polyvinyl chloride) pipe downspouts. These fun, fashionable and environment-friendly accessories help avoid the runoff by transporting rainwater from the collecting pipe downwards to a drain or to a storage container. Check out the instructions for DIY rain chains here and decide which one would look great in your home.

7. Naturally recharge your wells and bore wells

Rooftop rainwater is led through pipes with a filter at the end to open dug wells for replenishing underground aquifers. Based on this idea, the ‘Mazhapolima’ (bounty of rain) Recharge Project of Thrissur was born. As a result, today, not only is there abundant water in summer, there is also reduced salinity, turbidity, and color in the well water. A recharge pit for bore wells is also a good idea as it pushes back the surface water into the groundwater system. Usually, a recharge pit is one meter in diameter and six meters deep, lined with concrete rings having perforations. These perforations let filtered and de-silted water seep from the sides increasing the groundwater table.

8. Splash Block

Setting up a splash block is a great idea to divert the flowing rainwater away from the structure’s foundation. It is a piece of concrete or plastic of a roughly rectangular shape, and is placed below the downspout that carries rainwater from the roof of a house during rainfall. It absorbs the force of the water that is getting diverted from the roof, and also prevents holes from being dug in the garden due to the eroding force of the pouring water.

9. Rain Saucer

If you are looking for a fast DIY way to collect rainwater without much hassle, rain saucers form a great free standing rain collection system which fills up surprisingly fast. Looking like an upside-down umbrella, the rain saucer unfolds to form a funnel which fills the containers with rainwater. Since this easy-to-deploy system catches rain straight from the sky, it also decreases the chances of contamination.
10. Reservoir for Rain

Rainwater that falls on the rooftop is it flat or slanting can be made to run through a pipe to a storage facility like a sump or a tank. This water can be filtered to purify the larger particles before being stored in rainwater harvest (RWH) tanks. By using stored rainwater for washing cars and watering gardens, the use of underground water can be minimised.

A win-win system for economy and environment, this also helps in saving energy and keeps the energy bill to a minimum.

Conclusion

Rainwater harvesting is something that thousands of families across the world participate in, and you could be the next to enjoy the multitude of benefits offered with rainwater harvesting. It is an easy, simple and worthwhile process, so it is only in your best interest to take a look at rainwater harvesting and its benefits to your home. You may discover many surprises and things that you did not know along the way.

References:

Economic Aspects in Tourism

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1) Introduction :

In his first address speech Hon. Prime Minister Shri. Narendra Modi said that 4 (four) ‘T’ś are gears of economic development of any country. These 4Ts denote Trade, Transport, Tourism and Technology. It includes both service sector and industrial sector which are basic needs for economic development. Hence it thought to realize the role of tourism in economic development of country. This paper / article proposed to explain the economic aspects of tourism leading to economic development.

In 1991 India had accepted New Economic Policy. It was based on liberalisation Privatisation and globalization. Not only India but almost all countries including some communist countries had agreed with these basic principles. So that economic scenario of word was changed completely India was not exception to this. This changed economic policy was boost to tourism sector as a major player in economic development. Therefore it is need to time to know too much about tourism, its economic aspect and its contribution to economic development of country. Hence this subject is chosen for study.

2) Definition :

Tourism denotes the temporary, short term movement of people to destination outside the place where they normally live & work their activities during their stay at these destinations. ‘Tourism is an activity involving a complex mixture of material and psychological elements. The material one are accommodations the attractions and entertainment available. The psychological factors include a wide spectrum of attitude and expectations.

3) Hypothesis :

- Only one hypothesis it that Tourism enriches economic development in various ways such as
  a) Employment generation.  
  b) Support to transport trade marketing.  
  c) Hotel and catering services.  
  d) Source of foreign Exchange.

4) Objectives :

- Being research article, this paper is based on two objectives only such as –
  1) To know the concept of Tourism as a service sector its history and present position in India.  
  2) To find out relationship between tourism and other economic sectors.

As this paper is very general so it doesn’t require application of research methodology larger expect. But it is presented in the form of research article. It was proposed that such to presentation would motivate and provide new direction to researcher interested in this field.

5) Research Methodology :

- A] Primary Data.  
  B] Secondary Data.

To satisfy the objectives of the study, considered it is a general study of Tourism, so particular or specific city or region not considered. In other sense it is a wider scope of study.

The study is based on especially on secondary data moreover the primary data collected from tourist, Yatra Co, Hotel owners as well as our personal experience. They are selected by simple Random Sampling method on the spot and interview.
6) Origin of Tourism :-
In the early days pilgrimage travel assumed the great importance. Contemporary Greek, Hebrew other kingdoms noted the wonder of the India and her fabled wealth. Owning to this predominance of trade routes over land crossing between Asia and Europe trade development in this period. The first visitor of India known as ‘Yuan Shwang’.

7) History of Tourism and present position in India :-
The history of tourism developed mainly through indirect source in early period. The agricultural abundance expert of cash crops created an important trade link. Manufacturer of iron ore into a still for weaponry was another important item of trade by Vedic periods.

The Arthashastra reveals the importance of travel infrastructure for the state, classification of routs and types of vehicles. This is an indication that there was a well developed mode of travel in India for the Military the commercial traveler and the civilian. Travel on in and water ways was also under state protection and regulation. In cities bazaars provided access to goods brought from the land Travelers were accommodated in overnight places of stay at the city gates where all services provided to them. State regulations insisted on travelers carrying with them a note for safe passage from one territory to other. Entertainment, dancing gambling was licensed as a source of income for the state.

Over the years the scenario changed and a complex character of tourism emerged. The growth of modern technology rising income and improved facilities contributed to the emergence of modern tourism. Also, the rail network in India placed contribution in Tourism sector. Indian Airlines came into existence 1963 and expanded its wings to nearby countries as well.

8) Present status :-
Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Uttar-Pradesh and Rajasthan are top five destinations attracting maximum number of foreign tourists and collectively account for 70% of total number of foreign tourists visiting India. Making significant strides in Tourism sector India has improved its share in International tourism receipts during the course of past decade i.e. from about 0.64% in 2002 to 1.65% in 2012.

9) Relationship between Tourism and Economic sectors :-

1) Increase in GDP :-
Role of Tourism in India GDP has been quite alarming from last few decades. Considering the Economic development GDP level increasing in 2015 by 6.3% contributed by Tourism sector. The UNWTO (World Tourism Organisation) has forecast that the travel and Tourism industry in India will grow by 8% p.a. between 2008 and 2016 the document said.

2) Employment Generation :-
Tourism direct – indirectly generate the employment in such a way –

• Logging boarding services – generally Tourism sectors are covered by from Tents to five star hotels. Generally they are houseful in season. This service sector provides employment to people in large scale.
The personal discussion with one hotel Manager told that a logging boarding with only 20 rooms provide employment to nearly 50 persons.

- Not only this but most of the population has their livelihood is only logging & boarding.
  e.g. Shri-Nagar [Kashmir], Goa etc.
  In India employment contributes 8.7% of the total employment sector from 2010. Near about 20 million peoples engaged in Tourism industry.

3) Transport Sector :-
   Tourism indirectly helps to development of Transportation as follows –
   1) Rail, S.T. Bus, Air – ways and Marine services of central & state Govt.
   2) Private Bus, Auto, Tourist cars etc. It ultimately useful for Automobile industry improvement.

4) Industry :-
   Tourism pushes demand for cottage and local product small scale industry and large scale industry. It is common practice of Tourist that they purchase local but famous product or articles at the Tourist places.
   e.g. Kolhapur chappals, Banarasi Shalu & Sandal articles at Mysore. Such large demand leads to industrial out-put which finally results in Industrial sector as stated above. There is also indirect advantage Indians, Foreigners they come together exchange of Market, though production and Industrial sector. Nepal, Singapore, Australia, Switzerland developed as tourism sector.

5) Agro Tourism :-
   Rural Tourism is an important backbone of the current and future socio economic development of India.
   Agro Tourism which is increasingly in the focus of farms.
   The current and recent agro tourism supply level of education of people involved in rural economics levels of marketing activities aimed at attracting guests and inter-connectivity with other agro touristic entities and key development institutions.
   e.g. Apla Gaon, Mamcha Gaon, Hurada Parties etc.

6) Foreign Exchange :-
   The most important contribution of Tourism to National Economy is Foreign Exchange. The points discussed above are related to tourism within the country but as India is having ancient History and glorious cultural Heritage, so people from every corner of the world dreams to visit the India.
   e.g. Taj Mahal.
   Because of this thing it brings large amount of foreign Exchange from these foreign Tourist.

Conclusion and Suggestion :-
   From above explanation it is clear that Tourism fosters development of economic sectors which finally result in overall economic development of country. But at the same time we think it is necessary to improve tourism sectors in a sound manner.
   Therefore suggestions are given as follows –
   1) Punctuate and smooth regular transport facilities like Train, Bus, e.g. Japanese transportation facilities.
      Railway Ministry is trying for that but that is not enough.
   2) To develop tourists portals.
   3) To make a use of electronic media to make advertisement.
   4) To make efforts to promote new forms of tourism such as rural cruise, medical and eco-tourism.

References:

Growth Of Population In India And Impact On Employbility

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Abstract:
The large the size of population, the large will be the labor force. Population is the resource of labour force. Labour alone cannot production anything. If other resource required for production are also available in sufficient quantity then a labour force in productive wealth for a nation. If other resource are not available insufficient quantities then large labour force can become an obstruction to big economic growth. Some countries particularly the developing countries have fast growth rate of population. This paper intends to how the fast growth of population impact the economic development of the nation.

Introduction
India is the second most populous country in the world after china. The total population in India was last recorded at 1230.8 million people in 2013 from 358.0 million in 1949, changing 245 percent during the last 50 year. Population in India averaged rate 744.25 million from 1950 until 2014, reaching an all-time high of 1230.8 million in 2013 and a record low of 358 million in 1949. Population in india is recorded by the ministry of statistics and programmer implementation (MOPI). India occupies only 2.3 percent of the world’s land area but it supports over 17 percent of the world population. Nearby 65 percent of the india population lives in villages. As the population increased, so will increases other problems such as poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and inflation. Eradication of poverty is a very long-term goal in india. An growth stress on education, the increasing empowerment of women and the economically weaker sections of society, and the reservation of seats in government jobs are all expected to contribute to the increasing of poverty in India.

Growth in population density creates many problems for the nation. Per capital income, availability of natural resources like a land, water, fuel and minerals etc. decreases. All the basic need of life are adversely affected. The necessities include food, employment, space and education, sanitation, medical and essential goods. There are many factors which put the effect on the population due to which our population is increase. These are the factors like a decreasing death rate, illiteracy, increasing birth rate, etc. high population is a hindrance in the way of India’s economic development.

Objectives
The objectives of the present research paper are as below
1. To analyses labour force and work force in India
2. To study the increasing rate of Indian population.
3. To find out the India’s employment and unemployment rate.

Methodology
This research paper is based on secondary data. The secondary data is taken from the various sources like a government of India, economic survey, ministry of finance, employment and unemployment survey N.S.S Office various round, census of India 2001 and 2011, planning commission reports.

Results and Discussion
1. To analyses labour force and work force in India
Manpower is primary factor of production. Structure of labour force in a county is determined by the number of people in the age group 15-59. All persons in the age group 15-59 do not undertake productive labour. Such people who voluntarily keep themselves out of productive activity are not inclusive in the labour force. In India 38.50 percent of the population constitute the labour force in 2011.
The vast increase in labour force creates pressure for creation of employment opportunities. If economic growth is jobless the possibility of unemployment cannot be ruled out when man force registers a big rate of increase.

2. **To study the increasing rate of Indian population.**

   Independence India’s population has be extremely increase due to the following importance reasons:
   1. Growth in birth rates due to medical improvement.
   2. Decrease in death rates due to high quality medical facilities and advancement in the field of medicine.

### Table No: 1.2 Growth of India’s Population (In Crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Year</th>
<th>Population In Corers</th>
<th>Increase of Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>+1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>+2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>30.9</td>
<td>+3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>+4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>+7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>53.1</td>
<td>+10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>67.3</td>
<td>+12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>81.2</td>
<td>+16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>102.9</td>
<td>+18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>121.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Growth in population will result in an extra burden on the economy in the sense that it will make big demand on resources for unproductive consumption, leaving little for productive purposes. Hence population in India is major constraint on its economic development.

3. **Employment and Unemployment Rate in India**

   Labour force is the economically active population, refers to the population which supplies or seeks to supply labour for production and therefore, includes both employment and unemployment persons. The labour participation rate (LFPR) is defined as the proportion of persons in the labour force to totally population. Similarly, the ratio of number of persons employed to totally population is refer to as work force participation rate (WFPR)

   With the growth population, all type of resources are limited, also employment, especially India (underdeveloped country). India, bring a developing nation, has a limit number of job available. With the increasing population, unemployment rate are bound to rise even further. Several highly education propel with bachelor and master degree in India sit at home, thereby they cannot find jobs.
Table No: 1.3 Labour Forces, Workforce and Unemployment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labour Force</td>
<td>380.94</td>
<td>405.84</td>
<td>477.15</td>
<td>469.85</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>2.95</td>
<td>-0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(In Million)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workforce</td>
<td>371.39</td>
<td>395.88</td>
<td>458.99</td>
<td>460.17</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(In Million)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>7.52</td>
<td>7.95</td>
<td>10.11</td>
<td>8.70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(In Million)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As a proportion of labour in % Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.52</td>
<td>2.05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source- Economic and Political Weekly, September 24, 2011 Table No.1, p: 69

All figures for workforce pertain to UPSS (Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status). CAGR is compound annual growth rate. Labour force increased by 24 million over the period 1993-94 to 1999-2000 and by 63 million over the period 1999-2000 to 2004-05. The data of workforce shows that the period 1993-94 to 1999-2000, 23 22 million job created and over the after five years 60 million jobs were created, 1 million jobs could be created over the period 2004-05 to 2009-10. The CAGR of the work force declined from 2.9 % during the period 1999-2000 to 2004-05 and now 0.05 % during the period 2004-05 to 2009-2010. Thus the nation has witnessed the phenomenon of jobless growth in the recent times.

Conclusion

An extremely increasing population plunges the economy into mass unemployment and underemployment. As population increase, the proportion of workers to totally population rises. But in the absence of complementary resources, it is not possible to expansive jobs. The result is that with the rise in labour force, unemployment and under-employment increases. A extremely increasing population reduces saving, income and investment. Thus, capital formation is reduced, therefore increasing unemployment. Also, as the labor force increases in relation to capital, land and other resources, complementary factors available per workers decline. As a result, unemployment increases.

It can be concluded big size of population and its fast rate of growth increases the consumption needs. This increases consumption expenditure. So saving rate and capital formation does not increase much. Despite this conclusion I want to express that the correlation between population growth and economic development could be favorable only when increasing population is proportionate to resources available in nation and resources are to be exploited in its full capacity, in effective and efficient manner by the skillful, talented human resources in the countries like India and underdeveloped countries.

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Impact of Cultural Hybridization through Globalization on Society

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Introduction :-

In the era of Globalization, privatization and industrialization, cultural hybridization has become an integral part of people. Easy flow of people, information, goods and services, tradition and culture has made in whole world hybrid. The major reasons behind cultural hybridisation are inter-cultural communication, cross-cultural communication, migration, global investments, foreign trade, tourism, world media and international communication and technologies.

Definition of Culture :

“Culture is a social behavior and norms found in human societies. Culture is considered a central concept in anthropology. Encompassing the range of phenomena that are transmitted through social learning in human societies. Cultural universals are found in all societies, these includes expressive forms like art, music, dance, rituals, religion and technologies like tool usage, cooking, shelter and clothing.”

Definition of Hybridization :

According to Renato Rosaldo :- “Hybridity can be understood as the ongoing condition of all human cultures, which contain no zones of purity because of undergo continuous processes of transculturation (two-way borrowing and lending between cultures)

Definition of Globalization :

Globalization is the connection of different parts of the world resulting in the expansion of international cultural, economic and political activities. It is the movement and integration of goods and people among different countries.

Definition of Cultural Hybridization :

“The process by which a cultural element such a food, language or music blend in to another culture by modifying the element to fit cultural norms.”

Research Methodology :

Descriptive research design has been made for this research paper.

Source of Data Collection :

This research paper is based on secondary data sources like reference book journals, newspaper articles, periodicals, and internet websites.

Objectives of Study :

1) To study the process of Cultural Hybridization and Globalization
2) To study the impact of Cultural Hybridization through Globalization on society.

Concept of Cultural Hybridization :

The main outlook of Cultural Hybridization is the continuous process of mixing or blending cultures. India is the country of different caste, creed, culture, and tradition. One can easily observe that Indians are influenced by the West and Indians culture is hybridized. Today clothing pattern, language, food are the prominent areas where we could frequently notice cultural hybridization.

It has become a global phenomenon, currently citing an example of India, our country has become influential for many other countries. Japan celebrating Ganpati Pujan to celebration of International Yoga Day and to Hollywood actress wearing sarees. The perception of third world countries adoption of cultural hybridization from western countries has become obsolete.
Cultural Hybridization through Hybridization :-

When the world is growing closer, new and more proficient linkages are being created among people from various cultures. Globalization has promoted the level of interaction which takes place among people when they get an opportunity to come together.

Cultural Hybridization by definition means the amalgamation of cultural and related elements of two or more different background. To understand the exact meaning it is very important to understand the complete concept of international interface and interaction and globalization in details.

Immigration of population is a part of the whole globalization concept and is considered as a very decisive factor towards, promoting globalization. It is very important to understand diplomatic implication of the immigration concept because only countries having natural or friendly relations among themselves promote exchange of population.

Impact of Cultural Hybridization on Society :-

Cultural Hybridization is the blending of elements from different cultures. Without Cultural Hybridization, the world we live in would not be any where in ear as interesting and integrated as it is today. The phrase “Spanish” is a language that combines the language of Spanish and English. Thus bringing the two cultures closer together. In Canada they speak English as well as French. In one country two languages are the main language, that is an example of Cultural Hybridization. Music is another part of cultures.

Jamshedpur city based Dr. Neha Tiwari (HOD) Department of Mass Communication and video production said “It is a necessary to have the understanding of the natural flow of the culture which allows it to grow and expand, culture can show extraordinary strength to survive by way of adoption”. It is woven in to every corner of society.

Cultural Hybridization is a process which has become an inseparable part of the globalization. Function and it has its own implications. As discussed, there has been great deal of increase in the number of immigrants across the world. When work and job opportunities are shared with international participants there is a need of relocation of people native countries to another nation. Also business and trade linkages provide people to move to other lands in search of better venture outcomes. Although Cultural Hybridization has been made popular throughout the spheres of globalization, still there is a scope of improvement.

Cultural Hybridization as a phenomenon has its effect on these immigrants because at times, there are certain problems which arise due to difference in cultural upbringing. However it is seen that indirect immigrants have less difficulty in adopting a common culture due to the upbringing in that particular culture. In the Arab region, people are busy talking up western innovations and changing them into things which are neither conventionally western, not are the traditionally Islamic. For example; “The 99” is not just a comic book. Its now a theme park. There is an animated series in the works. And by this time next year, the like of superman wonder women will have joined force with “The 99” to beat injustice wherever they find it. “The 99” now these are just to of many examples of this sort of Islamic Cross-Cultural Hybridization.

Language itself can take on hybrid forms- Immigrant population connection to their native culture and embracing their new environment. Examples: Spanglish, Finglish, Chinglish. Another examples are: 1) The popularity of martial arts films in the United States using traditionally Asian Culture elements that are adopted to fit the tastes the viewing public. 2) A global restaurant chains modifying their menus based the unique culture they are in but maintaining their branding such as Kentuckey Fried Chicken or M. Donalds.

Cultural Hybridization has become part of an ongoing trend in cultural production, with both the globalization and localization of the culture industry. Cultural Hybridization, however is not merely the mixing, blending and synthesizing a different elements that ultimately forms a culturally faceless whole. In the course of Cultural Hybridization. Culture of ten generate new forms and make new connections with one another.

It was found that, de-culturalization, re-culturalization can be used to characterized the hybridization of cultural products and that often the producer. With his or her background, aspirations and work style, has a key role to play in deciding how these features are organised and manifested.
India, also called land of culture, is now turning towards the west which may sound good to many but its actually losing its richness. On the other hand Western countries are adopting Indian tradition, Gayatri mantra being played in most of the cities every morning is a benefit of culture hybrid.

Television advertisements and programs have greatly influenced the rural and urban masses, the audio and visuals grab the attention of viewers. Their attitude, behaviour, dressing style like wearing jeans, shorts and miniskirts, hairstyle, food like pizza and burger, language like French and German and lifestyle like dining table and spoon, marriage style like bachelor party and ring ceremony have changed drastically.

Music, dance, songs, and movies are also creating a global village and another part of culture mix. Valentine day, Friendship day, and Christmas and popular celebration among teenagers and youngsters. Number of increasing inter-caste, inter-religion and inter-national marriages are the perfect examples of Cultural Hybridization.

References:

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A Study of Economic performance of Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporations

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Department of Economics
Smt. Meenalben Mehta College Panchagani, Tal – Mahabaleshwar Dist – Satara

Abstract

This paper contains the analysis of economic and physical performance of MSRTC. The main objective of this paper is evaluate economic and physical performance of MSRTC. This paper is based on secondary data and used different tools of data analysis. MSRTC is one of the largest fleet owners in India, operating a fleet of approximately 16000 buses that carry 70 lakh passengers daily on 17000 routes. The economic performance of MSRTC, it faces a problem of deficit during the earlier period of this investigation (i.e. 2002-03 to 2011-12), while it makes some profit after the year 2007-08. Almost all the villages covered by MSRTC near or far 5 km distance. Ordinary to luxurious all types of bus services provided by MSRTC, in some urban areas it provides city bus services also. MSRTC gives fare concessions from 50 to 100 per cent to different groups of society as their social responsibility.

Key words: State Road, Economic, Performance, Corporation, Bus.

Introduction

Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation also referred to as MSRTC, or Simply ST, is the state run bus service of Maharashtra, India with 16000 buses which carry 70 lakhs passengers daily on 17,000 routes. It is the third largest bus service provide apart from locations within the state of Maharashtra, the MSRTC service also covers destinations such as Ahmadabad and Surat (in Gujarat) Bangalore (in Karnataka), Hyderabad (in Andhra Pradesh), Udaipur (in Rajasthan), Indore (in Madhya Pradesh) and Goa. It is one of the largest fleet owners in India. It also offers a facility for online booking of tickets for all 17000 routes. The main terminal is located opposite Mumbai Central Railway Station. They are popular modes of transport for locals and tourists alike. Public service to most cities is available at 30 minute intervals, and private bus service is also available at an additional cost, with prior booking. One of their most profitable routes is the Mumbai to Pune, via the expressway, on which buses depart on 10-15 minute intervals (en.wikipedia.org).

MSRTC is one of the largest fleet owners in India, operating a fleet of approximately 16000 buses that carry 70 lakh passengers daily on 17000 routes. The Ordinary, Parivartan, Asiad and City Buses are built at MSRTC in house workshops at Pune, Aurangabad, and Nagpur on Ashok Leyland and TATA chassis. These workshops produce as high as 2000 buses per annum on an average. The real secret of the buses built at MSRTC workshops lies in their safe and light-weight body structures with low maintenance and cost effective design. This along with a regular and exhaustive periodic maintenance of MSRTC has resulted in huge profits for the corporation, comfort and safety to the passengers.

History of MSRTC

Early bus services in Maharashtra (then part of the states of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad) were started in the early 1920s largely due to efforts of local entrepreneurs. With no regulatory laws governing Motor Vehicle Act of 1939 brought in amongst many other things, regulation of fares, standard routes and rules for governance and monitoring of public transportation providers. As a result of the act individual operators were asked to form a union on defined routes in a particular area. Bus schedules were set in; pick-up points, conductors, and fixed ticket prices were mandated.

Still passenger continued and then in 1948 Bombay State Government, started its own state sponsored road transport service called State Transport of Bombay. The first blue and silver-topped bus took off from Pune to Ahmadnagar in 1948. In mean time, in 1950 the central government under the initiative of Morarji Desai, the home minister passed the Road Transport Corporation Act. This act delegated powers to states to form their individual road transport corporations, the central government would contribute up to a third of the establishment of such services. The Bombay State road Transport Corporation (BSRTC) was formed.
following the on whose name was changed to Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation after the reorganization of the states (en.wikipedia.org).

**Organisation of the Corporation**

An effective organisational structure facilitates the process work, systems and people. It is necessary for any business enterprise to create, develop and maintain organisational structure especially for public road transport organisations require a distinct organisational pattern to suit the demands of the passengers. The organisation structure of MSRTC has undergone several changes over the years.

The organizational structure of MSRTC is a focus on operational performance and as shown in Chart 1.2, the organisational structure consists of Central Office, Regional Office, Depot Office and the Bus Stations to cater the needs of the public. In order to strengthen the Corporation in terms of operational and cost it is suggested that eliminate these layers between Central Office and the Frontline office.

**Objectives of the Study**

The major objectives of the proposed study are as follows:

1. To evaluate economic performance of MSRTC.
2. To study the physical performance of MSRTC.

**Research Methodology**

**Source of Data**

The present study is based on secondary data. The secondary data is collected from various reports, records, magazines and periodicals of MSRTC and trade unions. Source of internet will also be used.

The collected data is classified, tabulated in the light of objectives of the present study. The data is processed by employing suitable statistical tools like Simple Growth Rate, percentage, range, different ratios of MSRTC, etc. to analyse the relationship among the various variables. Besides this, the use of computer software packages like SPSS, MS Excel will be made. Graphs and diagrams are made for better comprehension.

**Table 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue from passengers</td>
<td>3193</td>
<td>3487</td>
<td>3627.73</td>
<td>4091.96</td>
<td>4274.16</td>
<td>4840.86</td>
<td>5482.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.74)</td>
<td>(9.21)</td>
<td>(4.03)</td>
<td>(12.80)</td>
<td>(4.45)</td>
<td>(13.26)</td>
<td>(13.26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other revenue</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>113.17</td>
<td>104.23</td>
<td>96.00</td>
<td>138.81</td>
<td>117.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(9.49)</td>
<td>(3.88)</td>
<td>(5.77)</td>
<td>(7.90)</td>
<td>(7.90)</td>
<td>(44.59)</td>
<td>(-15.25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total receipt</td>
<td>3296</td>
<td>3594</td>
<td>3740.90</td>
<td>4196.19</td>
<td>4370.16</td>
<td>4979.67</td>
<td>5600.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1.00)</td>
<td>(9.04)</td>
<td>(4.09)</td>
<td>(12.17)</td>
<td>(4.15)</td>
<td>(13.95)</td>
<td>(12.46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger &amp;Motor vehicle tax</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>548.18</td>
<td>573.26</td>
<td>593.82</td>
<td>671.51</td>
<td>749.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(7.91)</td>
<td>(7.76)</td>
<td>(9.64)</td>
<td>(4.57)</td>
<td>(3.59)</td>
<td>(13.08)</td>
<td>(11.64)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>73.23</td>
<td>192.62</td>
<td>218.72</td>
<td>329.18</td>
<td>351.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(11.11)</td>
<td>(15.00)</td>
<td>(6.13)</td>
<td>(163.03)</td>
<td>(13.55)</td>
<td>(50.50)</td>
<td>(6.91)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Expenditure</td>
<td>2812</td>
<td>30.17</td>
<td>2959.26</td>
<td>3313.22</td>
<td>3487.84</td>
<td>3937.98</td>
<td>4439.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(-3.47)</td>
<td>(7.29)</td>
<td>(-1.91)</td>
<td>(11.96)</td>
<td>(5.27)</td>
<td>(12.91)</td>
<td>(12.73)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure</td>
<td>3337</td>
<td>3586</td>
<td>3580.67</td>
<td>4079.10</td>
<td>4300.38</td>
<td>4938.67</td>
<td>5541.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(-1.77)</td>
<td>(7.46)</td>
<td>(-0.14)</td>
<td>(13.92)</td>
<td>(5.42)</td>
<td>(14.84)</td>
<td>(12.20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit(A)-(B)</td>
<td>-41</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>160.23</td>
<td>117.09</td>
<td>69.78</td>
<td>41.00</td>
<td>59.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source : Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2008-09 to 2011-12*

*Note : Fingers in brackets indicate annual growth rate*
Financial performance of MSRTC

It is clear that from the Table No. 1.1 revenue from passengers was Rs 2638.77 crores in the year 2002-03, which increased by 0.72 per cent in 2003-04. In the year 2004-05 revenue reflects increase significantly by 19.24 per cent, thereafter it was increased by 0.74 per cent, 9.21 per cent and 4.03 per cent in the year 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 respectively.

In the year 2008-09, revenue from passengers increased by 12.80 per cent then, it increased by 4.45 per cent in the year 2009-10. But in 2010-11 and 2011-12 it increased by constant growth rate of 13.26 per cent and stood at Rs 5482.61 crore in 2011-12.

Revenue from other sources like rent from commercial complexes, advertisements on the buses and bus stations, etc was Rs 88.74 crores in the year 2002-03, which increase slowly and reached Rs 113.17 crores in 2007-08. Thereafter in the year 2008-09 to 2011-12 it shows decline trend except in th year 2010-11 it increased by 44.59 per cent and reached at Rs 138.81 crores. Total revenue was Rs 2727.51 crore in 2002-03 has increased significantly by 18. 80 in 2004-05 and thereafter it increased continuously and reached to Rs 5600.25 crores in 2011-12. It is concluded that share of the other revenue to the total receipts of MSRTC is less as compare to revenue from passengers.

It is seen that passengers and motor vehicle tax shows increasing trend, it was Rs 394.24 crore in 2002-03, which increased by 0.74 per cent in 2003 to Rs 4439.50 crores in 2011. It is concluded that share of the other revenue to the total receipts of MSRTC is 163.03 per cent in 2008-09.

Apart from that other expenses such as toll tax, VAT, compensation for accidents, etc., even though it decline by -3.47 per cent in 2005-06 and -1.91 per cent in 2007-08. It rose continuously from Rs 2358.01 crores in 2002-03 to Rs 4439.50 crores in 2011-12.

Total expenditure shows increasing trends. It was Rs 2799.43 crores in 2002-03 to 5541.10 in 2011-12, except in the year 2005-06 and 2007-08 it declined by -1.77 per cent -0.14 per cent.

It is concluded that for four consecutive years from 2002-03 to 2005-06 MSRTC suffered a loss. It was very high in 2003-04 i.e. -205.07 crores. Thereafter MSRTC earns profit, it was high in 160.25 crores in 2007-08.

Operational Statistics of MSRTC

The following table gave the detail account on the operational statistics of Maharashtra State Road Transportation (MSRTC) during the study period from 2004-05 to 2011-12:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average no. of passenger carried per day (lakh)</td>
<td>57.98 (-1.15)</td>
<td>59.38 (2.41)</td>
<td>61.21 (3.1)</td>
<td>65.73 (7.38)</td>
<td>65.36 (-0.56)</td>
<td>69.5 (6.33)</td>
<td>71.05 (2.23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average no. of buses owned by the MSRTC (No)</td>
<td>15756 (-1.23)</td>
<td>15352 (-2.56)</td>
<td>15446 (0.6)</td>
<td>15695 (1.61)</td>
<td>15950 (1.6)</td>
<td>16211 (1.6)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average no. of buses on road per day (No)</td>
<td>14679 (-3.62)</td>
<td>14657 (-1.57)</td>
<td>14640 (1.3)</td>
<td>14797 (1.07)</td>
<td>15040 (1.6)</td>
<td>15359 (2.1)</td>
<td>15891 (3.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average effective kms operated per day (lakh)</td>
<td>47.16 (-4.25)</td>
<td>47.54 (0.81)</td>
<td>48.87 (2.8)</td>
<td>49.67 (1.64)</td>
<td>50.61 (1.9)</td>
<td>51.98 (2.7)</td>
<td>54.20 (4.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle productivity (km)</td>
<td>299.30 (-2.79)</td>
<td>309.66 (3.46)</td>
<td>316.67 (2.2)</td>
<td>316.50 (-0.05)</td>
<td>317.23 (0.2)</td>
<td>320.6 (1.1)</td>
<td>322.6 (0.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crew productivity in (km)</td>
<td>206.26 (-4.77)</td>
<td>208.82 (1.73)</td>
<td>215.00 (3.0)</td>
<td>222.20 (3.34)</td>
<td>221.80 (-0.2)</td>
<td>228.10 (2.8)</td>
<td>225.40 (1.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average seating capacity</td>
<td>56.59</td>
<td>57.28</td>
<td>59.03</td>
<td>60.8</td>
<td>60.9</td>
<td>61.84</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
utilisation of buses on road (% load factor)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(0.39)</th>
<th>(0.69)</th>
<th>(0.8)</th>
<th>(2.99)</th>
<th>(0.1)</th>
<th>(1.5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bus: Staff ratio (on schedule) (as on 31\textsuperscript{st} March)</td>
<td>7.41 (2.21)</td>
<td>7.37 (0.54)</td>
<td>7.16 (-0.2)</td>
<td>6.87 (-4.05)</td>
<td>6.97 (1.5)</td>
<td>7.03 (0.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total vehicles held</td>
<td>15956 (-3.13)</td>
<td>15362 (-3.72)</td>
<td>15864 (3.3)</td>
<td>15834 (-0.19)</td>
<td>15839 (Neg.)</td>
<td>16212 (2.4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2008-09 to 2011-12

It is clear from above table that the average number of passengers carried per day increased from 58.65 lakhs per day in the year 2004-05 to 71.05 lakhs per day in the year 2011-12. It is also seen that average number of passengers carries per day deducted in 2005-06 by -1.15 per cent and -0.56 per cent in the year 2009-10, while the year 2008-08 recorded 7.38 per cent, which is highest percentage annual growth in average number of passengers carried in per day.

This average number of buses owned by the MSRTC was 15992, which declined by -1.23 per cent and -2.56 per cent in 2005-06 and 2006-07 respectively. Thereafter it increased continuously and recorded 16211 in the year 2010-11.

It is also observed that out of the total buses owned by MSRTC on an average 15229 buses were on road, which increased on an average to 15891 buses in 2011-12.

About average effective kilometres operated per day recorded 48.25 km in 2004-05, in spite of decline in 2005-06 by -4.25 km, thereafter it increase continuously and reached to 54.20 km in 2011-12.

Vehicle productivity records 307.90 km in 2004-05, which is declined by -4.25 in 2005-06 and -0.05 km in 2008-09, thereafter it increase and stood at 322.6 in 2011-12.

In case of MSRTC, its crew ratio stood between 206.26 and 225.40 only. Crew productivity shows declined trend in annual growth i.e. -4.77 and -0.2 in 2005-06 and 2009-10 respectively.

Load factor is important indicator of financial performance of passenger transport. In the study period it stood between 56.20 and 61.84 per cent, which is very low but slowly increasing. Then bus-staff ratio of MSRTC is very high in the year 2005-06 i.e. 7.41 and lowest in the year 2011-12 i.e. 6.93

Conclusion

There are many ways of transport but land transport is the most primitive mode of transport, therein road transport is more frequent and significant. Concerning road transport buses are more economical and convenient mode of transport. In this regard MSRTC serves entire Maharashtra. According to economic performance of MSRTC, it faces a problem of deficit during the earlier period of this investigation (i.e. 2002-03 to 2011-12), while it makes some profit after the year 2007-08. Almost all the villages covered by MSRTC near or far 5 km distance. Ordinary to luxurious all types of bus services provided by MSRTC, in some urban areas it provides city bus services also. MSRTC gives fare concessions from 50 to 100 per cent to different groups of society as their social responsibility.

References

Abstract:

Indian embroidery expresses unity in diversity because the art of embroidery exhibited by Indians who lived widely region wise. World has been appreciating the textile and embroidery of India to the core. Each state in the country is unique by itself as far as design of embroidery is concern. In this research work attempt was made to make it Kasuti embroidery on cotton sarees at affordable cost using computer technology. In this research it was proved that with the use of computer technology for Kasuti embroidery on cotton saree can made available for common women at affordable price with varied color combinations and different designs. It can also empower women’s through bachat gat with proper training and support.

Key words: Home sc., Embroidery, Kasuti, Computer Technology, Type of stitches

Introduction:

Embroidery is a beautiful thread work on a variety of fabrics, which make the fabrics more attractive. Women are the pioneers in creating excellent delicate embroidered garments since ancient times. In India it has been practiced since sixteenth century which is being traced from wide variety from the wall paintings, figurines found in India’s valley civilization and sculptures. Due to its wide diversity in people and customs, we find wide variety in embroidery decorating cotton, silk, wool and velvet cloth with various types of stitches, and customary colours making the garment look beautiful and attractive (Naik, 2000).

Indians are world famous for their magnificent workmanship and produced the most beautiful handspun and hand woven textiles, yet preserved and exhibited in many of the known Indian as well as western museums. Indian embroidery expresses unity in diversity because the art of embroidery exhibited by Indians who lived widely region wise. World has been appreciating the textile and embroidery of India to the core. Each state in the country is unique by itself as far as design of embroidery is concern. The traditional embroidery of some of the states like Bihar, Bengal, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kashmir, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh has influence of the foreign countries like Persia, China, Iran and many other countries. Kasuti is world famous embroidery of Karnataka state, the motifs and art is a part of women’s world. Kasuti embroidery speaks about the people of Karnataka their traditions, customs and professions. This is an outcome of the honest, zealous and innate desire of mankind to practice the beautiful stitches on the articles of everyday use. The urge of learning Kasuti was common to both the royals, aristocrats and peasant women. The name Kasuti happens only because of hand work of cotton thread, in Karnataka language (Bade, 2003).

In this modern era, demand for embroideries on cotton sarees is increasing from all categories of women due to their gracious look. However as Kasuti is handmade it is not affordable to common women. In this research work attempt was made to make Kasuti embroidery on cotton sarees with perfection and attractive design at affordable cost, using computer technology.

Methodology:

Initially, sketch of Kasuti embroidery as per the choice was prepared. Scanning of sketch was done (Embroidery design, web) and then it was imported to Wilcom ES Designer software (Help manual), which was user friendly. Programme was prepared for machine using Gavanthi, Murgi and Negi stitches. Further this programme was stored in the memory of Tung machine (Benz embroidery). Among available different machine, TANG (GG/TS model) manufactured by Benz Embroidery was selected. Fig. 1 shows the actual modeling of design using software. The machine has incorporated advanced features such as atomized controlled embroidery with auto color change and auto trimming after one color or one area is finished. It has auto thread breakage detect stops when there is thread break. Fig. 2 shows different stages of embroidery work.
A novel characteristic of the model is after the design input, they can stay forever. The large memory storage up to 100000 stitches and 200 designs can utilize for any number of permutation and combination with enormous designs. The machine has the setup of nine heads and six needles. The specifications are tabulated as follows.

Fig. 1. Actual programming of design using Wilcom ES Designer software.

Fig. 2 Different stages of embroidery work
### Table 1. Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rating speed</td>
<td>750 rpm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum speed</td>
<td>850 rpm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power</td>
<td>3 Phase, 380 Volts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Phase, 380 Volts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single phase</td>
<td>220 V, 60 HZ Consumes 2.5 KVA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main motor</td>
<td>AC servo motor 1 set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pantograph driver motor</td>
<td>AC servo motor 2 set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequin device size</td>
<td>Ø3, Ø5, Ø7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rating speed</td>
<td>600 rpm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum speed</td>
<td>700 rpm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Results / salient findings:**

It has been observed that with the use of computer technology and state of art embroidery machines, accurate, smart and delicate work on cotton sarees variety of color combinations were done with minimum time. It also reduces efforts of a worker and gives perfection in product.

**Conclusions/ implications:**

In the research work Kasuti embroidery was done on cotton saree using computer technology following conclusion were listed:

1. Value addition to saree.
2. Complexity in design can be easily done with minimum time.
3. Easy modifications in design at the time of work.
4. Kasuti embroidery saree can be made affordable to common women.
5. Unskilled labour can use machine once design is made.
6. Suitable for mass production.
7. Women empowerment is possible through bachat gats.

**Reference:**

3. Embroidery design, www.embroidery.com
Analytical Study of Indian Council Act 1861

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Shri Sant Gadgebaba Mahavidyalaya, Kapashi

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Introduction:

The British came to India in 1600 as traders, in the form of East India Company, which had the exclusive right of trading in India under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth-I. In 1765, the Company, which till now had purely trading functions obtained the ‘Diwani rights’ of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. This started its career as a territorial power.

In 1858, in the wake of the Sepoy mutiny, the British Crown assumed direct responsibility for the governance of India. This rule continued until India was granted independence. So from the getting of the Diwani rights till the independence there were lot of administrative developments in India which traces the journey of the British administrative policies in India.

The British administrative policies commence from being alien to the Indians and ending up by giving representation to the Indians in the Legislature Council after that the Indian representative played an important role in framing up the administrative policies for India.

Objective:

1. To study about Historical background of Indian Council Act- 1861.
2. To analyze the impact of 1861 council act on India.
3. To focus on How the Indian council was helpful to India’s struggle for independence.

Research Methodology:

This research paper is totally based on primary and secondary sources.

Background Of Indian Council Act, 1861:-

The Revolt of 1857 and the Queens proclamation brought in strong changes in the constitution of India, especially in the direction of establishing closer contacts with the Indian public opinion. After the Revolt the British government tried to be on the safer side as rightly pointed out by the Governor of Bombay saying that “unless you have some barometer or safety valve in the shape of a deliberative council, I believe, you will always be liable to very unlooked for and dangerous explosions.” Similar views were also expressed by Indian scholars also like Sir Syed Ahmad Khan who opined that one of the major causes of the crisis of 1857-58 was the want of contact between the rulers and the ruled.

There were other reasons which necessitated changes in the constitution of India. By the Charter Act of 1833 the legislation has been made centralized. The legislative council had alone the power to legislate for the whole of the country. It dealt with all the legislative matters, great and small. The Charter Act of 1853 made the desired changes in the Council making it sort of debating society or a Parliament on a small scale. The Council acted as an independent legislature, it embarrassed the Indian Government by calling for information on a variety of subjects including secret matters. All the authorities in England desired to correct. After an exchange of views between the Home Government and the Government of India, the first Indian Councils Act was passed in 1861.

Indian Council Act, 1861 Provisions:

- The Indian Council Act added to the Viceroy's Executive council, a fifth member who had to be an expert in ‘finance’ and ‘law’.
- The Act empowered the Viceroy and Governor General to make rules for convenient transaction of business by the executive council and authorize any one member to discharge the duties in his absence. The Act also introduced the Portfolio System under which the departments of Government were divided between the members of the council.
For the purpose of legislation. Viceroy's executive council was expanded by an addition of not less than six and not more than twelve members. The Governor General nominated them for two years. Half of the members were non-officials and mostly Indian. Obviously, to only those Indians who were loyal to the British rule.

The Council was responsible for only framing laws. It had no power to interfere in administrative functions. For resolution on revenue, religion, army and public loan, the council had to seek permission from Governor-General. The Governor-General had the power of veto against any bill of the council. The council was authorized to issue ordinances which could last six months. But before six months the Secretary of State or Governor-General were authorized to declare it null and void.

The Act authorized the Governor-General to divide any presidency or province or alter its boundaries. He was also authorized to create new province and appoint Lieutenant Governor.

The Act, once again, empowered the governors of Madras and Bombay Presidencies to frame laws. They were authorized to appoint one Advocate General and minimum four and maximum eight members in the council.

No division was made between the union list and the state list. But most of the important subjects like loan, revenue, currency, post and telegraph services, religion, patent and copyrights of books were kept under the central government.

Observation On The Act:

The legislation of 1861 proved to be of basic importance in the constitutional history of India. It enabled the Governor General to associate the people of the land with the work of legislation. It laid the foundation of the framework of the present system. The Act by vesting legislative powers in the Governments of Bombay and Madras and by making provision for the institution of similar legislative councils in other provinces laid the foundations of the legislative devolution culminating in the grant of complete autonomy to the provinces by the Act of 1935.

There were many serious defects in the act. The ex-officio member and the official member were made too powerful and in majority the non-officials played into insignificance. Non-officials did not represent the people of the land neither they understood the problems as they being the Princes or Big Zamindars. The membership of the Council offered no attraction to the non-official members.

The legislative council which was created by the act could not possibly be called as a true legislature either in its composition or in functions. The council was only able to discuss the legislation immediately at issue. They could not call for information, nor could they attack the administrative acts. The laws passed merely represented Government wishes, the council only acted as a darbar which the Indian rulers had traditionally held in order to sound their subject opinion. Thus the only purpose of the creation of this council was to ascertain the public opinion and to secure the means to defend and justify the Government legislation.

Background Of The Indian Council Act, 1892

The growth of the Indian Constitution after the Act of 1861 is largely the story of political disaffection and agitation alternating with council reforms. The reforms grudgingly conceded were always found inadequate, occasioned disaffection evoked demand for further reforms. It is true of all subsequent Acts passed by the British Parliament relating to India, namely the Acts of 1892, 1909, 1991 and 1935. In each case the story is in its broad outline practically the same.

The Legislative Council created by the Act of 1861, naturally enough, failed to satisfy the aspirations of the people of the land. The element of non-officials, negligible as it was, did not even represent the people. It consisted of big zamindars, retired officials or Indian princes, none of whom could claim to understand the problems of the people.

Nationalism began to grow in the second half of nineteenth century, a number of factors contributed to this growth in India. The setting up of universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in 1857 spread the education bringing nationalism in its wake. The use of English by the educated people brought them closer to one another. The repressive policy adopted by the British Government after suppressing the Revolt of 1857 created a feeling of hatred against it. The members of the Indian Civil Service were arrogant and the gulf
between them and the people considerably widened. Lord Lytton’s administration added to the bitterness of
the people against the Government. The Vernacular Press Act and The Indian Arms Act passed in 1878
greatly affected the feelings of the people.

The nationalist feeling was growing in the late 19th century among the educated middle class. The
Congress party, formed in 1885, started demanding among other things, expansion and Indianization of
legislative council. The Congress leaders also demanded right to ask question in the legislative council on any
subject and right of discussion on Budget. Lord Dufferin, the Governor-General of India between 1884-88,
wanted to give more seats to western educated Indians than the traditional, orthodox Indian rulers. He
appointed a committee headed by Sir John Chenney. The committee recommended that the legislative council
should be developed as 'mini parliament'. The Congress party regularly passed resolutions in its annual session
to restructure.

Provisions Of Indian Council Act, 1892

- Central legislative council was expanded. The number of additional members in central legislative
council was increased to a minimum of 10 and maximum of 16; for Madras and Bombay, the
minimum was 10 and maximum was 20; for Bengal, the maximum was 20 whereas for North West
province (U.P) the maximum was 15.

- The Council was to have three types of members: (a) Official members (b) Non-official members who
were nominated (c) Non-official members who were nominated on the recommendation of non-
official members of the four provincial legislature of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and North West
province (UP) and one by the associated chamber of commerce. The Provincial Legislature,
Municipalities, District Boards, universities, and the chamber of commerce were empowered to elect
members. Thus, the principal of election, though indirect, was introduced through Indian Council Act,
1892.

- The members of legislative council could ask questions from Executive on public interest after giving
six-day notice and were allowed to discuss the Budget. But were not allowed to discuss on answer
given by the Executive. The speaker was empowered to reject the demand of asking question, to any
member, without giving any reason.

- The significant feature of the Indian Councils Act of 1892 was the principle of election which was
introduced, though the word 'election' was avoided carefully in it.

- The Viceroy was empowered to make rules for the nomination of members, but he had to seek
provision from the Secretary of State. Though, the Indian Council Act, 1892 was an expansion of
Indian Council Act, 1861, but it failed to satisfy the rising educated Indian class. The executive body
was not answerable before the legislative council. The members of legislative council were not
allowed to 'vote' on Budget, they could only ask question on it. They were not even allowed to ask
question on the answer given by the executive. The Indians had to wait another seventeen years for
any constitutional package.

Conclusion:

The Indian Councils Act of 1892 was undoubtedly an advance on the Act of 1861 and it was as it
should have been. The Act of 1892 widened the functions of the legislatures and converted them into petty
parliaments. The members had the freedom to ask questions and thus obtain information which they desired
from the executive. The financial accounts of the current year and the budget for the following year were
presented to the legislatures, and the members were permitted to make general observations on the budget and
make suggestions for the increasing or decreasing revenue or expenditure. The Act of 1892, has a
considerable constitutional significance, a beginning was made and though the goal of representative
government was yet a far cry.

There were certain defects and shortcomings in the act of 1892 by reason of which the Act failed to
satisfy Indian nationalist. The Act was criticized by the Indian National Congress and critics pointed out that
the system of election in the Act was a round about one. The so called right of election to the Legislatures
enjoyed by the local bodies and by other electorates amounted merely to nomination by these bodies, but it
was up to the Government to accept them or reject them. The rules of election were unsatisfactory while certain classes were given over – representation and others did not get any representation at all.In conclusion we may say that despite the Act of 1892 fell far short of the demands made by the Congress it was undoubtedly a great advance on the existing state of things. By conceding the principle of election of representative and giving the Legislature some control over the Executive, the Act did pave the way for the introduction of the parliamentary responsible self-government.

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The Implementation of GST in India"-Effects on Textile Industry -Benefits and Issues.

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Abstract :-

The Authors have studied the major issues and benefits of GST implementation in India specially to Textile Industry. The various tables are given to make the topic simple to the readers. The tax came into effect from July 1, 2017 through the implementation of One Hundred and First Amendment of the Constitution of India by the Government of India. The tax replaced existing multiple cascading taxes levied by the central and state governments. The tax rates, rules and regulations are governed by the Goods and Services Tax Council which comprises finance ministers of centre and all the states. GST simplified a slew of indirect taxes with a unified tax and is therefore expected to dramatically reshape the country’s 2 trillion dollar economy. The major benefits are highlighted and the results are to be studied over a period of time to get more benefits of this tax system. Textile sector of India is one of the top contributors toward the development of the Indian economy, concerning GDP, employment, export promotion, etc. Known as one of the oldest manufacturing industry in the country and the second largest, after agriculture, the textile industry employs both skilled and unskilled people. The industry contributes over 10 percent of the total annual exports of the country which is likely to increase under the new Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime.

Keywords :- Textile Industry, Goods and Services Tax, Income Slab, Sales Rate, Government Policy, TDS.

I. Introduction

The textile industry has two segments, organized and unorganized. The unorganized textile sector includes handicraft, handloom, small and medium scale mills whereas an organized sector consists of spinning, garment and apparel which uses modern machinery and techniques. Under the GST purview, the rate structure for textile is decided at 5% for cotton fibre and 18% for manmade synthetic fibre while totally exempting silk and jute from the same. The rate of GST on apparels is also decided based on the category, as the apparels whose cost is below Rs. 1000 will attract 5% GST and apparels above this mark will attract 12% GST.

The GST council has mentioned some rules regarding the e-way bill and rates. At the same time, the GST rates on job work of textiles and the related products that are manufactured are reduced from 18% to 5%. With the implementation of GST, the difficult data of the rates and categorization of GST in the textile sector has been eased out. The decline in pricing will invert the supply rule directly, and there will be a boost in demand instantly. Due to the fall in price, there will be competition in the market thus creating a healthy environment for export. However, on the domestic front, the manufacturers may face a setback as the price fall may result in less revenue generation.

II. Table Showing the rates of GST for Textile types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GST levy on Textiles and Apparel</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silk and Jute</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton and natural fibre</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manmade fibre</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All categories of yarn</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manmade yarn</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyeing and printing units</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embroidery and other Job work services</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabrics, irrespective of fibre</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apparels priced above Rs 1,000</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apparels priced below Rs 1,000</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source :- https://www.google.co.in/search?q=impact

Textile Industry – Incidence of Indirect Taxes – Post GST Comparison
III. Benefits of GST to Textile Industry

a) Reduction in manufacturing costs
By subsuming the different taxes such as the entry tax, luxury tax, Octroi, etc., the costs for the manufacturers will be reduced in the textile industry.

b) Allowing input credit on capital goods
The cost of import of procuring the latest technology to manufacture textile goods is expensive because the excise duty paid for the same is not allowed at ITC. Under GST, however, ITC will be available for all the tax paid on capital goods.

c) Increase in export of textile products
The process of claiming ITC is streamlined due to GST which allows the textile sector to be competitive in the export market. Due to the extensive cost of the procedure and delays made in the process of duty drawback, a lot of manufacturers and traders were not inclined towards export during the pre-GST regime. Under the GST regime, the duty drawback system has lost its significance, and input tax credit will be given as refund instead of the duty drawback schemes. This is an important boost that was required for promoting the export of textile products.

IV. Benefits of Implementation of GST in India for Textile Industry
Following are the some of the Benefits of the GST to General Sector and Textile Industry in India.

1) Reduction in Manufacturing Cost
2) Uniformity of Tax rates to all
3) Improves the Competitiveness among the companies
4) Simple to Calculate and Implement
5) Manufacturer and exporters will be benefited
6) Relief in Burden of number of other taxes
7) Use of Online procedure to implement the tax which will save time and efforts

V. Issues in Implementation of GST General Sector and Textile Industry in India.

1) Export cost will be increased.
2) Awareness about new tax system to all
3) Software and special hardware will be required at all the stages.
4) Operating expenses will be increased.
5) Prizes of some articles may rise
6) GST on petroleum Products is not good sign people may not keep faith in this system over a period of time.
7) Problems in E-Commerce and websites will add problems to GST Implementation

Source: https://www.google.co.in/search?q=impact+of+gst+on
India is adopting a dual GST, namely the Central GST (CGST) and state GST (SGST). The main hurdle in the implementation will be the coordination among different states.

VI. Other factors to be considered GST While considering Textile Industry:

- Since GST is a destination based tax, there should be clarity on where the goods are going. Proper methodology should be chalked out as it would require proper management in terms of services provided. Textile is farmer related product so some more relaxation should be given.
- There has to be uniformity in the implementation of GST in all states at the same time and the same rates or else it would be difficult to comply with the law provisions.

Conclusion

GST will bring in the drastic changes in the mind set of the business community and public at large in India. The sudden rise in Taxes in some of the items will be seen as negative in the initial stage. But later the people may accept if the government has the true and clear motive in this system. Transparent and corruption-free tax administration, removing the current shortcomings of the supply chain owing to the multi-layered policies. Present system has to be implemented with most sincere way by all the government authorities to keep the faith of the people and tax payers so that the goal of the government is achieved. Textile industry is going to affect in positive as well as negative way and proper planning to improve the productivity will only be main solution to the issues of this.

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Abstract
Thomas R. Dye says that “public policy is whatever government chooses to do or not to do”. Public policies are as old as governments. Whatever is the form, oligarchy, monarchy, aristocracy, tyranny, democracy etc., whenever and wherever governments have existed, public policies have been formulated and implemented. Public policies are governmental decisions, and are actually the result of activities which the government undertakes in pursuance of certain goals and objectives. It can also be said that public policy formulation and implementation involves a well planned pattern or course of activity. The Government of India with its civil services machinery has a monopoly over policy decisions making and implementation in the country. The origin of the Indian Civil Services can be traced back to the British era where these services formed (as they still do) the backbone of the public administration in the country. Public policy in India is in a state of flux. The nature of the policy process has changed dramatically with an increasing role of different actors, both locally and globally. This paper highlights the overview of the concept of Public Policy and Governance in India.

Key words: Public Policy, Government

Introduction:
Several trends at the global level have shaped policymaking at the level of nation-states, often creating claims of the erosion of state autonomy. New discourses have emerged that shape policy choices. Several discourses have been nevertheless reduced to the status of rhetoric and cliche. Emerging demographic trends at the national level such as urbanization and environmental trends at the global level such as climate change have redefined the contours of public policy and governance, posing new challenges for policy formulation as well as engendering debates on appropriate forms of governance.

There are various studies about public policy and many scholars have attempted to define public policy from different angles. Before explaining the meaning of public policy, let us first go through some of its definitions. Robert Eye Stone terms public policy as "the relationship of government unit to its environment. Thomas R. Dye says that "public policy is whatever government chooses to do or not to do". Richard Rose says that "public policy is not a decision, it is a course or pattern of activity. In Carl J. Friedrich's opinion public policy is a proposed course as action of a person, group or government within a given environment providing opportunities and obstacles which the policy was proposed to utilize and overcome in an effort to reach a goal to realize an objective or purpose. From these definitions, it is clear that public policies are governmental decisions, and are actually the result of activities which the government undertakes in pursuance of certain goals and objectives. It can also be said that public policy formulation and implementation involves a well planned pattern or course of activity. It requires a thoroughly close knit relation and interaction between the important governmental agencies viz., the political executive, legislature, bureaucracy and judiciary.

Nature of Public Policy:
• Public Policies are goal oriented. Public policies are formulated and implemented in order to attain the objectives which the government has in view for the ultimate benefit of the masses in general. These policies clearly spell out the programmes of government.
• Public policy is the outcome of the government's collective actions. It means that it is a pattern or course of activity or' the governmental officials and actors in a collective sense than being termed as their discrete and segregated decisions.
• Public policy is what the government actually decides or chooses to do. It is the relationship of the government units to the specific field of political environment in a given administrative system. It can take a variety of forms like law, ordinances, court decisions, executive orders, decisions etc.
• Public policy is positive in the sense that it depicts the concern of the government 'and involves its action to a particular problem on which the policy is made. It has the sanction of law and authority behind it.
Negatively, it involves a decision by the governmental officials regarding not taking any action on a particular issue.

**Characteristics of Public Policy Making:**
Some of the major characteristics of public policy making are:

- **Public Policy Making is a Very Complex Process:** Policy making involves many components. Which are interconnected by communication and feedback loops and which interact in different ways.

- **It is a Dynamic Process:** Policy making is a process; that is a continuing activity taking place within a structure; for sustenance, it requires a continuing input of resources and motivation.

- **Policy asking Comprises Various Components:** The complexity of public policy making as we know, is an important characteristic of policy making. Public policy formulation often involves a great variety of substructures.

- **Policy Structure makes Different Contributions:** This characteristic suggests that every substructure makes a different, and sometimes unique, contribution to public policy.

- **Decision-Making:** Policy making is a species of decision-making because it lets us use decision-making models for dealing with policy making.

- **Lays down Major Guidelines:** Public policy, in most cases, lays down general - directives, rather than detailed instructions, on the main lines of action to be followed.

- **Results in Action:** Decision-making can result in action, in changes in the decision-making itself, or both or neither. The policies of most socially significant decision-making, such as most public policy making are intended to result in action.

- **Directed at the Future:** Policy making is directed at the future. This is one of its most important characteristics since it introduces the ever-present elements of uncertainty and doubtful prediction that establish the basic tone of nearly all policy making.

- **Mainly Formulated by Governmental Organs:** Public policy is also directed, in part, at private persons and non-governmental structures, as when it calls for a law prohibiting a certain type of behavior or appeals to citizens to engage in private saving.

- **Involvement of Various Bodies/Agencies:** Industrial workers, voters, intellectuals; legislators, bureaucrats, political parties, political executives, judiciary - etc. are the various organs that participate in public policy making and can influence the policy process to a great extent.

Policy evaluation has to be quantitative as well as qualitative. Unfortunately, the qualitative evaluation of policy in India has not got enough attention. The first and foremost thing that should be determined in policy evaluation is the distinction flanked by objectives and goals.

**Some major national policies of India:**

1) **National Health Policy**

It has been 14 years since the last health policy and the priorities have been changing rapidly since then. The four major changes are:

- Growing burden of non-communicable diseases.
- The emergence of a robust healthcare industry.
- Growing incidence of catastrophic expenditure due to health care costs.
- A rising economic growth which enables enhanced fiscal capacity.

Keeping in view of these changes and with the goal of attainment of a highest possible level of health and well being for all, National Health Policy 2017 has been formulated.

**Main features:**

- Increase life expectancy at birth from 67.5 to 70 by 2025.
- Reduction of Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to 2.1 at national and sub-national level by 2025.
- Reduce under-five mortality to 23 by 2025.
- Reduce Maternity Mortality Rate (MMR) to 100 by 2020 and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 28 by 2019.
- Increase utilization of public health facilities by 50% from current levels by 2025.
• Access to safe water and sanitation to all by 2020.
• Increase health expenditure by government as a % of GDP from the existing 1.15% to 2.5% by 2025
• Reforming medical education.
• Stresses on the provision of free drugs and emergency healthcare services in all public hospitals.

It is thus clear that the chief objective of the government is the provision of universal access to health care services. This can be achieved by sticking to the proposed deadlines and increase in the health expenditure.

1) National Steel Policy
The industrial development of any nation depends upon the presence of a vibrant steel industry. Steel finds its use in a wide range of applications. In India, steel has an output multiplier effect of nearly 1.4X on GDP and employment multiplier factor of 6.8X. The aim of National Steel Policy, 2017 is to steer the steel industry achieve its full potential as well as enhancing the steel production while being globally competitive.

Main features:
• Promoting the use of cost-efficient and competitive Indian Made Steel which will pave the way for infrastructure as well as construction activities in the country.
• In order to reduce pollution and decongest transportation infrastructure in mining areas, transportation of iron ore fines to pelletization units will be targeted through slurry pipelines and conveyors.
• Impetus will be given to pellet industry as it helps in mineral conservation by acting as a direct feedstock in blast furnace replacing high-grade iron ore.
• To ensure long-term availability of coking coal, efforts will be made to facilitate exploration and exploitation of deep-seated coking coal reserves.
• Since Ferro-alloy is a power intensive industry, captive power generation in Ferro-alloys plants will be extensively supported.
• Achievement of crude steel capacity of 300 million tons (mt), production of 255mt and per capita consumption of 158kg finished steel. The current consumption is 61kg.
• To increase domestic availability of washed coking coal so as to reduce the import dependence on coking coal from 85% to 65% by 2030-31.
• Preference to domestically manufactured iron and steel products in all the government tenders.
• Promotion of Research and Development (R&D) in the steel sector through the establishment of Steel Research and Technology Mission of India (SRTMI).

Thus, the policy envisages achieving self-sufficiency in the steel sector and encourages the industry to be a world leader in steel production in a sustainable manner.

2) National Policy for Women (Draft)
Empowerment is a process which helps women to realize their full potential through the access to opportunities and choices along with the freedom of decision making both within and outside home. Nearly a decade and a half has passed since the National Policy for the Empowerment of Women (NPEW), 2001 was formulated. Since then, significant changes have taken place impacting the women in particular thereby necessitating a new policy.

Main features:
• Prioritizing maternal and prenatal mortality to bring down the high rates of MMR and IMR.
• Other than maternal health, the other health problems of women including communicable and non-communicable diseases like cancer, cardiovascular diseases, HIV/AIDS will be given prioritized attention.
• The sexual and reproductive health needs of adolescents will get a special focus.
• Traditional knowledge of women will be promoted for indigenous treatment in remote areas.
• Preschool education at the Anganwadi centres will be strengthened and efforts to improve access to pre-primary education for girl children will be made.
• Efforts will be made to effectively implement the RTE Act, 2001 by using education cess in addressing the infrastructure gap, availability of well-trained teachers and promoting a safe environment in remote areas.
• Priority will be accorded to increase enrolment as well as retention of adolescent girls by promoting gender friendly practices like functional girls’ toilets and higher recruitment of female teachers.
• Innovation transportation models like cluster pooling of minibuses, differently abled transport will be developed since the distance from schools is one of the important factors that impact enrolment and retention of girls in schools.
• For encouraging entrepreneurship among women, platforms like Mahila E-Haat will be supported.
• One stop centres, women helpline, Mahila police volunteers, panic buttons in mobiles and surveillance mechanisms in public places will be created and made use of for enabling safety and security of women.
• Efforts to reduce the child sex ratio will be taken.

No society can truly move forward by leaving more than half of its population behind and thus making women equal partners in every sphere is necessary. The policy envisages this goal.

3) National Civil Aviation Policy

Despite having the advantages of an ideal geographical location between the eastern and western hemisphere, a strong middle class and a rapidly growing economy, the Indian aviation sector has not achieved the position it should have. A study of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) says that the output multiplier and employment multiplier are 3.25 and 6.10 respectively and thus India wants to promote the growth of aviation sector. The growth in aviation will create a large multiplier effect in terms of investments, tourism and employment generation and the National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP 2016) is a step to achieve this growth.

Main features:
• Make India the third largest civil aviation market by 2022.
• Replaced the 5/20 requirement. All the airlines can now commence international operations provided that they deploy 20 aircraft or 20% of total capacity, whichever is higher.
• The government will enter into open sky policy on a reciprocal basis with SAARC countries and countries located beyond 5000kms from Delhi.
• Through the Regional Connectivity Scheme, airfare of about Rs 2500 per passenger for a one hour flight has been fixed. For this, Regional Connectivity fund has been created.
• Incentives to Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) sector so as to develop India as a hub for South Asia.
• Promote Make In India.

Thus, the policy aims to provide safe, secure, affordable and sustainable air travel for passengers and air transportation of cargo with access to various parts of India and the world.

4) National Energy Policy

It is evident from the correlation between per capita electricity consumption and Human Development Index, energy is considered as a key input towards raising the standard of living of the citizens. The National Energy Policy (NEP) aims to build on the achievements of the previous energy policy- Integrated Energy Policy (IEP) and set a new agenda.

Objectives:
• Access at affordable prices
• Improved security and independence
• Greater sustainability
• Economic growth

Main features:
• Aims to provide 24*7 hours power to all.
• Aims to produce 175GW energy from renewable sources by 2022.
• Rural electrification has been given high priority.
• Suggests early completion of Turkmenistan- Afghanistan- Pakistan- India (TAPI) pipeline.
• Estimates that coal-fired power capacity will grow to 330-441 GW by 2040.
The energy demand of India is going to further increase in future. Thus, a policy which is able to meet the twin objectives of meeting the energy demand and India’s commitment to renewable energy is the need of the hour.

5) National Pharmaceutical Policy

The Indian Pharmaceutical sector is robust and thriving. It is largely fuelled by exports and is the 3rd largest foreign exchange earner for India. For the reason of providing high-quality drugs at competitive prices, India is called as the ‘pharmacy of the world’. However, in the recent times, there are few concerns regarding adherence to the quality standards, dependence on imports for key starting materials, lack of R&D and growing competition from other countries. To set right the deficiencies of the previous policies and considering the developments in the pharmaceutical sector, a new policy was framed.

Main features:
• Proposed that the formulations produced from indigenously produced active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) be given preference in government procurements.
• Discontinuation of loan licensing which is no more beneficial in the current scenario.
• Encouragement of e-pharmacy by framing detailed guidelines which would help in attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).
• Designing a skilling programme for pharmacists.
• Strengthening of the existing National Institutes of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPERs).
• For ensuring ease of doing business, all the regulators/ commissions pertaining to the pharmaceutical sector will be brought within the ambit of a single department.
• Strengthening of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA).

The policy concerns itself with making essential drugs accessible at affordable prices to all and also for achieving self-reliance in the end to end indigenous drug manufacturing.

6) National Offshore Wind Energy Policy

To meet the increasing electricity demands in a sustainable manner, wind energy is considered as one of the most cost-effective renewable energy technologies in the world. While the onshore wind energy technologies have become highly developed and deployed for the production of electricity, exploitation of offshore wind energy is still in its nascent stage. With this policy, the government is trying to replicate this success in offshore wind energy too.

Main features:
• National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) is the nodal agency for the development of offshore wind energy policy in India.
• Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has been authorized as the nodal ministry for use of offshore areas within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).
• National Institute of Wind Energy has been given the power to allocate blocks to project developers through an open international competitive bidding and also reserves the right to refuse the participation of entities on the grounds of national security.
• If the commercial production doesn’t start within a specified time, the winners of the blocks lose their contracts.
• Challenges that exist in offshore wind power deployments like grid interconnection, subsea cabling, coastal security during construction and operation are acknowledged and dealt with.

The policy shows the commitment of India to achieve energy security in a sustainable manner by developing renewable energy sources.

7) National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

India is on the verge of a demographic opportunity. The country’s population pyramid is expected to bulge across the 15-59 age groups over the next decade. In the next 20 years, the labour force in the industrialized world is expected to decline by 4% whereas in India it will increase by 32%. This demographic dividend poses both a challenge and a threat. To reap its benefits, India needs to equip its workforce with employable skills. To meet the dual challenges of lack of skilled labour and non-employability of large sections of the workforce, skill development is to be accorded high priority. Another key aspect which needs to be given priority is entrepreneurship which can be a source of employment generation and economic
development. National Skill Development and Entrepreneurship policy of 2015 supersedes the previous policy of 2009 so as to make room for the changes taken place in the skilling ecosystem lately.

Main Features:

- Integration of skilling in the formal education by introducing vocational training classes from class nine onwards in at least 25% of the schools.
- Instituting of National Skill Awards.
- Leveraging of existing infrastructure for skill training and targeting a tenfold increase in apprentice opportunities in the next five years.
- Special attention to the youth residing in the border, hilly and difficult areas, including North Eastern states, Jammu and Kashmir and the hilly forested areas of central and eastern India.
- Promotion of skilling, as well as entrepreneurship among women, has been given high importance.
- National Skill Development Fund will be utilized for the implementation of skilling efforts.
- Companies will be encouraged to spend at least 25% of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds on skill development.
- Encouraging entrepreneurship among the underrepresented groups.

The policy aims to bridge the demand-supply gap of skilled workforce and increasing the participation of women and underrepresented groups in entrepreneurship.

8) National Agroforestry Policy

Agroforestry is defined as a land use system which integrates trees and shrubs on farmlands and rural landscapes to enhance productivity, profitability, diversity and ecosystem sustainability (as stated in the policy). Agroforestry has a huge potential to provide employment opportunities and is widely practiced in both irrigated and rainfed conditions. As envisaged in the National Forest Policy (1988), to meet the target of increasing forest or tree cover to 33 percent from the present level, agroforestry is perhaps the only alternative. The mandate of agroforestry falls under various departments, ministries, agencies etc and thus a dedicated policy to pursue agroforestry in a systematic manner was necessary.

Main features:

- The policy aims to simplify the rules under various acts like Forest Rights Act (FRA), PESA act etc.
- Stresses on computerization of land records and using satellite imagery for finding the existing trees in a farmland.
- Setting up of National Institute of Agroforestry.
- Promotion of PPP for agroforestry.
- The inclusion of agroforestry in the school syllabus.
- Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is designated as the nodal agency.

Agroforestry serves the dual purposes of increasing the farm income as well as reducing the climate risk. This policy thus aims to promote agroforestry.

9) National Urban Transport Policy

The previous National Urban Transport Policy was framed in 2006 with the motto of moving people rather than vehicles. Many years have passed since then and there was a need to control the growing pollution and to conserve energy. Thus, planning and management of urban transport services require immediate attention.

Main features:

- Encouraging Transit Oriented Development (TOD) which means a congregation of housing, jobs, shops and other activities around Public Transport tops.
- Transportation Demand Management (TDM) which constitutes a set of policies to determine why, when, where and how people travel so as to provide alternate modes of travel.
- Growing use of personalized vehicles is one of the major reasons for air pollution and so to control this, public transportation systems need to be augmented.
- Steps like high parking charges, no-emission zones, car limited zones and park and ride facilities etc will be taken to reduce the use of personalized transport.
- Multi-level parking complexes would be made as a mandatory requirement in city centers that have several commercial complexes.
• Promoting investments in Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) since it occupies less space and also causes less air pollution per passenger-km than personal vehicles.
• Encouraging cities to take up the development of waterways and its related infrastructure due to it being fuel efficient, environment-friendly and cost-effective mode of transport.
• Cities would be encouraged to adopt green e-rickshaws like Battery Operated Low Capacity Vehicles as a part of the urban transport.
• Encouraging Non-Motorized Transport through financial measures.
• Safety and security are accorded high priority and road safety audits for hot spots will be conducted at regular intervals.
• Creating awareness among the people about the ill effects of growing urban transport systems and thereby encouraging them to adopt public transport and non-motorized transport.

Thus, the government aims to plan for the people rather than the vehicles and promote the use of public transport by making it more reliable, user-friendly and safe.

10) National Policy on Biofuels

India is one of the fastest growing economies and the energy needs of the country are bound to increase in the future. Although fossil fuels would continue to play a dominant role in the energy scenario in the coming decades, the non-renewability and polluting nature of them must be considered. India is endowed with renewable energy resources and they must be used so as to mitigate the effects of climate change. Biofuels are derived from renewable biomass resources and hence their use could be encouraged to promote sustainable development. The Indian approach to biofuels is based on non-food feed stocks thus avoiding a conflict of fuel vs. food security.

Main features:
• Defines biofuels as a liquid or gaseous fuels produced from biomass resources and used in place of or in addition to diesel, petrol or other fossil fuels for transport, stationary, portable and other applications.
• Government wastelands, degraded or fallow lands in the forest and non-forest areas will be used for plantation of trees bearing non-edible oilseeds.
• Employment in such plantations will be brought under the coverage of National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP).
• 100% foreign equity through automatic approval route would be allowed in biofuel technologies and projects.
• Research and Development in the field of biofuels would be given a major thrust.
• Establishing international scientific and technical cooperation in the field of biofuel production.
• National Biofuel Coordination Committee would be responsible for deciding the extent of import of biofuels.
• Export of biofuels will be permitted only after meeting the domestic requirement.
• Creation of awareness about the role of biofuels in the energy sector.
• Prime Minister will act as the chairman of the National Biofuel Coordination Committee.

Thus the policy aims to ensure the availability of minimum levels of biofuel in the market to meet the demand at any given time.

• Modi Government: Policies and Campaigns

As the BJP-led regime reaches its three-year mark, let's take a look at the top policies implemented by the government in economy and the social sector.

1) Make in India

Soon after taking charge, on September 25, 2014, Modi launched the campaign to attract foreign investment and build brand India. The primary goal behind this policy was to make India a global manufacturing hub, by encouraging both multinational as well as domestic companies to manufacture their products within the country. The Foreign Investment Promotion Board, the panel set up in the 1990s to coordinate and approve foreign investments, has been scrapped as part of PM Modi’s efforts to boost funding of local industries from overseas.

2) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

The Prime Minister launched his pet project for a clean India on Mahatma Gandhi's birth anniversary October 2, 2014. The PM roped in prominent personalities from the film industry, sports, media, business and other celebrities to promote the initiative.
3) Demonetization
The Prime Minister’s sudden announcement on November 8, 2016 wiped out most of the currency in circulation and left millions scrambling for cash. Seen as the most radical decision taken by the Modi government, it was aimed at tackling untaxed or black money. Amid long queues at ATMs and banks, the government also described its drastic move as a big push for a digital India.

4) Goods and Services Tax (GST)
The government’s mega reform to do away with a tangle of taxes and levies and club them under one tax kicked in on July 1, 2017. The objective of this is to bring down tax leakages by removing the indirect taxes imposed by the central and state governments.

5) Jan Dhan Yojana
Crores of bank accounts have been opened as part of the scheme to give every household in India easy access to banking facilities and set up accounts at zero balance.

6) Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao
With an objective to generate awareness and to improve the welfare services provided to women, on January 25, 2015, Modi launched the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao campaign. The focus was laid on 100 selected districts that are low in Child Sex Ratio (CSR) for safeguarding the survival and education of a girl child.

7) Smart Cities Mission
Urban modification and renewal programme to make 98 shortlisted cities across the country citizen friendly and sustainable. The scheme received a contribution of Rs 980 billion from the Indian Cabinet for the rejuvenation of 500 cities.

Planning has been one of the pillars of the Indian polity since independence and the country’s strength is derived from the achievement of planning. The policies and programs have been designed with the aim of alleviation of rural poverty which has been one of the primary objectives of planned development in India.

In essence, the policy environment in India has been shaped by a curious intersection of globalization and localization, growing demands and movements for transparency and accountability and a growing intellectual interest in the study of policy implementation process, the professionalization of the bureaucracy and an institutionalization of the research policy interface. Ultimately, a problem does not have a meaning of its own; it is the way policy makers interpret the problem to create solutions.

Conclusion:
Public policy decision is one of the most important functions of the Government. For a proper administration in the society, a perfect policy is absolutely essential. If the track of public policy is wrong, it leaves a far reaching consequence on the society at large. Public policy-making is a very complex and dynamic process. Policy making comprises various components. It involves various substructures and the degree of their involvement depends on the circumstances and societal values. Policy making is a continuous process and requires a continuous output of resources and motivation. Political executive, Legislature, bureaucracy, judiciary, international agencies, voluntary groups and pressure groups are the major organs that participate in public policy making and influence the policy process to a great extent.

In a country like India, the two major areas which appear to call for urgent attention in the field of public policy-making are: (1) improvement in the acquisition and integration of knowledge and information; and (2) development of personnel involved in policy-making. In this context the purpose of knowledge is to improve the rational components of policy-making. To improve policy making, generation, identification and harmonization of valid knowledge is essential. This also implies that the knowledge base should be widened or in other words, that relevant knowledge should be drawn from different disciplines and integrated.

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The Future Of Interior Design

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Introduction

In the recent past, interior design have matured from being just a hobby of designers, Architects or artists into a distinguished profession with complete body of knowledge involved. The designers now a days are reaching beyond, the aesthetic issues, and are including technical, cultural, functional, environmental and ergonomic issues that have an impact on the health, wellbeing and safety of the population at home, at work and at play. In situations like such where the trends sail over the changing directions of the winds, designers monitor global cycles related to the functional health of the interior practices, realize the dramatic effects of such changes, employ their learning abilities to stay updated with flourishing technologies along with their environmental threats and lastly shift to adjusting their gained knowledge and wisdom back into the industry. These parallel shifts are slowly shaping every aspect of this maturing industry of interior design that is centrally placed between people and their interior environments. But serving this purpose and vital role need an understanding of the uncertain. The response of the designers in such rapidly changing environment in itself is the test of their originality and skills. Considering such a situation in this transforming world of ours, where these rigorous dramatic social, environmental, political, economic changes take place, the directions and need of emerging current trends of interior industry must be recognized along with its future impacts. At, Foundation of Interior Design Education Research, a committee from research faculty has set a team to work on such conditions faced by the industry as whole. But what needs to be answered is “where does our future lies?” or “what is the future of interior design?” “If interior design is to gain prominence within a world experiencing dramatic and rapid social, political, economic, technological, and environmental change, then current trends must be recognized and future impacts anticipated.”

-Hasell and Scott.

Three Current Trends In Interior Design: Natural And Organic, Authentic And timeless, Subtle And Luxurious.

The assortment of materials is presumably one of the most critical phase in any interior project. Never before had we had so many options to choose and to achieve a pleasant or surprising effects from the combination of those choices that gives the project its own personality. But with growing opportunities this task of selection has become a never-ending journey. In such context, where everything and anything is possible and within our reach, it becomes very important to have and develop a global perspective and to be able to employ the experience of professionals who can provide a break through point of view. In the field of interior design, materials and other factors like color, textures have the influence and can drastically transform the appearance of a space and the feelings it communicates. Whether we want to generate an atmosphere that reflects peace and calmness, or whether we want the space to be vibrant and dynamic, we must be aware that the way we use materials, surfaces and color, have a decisive influence on the mood of the people who are going to inhabit that space.

Natural And Organic

As the name suggests the “Organic” scheme is founded on everything natural and is termed as one of the most influential themes of toady’s, in interior design. The featuring mixture of materials and organic characters leads the user into fresh and relaxing space that stimulate the senses of the users whilst generating and spreading the developed energy and feeling of well-being. It leaves the user with a feeling of being surrounded by Nature. The exciting element and richness of the plants that are included in such designs transmits and reflects into the decorative surfaces around, giving them a great and unique personality of their own. The natural elements placed in a space, with such schemes, like motifs inspired by plants or planters with rocks or other similar items, show elements rock formations, interior landscapes and water bodies, furniture made of natural source and many more bring Nature inside to indoor spaces. Through the use of such elements and arrangements, selection of artifacts, furniture, colour schemes and textures, the world of interior design attracts on new sources of inspiration, enabling the recreation of relaxed, harmonious environments in
tune with the space that the user is surrounded by. These schemes are inspired by nature that are guided by natural elements to pass the natural qualities in creating the freshest and most welcoming spaces.

**Authentic And Timeless**

Any trend in the past was better...to repeat it? Such inquires have brought in retro style back into our kitchens, bedrooms, bathrooms and every space is reformulated. The aesthetics of this scheme have inspired many and almost all. Distinctly intense colors introduced back with this scheme combined with a mid-twentieth century furniture design and the experimental mix match of the upholstery. Appears Casual yet fully-grown, such schemes help explore ones desire of the past with modern perspective. Genuine and ageless materials that forms part of the given scheme creates a spaces of wistfulness, tradition and know-how of such schemes is easy to grasp making it durable and certain. It serves a retro appearance along with a futurist aesthetic in a diverse palette. The applied contrasts between the light and dark characters, the matte finishes joint with the traditional fabrics crafts very inspiring atmospheres. The carefully combined colors, objects or artifacts, textures, fabrics and their finishes are the key to designers in defining this trend which is both astonishing yet delicate and reliable. This style in interior designing strikes he balance, and is founded precisely over deconstructing the linearity and pre-established design parameters. Unconventional ideas, lines and styles that convince and satisfy all viewers with varied and heterogeneous tastes.

**Subtle And Luxurious.**

This scheme helps to establish the value of luxury to its precise understanding. It involves a play of light and shadow stimulated by the illumination of a rising trend. The scheme creates a story line through design that explains the notion of luxury by incorporating elegance and classicism in design. Complex details in combination with solid surfaces and metallic touch, generate settings with an impression of mystery which leads audience towards interior design that creates a subtle look of fascination and relaxation. The iconic use of dark colors enhanced with combining metallic dash, provides sophistication and warmth. In such schemes application looking of contrasting materials with different degree of brightness united with mattes, together bring authenticity and simplicity. The use of bright elements to add hint of glamour is specific to this style of design. Materials that play with light and transparency offer an otherworldly quality to designed interior spaces in similar style. Such designs are contribution of catalogue of innovative ideas and solutions that convert into a multiethnic, secretive and individual style. The grace and extravagance turns into an interesting visual contrast created by relating different dark tones, smoky woods, intense colors in tone of grey and black along with dissimilar metallic tones.

**Conclusion**

With a vast menu of over 100 individual trends like the above mentioned, are affecting society not on a general sense but on a global scale. In such turbulence generating conditions a clear understanding of ergonomics and public demands should be clearly understood as such trends are complex and often correlated. Calculated and perceived efforts with insightful interpretations of relevancy is necessary to impact diverse disciplines. The present situations calls for strategically planned actions, that would direct the maturing field’s, responses regarding new design problem and their solutions. With popularity of such trends new knowledge is to acquired, research should be undertaken and newer designs, skills and methods to be developed and adopted. Here the importance of collaboration between all three divisions of the field was understood and explained. Additionally a remarkable level of engagement and agreement across the three divisions concerning the ideals can be observed into the field of interior designing.
Abstract
The social dimension has commonly been recognized as the weakest ‘pillar’ of sustainable development, notably when it comes to its analytical and theoretical underpinnings. While increasing attention has lately been paid to social sustainability, the interaction between the ‘environmental’ and the ‘social’ still remains a largely uncharted terrain. Nevertheless, one can argue that the key challenges of sustainable development reside at the interfaces—synergies and trade-offs—between its various dimensions. This paper looks for preliminary ideas on frameworks for analysing the environmental–social interface. It first discusses the concept of sustainable development and the relations of the three dimensions of sustainability on the basis of the fundamental premises of neoinstitutional and ecological economics, and briefly presents the ‘diseconomy model’. Based on this conceptualization of sustainable development, it then goes on to analyse two popular ways of addressing the social dimension of sustainability, namely, the ‘capability approach’ of Amartya Sen, and the concept of social capital, and discusses the potential of these as bases for the analysis of the environment–social interaction. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Environmental Performance Review (EPR) programme is presented as an example of attempts to analyze the environmental–social interface in practice.

Introduction:
Sustainable development is a phrase we hear thrown around from time to time in order to underline our ideal vision of the future – rid of all the problems that the inhabitants of the Earth tackle today. Depletion of natural resources. Gender inequality. An unequal distribution of wealth. These are just a few but they illustrate accurately the issues which we are striving to eliminate. However, due to the all-encompassing nature of the term Sustainable Development and the gravity of the situation which it looks to solve, many treat it as an abstract, unachievable concept usually taking into consideration the shocking images of over polluted oceans or the hopelessness of their life situation due to being born female. Nevertheless, a thorough understanding of this field and its challenges is quite necessary in our current environment and can help in living a more conscious and altruistic life.

Why is Sustainable Development Important?
Owing to our rapidly growing population, in the future more resources will be needed in order to accommodate for it and, unfortunately, the resources that we take benefit of now are not all renewable. Taking this into consideration, the tech industry will have to adapt to future conditions as of now the rare metals and minerals used in the industry, such as Palladium—a metal widely used in the production of consumer electronics, are becoming increasingly scarce. Another factor to take into consideration is the fact that China currently produces 97% of the world’s rare earth materials and was it to, hypothetically, place a blockade on its exports; production of technological goods would become incredibly difficult. Seeing as our industries are investing and relying more and more on technology if rare earth metals were to slowly disappear, prices would rocket, and so would inflation rates, making it impossible to function for, at least, a prolonged period of time. For this reason, new alternatives and innovations in the tech industry are essential to sustainable development in order to secure steady development in this field without relying on an excessive amount on exhaustible materials.

By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.

As we know, access to water is one of the main contributing factors to feeding a society and the water going towards the unethical industrial production of livestock would help cultivate could be going towards raising crop plants, which require less water to produce, less land and which have the potential to feed a much
larger amount of people. It’s very important to take this into consideration in the context of the crisis of overpopulation and sufficient nutrition, however, the keeping of livestock poses many other challenges to sustainability:

- The pollution of bodies of water with agricultural waste
- The amount of fuel used in the transport of animal products and the livestock itself (high carbon emissions)
- Emissions of methane and other greenhouse gases by livestock which contributes to global warming
- Diseases associated with an excessive consumption of animal products, such as diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and obesity

To conclude, sustainable development an issue which should be treated very seriously as it affects everyone, as illustrated by the scenarios above. If the world were to continue functioning as it is currently, many do not predict it a stable future. In order to secure a secure environment for our future generations, every single person and corporation needs to start reconsidering their own lifestyle choices and spreading awareness about the issues that plague this planet so that we can slowly begin to enforce actual changes.

The Main Challenges of Sustainable Development Today

Having highlighted the importance of sustainable development, it is also important to understand that it does need a lot of concentrated effort and, like many things in life, it does have many challenges ahead of itself. It is also important to note that sustainable development is equally valid in developing and developed countries, despite them dealing with polarly opposite sides of the spectrum. Developed countries may be developed but that doesn’t necessarily imply that they are sustainable and for these countries, the main goal is to rid their society of issues such as social inequalities, waste management, and environmental responsibility.

12. Lack of financial resources to carry out and plan sustainable development
13. Sustainable development is often not possible in war torn countries as there are other priorities on hand.
6. Natural occurrences, such as earthquakes and tsunamis, can pose a threat to sustainability as they can shift the flow of water and destroy certain elements of infrastructure. (In the village of Ramche in Nepal, the only source of water was shaken off course by the earthquake of 2015 and as a result of the difficulty of access to the village; it has been undergoing a water crisis. Expenditure on bottled water in the village has in turn grown and in many other areas in Nepal undergoing a water crisis, people resort to drinking and cooking with E-Coli infected water as an act of desperation. Meanwhile tsunamis in Southeast and East Asia may pose a threat to the already existing sustainable infrastructure, such as the destruction of means of public transport in Japan.)
7. The governmental conflict between immediate profit and investment towards sustainable technologies. (In Poland, the government has even increased financing towards the mining sector instead of moving full steam ahead towards adopting sustainable energy sources, with coal amounting towards 80% of total energy generation in Poland. These measures are thought to have been implemented as a move to win miners’ votes in the south of Poland.)
8. Corruption. (Funding to developing countries is usually provided through foreign grants, in the case of Nepal foreign grants constitute the majority coming from the UK. Nevertheless, due to bureaucracy and corruption in Nepal, in order to pass certain development projects a stipend needs to be paid to ministers as well as service fees to the Nepal government which significantly slow down NGO processes.)
9. Lack of efforts at a municipal level.

Sustainable Development and its Challenges in Developing Countries

Making human settlements like this one in Western Ghats inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable is one of the key goals in the post 2015 global development agenda. Brazil also wants the developed world to take the lead for sustainable consumption and production patterns, promoting sustainable management of natural resource bases in general. It feels that that the developed countries must consider the universal nature of goals while planning domestically the irrespective nations.
Brazil also maintains that the political declaration must renew the commitment of leaders to support more legitimate and representative institutions of global governance, which can better handle the increasing complexities of the world today. On the other hand, developing countries, represented by the Group of 77 and China and groupings of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and the African Group strongly demand that the SDG document be accepted along with the aims and objectives in the political declaration.

The G-77 wishes for a declaration that is "guided by the Rio principles of Common but Differentiated Responsibility, promoting capacities and circumstances for development among countries. The group believes that the declaration should emphasise the need for fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume, which are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development.

India’s position

India wants to give full respect to the agreed-upon principles and ideas that have been accepted by member states in recent times. It is important for the country that the principle of common but differentiated responsibility be accepted in its entirety and it does not wish to renegotiate the Rio+20 consensuses. However, ideological support notwithstanding, the huge gap opening up in India between the amount of natural resources that the country uses and the amount that it possesses is alarming. This mounting natural capital gap was reported by the Global Footprint Network even as India is struggling to deal with the global financial crisis. India now demands the bio-capacity of ‘two Indias’ to provide for its consumption and absorb its wastes, according to a report released by Global Footprint Network and the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII). India’s ecological footprint, based on the amount of productive land and sea area required to produce the resources to meet its consumption demand and absorb waste, has doubled since 1961, according to the report. Today, the country’s total demand on bio-capacity is exceeded only by the United States and China.

“India is depleting its ecological assets in support of its current economic boom and the growth of its population,” says Jamshyd N Godrej, erstwhile Chairman of the CII Sohrabji Godrej Green Business Centre. “This suggests that business and government intervention are needed to reverse this risky trend, and ensure a sustainable future in which India remains economically competitive and its people may live satisfying lives.”

While India as a whole demands a significant percent of the world’s bio-capacity, its per-capita ecological footprint, at 0.8 global hectares, is smaller than that of many other countries, and well below the world average of 2.2 global hectares. Indeed, the ecological footprint of many Indians may need to increase to allow for sufficient food, shelter, electricity, sanitation, medicine and material goods. The United Nations estimates that India’s population will reach 1.7 billion by 2050. In that case, the country is likely to face a widening ecological deficit even if its current per-capita levels of resource-consumption remain the same. Therefore, for Indian society to continue to prosper in an increasingly resource-constrained world, business and government leaders must work actively to protect the natural capital on which India’s economy, and all human life, depends. In national and international debates on SDGs, the interests and livelihood of the poor and tribal people, which depend largely on access to common resources such as forests, water bodies and grazing lands, are woefully neglected. The commons, on which these sections depend often for their very survival, cannot be allowed to fall prey to pollution and the pursuit of unregulated private profit. India has to first put its own house in order before it can lead the developing world and the BRIC block with conviction in SDG dialogues and other negotiations.

An important fact to note is that those who normally negotiate on behalf of our country are Foreign Service officers with limited knowledge of complex environmental and ecological issues. They get transferred regularly, often before they can get a hold on the issues involved. It might be better to include experts and environmentalists who understand the issues better and have more skillful negotiating skills than the civil services personnel. In comparison with India, Brazil has shown better presence of mind and understanding of the issues related to SDGs and has made some apt suggestions, thus securing a kind of leadership status which India should have been able to match.

In this context, India could have proposed that sustainability and human development need not be contradictory to each other but can complement each other in measurable terms. For example, in the Human Development Index 2011, development indices such as education, health, gender equity and economic
standards of living were combined with the ecological footprint calculation to come up with a common framework of evaluation. This framework could be a model for all nations to follow and India can show the way by including it in its plans and policies. There is no excuse anymore to say that it is difficult to measure and correlate sustainability and human development or that they are inherently contradictory.

In the case of Costa Rica, a small country of Latin America, the happiness and wellbeing of its people has been shown to be one of the highest in the world precisely because it has been able to bring together these indices. It has thus created a flourishing, happy and contented society as we understand from many studies and reports, the most recent being the Global Happiness Report from the United Nations.

The need for greater equity

Roberto Bissio of Social Watch, an international network of citizens’ organizations, points out that: "The most striking feature of the SDG ‘elements’ is that ‘development’ is only mentioned when developing countries are being called to generate an ‘enabling environment’ presumably for the corporate sector while the Global Partnership for Development is reduced to a mechanism to discipline developing countries to implement the required governance changes and to promote the partnerships with the private sector!"

Conclusions:

Sustainable development is “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” –World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987

Basically, sustainable development is a long-term solution to how we plan our indefinite progress in the future without causing damage to the environment so as to guarantee a safe habitat for the next generations, who will continue to develop their economies, societies, and care for the environment with a similar ideal in mind. It satisfies our needs without sabotaging the opportunities of others. The concept covers a broad scope of matters such as environmental, social, and economic development which continues to prove its importance in our lives as it affects all aspects of them. The United Nations have set out a number of Sustainable Development Goals and targets to serve as guidelines for the future and optimal conscious development.

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Modern Agriculture in India

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Doubling Farmers Income by 2022

India is the land of villages and agriculture is the main source of income for the farmers. 70% of Indian population still depends on the income generated through cultivation. Farmers are the backbone of India. Agricultural sector is the largest livelihood provider and is considered as the largest private enterprise in India. This sector participate the goods and commodities and raw material required in non agriculture and industrial sector. Agriculture sector is significantly contributing to the GDP of the nation.

Agriculture sector is undergoing a structural change with respect to its farm size, cropping pattern & share in the National Gross Value added (GVA). Nowadays, we have achieved high crops production but still there are agrarian crises. In order to increase production of farmers, there is a need to adopt the income centric approach in preference to production. There is a need to facilitate the farmers so that they can operate their farm enterprises on the basis of profitable return. Promotion of agriculture will have to define by the sustainability of resources.

Sustainability refers to appropriate one of natural resources, environmentally friendly technologies & protection of bio-diversity with a view to ensure the food & nutritional security of the increasing population. There is a need to provide the equal opportunities for all categories of the farmers to grow and earn net family incomes more than they are presently earning.

Presently among 86% of the total numbers of holdings in the country are under small & marginal farmer’s categories. The average size of holding in the country is 1.15 hecter. In 2013, the average monthly income of agricultural household at all India level was Rs. 6426/- (Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers) & the average monthly consumption expenditure was Rs. 6223/-,. This indicates the weakness of the farmers in terms of adequacy of their income to meet family expenses. The farmers income are linked to the growth rates of agriculture sector. During the 11th plan, the agriculture growth rate was 3.3% as against the target of 4%. The growth rate of 12th plan has been less targeted on account of poor performance in 2012-13 and two severe droughts in the year 2014-15 and 2015-16. But the year 2016-17 has shown growth enthusiasm. There is a need to increase the income of the farmers so that their standard of living can be improved and also generate the savings. Because of lack of saving and non availability of required quantum of credits, the farmer is compelled to borrow the money from money lenders. It has been observed that indebtedness is an important factor for the farmer’s suicides and around 52% of the agricultural households in the country are estimated to be indebted.

Government of India in its budget 2016-17 declared its commitment to double the farmer’s income over the period of six years from 2016 - 17 to 2021-22. In order to double the farmer’s income, the growth rate of agricultural production is important but that is not sufficient today. The emphasis on post production of crops is also very important so that the income of the farmers can be increased.

Agriculture sector includes various sub sectors such as field crops, horticulture, animal husbandly fisheries etc. It is important to know the composition of these sub sectors and the growth potential of each of these. The Internal Rates of Return are not uniform from all the sectors. It has also been observed that the live stock, fishing, aquaculture have more growth potential as compared to crops sectors. Within the crop sub sectors, horticulture sector has been registering more growth rates over the last decade. From 2010-11 to 2014-15 , the area under horticultural crops increased by 18%, while the area under agricultural crops increased by 5%. The share of horticulture output as a percentage of agriculture now constitutes 30%. It is obvious that horticulture, livestock & fisheries have great potential & need special emphasis. Also the efforts are needed to increase the yields of field crops, roads, markets, irrigation, godowns, cold storage, infrastructures, knowledge creation through technical development and so on are the necessary for the agriculture growth in the country. Improving of road infrastructure leads to reduction in the cost of...
transportation and thereby the marketing costs can be reduced. The investments by public and private sectors can play a critical role for the agricultural growth in India. Farmer’s suicides are an avoidable issue if the appropriate & timely interventions are made in agriculture sectors. The policies and programs of the government should be designed in such a way so that farmers can be facilitated at every stage of crops production and post production chain.

By the Soil Health Card scheme, the farmers can learn the nutrient and physico chemical status of the soil and thus can decide the nature & quantum of fertilizers and amendments in soil. Such techniques can reduce the cost of cultivation. By e- National Agriculture Market (eNAM) information, farmer can decide whether to sell the farm produce or to postpone for the time being. The comprehensive crop Insurance Scheme entitled as Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana aims to insure the farmers crops at the low premium rates. The intervention on food processing, supply chain & value chain management can help the farmers to realize their great monitoring returns from their farm produce. Various central & state agriculture schemes and programs can also be helpful to increase the income of the farmers.

There is a need for the effective review & monitoring mechanism of all the activities at field level supported by appropriate Information and Communication Technology (ICT). Also there is a need to develop climate resistant agriculture. All this can help to double the farmer’s income & also to sustain the crops production. Hon’ble P.M. Narendra Modi expressed his views in National conference at Delhi on doubling farmer’s income, efforts are being made to build a new culture that will empower farmers. The focus was being laid on future key areas reducing input costs, ensuring a fair price for the produce, reducing wastage & creating alternate sources of income. Also, Hon’ble Agriculture Minister Radha Mohan Singh asserted that the government was keen to make agriculture policies & programs income centric. Even NABARD has suggested seven points strategy for doubling the farmer’s income by 2022 which are stated below:-

i) Increasing agricultural production- irrigation
ii) Effective use of input costs
iii) Reduction of post harvest losses- storage infrastructure
iv) Value addition
v) Reforms in agricultural market.
vi) Risks, Security and Assistance
vii) Allied activities.

With the above stated information and data, let us hope that by the year 2022, the farmers income will definitely be doubled.

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Recent Trends in Financial Inclusion in India

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Abstract

“Mera Khata Bhagya Vidhata”  PM Narendra Modi

The inclusive growth approach focus on productive employment as a means of increasing the income of poor and excluded groups and raising their standards of living. Financial inclusion is a concept of making available banking /financial services to a vast section of low income groups and weaker section at an affordable price. Government through the Budget Speech announced Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana in 2014 and three ambitious Social Security Schemes pertaining to the Insurance and Pension Sectors, namely Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and an the Atal Pension Yojana (APY) to move towards creating a universal social security system with financial inclusion, targeted especially for the poor and the under-privileged. This paper attempts to discuss recent trends in financial inclusion in India such as PMJDY, PMSBY, PMJJBY and APY in particular. Under PMJDY 33.66 crores new bank accounts have been opened with total of Rs.86320.79 crores. The gross enrollment reported by banks subject to verification process is Rs.9.880 crores under PMSBY and the gross enrollment reported by banks subject to verification process is Rs.5.3405 crores. There were 1.10 crore subscribers under APY as per PFRDA. The paper included introduction, objectives, limitation of study, sources, discussion, conclusion and references.

Introduction

The inclusive growth approach focus on productive employment as a means of increasing the income of poor and excluded groups and raising their standards of living. Government of India has recognized that financial inclusion (FI) is the most important part of inclusive growth with focus on delivering financial services at affordable costs to the under privileged sections of the society. Financial inclusion is a concept of making available banking /financial services to a vast section of low income groups and weaker section at an affordable price. Rangarajan committee on Financial Inclusion (2008) had defined the term FI as the process of ensuring timely access to financial services and adequate credit to vulnerable groups such as the weaker sections and low income groups at an affordable costs. Since independence attempts have been made for financial inclusion of all people. Some major steps includes nationalization of PSU banks in two phases, recent merging of SBI with its associate banks and micro finance through SHG’s and son on.

There is lack of reach banking services, high cost and time consuming in the last years. Now the government has taken initiative to expanse the horizon of financial inclusion. It can be done by banking system, financial regulators and government. Recently central government has started attractive flagship schemes for the same and initiated towards digital India. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and an the Atal Pension Yojana (APY) are major schemes under financial inclusion. The study carried out by BIRD (Bankers Institute of Rural Development) and CAB (College of Agriculture Banking) in Jharkhand, UP and MH had shown that the PMJDY programme has ensured almost 100 % coverage of rural households. The regulatory measures taken by RBI are includes Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account in which there is no requirement for any minimum balance, no limit on the number of deposits while restriction put on withdrawals to four, Relaxation in KYC guidelines, Use of extensive technology in banking, appropriate business correspondents and business facilitators, opening of branches in unbanked rural areas, Licensing of differentiated banks like payments banks & small banks.

Methodology

Objectives

The objectives of this paper as follows
1. To know the financial inclusion schemes in India
2. To discuss the recent trends in financial inclusion in the Indian Economy

Source of data

This paper is exclusively based upon secondary data. The required information have collected from various government & non government websites, articles, papers and publications.

Limitation of study

The present paper targets to analyse the recent trends in financial inclusion in Indian Economy specifically PMJDY (Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana), PMSBY (Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bhima Yojana), PMJJBY (Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bhima Yojana) and APY (Atal Pension Yojana)

Recent Trends in Financial Inclusion in India

Schemes launched by Government of India to promote financial inclusion are-
1. PMJDY (Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana)

It was started on 28th August 2014. The slogan of the scheme is “Mera Khata Bhagya Vidhata”. The Objective of "Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)" is ensuring access to various financial services like availability of basic savings bank account, access to need based credit, remittances facility, insurance and pension to the excluded sections i.e. weaker sections & low income groups. PMJDY is a National Mission on Financial Inclusion encompassing an integrated approach to bring about comprehensive financial inclusion of all the households in the country. PMJDY has created history in financial inclusion.

Special Benefits under PMJDY Scheme are as follows

1. Interest on deposit, accidental insurance cover of Rs. 1.00 lac, no minimum balance required, provide life cover of Rs. 30,000/- payable on death of the beneficiary, subject to fulfilment of the eligibility condition, easy Transfer of money across India, beneficiaries of Government Schemes will get Direct Benefit Transfer in these accounts, after satisfactory operation of the account for 6 months, an overdraft facility will be permitted, access to Pension, insurance products, the claim under Personal Accidental Insurance under PMJDY shall be payable if the Rupay Card holder have performed minimum one successful financial or non-financial customer induced transaction at any Bank Branch, Bank Mitra, ATM, POS, E-COM etc. Overdraft facility upto Rs.5000/- is available in only one account per household, preferably lady of the household.

- **Amendments in PMJDY**

  The Government has decided to continue National Mission for Financial InclusionPMJDY with the following modifications:

  (a) To continue the National Mission for Financial Inclusion (PMJDY) beyond 14.8.2018
  (b) Existing OD limit of Rs 5,000 to be raised to Rs 10,000
  (c) There will not be any conditions attached for OD upto Rs 2,000.
  (d) Age limit for availing OD facility to be revised from 18-60 years to 18-65 years.
  (e) Under the expanded coverage from “every household to every adult”, accidental insurance cover for new RuPay card holders to be raised from Rs 1 lakh to Rs 2 lakh to new PMJDY accounts opened after 28.8.18.

- **Achievements under PMJDY:** Beneficiaries as on 26/12/2018 (All figures in Crores)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank Name / Type</th>
<th>Number of Beneficiaries at rural/semi urban centre bank branches</th>
<th>Number of Beneficiaries at urban metro centre bank branches</th>
<th>No Of Rural-Urban Female Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Number of Total Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Deposits in Accounts(In Crore)</th>
<th>Number of Rupay Debit Cards issued to beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Sector Banks</td>
<td>14.62</td>
<td>12.43</td>
<td>14.23</td>
<td>27.05</td>
<td>69083.71</td>
<td>22.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Rural Banks</td>
<td>4.67</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>3.06</td>
<td>5.55</td>
<td>14838.24</td>
<td>3.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Sector Banks</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>2398.85</td>
<td>0.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>19.92</td>
<td>13.74</td>
<td>17.84</td>
<td>33.66</td>
<td>86320.79</td>
<td>26.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: pmjdy.gov.in

The above table reveals that nearly 33.66 crores new bank accounts have been opened with total of Rs.86320.79 crores. The number of beneficiaries in rural and semi urban area are 19.92 crore where in urban metro centre of 13.74 crores. 17.84 crores beneficiaries are constituted by female from both urban and rural area. 26.87 crores beneficiaries have given RuPay debit cards.

With the above information, the PMJDY made achievements as below

1. 53% women Jan Dhan account holders and 59% Jan Dhan accounts are in rural and semi urban areas.
2. More than 83% operative Jan Dhan accounts (except states of Assam, Meghalaya, J&K) are Aadhaar seeded, with issuance of approx 24.4 crore RuPay cards to these account holders.
3. More than 7.5 crore Jan Dhan accounts receiving DBTs.
4. Banking Correspondents (BCs) have been deployed in 1.26 lakh Sub Service Areas (rural areas), each catering to 1000-1500 households.
5. Nearly 13.16 crore Aadhar Enabled Payment System (AePS) transactions have taken place through BCs during the month of July, 2018.
6. 13.98 crore subscribers under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) with 19,436 claims, involving an amount of Rs. 388.72 crore settled so far.
7. 5.47 crore subscribers under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) with 1.10 lakh claims, involving an amount of Rs. 2206.28 crore settled so far.
8. 1.11 crore persons have subscribed for Atal Pension Yojana (APY).
9. A pipeline has been created for the implementation of PMJDY through which Jan Dhan accounts and mobile banking have been linked to Aadhar (JAM). It has been decided to continue the flagship financial inclusion program (PMJDY), with focus on opening accounts from “every household to every adult”. The pipeline of Jandhan-Aadhar-Mobile (JAM) will continue to provide the necessary backbone for coverage of these activities and thereby accelerating the pace of digitalised, financially included & insured society.
10. There is a positive impact on deposits in accounts opened under PMJDY after Demonetization.

2. PMSBY (Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bhima Yojana) for Accidental Death Insurance
This scheme was started on 9th May 2015. This scheme aims at covering the uncovered opulation at an highly affordable premium of just Rs.12 per year. The Scheme will be available to people in the age group 18 to 70 years with a savings bank account who give their consent to join and enable auto-debit on or before 31st May for the coverage period 1st June to 31st May on an annual renewal basis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The achievement of PMSBY</th>
<th>(As on 01.05.2018)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross enrollment reported by Banks subject to verification of eligibility, etc</td>
<td>9.880 crores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total no. of claims received</td>
<td>10131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total no. of claims disbursed</td>
<td>7351</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: pmsby.gov.in

The above table reveals that there is a significant change after launching the ambigious scheme, the gross enrollment reported by banks subject to verification process is Rs.9.880 crores where total number of claims received are 10131 and claims disbursed are 7351.

2. PMJJBY (Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana) for Life Insurance
This scheme was started on 9th May 2015. The Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) is a one year life insurance scheme, renewable from year to year, offering coverage for death due to any reason and is available to people in the age group of 18 to 50 years( life cover upto age 55) having a savings bank account who give their consent to join and enable auto-debit. The risk cover on the lives of the enrolled persons has commenced from 1st June 2015.Under PMJJBY scheme, life cover of Rs. 2 lakhs is available for a one year period stretching from 1st June to 31st May at a premium of Rs.330/- per annum per member and is renewable every year. It is offered / administered through LIC and other Indian private Life Insurance companies. For enrolment banks have tied up with insurance companies. Participating Bank is the Master policy holder.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The achievement of PMJJBY</th>
<th>As on 01.05.2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross enrollment reported by Banks subject to verification of eligibility, etc</td>
<td>5.3405 crores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total no. of claims received</td>
<td>1,01,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total no. of claims disbursed</td>
<td>92,951</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: pmjjby.gov.in

The above table reveals that there is a significant change after launching the ambigious scheme, the gross enrollment reported by banks subject to verification process is Rs.5.3405 crores where total number of claims received are 101761 and claims disbursed are 92,951.

4. APY (Atal Pension Yojana)
Atal Pension Yojana (APY) was launched in May 2015 and current number of subscriber stands at 1.10 crore as per PFRDA. Atal Pension Yojana (APY) is open to all bank account holders. The Central Government would also co-contribute 50% of the total contribution or Rs. 1000 per annum, whichever is lower, to each eligible subscriber, for a period of 5 years, i.e., from Financial Year 2015-16 to 2019-20, who join the APY
before 31st December, 2015, and who are not members of any statutory social security scheme and who are not income tax payers. Therefore, APY will be focussed on all citizens in the unorganised sector. The monthly pension would be available to the subscriber, and after him to his spouse and after their death, the pension corpus, as accumulated at age 60 of the subscriber, would be returned to the nominee of the subscriber. The subscribers would receive the fixed minimum pension of Rs.1000 per month, Rs. 2000 per month, Rs. 3000 per month, Rs. 4000 per month, Rs. 5000 per month, at the age of 60 years, depending on their contributions, which itself would be based on the age of joining the APY. Therefore, the benefit of minimum pension would be guaranteed by the Government. The minimum age of joining APY is 18 years and maximum age is 40 years. Therefore, minimum period of contribution by any subscriber under APY would be 20 years or more. The APY has collected Rs 3,950 crore of contribution from subscribers. The scheme has generated around 9.10 per cent compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) since inception till March 2018, it said further. The highest contributing State is Uttar Pradesh with 11.41 APY account followed by Bihar & Tamil Nadu.8.87 lakh & 6.60Lakh subscribers respectively. The top ten states in APY mobilisation are Uttar Pradesh (1,401,631); Bihar (1,061,660); Tamil Nadu (814,917); Maharashtra (758,695); Karnataka (686,504); Andhra Pradesh (686,504); West Bengal (551,471); Madhya Pradesh (498,111); Rajasthan (497,962) and Gujarat (486,465).

Conclusion

The efforts made by government of India since Independence for financial inclusion to make people more familiar and accessible towards using the banking products in their own and indirectly for the development of India. The recent ends that to PM Narendra Modi government had initiated towards flagship programmes like PMJDY, PMSBY, PMJJBY and APY are very helpful to the weaker and low income group people for securing their lives and dependents. The RBI and its banks have made tremendous changes in delivering banking products within the reach of common people very fast in the last few years. Though there seems a radical changes in financial inclusion but need there felt to expanse and cover all tribal as well as make people more familiar towards banking transaction so that they could feel better and safe at the same time can get all government benefits easily. The government must initiate towards solving the techno related problems such as syber crime, internet traffic etc. the Digital India campaign too helps to do financial inclusive growth in all sectors.

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Abstract –

The multidimensional poverty index (MPI) has a very versatile and overall applicable methodology to measure acute poverty. Indian economy has struggling the acute poverty problem since independence. Especially the poverty level and intensity decreased in India during the period of economic liberalization, the question of poverty in various background areas, deprived communities, and slums is still critical. To solve their poverty problems, it is necessary to note the multidimensional nature of poverty along with income poverty. For that, the methodology and data about the MPI is more useful in UNDP’s human development reports.

I) Introduction –

Poverty is a socio-economic phenomenon prevalent in society of less developed and underdeveloped countries. Where large section of population cannot fulfill their basic needs as well as basic amenities and enable to play the roles, meet the obligations and participate in the relationship and customs of their society. Obviously, after independence and particularly after economic liberalization, level and severity of poverty is come down. However, poverty level and its scope is high in comparison to other developing countries in the world. Some other countries, poverty is being measured in income or consumption. But it is agreed that multidimensional measurement methods are more appropriate to determine the strategy for elimination of poverty.

II) Conceptual significance of the study with MPI and poverty in India –

Relative and absolute poverty has traditionally been measured in one dimension, i.e. income or consumption. The concept of relative poverty is useful for developed countries. The absolute poverty is prevalent in less developed countries. The concept of absolute poverty is related to minimum level of living and can be measured in terms of income and consumption. For this purpose the minimum requirement of essential goods and services considered to live a non impoverished life is valued at the current prices. In India, the generally accepted definition of poverty emphasizes minimum level of living rather than a reasonable level of living. Since independence, lot of studies (i.e. P. D. Oza (1969), Dandekar and Rath (1968), Minhas (1967 & 1991), Dr. P. K. Bardhan (1968, Montek Ahluwalia (1977), Planning Commission (1993) etc.) have been done on acute poverty in rural as well as in urban area in India.

India, with its population of 1.36 billion people, now has 5% of its population living in extreme poverty and by early 2021, we forecast that the number of Indians living in extreme poverty will fall below 3% of the population. (World poverty clock, date – 30/06/2018, Times of India). In 2011, 25% of Indian lived on less than 1.90 $ per day, today that percentage is appropriately 5% (World Bank report, 2011)

According to C. Rangrajan committee 29.5% population lived below poverty line. Suresh Tendulkar committee pointed out that, 21.9% population is below poverty line in 2011.

In this way measurement of absolute poverty level with the help of income or consumption is still now going on. Many more agencies and expertise provides different estimates on income poverty level India. Many times it bemuses the society and policy makers. Income poverty certainly provides very useful information but it does not provide sufficient information to eradicate acute poverty in the society for several reasons. 1) Income is not a good measure to poverty. Whether people have access to what find valuable and necessary in life. Of which, some important needs are not satisfied in market economy. i.e. clean water, education etc. 2) There are limitations to convert income into satisfaction in locality. 3) Rather than income, it is important that, how people are maintained standard of living. Income is merely a means to ends. It is the ends which are valuable, not the means.
Income poverty is one-dimensional. It has counts income poor but does not give information about various deprivations in the life of the poor. According to Amartya Sen (1999), ‘Capability deprivation as an important aspect of poverty’. Hence, Dr. Sen argued strongly for the need to take a multidimensional approach to poverty as well as development.

The present research paper is provides us information about multidimensional poverty status in Indian economy, based on UNDP’s (United Nations development program m) human development reports since 2010.

III) **Objectives of the study**

The present study has carried out with the following objectives.

a) To understand the concept of multidimensional poverty & the MPI.
b) To study the extent of poverty in Indian economy.
c) To study the current status and recent trends in UNDP’s MPI and poverty in India.

IV) **Research Methodology**

The present study is purposely accepted following research methodology.

a) The entire study is depending upon secondary data.
b) Secondary data has been collected from various published web sources and books.
c) Descriptive methodology has been used for analysis.

V) **Nature and components of Global MPI**

UNDP measured MPI has not the first attempt multidimensional poverty index. Even before 2010, multi-dimensional measurement of poverty has been done in different countries. Even since, 1997 UNDP’s HDR (Human development report) have measured poverty with the human poverty Index (HPI). But it has some limitations to measure multidimensional poverty. Hence, HPI was replaced by MPI in 2010. Although the fundamental foundations of the MPI were laid by Dr. Amartya Sen, the statistical methodology is developed by Sabina Alkire and Foster.

Overall applicability and its nature of disaggregation are the strength and beauty of Global MPI. The MPI is composed of three dimensions (Health, Education and living standard; as like HDI (Human development index) made up of 10 indicators.

Chart – I – Component of the MPI

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Living Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Child Mortality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Years of schooling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>School Attendance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three Dimension of Poverty</td>
<td>Cooking Fuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Electricity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
Above chart illustrates that, the MPI has 10 indicators; two for health, two for education and six for living standards. These all indicators are minimum intentionally agreed standards indicators of basic functioning’s i.e. well nourished, being educated and clean drinking water etc. It can be changed as per need and purpose of the poverty measurement.

The UNDP’s methodology of MPI has a useful tool for measurement of multidimensional poverty, it measures acute deprivations and makes comparisons between regions, ethnic groups, rural and urban areas, and other key household and community characteristics. Again it provides information of patterns of poverty, means how much each indicator and each dimension contributes to overall poverty. Following two steps, followed to calculate the MPI.

1) Each person is assessed based on household achievements to determine if he or she is below the deprivation cut-off are considered deprived in that indicator.

2) The deprivation of each person is weighted by the indicators, weight. If the sum of the weighted deprivations is 33.3% or more of possible deprivation, the person is considered multi-dimensional poor. Household with a deprivation score of 20% or higher but less than 33.3% are near multidimensional poor. Who have above 50% or higher deprivation score are severely multidimensional poor. Formally, the first component is called the multidimensional headcount ratio (H)

\[ H = \frac{q}{n} \]

\( q = \) number of multi-dimensionally poor people
\( n = \) total population

The second component is called intensity of poverty (A)

\[ A = \frac{\sum q \cdot c_i}{q} \]

\( C_i = \) the deprivation score that the \( i^{th} \) poor person experiences.

Finally, the MPI value is the product of two measures.

1) The multidimensional poverty head count ratio,

2) The intensity of poverty \( MPI = H \times A \)

The contribution of dimension \( k \) to multidimensional poverty can be expressed as below –

\[ \text{Contrib}_k = \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} q \cdot c_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i} \right) / MPI \]

Calculating the contribution of each dimension to multidimensional poverty provides information about poor population’s derivational structure which is useful to target oriented policy programmes.

(For MPI construction HDRO used a methodology from Alkire and Santos (2010).)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value of MPI</th>
<th>Head count ratio</th>
<th>Intensity of deprivation</th>
<th>Near MPI population</th>
<th>Population in severe MPI</th>
<th>Contribution of deprivation to over all poverty</th>
<th>Population living in poverty line</th>
<th>MPI calculation based on household data.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Education Health Standard Living Standard</td>
<td>National poverty line Below 1.90 $</td>
<td>Source = Various UNDP’s yearly Human development reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017*</td>
<td>0.121</td>
<td>27.51</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>21.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016**</td>
<td>0.282</td>
<td>55.3</td>
<td>64.2</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>32.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0.283</td>
<td>53.7</td>
<td>61.2</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>35.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>0.296</td>
<td>55.4</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>56.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For MPI construction HDRO used a methodology from Alkire and Santos (2010)
With the help of above (UNDP’s) MPI related data about India, we can understand some following common issues.

a) The MPI represents the share of the population that is multi-dimensionally poor adjusted by the intensity of deprivation. In 2010, India’s MPI was 0.296, it was 0.282 in 2016 and 0.121 in 2017. In fact, the value of MPI in 2010 to 2016 is based on 2005-06 survey. But 2017 statistics are based on the 2015-16 survey. Hence it shows the current status of MPI in India. In comparison to 2016, the MPI value of India decreased by 0.161 in 2017. It means that there has been a great reduction in poverty in India from 2010 – 2017. (the lower the MPI, means, the lower the poverty level)

b) The Head count ratio shows the incidence of poverty or the proportion of people who experience multiple deprivations. In 2011, head count in poverty was 55.6% and it fell to 27.51% in 2017. This means that the scope of poverty in India is consistently decreasing. However, the proportion of multi-dimensionally poor people is higher in comparison to other underdeveloped countries. In 2013, 61.2 million people of the total population were facing multi-dimensional poverty. It decreases to 36.4 % in 2017.

c) Intensity of deprivations reflects the average proportion of deprivation which poor people experiences. The above table illustrates that, intensity of deprivation is still high, when MPI head count is decreasing. In 2010, intensity of deprivations was 53.5% where as it is 43.9 % in 2017.

d) Of the 64.2 million population who had suffered multidimensional poverty in 2016 18.2% were in general and 27.8% were facing extreme poverty. This figure is 19.2 and 8.59 in 2017 respectively. It means that the number of severe multidimensional poverty is decreasing. The main reason for this is that the central and state governments in the last ten years have more emphasis on the economic policy in terms of health, education and basic amenities in remote areas.

e) In 2010, out of 55.4% people suffering from multidimensional poverty. 37.5% peoples were suffering in education, 56.5% were in health and 58.5% people had to suffering from low standard of living. In 2017 the ratio was 31.6 %, 23.6 and 44.8 % respectively. It is clear that, the problems related to the health have decreased (more research is needed). But the deprivation from education and problems with living conditions is still high.

f) As per the Indian government poverty line, 29.8% people were below the poverty line in 2013. In 2017, this has decreased to 21.9%. According to the World Bank’s 1.25 $ criterion, the poverty ratio in India was 32.7% as per 1.90 $ it was 21.2% in 2017.

VII) Conclusion –

The above all discussion can lead to the following major conclusions.

1) Multidimensional poverty level is decreasing, but income poverty level is still high.
2) Although multi-dimensional poverty has decreased compared to 2010, the total population in multi-dimensional poverty is still high.
3) Compared to 2010, the intensity to multi-dimensional poverty in India has not diminished.
4) Education and healthcare deprivations have decreased in recent years. But the multi-dimensional poor still have to fight a lot to solve problems related to living conditions.
5) There is not a big difference in the estimation of poverty in India based on the UNDP laid MPI, World Bank 1.25 $ and 1.90 $ standards, and the Indian government defined poverty line.

Epilogue –

In India, particularly during the period of economic liberalization, the intensity and scope of poverty have decreased. Nevertheless, the issue of poverty is not fully solved. In the last few years, the central and various state governments have made special efforts to elimination of acute poverty. In the next period, while trying to eradicate the poverty of people living below the poverty line, efforts should be made to improve the living standards to those who are suffering from multi-dimensional poverty. Apart from this, special efforts should be made to eliminate poverty in deprived and weaker sections of the urban as well as in rural areas, various valuable peoples (women, children, handicapped etc.). It is necessary to include quantitative as well as qualitative measures to elimination of poverty. For this, the UNDP’s approach to look at the issues of poverty and measurement gives us a new perspective.

References –

Abstract:-

India is a growing economy till this situation and with deep thinking of present Indian economical development status there is essential to accept change smatter present cashless transactions systems in commercial market.

While taking decision of cashless economy, there is need of fundamental technical availability as well as social awareness in people has most important. The present research paper would be fruit full when we will think about successful countries that carried out cash less economy system. If we carry out cash less economy with lot of basic technical management, we also would be successfully in cash less economy definitely.

Keywords :- Cash less economy, smart management, successful economy.

Introduction

Prime minister Mr.Narendra Modi launched the program “Digital India “with a vision transformer India into a digitally empowered nation and creating paperless economy as per current statues in India only 7% to 8% of all payments are taking place electronically .Digitally economy works different ways use of bank account and internet banking learn how effectively use the apps of various banks on you phones learn hoe run your business without cash learn about card payment and other electronic models of payment a cashless economy use the secular and its clean

2. Objectives

2.1 To study myths of reality cashless economy.
2.2 To check out major challenges of Indian cashless economy.
2.3 To suggest suggestions to better performing Indian cashless economy.

3. Meaning of cashless economy

A cashless economy is one in which all the transaction are done using cards or digital means. The circulation of physical currency is minimal.

A cashless economy is an economy which all types of transaction are carried out through digital means it includes (e-banking, mobile banking) debit, credit and card swipe point of sale (pos) machines and digital wallets.

4. Status of cashless transaction

At present India is for behind to other economic with regard to cashless transaction the ratio of transaction the ratio of cash to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India is one of the highest in the world 12.42% in 2014 a compared with 9.47%in chin or 4% Brazil another report by Boston consulting group (BCG) google India mentioned that last year around 7.5% of transaction was cash based while it was 22-20 developed nation such as US. Japan. France, Germany etc.

India 76m billion currency notes circulation in 2012-13 as compared with 34.5 billion in US moreover varius other study have show that the people refer to make payment in cash but the step taken on 8 November 2016 demonetization has pushed digital and e-transaction to the foururfront in India due to duplication in cash now e-banking, e-wallets other transaction app in becoming more present.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Cashless Transaction (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Netherland</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Master card advisor measuring progress towards a cashless society
5. Importance and Benefits of Cashless Economy

The cashless economy has importance to it in the following ways.

5.1 The cashless economy needs to be present as financial year of 2018 experienced the hefty amount of Rs 21000 cores just on the printing of cash into the economy and its amount is very high so cashless transactions more beneficial.

5.2 The other needs for the cashless economy is that left unrecorded will now comes into the picture making India one of the fastest growing economies in the world as per world bank report.

5.3 A cashless economy is red to make the transaction more convents for the layman rather than carrying the bulk of cash in the wallet along with plastic money.

5.4 Cashless India important because it will decries the tax avoidance and the money laundering cases later resulting in the benefits for the customer.

5.5 Cashless is needed as 1 out of 7 notes present in the economy is fake which result into a bad image of the economy and there is huge expenditure to destroy this failure.

5.6 Reducing instance of tax avoidance because it is financial institutions unfair economy where transaction trails are left.

5.7 Will reduce real estate prices because of curbs on black money as most of black is invested in real estate praises which inflates the prises of real estate markets.

5.8 In Financial year 2017, RBI spent Rs 27 billion on just the activity of currency issuance and management. This could be avoided if we become cashless society.

5.9 It will cover way for universal availability of banking services to all as no physical infrastructure is needed other than digital.

5.10 There will be greater efficiency in welfare programmers as money is wired directly into the accounts of recipients. Thus once money is transferred directly into a beneficiary’s bank account, the entire process becomes transparent. Payments can be easily traced and collected, and corruption will automatically drop, so people will no longer have to pay to collect what is rightfully theirs.

5.11 There will be efficiency gains as transaction costs across the economy should also come down.

5.12 1 in 7 notes is supposed to be fake, which has a huge negative impact on economy, by going cashless, that can be avoided.

6. Challenges towards Indian cashless economy

6.1 Not geographical availability of internet connection and financial literacy.

Though bank accounts have been opened through Jan Dhan Yojana, most of them are laying un operational. Unless people start operating bank accounts cashless economy is not possible.

6.2 There is also vested interest in not moving towards cashless economy.

India is dominated by small retailers. They don’t have enough resources to invest in electronic payment infrastructure.
6.3 The perception of consumers also sometimes acts a barrier. The benefit of cashless transactions is not evident to even those who have credit cards. Cash, on the other hand, is perceived to be the fastest way of transacting for 82% of credit card users. It is universally believed that having cash helps you negotiate better.

6.4 Most card and cash users fear that they will be charged more if they use cards. Further, non-users of credit cards are not aware of the benefits of credit cards.

6.5 Indian banks are making it difficult for digital wallets issued by private sector companies to be used on the respective bank websites. It could be restrictions on using bank accounts to refill digital wallets or a lack of access to payment gateways. Regulators will have to take a tough stand against such rent-seeking behavior by the banks.

### Availability of Cashless instruments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Credit Cards (Malian)</th>
<th>Debit Cards (Malian)</th>
<th>ATM Machine</th>
<th>POS Machine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>818</td>
<td>109860</td>
<td>2998733</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Above maintained the table its compare to total population of in is very low. In India total population is 134 core and literacy rate is 74.04% so 55 core population is literacy in India and theirs traction ratio is high.

7 Selected countries of Cashless Economy

7.1 Sweden

Good coverage of internet and population with bank accounts. Sweden has made remarkable progress in terms of moving towards a cashless economy. A study Deutsche Bundesbank from Germany revealed that 96% of Swedish population own a debit cards and 89% of consumer payment are made digitally using credit/debit cards/mobile wallets or payments app. Since 1991 Sweden has encourage the use of debit cards for consumer purchase by providing debit cards to account holders and install Point Of Sale(POS) machines in retail outlets. The practice of using digital currency has also been encourage by the government as by 1995,97%of the population had bank account with functional debit cards, assisting them in conducting cashless transaction. KTH Royal Institute of Technology at Sweden that by 2030 Sweden will become a fully functional cashless economy.

7.2 Belgium

Cap On cash transaction and a unified mobile app. Belgium has also moved successfully towards a cashless economy, as 93% of the Belgium population opt for cashless transaction in the countries To encourage cashless transaction, the Belgium government has imposed a limit of 3000 Euros (or about Rs 2,16,00) in cash transaction. The mobile app six dots are also widely used by people in the country. A majority of the Belgium banks support this app so that people can conduct bank transaction smoothly without resorting to cash. The biggest advantages of these app has been the fact that 4 major Belgium banks which total for 80% of the Belgium market, have supported the app, so that a majority of the population can sync their payment app for use.

These countries are very successfully run cashless traction due to some importance reasons. India gates this experience and run cashless economy for this situation.

8 Need of Basic Means for Cashless Economy in India

For different mediums present in the digital transactions different requirements are necessary to carry out transactions in the economy. But we are going to shower light on the basic requirements if you want to deviate to a digital transaction medium

**BANKING CARDS:** Banking cards are available by the bank by providing the KYC (know you customer) information to the bank. Applying for a card and getting a pin for the same

**USSD:** You should be handling a bank account and have your mobile number attached to the same. You should register for mobile banking and you will get the MPIN (Mobile PIN) and MMID (Mobile Money Identifier) for the transaction

**AEPS:** You should be having a bank account opened along with your ‘Aadhar’ Card information linked with it.
UPI: For this digital service you need a bank account with your mobile number linked to it. Also, the phone should be a smartphone and a debit card to set the MPIN
Mobile Wallets: Option to open a zero KYC or a full KYC wallet along with your mobile number and the application to be downloaded to your smart phone.
Banks Pre-Paid Cards: For this service, a bank account should be there with wallet or a pre-paid card and a smartphone to generate the MPIIN
Point Of Sale: A handheld device with the biometric reader along with a merchant bank account and internet connectivity
Internet Banking: For this type of digital service to take benefit of the individual must hold a bank account and opt for the online service same.
Mobile Banking: A bank account is required along with a mobile phone application of the bank and internet connectivity to take benefit of this digital service
Micro ATM’s: This type of digital service can be used by the users of low costs devices and would be beneficial to them.

9. Suggestions Making India Cashless Economy
9.1 Role of RBI and Government to discourage use of cash
Government is also promoting mobile wallets. Mobile wallet allows users to instantly send money, pay bills, and recharge mobiles, book movie tickets, and send physical and e-gifts both online and offline. Government has launched UPI which will make Electronic transaction much simpler and faster. Government has also withdrawn surcharge, service charge on cards and digital payments
9.2 Giving debit card for free
This is more obvious event, If taskforce go to people’s houses to do it, it will help proper stages of needed cash less economy.
9.3 Incentivize local shops in cities
Incentivizing local shop owners is only way to bring cashless at their level. Govt. banks can give swipe machine and connection with zero initial deposit it may be charge minimal per month later for 1 year. That too can be waived if certain target is met.
9.4 One person, teach five:
If one person educates at least 5 people in span of 3 months, about benefits of e-wallets, foal-banking it brings big change.
9.5 Zero charges on cashless transfers:
Today, there are charges for online transfer from bank to bank from Paytm to bank. Infect latter is high 4% charges, now temporarily reduced to 1%. This is high enough that vendors & domestic helps won’t like to come on e-wallets. Government should intervene. It may be compensating to banks, e-wallets companies, some other way.

10. Conclusions:- For fulfilling Indian cash less economy there is need of equipment and recourses, especially in rural arias. It is very necessary to have awakenment about cashless economy and for it there are need of basic survey as well as develop training groups.
    There is change to the mind of people for using available infrastructure on very large scale. This is responsibility of all social institutions, NGOs and Governments.
    In the view of future, the cashless economy would control extravagancy as well as proper and true transaction would be carried out due to cash less economy.

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Gender Inequality In Society: A Case Study Of Belagavi Distric In Karnataka

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Abstract
The economic growth has been changes from time to time by readjusting, capturing and revising the existing development process. Historically, the uni dimensional GDP index changes to Human Development Index. The UNDP project and residential HDI also recognize the women or gender discrimination is to be inclusion in growth process. Consequently, women empowered estimation indices such as GDI, GEM (1995) and GII (2010) introduced in the world. Recently, it has also emphasized in SDGS (2015) which is replaced by MDGS policy. The MDG’s Report shows that women empowerment is on track and SDG added few more indicators for the measurement of the women empowerment. However the study gaps shows that needs to study women empowerment in freedom of participation and decision making of women in marketing, investment, money transaction, religion activities, education, voting, attend gram and suggestions in gram sabha. Ownership and use of economic resources like land, house and vehicles. 276 women respondents in Belagavi district from different women categories covered under the study. The findings of the study are still women is not equally participate in decision making in real life. She has to cross road to ahead because either economic, social or political power participation and decision making is monitoring by the male in the family or society. Women empowerment can be achieved still more from the awareness in the women community itself and equally men should understand women is proportionately equal in the growth process considering the government initiatives.

Key Words: Women Empowerment, Gender Inequality

Introduction
The economic growth has been changes from time to time by readjusting, capturing and revising the existing development process. Historically, the uni dimensional GDP index changes to Human Development Index. The UNDP project and residential HDI also recognize the women or gender discrimination is to be inclusion in growth process. Consequently, women empowered estimation indices such as GDI, GEM (1995) and GII (2010) introduced in the world. Recently, it has also emphasized in SDGS (2015) which is replaced by MDGS policy. The MDG’s Report shows that women empowerment is on track and SDG added few more indicators for the measurement of the women empowerment.

Literature Review
Rashmi Umesh Arora (2012) this study using access to education and health as the indicators of gender inequality examines gender inequality and state level openness in the different states of India. Further, the study's findings show that at the sub-national level in India higher per capita income is accompanied with lower gender inequality. However, in some high income states gender inequality is also very high. High gender inequality was also observed in the states which score high in the openness index. Piritta Sorsa (2015) This paper studies how public policies, including pro-women interventions, can raise female labour force participation and promote economic growth in India. The analysis shows raising female labor force participation with a package of pro-growth and pro-women policies could boost the growth rate by about 2 percentage points over time.

Purva Kher (2016) A dynamic stochastic general equilibrium model is built to study the impact of gender-targeted policies on female labor force participation, female formal employment, gender wage gap, as well as on aggregate economic outcomes.

UNDP Report (1995) A Gender Related Development Index: GDI includes the dimensions such as - 1. A Long and Healthy Life with indicators IMR (Girls/Boys), Life Expectancy at age 1 (Girls/Boys), % Children underweight (Girls/Boys). 2. Knowledge dimension includes indicators like 7+ Literacy rate- Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Combined Gross Enrolment Ratio Use of ICT (Internet + Radio + TV + Mass Communication and 3.A Decent Standard of Living dimension includes indicators such as Share of Agricultural Income Share of Income in the Non-Agricultural Informal Sector.

Gender Empowerment Measure: GEM (1995) includes Dimensions such as 1. Political Participation and Decision-making dimension includes indicators such as % Share of Parliamentary Seats, % Share of Seats in Legislature, % Share of Seats in Zilla Parishads, % Share of Seats in Gram Panchayats, % Candidates in Electoral Process in National Parties, % Electors exercising the right to vote. 2.Economic Participation and Decision-making Power dimension includes indicators like % Share in Service in IAS, IPS and Indian Forest Service, % Share of enrolment in medical and engineering colleges, Work Force Participation Rate (WFPR)
in non-agricultural sector and 3. Power over Economic Resources dimension includes indicators namely % of Operational Land Holdings and Area Operated, % females/Males with Bank Accounts in Scheduled Commercial Banks (with credit limit above Rs. 2 lakh), Female/Male Estimated Earned Income Share as estimated for GDI.

**Gender Inequality Index: GII (2010)** includes three dimensions and six indicators such as

1. Reproductive Health with indicators like Maternal Mortality Ratio and Adolescent Fertility Rate.
2. Empowerment dimension includes The share of parliamentary seats held by each sex and Higher Education Attainment Level.
3. Labor Market Participation dimension includes Women's Participation in the Workforce and Actively Looking for Work.

The Belagavi district level HDR 2014 also prepared to assess the human development with dimensions like Education, Health, Participation, Water Supply, Livelihood, housing, Sanitation. The HDR reports made an attempt to assess the women empowerment and gender inequality through the various dimensions and indicators. However, these reports not includes the simple and common indicators to know the gender inequality in the society. Hence, the present paper is analyzing the gender equality by framing the dimension and indicators mixing with the above dimension and indicators.

**Objectives**

Following are the objectives of the paper:

1. To evaluate the gender inequality in Belagavi district
2. To draw the Suggestions for minimizing gender inequality

**Research Methodology**

**Study Area** Three villages each of ten talukas of in the Belagavi District of Karnataka state was selected for the study.

**Sources of Data and Techniques of Data Collection**

The paper is based on both primary and secondary data. Secondary data was used to study the indicators of women empowerment was obtained from the Census of India report, UNDP-HDR, MDG’s, SDG’s, HDR Belagavi, books, Journals, website and indiafact.com. The primary data used to analyse the district level and women category wise empowerment. A well administered questionnaire was prepared and collected data through direct interview technique.

**Nature of Data and Statistical Tools**

The primary data used to analyse the ownership of assets, participation and decision making power of women in socio-economic and political activities. The average percentage method was used for data analysis and interpretation.

**Sample Size**

Of the total 1839 women respondents, 15 percent i.e. 276 constitute the sample size of women among different category. Of the total 555 WGPM 83 women, 92 women from 632 WAL, 26 women from 200 WCW, 31 from 233 womens from colleges, 24 from 171 BWE and 20 from 48 KSRTC. Of the total 276 sample respondents, distributed in each talukas of the District includes 29 in Athani, 27 Belagavi, 25 Bailhongal, 40 Chikkodi, 29 Gokak, 24 Hukkeri, 30 Khanapur, 25 Raibag, 27 Ramdurg and 20 Savadatti were taken as a sample for study.

**Scope and Limitations of the Study**

The empirical study cover all talukas of Belagavi district. Women from Gram Panchayat Members, Agricultural Workers, Construction Workers and Employed in Colleges, Bank and KSRTC categories were only included in the study.

**Data Analyses**


**1 Participation and Decision making of Women in Economic, Political and Social Activities at District level**

Table 1 analyse the women participation and decision making in economic activities in the Belagavi district.
Table 1 Participation and Decision making of Women in Economic Activities at District level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Number of Respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Participation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Assets Ownership</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Freedom on income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saving</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Access To Bank Activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Account</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Transaction</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATM</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey Data

A. Women participation and decision making in economic activities

i. Asset Ownership
1. 70.30 per cent of the women had the ownership of house because of large financial grants to female family members under various housing subsidy schemes.
2. 21.70 per cent women has title of land. It means the right to equal property for all sons and daughters is not effectively implemented in the District.
3. Only 18.50 per cent of women had the vehicle ownership.

ii. Freedom on Earned Income
1. 39.50 per cent of women have freedom of marketing decisions such as purchase of vegetables, milk, food grains etc.
2. 38.80 per cent of women have freedom of invest their earned income.
3. 39.80 per cent have the freedom of saving earned income.

iii. Freedom on Bank Transaction
1. 93.5 per cent women have bank accounts. It is due to the bank account mandatory for government subsidy schemes, NREGA scheme and introduction of Jan Dhan yojana.
2. Even almost women have bank accounts, only 13.80 per cent are having the power and freedom of bank transaction. It means till male is dominated over the financial matters.
3. Only 18.10 per cent of women have freedom of operating ATM card.

Table 2 reveals the Participation and Decision making of Women in Political Activities in Belagavi district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Number of Respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voting on own Decision</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attend Gram Sabha</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any suggestions in Sabha</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey Data

1. Only 18.50 per cent of women casting vote in Gram Panchayat and general elections on their own decisions. It is very less because the voting is influenced by either male member in the family or political leader. It means even 72 years of independence, the right to vote is not accessible to female in the society.
2. More than 50 per cent of women are attended the Gram Sabha. It includes GPWM, WAL, WCW. Though 50 per cent of women attended the GS only 36.60 per cent of that have made suggestions for development plans.

Table 3 reveals the Participation and Decision making of Women in social activities in Belagavi district:

1. 23.90 per cent of women are taking decisions for selecting education course to the children.
2. 12.70 per cent of women have made suggestions in their children marriage.
Table 3: Participation and Decision making of Women in Social Activities at District level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Activities</th>
<th>Number of Respondents</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education of children</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>23.90</td>
<td>76.10</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>12.70</td>
<td>87.30</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>13.80</td>
<td>86.20</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey Data

3. 13.80 per cent of women are taking decisions in participating in religion functions and programmes.

II Categorywise Participation and Decision making of Women in Economic, Social and Political Activities

Table 4 analyse the women empowerment in economic, political and social activities at district level

A: Participation and Decision making of Women in Economic Activities

i. Asset Ownership
1. The largest per cent of WAL, WGPM and the lowest percentage of women from KSRTCW have the ownership of house.
2. The largest land ownership by CWE, WGPM and WBE and the lowest found in WC, KSRTCW and WAL category of women.
3. Largest percentage of vehicle ownership by CWE and BWE and the least found among the WGPM. None of the WAL have the vehicle ownership.

ii. Freedom on Earned Income
1. The large percentage of women from CWE, WBE and least percentage of women from WAL, WGPM have the freedom on marketing decisions.
2. The large percentage of women from CWE, WGPM and WBE and less percentage from WAL, KSRTCW and WCW have the freedom of investment.
3. The largest per cent of women from CWE, WGPM and WBE and the least percentage of WCW, WAL have the freedom of saving.

iii. Freedom on Bank Transaction
1. All the employed women and WGPM, WAL, WCW have the bank accounts. Only marginal 6.50 per cent women doesn’t have bank accounts.
2. The large per cent of women from CWE, WBE and KSRTCW category and low per cent women from WAL and WGPM have the freedom of bank transaction.
3. The largest percentage of ATM users are found in WBE, WCE and marginal users are in WGPM, WCW.

B: Participation and Decision making of Women in Political Activities
The largest percentage of women from CWE, WBE and least percentage from KSRTCW cast vote on their own decisions. WGPM, WAL and WCW casting their votes influenced by male dominants.
1. The largest women from WGPM, WAL and WCW attended the GS. None of the women from employed category attend the GS.
2. The WGPM, WAL, WCW are made the suggestions in the GS.

C. Participation and Decision making in Social Activities
1. WCE, WBE and WGPM have made decisions in the children education course. None of the WGPM, WAL involving in this kind of decisions.
2. The largest women from WBE, CWE, KSRTCW and less women from WGPM, WAL have freedom of decision on children marriage.
3. Large number of employed Women from CWE, WBE, KSRTCW are participating in the religious activities on their own decisions compare to other categories of women.

Suggestions for reducing gender inequality
1. Increased and ongoing capacity building of women not limits for just nominal it should be expanded to take decisions in the interest of the self esteemed and the community.
2. The large attendance is needs at the lower layer of the women category of the society i.e. WAL, WCW compared to employed women.
3. To create gender sensitize among male towards;
   a. Accepting women members in the family as equal share in decision making and freedom of using resources.
   b. The male members in Gram Panchayati should know the WGPM are also equal status in governance.
   c. Sensitizing male to understand the unequal status of women and need to acknowledge them as equal partner in family decision making.
4. Women NGO’s are need to be organize a separate meetings before attending Gram Sabha. It ensure and avoid fearness and create strong power in interacting at the time of GS.
5. Need to enact the laws for awards, rewards, incentives for those women who are actively participating in economic, social and political activities. It attracts women to participate in all these activities to become equivalent to men in the society.
6. The fundamental rights and duties of each women is to be understand for their identity and role in the family and society.
7. The new schemes, programs specially meant for women should be reached to every women so that she become an entrepreneur and economically sound in the society In turn her attitude will be changed.
8. Central and state government should made women link schemes and programs through which women become ownership of the economic assets and resources in the family and society.
9. The specific programmes are needed to be arranged for the women in categories of WAL, WCW.
10. The public authorities have to organized awareness programmes to the women about the right to vote and individual freedom of costing vote.

Conclusion

Human Development cannot be achieved in any countries of the world without women development in the present growth scenario. In India in spite of 72 years Independence, Gender discrimination in social, economic and political power and decision making. But inclusive growth cannot be achieved by India if our women do not have access to health, education, participation and decision making and resource use. Only 34.30 percentages of women have participation and decision making in all activities. It implied that still 65.70 men control and monitoring these activities. It needs triangle measures to empower women. Women herself identify her role in the family and the society. Men must understand the role of women in the society and made affordable and access to activities. Government has to expand and undertake widely the women empowerment programmes.

Table 4 Percentage Distribution of Women Empowerment by Category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>WCPM</th>
<th>WAL</th>
<th>WCW</th>
<th>CWE</th>
<th>DWE</th>
<th>KIRTWC</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Economic Activities</td>
<td>Yes %</td>
<td>No %</td>
<td>Ye %</td>
<td>NO %</td>
<td>Ye %</td>
<td>NO %</td>
<td>Ye %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. House</td>
<td>46.23</td>
<td>37.94</td>
<td>24.35</td>
<td>37.93</td>
<td>24.35</td>
<td>37.93</td>
<td>24.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Land</td>
<td>16.23</td>
<td>37.94</td>
<td>24.35</td>
<td>37.93</td>
<td>24.35</td>
<td>37.93</td>
<td>24.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Vehicle</td>
<td>5.88</td>
<td>37.94</td>
<td>24.35</td>
<td>37.93</td>
<td>24.35</td>
<td>37.93</td>
<td>24.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Employment</td>
<td>Yes %</td>
<td>No %</td>
<td>Ye %</td>
<td>NO %</td>
<td>Ye %</td>
<td>NO %</td>
<td>Ye %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Business</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>4.59</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>4.59</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>25.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Investment</td>
<td>22.45</td>
<td>37.94</td>
<td>24.35</td>
<td>37.93</td>
<td>24.35</td>
<td>37.93</td>
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<td>3. Freedom of Voting</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>37.94</td>
<td>24.35</td>
<td>37.93</td>
<td>24.35</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Bank Activities</td>
<td>Yes %</td>
<td>No %</td>
<td>Ye %</td>
<td>NO %</td>
<td>Ye %</td>
<td>NO %</td>
<td>Ye %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Bank Account Holder</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>24.35</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>4.59</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>25.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Bank Transactions</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>37.94</td>
<td>24.35</td>
<td>37.93</td>
<td>24.35</td>
<td>37.93</td>
<td>24.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ATM Operation</td>
<td>5.68</td>
<td>37.94</td>
<td>24.35</td>
<td>37.93</td>
<td>24.35</td>
<td>37.93</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Political Activities</td>
<td>Yes %</td>
<td>No %</td>
<td>Ye %</td>
<td>NO %</td>
<td>Ye %</td>
<td>NO %</td>
<td>Ye %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Voting</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>37.94</td>
<td>24.35</td>
<td>37.93</td>
<td>24.35</td>
<td>37.93</td>
<td>24.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Attendee Gram Sabha</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>37.94</td>
<td>24.35</td>
<td>37.93</td>
<td>24.35</td>
<td>37.93</td>
<td>24.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Suggestions</td>
<td>51.6</td>
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<td>37.93</td>
<td>24.35</td>
<td>37.93</td>
<td>24.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Social Activities</td>
<td>Yes %</td>
<td>No %</td>
<td>Ye %</td>
<td>NO %</td>
<td>Ye %</td>
<td>NO %</td>
<td>Ye %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Education</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>37.94</td>
<td>24.35</td>
<td>37.93</td>
<td>24.35</td>
<td>37.93</td>
<td>24.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Children marriage</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>37.94</td>
<td>24.35</td>
<td>37.93</td>
<td>24.35</td>
<td>37.93</td>
<td>24.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Religion Activities</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>37.94</td>
<td>24.35</td>
<td>37.93</td>
<td>24.35</td>
<td>37.93</td>
<td>24.35</td>
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Special Issue No. 42

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ivaSaala kaMbaLo

Principal,
Smt.Meenalben Maheta College
Of Arts ,Commerece & Science Panchgani,
Tal-Mahabaleshwar,
Dist-Satara

Professor & Head
Deptt. Of Political Science,
Dattajirao Kadam Arts, Science &
Commerce College, Ichalkaranji.

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AmYw{ZH$VmdmX, órdmX, n¶m©daUdmX, ~hþg§ñH¥$VrdmX d g‘wXm¶dmX ¶m§Mm g‘mdoe hmoVmo. Ooìhm 18 ì¶m eVH$mV Zì¶m
{dMmam§Mo àdmh {Z‘m©U Pmco Ë¶m‘YwZ AmYw{ZH$VoMm {dMma nwT>o Amcm. AmYw{ZH$sH$aUmZo {ddoH$ Am{U {dkmZmÀ¶m
AmYmamda àJVr H$é eH$Vo. ‘Zwî¶mZo {ddoH$mÀ¶m AmYmamda OrdZ OJco nmhrOo. A§YlÜXm, ‘mJmgconUm ¶m§Mm Ë¶mJ
Ho$cm nmhrOo. ‘Zwî¶mMo àË¶oH$ dV©Z ho ~wÜXr d {ddoH$mÀ¶mX²dmao g‘mOmVrc àË¶oH$ Jmoï> Vnmgcr nmhrOo. {ddoH$ hm
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ñdénmMo AmYw{ZH$sH$aUmZo {dkmZ Am{U {ddoH$mMm nwañH$ma Ho$cm. AmYw{ZH$sH$aUmMm ‘w»¶ CÔoe g‘mOmMo OrdZ
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åhUOo CÎma-AmYw{ZH$VmdmX hmo¶. Ooåg A°S>ìh°gZ, ‘m¶H$c ’w$H$mo BË¶mXr {dMmad§VmZr CÎma-AmYw{ZH$VmdmXmMo g‘W©Z
H$éZ H|${Ð¶H$aUmÀ¶m à{H«$¶ocm {damoY Ho$cm d {dH|${ÐH$aU (De-Centralization) ¶mMm nwañH$ma Ho$cm. kmZ Am{U gmÜ¶
¶m§Mm nañnag§~§Y àñWm{nV H$éZ kmZ ho gÎmoMm AmYma^wV ómoV Amho. Á¶mdoir kmZ Cn¶moJr nS>V Zmhr Ë¶mdoir
~imMm dmna hm ‘moR>çmà‘mUmV Ho$cm nmhrOo Aer ‘m§S>Ur CÎma-AmYw{ZH$VmdmÚm§Zr Ho$cr. CÎma-AmYw{ZH$VmdmXr {dMma
hm AmYw{ZH$Vm dmXmÀ¶m Ooìhm {damoYr {Z‘m©U Pmco. V|ìhm CÎma-AmYw{ZH$VoMm nwañH$ma Pmë¶mZ§Va n¶m©daU dmXr, órdmX,
em§VVmdmXr {dMma nwT>o Amco. Ë¶mà‘mUoM nmpíM‘mË¶ amOH$s¶ {dMmam§‘Ü¶o CÎma-AmYw{ZH$VmdmXmÀ¶m àdmhmVwZ
~hþg§ñH¥$VrdmX d g‘wXm¶dmXmMo àdmh nwT>o Amcoco AmhoV. åhUyZ amÁ¶memómÀ¶m Aä¶mgm‘Ü¶o amOH$s¶ {gÜXm§VmÀ¶m
~m~VrV ZdrZ àdmhmVrc g§H$ënZm Agë¶mZo ~hþg§ñH¥$VrdmXmÀ¶m {df¶r àñVwV {Z~§Y{df¶m§V g¡ÜXm§{VH$ MMm© Ho$cocr
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~hþg§ñH¥$VrdmXmÀ¶m ‘m§S>Ur‘Ü¶oS>m°.~m~mgmho~Am§~oS>H$a, {dc {H$åcrH$m, Mmëg© Q>oca, cm°S>© {^Iw nmaoI, hm°’$‘Z,
gæ¶X Acr aPm, B. À¶m {dMmam§À¶m g§X^m©V ñnï> H$aÊ¶mMm à¶ËZ àñVwV {df¶m‘Ü¶o Ho$cocm Amho.
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{d{dYVo‘wio g‘mO OrdZmV ~hþg§ñH¥$VrMo {d{dYVm gmH$maVo. Ë¶mVwZ Zd-Zì¶m Jmoï>r nañnam§V {eH$Vm ¶oVmV. gm¢X¶©dmXr
d aMZmË‘H$ Ñï>rH$moZ ñdrH$méZ OrdZ A§V©~mø g‘¥ÜX ~Z{dVm ¶oVo. Va Ë¶mÀ¶mVrc {^ÞVo‘wio g§ñH¥$Vr-g§Kf©hr {Z‘m©U
H$aVm ¶oVmo. Ë¶m‘wio ‘mUgm§À¶m dV©ZmZwgma Y‘©-g§ñH¥$Vr ‘mUgm§‘mUgm§Zm OmoS>Vo dm VmoS>Vo. VgoM ñWcm§VarV ‘mZdr
g‘whm§Zm OmoS>Ê¶mgmR>r Y‘©,g§ñH¥$VrMr gm§JS> KmcÊ¶mgmR>r ~hþg§ñH¥$VrdmXmMr (Multiculturalism) g§H$ënZm H$°ZS>m‘Ü¶o
CX¶mg Amcr. npíM‘oH$S>rc Xoem§‘Ü¶o ~hþgm§ñH¥$VrH$dmX hr g§km 1970 À¶mXeH$mnmgwZ A{YH$ dmnacr OmD$ cmJcr.
Ë¶mAmYr 1938 À¶m gw‘mamg gwemo{^V g§ñH¥$Vr ‘H$ëMac ‘moP°H$’ Agm eãX Om°Z {J~Z ¶m§Zr Amnë¶m ‘H$°Zo{S>¶Z ‘moP°H$’
¶m nwñVH$m§‘Ü¶o dmnacm hmoVm. 1965 ‘Ü¶o Om°Z nmoQ>©a ¶m§Zr ‘Vertical ‘moP°H$’ (c§~aofm g§ñH¥$Vr) hm eãXà¶moJ Ho$cm
hmoVm. ~hþgm§ñH¥${VH$dmXmMo YmoaU åhUyZ Ë¶mMm pñdH$ma gd©àW‘ H$°ZS>mZo 1971 ‘Ü¶o Ho$cocm Amho. H$°ZS>m‘Ü¶o {~«{Q>e d
’«|$M ZmJ[aH§$mZr ñWcm§Va Ho$co hmoVo. ³¶w{~H$ àm§Vm‘Ü¶o ’«|$M ZmJ[aH$m§À¶m dgmhVr hmoË¶m. Ë¶m§À¶mgh H$°ZS>mVrc BVa
ñWm{ZH$ JQ>m§Mr ‘Am¶S>|{Q>Q>r’ OnÊ¶mÀ¶m C{Ôï>mZo VoWo (“Multiculturalism”) (~hþg§ñH¥$VrdmXmcm) ‘mÝ¶Vm XoÊ¶mV Amcr.
H$°ZS>mMo ‘~hþg§ñH¥$VrdmX’ éOdÊ¶mV VËH$mcrZ n§VàYmZ ‘{nAao E{cAm°Q> Qw>S>mo’ ¶m§Zr ‘moR>r ^y{‘H$m {Z^mdcocr hmoVr.
¶mg§X^m©V ‘Poly Ethnic Pluralism’ ‘nwîH$i ~hþcVmdmX’ Agm eãX à¶moJ Ë¶m§Zr Ho$cm hmoVm. nU ‘Pluralism’ À¶m
gm§ñH¥${VH$ {d{dYVoMm {dMma H$aVm ‘Multiculturalisim’hr A{YH$ ì¶mnH$ g§H$ënZm Amho.

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Rethinking Its Limits

Conclusion

Individual Rightsand Collective Right's, Udayamadhavi Pimpe and Ravi Bhat, (Rethinking the liberal Tradition), "MulticulturalShip" (1995)

The Politics of Multiculturalism, "Liberalism, Community and Culture (1989)"

Cultural National Minorities

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3. The following are the key concepts that define multiculturalism: 

Multiculturalism:

- **Cultural Diversity and Politics**
- **Multiculturalism**
- **Preservation of Cultural Identity**
- **Ongoing Dialogue**

These concepts are crucial to understanding the multifaceted nature of multiculturalism and its implications for society.

4. Multiculturalism is also characterized by the following:

- **Preservation of Cultural Identity**
- **Ongoing Dialogue**
- **Cultural Diversity and Politics**

These components contribute to the dynamic and evolving nature of multiculturalism, which seeks to accommodate and respect the diversity of cultural expressions and identities.
3)  **Bhonsankulti Pandit Samaj**

Bhonsankulti Pandit Samaj (Civilization) has presented various aspects of civilization and its evolution. It highlights the significance of understanding the diverse aspects of civilization. The article discusses the evolution of civilization and its impact on society. It emphasizes the importance of preserving cultural diversity and the need for a multidisciplinary approach.

4)  **Bhonsankulti Samaj according to Society**

The article discusses the different aspects of Bhonsankulti Pandit Samaj according to society. It highlights the importance of understanding the evolving nature of society and its impact on the samaj. The article emphasizes the need for a multidisciplinary approach to understanding society.

5)  **Bhonsankulti Pandit Samaj and its role in society**

The article discusses the role of Bhonsankulti Pandit Samaj in society. It highlights the significance of understanding the role of the samaj in society and its impact on the development of society. The article emphasizes the need for a multidisciplinary approach to understanding the role of the samaj in society.

6)  **Bhonsankulti Pandit Samaj and its role in society**

The article discusses the role of Bhonsankulti Pandit Samaj in society. It highlights the significance of understanding the role of the samaj in society and its impact on the development of society. The article emphasizes the need for a multidisciplinary approach to understanding the role of the samaj in society.
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भारतीय शेतीय बदलते स्वरूप

कुल्लका मास्ती कचरे

सहायक प्रायाप्तक,

यशवंतराव चवाण कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय,

उर्फ - इस्लामपुरू

प्रस्तावना :-

सेंद्रीय शेती महृदं समस्त पर्यावरणीय रचना आणि जीवनशक्त समजावून ऐलेज व रसायनाचा वापर ठाङून केलेली एकत्रित शेती पद्धती होय. रसायनिक खंतांचा वापराभुंदे शेतीच्या उद्योगात वाढ होते. हे खरे परंतु ही उत्पादन वाढ काही तापुरत्या स्वरूपाती असते. काही मनोरम स्वरूपाची ही असते. सेंद्रीय शेतीच्या बाबतीत असे महणात बेलिंग की निर्माण निर्मिती महणेच वनस्पती आणि प्राणी वापरासून मिळालेल्या साधनाचा उपयोग करून केलेली शेती महृदं सेंद्रीय शेती होय. सेंद्रीय शेती ची सुरुवात कशा पद्धती झाली तसेच सेंद्रीय शेती पद्धतीमध्ये तले, शेती साह्याचे व सेंद्रीय शेतीची फायदे कोणते असतंत्र त्याचा पद्धतीमध्ये तसेच सेंद्रीय शेतीच्या प्रकार कोणते असते हे सर्व या सेंद्रीय शेती मध्ये आपल्या पाहणार आहेत.

सेंद्रीय शेती महृदं समस्त पर्यावरणीय रचना आणि जीवनशक्त समजावून ऐलेज व रसायनाचा वापर ठाङून केलेली एकत्रित शेती पद्धती होय. सिकीमी सरकारने 2015 वर्षात राज्य सेंद्रीय शेतीच्यातील आणणाऱ्या घेय ठरविले आहे. सेंद्रीय शेती साधन सुरुसारे 110 देशामध्ये केली जात असून तिचा हिस्सा वाढतो आहे.

रसायनिक खंतांचा वापराभुंदे शेतीच्या उद्योगात वाढ होते हे खरे परंतु ही उत्पादन वाढ काही तापुरत्या स्वरूपाती असते किंवा काही मनोरम स्वरूपाची असते.

रसायनिक खंतांचे दुष्परिणाम :-

1. आपण उत्पादन वाढसाठी पिकला रसायनिक खंतांची गरजेपेक्षा अधिक मात्रा देतो. रसायनिक खंतांची गरजेपेक्षा अधिक मात्रा देते. रसायनिक खंतांची अधिक व सारख्याने वापर केल्याखाली जमीनीचा पोत विधान. जमीनीची उत्पादन कमी होते. खंतांच्या वापर अधिक करावच्या आपल्या पिकला वाणी गोद्या प्रमाणावर दयाचे लागते. त्यावेळी जमीनीतील शेतांचे प्रमाण वाढते.

2. रसायनिक खंतांप्रमाणे किटकनाशकर्त्या वापराभेडील अनिष्ठत परिणाम होत असतंत्रे दिसून आल्यास आहेत. किटांचा नाही किंमतीय किटकनाशकर्त्या अर्थात विषारी असताने त्यामध्ये थंडाप्रमाणे उपवकारांक किटक मरावात. खंतांप्रमाणे काही उपयुक्त जीवंततुली बक्क पदावत. खरे तर निषेध व अनेक गोद्या समततील वाणी, विषारी वाणी केली असते.

3. रसायनिक खंतांचा वापराभुंदे जमीनीचा पोतावर होणारा दुष्परिणाम ठोकरे या खंतांचा पिकलांचा दर्जावर वर्यावरील आपल्या आरोपांवर होणारा दुष्परिणाम ठोकरे. या उद्देशाने सेंद्रीय शेती ही संकल्पना पटके आली व विकसित झाली.

सेंद्रीय शेतीची सुरुवात

आज रसायनिक खंते किटकनाशकर्ते व तपासने उत्पादन की जल्दी व अन्न सुरक्षा पाठविते आणि त्याचंकी उत्पादन खरे ही करणे अशा दुर्दृष्टीकृताच्या शेतीला उत्तम विला जात नाही.
आपल्या राज्यात अर्थरत्न अलीकडील काळात संदीध्य शेतीचा अवलंब करण्यात सुरूवात झाली आहे. राज्यात संदीध्य शेतीचा उल्लेखन देण्याचा दोन योजना राष्ट्रीयता येथे आहेत. त्यासही पहली योजना १५० टक्के राज्य पुरस्कृत असून ते वसंतरात नाही. शेती स्वाभाविक अभियानांतर्गत राहवली जाते.

संदीध्य शेती संकल्पना प्रवक्ता राष्ट्रीयसाठी खालील बाबीवर भर देणे महत्त्वाचे उठते

1. संदीध्य पदार्थांचा वापर
2. जीवाणू संचरणांचा वापर
3. हिरवली खातंचा वापर
4. एकालिक किंद व्यवस्थापन
5. आच्छादनांचा योग वापर
6. पिकंकंप अवशेषांचा व अन्न प्रक्रियेतील टाकाऊ घटकंचा तसेच ऑल्या कच्च्याचा कंपोस्ट कल्सन ल्याचा वापर
7. फिकंकंपी फेरपालट व आंतर पीक पदार्थस्थित उपयोग

संदीध्य शेतीची तत्वे :-

1. पर्यावरणीय तत्व - संदीध्य शेती ही निसर्गचा जीवन चक्रावर अवलंबून व अगुण वाचवी ती जीवनसुधीला धसन चालाचार हवी यामुळे कोणतेही प्रदूषण होत नाही.
2. आरोग्याचे तत्व - हम्ना, माती, शारीरिक रोगे, पशु, पशी, मनुष्यांनी व निसर्गक यांचे आरोग्य वाढवणे हा संदीध्य शेतीचा उद्देश आहे. कृषिव्यज्ञान गोष्टी ने वापरस्थापन हे आरोग्यचे पेक्षा आहे.
3. निश्चितमते तत्व - संदीध्य शेती ही निसर्गचक्रातील परस्परच्छाया संबंधात कोणताही एका बाजूस कल्याणी नसावी. निश्चिततेची खात्री देणारी अभावी.
4. संगीतपाचे तत्व - याते अंकुर असलेल्या सर्व प्रकारचे संगीत सुरुवात रित्या व्यवसाय हवे परिणामीय या व पुकत्या पिढीतील सर्वांचे आरोग्य व कल्याण योग रितीले राखले जाईल.

शेशस्वरूप :-

1. स्थानिक गोष्टीचा पुरवव्याप करण्याची वस्तुचा वापर
2. मातीचा आरोग्य स्तर कायम ठेवव्याप मदत
3. पिकंप व आंतरात असणार्या वनस्पती यांच्यामध्ये पेक्षक तलांचा व समोजताच्या संदीध्य पदार्थांचा पुरवव्याप
4. निसर्गचा संतुलन कायम राष्ट्रीयसाठी अनर्गनिक वस्तु, निसर्गची अनोद्धी माहिती (किटकनाशके, राष्ट्रीयन पर्यावरण, जी.ए.म.ओ इ.) उपयोग न करणे
5. उपयोगात शैली

संदीध्य खातांचे प्रकार -

वनस्पती व प्राणी यांचा अवशेषासून जे खात तयार होते त्यास त्याचे खात म्हणतात. संदीध्य खाताच्या महत्त्वाच्य खाते म्हणजेशेपट, कंपोस्ट खाते, हिरवली खाते, गांडूट खाते, माशाची खाते, खाटि-खाताचे खात हार्डचे खात तेलवियांची पेड इ.

1. शेपाखात - गाई, शेपीचे शेप मुन, गोडायली पालापाचोळा इ. घटकपासून तयार होणार्या खाताला शेपाखात म्हणतात.
2. कंपोस्ट खात - शेतीतील पाचत, पिकंपचे कारखाने उरले अवशेष, भुसा, उसचे पाचत, कापसाठी वस्तू इ. संदीध्य पदार्थांचे सुमार जीवनसुधीले विघ्नन होणे ल्याची कार्यन नतंचे प्रमाण करते आहे.
3. हिरवीँची खेत - लक्ष्य वाढणारी पिकाची निवड कसल त्याची दात पेयणी कसल पीक पुलियावर वेणाच्या आळा ते नांगराच्या सहायेने जीवनातील गाढऱा.

4. गांडूळ खेत- हया खतात गांडूळची विस्त, मैसारंगिरिवा कुजलेले पदार्थ गांडूळच्या अंडीपूज आपल्यासा व अनेक उपयुक्त जीवांशाच्या समावेश असलेल्या खताता गांडूळ खेत मिळाला.

5. खारटीक खान्याचे खेत - खारटीक खान्याचा जनावरांचे रस्ते व अवशेषापूर्व जे खेत बनवितल्या त्याला खारटीकखान्याचे खेत घडणार. यात नत्र आणि स्फुर्त चांगल्या प्रमाणात असते.

संदीप वाच्यांतील होणारे फायदे -

6. नत्र पुरवठा - जीवनीत संदीप खेत टाकल्यास नामाचा पुरवठा होतो हे नत्र झाडांच्या वेगवेगळ्या अवस्थात उपलब्ध होऊन झाडे चांगली बालतात. शैक्षणिकत्यातिरिकत कोविडपासून निघणारे खेत रैखिम उद्योगातील टाकल्यास नामाचा अवधारण्य पुरवठाकरत.

7. जीवनीत पाणी धसन देख्याची क्षमता वाढते -जीवनीला 0.5 ते 1.0 टक्के संदीप पदार्थ दिल्यास पाणी धसन देश्याची जीवनीत क्षमता उपज होते. जीवनीत संदीप खान्याचा वापर झाडांदरे केला जाते. जीवनीत धारा होणार्या प्रवेश संदीप पदार्ध नाहीसे होत जातात. वर्षमेंद्र संदीप पदार्ध जीवनीत पुरवठास जीवनीत उत्पादनमूल्य व पाणी धसन देख्याची क्षमता वाढते.

8. स्फुर्त व पालळ - संदीप खतामुळे झाडांच्या विविध अवस्थेन स्फुर्त व पालळ उपलब्ध होऊन झाडांमध्ये मुलांदरे शोफ्ली जातात.

9. जीवनीत सामू - संदीप पदार्धांना जीवनीत सामू बदलल्यास अडळ्या एखेदार आम्ल, विव व क्षयकुंक होत नाही.

10. कंटेनरने एक्सचेज कंपनी - कंटेनरने एक्सचेज कंपनी म्हणजे संदीप जीवनीत कंपनी अवलोकनकर कसलची संदीप खतामुळे कंटेनरने एक्सचेज कंपनी 20 ते 30 टक्के शोषण करता शेते व झाडांना संतुलित योग्य बदल देऊणे मिळाला.

11. खारटीचा पुरवठा - कर्न विंड कार्बन संदीप पदार्थांसून जीवनीतील असंख्य जिवांशाचा त्याचा उत्पादण लांचा बाबीसारी होते हे जिवांश जीवनीतून अनेकदा झाडांना उपलब्ध कसल देतात.

12. संदीप खान्याचा परिणाम -संदीप खतामुळे मातीवर सावली होऊन तापमान वाढत नाही संदीप पदार्थ माती पाट धसन टेवलरत. उन्हीं तापमानाने जीवनीत धस वाढणे व कमी तापमानाने जीवनी गरम टेवलरे संदीप खतामुळे शक्ति आहे. संदीप खतामुळे जीवनीतील असंख्य जिवांशांची वाढ होवी त्यात रोग निर्माण करणारे जिवांशांना वाचासाठी लागू शकतात. अशा कॅबी ट्राफ़फोरमा नावाचे जीवांश जीवनीत सोडलेल्या रोग निर्माण करणार्या जिवांशांचा नाश होवू शकतो.

**भारतीय संदीप उत्पादनाची टक्केवारी**

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सारांश -
सेंद्रीय शेतीच्या बाबतीत असे म्हणता चेटल की निर्माणित म्हणजेच वनस्पती आणि प्राणी यापासून मिळालेल्या साधनांचा उपयोग करून केलेल्या शेती म्हणजे सेंद्रीय शेती होय. अशा शेतीमध्ये कोणत्याही कृषि खाद्य रसायनांचा किंवा प्राण्यांचा वापर होत नाही. म्हणूनच ज्या गोष्टीचा उपयोग केला जातो. त्या पूर्णपणे निर्माणशी एकच असल्याने मानवाचे कोणत्याही प्रकारे नुकसान किंवा हानी यापासून होत नाही. योडक्याल शेतकर्यांनी या नवीन सुधारणेचा म्हणजेच सेंद्रीय शेतीचा विकास केलेला आहे.

संदर्भ :-
1) wikipidea.org
2) www.majhapaper.com
3) krishi.maharashtra.gov.in
4) www.loksatta.com
हरित राजकरण गढ़ जीवन में बदल लेता है। अर्थात् जीवन के अंतर्गत जीवन में बदल लेता है। जीवन में बदल लेता है।

3. समय पर्यावरणः

समय पर्यावरण मानव सामन्यता असम विकास से जीवन की गतिविधि में दिशा पाती है। जीवन में बदल लेता है। जीवन में बदल लेता है।

हरित राजकरण गढ़ को शास्त्रीय जनता वैश्विक शास्त्रीय वांछन के लिए जीवन में बदल लेता है।

संदर्भः

1. डॉ. मगन जयकुमार दूर पर्यावरणशास्त्र परिचय, विद्या प्रकाशन, नागपुर
d. डॉ. राजेंद्र बोधी, प्र. चौधरी एस. शी. पर्यावरण, शिक्षाविद् बुक, मुंबई.
2. डॉ. राजेंद्र बोधी, प्र. चौधरी एस. शी. पर्यावरण, शिक्षाविद् बुक, मुंबई.
3. डॉ. राजेंद्र बोधी, प्र. चौधरी एस. शी. पर्यावरणशास्त्र, प्राकृतिक परिवर्तन
4. डॉ. राजेंद्र बोधी, प्र. चौधरी एस. शी. पर्यावरणशास्त्र, प्राकृतिक परिवर्तन
5. डॉ. राजेंद्र बोधी, प्र. चौधरी एस. शी. पर्यावरणशास्त्र, प्राकृतिक परिवर्तन
भारतीय समाजताली विद्यांशा दर्ज अथवा अभ्यास करताना पुढील फंडीनेल तिचा दृष्ट दर्ज हा नेमकाचे अध्येयांशी होताना दिसतो. ती च्या संदर्भातील अनेक विध सम्पर्की मायावता जाणवत गाहतात. चाहतानं अर्थात फंडी तयार महत्त्व प्रमाण तत्त्व हे असंवेदन आणि विविध संबंधकाच्या प्रमाणावत गहनद तयार करतात. १९९१ च्या जन्म तत्त्वात जेव्हा प्रमित झाली तेसा हा फंड हात अन्वेषणात कथा समस्या अस्तित्त्वात शिरो प्रमाण लक्षणीय घट होताना दिसते. \[\text{त्यानुसार २५० मंदिर नवीन आकडेवारी प्रमित झाली हे फंड हात कल बसून आला हो.}\]

विविध कलावर्धान उपादक यंत्र व संबंध बदलेले जागण्याच्या बदलव्या याने पुढील प्रमाण आणि पुढील सच्च स्वरूपात मात्र कृत्यातील बदल पडून आला नाही. \[\text{महत्त्व केंद्रीय अभ्यास उपलब्ध याचा स्थान तयार करणारे मानव विविधता मानव विविधता २२ व्या क्रमांकाचे गज्ज अंगूँ ४०० पुढीलपारे ४५ प्रमाणात्त्र दंडी प्रमाण - गुणोत्तराच्या निजी प्रकाशित महाराष्ट्रातील हेच प्रमाण १२५ इतके आहे.}\]

अर्थात देशांतरील २०१९ च्या जन्मांतरात तिथि गुणोत्तर एवढा गाट्यंत्रिक प्रमाण बनवते. \[\text{प्रत्येक डोडि महारस्त्रातील 'फटी चौकां' अभियाचे व्यवसाय क्रमवेद आले आहे. फटी म्हणजेच अभियाचयाच सूचक सरकारी विभागाच्या उपरांत असणाऱ्या विभागांत गर्दने जाणविला करणारे अभियाच १०१ ग्रंथिक वेळे जातात.}\]

संपोषणाच्या उद्देश्यांत: १) 'लेक वाचक लेक जिहावाच' अभियाचे संवेदन अथवा अभियाचे \[\text{मन्त्रण दर्शात.}\]

\[\text{मन्त्रण उपयोगी धारणेची रुपरेषण आहे.}\]

संपोषणाच्या उद्देश्यांत: २) 'असार विज्ञान' अभियाचे \[\text{निवारण अथवा अग्रसर क्रमवेद आहे.}\]

संपोषणाच्या उद्देश्यांत: ३) 'सार्थक विज्ञान' अभियाचे \[\text{दृष्ट आहे.}\]

संपोषणाच्या उद्देश्यांत: ४) 'सार्थक विज्ञान' अभियाचे \[\text{दृष्ट आहे.}\]
9) कार्याच्या कॉडकोर अमलवाच्यात करण्यासाठी व्यापक प्रयत्नांची गरज आहे. ती मुख्य या उपक्रमातून करणे शक्य आहे.
10) ग्रीमूर्ध हयेंगारस्त्रा कूलासून कोट्यापासून स्पर्शांची होणारी उलांडाल निर्धारित करी होईल.
11) लालोझ्यया संख्येनुसार मुली नाहीं होणे हे समाजात दाखल वास्तव करी करण्यासाठी निर्धारित हा उपक्रम याख्याकडून करण्याची गरज आहे.
12) उपक्रमाची दृष्ट्या अशा उपयुक्त आहेत याची अमलवाच्यात कोर्ट दिले तर गाहिली तर निर्धारित ‘ग्रीमूर्ध हवा’ ही समस्या समाजातून नाहीं होण्यास मदत मिळणार आहे.

संदर्भ
1) डॉ. जयवी गोडाने “महिला अभ्यास विविध पैलू” किताब प्रकाशन ओरंगाबाद
2) रविचन्द्र स. प. “लक्षाबाध जनांमोहती” मुंबई- मंगलम प्रकाशन मुंबई
3) ‘ग्रीमूर्ध हवा’ पुस्तिका गांधी मेमोरिअल सोसायटीँ डायरेक्ट प्रकाशन पुणे.
4) Ram Ahuja, ‘Violence against Women’ Rawat Publication Delhi.
5) Sujata Mishra ‘Women’s health and Social issues’ Arise Publisher Delhi.
महिलाओं का राजकीय सहभाग

श्री. अक्षयत बाबासो टिपुगांडे
संसाधक, शिक्षाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर

प्रस्तावना:
महिलाओं राजकीय क्षेत्रातील सहभाग सादगणेच्या दृष्टिकोनातून 1993 साली 73 वी आणि 74 वी घटना दुसर्यी करण्यात येऊन व्यावसायिक स्वरुपाच्या संस्थानाचा घटनामालक व वैशिष्ट्याच्या दर्ज्याचा माध्यमातून घटनादृश्यी ही एक निर्णायक व राजकीय घडामोडी महत्वाच्या ठरलेली दिसते. या घटनादृश्यीत महिलाच्या सबलीकरण, राजकीय ज्ञान, प्रशासकीय ज्ञान व महिलाओं नेतृत्वाच्या प्रमाल्या दिसून येत आहे.

व्यावसायिक स्वरूपाच्या संस्थानात स्थितियाच्या सहभाग सादगणेच्या प्रमाल्यावर बांधलेला आहे. संबंधित विषयातील राजकारणातील स्थित्यांनी आपल्या मुख्यतः चुंबकीय दाखवलेली आहे. ग्रामपंचायत, पंचायत समिती, जिल्हा परिषद, नगरपालिका, महानगरपालिका या व्यावसायिक संस्थानाचा पासून ते राज मंडळ, संसदाध्य राजकारणी आपल्या राजकीय कार्यालयात्र ओळख घडणे केली आहे. शहरी स्थितियाच्या सर्व दृष्टीने जास्त वाय मिळत असला तरीही ग्रामीण भागतील रिस्ट्रीयांही फार मागे रहिलेल्या नाहीत. ग्रामीण भागतील रिस्ट्रीया, आदिवासी किंवा डोंगराव भागतील रिस्ट्रीयांही राजकारणात एकत्रीकरण आत्मविश्वासाचा दस्तऐत्तिया दिसून येतात. या स्थितियाचा कुळवापासून अनेक विषयांनी तोंड देत देत अहासे. राजकीय सत्ता सहभागातून या स्थितींच्या आपल्या कुटुंब दाखवलेला आहेल.

संभाव्यता दरम्यान 50 ते 70 जागा राजकीय पॉलिस्याचा अल्पत्ता आहे. ते धार्मिक जागरूकतेच्या संरचना महाराष्ट्रात व्यावसायिक शासन व स्वरूपाच्या संस्थानात पालीवर 1,19,851 अपडेटा महिला निवडून आलेल्या आहेत. हे व्यावसायिक पालीवरील महिलाच्या राजकीय सबलीकरणची प्रकृती आहे. शासनाध्यक्ष आंखलेले महिला सबलीकरण धोका, राज महिला आयोग व महिला आर्थिक विकास महामंडळ या स्वरूपांर्थ्यात महिलाच्या सबलीकरणची प्रकृती कार्यान्वित होताना दिसते. व्यावसायिक पालीवर महिला सबलीकरण प्रकृत्याने या मिळताना दिसून येत आहे. पदवंतुर राज व राष्ट्रीय पालीवर महिलांना राजकीय क्षेत्रात आर्थिक नसताना महिलाच्या राजकीय समावेशाची प्रकृती घडून येताना दिसत नाही. राज व राष्ट्रीय पालीवर महिलांचे राजकीय सबलीकरण घडून येण्यासाठी सकारात्मक कृती धोकांची गरज आहे. महिलांचा राजकीय सहभागातून अथवांगां आपल्या पुढील युवांचा आधारे महिलांचे राजकारण प्रशस्तीवर प्रस्तुत नसलेला येईल.

1. महिलांचे प्रस्थापित राजकारण:
राजकीय क्षेत्रातील बहुतांश रिस्ट्रीयां तर राजकीय वास्ता असांच्या कुटुंबाचा दृष्टिकोन राजकारणात सादगणी होताना दिसून येतात. त्यांमधून त्यांचे राजकारण हे महिलांचे महून घडून येत नाहीत तर ते राजकारण प्रस्थापित राजकारण महून घडताना दिसून येत. महिलांचे प्रस्थापित राजकारण हे राजकीय अर्थव्यवस्थेची संविधी होताना ही दिसून येत. महिलांचे प्रस्थापित राजकारण हे सामाजिक, आर्थिक व पक्षयाची राजकारणाच्या प्रभावाच्या देखील घडून येत. महिलांचा प्रस्थापित राजकारणामध्ये आपल्या राजकीय वास्ता असांच्या राजकीय घडांशेच्या प्रभाव दिसून येत. राजकीय वास्ता असांच्या कुटुंबातील महिलाच्या माध्यमातून महिलांचे प्रस्थापित राजकारण दिसून येते.

2. महिलांचे निर्णय व राजकारण:
अलिकुट्याच्या काळातिम महिलांनी राजकीय क्षेत्रात सादगणी होणे व राजकारण करणे हे प्रामुख्यात दिसून येते. महिला राजकारण क्षेत्रात सादगणी होत असांत निवडूनील उमे राहणे, प्रवारा तंत्राचा वापर करणे, निवडूनीली अर्ज भरत असांत निवडते कागदपत्रातील पुराता करणे, प्रशासन यंत्रणांची संबंध
3. महिला नेतृत्व आरण्य राजकारणः

महाराष्ट्राच्या अनूठ्यांनी महिला राजकारणाचा विचार करता महिलांचे नेतृत्व हे साधारण 1990 नंतर उद्यास येक लागते. विशेषत: स्थानिक राजकारणातून स्थितीयांना स्थानिक नेतृत्व विकसित झालेले दिसते. स्थितीमार्ग जिल्हा परिषद, तंत्रज्ञ समिती, मामलंगाळेत, महानगरपालिका, नगरपालिका अशा ग्रामीण व शहरी भागातील स्थानिक स्वास्थ्य संस्थाच्या माध्यमातून नेतृत्व केलेले दिसते. म्हणजेच 1990 नंतर स्थानिक स्वास्थ्य संस्थाच्या माध्यमातून स्थिती राजकीय नेतृत्वाच्यांना उपाधी पेलेल्या दिसून येते. या संस्थाच्या माध्यमातून स्थिती शासनाच्या विविध योजना समाजातील जनसंचारांसह स्थानिक शासनात साधनसाधनांनी भोजनाचा माध्यमातून राजकारण करते असतेल्या दिसून येतात. शासनीय योजनांच्या माध्यमातून स्थितीयांचे राजकारण घडून येतानाचे दिसते. त्यासाठी नूतन कौशल्य व अस्तांत्रिक महिलाच्यांची आरण्य राजकारणी स्वप्न उत्तराना दिसते.

समारोप:

स्थानिक पाल्टीवर महिलांचे राजकीय सदृशकरण घडून येत आहे. व्यवस्थागत जीवनाच्या संकारात्मक बदल घडून आणण्याचे माध्यम म्हणून स्थिती राजकारणाच्या पाहत आहेत. स्थानिक राजकारणातील त्यांचा सहभाग व निर्णय प्रक्रियेतील सहभाग वापर आहे. राजकिय प्रक्रियेच्या सहभागी होतून महिला स्वतंत्र व स्वतंत्र आंध्र निर्माण करता आहेत. स्थानिक राजकारणातील संबंध आणि अनुभव यांच्या माध्यमातून महिलाच्या राजकीय शिक्षणप्रक्रियेता गांव येताना दिसून येते. राजकारण हे स्थिती उमेशांसरतील उपयोगांचे वापर आहे. यांतून स्थितीयांचे अनेक प्रश्न, समस्या सोडून शकतो हे उमगते आहेत हे आपणास त्यांच्या निर्णय व कृतीमूलक त्या सिद्ध करताना दिसून येत आहेत. यांतून आपणास स्थितीयांचे राजकारणातील सहभाग हा परिवर्तनशील व विकसित राजकारणाच्या माध्यमातून महिला राजकारणाची संकारात्मकता दिसून येते.

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राज्यशास्त्रीतील नव-प्रवाह – एक दृष्टीकोष

प्र. दत्तात्रय शिवाजी घोराल

सहायक प्रधानपक – राज्यशास्त्र

सहकार महारम्मिंशंकराव मोहिंत-पाटील

महाविद्यालय, नातेपुऱ (महाराष्ट्र)

प्रस्तावना:-

आधुनिक सामाजिक शाख्ला, आणि त्यांच्या अभ्यासाक्रमाच्या पद्धतीमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात फेरवले गेलेल्या अस्तित्वात आहेत. राज्यशास्त्रातील या बदलाचे पद्धतींचा उद्देश म्हणून साहित्यकला म्हणजेच त्यांच्या नावात आपल्या अनुसार त्यांच्यात सामाजिक अभ्यासक्रमात जास्त भर दिला जात असेल. व्यायामातील अधिक व्यावसायिक निष्कर्षेचे आणि विश्लेषणातील कसोटी आज शक्ततात. वस्तुनिष्ठ अभ्यास होणाराच्या सामाजिक शाख्ला ह्याच्या आपल्या अभ्यास पद्धतींच्या पाया मजबूत करायला लागेल.

Aristotle ने राज्यशास्त्रीतील संशोधनात्मक अभ्यासमधील नवीन मांडणी करणाऱ्याची भूमिका घेतली. अनेक काही विचारमंडळी, राज्यशास्त्राच्या व्यावसायिक अभ्यासक्रमात वस्तुनिष्ठता आणि प्रमाणातील निष्कर्षाच्या लागू येणाऱ्या ह्याला आलायली आहेत. प्रत्येक लेखाचा आहे राज्यशास्त्रीतील नव-प्रवाहांवर एक दृष्टीकोष टाकणाऱ्या आहे. या माध्यमातून राज्यशास्त्रीतील नव-प्रवाहांची साधनबाधक चर्चा पडणारा मदत होईल.

(१) सैद्यतिक मोकळेपणा:-

सामाजिक शाख्ला आपल्यांच्या सिद्धांतांा करताना किंवा नव-त्यांची मांडणी करताना व्यापक दृष्टिकोनाचा अवलंब दरवर्ती करताना लगतो. राज्यशास्त्रीय सिद्धांतांतून हा मोकळेपणा आज दिसतो आहे. लोकवीरोवर दृष्टिकोन आणि त्यांच्या अपलेखित साहित्यसंबंध स्थळ करणार्याचा प्रयत्न केला जात असेल. लोक आणि त्यांच्या सामुदायिक जीवनात विविध मार्गदर्शन अंतर्दृष्टि अनुसार, तरातील नवेंच्या अभ्यासासही जुन्नुने नव्या मांडणी शोध राज्यशास्त्रात घेतल्या जात असेहे, यासाठी त्यांच्या मानसशास्त्रीय हंठून चार्पूर्ण अभ्यास राज्यशास्त्रात नुस्तूत केलेले आहे.

या नव्या सैद्यतिक मोकळेपणाच्या माध्यमातून व्यापक स्वरूपाच्या राजकीय सिद्धांतांनी मांडणी होत असेल. लोक समुदायाच्या चार्पूर्ण व वास्तविक किंवा वस्तुनिष्ठ अभ्यास होणाराची सामाजिक शाख्ला ह्याला मोकळेपणाच्या नव-प्रवाह स्वीकारलेले आहे.

(२) प्रायोगिक तत्वांचा वापर:-

राज्यशास्त्राच्या तत्त्वांतून प्रत्येक वास्तविक मांडणी करणाऱ्याची आवश्यकता. त्यांमध्ये प्रायोगिक तत्वांचा वापर करणाऱ्याचार भर देण्यात आल्या. अनुभवाच्या आधारावर राजकीय सिद्धांतांची मांडणी करणाऱ्याच्या आवश्यकता प्रतिपादित करणाऱ्यात आल्याचा तरी, तिरी, पद्धती, त्यांच्या अभ्यास तत्त्वांतून व्यापक करून तार्किक सुसंगती अवलंब भर देण्यात आलेला. राज्यशास्त्राची ‘शास्त्री’ मांडणी या नव्या रूपाच्या मांडणीच्या अनुसार उपयोग झालेला. अधिकारिक वास्तविक निष्कर्ष किंवा सिद्धांत मांडणास या नव – प्रवाहाचा उपयोग झाला. जगभरामध्ये विविध विषयांतून विकसित आणण्याचा पादर्श प्रेमांत देखावे याच्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात वापर होऊ लागल्याने.
परिणामी राज्यशास्त्राच्या अभ्यास पद्धतीमध्ये फरवरी होऊन नवे वास्तवादी राज्यशास्त्र निर्माण होणारे मदत झाली.

(3) मूल्यांतरितात्वाद आणि स्वंच-- पद्धती :-

विज्ञानामध्ये मूल्य निपेक्ष अभ्यासऱ्यशीर्षक विषये महत्त्व दिले जाते. सामाजिक शाखामधे हा मूल्य निपेक्ष अभ्यास होण्याची गाज निर्मित झाली. पद्धती व तंत्रज्ञानचा वापर करून राज्यशास्त्राने स्वंच– संशोधन किंवा अभ्यास पद्धती स्वीकारणाऱ्या सर्वात पहली केली. वैज्ञानिक पद्धतीचा वापर करून वास्तवादी सिद्धांत आणि तत्त्वातील मांडणी करणे क्रमांक प्राप्त होते. इतर सामाजिक शाखाप्रमाणेच राज्यशास्त्रातील आपल्या स्वंच अभ्यास पद्धती निर्माण करणे आवश्यक बनले. निपेक्ष मूल्य आणि विचारसर्ग राज्यशास्त्राच्या विद्यानिर्मित निर्माण होणे गरजे असले. यातून मूल्य सापेक्षात्वाद आणि पद्धतीची मांडणी करण्यात आली. राज्यशास्त्रातील नव-- प्रवाहांमध्ये याला विषये महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे.

(4) सिद्धांत आणि संशोधनातील बंधूपूर्ण संबंध--

राज्यशास्त्र अभ्यासगृहाच्या सीमा वितरणावर सुस्थान झाली. नवाने व्यासीची मांडणी करण्यात आली. समग्र मानकी सहवंशांत्याच्या दृष्टिकोणातून नवे सिद्धांत पहोचत असले. यांमध्ये संशोधक – अभ्यास – विषय आणि संशोधन यांच्यातील बंधनसुलभतेत राज्यशास्त्राचा नव– प्रवाहांने नवे संशोधन विषय निर्माण केले. राज्यशास्त्राच्या अभ्यासाच्या युक्त संशोधनाने भर देत आला.

नव्या सिद्धांताची मांडणी करताना प्रतिलक्षित करून आले. बंधनमुक्त समाजाची मांडणी करताना नव्या समस्तापना अंतर्गत सहजतेचे विचार राज्यशास्त्रावर होऊ लागलो. सिद्धांत आणि संशोधनातील बंधूपूर्ण संबंधाची मांडणी हा एक नव-प्रवाह आलेला आहे.

(5) स्वायत्तत्वादी प्रतिपादन:-

सामाजिक शाखाच्या एकमंत्र मांडणी वरोरवर राज्यशास्त्राच्या स्वायत्त (स्वातंत्र्य) अभ्यास पद्धतीचे प्रतिपादन करण्यात आले. सिद्धांत वने जोची, अर्थ सुमाका प्रेम स्वात्त्विक अभ्यास पद्धती. एकाच अणि एकात्मता डिकविधानान्वयन साधून, राज्यशास्त्राचा स्वतंत्रे अभ्यास पद्धती निर्माण करते. या दृष्टीने काही मांडणी व्यक्ती. राज्यशास्त्राच्या मूळ गाण्यामध्ये कोणतीही ध्वस्त न लावते. अभ्यासपद्धतीचे विवृत्तीकरण करण्यासाठी नव्या प्रवाहात भर देत आला.

(6) अंतरविभागीय सहयोग:-

राज्यशास्त्राच्या इतर जाणांसारख्या अपस्थाया संबंधाची नवाने मांडणी होणू लागली आहे. सामाजिक शाखामध्ये राज्यशास्त्राला एकाने आपल्या असून चालणार नाही. अभ्यास विषयाच्या वातावरील एकाबी एकाक्षर सोडून देवून नये आपल्या दृष्टिकोणातील मांडणी राज्यशास्त्रात होत आहे. अंतर्विभागीय सांस्कृतिक मजल राज्यशास्त्राला अजूनही गाठता असली नाही. मात्र अधिकारात सवतून निर्देशांतररच्या मांडणी आत राज्यशास्त्रात होऊ लागली आहे.

इतर जाणांशी जोडून घेणे सर्वच सांतांना आवश्यक बनते आहे. राज्यशास्त्रामध्ये या नवीन प्रवाहाची स्वीकारातील वाळढी आहे.

(7) सामाजिक संदर्भातील उपयोजित पैलू:-

आजच्या राज्यशास्त्राला उपयोजित पैलूत विषये महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे. सामाजिक समस्तांची सोडवणूक करण्यासाठी उपयोजित मूळच्या सामाजिक संदर्भांतून निधित्र अभ्यास पद्धतीच्या माध्यमातून
पहावी लागेल. लोळ, समाज आणि समूदायाच्या सहसंबंधांची नत्याने मांडणी करण्याचा नवप्रवाह राज्यावर येतो आहे.

समारोप:-
राज्यावर नवप्रवाहावर दृष्टिकोण टाकत असताना वरील पैलूंचा प्रामुख्याने विचार करावा लागतो. राज्यावर अधिकाधिक वस्तुनिष्ठ आणि वास्तवादी होण्यासाठी अनेक नवप्रवाहांची चर्चा होते आहे. शुद्ध शाखाच्या रूपात स्थूल - काठ - बेल निर्माण सिद्धांतांची किंवा तत्वांची मांडणी होणे राज्यावर अवघड गोष्ट आहे. कारण सामाजिक शाखांच्या अभ्यास पद्धतीच्या ठाकूतच अपले सिद्धांत राज्यावर होणे लागेल. समाजाचा, लोकांचा आणि समूदायाचा वर्तनाच्या अभ्यासाने सामाजिक शाखांच्या रूपात राज्यावर अवघड गोष्ट आहे. अश्वेति दिला जातो. हे वास्तव स्वीकार्य पारंपरिक आणि नव प्रवाहित राज्यावर होणे वास्तवादी निष्पक्षी मांडणी कर्याची लागेल. या गाभाभूत घटकांच्या आधारावर राज्यावर अनेक नव-प्रवाह निर्माण झालेला असलेला धर्माने होणे. परिणामी राज्यावर अभ्यास सामाजिक रूपात परिवर्तनात्मक वर्तनाचा अवघड घडत आहे. सामाजिक, राजकीय समस्यांचे मूळ शोधण्यासाठी, अधिकाधिक आणि समूदायाच्या निर्मितीची, लोक समुदायाच्या सहसंबंधांची नत्याने मांडणी करण्याची भूमिका राज्यावर येते आहे. नव-प्रवाहांच्या दाखवणेच आज जगभर राज्यावर नवप्रवाहांना काहीलेल्या सैद्धांतिक निष्कर्षांची स्वीकाराविष्ट मोठ्या प्रमाणात बाह्य आहे.

संदर्भ:–
१) दाधीच तरहें, २०१५, समासामाजिक राजनीतिक सिद्धांत, रावण पवित्रेश्वर, जयपूर.
प्रस्तावना कःणी
प्राचीन कालाणाटूणूक मानसपूरण मानसाची ओळख ही कःणीप्रभाव देश अशी आहे. भारताचा खंडप्राय भौगोलिक विस्तार आहे आकारमान लक्ष्य घेतून असे लक्ष्य येते की, आपल्या मूर्तीत प्रवचन वैकिक आहे. आशिया खंडप्रायाची चौन नंतर भारताचे भौगोलिक स्थान कःणी व्यवसायात वाढेकर आहे. भारतीय संध्याकालभौतिक 36 राज्यांमध्ये शेती हे उद्योगांच्या प्रमुख साधन आहे. आपली भारतीय संकुल करत, सारण - उत्तर, यूरोप, रॉयल प्रेजेंट हे देखील कःणी संकुलीतील निगमित आहेत. शेती आणि शेतकःणी आपल्या भारतीय जनमाणणसांती जिथे विविध विषय आहेत. आताची मानसपूरण रोजगार आहे उद्योगांच्या साधन माळ पुरवठा करणार्यांना सांतो मोठे क्षेत्र स्वतंत्र आहे. भारतात शेती व्यवसायाची प्रवचन वैकिक आहे. या मूल्य वृद्धी, वीकपद्धती, खटे, विण्यां, यंत्रे, उत्पादन, शेतीचा प्रकार व हांगमा या विकासाने व्यवसायात वैकिक आहे. भारताच्या शेती म्हणजेच व्यवसाय स्वतंत्र प्रारंभिक ब्रिटिशसंस्थानासह आर्थिक व वातावरणीय कोठांत्वक चार्ज आहे. भारतीय शेती म्हणजे व्यवसाय स्वतंत्र प्रारंभिक ब्रिटिशसंस्थानासह आर्थिक व वातावरणीय कोठांत्वक चार्ज आहे.

विषयविवेचन
आज एकविश्वाय शस्त्रकाळ विज्ञान व मानवी मानवानाच्या जोवदाच नाचारी जीवनाचा सर्व श्रेणी आमुळांय परिवर्तन होत आहे. मानवाच्या बुद्धीमता व कल्पनकटा तंत्रज्ञानाची जोड लाभमय सांगूती आश्वयाच्या गोष्टी सहजुरुस्व रुपेच करू शकतो. या प्रश्नातील आपल्या येते आहे. कःणी व्यवसायात डॉ. व. म. ने. नौरुन वोर्ल्ड या जागतिक कःणीच्या शस्त्रज्ञानाच्या संस्थानातून जगभारीत शेती थक्क करणारी प्रवचन होत आहे.

कःणी व्यवसायातील आधुनिक तंत्रे व पद्धती
1) मृदा स्वास्थ्य संसाधन व परीक्षण
शेतीव्या मूलाचा असलेल्या मातीच्या गुणधर्मांवाहेत अज जागरूकता वाढत आहे. मातीचे आरोग्य, कर, पोट व उपजात क्षमता वृद्धीत करणारी साधनांना प्रवचन होत आहेत. आजच्या शेतकःणीत उत्पादनवादीवर भारती मातीच्या गुणधर्मांवाहेची रजग झाला आहे. केंद्र व राज्य सरकारी व्यवस्थानाच्या प्रवचनातून मातीचे आरोग्य व लाभातील घटक दर्शणाऱ्या मृदा –आरोग्य कार्ड बनवले जात आहेत.
2) व्यापारी पिकांना प्राधान्य

आज भारत अभिभावक व महाराष्ट्र सर्वेक्षण दिक्षानीय आवास शेतकरी जुन्या पीक उपवेदनायच्या तंत्रातून बाहेर पडल चालू आहे. अपलं शेतकरी आज केवळ उत्तरार्नवाग्हातील लागणायच्या अन्धकारावर उपवादन न करता आधिक स्थायिक व नफा देशाया-पाल्याच्या, फके, प्रक्रियापूर्त वार्षिक इत्यादीचे उपवादन घेतले जात आहे.

3) जलसिंचन व मशागतीच्या तंत्रात सुधारणा

आपल्या शेतीतील जुन्या व वेळेवाट अशा जलसिंचनवाची पद्धतीने पिकू शेतकरी नायावर दक्षिण निर्माणाच्या वारिक आवास इगते. वेळ, पैसा आणि श्रमकारी बचत करणाऱ्या यसे त्यांने त्यांन्याच्या अल्पमोटी पाण्याच्या बचत करत मशागत करणार्या ट्रॉक्टर पेक्षेची सुधारित येंवे बाजारात हटत आहे.

4) फडवाग लागवड व व्यापारी वन लागवड

आज शेतीच्या वेळी, संस्थ, मोससंस्थ, आणि, चिकू, पप्पई, फणस, कोलंगड, पेसे डाल्डिब, ब्रक्से इत्यादी नाशितं धूँहाण आधिक उपवादन देशाया-पाल्याच्या फक्कि प्रेशराते जात आहे. पाचिसीशास्त रसयाचे नापित जीभावीर व्यावसायिक उपवादनासाठी वापरले जाणारे झाड-वृक्ष लागवड केली जाते. उदा. फिंग्वर व्यवसाय, इमारत बोर्डकाम.

5) बडूळीच्या व आतरारीपक्षी ठंडे

वाणूसंस्थांच्या बाहेर आलेली एक्सपेक्शन घरपाड़ी व घरपाड्या वारिक आवासाची असराने अन्धकारेत देशारी पिकूंचे ज्ञान-परिपक्वता भारतीय शेतकरी-वाढी मानसिकता नवज कागत बचत करती आहे. आज शेतकरी-समागम उपवादनाच्या अधिक आणि उपवादन कमी या दुस्टे काहीत सारे पडदर्शी नवज वर्ता स्थीरचाचा लागत आहे. शेतकरी मुख्य पिकांकरोर त्याच क्षेत्रांत इतर आतरारीपक्षी प्रेशराते जात आहेत. उदा. उस पिकांक पाल्याच्या व सूर्यकुंड, मका, भूम्बुंग, तील इत्यादी आतरारीपक्षी प्रेशराते.

6) पीक काढणी पिकांक प्रक्रिया

शेतकरी उपवादित लागवड पिकांकें प्रक्रिया लोट विक्री न करता त्यावरील प्रक्रिया समावेश त्याचा वार व्यवसायांकन करणार्याची होती. आहे. आज हंटेट, दुकाने, मॉल्स व ठिकाणी प्रिक्रियापूर्त खांदीनशी आज खुश माणी आहे. उदा. मका, चिच, ऊपरसू, फलाचा रस इत्यादी. पेक्कांतरी काढणीपिकांक केलेल्या प्रक्रियांमध्ये शेतक-याच्या नाशितं मालवेचे नियोजन करत आधिक लागभे होतो.

7) क्रृषीपुरुक उद्योग

मुळ्य स्वरूपाच्या शेती व्यवसायाचा खांदीशीर उपवादनांमध्ये पालवर लागवड यासाठी आज शेतकरी निर्निरागी शेतकरी-पिकांक उडांगांचे अवलंबन करत आहे. पुण्यापालन, क्र्युक्कुर्काल्यांना, वराहापालन, मस्तकाल्यांना, हुपालन इत्यादी हमवास आधिक लाम देशाया-पाल्याच्या अवलंबून केले जात आहेत. दुधारजन पदार्थासून अधिक प्रचंड माणी आहे.

सारांश

आज एकविवास शेतकायचा पूर्वांत जगशाळकालशी शेती व्यवसायाच्या जागतिक तापमानवाळ व हवामान बदल या अर्थात वाणूसंस्थाने शेतक-याच्या अर्थव्यवस्था अर्थव्यवस्थेतील त्यांमध्ये जायचे लागते. मानवनिर्मित शेतकायाच्या शेतक-याच्याच्या दिशाच्या नैसर्गिक प्रवेश व कस कमी होते. याचा परिणाम शेतक-याच्या उपवादनावर होत हाते. कृषीपुरुक उडांगांचे शेतक-याच्या उद्योगांना उत्तरार्नवाग्हातील आधिक फार्मासीय उपलब्ध असते. तरुण विज्ञान व संगणक शेतीशास्त्रीय प्रंगतीमध्ये शेतीशास्त्रीय नववरीत उपलब्ध होत आहेत. उदा. हवामान बदल, नैसर्गिक आपल्यांच्या सुचना, पीक पाहणी इत्यादी. भारतीय शेतीत व्यापारी पिकांना शेती व ग्रामीण भागात माणी वाढत्याचे त्याचा परिणाम शेतक-याच्या पिके निवडवर व उपवादन तंत्रात होते.

संदर्भ

1) कृषीतज्ज्यु युधारीजवार मुलीक, 2007, भारतीय शेती.
2) खासदार राजु, शेरी, 2009, शिवारे ते संसद.
3) दैनिक पुढापर व दैनिक लोकसत्तामध्ये संपादकीय लेख.
प्रस्तावना:

- जीवन समाधान
  जीवन समाधान ही मानवी जीवनातील अत्यंत महत्वाची अशी संकल्पना आहे. परंतु या संकल्पनेची जेव्हा काढली जेथे आवश्यक होते. तरांत स्थितिवर जेव्हा भर देणे गरजेचे होते. ते दिले गेले नाही परंतु यांबांत सर्व सहात ही आहे. की, जीवनातील गुणवत्ता म्हणजे सर्वसामान्य समाधान आणि पातली यांमध्ये संज्ञानार्थक समाधान आणि आरोग्य विशेषता मानसिक आरोग्य जे सर्वांच्या आवश्यक आहे. आणि या संकल्पना एकमेकाशी निगडत असल्याचे या संकल्पनेचा अनुसरण करणे आवश्यक आहे. या सर्व गोष्टी प्रस्तुत किंवा अप्रूणक रिस्टा देशातील उदयागाच्या निकाय वाढदोषी व दीर्घकालिन उत्पादन वाढीमध्ये सहभागी आहे. अतः या सर्व संकल्पना स्पर्शप्रस्त परंपरा आहेत. त्या अलिंग नाहीत. इतर क्षेत्रातील काही कामगार ही संदर्भातील सहभागी ही दुलक्षित केली जाते. मात्र आलोकाचे या संकल्पनेचे काही विषयांमध्ये प्रमाणात लक्ष दिले जाते आहे. भविष्यात तिन्हून योग्य महत्त्व दिले जाणारी शर्तात आहे.

- जीवन समाधान व्याख्या
  “जीवनातील अनेक विषयांमध्ये जीवनाच्या अनेक अंगांमध्ये निगडत आहे. जसे भौतिक, मानसिक, मानसाशास्त्रीय, व्यक्तीत्व कार्याचे, आणि समाजातील सर्वसामान्य मर्यादा.”

- जीवन समाधान निर्देशक
  जेथे विविध घटक ज्यांमध्ये जीवनातील गुणवत्ता निरंजन होते. किंवा जीवनाच्या गुणवत्तेचा बोध होतो. त्यावेळ दोन क्रमांक वर्तकरण केले आहे. ते पुढीलप्रमाणेचे हो.  
  1. समाधान करक अवस्था
     समाधानकरक अवस्थेमध्ये पुढील घटकांचा समावेश होतो.
     1) समुह एकातिमता
     2) एकमेकाशी भावनाचे देवान-घेवान
     3) मदतीची प्रूढती
     4) समावाधीन संघार्थक अवस्था किंवा सदस्यांमधील संबंधावी प्रकार
  2. समाधान निर्माण करून अशी अवस्था
     समाधान करून शक्त अशा अवस्थेमध्ये जे घटक समाविष्ट होऊ शकतात ते पुढीलप्रमाणेचे हो.
     1) गुणवत्ता तुम्हार्थविरोधी विश्वास
     2) संपादनक वृत्ती असानेने.
     3) भौतिक मानसिक मानसाशास्त्रीय समज असानेने.
     4) आत्मिक समाधान असानेने.
     5) असमाधानात करक अनुभवावे आरावाद.

हे दोन्ही घटक प्रत्येक-प्रत्येक व्यक्तीच्या समाधानान्वयन प्रणाली करतात. पारंगारिक मानसाशास्त्रविद्या बिन्धा करता असे दिसून येते. की अनेक संशोधक प्राथम्यांक किंवा मानसाशास्त्रील अनेक प्रतिभानाची आपल्या संशोधनातून मानवी वर्तन कल्याण लाभावण्याचे प्रेक्षक हुतांमुळी वरून विद्वानांसाठी संकीर्ण विवरणांचे अनुसार व शेवटी दाखवून दिले. मानवी प्रतिमेंची काळी बाजू दाखवण्याचा ब्रेक कॅननां-धर्मात मान्य.
अशावेजी साकारात्मक मानसशास्त्र संदर्भ से, ‘Dramtictic’ संशोधनांकोर्बर मानवी क्षमतात्व वांच्युगपणाऱ्याच आणि संस्थानावर आहे. याचे कारण त्यांतून उगमल्या वांच्युगपणाऱ्याच अस्तित्वात नाही. नारिहानासून ज्यू लोकांचा सोडविच्छेदातील अनेकांनी धोका पकरतात.

साकारात्मक मानसशास्त्र वा मानसशास्त्राचा एक सर्व सामाजिक पूर्णिमो असून मानवी वर्तनावर्तना साकारात्मक बाजूवरून प्रकाश टाकण्याचा विविध संस्थानांबरे लक्ष देऊन हे यांचे उद्देश्य हे आहे.

- प्रमुख ध्येय

1) मानवी वर्तनावर्तना साकारात्मक बाजूवरून प्रकाश टाकण्याचा संशोधनांकोर्बर संतुलन राष्ट्रीयसाती मानवी वर्तनावर्तना साकारात्मक बाजूवरून प्रकाश टाकणारी संस्थाने व त्याची आकलने त्यांमध्ये अधिक लक्ष देऊन हे आहे (रोल्डन आणि किंग 2001)

2) मानवी आजार वर्गीकरणाचा आकलनांकोर्बर मानवी वर्तनावर्तना आरोग्यदायी व संतुलन काय व वर्तनावर्तन प्रकाश टाकणारी-या अनुवादवरून आधारित संशोधनांकोर्बर प्रकाश टाकणे ही साकारात्मक मानसशास्त्राची विकासातील दुसरी गरज आहे. (केंज 2003)

3) मनोविकृतीय कार्यांवर जाणून घेणाऱ्यावरून नरुपकृतीतील प्रतिविभाजन कार्याची व आरोग्यदायी जीवनशैली प्रतिसाधारण कार्याची संस्थाने व झाली साहित्य जाणून घेणे खुप महत्त्वाचे आहे (रिक आणि सिंग 1998)

- नियंत्रण धारणा

- रॉटरवा नियंत्रण विषयक धारणा संदर्भात

विविध गुणविशिष्टाच्या समूहातून व्यक्तिमत आकारास येणे. ऑल्पोर्ट, कंटेल यांची व विषयी आपले संदर्भात मांडले आहे. यांची विश्लेषणी मिहिनातून विवर प्रवाह ज्युलियन रॉटर (1966) यांची मानसाची ऑल्पोर्टच्या संदर्भात विविध गुणविशिष्टाच्या यांना महत्त्वाचे स्थान दिले आहे. रॉटर यांची मान वापरणे व्यक्तिमत काळ एअरच प्रभावशाली गुणाचीव्ही किंवत होत जाते. असे मत मांडले आहे. संपत्तिशीर्षीतील आकलन व्यक्ती करून कसे करेले जाते. यांचे व्यक्तिमत विकास अवलंबून असतो. असे रॉटर यांचे महत्त्वाचे आहे. व्यक्तिमताच्या वौधानिक रचनेकुसार व्यक्तिमत विकिरित होत आहे.

प्रत्येक व्यक्तिमत संदर्भात एक विशेष नियंत्रण कंद्र असते. हे नियंत्रण कंद्र आहे यांचे संपूर्ण व्यक्तिमताचा संभाज असतो. ऐसेच नवे तर घटनांकडून आपले कसे पाहतो हे डेढील या नियंत्रण कंद्रावर निर्भर असते.त्याने नियंत्रण असते. कारण हे नियंत्रण तत्संभाज विषयक विशिष्ट कंद्र कोटे आहे. यानुसार व्यक्तिमत विकास होतो.

- अंतःगत नियंत्रण कंद्र

एकाच संधी घटना घडली त्याने आपल्याच जवाबदार आहेच. आपल्याच तया घटनेच जवाबदार आहेच. आपल्याच जवाबदार आहेच. आपल्याच अंतःगत नियंत्रण कंद्र (Internal L.C.) असते. या अंतःगत असते. अंतःगत वा महत्त्वाकांक्षी आणि आत्मविश्वास असते. या अंतःगत असते. मी परिखेत नापास झालो कारण माझा अनुभव झाला नव्हता असे या व्यक्ती मानानास.

- बाह्य नियंत्रण कंद्र

आपल्या संदर्भात जे एकाच विशेषत घटना घडते त्याचे आपले आजिवात नियंत्रण नसते. आपल्या तयार नाही आणि समाजातील परिस्थिती त्याचा कारणीन्हून असते. असे मानणारे व व्यक्ती असते. फलजेवा या व्यक्ती बाह्य नियंत्रण कंद्र (External L.C.) असते. या अंतःगत असते. त्यांचा व्यक्तीचे कृती वापर अविश्वास नसतो तर नशील किंवा प्रारंभ किंवा विगोष्टीला वापर अधिक विश्वास असतो. “टेविलेज जीसी तैसेदीचे वाहे” असे त्याची विचारसंगण स्वीकार करता.

जीवनाची यशस्वीतील ही अंतःगत नियंत्रण किंवा बाह्य नियंत्रण कंद्रावर अवलंबून असते. मी नापास झालो कारण पेपर खुप अवघड होते असे या व्यक्ती म्हणतात.
1. देवदासी स्त्रीयांमध्ये नियंत्रण केंद्रावर अध्ययन करणे।
2. देवदासी स्त्रीयांमधील जीवन समाधानाचा अध्ययन करणे।
3. देवदासी पुरुषांमधील नियंत्रण केंद्रावर अध्ययन करणे।
4. देवदासी पुरुषांमधील जीवनसमाधानाचा अध्ययन करणे।
5. देवदासी स्त्री व पुरुषांमधील नियंत्रण केंद्रावर तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करणे।
6. देवदासी स्त्री व पुरुषांमधील जीवन समाधानाचा तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करणे।

३. संशोधन पद्धती

1. नमुना
सर्व संशोधनातिर्थ कराव, इलामपुर, व कोलापुर या गावतील देवदासी 31 स्त्रीया व देवदासी31 पुरुष निवडले साधनात्याना यांचा व्यमोग हा व्यवस्था 25 प्रतिशत होता। स्त्री पुरुष प्रमाण 1:1 इतके घेण्यात आले।

2. मापण साधने
प्रस्तुत संशोधनातिर्थ स्त्रीनमुनाचा आणि नियंत्रण धारणा स्वरूपक्या उपयोग केला।

1. जीवन समाधानाची चारणी
आलम आणि श्रीवास्तव यांनी तयार केलेली जीवनसमाधान चारणी वापरपणत आली यात एकून 60 विधाने आहेत, प्रत्येक विधानाना एकून 2 पर्याय दिलेले आहेत. यातून लागू होणारा एक पर्याय प्रयुक्त करतील निवडणारयाचे आहे. या वाचणीची विश्वस्तितीयता व यथार्थता उच्च आहे।

2. नियंत्रण धारणा चारणी
डॉ. एन. हसनेन आणि डॉ. डॉ. डॉ. डॉ. जोशी यांची तयार केलेली नियंत्रण धारणा चारणी वापरपणत आली. यात एकून 36 विधाने आहेत, प्रत्येक विधानाना एकून 3 पर्याय दिलेले आहेत. यातून लागू होणारा एक पर्याय प्रयुक्त करतील निवडणारयाचे आहे. या वाचणीची विश्वस्तीतीयता व यथार्थता उच्च आहे।

४. कार्यरत्नती
प्रथम देवदासी स्त्रीया व देवदासी पुरुष यांचे वस्त्रस्थान कोठे आहे? हे माहित करण धेयाची विभिन्न रेषेची मंदिराचे मेट देयाचे आली. वस्त्रस्थान माहिती आत्यंतंतर त्यांचा प्रत्यक्ष मेट दिले व त्यांच्याकडून चारणी सोडवून धेयाची त्यांच्या सोईतुसार दिवस व बेक निर्दिष्ट केला. पुरूर नियोजननुसार जीवन समाधान व नियंत्रण धारणा या चारण्या वापरपणत आल्या व शेवटी सहकार्यवाढदल आघार मान्यता आले।

५. चर्चाविनिष्टी
देवदासी स्त्री व देवदासी पुरुष (जोगते) यांच्या मधील जीवन समाधान व नियंत्रण धारणास मापन करण्यासाठी प्रस्तुत संशोधन हाती घेण्यात आले. त्यासाठी आलम आणि श्रीवास्तव यांची जीवनसमाधान चारणी आणि डॉ. एन. हसनेन व डॉ. डॉ. डॉ. जोशी यांची नियंत्रण धारणा चारणी वापरपणत आले. आणि त्यांचे युगांकन करून संख्याशास्त्री या मापन केले.
तक्ता क्र. 1 मध्ये देवदासी स्त्री व देवदासी पुरुष (जोगते) यांचे जीवन समाधानाचे मध्यमान, प्रमाण विचारण आणि t गुणांक दर्शविला आहे

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तक्ता क्र. 1वर्ण असे दिसून येते की, देवदासी स्त्रीयांच्या जीवनसमाधानाचे मध्यमान 36.225 इतका असून प्रमाण विचारण 6.50 इतकेका आढळून आले, तर देवदासी पुरुष यांचे जीवन समाधानाचे मध्यमान 35.096 आढळून आले तर प्रमाण विचारण 6.30 इतके दिसून आले या दोन्हीच्या मिलून संख्याशास्त्रीय गुणांक काढला असता तो 0.7 इतका आढळून आला तो सार्थकतेचा पातळीबार सार्थ ठरता नाही. महणजेच देवदासी स्त्री व देवदासी पुरुष यांच्यात जीवनसमाधानाच्या कोणताच फरक दिसून येत नाही.

तक्ता क्र. 2 मध्ये देवदासी स्त्री व देवदासी पुरुष (जोगते) यांचे नियंत्रण धारणाचे मध्यमान, प्रमाण विचारण आणि t गुणांक दर्शविला आहे

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तक्ता क्र. 2 वर्ण असे दिसून येते की, देवदासी स्त्रीयांच्या नियंत्रण धारणाचे मध्यमान 36.4 इतका असून प्रमाण विचारण 5.46 इतकेका आढळून आले तर देवदासी पुरुष यांच्या नियंत्रण धारणाचे मध्यमान 27.22 इतकेका आढळून आले तर प्रमाण विचारण 4.88 इतके दिसून आले या दोन्हीच्या मिलून संख्याशास्त्रीय गुणांक काढला असता 2.43 इतका आढळून तो सार्थकतेचा 0.01 पातळीबार सार्थ ठरता आहे. महणजेच देवदासी स्त्री व देवदासी पुरुष यांच्या नियंत्रण धारणाचे फरक दिसून येत ती. महणजेच देवदासी स्त्रीयांमध्ये देवदासी पुरूषांपेक्षा कार्यसमर्पित करण्याची अभिवृत्ती अधिक दिसून आली. परिणामी त्यांचे नियंत्रण धारणा यात फरक दिसून आला.

●निष्कर्ष
1. देवदासी स्त्रीयां व देवदासी पुरुष यांच्यांचे जीवन समाधानामध्ये कोणताची फरक दिसून आला नाही.
2. देवदासी स्त्रीयांमध्ये देवदासी पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत नियंत्रण धारणामध्ये फरक दिसून आला.

●मयादा
1. मयादित नमुना घेतलेला आहे.
2. मयादित संख्याशास्त्रीय पद्धतीचा वापर केलेला आहे.
3. आलेल्या निष्कर्षांची पतपठताळणी करून पाहता येत नाही.
पेदेराव्यातील बदलते प्रवाह

सी. हेमलता एन. कोले,
साहित्य प्राण्यावरक,
विवेकांनद कोलेज, कोल्हापूर

प्रस्तावना :-
शाळा, कोलेज असो अथवा अवसाधिक दिशाने असो आज स्पष्ट दिसम्पर्यं फारच महात्मच शाळे आहे. त्यामुळे विवेकांद कोलेज  

गाॅवू, लाओ, कृती, अंसेसी, रां.
एक वर्षात आपल्यासाठी बाधित मानव वातावरण, तसेच अनेक बेहोश खुलून आपण अनूठ्यां. तसेच मानव  

चर्चा हावजावाहिक अथवापणे ते एकत्र वर्षाची सीई अथवापणे अद्वैत मग प्रोफेसर असो, विभिन्ने दुहान असो, या  

रां :-
पेदेराव्यातील महात्मच दक्ष रंग आहे. फिक्या रंगप्यासून ते गडत रंगप्याच रंगच रंगच वेळात बाजारात आहेत. फिक्या  

कपडशाची निवड :-
तरुणांना आकर्षित करणारा कपडा, वचने जोडून, तसल्याचे हे क्वॉटमध्ये आहेतच पण धंदा खाली, कंटेन, मलंग, लिलन  

प्रिंट :-
पिक्समुळे कपडशाची निवड लुक मिळतो. मोटाचा बोल्डपिक्सपून ते अंग्री त्याच बुटावुल्सुलमारा कपडावर चेहरोभोगा  

सिलेबियस :-
गार्वेंटमध्ये सहसा वातूच आणि पुडच असे दोनच कठोर आपल्याच माहित आहेत. परंतु धंदा स्वतंत्र कठोर क्रॉस, कठोर क्रॉप, टॊपला ऑफ प्रिंट क्वॉटमध्ये बोटशील खाली साठी कठोर असे अनेक कठोर ट्रेंडमध्ये आहेत. कठोरसंबंधत  

माहित आहेत. लेकिका, नेट, इंटरने, जेक्स्ट्रेंड्स ट्रेंडमध्ये आहेत. स्लिक्समध्ये बलुळ स्लिक्स, लांग, श्रीरंजन, कामानी स्टाइल, ट्रेंड्स, विमोनो, लेग ऑफ मटन, बिषप, बेल अशा स्लिक्सची बोटशील आहे. त्यामुळे आणखी  

भारतीय गावस :-

फल्यों आपके कुलीं :-
उल्लिपण तकाली असला ती आपले दैनिक कोलेज, आफिस यांसाठी पारंपरिक कापड्यावर्तन, ध्वनीत, घातप्रति आळमगांवी होतील असे कपड्या निवडपणाचे सर्वांचे कल दिसतो. यासाठी फल्यों आपके कुलीं किंवा टीप याची निवड आंगण्या तरुणी करताना आढळून वेदवान.
अंकेसरी :-
आजच्या तस्वीरात कल आरम्भानी व वेरुवण्याच्या प्रसंगी वापरता पेयल अंक अंकेसरी निवडपणाचे आहे. दरवर्षी बारात हेनं नवीन प्रकरणच्या अंकेसरी जाहाज होतोत.
कर्ण आयुषयांने :-
देखी मानाने दागिने पाळणे ही परंपरागत कुंडी ही पण दोनी कानात पालतेच पाहिजें ही रीत आला नौकरत निवडाई आहे. अंक क्रमावर फळशन तपवर बाबडूनया फलक एकन कानात कर्णपुले पाटलेली धावाप्रवचन मिळजात व ती साथी फळन आहे. गोठा मेलव्या रंग परत फळनमध्ये आल्या आहेत. पारंपरिक किंवा पश्चिम स्तर कोणत्याही अआउद्ध्वाद तुळ्णे हापुल शक्ता.
केंद्र :-
शेता काही वर्षापूर्ण गाळ्याविताल हरामप्रमध्ये चोकरला खूप पसंदी आहे. मुंडर खड्यांचे मेलव्या चोकर कर्णपुले आले आहेत. अंके ते कोणत्याही प्रकरणच्या अआउद्ध्वाद योजना दिसतो.
सिक्कर जेलरी :-
सिक्कर जेलरीमध्ये नाकातली-नौजरिंग, हूडी, नेकपस, कानाली, अंगदी, कमरपट्टा हे सर्व प्रक्रिया पासवणला मिळजावते. यासाठी वारसाईक बाइटक डिझाइन वर्दी श्रृखळे मिळजात त्यामुळे इंडोसेस्ट्रन अंकी ही जेलरी आपण पारंपरिक, पश्चिम अंकी जीवन, वनस्पती असा सर्वच आउद्ध्वादसाठी हापुल जाते आहे.
जोतिनम :-
आजच्या तस्वीरीप्रमाणे आरम्भाने ताजांत्रिक आसलेला जेलरी वापरते. मोठ्याची कार्यक्रमकाती तस्वीरप्रमाणे साथीवै एकतर धाव्याच्या जेलरिएला महत्त्व देताना आढळून येते. जोतिनम जेलरीभ्यं नवी बेंड?स, अंगदी, ब्रेलेट, जड आणि नाजूक असे नेकपस अंकी जेलरी आज वापरता आढळून येते आहे.
सेमिनर जेलरी :-
विविध रंगाव्या रेष्मी धावापूर्ण वनविलेली कर्णपुले, हार, बेंडं ही आजची फळन आहे जी मंचमुनासार रंगसंगती निवडपणाचा प्रवाचन देते. जेलरीवर्तनर रूप जेलरी गोडांचा वापर साडीच पदरास, ओडणसाठी केला जात आहे. तसेच गोडांपूर्ण कर्णपुली हवली जातात.
काळी जेलरी :-
इकोमृदी जेलरीता पर्याय प्रकाश अंके ब्रेंडपर्य कार्यालात काळी जेलरी आपली आहे. धाव्याच्या वनविलेले नेकपस आपण चोकर धावायचे पाहायला मिळजावता. ही जेलरी पारंपरिक तत्साह इंडीविद्यानुसार आउद्ध्वाद धातली जाते.
बेंग :-
बेंडमध्ये फळने पंक घ्या प्रकरण पाहायला मिळजात आहे. छोट्या बेंडावंक, हंडवंक, सिंगवंकी मध्ये टूटमध्ये आहेत. पेटल रंगाव्या शेडमध्ये वा उपवर्तक आहेत. काळी फळने शेषपणे बुंदर क्लवेसाठी वापर विता येते. भरतरी डूबर बेकेबाँटू मुंडर लावलेला, भरतराम केलेला कल्च आज बाजारात उपवर्तक आहेत. कोणत्याही पारंपरिक हा जड आण आउद्ध्वाद वापरणे जातात.
घड्याल :-
आजच्या बाजार मिळजारे स्मार्टवॉच हे मुले आपण मुलीं पोलीसाठी डिझाइन केले आहेत. तर काळी अंक्षणांचे केलेले मुलीसही स्मार्ट घड्याल आपली आहेत. लोकायांत, रोगरेड आपण ब्यू फिंजर हा घड्याल मुलीच्या हातावर परखफेट बसलील
आगि कुललुक दिसेल अधी आहेत. बौद्धमस्त, मेटलिक, लेटरचा बाहीरक पटू असा लुक असणारी घडवाते सध्या मार्केटमध्ये उपलब्ध आहेत. हल्ली स्मार्टफोन्सामध्ये फिटनेसविषयक कॅंस्ट्रूसर, स्टेपकाउंटर असल्यास ही घडवाले स्टाइलिश लुक देतात.

चप्पल आहे, जेली, मेकआप यांसोबत्तच चप्पलातील तेवढीच महत्वाची आहे. मुलांसाठी चप्पलमध्ये फार पर्याय नसलेली मुलांसाठी भरपूर पर्याय असतात. सध्या हिलस्मीट्री ट्रैंड बाजारमध्ये दिसून येते. त्याच्याच वेगवेगळ्या मोजडी शृळ आज बाजारमध्ये आढळतात.

सारांश :-
आजची तसूनाच पर्यावरणच्या जागृत असल्याचे कळपे, खरेदी करताना ती त्याचा विचार करताना आवश्यक आहे. महणून कपडांमध्ये वापरलेले रंग, प्रतिक्रिया याच नैसर्गिक प्रमाण किती आहे हे आवश्यक पहावे. नंतरत फायरबर्स, कॉटन, जूट, लिनन अशा प्रकाराच्या नैसर्गिक पंक्रियेनुसह महणून आज प्रचंड मान्यस आहे. असे कळपे वापरणासाठी आरामदायक असतात तसेच पर्यावरण पूर्ण गोष्टी वापरणाच समाधानी देतात. श्रीन फॅशनचा ट्रैंड आता सुमान याचा आहे आणि आज लोकांनी अधिकांशक जागृत करत होत आहेत. याचाच परिणाम म्हणून भारतीय टेकसाउंड्या इंडस्ट्री आज जगभरात पसरत आहे.

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पर्यावरण व पर्यावरण

don.माधुरी राजाराम खोत

मानव हा पर्यावरणातील एक जबाबदार घटक असुपयोगी तपासून आले. पर्यावरण व पर्यावरणांकन एक एकमेकाची विनियमसंबंधित आहे. मानवाची आतिवाद, मोरोजर्ण, संसाधन, अयोग्य, मौजमजा इ.साही पर्यावरण केले जाते. पर्यावरणातील मानव नद्या, सरोवर, समुद्र व समुद्रकिनारे, जंगल, अभावांशे, पर्यावरण, बंदहबेची ठिकाण, द्वारांकण इ. ठिकाणी जाते.प्राचीन काळापासून मानव पर्यावरणातील असल्य तरी आधुनिक काळात दिव्यसंदर्भ लाची व्यापी वाढते आहे. पर्यावरणाचे स्वरूप भौगोलिक, ऐतिहासिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक व धार्मिक असुपयोगी स्थान पर्यावरण हा एक सशस्त्र मोठा सूत्या व्यवसाय होत चालला आहे.पर्यावरणाच्या निर्णीताचा मानवाचा श्रेय,पक्षी,हवा,पानी,वातावरण,नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्ती, इ. संबंध तेथे. साहित्य लोक्या पर्यावरणार्थ प्रभाव व अत्यधिक गंभीर परिस्थिती होताना विस्तेचे.

आधुनिककाळात पर्यावरणाचे स्वरूप बदलत आहे. दिव्यसंदर्भ व्यापक होत होते. 2008 वा शताब्दी मध्यपासून पर्यावरणनकडे एक महत्त्वाचा व स्वतंत्र उदयांचा घटक पालिताय जाते. नगरी तव देशातील शासनकडून पर्यावरणातील मोठ्यामाणिक चालना दिली जात होते. पर्यावरणाचे लोकाशीरकरण, व्यापारीकरण व सार्वजनिक कार्यकरण झाले आहे.वेल, सर्वसाधारण, वायुविज्ञान प्रदेश, सरोवर, नै काल, ग्रामीणन, समुद्रकिनारे, द्वारांकण, अभावांशे, नद्या इ.ठिकाणी. मोठ्यामाणिक पर्यावरणाची संस्था वाढत आहे. प्रासादाचा लागणारा वाहुकाळी वाढ, तितकाळ साधन, पर्यावरण राहणारी सोय, वाचा, वाकी, वानस्पतिक प्रजाती या वाणिज्यांची सोय इ. प्रवाशांच्या सोयी सुविधामय प्रवंध वाढ झाली आहे. अवकाश, पानी व जमीन वेळा पर्यावरणाचा प्रवाश मोठ्यामाणिकी बांधा आहे.प्रणें रंगाचे पर्यावरणाचे स्वरूप गतीमान होत होते.या सर्वोत्तमाचा पर्यावरणार्थ विशेषत पर्यावरण होत होते.

पर्यावरणाचा हृदयांत महत्त्या ठिकाणे पर्यावरणातील बंध करण्याची वेळ आली आहे. निर्माण साधनितम भारतीय चित्रमय यांची सरकार क्षेत्र व पर्यावरणातील किंवा जलक्षेत्र तुळना दिली आहे. अनेक नैसर्गिक ठिकाणे पर्यावरणसूक्त बोधकांत आलेले. निर्माणाची मोठ्यामाणिक हानी होत होते. सर्वोत्तमाचा अतिरिक्तवापर नुकसानीत पर्यावरण पुण्यत दररोट आहे. पर्यावरणाचा समोरूप सामाजिक प्रश्नांच्या दृढीनेजी जीवनविधा आहे ती धीमत वेद आहे. स्थानिकप्रतीपूर्ण जागतिक पात्रीत पर्यावरणाचा नवसाधारण याकडे जाणवीपूर्वुक दुरुस्त करत होते. स्थानिक कार्यकारीमध्ये पर्यावरणाच्या जीवनातील नेतृत्व, आवश्यक कीर्तन व सामाजिक व नैसर्गिक राष्ट्रीय माणिक जीवनातील नेतृत्व, आवश्यक कीर्तन व सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक वेळी निर्माण करण्याच्या उद्देश्याच्या महत्त्वाचे असले पाहिजे. त्याच लाग भेट देते केले पाहिजे.

2002 वा वर्ष अंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यावरण-पर्यवेक्षन महाकृति करण्यात आले होते. पर्यावरण हा स्वतंत्र जगातील सर्वत्र मोठा सेवावातसाय आसन्न मोठी आर्थिक गुंतागुंठ स्वतंत्र केलेले आहे, हा व्यवसाय चौला तेजीत होते. सामाजिकता अनेक लोकांना व व्यापारिक कार्यक्षेत्र लोकांना पर्यावरण म्हणजे अनेक व्यवसाय चालाविषयांची महत्त्वाची संधार आहे. पण हे करत असताना पर्यावरणातील समस्त राणें व जीवनातिहासी सुरक्षित ठेवण्यासाठी ती दृष्टीने काळजी घेणे व उपयोजनाकरणे आवश्यक होते. मानवाचा निर्माणाची सहसंबंध असुपयोगी त्याच्याच्या
निर्माण अवलंबुन आहे. हे विकासावर्धित सत्य आहे. मानवाची जीवनपद्धती व दैनंदिन व्यवहार ल्याखाला वाचवणाऱ्या नैसर्गिक वातावरणावर अवलंबुन असते.

जमीन, पाणी व अवकाश देयोंल मानवाचा वाढला प्रवास, वाढलीविच प्रकारची खाच संस्कृती, विविध अनावश्यक व अतिरिक्त वस्तुचावापर यांचा प्रयोग व अप्रयोग परिणाम पडू, पक्षी, किट्टे, वनस्पती, पाणी, हवा, वातावरण, खचिंजे याचे पडत आहे. पर्यावरणाचा समतोल त्यामुळे विविध ढंगात आहे. पर्यावरणाच्या संरक्षणाच्या ही मानवाची मुख्य जबाबदारी आहे. मानवाचे अस्तित्व पर्यावरणावर अवलंबुन आहे. तेचा विवेकानन्द व संयमाने पर्यावरणाच आंदोलन केले पर्यावरणाचा समतोल, संरचन व संरक्षन राखण्याचा मानवाचे प्रयत्न केला पाहिजे. शासनाने ही यावाचीत कडक धोरणाची अंशितांजवणी करणे गरते आहे.

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प्र. मैना सायंत

म. ह. शिंदे महाविद्यालय, निसंगी

प्रस्तावना

भारतामध्ये कृपेलागायती विविध क्षेत्रांमध्ये विविध संदर्भांत उठी. आद्यांगिक, शैक्षिक, तत्त्विक सामाजिक आणि कृपेलागायती भरीच पारसे होणारी दिसते आहे. असे असाळे तरी एकूण 78% कामललोंची 50% शेती काम करताना. तर एकूण 78% श्री कामागायतीची 86.66% शिवा शेतीमध्ये असताना. एकूण श्री-पुरुष समानता वासांचे विवाह अद्यावधी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रांत पालतीले आढळत नाहीत. आगामी शेतीवरील महापूर्ण भूमिकेची टलायली फेयर्यांनी आलेली नाही. तत्त्वांचे वातावरक्षण शिवायच्या महापूर्ण घडकून आयुष्यात कारसत नाही. यादृच्छिक संविधान बघावीच्या कारसतीच्या पालणे केले जात आहेत. महापूर्ण शेती तरीच अन्न उत्पादनीतील श्रीवातीचे महापूर्ण रोषात देखील घेता शिवायकडे त्रिवन्द्र. पत्र व जनसंघी मालकी नसणे हे वाच्याच विकासाचे महादेशी अडकते टांत्रिक आहेत. या पाच्या बृहत्त्र कृपेलागायती लिगपावल आमलातीला दृष्टीने वाढवणे करत असताना शिवायच्या शेतीविशेषता विपम्पछायचा अभ्यास करणे गरजेचे आहे.

उदीते ४

1) शेतीवरील महापूर्ण कामाचे वर्ग जाॅनुन घेणे.
2) शेतीवरील महापूर्ण कामाची श्री-पुरुष श्रमकिंवळण अभ्यास.
3) जागतिकीकरणात शिवाय आणि शेती यामघोर बदलते वर्ग अभ्यास.

अभ्यास पद्धती: प्रस्तुत अनुयायासाठी विविध संदर्भ, गंध, मार्गी, वांचायवन, ब्रजवंशी व इंग्रेजगोल उपलब्ध माहीती व द्वितीयक सामग्रीचे आधार पेण्यात आला आहे.

शेतीविशेषता शिवायच्या कामाचे वर्ग -

शेतीवरील महापूर्ण कामाची शिवाय विक्रय सहभागी असतात. शिवायवांढी संवर्तनाच्या नूतनत लाभी. शेतीचे मागणी माणून साफसफाई वाढणे, पाऊणे, भरणे व धावाची साकारानुक्रमण कामघाती असतो. व्यावहारक महापूर्ण कामघाती शिवाय शेतीमध्ये होतात. महापूर्ण सामान्यांनी, कुंबडविराज पाऊणे नवाकंवारी वाचवून करून सुंदर वाचवून लिगा राहणे, वेळची साकारानुक्रमण करून नवाकंवरी दुःख दुभाते सामान्यांनी. प्रत्येक संघेतील वाचवून लागवून करून, अनं - धावाची प्रत्येक कही वाचवून लिगा साकारानुक्रमण करून टिप्पणी विविषा शेतीवरील उद्योगीचा विक्रय करून अती अनं काम शिवाय करून, तयाची शेतकरी व शेती कामगार महापूर्ण शिवायच्या भूमिका माटा प्रमाणत दुःखदर्शी राहते.

प्रदेश, जात तसेच पैक प्रकारापुराण दिियावंचे कामाचे वर्ग -

कामाची प्रदेशात कामात कामात कामात धावाची प्रदेशात कामाच्या वर्ग भिन्न असल्याचे दिसते. उदा. गडू उदायाच्या घेणा-वा प्रदेशात भाल उदायाच्या घेणा-वा प्रदेशात शिवायच्या शेतीमध्ये जात शेतघोर असतो. महापूर्ण व धावाच्या श्रमकिंवळणात उबूराचे प्रमाण कसी असलेले दिसते. पालाच्या पाळाच्या आधारात असलेली घेणा-वा राजगोल व गुरुरूधात दिसत मागणी जातीवित्त शिवायचे महानुभूति अविक प्रमाणकार काम करणाऱ्यास आहेत. तत्त्वांत देशातील इतर भागांच्या उत्साही शेतकरी व बालायकांच्या भागांमध्ये शेतीमध्ये कामाच्या-वा शिवायच्या विवाहाच्या घोप अविक आहे. शेतीविशेषता शिवायच्या वर्गाच्या अनेक अनेक विविध कामाचे वर्ग भिन्न असल्याचे दिसते.
जागतिकक्रमांतर - 

साहित्य क्रमांतर श्री अथीकाधिक अनुयायक व न परवड़णारी जलाल आहे, असे असले ती दिवा मात्र मोठ्या प्रमाणात श्री व्यवसाय ग्रामिना आहेत. आज एकूण ग्रामीण श्री कामागरीकिंची २५%। दिवसया श्रीतीमध्ये काम करताना बिशेषत: पावसामय भागातील मोठा गर तोडीसाठी असलेला दिसतो. व्ही श्रीती काम करताना पण जमीनीवर अवघ्य प्रमाणात ल्यांची माणे हक्क आहे. व्हावूळे अशा माणेीवराच या केवळ रुद्दर दिसत. जागतिकक्रमांतर पूर्ण विगर श्रीती क्षेत्रांतून बद्दलते ही दिवसया अवघ्य अनुभव मिळविलेले श्रीतीया कामातील बाहेर बाहेर रहावले दिसते. पूर्ण श्रीती क्षेत्रांतून दिवसया क्रमेकरण ज्या दिसले. त्या दिवसया श्रीती काम करण्याची असते या दोन्ही अवघ्य परिशीलनी परिस्थितीत काम करत आहेत त्याच्यागच्छ वा पूर्ण काम करत असलेली काम उठ. श्रीतीच महात, कार्यांची, मोरोणी, ओपरच फारारी व बजार, पेटिट धाववाची विक्री वापरती कामे देखील मजुरीवर करु ल्यागआ आहेत. परिणामी दिवसया श्रीतीया एकूण कामातील केवळ अभाग जलाली दिसत. परिणामी दिवसया श्रीतीया एकूण ग्रामीण श्रीतीया केवळ अभाग जलाली दिसत. परिणामी दिवसया श्रीतीया एकूण कामातील केवळ अभाग जलाली दिसत.
निष्कर्ष 8

1. भारतीय कजीश्रेष्ठाद्वयें निर्धारित सहभाग जवकजबक ८५% आहे तर कृष्णपुरुष व्यवसायी निर्धारित संभालले।

2. निर्धारित काम निर्धारित करणारे काम पद्धत, जात व पिकांचे पक्ष हे घटक महत्त्वाचे मूल्यांकन करतात.

3. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय लंबायी, पर्यावरण सार्वजनिक काम पूर्वी मानती जाता. तर आंध्र कर्मचारी काम वाढवणे मानते. परंतू कुटूरावधाय भारत व रुपांतरणार्थ प्रस्तुत निर्धारित पूर्वी मानती जाणारी काम करतात पण त्या कामांची नोंद घेतली जात नाही.

4. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कामांचा प्रवंध भारी निर्धारित अवलोकन वाणी अंकन मुळभूत जगीनीच्या अधिकार दिला जात नाही.

5. जागीरत किरणांबारे शेती पूर्वांना न परवर्तनारी बांध झाली अतुल त्यांमध्ये मोठ्याप्रमाणे मानती मानाला आहें ही निर्धारित निर्धारित व दर्शनासाठी पूर्ण टरंत आहें.

6. कृष्णपुरुषाच्या गावांमध्ये अवलोकन करणुन गुणाकरण पडतीले शेती करणांमध्ये निर्धारित अस्त गवां तरी लांचे प्रमाण अत्यंत आहें.

7. एकूण अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निर्धारितांच्या वाढती महत्त्व सार्वजनिक बांध नमुने मंडल डिशानिर्देश वाढत जाणाऱ्या वा कर्मांचे दयोतक आहें ही निर्धारित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सळ्यांच्या समावेश आहेत टरंत आहें.

संदर्भ गंध 8

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Abstract

Mohan Chaitanya, Anil Kumar, and Swati R. Patil

Stacks, which are the building blocks of modern computer systems, have become increasingly complex and challenging to manage. This study investigates the issues and challenges associated with managing stacks, particularly focusing on the role of automation in addressing these challenges. The research is based on a review of relevant literature and a case study of a large enterprise that has implemented automation solutions for stack management. The findings suggest that automation can significantly improve the efficiency and effectiveness of stack management, leading to reduced costs and increased productivity. The study recommends further research to explore the potential of advanced automation tools in managing complex stacks.

Keywords: Stacks, Automation, Management, Efficiency, Effectiveness.

1. Introduction

Stacks are fundamental components of modern computer systems, comprising multiple layers that interact to provide various services. Managing these complex environments has become a significant challenge for IT professionals. This research aims to explore the issues and opportunities associated with stack management and the role of automation in addressing these challenges.

2. Literature Review

A comprehensive review of the existing literature reveals several key issues and challenges in stack management. These include:

- Complexity: Stacks are composed of numerous layers, each with its own technology and configuration, making it difficult to manage them efficiently.
- Scalability: As systems grow, managing stacks becomes more challenging due to the increased number of components and interactions.
- Security: Ensuring the security of stacks is crucial, but managing the security aspects of multiple layers increases the complexity.
- Cost: Managing stacks can be expensive, particularly when dealing with manual processes.

3. Case Study

A large enterprise was selected to study the role of automation in stack management. The case study involved a detailed analysis of the company's stack management practices and the implementation of automation solutions.

4. Findings

The study found that automation significantly improved the efficiency and effectiveness of stack management. Key benefits included:

- Reduced costs: Automation reduced the need for manual interventions, leading to cost savings.
- Increased productivity: Automation allowed for more efficient handling of stack-related tasks.
- Improved security: Automated processes helped in maintaining higher levels of security.

5. Conclusion

Automation plays a crucial role in managing complex stacks, offering significant benefits in terms of efficiency, effectiveness, and security. Further research is recommended to explore the potential of advanced automation tools in managing complex stacks.

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अणि तत्परता या गोष्टि पेटेंट. ‘स्वी‘ मेहनत की उदासिनता, कृतित्वहीनता, अज्ञात, सहनीशील, गुणी आणि प्रभावहीनता या गोष्टि नजरब्योर येतेंत. परिक्रमा, बालसंगीत प्यार सर्व सियांता अदाल महणून मित्रलो गेळले. तसेच गुणानंतर, गोष्टि मद्दतकार अणि महत्वपूर्ण, धन, संपत्तीची यथायोग्यता करणारी कार्यालयाची यथायोग्य दृढता कुदर्दातंत्र आणि कुदर्दातंत्र संस्कृतिला महत्त्वाची असे बनलेली. सामाजिक संस्कृतीमान्य मुद्द्यांचा संरचना संयोजन अन्यो मुद्द्यांचा संरचना म्हणूनला ठरतो, श्रेष्ठतून ठरतो गेळले. मित्रत्वाच्या म्हणे, “लैंगिकीची कातिल होण्यात तेच्या एक विवेकलित नैतिक मानवतावादी भूमित मद्दत होईल” हा विचार जग सर्वेचा निर्माण आळेला तर खरोलियांनी स्वतंत्र खड्या अथवा अनवरित रहिले याच निधनाचा शंका नाही.

अशा प्रकरणांत लिंगभेदाधिकृत समाज रस्मे ठरले तल्याचे येण्ये आज काळाची गरज आहे. ‘प्रवाचने, दर पुसंताचे‘ हा श्रीम विविधांगणी, कस्त सियांता स्वतंत्रर्थ बर्च्या आणली. महणून उमा चक्करी यांची लिंगभेदाधिकृत संविधाना विचार जाती सियांता, वर्गसियांता या संरचना मद्दत आहे. दलित, खास-बाल्य्या वर्गलिती, सर्वसामान्य सियांता देखील लिंगभेदाधिकृत यथायोग्यता करणारा कार्यालय एक ज्ञि दुसऱ्या ‘शुद्ध‘ महत्त्वाचे ‘लिंगभेद आणि जातिमत्ता या दोनोंचा विचार एकत्र वेळी कायख कार्ययोग्य. कमळ देखील यांची ‘काळा सूर्य‘. हूं ठाळणारी बाई‘ यांच्या महाराष्ट्रीय सियांता स्वतंत्र जाणाच्या आणेची स्वतंत्र विचाराधीनता, निर्मितीभूमी मजले”.

पश्चिमवाड्या शेषसेत्या काळखंडतात तर सियांता विचारले असते दयनीय होती. सती, बाल-वालीक, बाला-जवर, बिवाह, बिवाह बिवाहाने विवाह, पुनर्विवाह बंदी असा अमृतसूत्र प्रशिक्षा वाक्य आला होला. अशा विचारीत सियांता शिक्षाचा संघठन देखील, थि यांची परवाहणे प्रदर्शण पाहिजे, यासाठी काही सूचनाची प्रयत्न करते. आधिक अर्थात्त, गणमत्त, बालाध्याचे प्राण माध्यम वाचिला होते. यादरोगी मुद्दा अन्यांसही नियोजनाचा विषय सार्वजनिक महत्त्वाची आणि लिंगभेदाधिकृत आचारीत शोधन-शासन आणि विश्वविद्यालयांच्या संरचनेच्या प्रलोग करून, समाजात सियांता बांटलेली सक्षमता दृष्टिकोण आणि पूर्वीच्या विचार बदलण्याचा प्रयत्न करते. आज २२ व्या शतकात पाठलाग तर असतानाही सियांता स्वतंत्र आहे का? त्या सुरुस्थित आहेत का? त्या निर्माणाचे उत्तर अनुसरित करून आहे.

जेठ गायकवाड वाच्या ‘नारीजातीय‘ काळस्पर्शातील ‘सुरंग‘ या कचित्तेच त्या महणतात,

जेठ अणि आणि आणि उद्यान
गणतीत सारखी
असुरुचित माध्यमातील
अग्रेटील प्रतिमाकाळी
आज अगटी कोठाटी जीविकाच बलाकार होणारे प्रमाण वाहते असून त्या ‘ती‘ ने असत्त्व भोक्त्यात आहे आहे. कमळेश कुमार गुप्ता महणतात, “एक हर्षता तो किसी यथविक कों केवल जासे मारता है, जबकि एक बलाकारी पीड़िता की आत्मा की उसकी स्थिति की जोरे में गिरा देता है” हूं तसेच युवन ब्राह्मण मित्रत्वाचा म्हणे, “बलाकारी पुरुषों द्वारा महिलाओं को लघुरता बलाकार से भौगोलिक उत्ताद समस्त महिला समाज पर नियंत्रण नहीं रखने का हड़प्पा है” अर्थ प्रकारे अग्रेटील काळस्पर्श प्रतिमाज श्रीमती जगन्नाथ या सियांता अजुनाही स्वतंत्र मिलते नाही.

खेकातईकर होणारोणन अन्यायाला वाचा फोड़ण्यासाठी व आपत्ती आणिया कासा बालवणासाठी तात्पर्य करा. पंडित, नीसरे समाज, आनंदीवाचे जोशी यांच्या प्रयत्न करते. १८८२ शतकात तात्पर्य करा. पंडित, नीसरे समाज, आनंदीवाचे जोशी यांच्या प्रयत्न करते. १८८२ शतकात तात्पर्य करा. पंडित, नीसरे समाज, आनंदीवाचे जोशी यांच्या प्रयत्न करते. १८८२ शतकात तात्पर्य करा. पंडित, नीसरे समाज, आनंदीवाचे जोशी यांच्या प्रयत्न करते. १८८२ शतकात तात्पर्य करा.
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सारांश

कनिष्ठ व वरिष्ठ महाविद्यालयात शिक्षण-या महिला शिक्षकांच्या कर्मसमाधानाचा तुलनात्मक अध्ययन

प्रस्तावना

‘काम हा सामाजिक मान्यता असलेला विषेश आहे आपण व्यक्तीय विश्वासीलोकाचा गरजेचे ल्यामुटे समाधान होत असते’. कार्यपीठांचा या व्यापक स्थानातुम्बे अर्थातूनचाच्या व्यापकता व्यक्तीय कार्यालय अनेक अर्थ असू शकतही हे लक्षात लेणे तेंत्रा व्यावसायिक कामाचा व्यक्तीला कार्य-समाधान खरोखर कराणे प्रात होते, याचा विचार करणे मानसशाश्व अनेक दृष्टीकोण महालच आहे.

कार्य समाधानाचे पैलू लक्षात आल्यास संबंधित संस्था कार्यपीठातील असमाधानकारक घटकत अनुकूल परिवर्तन करून कर्मचा-यांची समाधानाची जीवन वृत्तिमान करू शकते. तरवेच कर्मचारी-निवड-तंत्रे अधिक बंगाली होणाऱ्याची कर्मचा-यांचा कार्यविषयक समाधान-परंपरेत ठाणे आवश्यक असते. श्रमक-संघ, व्यक्तिगत व सामाजिक समावेश, व्यवसाय-मार्गदर्शण आणि व्यक्तीची व्यवसायात उद्देश्याची तसेच दृष्टीकोणी नृत्यांची संबंधित संस्थान अस्त्य चालू तर तीनी कार्य-समाधानविषयक शास्त्रीय संशोधन फार मोठे ठरते.

कार्य समाधान हण्याचे कार्य?

‘कार्य-समाधान’ या संज्ञेच काहीशी संदर्भात निर्माण शासलेली आहे, कारण विविध अर्थांची या शब्दप्रयोगाचा उपयोग कर्मसमाधान आलेला आहे. विशेषतः: कर्मचा-यांची कार्य - अभिभूती, कार्य समाधान, आपण मनोवैज्ञानिक ती मान्यता अनेकादा संस्थानाची वापर्यावर वेळीत. व्यक्तीय स्वतंत्र कार्यक्रम कार्यक्रमांक बघ्यावर जो भावनालक हुक्कोन्न असतो वा हुक्कोन्नी या तैली फक्तराच्या संबंधित अस्त्य चालू तर तीनी कार्यसंस्था कर्मचारी व्यवसायाच्या अर्थ व्यवसायाच्या परिपक्क असलेले मैत्रीक कार्य-समाधानाचा संबंध तेऊले व्यक्तिगत कर्मचा-यांशी असतो.

“कार्य-समाधान हण्याचे कार्यपीठातील व्यक्तीची अनुकूल भावना किंवा अनुकूल मानसिक अस्थायी होय. व्यक्तीच्या अनुभवाची ही भावनालक व सत्त्वात्मक बाजू आहे, आपण दौऱ्यात जाणूनेच पुढे तेजी आहे. पूर्णत व्यक्तीच्या स्वतंत्र होतुन व प्रतिकूल कार्यविषयक अभिभूतीवर्च कार्यविषयक समाधानाची किंवा असमाधानाची अनुभव अवलंबून असतो.” याचा अर्थ असा की, व्यक्तित्वाची कार्यविषयक समाधानाच्या भावना कार्यसंस्थेची व्यक्तिगत मानसिक अनुभवानुत...
निर्माण होते, तर असमाधानातील भावना कार्यपरिस्थितीमूलक घटकांतून निर्माण होत होत असतो. परंतु काहीचं मते, कार्यविषयक समाधान–असमाधानातील भावना व्यक्तीज्ञ आणि परिस्थितीज्ञ घटकांतून अतिक्रिया परिपक्व असतो.

कार्य समाधानातील निर्णायक घटक

कार्य–समाधान ही व्यक्तीची सामान्यिकता अभिवृत्ती आहे. विशिष्ट व्यवसाय घटकांतून संबंधित अशी विशिष्ट स्वतंत्र विशेष्य अभिवृत्ती नाही. लागूते या सामान्य अभिवृत्तीची निर्णायक – घटक कोणते आहे, हे बघणे महत्त्वाचे आहे.

कार्य–समाधानातील मूलभूत घटक शोध्याचा प्रमुख संबंधावली मार्ग म्हणजेच घटक – विशिष्ट शासक हा होय. यातून जालेला संबंध शोधकर्त्यांची परमाशीर्ष –हूने घेतला आहे. या परापत्रांनुसार, निर्देशांकाच्या संशोधकांची शोधून काठेल्या कार्य–समाधानातील विविध परिसंथती पूर्ण दिलेल्या आहेत.

1. कंपनी व कंपनीचे व्यवसाय या विषयी अभिवृत्ती
2. पदोन्नतीविषयक संबंधीसंबंधी अभिवृत्ती
3. कार्यालयातील पदश्रेणीविषयक अभिवृत्ती
4. पदविवेचणातील अभिवृत्ती
5. आर्थिक पारिस्थितिकविषयी अभिवृत्ती
6. कार्यात्मक अवधारणातील अभिवृत्ती आणि
7. सहकर–विषयी अभिवृत्ती

अनेक संशोधकांनी अभ्यास करून कार्य–समाधानातील काही घटक संगीततेच आहेत: सामाजिक व आर्थिक गटताऱ्याने घेऊन स्थान, पदरेखकांशी व सहकर–वांशी असलेले संबंध, कार्यचे स्त्रुत, प्राणीवेळा संस्थी, अतिशय कडक पंढरवणापासून मुळता, कार्यचे दृष्ट नाशन, इतरांची सेवा करणारी संस्थी, स्त्रुत:वेळा निवडूनुसार राहण्याचे स्त्रुत, जवळचारी, दीर्घ सुट्टी, आत्मनिर्भरता संस्थी, संस्थेचे, धर्म प्रवाहाचा संस्थी, पक्ष, गणपत विविधात्मिक पार्श्व सुरुवात, अमूर्य वरिष्टतयी त्रितीयांच्या व्यक्तीतील बांधता इत्यादी.

कार्य समाधान हा मुळत: व्यक्तिमत प्रभाव असल्यामुळे वरील संविधान निरीक्षणाच्या कार्यरत्न यांनुसार निरीक्षणाचे असतात. काही कर्मचारी कारण्याचा सुरुवात्तला महत्त्व देतात, तर काही कार्य प्रकाराचा महत्त्व देतात. काहीचं डुटीने मिठकऱ्या महत्त्वाचे असल तर कर्यसळ्यासाठी प्राप्त होणारी प्रतिक्रिया काहींना मौलिक असे. कारण प्रत्येक व्यक्तीचा ‘मूर्त्य–प्रवर्ण’ (रंगसम) तेजसमे विशेष असतात किंवा जीवनाविषयक जाणिंदू नेमठा असततात आणि ल्याचे ल्याचे कार्य–समाधान वेलेच घेतली परिशद्धी निरीक्षित होत होते. परंतु ही जीवनघड्ये देखील समाजाच्या किंवा गटाच्या आर्थिक, सामाजिक आणि इतर प्राथमिक घटकांच्या अवलोकनात असतात. आणि या घटकांमध्ये जीवनमूढऱ्या काहींने फेरीहारी होत असतात. ल्याचे कार्य–समाधानच्या निरीक्षणात घटकांतून जीवनभूमी असलेल्या तरी विशिष्ट सामाजिक–आर्थिक गटांनुसार ल्याचे निरीक्षण – घटकांत फार सामय असंवाह केले आहे. या डुटीने, सापेक भाव्य लक्षात घेतले पाहिजे.

कार्य–समाधान निरीक्षित करण्या–या घटकांमध्ये दोन वर्गांचा वर्गीकरण करता येईल:

a) कार्य–समाधान निरीक्षित करणारी कार्य शैक्षणिक, आणि
b) कार्य – समाधान निरीक्षित करणारी व्यक्तिशैक्षणिक

a) कार्य–समाधान निरीक्षित करणारी कार्य शैक्षणिक]
1. वेतन
2. कार्य सुरक्षितता
3. प्रश्नतीली संस्थी
4. कंपनी, व्यवसाय
व) कार्य - समाधान निर्देशित कर्मारी व्यक्ति दैश्चन

1) लिंग
2) कर्मचारा-याचे वय
3) शिक्षण
4) कार्यांतर सेवाकल
5) तैयारिक दर्जा
6) जात
7) कृष्णशय
8) कर्मचारा-याची व्यक्तित्वविशेष दैश्चन

संशोधनाचा साहित्याचा आहार

महाद्विविधत्वीय शिक्षकांचा कार्यसमाधानाचा अभ्यास कर्मचारांसाठी केलेला मधील भरतीय विद्यापीठांतील निसामुद्दीन दी. यांनी संशोधन केले यांनी त्या विद्यापीठांमधील शासकीय महाद्विविधत्वीय निवड केली. पाल 80 महाद्विविधत्वीय शिक्षक संशोधनात सहभागी कर्मचार आते त्यांमध्ये त्यांनी, लिंग, वयोमान, विद्याशाखा, अनुष्ठान, अपेक्षा विद्याधारी वर्तन व वर्गांतर अवधारणा विविध उपवर्गांतर आहारके कार्यसमाधान तपासून पाहिले तसेच सहसंख्या देखील तपासला व संशोधनातून वरील विविध पटकांतुसार शिक्षकांचा कार्यसमाधान फरक पडतो असे आहारच्या आले.

महाद्विविधत्वीय महिला शिक्षकांचे कार्यसमाधान व विषयाच्या दृ. अनुज करम चौधरी व सहायक-यांनी लाहोर शहरामध्ये अध्ययन करणा-याची महिला शिक्षकांचा कार्य संशोधनाचा अभ्यास केला त्यासाठी 63 महिला शिक्षकांची निवड कर्मचार आली. तेनाच, पद संबंधात अपेक्षाने पावसार फरक कायदाने आला. संशोधनातून तेनाच या पटकांतुसार महिला शिक्षकांचे असमाधान असलाचे आहार आले आहेत.

अभ्यासाचे महत्व

सदृश स्थितीतला व्यक्तीचा कार्य समाधानाच्या विविध पटकांत्रा प्रभाव पडलेला दिसून येते व्यवसाय कोणताही असा ल्याचा कार्यसमाधानाचा कामाची गुणवत्ता अटकलून असते. महाद्विविधत्व प्रमेय कारणा-या शिक्षकांनी जर कार्यसमाधान चांगले असते तर शिक्षणी गुणवत्ता देखील चांगली दिसून वेळेत. सदर संशोधनातून कनिष्ठ व वरिष्ठ महाद्विविधत्वात अध्ययन करणा-या महिला शिक्षकांचा कार्य संशोधनाचा अभ्यास करण्याचे आलेले आहेत.

अभ्यासाचे धोय

कनिष्ठ व वरिष्ठ महाद्विविधत्वात अध्ययन करणा-या महिला शिक्षकांचा कार्य संशोधनातील फरकाचा अभ्यास करणे.

अभ्यासाचे उत्तराधिकार

कनिष्ठ व वरिष्ठ महाद्विविधत्व अध्ययन करणा-या महिला शिक्षकांचा कार्य संशोधनातील फरकाचा अभ्यास करणे.

शिक्षणाचे कार्य

कनिष्ठ व वरिष्ठ महाद्विविधत्वात अध्ययन करणा-या महिला शिक्षकांचा कार्य संशोधनामध्ये फरक दिसून वेळेल.

संशोधन पद्धतीशास्त्र

1) नमूना

सदर संशोधन कर्मचारांतील इतिहारकर्ती शहरातील विविध महाद्विविधत्वात अध्ययन करणा-या महिला शिक्षकांची नमूना मटून निवड कर्मचार आली. यासाठी कनिष्ठ विभागातील २० व वरिष्ठ विभागातील २० असा एकूण०५ वा नमूना चेकला. या शिक्षकांना केवळच्या विद्यावार्त अभ्यास करणा-या होतो.

2) साधन

निवडप्रमाणे आलेल्या नमूनेच्या दृष्ट्या संविधानाची प्रमेय कृमार व डिएन. मुठा यांनी तयार केलेली शिक्षकांसाठी कार्य संशोधन प्रश्नाला वापरण्याचे आलेले. या प्रश्नालीमध्ये कार्य संबंधात मानन कर्मचारांतील एकूण नौ
प्रश्न दिले असून उत्तरासाठी ‘होय’ आणि ‘नाही’ असे दोन पर्यंत आहेत. चाचणी हिंदी भाषेत आहे. या चाचणीची विश्वसनीयता दिविविधगणने तसेच चाचणी पुरुषाच्या पद्धतीने तत्त्वार्थात आली असून ती अनुक्रमे 0.97 व 0.85 इतकी आहे. चाचणीची वर्णनात घटक विशेषणातून ठरावली असून ती उच्च आहे.

3) विषय

निवडणुत आलेल्या नमूनाच्या महाविद्यालयासाठी चाचणी सोडून येतात. विषयावरील प्रमाण चाचणी प्रमाणित होतात. शिक्षकांनी शिक्षकांनी संपीडनांनी वेळा मागूर घेतली. दिलेल्या वेळेमध्ये चाचणी देतला प्रदत्त गोष्ट केला.

संख्या शास्त्रीय साधने

निवडणुत आलेल्या नमूनाच्या प्राप्त प्रदत्त विस्तृत विविध चाचणीमध्ये वाचलेल्या संख्या शास्त्रीय पद्धतीचा वापर केला.

1) मध्यमान
2) प्रमाण विचलन
3) स्टूडेंट्स ‘टी’ चाचणी

परिच्छेद

स्वतन्त्र परिच्छेद त्र कनिष्ठ व वरिष्ठ विभागातील शिक्षक परत्रं परिच्छेद त्र कार्य समाधान

फलंते व चार्चा

कनिष्ठ व वरिष्ठ महाविद्यालयात अध्ययन करणा-या महिला शिक्षकांचा कार्य समाधानामध्ये फरक दर्शविणारा तत्त्व

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<th>मध्यमान</th>
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वरील तत्त्वाचे कनिष्ठ व वरिष्ठ महाविद्यालयात अध्ययन करणा-या महिलांचा कार्य समाधान या घटकात फरक दर्शवला आहे. वरील दोनी समुहांचा मध्यमान व प्रमाण विचलन संख्याशास्त्रीय पद्धतीने काढले. कनिष्ठ महाविद्यालयात अध्ययन करणा-या महिला शिक्षकांचे मध्यमान 23.5 इतके व वरिष्ठ महाविद्यालयात अध्ययन करणा-या महिला शिक्षकांचे मध्यमान 26.5 इतके आले तर प्रमाण विचलन अनुक्रमे 4.5 व 2.76 इतके आले आहे. या मूलांकनावरण कनिष्ठ व वरिष्ठ महाविद्यालयात अध्ययन करणा-या महिलां शिक्षकांच्या कार्य समाधानामध्ये फरक दर्शविणारे ‘ज’मूल ठरावले असता ते 2.54 इतके आलेले आहे. हे आलेले ‘ज’मूल ज.0.05 या पातलीवर लक्षणीय सार्व असत्याचे दिसून घेते. फणजेच कनिष्ठ व वरिष्ठ महाविद्यालयातील अध्ययन करणा-या महिला शिक्षकांच्या कार्य समाधानामध्ये फरक आढळून घेतो. फणजेच त्याचे संपोषण मांडलेली सिद्धांत करता स्वीकारली घेती आहे.

कनिष्ठ व वरिष्ठ महाविद्यालयात अध्ययन करणा-या महिला शिक्षकांमध्ये फरक आढळून के चेच त्याचे दिसून घेत, कामाचे स्वरूप, जबाखऱ्याचे हथाये घटक संगला जेली करून निष्कर्ष

कनिष्ठ व वरिष्ठ महाविद्यालयात अध्ययन करणा-या महिला शिक्षकांच्या कार्य समाधानामध्ये फरक दिसून आलेले.

मर्यादा

1) संशोधनासाठी निवडणुत आलेला नमूना आयतन लागावी होता.
2) संशोधनातुरु विसूत आलेले निष्कर्ष महिला शिक्षकांच्या पूर्तीच मर्यादित आहे.
शिक्षार्थी
1) विस्तारित नमूना ढेबू लंबी संशोधन केन्द्रांस अधिक विश्वसनीय निष्कर्ष मिले शकतील.
2) कार्य समाधान या घटकासेला इतर परिस्थिती ढेबू व्यापक संशोधन करता येईल.

संदर्भ

1) भारती र.वि. व पंढर पांडे प. श्री. (1980) कर्मचारी व औद्योगिक मानसशास्त्र, सुविचार प्रकाशन मंडळ वंतोली, नागपूर
12 आणि सदाशिव पेट, पुणे 30
3) Kumar P. & Mutha D.N. (1996), Manual of Teacher Job-Satisfaction Questionnaire. (TJSQ)
प्राताविक—

भारत है लोकसत्ता अवस्थावादक जनतीतिह एक महत्वपूर्ण देश आहे. ज्यामध्ये त्रिष्ठीरीय शासन व्यवस्था कार्यरत आहे. यामध्ये केंद्र सरकार, राज्य सरकार व राज्यातील स्वातंत्र्य संस्था यांचा समावेश होतो. ग्रामीण भागाच्या विकासासाठी महणजे ग्रामपंचायत, लोकसत्ता, जिल्हा परिषद या स्थानिक स्वातंत्र्य संस्था कार्यरत आहेत. तर शहरी भागाच्या विकासासाठी नगरपालिका व महानगरपालिका यांचे योगदान मोळाचे आहे. एकदमीत्तर ग्रामीण व शहरी भागाच्या विकासवाद्याचे ग्रामीण व शहरी भागातील लोकांचे जीवनमान उन्मूलनाधीन या व व्यवस्थित स्वातंत्र्य संस्था यांनी महत्वाची भूमिका बजावली आहे.

भारतात जपी ताजापासून स्थानिक शासन व्यवस्था अवशिष्टत्वात असलेली तरी स्थानिक शासनातील आज जो यथासम्भव अनुपम यांनी कार्यरत आहे. ती. मुख्यतः ब्रिटिश शासनाच्याचा असेटी आहे. प्रथम सन १८६० मध्ये मुंबई प्रलंबित विविध समित्यांची स्थापना झाली सन १८७० मध्ये लॉइ येथे अध्यक्ष व विक्रेताकरणारा त्यांचा विकास करावा असे मत माळले. पुढे १२ महिन्याच्या अवसरात लॉइ येथे उत्पन्न विभाग रोपित घरापणातील व्यवस्थित स्वातंत्र्य संस्थेचा उद्घाटन मार्गदर्शक. लॉइ येथे यांचे उत्पल्लित्त लॉइ येथे अत्यंत प्रवृत्त आहेत यांनी ते उद्देश्याने अस्त्यातील लॉइ येथे अनुभव करून खुश देखील असेल ऐक्सप्रेस स्थानिक स्वातंत्र्य संस्थेचा प्रस्तावन मिळवले.[विवरण]

स्थानिक स्वातंत्र्य संस्थेचा सुरुवात सर्वप्रथम प्रेसिडेंसी नगरपालिका महणजे भारतातील पहिली नगरपालिका म्हणजे सन १८७० मध्ये दक्षिण भारतात उद्घाटन. या उद्घाटनाच्या अर्थात विक्रेताकरणारा त्यांची स्थापना भारतातील प्रारंभिक संस्थानाचा कार्यवाह आहे. सन १८७५ पासून भारतातील विक्रेताकरणाची स्थापना सुरुवात झाली असे म्हणून ते यांनी दृष्टिकोन असेल व महत्वाची भूमिका नियंत्रण करत आहेत. सन १८७५ मध्ये अनेक विक्रेताकरणारा त्यांची स्थापना व महास्थानातील देखील अवधारणांच्या मदतीने अनेक विक्रेताकरणारा त्यांची स्थापना करावी व विकास करवली आहे. सन १९६१ ते सन १९६५ मध्ये अनेक विक्रेताकरणारा त्यांची महत्वाची स्थापना करत आहे. सन १९५६ मध्ये शासनापासून स्थानिक स्वातंत्र्य संस्थेचा कार्यवाह आहे.

भारतातील स्थानिक स्वातंत्र्य संस्थेचा विविध प्रकारातील कार्य होतात. प्रत्येक ताजा आवश्यक तेवढा निशी उपलब्ध नाही तेवढा देताने सर्वार्थवादक आयुष्यपणेच संबंधित असमोळोत निर्णय झाल्याचे दिसून येते. त्याच्यावर वस्तुकी स्वातंत्र्य संस्थेचा निर्णय पुरवठायला केलेला भारतातील जनतेने देखील मागला जाते. सन १८३३ मध्ये स्थानिक स्वातंत्र्य संस्थेचा कार्यवाह आहे. सन १८३३ मध्ये स्थानिक स्वातंत्र्य संस्थेचा कार्यवाह आहे. सन १८३३ मध्ये स्थानिक स्वातंत्र्य संस्थेचा कार्यवाह आहे. सन १८३३ मध्ये स्थानिक स्वातंत्र्य संस्थेचा कार्यवाह आहे.
पाचासणीचा पूर्व इतिहास—

पाचासणी शासनांतः प्रभु इतिहासात नूतन नहीं. परंतु पाचासणी येथे मध्यायुग युगीन शुद्धायुग अवसरात आस्थू आहेत. अशाच प्रकारीचे अवसर वाचे, महाभाषावर जावली परस्पर सांपली आहेत. त्यामुळे पाचासणीचा परिसर महाभाषाप्राची झालेली असतो. पाचासणी इतिहासात असतो. पाचासणी येथे बाळकात त्या लोक रहस्याची आहेत. च. शिवाजी महाराजांच्या काळात बाळक लोकांच्या हरेरे करून अशत. धाव ओळोंचा तो बाळक अशी धुमधार होते पाचासणी हे ठिकाण वाचे, महाभाषावर, जावली, प्रतापगड यांचा समिप येते.

पाचासणी हे नव पाच खड्डोवरा समुह महून पाचासणी असे पद्धतीत बोलते जाते. तर पाच गण महणजे पाच डोगरवणा समुह महून पाचासणी हे नव पद्धते. असेही मस्ती जाते. पाचासणीची टेकडी १३३४ मौसू 'मूर असून पाच टेकड्याचे कमात्मक पांडवगड, वेगाटडा, वंदनदा, अणू कॉन्ज्डॉड हे नव पद्धते असेही.

पाचासणी शहरांतींची ध्युमती—

महाभाषावर येणारा पहिला मुंबईन हा पिठा लोकांतरी तर पाचासणीला येणारा पहिला मुंबईन हा जोळ चेंसन हा इंडिया काही संस्कृत रिसर्च वॉर्ट आफ्सर होता. परिचय बांधत रंगिन ब्रिटिश लोकांच्या वस्तीसाठी महाभाषावर व्यवस्थित नवीन जागा शोधणून काळाच्या उद्देशांना तो या प्रदेशाची पहाटी करून होता. मुंबईन लोकांना राहण्यासाठी जागा शोधणे व त्याचा मुहूर्ताचाचरणाचा वंद हवेरचं दिकाणी शाश्त्र सूच करण्यासाठी सोय दिकाण असे तीन हेतूसाठी हा जोळ चेंसन इ.स. १८५५ मध्ये या प्रदेशात भेट दिली. नवेन देशोद्वारा योग्य बनाविचाराने पाच टेकड्यांकारमध्ये कचरे एक सपाटीचा प्रेदेस त्याळ्या योग्य बाळक व या जागीची बस्तीत करण्यासाठी निवड केली. व त्यांनांच्या इ.स. १८५४ मध्ये वसात्तेच करण्यासाठी आहाचा. पाच टेकड्यांकार वसंतेला या प्रदेशात त्यांनी नव दिले पाचासणी. येथे पोशोळाचारणाचं त्याळा पुरने ते वाढते स्थिराचं पुरने ते बाळकन मागं गोडवली वाढविकी आला.

जोळ चेंसन जंक्यांना इ.स. १८५५ मध्ये पाचासणीत आला तेव्हा त्यासाठीत त्याळा एक पाचणी भिक्ष (माहेरस्वर्णत) मोदालाच भिक्षा होता. ती दोन्ही भिक्षु हा परिसरात शेती करण्यास सुरुवात केली. त्यांनांतर त्याने इ.स. १८५६ मध्ये रुपाने बांधकां खर्च करण्याचा दायित्व त्यांनी पाढी व इ.स. १८६२ मध्ये २४ मुंबईन कारण वाढताच्या आले. त्यांनांतर इतर मुंबईन पाचासणीकडून आकर्षित झाले.

पाचासणी गिरिजानाथ नगरपरिस्थितीचा इतिहास व स्थान—

महाभाषावर व्यापक मुंबईन लोकांना शहरासाठी दुसऱ्या या बंड हवेरचं दिकाणीचा शोष येते असताना इंडिया काही संस्कृत निवृत वॉर्ट आफ्सर जोळ चेंसन यांना पाचासणीचा शोष लावला. चेंसन यांना इंडी शेती करण्यास सुरुवात केली. या इंडीकडून कामाच येणारे लोक आणि व्यवसायिक पाचणीत येऊन स्थानिक झाले आणि वसी वाहत गेली. येथे प्रथम इ.स. १८८० मध्ये मागदी मध्यमाणी प्राधिक शास्त्र सुरु झाली. त्यांनांतर स्थिरांच निर्णय—यांची मुंबईन मुहूर्ताच्या विस्तारातं इंग्रजी मैथ्यांतरी शास्त्र सूची केली. त्यामुळे पाचासणीला स्थानिक प्रशासनासाठी गिरिजानाथ नगरपरिस्थितीसाठी मिळालेल्या यांपासून सकारात्मक केलेले जोळ चेंसन यांनी अर्ज केला. व आपलं धरण. त्यांचा याळा आले. आणि पाचासणी १ एप्रिल १९५० रोजी नगरपरिस्थितीचा दर्जा बाहेर केला. व ती Panchgani on Municipal
Council महानून ओठखबी जाक लगाती. त्यसेची पाचणगिरी लोकसंख्या दोन जागर एवढी असुवणी केंद्र खास वाच महानून पाचणगिरी नगरपालिका मुसूर जाली. पाचणगिरी मिशिया दरा देवन जां चेसनना पाचणगिरी पहिले सुपरिंडेंट व न्यायाधिकार महानून नियुक्त केले. सन १९५० पूर्वी पाँचणगिरी कारमार हा महावर्तक सुपरिंडेंट पाहत होता. शिवा या नगरपालिकेचे काम काम पाण्यासाठी प्रथम आठ सदस्यांचे सल्लागार मंडळ श्लापन केले. याचे अध्यक्ष महानून वाईज हा वाणिज्य व मध्यवर्तक सर रेड्रंट चौम हॅफ एक नियुक्त जाती. या सदस्यांची नियुक्त महावर्तक सुपरिंडेंट कदाचून करणार होतात आतात. यांमध्ये पाचण दोन ले मुसूर पियन होते तर तीन सदस्य भारतीय होते. अशाप्रकारे पाचणगिरी नगरपालिका काम कराता आहे. नरुसार जाअली.

पाचणगिरी नगरपालिकेचा नगरी सुविधा—

१. पाणीपुरवठा—
पाचणगिरी हे शहर समस्तपालिका ४२४२ फुट उंचीवर आहे. या शहरातील हे ऐच्छिक जलस्रोत आहे. गावात पूर्वी अनेक ठिकाणी सार्वजनिक विहिरी खोदक गेट्वे व दगडी वांडक करून त्या विहिरीचा बापू शहरातील नगरीकरणा केला जावू लागला. पाचणगिरीचा पहिला पाणीपुरवठा सन १९६२ पायल सुरु झाला. त्यामध्ये बाईलाळ क्रुणून्ही नवीन पाणी वापरणे पाणीपुरवठा चार रोजानन चडवून आणले. ही पहिली योजना ३५ वर्षांची होती. त्यानंतर भेटे धरणानुसार पाणीपुरवठा लिफ्ट वडतले १९७८ ख्रिष्ट केला जात होता. ही योजना वस्त्र अस्तित्त्वाने सन २००० पायल महावर्तक सर्वसाधारण धरणानुसार १८ किमी पाईपलाई डाकून पाणीपुरवठा करणारा प्रक्रम करणार आला.

२. रस्ते—
पाचणगिरीची जली दुलतारामी आहे. त्या दरम्यान १८६५ मि.सी. पालस पडती त्यामध्ये मृदुमाखळ ही नित्य बांध आहे. शिवाय पाचणगिरी भेट पेड—या लाखो पर्यटकांच्या वाहनांनी रस्ते खरार होतात. त्याची सतत डाळूडाळी करणे अत्यंत खिंचवणे वापर आहे. शहरातील रस्ते वांडकाळ्यात सन १९५७ मध्ये सुरुवात होती. नावाग्रह नगरपालिकेचे आड मैल सहा फार्म रस्ता तयार करून धेरोला. सन १९५७ मध्ये चार रोड तयार केले त्याचा देखभालची खर्च ही मोठा असल्याने त्याची देखभाल दर्शात दर्शावं करावी लागते. तसेच कॉलिंग रस्ते वापराचे काम सन २००५ पायल हाती घेतले. व २००६ साली रुपांना झाले.

३. स्वच्छता व भवन—
शहर स्वच्छता व आरोग्य भवन पर्यटकांनी आहेत. शिवाय नगरपालिकेच्या मुख्य कर्तव्याचा ही तो भाग आहे. त्यासाठी शहर स्वच्छता आणि सार्वजनिक आरोग्य समाजात कार्यरत आहे. शहर स्वच्छतसाठी मृदुत्तर स्वच्छता वाच सार्वजनिक शौचालयांनी, गृह स्वादिष्ट, कच—या वेळेच्या वाहनकृत, डी.डी.टी. व इतर जनतानाऱ्यांनी आपल्या फावरणी करून साथीच्या रोगाची रोखणे आणि अक्षम उद्भवाना—या रोगांची व अर्ंडितपासून शहराच्या रक्षा करणारे काम नगरपालिकेच्याचे.

४. आपरेट व रुग्णालय—
पाचणगिरीचा हवामान अत्यंत अल्फादायक असताना ब्रिटिश काळात Hill Station महानून ते नावारुपांत आहे. आपोआसाठी विशेषता दरम्यान रुग्णालयांची उपजाऊक बालाकरागुल्म हे इ.स. १९५४ साली डॉ. विलिमोरिया यांनी बेल ऐर हे सिनेटरियम मृदू केले. पुढे हे इ.स. १९३२ साली नगरपालिकेचे सरकारी रुग्णालय सुरू केले. सरकारी रुग्णालयसाठी आहमदाबादचे व्यापारी शेंड शांतीलाल मंगलदास यांची सतीश कुंज नावाचा बंगला देगणी महानून दिला.

५. शिक्षण—
पाचणगिरी हे आज जागतिक दर्जेवे शैक्षणिक केंद्र तसेच पाचणगिरी शाळाचे इंग्रजी माध्यमाचा शाळाचे महाराष्ट्र महानून हो आळखे जात असले तरी ब्रिटिश काळात १६ ऑस्ट ठाय १९६६ मध्ये जिल्हा लोकल बोर्डची प्रथम मराठी माध्यमाची प्राथमिक शाळा सुरू केली. पाचणगिरी मिशिया नगरपालिकेचे दोन प्राथमिक शाळांची जवळपासी आहे.
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<td>15565157</td>
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<tr>
<td>CGR</td>
<td>14.94%</td>
<td>5.17%</td>
<td>9.08%</td>
<td>5.19%</td>
<td>2.57%</td>
<td>7.85%</td>
<td>6.39%</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
तर २०१४.९५ मध्ये ६९५६९६८ रु एवढा खर्च नगरपालिकेने केलेला होता. एकदृश सार्वजनिक उद्यानाधीन खर्चांचे प्रमाणही वाहिलेले आहे. अभ्यास काल्पनिक प्रत्येक वर्षी जवळजवळ सार्वजनिक उद्यानाधीन खर्चाची सरासरी २६०९.८० रु असून संचित वृद्धि दर ५.९९ एवढा आहे.

२८ जुन २००४ पासून पाणिपुरवटा व्यवस्थापन महाराष्ट्र जीवन प्राथिकरणानंतर नगरपालिकेकडे करण्यात आले आहे. पाण्यांची गुणवत्ता शुद्धता, आणि नियमितपणे नगरपालिकेने जपला आहे. तर २०३३.०४ मध्ये नगरपालिकेने पाणिपुरवटा व इतर सोयीवर ६४०८५८ रु खर्च केले होते. सन २०६६.१२ मध्ये ६९६३२० रु नगरपालिकेचा खर्च झाला होता. तर सन २०१४.४५ मध्ये पाणिपुरवटा व इतर सोयीवर नगरपालिकेने ८८१९४ रु खर्च केला आहे. सन २०१५.३२ वर्षी तुलनेचा विवर तरा हा खर्च कमी करण्यात आला आहे. अभ्यास कार्यकाळात प्रत्येक वर्षी जवळजवळ पाणिपुरवटावरील खर्चाची सरासरी २३६३८रु असून संचित वृद्धि दर २.७२ एवढा आहे. नागरी सुधिशाळावर करण्यात आलेल्या या इतर खर्चांचा वर्गवरील पाणी पुरवटा व इतर सोयीवर नगरपालिकेने सरासर जास्त खर्च केल्याचे दिसून येते. यावरून पाणीपुरवटा ह्या प्राथिकरणानंतर नगरपालिकेच्या सावधानी भर दिला आहे.

पाणिपुरवटा नगरपालिकेच्या तात्पर्यात दोन प्राथिकरणाचा शाखा आहेत. सन २००३.०४ वर्षी खर्चांचे प्रारंभ शिष्यांवर १६४६७४ रु खर्च केला होता. तर सन २०११.१२ मध्ये हा खर्च २००५२८ रु असून २००४.२९ मध्ये शिष्यांवरील खर्चांचे प्रारंभ झालुन ते ४७४६१० रु एवढा झाले शिष्यांवरील खर्चात प्रत्येक वर्षी प्रवंद प्रमाणात नगरपालिकेने खर्च केला आहे. अभ्यास कार्यकाळात प्रत्येक वर्षी जवळजवळ शिष्यांवरील खर्चाची सरासरी ३१२६७४ रु असून संचित वृद्धि दर ६.०८ एवढा आहे.

लोकांचा सामाजिक सुरुचितेर्वर सुद्धा नगरपालिकेच्या लक्ष केंद्रू त्याच्यात दिसते. नागरी सुविभागांनी दिवाळीतील आणि अग्रणीसारख्या यवणांनी नगरपालिकेच्या सन २००३.०४ मध्ये १५०२५६५ रु खर्च केले होते. तर सन २०११.१२ मध्ये ६९०१६५ रु खर्च केले होते. सन २०११.४५ मध्ये हा खर्च ३७२३७७० रु एवढा नगरपालिकेच्या केला आहे. अभ्यास कार्यकाळात प्रत्येक वर्षी जवळजवळ दिवाळीतील आणि अग्रणीसारख्या वर्गीकृत खर्चाची सरासरी २८४९.२१ रु असून संचित वृद्धि दर ७.८५ एवढा आहे.

निष्कर्ष—

- पाणिपुरवटा आणि इतर सोयीवर नगरपालिकेने सर्वांत कमी खर्च केला असून अभ्यास कार्यकाळाचा त्याचा संचित वृद्धी दर २.५७ एवढा आहे.
- जलनिर्माणाच्या नगरपालिकेत गाडी जास्त खर्च केला असून अभ्यास काल्पनिक त्याचा संचित वृद्धी दर हा १४.९४ आहे.
- आर्थिक सोयी व रूपांतरंगांसारख्या उपयोगात भाग लावणे व पाणिपुरवटा या तीन नागरी सुविभागांनी एकत्रित संचित वृद्धी दरपेक्षा जलनिर्माणाच्या खर्चाचा संचित वृद्धी जास्त आहे.
- पाणिपुरवटा सोयीवरील खर्चांची बाध्य अट्ठार्थवेत्रक आहे.
- नागरी सुविभागांच्या नगरपालिकेच्या खर्चांचा सांतराच्या वाळ झाला आहे.
- एकूण नागरी सुविभागांनी शिष्यांवरील खर्चांचा संचित वृद्धी दर द्वितीय क्रमांकार आहे.
- एकूण नागरी सुविभागांच्या दिवाळीतील व अग्रणीसारख्या खर्चांचा संचित वृद्धी दर तृतीय क्रमांकार आहे.
समारोप—

पाचमणी नगरपरिषद ही भारतीय स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था रचनेचा एक अविभाज्य भाग आहे. याने शहरात १६० वर्षांचा इतिहास आहे. इंग्रजीमध्ये भारतीय प्राकृतिकतेशी जून्हाूँने शेषवासाठी विविध सुखकर डिकाणाची आवश्यकता होती. त्यानुतुम्च जॉन चेनर यांनी पाचमणीचा शोध घेतला त्याचा विकास होयासाठी अवचया दोन हजार लोकसंख्या असलेल्या गावाचा खास बांब महणून नगरपालिकेचा दर्ज्य १९१० साली मिळून दिला. त्यामुळे पाचमणीचा येणा—या युरोपियन लोकांची संख्या वाढली. या अनुसार खालील म्हणजेच अत्यंत असलेल्या लोकसंख्येने इतिहासात असलेल्या गावातील पाचमणी गिरिस्थान नगरपालिकेचे योगदान माळले आहे. परंतु एन शाम्याच्या मात्रेत, लोकांशी वशस्थी क्षयाची असेल तर स्थानिक संस्थेची भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वाची आहे.

संदर्भ—

1. बार्षिक अहवाल पाचमणी नगरपरिषद सन २००३.०४ ते २०१४.०३
2. दे सकाळ पाचमणी गिरिस्थान शासनी वर्ष पुरवणी अंक १ एप्रिल २०१०
3. पाचमणी गिरिस्थान नगरपरिषद रेकॉर्ड
4. दे. जरेडेवर समाचार, पाचमणी गिरिस्थान नगरपरिषदेचा सोनियाचा दिन, रविवार दि. ७ जुन २००९
5. दे सकाळ ७ एप्रिल २०१२
6. पाचमणी गिरिस्थान नगरपरिषद महत्त्वपूर्ण
7. डा. पाठक अरुणाचल शा. संपा महाघाट राज्य गंडोटीयर शासन जिल्हा, दार्शनिक विभाग महाघाट शासनांना. भोगले शांताराम कुणाराव, भारतातील स्थानिक स्वशासन, शासन प्रकाशन, नंदिना पृ २०
Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (AIIRJ) ISSN 2349-638x Special Issue No. 4

Peer Reviewed Journal (Impact Factor 4.574) www.aiirjournal.com Mob.No. 8999250451 246

The social group and element include in this category represents the demographic difference between the total Indian population and all those whom we have described as the elite’
SabaalTna इतिहास लेखकों द्वारा सक्रिय 8

इतिहासलेखनको कलाले वार्षिक ग्रन्थको दिनमा शिने की, समाजमधे दोन प्रकारको लोक अस्तित्वमा आएको हो। यो सदर लोक व लाभहार्यलाई खाली करणे काम गर्ने कामगर आदिनस्य मध्य लोक। आनुवांशिक इतिहासलेखनमधे समाजलील वर्तमान वर्तमान त्योहारलाई अधिक महत्व दिनाउने आएका पाइने 'सबालत्नडीडीज' इतिहासलेखनमधे विचित्र अस्तित्व तसैलाई उभार्ने समूहका इतिहास रेखापत्राङ्कको प्रवाह शेखर गर्ने आएका हो। कामगरामे शोध आदिनस्य निष्ठा र निर्माण अन्यत्र विचार गरेर व्यक्तिको व्यवहार ज्ञानिगत इतिहास माठिला गर्ने आएका हो। इतिहासलेखनको लागि आफ्नो बौद्धिक प्रयास र इतिहास लेखन प्रणेली विकास शेखर गर्ने आएका हो। व्यासाती संस्कृत समाजको भूमिका हराएको र अन्य इतिहास लेखन प्रस्तावको बारे हिन्दीय आफ्नो विकास स्वतन्त्र नेको अर्थ दिला आएको हो।

सबालटन उद्यम आफ्नो विकास 8

'सबालटन' संकल्पनाका प्रवर्तक इंटरनेशनल विश्वम्भर आफ्नो उद्देश्य लिखितहरू लामो पहिले महाव्युत्पन्न वार्षिक ग्रन्थको विचारवीणी विचारितको केही तिनुभूमि व्याख्या दिनौं १९५६ मध्ये ग्यानको अटक ज्याले। तुस्कूल गरेको समस्याले सामाजिक अभियानको प्रारंभ सबालटन संकल्पना अवलोकन प्रकाशित केका। पहिलवार्षिक अभियानको व्याख्या कर्तव्य मध्य शाखाको विषयक गर्ने लागि र विश्वास गर्ने व्यवहारका दृष्टिकोण र श्रेणी लागि विचारित केनी। व्यापारी गौरव, ग्यान पाउंड, विपेश चश्मा, माहिती अपनी पर्याय घटना आदि इतिहास संस्थापकको मोलाली भूमिका निभाउँगा।

सबालटन आफ्नो भारतीय इतिहासलेखन 8

भारतीय इतिहासलेखनमध्ये आत्मानविन कथित तलाककूट इतिहासलेखनवर भएता दिला नहुन्छ। रणजीत पुष्कर व्यासको भारताचै येएम यस्तो योद्धा सबालटन लागि निवेदन चर्चा प्रारंभित गरेको हो। त्यो व्यासको लागि अलग गरी पाउँछ। जानाले। सबालटन इतिहासलेखनाती तर्क व्याख्या नेपाली अनुग्रह उपलब्धता हासिल भएको दृष्टिकोण रहेको छ। कारण ज्या घटको इतिहास लेखन कराउने तर्क इतिहासमा स्पक्ष प्रेषित भएको छ। सबालटन व्यवस्था उपलब्ध तथा माननीय संगठन उन्नती निर्माण गर्ने बीती बस्तै दिला नहुन्छ। यसले व्यास उपलब्ध संगठनको उल्लेख नर्म हुने गरी वात सबै आएका हो। विचरित घटको इतिहास लघुस्माणको माध्यम उपलब्ध नहुनेको छ। कारण व्यास चिकित ख्याति मात्र व्यक्ति कर्ता वरिष्ठ लोकसंबंध शक्ति नहुनेको छ। यसले तत्किल नाहिन्छ, आशको खताएल्ज, आशको खताएल्ज, महाकाल अहवाल, जनगणना, पोलिसिंग् अहवाल, नायकिक दलायल्ज, लोकसंबंध लोकसंबंध लोकसंबंध वैदिक व्यवस्था साधने महून इतिहास लेखनाती व्यासले वरिष्ठ साधनीय संपत्ति प्रदान गर्ने, अन्यथा नायकिक दलायल्ज विविध जानाधार्मिक आधार यथाक्रम लागाले। त्यामध्ये अधिसिंह, समाजशास्त्र, जनगणना, मानवविज्ञान, पुरातत्त्वशास्त्र, मानवशास्त्र, भाषा/साहित्य वा ष्ठांत्रिक आधार यथाक्रम लागाले। त्यामध्ये अनेक संस्थाको महाबली भूमिका पाइनेको हो

भारतीय सबालटन इतिहास लेखक 8

रणजीत पुष्कर

युगल व्यासको द्वारा प्रस्तावित अक्षांशो व्याख्या भाषाको वस्तुपात सादर केला। अव्युत्पन्न नकार र प्रत्येक इतिहासलेखनको यस्ता विषयक प्रस्तावित काम असलो हो भूमिका प्रस्तावित काम शतकालिकाको व्यासको विवरणको कारण मनोरंजन त्यसमा प्रयोग गर्ने प्रयोग शेखर गरेको हो। भारतीय आत्मानविनलाई नकार दिला भएको हो। यसले खालीलाई ज्ञातको व्यासको उदाहरणको एक नया इतिहासमा भूमिका गर्ने संगठनको केली त्यामा नवनिर्माण प्रदानो अर्थव्यवस्था प्रवर्तको व्यवस्था आदिनस्य शेषको विषयक निर्माण र तसैलाई शैक्षिक साहित्य भूमिका प्रवाह केला। व्यासको उद्धरणहरू "Subaltern Studies" ग्यानमधे मान्द्रे व्यास एकौं द्वितीय खण्ड प्रकाशित गरेको हो।
गौतम भद्र

शोधित अनिकांच्या जागीरांभूण्याचे क्षेत्रोपरीचे कल्पनाही मांडी भूमिका वजनवते. गौतम भद्र यांच्या एका लेखाभंगे

1985 तारखीं ‘बौरागी देस’ वा संज्ञेचा मानविकार्याच्या तपस्या घेतला. उद्योगांच्या शांतिला नेतृत्वार्थी वैश्वीकृत प्रमाणस विविध सहस्रांश कमर्च एका हृ ‘बौरागी देस’ वा संज्ञेच्या प्रभावीत कल्पनास असे भद्र दाखुन देतात.

‘बौरागी देस’ भूंपणे घरोघरांचे गाव. वा संज्ञेचा आधार वंडांचे केलेले आवाहन पूर्णपर्यंप व इतिहासांच्या आधारातील आहे हे त्यांनी स्पष्ट केले. ‘बौरागी देस’ हे श्रीबापूरा कल्पना केवळ भौगोलिक नाही तर कल्पनातील इतिहासांना गठित झालेल्या सामाजिक जागीरांभूण्याच्या निवेदन करत आहे. असे गौतम भद्र यांनी स्पष्ट केले.

परंतु उक्ती

यांनी आपल्या संघीयांना मान्यता सांगली सलामपंढरी, भाडवीला सलामपंढरी व सामाजिक सलामपंढरी यांच्या संदर्भात शेवटकी वंडांच्या केंद्रव्यांनी अपल्यांनी सामाजिकता व स्वतंत्र सलामपंढरी यांच्या संगतीला लाभांच्या प्रयत्न केले.

भानु पंढर

‘Rallying round the cow’ लेखाभंगीच्या भानु पंढराच्या 1818 ते 1917 येथील भाजपूर इलेक्ट्रीकल हिन्दू मुस्लिम संघीयांचा मान्यता घेतला आहे. जमातवादी संघीयांच्या लाभांतांच्या यांनी हिन्दू आणि मुस्लिम सामाजिकीय उथ्वर अभिमानाचा ³१२३४५६७८९ विक्रिया विक्रिया प्रकरणाच्या दुलारांचा केला आहे. मुस्लिममंडळी हे प्रकरण वैराग्य अभिमानाच्या प्रकरणी होती तर हिंदूमंडळी तिने जातीय अभिमानाच्या स्वरूप धारण केले, अशी भानु पंढराच्या भानु पंढराच्या मीमांसा आहे.

गायत्री वर्षांची रिपोर्ट

स्वर्णलंड स्टंडांड मध्ये केंद्र तत्त्व मशीन फुटको यांच्या विषयावर भारतीय इतिहास मीमांसकांनी प्रस्तावित करणाऱ्यास श्रेणी गायत्री वर्षांची रिपोर्ट ³१८५ कंकडक जाते. इतर स्वर्णलंड इतिहासकारांनी स्वतंत्र पौधोऱ्या तत्त्वांतरांच्या आधार घेतला.

मुल्यमापन ८

स्वर्णलंड इतिहासकारांनी आतापत्त्वाच्या इतिहासातला छेद देत बिचित्र गटांत आल्टीव व व्यायाम हुकिन्यांत इतिहासाच्या प्रकाश टाकण्याचा प्रयत्न केला गेला आहे. इ.पी. यांनी भानु पंढराच्या दाखुन इतिहास लिहाण्याचा प्रियिक्ष, गायत्रीची तात्त्विक मूलिक आणि संस्कृतीच्या भांगारा यांमध्ये बोकूसण गणनीय सुंदर यांनी मुफळ केलेला स्वर्णलंड इतिहास फक्त अनेक प्रकरणांची तात्त्विक मूलिक संस्कृतीच्या उद्देशीतर रुग्णत गणनीय गौतमाचा अवलंब करत वावळ करत आहेत.

स्वर्णलंड इतिहासकारांनी उद्देशीतर जातीदर्शांच्या आधारानुसार यांच्या वैद्युतीकीय पाटलुकांचा केला गेला. प्रामाण्य सत्यांच्या फरारे लवक दिल्याचे गेले नाही. अशा अनेक माध्यमांनी तरी स्वर्णलंड इतिहास पर्यायातील अपरिचित विच्छिन्न इतिहास संपादक आपणांचा प्रयत्न केला. आशित विच्छिन्न जागीरांभूण्याची ‘व्यवस्था’ अध्येता केला. नवनवीन अध्यायपादतीचा अवलंब केला गेला. याच इतिहास चित्रीकरणात वहाना न्याय देयांयासाठी स्वर्णलंड इतिहाससंग्रहाच्या कक्षा विलयाने आवश्यक आहे.

संदर्भ ८

१ डा. मैत्री के. विजय, ‘रिंगट ट्रेंड इन हिस्ट्रीजफी’, अनोदीक प्रकाशन, न्यू दिल्ली 1988.
२ गायत्री अंतिमांनी “Excritos Politicos” ४ वंद लिप्यांत मिर नेबा १९७५१६७५ आणि “Selection from the Prison Note Books”. ट्रान्स. वाय व्हॉन्तन होणे आणि जीओशी हॉम्स निघाल विन्दू लंडन 8 लेबर्ग्स आणि विबार्थ १९७१.
3 गुमति सरकार, "पायलर मेरांट अंडेड निडल कलाम लिदरजिय इंड लेट कलोनिअल ईिडिया  परस्परकीज़ अंडेड पॉलम ऑफ अ हिस्ट्री फॉंम विलो", न्यू दिल्ली १९८३१८५.

4 गणजित पुजा "सवाल्टन स्ट्रीज" बरल्युम १, ऑक्सफर्डबुनिकमिटी प्रेस दिल्ली १९४४.

5 वगाडु उमेश, महाराष्ट्रातील प्रदेश वर्गीतप्रमूल, मुंबई प्रकाशन, पुणे २००६.

6 पारील शांत, जांबांडक भांडवलारी लोकांशी कांटी व निवृत समाजवादी पूर्ती, मुंबई प्रकाशन, पुणे २००३.

7 वगाडु उमेश, सवाल्टन स्ट्रीज व भारतीय इतिहासकोरुनातील सिद्धांत, समाजप्रोधन पत्रिका, २००९.
आज जीवनात्मक सर्व श्रेणियों में मानवे चांगली उत्कृष्टताओं के अर्थ में प्रगति की हो रही है। आज जीवनात्मक, जागतिकीय, खाजगीय, उद्योगी या गोष्टियमुख मानवी जीवनात्मक अनुपम बदल लाने वाले दिसुन येतात। किंवा हुन्वासे म्हणता येईल को आज्ञा, वैज्ञानिक सुचारे प्रगतिवादी चांगल्या वेष्टर वायर सुमां आपूर्तिकाल दिसू लागते आहे। मनस्तातीक आणि आनंद मिलीयासाठी आज्ञा मानव आहेत, प्रयत्न करत आहेत, आगदी बालाकाळीत्या मुनोयासारे ते सर्वनाम दैनिन्दिन जिवनात्मक मानसी मानव तनावाची समस्यांना आणि लगतं आहे। त्या त्या व्यक्तीला आपूर्ती परिवर्तन समयान्वयन करताना अंतिकाल तण्णावाचा व्यक्त करताना, तण्णावाच्या व्यक्त करताना अंतिकाल गांव करताना, मात्र सातत्याने तण्णावाच्या किंवा तण्णावाच्या परिवर्तन शारीरीमार्थी राहील्यामुळे त्या लागणे अंक तण्णावाच्या निर्माण होते आहे। प्रसंगी शारीरीक मानसी मानवाने परिवर्तन होते आहेत, तण्णावाच्या राहील्याच्या तण्णावाच्या नैसर्गिक, उदासीनता, बेतानी, चिठ्डिचिठ्डिशा, अस्थिरता, भूत न लागणे, पतंग न होणे, झोप न लागणे, रक्तदायी बदल इ. प्रकार दिसून येत आहेत। मात्र सातत्याने तण्णावाच्या परिवर्तन शारीरीमार्थी राहील्याच्या तण्णावाच्या गमान निर्माण होता व्यक्त शारीरीक मानसी मानवाने अग्र आज्ञांत्र बदल चांगली पडणारी प्रमाण दिसून येत आहेत उदा. हृदयविकारक, कन्यावर्ध, मुखुंदो, दुनियात्तांत इ. आमच्यांकेंत्रिक तण्णावाची एका संस्थापनासाठी तण्णावाच्या अस्थिरता, चित्र किंवा दडपण चालूपाली एका व्यवस्था ३६ तलमध्ये यास अनुसार येणारे २४ तलमध्ये व्यक्ती डोऱ्डेली अनुभवात्तात. तर ११ तलमध्ये व्यक्ती काय वाटल्यास सांगतात तर ११ तलमध्ये व्यक्तीला तण्णावाच्या नैसर्गिक येणारे तर, तसेच तण्णावाच्या उत्तर परिवर्तन डोऱ्डेली, पोठुंदी. झोप न लागणे, हृदयाची बडव, रक्तदायी बांदणे, वेसुमार खाणे, भूत क लागणे हतास होणारी भावना, रण्डे इ. या समीयोज्य होतो. हॉर्स (१९८५)

फळमान आणि रेडिप्लान (१९७४) हे दोन हृदयविकार तण्णावाच्या गोडामुळे रक्तवाहिण्यांचे कामकाज कसे दण होते यावर शंकोचन करत अस्थिरता त्यांना असे आढळते की, तण्णाव आणि हृदयविकार याच्यात अत्यंत जवळभार मर्दाने आहे. तसेच कर्नेकांनी पीडीत असे रूप प्रवंड तण्णावाच्यांची वाहतुक व्यवस्थाला सांगताकर्त्यांना संशोधनाने सदस्यांसाठी दिसून आलेले. सतत दुःख अनुभव आघाती, निराश, भावनीक, तुटक्यात, सतत चित्र आणि तण्णावव्यक्त याता कर्सेकांपर्यंत जवळभार मर्दाने दिसून आले. रांकर आणि धोमस यांना असे आढळते की घंटपोटीत किंवा अकाळी वैश्व यांचा सारखा तित्र भावानुभवामुळे कर्सेकांपर्यंत शंक्यता बदलते.

प्रेत (१९९६) या संशोधनाने केलेल्या संशोधनानुसार असे दिसून आलेला की, विफलतेने प्रासंगिकत्वाचे व्यक्तीमध्ये हृदयविकारांनी शंक्यता चार पत्ती बदलते.

मोहर (१९९९) यांच्या केलेल्या संशोधनानुसार महाराष्ट्रात प्राण होते की प्रविधं हृदयविकाराची झटका आला त्याांगोदर ६ तासात त्या व्यक्तींच्या खुप रागवलेल्या, चिठ्डिचिठ्डिशा आणि भावनीक दृष्ट्या अस्थिर होयाचा असे दिसून येत आहे.

हृदयविकार असे म्हणता येईल की आज २१व्या शतकातील मानसी संस्थापने आज्ञामुळे होणारे मूळत्या वैज्ञानिकशाळा अनुसार होणारे मूळत्या वैज्ञानिकशाळा संबंधानुसार कसम होता चालते असून मात्र आज शारीरीक आणि मानसी स्वस्थ्यावर परिणाम करणारा तण्णाव हा एक अत्यंत प्रामाण्य असा घटक दिसून येत आहे.
कंट्रा विश्व त्रास आधुनिक दमा दक्षिणी अधिकृत त्वचारण संभवत वक्त वाच्यांतराण अद्वय वै मुख्य निर्णय नागर नागर वाच्यांतराण अद्वय निर्णय विकार हृदयकार कंसार इ. शारीरिक विकार सततत्व तणावामुद्रक निर्णय होतात असे संरोक्तानून दिशन आले आहे.

मानसिक परिणाम — स्मरणशक्ती कमी होणे, विचारण, निर्णय ध्वस्त कमी होणे, सतत धोक्याचा भीती बांटे, एकाप्रमाणेत नष्ट होते, निरूपन, भयमान, न्युनगृह, निधनप्रतिक्रिया, आकारक, तापत झिक्काण अप्रवाचित त्वस शारीरिक मानसिक विकृतीचा शेष संबंध तणावासारखी दिसून येतो.

ललितास (१९८०)या वर्ष म्हणजे वैयक्तिक कृत्वीतिपत्व जास्त आपेक्षा संपर्क व तणाव निर्णय करण्याची परिस्थिती म्हणजे मानसिक तणाव होय.

शिवागी (१९८४) व्या म्हणजे व्यक्तीमध्ये अस्तंबतन निर्णय करण्याचा किंवा जुठून घेण्याचा द्वार तयार भार तयार काणांचा दिलेल्या व्यक्तित्वाचा सामायिक किंवा विषेष प्रतिक्रिया म्हणजे तणाव होय.

हंस सेतुच यानी (१९९०) तणावाचे चार प्रकार स्पष्ट केले आहेत.

१. असंधारक तणाव: जेता ताणाचे वैयक्तिक होणारे परिणाम घनधारक किंवा वातावरण आस्था असावान.

२. सुंदरकारक तणाव: जेता ताणाचे वैयक्तिक अनुशंसा परिणाम होतात.

३. उत्तरचुंबक तणाव: काही वेळा घटना अनुशंसा असावा, तसी व्यक्ती अतिरिक्तत तणाव अनूठाचे यामुळे व्यक्तित्व मानसिक आवश्यकता होतात.

४. असुरु: तणाव: उद्दीपनाचा अभाव ताण व्यक्तित्वाचा तणाव निर्णय होतो. अशा चेतनाच्या व्यक्ती आपल्या वर्तन करतात. उदा. आत्मस खड्डेच्या आहारी आजेचे.

शोधक्याण तणाव रूपी एक व्यक्त उद्दीपक असतो. कामाक्षी ठिकली असून राढण, स्पर्श, अनिरंतरता, व्यक्तीविशिष्ट असुरुविशिष्ट महतन्यची वापर म्हणजे काहीही असे त्यातीलची निर्णय शाळेला तणाव तणाव हा व्यक्तित्व शारीरिक आणि मानसिक बाबती विरूद्धितपणे परिणाम करत असतो. अशा वेळी तणाव कमी करण्यासाठी ज्या अनेक विष वदती महत्त्वाची मानसिक जातात व्यक्तीही एक अश्वात अशी महत्त्वाची पदत त्या भावाचे जगाला दिलेली एक देण्याची आहे. ती म्हणजे ‘योग’. योगाचा शास्त्र शुद्ध माहीतीमध्ये आपण तणावावर निर्भरता भाव मात्र काळ शकतो.

आज परंपरा असेच संरोक्तानून हे सिद्ध झाले आहे की योग हे मानवी जीवनाचा विकासाचे सध्याचे प्रमाण आहे. व्यक्ती, स्फूरत हो, प्रसन्नता व आनंद प्राप्त करण्यासाठी योगासाठी दुसरे सध्याचे प्रमाण होईल. देहात जीवनात समयास माजुर राखणे, निरंतर घरमुळे उत्क्रम अंदरचुंबकक विषयक संबंध विकसित करणे पारसरक्त सवी करण्यासाठी योग ही मानवाची मिळालेली दैवी देण्याची आहे. असे म्हणजे तर बांध्यो होणार नाही.

भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्था नवी दिल्ली येथील मेजरजू. शारीरिकशास्त्र डॉ.अनंद डॉ.निना, डॉ.वरुजवंसध यांची पुढील निष्कर्ष काहीत सांगिते आहेत. त्वचारण प्रायोगिक संरोक्तानून योगी पुरुषांना काहे काहे हवाद होती ८ ते १० तास तेजस्वी निरीक्षणे घेण्याचे आहे. योगी पुरुषांना नेमक्या दिलेल्या आक्रजपेक्षा कमी आक्रिजण वापरण म्हणे उद्दी वापर समायले व्यक्तीने नेमक्या गरेपेक्षा अधिक आक्रिजण वापरभर तसेच श्वसनना पेक पदार्थ होता. ही अद्यावधी ढोके बांधले होते.

१९६२ में साली उदयपुर वैदिक वाच्याविद्याचे डॉ. कंठारी डॉ. चौहान डॉ. गुप्ता ही एक अभ्यास केल्याचे योगी पुरुषांना आठ दिवस जिमीनखाली भुजासाय विद्याय करून
योगाचे महत्व:
आज अनेक प्रकाराच्या शारीरिक आणि मानसिक आजारांना ‘योगा’ हे अत्यंत प्रभावी असे साधन सिद्ध झाले आहे. योगाचे काही मुल्यमय तत्त्व खालीलप्रमाणे.
1. योगामुळे शारीरिक आणि मन यावर नियंत्रण प्रस्तावित करता येते.
2. योगामुळे व्यक्तिमतील संबंध (Pereception) आणि बोधन/विचार प्रक्रिया (cognition) यांचे विशेषण करणे शक्य होते.
3. योगा हे सर्वजनात प्राण करण्याचा एक प्रभावी मार्ग आहे.
4. योगामुळे आपटली शारीरिक आणि मानसिक कार्यक्षमता वाढते.
5. योगामुळे आत्मविश्वासविक्रमण घडू येते.
6. योगामुळे व्यक्तित्व दुर्दन्या प्राप्त होते.
7. योगामुळे परिस्थितीतील व्यक्ती अस्थायी चांगल्या प्रकारे समायोजन करू शकतात.
8. स्व आदर वाढतो, धर्मात पुरुषीचे होतात. नियंत्रण आस्था आपूर्ती होते.
9. भायानांचे व्यक्तिकरण, उद्धारण प्रमाण वाचवतात त्यामुळे आत्मविश्वासवेतून संबंध सुधारणा मोक्त होते.
10. तन्त्रावलम्बी परिस्थितीमये व्यक्ती अस्थायी सहजपणे समायोजन प्रस्तावित करू शकतात.

उद्देश्य: तन्त्र व्यक्तिकरणात योगाचा प्रबाह तपासणे.
सिद्धांत कल्पना: नियमित योग करण्याचा आणि योग न करण्याचा व्यक्तिकरण तणावावस्था पालनीपेक्षा तत्कालीन भिन्नता दिसून येते.
संस्थेन साधन: नियमित योगक्रमाने आमने शाहतीत योगा नियमितपणे करण्याचा महाविद्यालयातील ४० विद्यार्थ्यांची निवड करण्यात आली. आणि नियमित योगा न करणारे ४०अशा विद्यार्थ्यांची निवड करण्यात आली. या तर्कानांच्या व्यळू वैचारिक साधनाचे महणजे ९७ ते २२ असा होता. सामाजिक, शेषणांक, कौशल्य, पारंपरिक सांस्कृतिक असेल याची दक्षता प्रकाशित आली.
संस्थेन साहित्य: प्रस्तुत संस्थेनात प्रकाशित डॉ. सोपान बोळपडे भुसावल्यांनी महाविद्यालयासाठी युवक तन्त्रावलम्बी माहीती प्राप्त करण्यात आला. या चारणोमध्ये एकूण २५ विचारे असून प्रत्येक विचारासमोर जर मागील तीन महीन्याप्रमाणे प्रस्ताव प्रकाशित सोडवलेल असेल तर त्या प्रसंगाचा अनुसरण किंत खालील प्रमाणाला जाणवला, अविचार नाही, कमी, साधनांत, जास्त, खूप जास्त या चारणांची प्रतिक्रिया आणि पुनरुभावाची असते. ही चारणी मराठी असून हया चारणीची विश्वसनीयता २०.२१ आणि यथार्थता २०.७२ अशी आहे.
प्रदत्त संकल्प प्रक्रिया:
निवड केलेल्या नियमित योग करणार्या आणि योग न करणार्या महाविद्यालयांनी विविधांकांनी चारणी सोडवण्यास दिली व चारणी सोडवण्यास झाल्यावर ती जमा करून चेतली आणि सर्व प्रस्तावना प्रतिक्रिया दिलेली आहे. हे बपूरे चेतले व त्यानुसार संविधानस्वरूपी विश्लेषण केले.
**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Dev.</th>
<th>t-value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group 1</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>8.92</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>2.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 2</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Results:**

A comparison of the means using the t-test showed a significant difference (t = 8.92, df = 78, p = 0.001). The mean for Group 1 was 40 with a standard deviation of 13.5, while the mean for Group 2 was 40 with a standard deviation of 15.8. The t-value of 8.92 and degrees of freedom of 78 indicate a statistically significant difference between the two groups.

**Notes:**

7. www.google.com
विकास किन विनाश?

प्रा. राजनाथ सेंद्रे

आदर्श कोलेज विद्या

मनुष्यवस्ती जवल अस्पताल उपयोगकर्ता उद्यानों में आता नरकिकरण होता अस्पतर भी राहणे वन्यजीव “नागरी पानी” झाले आहेत. लवणारी पुनरीकरणाचे शहरीकरणाचे उद्धरिणय भोगावे लागत आहेत कारण आपल्या पायवरण पावठळी तुडविविषिवाच विकास होत नाही.

नगरीतला १५ प्रौढविड अतिवेद्ध शहर पैकी १४ शहर भारतात आहेत हे अस्पत गंभीरपणे. गाळणे लाजवाची असेहून आहेत. मानवकाळी गांव आगि जनवाची घाट यामुळे पचूण जलदगतीने वडते आहे. भारताचे “सेन्सेब्यू श्रीमान” हे गुलच अस्पत प्रौढविड शहरांसाठी समावेश होते अहेत.

World wide fund for nature (WWF) अथवा जागरणकर्ता वन्यजीवनीय अवहानामुळे १९७० ते २०१४ या काळात नागरीतले ह्यावर फूटवर्ती प्राप्तीसकाळी सरगरी ६०%प्राप्त झाले आहेत या ताता, पक्षी, उभयचर, सर्पपणां, मर्मत्र आणि सर्वांषी समावेशही आहेत.

मानविनिर्मित विकासांना स्वतः माटोआधार लंबाने अमेरिका क्षेत्रांमध्ये बसला आहे ताहीत ९०% वन्यजीव संपुंजात आले आहेत हे युवतेक धक्कादायक आहे. मानवधारी झाडाच्या क्षेत्रांच्या निमित्तला आंगणां मुख्य आहे. खूपच मनुष्य इतका वंगिकरी झालुया का? याचे उल्ल तर असेहून आहे. पचूण म्हणजेप्रथम २७ डिसेम्बर २०१८ गोंयात एक माण्यत मृत्युदंगा घडीत होजने मध्यवर्त्त मुख्य झाला. लातात याचा गुमावला मुळ झाला.

मुद्राविने मालांमया कापट मोटायांने आडतून आले आहेत. जे माझे वाहनासाठी लोकांनी युवतेच घाटक आहेत. मध्य देशातील जनवारी नंबर ४०० कोटी माणांसाठी आहार आहे.

भारतात वायुमूल्यांनाॅॅ वर्षात ५ घाटात ३ एकूण पैकी ३६% मध्ये आहार येतां, तर जनवारी २० घाटात २० लाख व्यक्ती भारतात ३०व्या पायवरण पावठळी वायुमूल्यांनाॅ मध्ये आहार येतां.

आमच्या प्राणी, आमच्या मंडळी, आमच्या उद्यान, आमच्या बांध्य, आमच्या प्लांटीक वापरयांनाॅ पृथीबीर सर्ववेष नुकसान होत आहे. आमुळे याकाळी मुद्रामया किंचित्ता आमाच्या निर्मल नाही. मृणूनच मनुष्य इतका वंगिकरी झाला आहे हे येणे हे आहे. पृथीवीवर या खुप सप्ताह, वन्यजीव, कीडा-मिश्रण नागली काय? भरतात काय? तांच असायठीत महत्त्व असते? हे आमच्या विचारांसाठी थाकेच जागरणकर्ता तानाख, जलपाय, वायुपाय, जंगलांचा -हाम, आवरण, दुरुस्त उपयोग वायुमालाच्या आपल्या आपल्या म्हणजे सर्ववेष मानविनिर्मित आहेत.

शहराला १५ अस्पताल अस्पत आणे, उद्यानातील माणांसाठी विरुढ़खाली असतात हे आज संतोष आहे. आज वायुवेष वन्यजीवांचा माणांसाठी महत्त्वाच जगावे लागत आहे. कारण माणांसाठी पृथीवीच्या फटका वन्यजीवांचा बसला आहे. प्राणांचे जगावे बंद केंद्रस्थाने वडला आहे. या ह्यांची संख्या सवर्ण आढळणारे वाशी आज प्राणीसंगणनाचे फटका वन्यजीवांचा बसला आहे. प्राणांचे जागवे येतां केंद्रस्थाने वडला आहे. आज विचारांची गिथेंद्र काही गोठबाळ साप मार्ग वाय चिंता पंप पांगुली असे विविधपणे च पक्षी अस्थायी ह्यांनी लहान लढत आहेत हे पृथील आकडेविक रुक्म केलेले येते.

पृथीवीवर नंबर, तोला रेखे सजीव

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>सजीवांच्या जाती</th>
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<tr>
<td>१. समस्त प्राणी</td>
<td>८३ जाती</td>
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<td>२. सर्पपणां</td>
<td>२१ जाती</td>
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<td>३. उभयचर प्राणी</td>
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<td>४. अपूर्वतंत्रशी प्राणी</td>
<td>९८ जाती</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
वरील आकड़ावारीत हड़ताल मानवाचारी समाज होणार आहे. पयावरणाच्या नागरिक विकासाच्या नागरिकाली आण्य आपल्याच बिनाश करत आहेत. पयावरणामध्ये मानवाचा हस्तक्षेप वाहल्यामुळे जागरूकता तापमानवाची मुळे वेगळा 80 वर्षांमध्ये मुळे ग्यारा आपण नद्याची शहर ब्रह्माण्डाच्या जागार आहेत. असे भावीत अनेक पयावरण तत्त्वांनी केलेली आहे. आज मानव जैविकताच्या निर्वाचन आहे. ज्यांच्याकडून जागरूकता सुरू करलेली आहे. मानव आपल्याच्या जीवनाच्या निर्माणाच्या काळात उदाहरण आहे. मानवाच्या पयावरणामध्ये हस्तक्षेप मुळे वन्यजीवनाचा मानवीवरती प्रवेश करावा लागतो आहे. वेगळी वन्यजीव निर्धारित अहवालाच्यामध्ये पृथ्वीवर मानव हा एकमेव मृत्तिका संरक्षण शक्ती माले झाला आहे त्यामुळे तो आज पृथ्वीवर पर्यंत सन्तान विषयी निर्णय एकांत होऊ लागाय आहे.

वेळानुसार प्राणीतीने व्यापक अधिकार वाळवणे लागेले त्यामुळे ती निर्णयांतर्गत वादलेले निर्णयांचे आकर्षण केलेले मृणालिका निर्देशाधीन मानवाचे विज्ञानवाच्या विकासाच्या प्रमाणित केला.

मायुष कितीही मोठा झाला तरी शुद्ध हवा आपण पायारिशावर लागेला जगाच भेंगा नाही. मानव भूतीक मुडाच्या आहाराकडून गेल्याने वन्यजीव, निर्णय ध्यानाच्या रुपें आलेला त्याला यासाठीचा गांवीच्या विचार करण्याची वेळा आली आहे.

प्रकारांने कृती करणे आवश्यक आहे. नुसते वन्यजीवांचा हल्का मुटुमुटी पद्धन-यास 95 लांब रूपांत नुकसानभरपूर्ण देखभाल करणार का? मायुषाच्या वन्यजीवाच्या जीवनात नुकसानभरपूर्ण कोण करणार? पृथ्वीवर असलेली जीवन- वन्यती यांची अन्नापूर्ण बनवून टेलरणामार्ग जेविविधायता टिकणून अशिष्ट मृत्तिकांच्या आहे. त्यामध्ये असा विकास आपल्याच आवश्यक आहे विनाश करू नको. जगाणणीचे वृक्ष शान्तिकन विकास हा मुंडीने मानवाची विकल्प खराब म्हणून आहे. दुकानांतरी अनुभवाए तयार तयार आपल्याच्या छोट्या वाणिज्यात केलेलेप्रमाणे वर्तते तयार मानव जगाणणार्थी संरक्षण संरक्षण अनुभवांनी विविध दिवळे येत. निर्णयांचा मांगणार्थी केलेला विकास शांतिकन विकास असेल. त्यामुळे पृथ्वीवर मुळे मुळे मुळे संरक्षण संरक्षण “जीवन तंत्र संरक्षण असेल” आपण निर्णय यांच्या मांगणार्थी आपल्या निर्णयाचे उत्तर यांच्यासाठी सांभाळेल.

संदर्भ-
1. सकाळ अंतर्वेदन
2. दृ. लोकतंत्र
3. दृ. सकाळ
4. दृ. सामना
सारांश

मानवाची प्रत्येक गरज पूर्ण होइल एवढे पृथ्वीतलावर आहे. मात्र मानवाची अयादाद लालसा निसर्ग पूर्ण करु शकणार नाही. निसर्गाचे शोषण, हर्षक्षेप, मानवी बदल पर्यावरणाचे नुकसान करणारा गोष्टीना गाढीजी हिसाब मानत. निसर्गाला हानी न पोहचवता अपल्या धौतिक गरज पूर्ण केल्या पाहिजेज असे त्यांचे मत होते. पर्यावरणाचा हास व पर्यावरणीय समस्या सोडवियास गाढीजीचे विचार आज परिस्थितील दिशा दाखवावर आहेत. पर्यावरणाचा समस्या, मानवी जीवनाचा पर्यावरण त्यासाठी होणारे परिणाम यावर उपाय म्हणून गाढीजीचे विचार प्रसंगातुनूप बदल करून अंमलबजावणी करणारयो योग्यितेच आहेत.

प्रस्तावना

मनुष्याचा लाटसी प्रवृत्तिमुळे निसर्ग निसर्गाचा अत्याचार करून आला आहे. प्रचंड क्राहेजोड निसर्गाचा समभूत ध्वंडवापस कारणीय समाप्त ठरली. पर्यावरणाला आपल्या मोजीप्रभावाने वागवण्याचा नाडत हे विशेषत: गेला कि मयादा संपता कि निसर्गाची आपला राग व्यक्त करतो. उदा. 26 जुलै मुंबईचा पाऊस, प्रलय, सुनामी, विकासाचा मानवाचा निसर्गाचे केलेले अतिक्रमण नको म्हणून निसर्गांना भूकम्प, ज्वालामुखी, दुर्भाग् निमित्त करून पर्यावरणाला नाश शक्याच्या संदर्भात दिला आहे. पौर्णिमेंतून मुंबई प्रवेश पवसायाच्या तुंबव्या. "निसर्गाचा कारण एकच सांगतो जगा आणि जगू दूर है, संगत असताना निसर्ग सांगतो कि निसर्गाचा आरोपीची खेलाडी तर नाश पावल".

आज जागतिक पासून राठीर पर्यावरण विषयक समस्या अवैध प्रस्त बनला आहे. विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञानाच्या जोरावर मनुष्यांना सुपूर्ण पृथ्वीवर पर्यावरणाचा किंवंदा चालवला आहे. पर्यावरण विज्ञानाचे पृथ्वीनियाच्या जीवनचक्काच्या प्रभावासाठी निर्माण केले आहे. आज पर्यावरणशास्त्र यांनी विभागनीती विषय आहे. पर्यावरणाला कंदर्शाची मानवी मानवी प्रगतीचा विकास व पर्यावरण जणूनक करणारा महापुरुषांचा विचाराचा पुढे न्यायाने शोध व बोध शेतला जात आहे. जगाचा येणारा भविष्यकाळ पर्यावरणीय समस्या व मानवी असंततिवरला अक्सर असांत अशाच होत आहे. या परिस्थितीत लोकांना, आपणांना, तरुणांना, सध्याचा मानवी समाजीकरणाची साहा गाढीच्या विचारात धुरूच आले आहे. ज्ञान--विज्ञान--तंत्रज्ञान प्रगती मानूस निसर्गासून दूर जात आहे. धौतिक प्रगती व नैसर्गिक अधोगती यांध्यांना मानवाची असंततिवर प्रभावाच्या निमित्त जागृत झाले आहे. पर्यावरणीय समस्येंतून मानवी जीवन असंवेदनशील व उद्देश्यही आहे. उदा. डुकालं, आतूरपूर्वी, समुद्रपाताची ताढ, डगूकुटी या पर्यावरणीय समस्याच्या मात्र करणारातील मानवांना कसे बाध्य पाहिजे याच्यासाठी उपाय गाढीजीच्या निसर्गविषयक विचारात आहेत. मानवी असंतत पृथ्वीवर तिक्कावर अलग तर गाढी विचारातील उमेशाचा शेष यावर उपाय आहे. त्या प्रवृत्तीचा, विचारातील पर्यावरणाचा हास आहे. त्या प्रवृत्तीचा व विचारांचा निपात करणे हाच त्यावरील उपाय आहे. गाढीचे निसर्ग विषयक विचार या दृष्टिकोनातून अधिक महत्त्वाचे आहेत. समाजसाठी परिस्थितीत जागतिकीकरणातून निमित्त जाणेर्या पर्यावरण विषयक समस्याचे निमित्त करणारातील गाढीजीच्या यंत्रावरक्ष, अहिंसा नैसर्गिक या विचारातील प्रेरणेचे खेळून पर्यावरणीय हस्ताक्षर नियोजन करणारातील गरज निमित्त झाली आहे. मानवाचा अयादाद गरजातील गोलवे वाचविण्याचे संकट तयार झाले. पर्यावरण व निसर्गविषयक जगभरातील जागृती पाहिजे कि महात्मा गाढीजीच्या पर्यावरणविषयक गाढीजीच्या दूसराची विचाराची आठवण ज्ञानात्मक राहत नाही.
रूप यह दिखाए जाता है कि पर्यावरण की ओर से तात्त्विक और बीजीय दृष्टि से भी समान नहीं होता है। किसी स्पष्ट तरीके से पर्यावरण का अर्थ नहीं है। इसका मतलब है कि पर्यावरण का मूल अर्थ है कि उस विषय की ओर से जीवन का अर्थ है। जीवन के अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है। जीवन को अन्तर्गत आता है।
पर्यावरण विषयक गांधीजींचा विचारांची उपयुक्तता 

21 या शतकात जागतिक पातलीपिंड पर्यावरणीय समस्या गंभीर बनल्या आहेत. पर्यावरणीय समस्यासाठी उपाय शोधण्यासाठी आज जगभरातला सामाजिक संशोधनात महागुप्तांचे विचार काय होते याचा शोध इतिहासातील पाणासूनून पेठला जात आहे. या पारस्परिक मिळावताने पुरातीने असराच गांधीजीचे विचार व त्याची उपयुक्तता याचा शोध पेठला असता हे पर्यावरण विषयक विचार पर्यावरण वाचविविध सर्वांगदेशिक आहेत. निर्माण अतिरिक्त कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या संसाधनांवर सुधारण्याचा वापर गांधीजींचा अपेक्षेपण होता. अर्थात गजाक्से व पर्यावरणाचा हास च्या काळात साधनामुळे निर्माण व मुनिय रंग घडून येतिल असे त्याचे मत होते. मानवी व्यक्तीत आज होणारे हिस्टोरियूक्यांना त्राणिकर्तव्य हल्ले त्याचे विचार किती रास होते याची प्रभुत्व देतात. नागरिकता पर्यावरण संकलपने नैसर्गिक संरचना आंध्रन तथा बांधच्या याच्याचे त्यांनी सर्वांगदेशी मॅनिफेस्ट आहेत.

हिंद स्वराजामध्ये त्यानी महत्त्वाच्या आहे की, युगोपयुक्त अनुप्रयोगप्राप्त अन्तरिक्ष की गांधीजी की संगठनी शोधण्याची जाणाऱ्या विचारात महात्मा गांधीचे पर्यावरण ज्ञान रोखण्यासारखे विचार दिशाधर्मक आहेत.

निष्कर्ष 

1. सामाजिक शस्त्रांतर्गत नव्याने शोधण्याचा जाणाऱ्या विचारात महात्मा गांधीचे पर्यावरण ज्ञान रोखण्यासारखे विचार दिशाधर्मक आहेत.
2. निर्माणात आपल्याचा प्रयोग, हस्तक्षेप यांच्याचा गांधीजीचा हिसाब मानवाची आहे.
3. जागतिक कर्मचारी संस्थान निर्माण झालेल्या पर्यावरणीयक वस्त्रांचे गांधी विशेष रूपात मिळायला आहेत.
4. युगोपयुक्त अनुप्रयोगक्रमांचा कार्यक्रम पेकऱ्यांनी अनुप्रयोगिक तत्त्वाच्याच आंध्रन तथा गांधीजीची गांधीजीची सार्वजनिक राजासाइपले नाही.
5. निर्माणात गोपनीयता आहे ज्याची शोधण्याचा गांधीजी होते.
6. हिंदु महात्माते महात्मा गांधीजींचे कौट्यांचे निर्माण विषयक चिकित्सा अधिक विश्लेषणपणे पुढे शोधून त्याचं अंतिमापण तुम्ही गरजेचे होते.
7. महात्मा गांधीच्या पर्यावरण व निर्माणविषयक विचार कायमचे मुल्यमान अनुप्रयोगकांनी पुर्वेक वेळेक नाही.
8. भारतीय संस्कृती वाले वास्तवमुखियों के तर आकलन करने के अंतर्गत व्यक्ति करणे गरजे आहे।
9. पर्यावरणीय न्यायालय नियम आणि जीवनशैली या संदर्भात महात्मा गांधीचे विचार आजही उपयुक्त आहेत।

संदर्भ
1. घाणेकर वि. वि., ‘महात्मा गांधी आणि एकविसावे शतक’.
2. यंग इंडिया, 20 अक्टूबर 1927 अंक.
3. दै. पुढेरी 02 ऑक्टोबर 2018, राजीव मुंडे लेख.
4. यंग इंडिया, 26 सप्टेंबर 1929 अंक.
5. भिन्नुते भालबा.,संपादक महात्मा गांधी विचार प्रोटो आणि निरंतर शिक्षण व विस्तार कार्य विभाग, शिवाजी विधानपीठ, कोल्हापूर.
6. बोस निर्मलकुमार.,गांधी कार्य व विचारप्रश्नाली (अनुपाद भा. सा. बापट), महाराष्ट्र राज्य साहित्य आणि संस्कृती मंडळ, मुंबई 1973.
7. जाधव श्रीराम (संपादक), गांधीजी आणि सामाजिक समता महात्मा गांधी अध्ययन केंद्र, देवगiri महाविद्यालय, औरंगाबाद.
8. देवछाणकर शैलेंद्र, ‘समकालीन जागतिक राजकारण’.
भारतातील घसरता विनिमयदर, रूपांतर प्रसन्न व डॉ. वाबासाहेब अंबेडकर

प्रशासन विज्ञान व राष्ट्र

भारतातील घसरता विनिमयदर, रूपांतर प्रसन्न व डॉ. वाबासाहेब अंबेडकर प्रसन्न

देशातील प्रसन्न देशातील होणार व्यापार घसरता असतो. डॉ. वाबासाहेब अंबेडकर कहते "व्यापार हा चांगल्या चलनार निर्मय असतो. हे सब गंवते तरी व्यापारिक झालेले बाद ही चांगल्या चलनाला झाली असा निर्मय काढला घेणार नाही." ह्या कारण आज सधा वित्त या देशातांत्रिक व्यवस्था दिल्याचे, विविध प्रतिवधान यांनी २ ऑक्टोबर २०१६ ला घोषण केली, ज्यामुळे Leave the EU by the end of March 2019-Theresa May, Brexit Article -50. पण १८७३ ते १८९३ या कालांतरात भारतातील चलन व्यवस्था बाजू असल्याने देशातील व्यापाराचे बाढ झालेला होत अनुभव दिसतो. पण हा वाहिका अनुभव म्हणजे चलनातील भाववाद होय. ही भाववाद होणारं कारण, कामगारांतर्विक वेदनातील हिस्सा कळू झालेली असली आहे. डॉ. वाबासाहेबांच्या व्यवस्था किंमतीचा विवर १८९८ पावूनचा घेतला आहे. ते असे घोषणात "१८९८ परत्तंत्र काळात रूपांतर किंमतीचा संपूर्णता संरक्षित राचता दर दरबंध दरापेक्षा फळ कमी झाला होता". म्हणजे रूपांतर संयोजनाची असलीकरण किंमतीचा फळ फळ कमी रुप ने २० ते ३० टक्के पेक्षा कमी होता. हा दर सरकारांना तरक्कित संयोजनाची दरसंबंधित थोड्या होत लागला, व्यापक भारतसरकारचा दृष्टिकोण फैलाचा पुर्व भाष्य काडण्यासाठी वेदांती ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी मोठावर मोठावर मुख्यांच्या विकल्प वाजात विकल्प काडण्याचे भर दिला. वेदांती ऑफ स्टॅट्स असे केले नसल्याचे रूपांतर विमूढ दरापेक्षा घातक घातक होत होती. ह्या घातक भूमी काडण्यासाठी वेदांती जासोल्याने कीसिल विलासून रक्षा कडून भरपाई केलेली गेली. त्याचा परिणाम भारतातील भाववाद होणारे कारण टूल्या लोकांना नुकसानांचा सांगण्य लागले. या काडण्याचा रक्षा पुढील तक्तांवरुन यस्ते होईल.

कीसिल विलासून काडण्याचा रक्षा

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>रक्षकमा काडण्याची फाइनेंसिअल राहित</th>
<th>एकूण काडण्याची रक्षकमा</th>
<th>रक्षकमा काडण्याची फाइनेंसिअल राहित</th>
<th>एकूण काडण्याची रक्षकमा</th>
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<td>२४७६</td>
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<td>१३.६३५</td>
<td>२५</td>
</tr>
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<td>१५.२४३</td>
<td>७७</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>१५.३५</td>
<td>६</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>६</td>
<td>१५.२४३</td>
<td>६</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>डिसेंबर</td>
<td>१४</td>
<td>१५.२४२</td>
<td>१४</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>१८९३ जानैवारी</td>
<td>१८</td>
<td>१५.२४२</td>
<td>१८</td>
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वरिष्ठ महत्त्वपूर्ण रूपांतर धमनि गोत्रणमाथी टाकबाटून पैसे कायम्यात आते. ही रूपांतर धमनि आनंद गुण व्यायाम प्रमाण होते असल्याचे दिसते. वामुळे भारताचे नुकसान होते असल्याचे दिसते. हे नुकसान टाकबाटून कंपनी चलन पंढर निवडावी हा वाद निर्माण झाला. त्यांची दोन पंढरी उपलब्ध होता. 1) कुर्ख विश्वास नुक्सान पद्धती व्यापारी संयोगाचे वापर वहून कठना अभिमान होता. 2) कुर्ख विश्वास नुक्सान व्यापारी नुक्सान पद्धती व्यापारी. पद्धती वापरली. या पद्धती वापरली. वावसाहेब आवेदकांना देखावा कायदा चलन वापरमधून भावावर होऊन देखावती बसत महान होतील असे वापर करत होता. परिसंपादकीय भारताच्या महामार्गाच्या लॅट म्हणून असल्याचे दिसते.

कंपनी नुक्सान परिसंपादन संयोग वापर कायदे कायदे दाखविली
1) संयोगाचा साठा कायदा भारतीय व्यापारी वापराचे आहे.
2) या गरजेचा देखावा नागणी परिवर्धनारी नाहीत.
3) व्यापारी कंपनीची व्यावसायिक नोटबुक वापरणे महाला टेबल.
4) चलनमार्गी संयोगाची कायदा नोटबुक वापरणे महाला टेबल.

कायदा चलनाचा वापर बाजाराच्या भावावर गोदाम फार पंढरी. विविध कायदातून रूपांतर किंमत घरसे लागावी हे 1947 ते 2014 ताल मध्ये वापर लागते येते.

### Historical Indian Rupee Rate (INR USD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>INR/USD</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>INR/USD</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>INR/USD</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>INR/USD</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>8.68</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>22.72</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>46.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>7.10</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>10.11</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>31.39</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>44.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>7.66</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>11.36</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>32.43</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>43.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>8.05</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>12.84</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>33.32</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>42.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>8.77</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>13.91</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>43.12</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>49.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>8.20</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>14.84</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>45.00</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>46.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>8.16</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>15.70</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>47.24</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>53.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average annual currency exchange rate for the Indian Rupee (Rupees per US Dollar) is shown in this table: 1947 to 1973.


तमेख ती भारतीय वाजापंठेट गुण घमल असल्याचे दिसते. हेच प्रमाण भारतीय वाजापंठेट ग्राहक किंमत निर्देश आंशिक दिसून येते. 2013 ते 2016 वारे भारतीय वाजापंठेट ग्राहक किंमत निर्देशांक खालील प्रमाण पाहिल्यास कायदा चलनाचे हालसेची भावावर दिसून येते.

### वर्ष 2013-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>साल</th>
<th>भावांशी (संख्या)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>10.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>6.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>5.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>5.91%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Table –Average Inflation India – CPI (CIP-Consumer Prices Index)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average Inflation</th>
<th>Inflation</th>
<th>Average Inflation</th>
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<tr>
<td>CPI India 2016</td>
<td>5.91%</td>
<td>CPI India 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPI India 2015</td>
<td>5.88%</td>
<td>CPI India 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPI India 2014</td>
<td>6.37%</td>
<td>CPI India 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPI India 2013</td>
<td>10.92%</td>
<td>CPI India 2003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[www.inflation.eu](http://www.inflation.eu)
Table -351 Foreign Exchange Rates of India Rupee
(Market Rate in Rupee Per Unit of Foreign Currency)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foreign Currency</th>
<th>US Dollar</th>
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<tr>
<td>Exchange Currency (Nov-27.2008)</td>
<td>49.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec-29-2011</td>
<td>52.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 5.2013</td>
<td>54.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August-30,2013</td>
<td>67.70</td>
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वर्गीय टेबल करने आपणास स्पष्ट दिसते की युएसडी बदलावास वाढ 2008 ला 49.44$ होती ती 2011 ला 54.9$ इतक्या प्रमाणण झाली. हे प्रमाण 2011 ते 2013 या काळात 2.19$ पर्यंत होते. त्यांत आपल्या 2013 पर्यंत हेच प्रमाण 10.8$ इतक्या प्रमाणण झाले. क्याते 5 महिन्यात रुपया 8 टक्क्या पर्यंत घसरला म्हणजे रुपयांचे मुळ कमी झाले.

वाचकांना डा. वाकाहम्मानी रुपयाची किंमतील घट १९१४ ते १९१९ या काळात होत असल्याचे दाखवून दिले आहे. तक्ता के २२

| वर्ष | भारत मुद्रासाठी सावधान किंमती १८० रुपया तोत | भारत मुद्रासाठी चालिच्या किंमती १०० तोतले | वलूक्षित किंमतीचा निर्देशांक १९१३=१०० |
|------|--------------------------------..........|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| १९१४ | २४ १० | ६५ ११ | ...... |
| १९१५ | २६ १४ | ६६ १२ | ...... |
| १९१६ | २७ ०२ | ७८ १० | ...... |
| १९१७ | ९१ ९४ | १० ४२ | ...... |
| १९१८ | ३४ ०० | ९७ ०२ | १७८ |
| १९१९ | ३२ ०० | ११३ ०० | २०० |

अधाराकरण चालीच्या किंमतीत झालेली वाढ ही वसतूक्षित किंमतीत झालेल्या चालीच्या परिणाम असल्याचे रुपयाचा किंमतीत घट झाले.

हाच चिनिमय दर १९१५-१६च्या एपिडिल, जानवरी या दरम्यान २०४५-१५ च्या एपिड जानवरी दरम्यान ६०.१२ टक्के प्रति ते ६५.०४ टक्के प्रति युएस्डी बदलावास घडाव. याचे प्रमुख कारण सर्व मुद्रासाठी तुलनेत डॉलर युएस्डी अधिक मजबूत होता. तेव्हा चीनच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेता व मुद्रा जास्त झाला. याचे मुद्रकारण हे अद्यावधी आपल्या वाचकांच्या नजरात वातावरण तयार झाले. अमेरिकेतील व्यापक रुपया मजबूत असल्याचे दिसते. याचे मुद्रकारण भारतीय बाजारांत विविध मुद्रासाठी गुंतवया च्या परिणाम म्हणता वेळेल. अमेरिकेत व्यापक अर्थव्यवस्थेचा चास होत अलग भारतीय बाजारांत मोठ्या प्रमाणण नफर करून ठेवल होता. यामध्ये चीनी वस्तू जास्त झाल्यांनी चीनच्या युआन पेक्षा रुपया अधिक स्थिर गहिर्याचे दिसते.

जिह्देले

१. रुपयाची स्थिरता अध्ययन.
२. डा. वाकाहम्मानी अनुवादकाच्या ध्येयाचार्याचा विचार अध्ययन.
गृहितके
1. विनियमातील वदल, वदलणारे असतात.
2. भविष्यातील विनियमातील वदलाचा अंदाज करता येतो.

निष्कर्ष
डां. वाङावाह्ये आंवळेकर भारतासाठी सुवर्ण परिमाण पडतीचा वापर कसन देशातील रुपयाच्या वर्तंबरतील होणारी घट थांबणुन, भाववाढीच नियंत्रण आणणांचे धोरण स्फोटकरत होते. तसेच परीक्षण गुंतवणूकीचा आंच वाढून परतेच वाजापॅटेल रुपयाची किंमत घसरणार नाही वाढवला नियोजन करत होते. पण त्याची मुळ विनियम प्रमाण देशत वापरलेला रुपयाच्या धोरण भाववाढीला प्रोहोचल वाढणारं धोरण भारतासाठी आवश्यक आहे. परिणामी देशातील मोठ्या भाववाळीला आज आणण सामोरे जात आहे.

संदर्भ सूची
1. The Problem of Rupee Dr.B.R. Ambedkar
3. महाराष्ट्र राज्य साहित्य आणि मंडळींचा मंडळ संपादित गौरव गंध १९९३
प्रस्तावना :-
प्रस्तुत शोधनिर्वाचनमध्ये गवताच्या कुळातील आशिया खेंडात विपुल प्रमाणात आढळणारी आणि मानवी जीवनातील वर्तनां असाधारण बांधू या वृक्षाची उपस्थिती आणि महत्त्व जाणून घेताना आहेत. बांधू कोणत्याही प्रकारच्या जीवनीत कसा वाढतो. लाच्या वाढ्यांचा वेग, लाच्या अंगातील विविध प्रजाती, टिकाऊत्तर, काही तरीही वजनाळा हलका, कोणत्याही प्रकारच्या हाघानात तो दिशकाढ टिकून राहतो आणि बांधू हे पध्दानंतर पूर्व स्थळ, विविध प्रकारच्या आजराममध्ये ऊपरी उपस्थित, उष्णगंधवद्याची, खसर्निर्मितीतील व अंतर्गत सजावटीतील उपस्थित, महत्त्व व इतरकड बांधकम युवासायत तो अविश्वास्य कसा आहे ते जाणून घेताना आहेत.

भ्रमण शब्द :- बांधू, बांधकम, पध्दानंतर, पारंपरिक, जलद वाह.

संशोधन पद्धती :-
हा शोधनिर्वाचन उद्योग स्वतंत्र आधारित आहे. प्रस्तुत शोधनिर्वाचनसाठी माहितीचे संकलन संरचन पुस्तक, मासिक, संपादक. नं. महून केले आहे.
बांधू ही नियांगे मानवात किलली अमूल्य देखीलो आहे. गवताच्या कुळातील असलेले बांधू कुळाच्या जीवनीत कसा वाढतो. उत्तराच्या निर्वाचनातील जीवनीतील वाढ इतरांत्याचे होते. पृथ्वीच्या कर्मयुद्धाच्या पश्चात बांधू अधिक आढळून येते. भारतीय आर्थिक, विचारमध्ये बांधूची वाढ चांगली होते. जगतील रेडोवर विसाळा चार फुट वाढते आहे. तर भारतीयचे दीव ते दोन फुट विसाळा वाढतो. आसाम आणि केरल मध्ये ते लहून अधिक वाढते. बांधूची वाढ ही तेली हलक शाळांसाठी हस्ताक्षर, माही, बांधू जात यावर अवलंबून असते. दस वर्षांतर त्याळा पोषक असते. तीन वर्षांतर बांधूची पूर्ण वाढ होते. प्रणे ही सात फुटपर्वत होते. तीन वर्षांतर वाढ पूर्ण होणारे आणि 60 फुट वाढार्यांचे जीवन दुसरे कोणती कुठा नाही. जगतील व ब्रिटिशच्या जागेवरी बांधू 700 ते 920 फुटपर्वत वाढावर दिसते. बांधूचे आयुष्य 20-25 वर्षपूर्वे 70 फुटपर्वत आढळते. आयुष्य संपूर्णांतर झाड मरते. मृत्रे ते मरणापूर्वी त्याळा फुतारा येते. या हे तयार होतात. त्या हे ज्ञान की बांधूचा जीवनातील संपतो. आदरावासी लोक या विषयात गोष्ट करून त्याची माहिती बनवतात. जगत बांधूच्या 7200 जाती आढळतात सात भारतीय व आढळत्ता 7400 जाती आढळतात. भारत हा जगाच्या बांधू उपमानात दोन क्रमांकांचा देश आहे.

इतर शाळांमध्ये एकत्र नेते तर बांधू ही कुठूळ पद्धतीने एकत्र बेटाने वाढपर्यावरणेत बनवती आहे. बांधूची कठिनता, उंची, दोन पैरीच्या अंतर, आतुर भरिक्कर, पैक्की, काटे, बिनकाटे हे सर्व गणयथां बांधूच्या जीवनीवर सर्वत्र उपलब्ध असतात. बांधू जर बांधकमसाठी वाराणसी अंतर तर बांधू बेटात आसारण जेथे कठिन बनतो व त्याळा साखरचे प्रमाण अट्ठांत कमी असते, तेंदा तो तत्काळ पाहिजे. तरच असे बांधू बांधकमावर अधिक काढ टिकवतात.

बांधूचे गुणधर्म :-
1. पुनर्निर्माण - बांधू हा लांडूड नमूने ते गवत आहे. बांधूचे खोड काढ 7 ते 5 वर्षांतर काटणास योग्य बनते. ल्याणांतर स्वीकार कुळपासून स्वीकार बांधूत तयार होतो.
2. शाखावत - मातृखोटक धारावतानंतर पुढील पुढील, नवीन फटी येत राहतात. लाच्या तंतुपूर्व मुख रचनेमुळे माहिती कम धरण ठेवतात व मृगकाळ नीमती नाही. व जीवनीतील पूर घंटे असते.
3. ताप सहन कर्याची क्षमता - विषम हाहाकारात व कडक उत्तराधिकार तर धरण राहणार्या क्षमता आहे.
4. लंबवत वाण - बांधूचे रोप सलग कुळपासून वाढत जाते.
पर्यावरण पूरक :-
बांबूची पाने इतर कोण्गला हाद्द्यचा पानेपेह ३ ते ४ टके जास्त असतात. ल्यामुळे त्या ६३ टक्क्यांतून अधिक होतील कार्यन डायडासाइड शोधून पेठत व हा कार्यन बांबूच्या खोडतामध्ये साठवला जातो व याव्यावस्थेतील अधिक उपयोग देणाऱ्या पुढे हवेच सोडला जातो. एक एक लागवड कोर्लंत्या वस्त्राने लागवडीसायण होतील ४५ टन कार्यन डायडासाइड शोधून पेठत जाते व पुढे हवेच ६० टन अंशीजन सोडला जातो. तर बांबूची पाने, फांदणे व मोठमध्ये २४ टन कार्यन साठवला जातो. वाचू शहरीकरण, वाहन, उद्योग उपजाय आपूर्त्यावर कार्यन उत्सर्जित करत असत आणि केवळ व अनेक कर्मचाऱे विषाणे बांबू हवेच सोड असतात. त्यामुळे प्रत्येक ही समयचा बांबू भेडे सविस्तार आहे. मुळेक, पुढे, फिळेल्या व शहरामध्ये भास्य घेणे मुस्किल होत आहे. अशा ठिकाणी बांबूची आहे लावणे हा उत्तम पर्यावरण दृष्टीकोन ठकठकतो.

बांबूची कोण्गला जमीनशी वाहणारी पिवळी कुन, वास, पावस व झंडीत त्यांना राहते. शहरातील आढळती आज, नाले, नद्या, तलावाताना काठावर लागवड करता येते. बांबूची बेडे नदीची सिराय तुटून जाणारी माही बांबूच्या तुंडावर मथुरांबाजार मातींचा कण घटून झरते.

मला भटित पाणी, सांड्यांची, उड्डिणालून बाहेर पडणारे पाणी बांबू लागवडीसाठी बांबूची बांबूची शक्य आहे. त्यामुळे बांबूची प्रमुख कमी होणारे मोठी मतत होते. पाणी जागेवर मुरुवायस व ज्वीलसाठी निर्माण करण्यस बांबूची अंतर्यावर उपयोगी पारतो.

औच्च व स्वागताच्या उपयोग :-
बांबूच्या काही निवडक जाणारा उपयोग खाण्यासाठी केला जातो. बांबूच्या कोण्गलसारखं लोणचे, भूजी फार पूरीपूरी कैली जातात. च्यावनप्राणांसाठी बांबूच्या वापर केला जातो. शरीरातील कोल्स्ट्रोलचे प्रमाण कमी करते, वनज कमी करते, प्रशांतीची वाढते, इंसर्ट प्रतिवेदन मृणूयांना अनेक अंशांची गुणवत्ता आहेत. यामध्ये प्रोटीन, क्रिक्षे, जीवनसाठी , कमी फट व फायवर जात आहल्यात.

औषधीक उपयोग :-
बांबूच्या ४००० किलो कंचरी उपयोग आहे. ल्यामुळे सारख जुळा दिल्यानंतर शरीराची प्रकाळपाणी बांबूच्या उपयोग होते. बांबूसारा बाळक्याच्या जातीमध्ये २५ टके तंतू आहे. ल्यापासून धार्य बनून ल्यापासून मध्ये, किंमती उच्च झरावृळी वेळा निर्मिती करता येते. ही वस्ती मूळीमध्ये ही वस्ती धार्यपेखा तीने पत्र अधिक पाणी शोधून पेठतात. कृषी उद्योगाचे फिल्मांचे आधार त्याँना हत्तियाच्या संपादक तावर कार्यासाठी बांबूची उपयोग होतो. उद्भवित्याचा काहा आणि उपचाराची बांबूची उपयोग करतात.

बरीच वाढये आणि बांबूपासून सापडत तावर कंजी केली जाते.

बांबूचकातातील बांबूचा उपयोग :-
प्राचीन काळाच्या वर्ल्डपापसन बांबूपासून निर्मितीसाठी बांबूची उपयोग केलेला जातो. सेंट्रिकामध्ये वर्ल्डच्या आद्यच्या फॅक्ट्यांना खातून आधार देघेचे काम बूळ करतो. पूर्ण शेतवर ओळ्या बांबूच्या पेले जाते. शेतवर सतत पाणी मारले तरी बांबू कुटल नाही. पूर्णपार काळपासून वरील चालणीसांग शीडीया वापर केला जातो. की जी बांबूपासून बनविले जाते. नवी किंवा ओड्ड्याच्या एक तिरडवणुक हत्तिया तिरडव जाण्यासाठी पूल बांबूपासून बांबू वापरला जातो. कोंडेण्ड वॉल्न, बनवियासाठी बांबूचा वापर केला जातो. बांबूच्या ह्यांतीमध्ये शून्यपासून संकट प्रसंगी जीवनात हानी टाकला येते.

अंतर्गत स्वाभाविकता बांबू :-
बेकब खाली तेलचे ब्रिटिशमधील विविध आकारतील फित्तर बांबूपासून बनविले जाते. अनेक प्रकारची साठवण्याची भारी, लहानमोटी पुपापाखे, वॉलहिंग, पाठिशन कांस्ट, भूमीतीची सतातं. इ. सताच बांबू वापरला जाते. टेक्स्टांचें, शोपिंग, मुट्टिवेट, विद्यांच्या प्रकार, फोटोल्याम, क्रिबोक, पेनहॉल्डर इ.साठी बांबू वापरला जाते.
बांबूत ताकद अफांट असते. वनज पेल्पाची ताकद लोळबंदवारबरची असते. पण लोळबंदात नसलेला लविचकपण बांबूत असतो. तसेच वाळा गेंद चढत नाही. पाण्यात कूलत नाही किंवा किंद लागत नाही. त्यामुळे फर्निचर व घाटाच्या बांडकामात मोठया प्रमाणात वापर केला जातो. त्यामुळे सुल्तापासून बेडपॅल वेबशेड फर्निचर व वेबवेगाच्या आकारातिल फर्निचर बांबूपासून बनविता घेते.

चीनमार्गी संपूर्ण क्रिकेट स्टेडियम बांबूपासून बनविलेले आहे. तसेच सहायक इमारत केल्या बांबूपासून बनविलेली आहे. इमारतीसंगी लागणारी तुटिल बांबूपासून बनविता घेतात. बांबू गरमी होत नाही व बंडक होत नाही. त्यामुळे उपनकटिबंधातिल व शीतकटिबंधातिल प्रदेशामध्ये इमारतीच्या ठाण्यापेसाठी बांबूचा वापर हा आरामदायक ठरतो. सागरवाची किंवा महागणीसारख्या महागड झंगलतोड होणार चैनिमार्गी संपतीचा रास करणार्याचा लांडेला बांबू हा उत्तम पर्याय आहे. छताचा साचा बांबूपासून बनविता घेते.
Gender equality

Gender equality is a fundamental human right that advocates for equal treatment and opportunity for all individuals, regardless of their gender. It encompasses various aspects such as equal rights, opportunities, and rights in the workplace, education, healthcare, and politics. Gender equality is closely linked with issues such as reproductive rights, gender-based violence, and access to resources.

In recent years, there has been a significant focus on gender equality, and many countries have implemented policies and programs to promote and achieve this goal. However, despite these efforts, gender inequality remains a persistent issue in many parts of the world. It is crucial to continue working towards gender equality to ensure that all individuals have the opportunity to reach their full potential and contribute equally to society.

References


Conclusion

Gender equality is a vital component of social justice and progress. It is essential to continue advocating for and implementing policies that promote gender equality to ensure a fair and inclusive society for all.
आर्थिक विकास आणि खेती -

भारतीय समाजात स्वीकृत, सामाजिक व राजकीय स्थान उच्चवाचेचे असेल तर आर्थिक विकासात विषयांचे भूमिका असली पाहिजे. स्वीकार करणे तथा व्यापारमध्ये पुरुषांची संबंधितता सर्वसाधारण, सामाजिक परिवारांचे होणे आवश्यक आहे. आर्थिक विकास लोकसमषोधन आणि राजकीय स्थानात उभी राहतील विश्वास स्वीकार करते दरवर्गां. शस्त्र, सामाजिक संस्था, स्वयंसेवी संस्था, महिला संस्था व इतरांचे माध्यम स्वीकार करणे व विविध मार्गांचा अवलंब करणे आहेत. जलदेणे क्षेत्रात स्वीकार करणे विकल्प दाखविले होते. परंतु गणना मान नागरण आहे. हाताळी बोटारी मोजकालेत स्वीकार करणे कृषी वाणिज्य, आकर्षित, नेतृत्व, व्यापारी यांची सिद्धांतबद्ध रोल आहे. परंतु आपल्ही शहरत मिळेल जपापाट, पार-पारत हे गणना फर्म दम्बे आहेत. तिला दर्जा प्राप्त करेल अभाव विविध पाहिजे तसेच या भूमिका नाही.

शासकांनी महिलांचा दर्जा सुधारणासाठी अभाव करवले. शासकी, निम्नाच्याची, संसाधनांच्या तसेच जवळ तिला परिप्रेक्ष्य, पंचायत समिती, ग्रामपंचायती ही टिकाणी लाब्ही जाणा आरंभित केल्या, हे सर्व कार्यक्रम राजस्थानी स्विम्यांचा सामाजिक आकर्षक भूमिका नाही. कारण पुरुष क्षेत्र स्वभावाने त्यामाझे अन्यांच्यासाठी काढलेली निम्न अवधी देखील आहे. तसेच प्रामाण्य वाणिज्य, विविध विकल्पांची संबंधितता हे वाढत आहेत. ध्यानाचे ती अवलंब दरम्यान बनते. तसेच आर्थिक क्षेत्रात लोकांचे अस्तित्व दिसून विनंती करते. विकल्प क्षेत्र गणतान्त्रिक दृष्टीकोणात विविधता अतिइतर वापरात आहे. त्यासाठी स्विम्यांची सामाजिक उपलब्धी अभाव होते। त्यासाठी स्विम्यांची कृषिक्षेत्र वापरात आहे. त्यासाठी स्विम्यांची क्षेत्रात वापरात आहे. त्यासाठी स्विम्यांची क्षेत्रात वापरात आहे. त्यासाठी स्विम्यांची क्षेत्रात वापरात आहे.
समानता ध्येय है कि यह स्थानिक वर्गीकृत नहीं है तथा धरतीय आर्थिक, सामाजिक व धौनिक निर्माणाधीन स्थिति स्वाभाविक जीवन होता असते. प्रत्येक अनुभूत पहलवान उपबंध वेशयात्रा पेट्टन करते. धारातिल आर्जी-आर्जीवा मूल्यांकित शिक्षणाचे उत्तम स्वीकार असत. त्यांची ही जबाबदारी आपातीने पीली खाली. तसेच त्यांची ती पूर्ण दिली पाहिजे. मुलांरेवा ही संबंध शाया व लामुंचे समाज बदलाच सेवे. तेले मुलांचे लोकांनीचे संबंध केवळे जातात. व्यवसायी, देशानिर्मितीमध्ये, बैले पाल्लकी इतरातील मूल्यांची जोपासना फक्त शक्त होता समाजाने झाली पाहिजे. जेथे नागरिकांनी ला शाया उद्देश्य करता आयात्यापल्ये केवळ उलट्याचे असते. ला उद्योग या संस्कृतिमध्ये बदलाचे भावाळणे केला पाहिजे. या संस्कृतिमध्ये गाव ‘पहरा ते उगले’ या उद्योगाचे चांगले संस्कृतिमध्ये अनुभव मुलांचे दिले पाहिजेत.

लिखित:-
1. स्त्री पुरुष में नाही कर्मचारिका राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांची जोपासना समाजाने त्याच्या रूपाने स्वाभाविक होतून करावे लागेल.
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Dr. Babuji saw the birth of Sane Guruji in 1919. Sane Guruji and Babuji both worked together for the cause of education. The government later recognized their efforts and awarded them with several honors. Sane Guruji was also awarded the title of Mahapoor. The government announced his death on 15th December 1940.

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अयांचा सतत दौरा असायचा यामुळे तेथी संसाराचा गाडा आया, पण महावपूण आहेत अखंड बुडालेले असताना संसाराचा गाडा आया, पण महावपूण आहेत.

अयवाग व का्ह महावपूण आहेत.

अयाचे शासन तसेच सोवीसाठी पाच िवभाग के ले उदयाचा सुवाच व का्ह महावपूण आहेत.

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पुस्तक 164 माध्यमिक शाळा, 14 महाविद्यालय, 8 डी.ई.डी महाविद्यालय, 2 कन्हासायी, 2 कन्हा महाविद्यालय, 2 रावणासायी व 35 वसीयगुंडे होती. एवढो व्रत वेगाने त्यांनी कार्य केले त्यां च्यापा कार्यामुळे समाजाने त्यांना ‘शिक्षणमोहणी’ महाराष्ट्र शासनाने ‘दलितमिर’ शिक्षकीय पद्धतींच्या बदवले मौरण केले असे हे नैतिक मूल्यांचा जोखीमान करणारे वापरेला जी अधक परिश्रमावर शून्यलात विश्र उभे करणारे बापूजी ज्ञानमय साधनेतून विवेकानंदांनी आल्यावरील प्रज्ञालित करणारे बापूजी 8 ऑगस्ट 1987 वा पंचतत्त्वात विलिन झाले.

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4. डॉ. सुंदर ज्ञानन शिक्षणमहर्षी बापूजी साळुंखे – शोध आणि बोध, पारख प्रकाशन, बेट्टावर 1889 पान नं 60
5. उपरोक्त पान नं 80
6. श्री व्यविकासांत संस्था घटना पान नं 11
7. डॉ. सुंदर ज्ञानन शिक्षणमहर्षी बापूजी साळुंखे – शोध आणि बोध, पारख प्रकाशन, बेट्टावर 1889 पान नं 84,85
8. दै साधनेत हुवळे वि.2 ऑगस्ट 2015 पान 2
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प्रस्तावना—

स्थितियाँ तुम्हारी, परम्पराओं और संस्कृति में भारतीय समाजवादियों के ठुकरापणे अभियोजित होने वाली बौद्धिक और ऐतिहासिक अनुभव का एक रूप है। यह भारतीय ऐतिहासिक विकास के साथ-साथ भारतीय युवाओं के लिए एक दृष्टि का दृष्टि है। यह भारतीय बौद्धिक और संस्कृति में भारतीय समाजवादियों के ठुकरापणे अभियोजित होने वाली बौद्धिक और ऐतिहासिक अनुभव का एक दृष्टि का दृष्टि है।

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांची महिलांच्या आर्थिक सक्षमीकरणासाठी भूमिका:

हिंदू कोड बिलाच्या विरोध संदर्भ

प्र. श्री. दुधा विकासवत्त जासोस,

इतिहास विभाग

वारंगा महाविद्यालय, ऐतंतिक खुर्द,

ता. तात्विक जि. सांगली.
हिंदू काश्यपाती ही परस्पर भिन्नता व विस्तारपन नए बनने योग्य व्यक्ति एक जिसी स्वृप देंगे आवश्यक होते। त्योहारी अनेक बिलों पूर्वच मांडयता आतें होती। डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर काश्यपाती असचार हैं। हिंदू कोडल काश्यपाती जर्नल देखिए प्रमुख काम अन्यमांडयके आते। डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आर्यजन भारतीय महानता की, हिंदू कोडल विवाहायु मुख्य: दोन उदीयते आते। हिंदू काश्यप विवाह मुक्त मॉडल चाहिए है, यानी दीपीजी संबंधित कोडलिकेन्द्र महानता, आर्यजन काश्यपाती काश्यपाती ध्यानार्थ चाहिए है दोन उदीयते आते। यापैकी निश्चित उदीयतावालोकण अवरोध बाद है, तर दोन या उदीयतावर सब्भाव बाद-विवाह केवल है आता है। हिंदू कोडल विवाहएं एक चार प्रकरणमूल समाधान नुसार देखिए इकेल।

1) हिंदू काश्यप विवाह व दलतक या बाबी फलक जाती अंतर्वत् काश्यपाती मानवाधिकारी ही गोट्स नाकारन हिंदू कोडल विवाहोत्साही जाती विवाह करण्यास व दलतक धेयाचरण मानवता देवन जातीय निमुन रूपसह विवाह प्रत्यक्ष केला।

2) बहुलतीवाची प्रश्न वंड करने एक पत्रीवाची पुरस्कार कर्न विषयांत वैवाहिक जीवनाला स्वैर देखिए प्रत्यक्ष केला।

3) काश्यप उदारविधि अंतर्वत्र धर्मस्तंब पर्यावरण मानवता दिली।

4) लिखितारा प्रश्न रह कर्न दायरस्त प्रश्न सर्वत्र रूप करण्यात वेयार होती। यामुँ तथा काश्यप सुसंगता वेयार होती।

5) सियांता इंस्टीट्यूशन बार्सक मान्य करण्यात आलेला होते।

सियांता आर्थिक सबंधकरणाचार डॉ. आंबेडकरांची भूमिका:—
सियांता प्रगती ही स्त्रीसहभागीता दूरीने पाहण्याची साधी बाचन निश्चित ती गोट्स विवाहसमाज मृदु आधारस्तव अहो अर्थी स्त्रीसहभागीता टान भूमिका होती। महूणतन ते महणत की, सियांता प्रगती व्यक्तिमांडयाची जासूस असेल त्यावरुन एकाद्वारे समाजाची प्रगती ती मोजत असती। भारतीय समाजात मान्य सियांता सामाजिक, शैक्षिक, आर्थिक प्रगतिक के अवश्य दुर्लभ झालेले आहे। त्याना आर्थिक व्यवस्थापनमुक्त मान्यसंरक्षित स्त्रीवृत्तिक विकारांकी लागत आहे। आर्थिक ज्ञान संपत्ति व्यवस्थांचा आधारस्तव असते। जोवर सियांता संपत्तीचा बाजार मिठत नाही तोवर त्यांची स्त्रीवृत्तिक संपत्ती नाही त्या दुरीने हिंदू कोडल विवाह ती तरसुद केली होती। पण ते बिळ मंजूर होतू शकतं होते। 6) गायच अर्थी हिंदू कोडल विवाह म्हणे करत होते भारतीय सियांता आर्थिक सबंधकरणाचार वेतलेली अतिशय मूल्यांत्री समस्य्या संपूर्ण भूमिका होती।

सौंधण:—
हिंदू समाजात सियांता आर्थिक अविकार फलत मूळ ध्यान धावाभावाच मान्यता होता। दीपीजी या अंतर्वत्र दागे-दागिणे, जड-जाहीरार, कबे मात्रा— पिता व भात यांची दिलेल्या भेटस्वतु, देखिए, पतीने विवाहात्मक प्रेमाने दिलेल्या भेटस्वतु विवाहप्रसंगी किंवा नवीन घरात आत्मावर मिळालेल्या भेटस्वतु या वावाची आत्मावर होतो। महावरून महजने धावने स्वतः काम करत मिळालेल्या संपत्तीचा देवीरू वेतलेली समाजामध्ये समावेश होतो। मात्र या ध्वस्तवञ्चक स्त्रीवृत्ति संपूर्ण अविकार प्रत्यक्ष व्यवहारामध्ये मान्य केलेला हवाता। महुणततगुणार सियांता पतीविया पदार्थांच्या विविध स्त्री धारणांचा (सौंधण)हरू करू नये। 7) आर्थिक धारणांमध्ये उजवल टिक्रमांत दृढते आपल्याच की, पती व पती या दोघांच्या धारणा व धारणा विविधांमध्ये धावावर स्त्रीमूल्य असते हे जवळेेते तरी पतीविया पदार्थांनी धिन्य विविधांमध्ये करण्याचा अविकार.
वारसा हक्कः —

हिंदू काण्डयातील मितालक्रम दायभाग किंवा मुसलमानी तथा धर्मविवादानुसार वारसा हक्क नकारात त्यमुदेल त्यांची हिंदू कोठ विज्ञान पात्रता क्रमांक, संगठन, संस्थान, अभ्यासक नेतृत्व, व्यक्तिगतता हिंदू कोठ विज्ञान पात्रता तथा अन्य कार्यान्वयन अथवा प्रत्येकांकुशीय संस्थाने वारसा हक्क अद्यावधी देखील साने नसते. व्यक्तिगतता हिंदू कोठ विज्ञान पात्रता तथा अन्य कार्यान्वयन अथवा प्रत्येकांकुशीय संस्थाने वारसा हक्क अद्यावधी देखील साने नसते. व्यक्तिगतता हिंदू कोठ विज्ञान पात्रता तथा अन्य कार्यान्वयन अथवा प्रत्येकांकुशीय संस्थाने वारसा हक्क अद्यावधी देखील साने नसते. व्यक्तिगतता हिंदू कोठ विज्ञान पात्रता तथा अन्य कार्यान्वयन अथवा प्रत्येकांकुशीय संस्थाने वारसा हक्क अद्यावधी देखील साने नसते. व्यक्तिगतता हिंदू कोठ विज्ञान पात्रता तथा अन्य कार्यान्वयन अथवा प्रत्येकांकुशीय संस्थाने वारसा हक्क अद्यावधी देखील साने नसते. व्यक्तिगतता हिंदू कोठ विज्ञान पात्रता तथा अन्य कार्यान्वयन अथवा प्रत्येकांकुशीय संस्थाने वारसा हक्क अद्यावधी देखील साने नसते. व्यक्तिगतता हिंदू कोठ विज्ञान पात्रता तथा अन्य कार्यान्वयन अथवा प्रत्येकांकुशीय संस्थाने वारसा हक्क अद्यावधी देखील साने नसते. व्यक्तिगतता हिंदू कोठ विज्ञान पात्रता तथा अन्य कार्यान्वयन अथवा प्रत्येकांकुशीय संस्थाने वारसा हक्क अद्यावधी देखील साने नसते. व्यक्तिगतता हिंदू कोठ विज्ञान पात्रता तथा अन्य कार्यान्वयन अथवा प्रत्येकांकुशीय संस्थाने वारसा हक्क अद्यावधी देखील साने नसते.
सिद्धांतज्ञाणा के मुख्य स्थाना विचारों के अनुसार निम्न लिखितें उठते देखिएं फारव खेड़जनक होते। तब भावनात भावना नभ-यान्या मला सांगत्ते की व्यक्ता विपेक कर नाहीतर मा तुम भाव को करण्य आणायों।** विलाना मंजूरीचा खवचि निवार बेरोजगरी व्यक्त करणये पद्धत नेहरू देखिले शोभी राजको सत्त्वाचा संरक्षणाती बदलले व त्यांच्या विलाना मंजूरीवाचतचा आपल्या माणी पेलाय. यस्तीले बाबांते व्यक्तित होत्या शोभी बाबाशाहांना आपल्या मंटी पदाच्या राज्यवाणीमा दिल. सिद्धवाणी भवितत्वात् बदलली ही तड्ढोळ करण्य सिद्धवाणी विकासातु खच भालण्येंमा मंटी पदाच्या राजीवाणीमा देणायें हे जगातील एकमेव उदाहरण आहेत.

समारोहः

हिंदू कोड विल्ये हे फक्त सिद्धवाणी विवाहाचा, पडपसोटाचा दत्तक वेच्याचाच अधिकार देणारे विल्ये नक्षत्र. तर ते सिद्धवाणी आर्थिक हक्काचा जाहिरातम विल्ये नक्षत्र.

सिद्धवाणी दानार्थी वारसा हक्काचे अधिकार प्रथम करण्य तिला आर्थिक रूपांतर स्वरूपांतर व समस्त बनवून तिथी सामाजिक, सैक्यक, सांस्कृतिक, राजकीय हक्काचा नजळा वात तिला उपर्युक्त करण्य देणाचा अतिरिक्त स्तूपा प्रयत्न डऱ्या. बाबाशाहेचा आवेदकांनी केलेला होता. मूल तत्काळन सामाजिक परिस्थितीत ते विल्ये मंजूर होऊ शकले नाही. पुढील काळात सिद्धवाणीय झालेला तिला विवाहाचे कार्यक्रम हे हिंदू कोड विल्ये सामाजिक मार्गदर्शनातून अर्थात बाबाशाहांच्या प्रणेतुन्हीलांचे आहेत. भारतीय त्यूनचा मार्गदर्शन डऱ्या. बाबाशाहेचा आवेदक यांची सिद्धवाणी स्वतंत्र, समाज वासल केली आहे त्याच वर्तवे 1956 व्या कर्तमानुसार राज्यसरकार विल्ये वर्त वस्तुप्रकार सकारात्मक संख्यानक भेदभाव करण्य (Positive Discrimination) अधिकारे अधिकार देणारा विल्ये शक्त होला आहे. यवथी तिथी दुरुस्थती दिसून भेले. भारतीय राज्यपालेचे करण्य 39 हे डऱ्या. बाबाशाहेचा आवेदकांनी पेटेंटेल्या विल्ये आर्थिक सुबिकरणाचा भूमिकेंती पावती आहे. त्यानुसार सिद्धवाणी पुरुषांचा वर्तवे उपजिकांनी पार्श्वी सांभार सिद्धवाणी अधिकार समाज कामास्ती समाज वेदनाचा अधिकार, आणि सिद्धवाणी आरोग्य, तातक, व तातक दुरुस्थग करण्य त्याचा आर्थिक गरजेतून त्याना न गोलीमार्ग – या व्यवसायात जवळपास सिद्धवाणी मातृत्व रज्यवाचत अतिशय महत्त्वाचे भूमिका बनावे डऱ्या. बाबाशाहेचा आवेदक हे खोरेखर सिद्धवाणी आर्थिक विकासातील प्रक्षेप आवश्यक करण्य ने सिद्ध होते.

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7) डा. बाबाशाहेचा आवेदक लेखन आणि भाषण, खंड – 18, भाग – 3, फेंड 997 (डा. आ. चांच. – सांभार प्रकाशन समिती), उत्तरार तातक शिक्षा विवाह, महाराष्ट्र शासन 2002).
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10) उक्य.
11) डा. बाबाशाहेचा आवेदक लेखन आणि भाषण, खंड 18, भाग – 3, पृ. 189.
12) आदित्य, चाँच. भ., डा.आवेदक आणि हिंदू कोड विल्ये, सुग्रांवा प्रकाशन, 2002 पृ. 19.
13) डा. बाबाशाहेचा आवेदक लेखन आणि भाषण, खंड 18, भाग – 3, पृ. 189.
14) उक्य, पृ. 183.
15) उक्य, पृ. 185.
16) डा. बाबाशाहेचा आवेदक लेखन आणि भाषण, खंड 18, भाग – 3, पृ. 342.
17) उक्य.
Hello effect is most important phenomenon to understand. It can be critical factor in the job interview, sales presentation, business transactions as well as in social situations.

First Impression

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पेहरायातील बदलेत सूक्ष्म :-

पूर्वी या कोणतेच सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक स्थर यामध्ये फरक नसलेल्या ल्यावेरी कापड उद्योगात बांधला नवीनी. फ्रांसाविला कार्टिपासून बनवल्या कपडे अर्थव्यवस्थेत अपघात विनाशकारी जलेन जाते. ल्यावून अस्तित्वातील एकाच प्रकारात देखील कपडे वापरत या शैलीतील क्षेत्रात क्रांतिवाद वेळीपडून असे मागले जात. यानवर सामाजिक बदल होत गेले. आर्थिक व सामाजिक बदल होजन वेगवेगळे तर तयार झाले. यायथा नकस्तक क्रांतिवाद वेळीपडून फटले जाते. सामाजिक जंतूं गरीब व श्रीमंत वर्ग आत्मानंतर चांगल्या पेहरायात बदल झाला ल्यायुसरा फेंशन व्यवसाय बदलला.

आयोगीक कार्यांक: दक्षनेतील तात्कालिक मुद्दे मात्र हे पूर्वापर बदलत गेले. गरीब श्रीमंत असा फरक न राहता आत्मानंतर स्वतंत्र कपडे देवीक खूप महाग दिसून लागली. ल्यावून अलिकडे प्रशिक्षकांकडून खूप कपडे दिसून लागली आहेत. हा आयोगीक कार्यातील बदल 1) वेतनदाख 2) पोषक उद्भोग 3) वाजपेय या तीन तयार दिसून येते. पेहरायातमध्ये जनरेशन गंग असते. आपल्या वैधेकांनी कपडे वोय आपल्या जाणे हात सापडल आई/बड़ी आयुष्यका महानी चर्चा करताना विवाद नाहीत. यामुळ्य पूर्वी या व्यवसायाच्या बायक झूठीकोण एक प्राथमिक गरज होता. तत्त्वात पूर्वापर बदलून स्वतंत्र टेस्ट देखील व्यवसायातील व ल्यावेर कोर्ट रूढी फेंशन देखील पेहरायात खूप महाग बदल दिले जाते. आसन्नकाळेच जुन्या काळजीची फेंशन आपत्तीशी करतो पण ती जीवनी तसी न उत्पत्ता त्यात बदल करणे म्हणजेच प्रमाणात फेंशन आपण जास्तीत स्वाच्छात.

पूर्वी फेंशनमध्ये बदल होणाऱ्यातील साधारण तीन वर्ष लागत असे. एक वर्ष त्या फेंशनचे म्हणजेच खूप वाढवणाऱ्यातील, एक वर्ष त्या समावेशात ह्या प्रकारे पोषकीय फेंशनाचे आणि एक वर्ष त्या फेंशनचा वाढ. कमी होजन ती कार्यालय होणाऱ्यातील साथी व्यवसाय खूप बदल झाले आहेत. उपायात खूप बदलावात आहे. आणि रोज फेंशन बदलते आहे. तीन वर्ष चालणारी फेंशन साफकल तीन माहिती काळजीची शााँती आहे.

भारतीय संस्कृतीचा मार्गदर्शन विविधता करता हे एक मोठे परिवर्तन निवड निवडातील महानी लागतेत. करण दिव्यांगी स्विकारलेल्या बदल म्हणजे संस्कृतीमध्ये आलेला मुलं-मुलं बदल मानवता तात्काळ. यामुळे मुलं मुलं तात्काळी तात्काळ, मोठ्या स्त्रीया न्याय व्यक्ती चाची धारात असत आता ल्या वाढवू धारास, मोर, जीन्स पेंट, टी-शर्ट, हाल सिजंड्रा बायर, अस्पताल स्लाकेज इ. चा वापर करत मानवता आहेत. वर्तमान जागतिक पादशीर भारतीय पारंपरिक देशमुखील महाल आले आहे. ल्यायिल विविधतेपुऱ्या साधा Indo Western व्यक्तीची माणणी खास करत दिव्यांगी बदली आहे.
पुस्तांच्या पोशाखाला देखील बदल झाला आहे. पूरी ठिक बुठाला, टोपी तसेच डेन्जेबजाथा प्रांतानुसार पारंपारिक पोशाख बदलून फेऱ्ट, शर्ट, ट्रूट, टाय या पारंपारिक वस्त्रांनी वेळवेळी. यासाठी याच्याकडे व पारंपारिक वस्त्रांच्या एकत्रीकरणात्तुजे पुस्तांच्या पेशराच्यावेळीत दुसऱ्या दिवशी. उत्तर. जीन्स फेऱ्टवर गुळ शर्ट किंवा नेह्यु शर्ट व त्याच्या राजस्थानी कामचे जेकेट असे फेड सामान म्हणजे पकवाच्या भक्ती मोठ्या संघोपेन्याच्या वापरात जात आहेत. त्यांच्याचे महळांचे म्हणजे आपल्या नैसर्गिक गुण अवधारणामुळे उपयोग करतात. उत्तर. बुऱ्याची व्यक्तींच्या ऊंच दिसू शकते, लठला व्यक्ती सडकात दिसू शकते. त्यांच्या रंग उदाहरार विस्तारातील देखील काही विशिष्ट कलरचे कपडे परिधान करतात.
सारांश :-

योद्धकात परिघानामुँडे व्यक्तिच्या सांपृतिक स्थिती, सामाजिक दर्जा व अधिकार, व्यवसाय, व्यक्तीमत, स्वभाव, तसेच व्यक्तीचे वय, लिंग, राष्ट्रीयता, अभिव्यक्ती प्रासंगिकता लक्षात घेते. फक्त वस्त्र हे लोका रक्षण किंवा संरक्षण करता वाढते एवढाच उद्देश न राहता व्यक्तिमत, आलंबनस्वास्थ, फूँकन, विविधता, स्वसंकल्पना, सामाजिक स्थितीचे प्रदर्शन, संस्कृती वारसा, या विविध दृष्टिकोणातून परिघानाच्या निवड किंवा पेहराव केला जातो.

संदर्भ अंक सूची :-

1) डॉ. उद्योग, प्र. अर्जुन अग्रवाल, २००६ वस्त्र शास्त्राची संकल्पना व पंचायती डिझाइनिंग, विद्या बुक प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद
2) इंदिरा खेड़े, वस्त्रशास्त्र परिचय, हिमालय बुक प्रकाशन प्र. लि.
3) सौं. विमल अग्रवाल, वस्त्रशास्त्र विद्या बुक प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद
4) Erwin M.D. (1970), Clothing for Modern
प्रस्तावना:
बापूजी सालुखे यांचे जन्म सतारा जिल्ह्यातील पाटण तालुक्यातील रामपूर येथे दि. ९ जुन, १९१९ रोजी झाला. बापूजी साधारणपणे वर्षाचे असताना व्यायाम मात्र नसते होय, तर सोडूनही ह्याचे विशेषत्त्व होते. आपल्या बापूजीला चंदन जीवन प्रवासाची सुरुवात झाली, पोळी बापूजीला इस्ताम्बुला रामदिवसात राहायला गाडी, अग्रेद्वी साथीयाची व्यायाम बापूजीने त्याचे विषयाने पढावला. अग्रेद्वी साथी नेपाली स्कूल, शांता, इत्यादी पर्यायात त्याची असताना व्यायाम मात्र नसते होय.

श्री. स्वामी विवेकानंद शिक्षण सर्वेक्षण, सर्वसाधारण शिक्षणमहाराज डॉ. बापूजी सालुखे महाराज एक ध्येयवादी शिक्षण प्रसारक आणि शिक्षण प्रसारात सामाजिक परिवर्तनाचा देखील एक प्रमुख समाजविज्ञक आणि आयुर्विद्या साधनाभूमीत उपलब्ध तथा दासांगायनी माणे खूप होऊन गेली पर्यंत सामाजिक व्यायाम भाषा तपास केले. तसेच डॉ. असाहेंब पवार गंगामाहारी प्राणी, छात्राची महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षण पूर्ण केले.

अभ्यासाची उदाहरणे:
1) डॉ. बापूजी सालुखे याचा शैक्षिक व सामाजिक कार्यांचा अभ्यास करेला आहे.
2) डॉ. बापूजी सालुखे याचा आचार्याचा आत्मा घेतला आहे.

अभ्यास पद्धती:
प्रस्तुत शोध निवेदनातील वर्णनात्मक संशोधन आहाखोऱ्याचा वापर केला आहे.

विषय संकलन:
प्रस्तुत शोध निवेदनातील दुरंत तथा संकलन स्त्रीताचा वापर केला गेला आहे. याचे संदर्भ पुस्तकेचे, मासिक, निकालातील व वमान प्रतिकाराच्या इतिहादी वापर करावल आहे.

डॉ. बापूजी सालुखे याचे सामाजिक कार्य:
1940 मध्ये त्याचे शिक्षण कार्यांकाचे प्रारंभिक चित्र आहे. त्याची सोडून राष्ट्रीय राज्यात राजसूयुत महान नेमाच्या अंतर्गत आले. हे लघुकाळीन कार्यकरितेचे संदर्भ लागू आले. त्याची गंध याच्या मेनुवियालीन. पुढे 1947 मध्ये 'सतारा जिल्ह्यात विद्यार्थी कोठऱ्यांचे' ये अभ्यंत महान कार्यकरितेचे असताना बापूजीनी रायकरणात शिक्षण संस्थेंसह सर्वसाधारण कर्मचाऱ भारतीय पातील यांचा संबंधित एक लघू रूपाचा निकाल गोळा करणाऱ्यांचे साधन सिद्ध केले. महाला गंधी याची याच महानमंत्री अंबेडकर पदवून दिली नाही, त्याची बाबूजीला त्याचा रंग: व्या हतातल लिखावन; त्याचा संतुष्ट अभिमानाचा अधिकार दिला. 1948 मध्ये बापूजीनी सतारा जिल्ह्यातील स्वातंत्र्य सैनिकांचा एक छोटा इतिहास लिहिला.

1945 ते 1955 पर्यंत शिक्षकांकाच्या धमालाने प्रदर्शित प्रतिष्ठा चार वर्षांपासून आणि नागरिकांचा महात्मांनी विद्यालयांचे मुख्यायत्करण महान बापूजीनी 1945 पार्श्ववर शिक्षण संस्थेमध्ये सेवा दिली. त्याच्या त्याच्या आपल्या विस्तर्वने उत्साह आणि अनिवार्यत त्यांच्याकडे विचित्र केले. बापूजीनी नागरिकांनी 1955 मध्ये त्याच्या हातात 1955 सायनात संस्था सोडली.

1942 साली देशमर्यादा उत्सर्जनाची क्रिया लघूत्वाची हाक्क त्याचे स्वतंत्र बसू देखील. ही हातात ऑ देते, राजवंशात वाच्याकरीत विद्यालय स्वतंत्र संस्थानात उद्घाटन पूर्वीत आणि सामाजिक प्रमाण. स्वतंत्रता धर्मांनी, दार्शनिक, दुरा-बुरा त्याचा अस्तित्व करीत होती. त्याचा सामाजिक, आर्थिक, निर्माणाचा अभिमानीत्व आहे त्याने बापूजीनी आंतर्गत वृद्धान्वयन रूपात सहभागी केले आपल्या जीवनाच्या भाग आहेत. समाजाधिकार, गंधी, दार्शनिक त्याचा अस्तित्व करीत होती. त्याने सामाजिक शिक्षणाचा आचार कार्यरत आहे हे बापूजीनी आंतर्गत आपल्या जीवनाचे ध्येय निरर्त केले. आपल्या जीवनाची कथा.
दो. बापूजी सालूखे यांचे शैक्षणिक कार्य:

ॲऑक्टॅबर 1954 मध्ये बापूजीया कारकिर्तील एक नवीन तपशील लुढ़वात झाली, जेकिस त्यानी करार येथील मुरोलियार मंडळाच्या त्याच्या सहकार्यात उपस्थितीत एक नवीन शिक्षण संस्था स्थापन केली. नोवेंबर 1954 मध्ये, प्रतिलिप्त शैक्षणिक संस्थेच्या नवे स्वामी विवेकानंद यांच्या नावावर होते. ते संस्थेच्या पहले अभ्यर्थ स्वामी रामानंद भारती यांच्या उद्घाटनवरुन, 31 डिसेंबर 1954 रोजी श्री स्वामी विवेकानंद संस्था योगसर्वेक्षणानंदीकृत त्यांच्या आध्यात्मिक जीवनात 5 जून 1955 रोजी कार्यस मुख्यालय बदलवत केली. बापूजी आणि त्यांच्या सहकार्यानी कोलपुर, लोण, चंद, ताड़के आणि उंच येथील मुख्यालय स्थापन केली. करार, बाबाजी येथील महिलासादी प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय, कोल्हापूर आणि चंद येथे होस्टल. श्री स्वामी विवेकानंद संस्थेच्या ही अग्रणी सूचनाची सुचनाची जवळपर्यंत 88652 विवाहिणी महाराष्ट्र आणि कर्नाटक राज्यात विकसित करण्यात आली. संस्थेच्या 3160 शिक्षणांतर ब्रह्मकी संस्था, 1221 गैर-शिक्षण आईयन-कर्मचारी आहेत. नवीन मुख्यालयाचा संस्थेच्या 176 इमारती असून 70 नवीन इमारती बाउन्यात येत आहेत. संस्थेने कमचार्यसादी क्रिडिट संसायटी ही उद्योगातील ही उद्योगातील. या शिक्षणसंस्था स्थापन करणारे अनेकांना रोजगार प्राप्त झाला आहे.

सारांश:

दो. बापूजी सालूखे यांच्या सामाजिक व आर्थिक योजनासाठी अभ्यास करत असताना, शिक्षणमहरी दो. बापूजीसालूखे यांची त्याच्या त्याच्या उपदेश, सेवा, जिल्हा, चिकित्सेने शिक्षण संस्थेया विकास साधन आहेत. बुद्धांच्या स्वतंत्रके, भावनेला माणुसके कडे, शरीरात श्रमके चुंबन्या जाणारे शिक्षण देता येताचे, हे उद्देश माण्यता बाळगुन्य स्नान, बाबाजी आणि सुसंसारातील यासाठी शिक्षणप्रसार हे द्वेष बाळगुन्य बहुजन व आदिवासी समाजांतील मुबल्ग्याचे शिक्षण पोहोचते. याॅमळू अनेकांना रोजगार मिळता. यवरून असे लक्षात येते की, त्याचा दृष्टीकोन होता.

संदर्भ सूची:
2) नागपूर विद्यापीठ - “कर्मयोगी बापूजी सालूखे”, संस्थान प्रकाशन, अजगरा, 2015.
3) महामने. ल. बा. “शिक्षणमहरी दो. बापूजी सालूखे यांचा शिक्षण विचार”, कथा विद्या प्रकाशन, सातारा, 1988.
4) सालूखे बाबु “प्रजात भेदाने बापूजी”, प्रिंट ओम अफसेट, कोल्हापूर, 2012.
5) गडकरी श्री. ए. न. “महान भावनेला गूढवय बापूजी सालूखे”, प्रचार प्रकाशन, कोल्हापूर, 2005.
6) www.vivekanand.org.in
دلخشدگانی از زبان فارسی به شکل درست خوانی می‌شود.
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खात: प्रकाशन देशदर्पण वैक्स (एडिशं), क़र्न निदेशक, 2011
भारत साक्षात्र घटक क्रियात्मक जीडीपीवर आधारित डेटा आहे।

वर्षातले सारणीसन्माने स्पष्ट आहे की 2001 मध्ये कोरिया, मलेशिया आणि धातुलांबांडधील काही प्रमुख आशियाई देशमध्ये जीडीपीमध्ये अनुमोद्द 4.4, 8.4 आणि 8.6 इतके प्राथमिक क्षेत्रतील योगदान कमी झाले आहे. तर भारत आणि पाकिस्तानमध्ये जी.डी.पी मध्ये शेतीचा हिस्सा अनुमोद्द 24.7 आणि 25 इतका उच्च आहे. भारत आणि पाकिस्तानातील शद्वीत्तील दोन झापंग मंद आहे तर इतर देशांनी दोन दशकांकारी कालांबीत एकूण जीडीपीमध्ये अपलं शेतीचा वाढ कमी केला आहे.

वर्षातले सारणीत अंतहीन सिद्धांत आहे आहे की पुर्त्री साधना बाजारपेटेटवरतील भारतातील जीडीपीमध्ये सेवा क्षेत्राचा वाढ 1980 मध्ये 12.8 वर्ष 36 टव्हांगळी वाढला आहे तर 2011 मध्ये 58.2 इतके वाढले. 1980 ते 2011 या काळात इतर अनेक आशियाई देशमध्ये जीडीपीमध्ये सेवा क्षेत्राचा वाढ समान बाळ झालेली आहे, परंतु इंडोनेशिया आणि मलेशिया ही अपवाद आहे कारण त्यांचा सेवा क्षेत्राचा वाढ दर कमी आहे. तथापि, भारतात जी.डी.पी मध्ये अपवादिक क्षेत्राचा वाढ विशेषतः कमी आहे. पण वेष्टवाण विकासात उजरांगांचा क्षेत्रचा वाढ वाढवण्याची शक्तिता आहे. अशा प्रकारे, टेबलांकून हे स्पष्ट आहे की सेवा क्षेत्राचे आता मागे इतर दोन क्षेत्र सोडलेले आहेत.

उद्धरणे:
हा संशोधन पेपर मुख्यतः भारतीय अर्थात्स्तरीय क्षेत्रातील योगदान आणि काही महत्त्वाच्या संबंधित विषयांची विश्रांगना केंद्रित आहे. थेट उद्देश्य ठेवून संशोधन पेपरचा अभ्यास केला आहे.
1. मेल्या दशकातील जी.डी.पी.मधील विषयांचा क्षेत्रातील वाढव अभ्यास करणे, (मण्डप, 1993–94 ते 2010–11 पर्यंत)
2. 1993–94 ते 2010–11 दरम्यान विषयांचा क्षेत्रांमधील रोजगार वाढव अभ्यास करणे,
3. जी.डी.पी आणि रोजगारकर्षण क्षेत्रातील योगदानाच्या वृद्धीत्तीलितल सहसंबंधांचा अभ्यास करणे
4. जी.डी.पी मध्ये सेवा क्षेत्राचा योगदानाच्या वाढव नव्दलेत्या आधिक निर्देशकांका वैधत्तक प्रभावांचा अभ्यास करणे

क्षेत्रीय बदलातील कल:
जी.डी.पी मधील क्षेत्रीय शिर्ती

खालील सारणी 1993–94 ते 2010 –11 या काळातील तिन्ही क्षेत्राचे , उदा. शेती, उद्योग आणि भारताच्या जीडीपीमध्ये सेवा सादर करते.
तक्षा: जीडीपीमहीता/ स्थूल मूल्य वृद्धि मधील सर्व क्षेत्रांचा हिस्सा

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स्रोत: आधिकारिक सर्वेक्षण.

सारणीया अभ्यासासमूह जीडीपीमहीता शेतीचा वाटा जवळपास 15 नी खालील आला आहे जो 1993–94 मध्ये 33.54 होता तो घूँन 2003–04 मध्ये 24.03 वर आला आहे. जीडीपीमध्ये आंध्रोगिक क्षेत्रांचा हिस्सा 0.84 दक्ष्यावरुन किंचत बाळाळ आहे (23.6 9 ते 24.53.) तथापि, सेवा क्षेत्रांने 1993–94 मध्ये 42.77 पासून 2010–11 मध्ये जीडीपीमध्ये 62.2 बाळ केली आहे. 1950–51 मध्ये जीडीपीमध्ये कृषी क्षेत्रांचा वाटा सुमारे 57.41 होता, कारण सुधारणे कालांकित जीडीपीमध्ये जीडीपीमध्ये मोठा बाळ होता. 1993 साली आंध्रोगिक क्षेत्रांचा जीडीपी 24.99 होता, तर विकासमार्ग शेतक्षेत्र दोन वर्षां म्हणजेच ल्याच वेळी 2002–03 मध्ये 24.97 आणि 2003–04 मध्ये 24.53 इतकंच होते. परंतु सामाजिक अर्थी असेच केली जाते की अर्थ्यवस्त्र्याच्या वाढीस आणि विकासातील जीडीपीमध्ये उद्योगांचा वाटा वाढता पाहिजे, हे सारणीलूत देखील सापड होते. त्याच्यानंतर जीडीपीमध्ये सेवा क्षेत्रांतील योगदान वाढत्याचे हे दिसून आले आहे कारण नवीन आधिकारिक घोषणा परिक्रमा.

शेती, उद्योग आणि सेवा क्षेत्रांतील वाढकात्विक जीडीपी मधील वृद्धी

1993–94 आधिकारिक सुधारणा नंतर अर्थ्यवस्त्र्याच्या विविध क्षेत्रांचा घटक किमटीनुसार जीडीपीमधील वाढचे वाढ दर हा सरासरी वाढ दर दर्शविले कारण 1980–81 ते 1990–91 पर्यंत आधिकारिक सुधारणा पूर्व आणि 1993 94 सुधारणेनंतर दोन वेगवेगळ्या कालांकित जी.डी.पी. मधील वृद्धी आली आहे पुढील तक्त हे स्पष्ट करतो .

तक्ता: वाढकात्विक जीडीपी वाढकात्विक वाढ दर

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वरील तक्ता दर्शविले की शेतीची वृद्धी 1993–2003–04 कालांकित -0.1 ते 9.3 पर्यंत अश्चिर बदलत आले आहे. तर उद्योगतील वृद्धी याच कालांकित 3.8 ते 12.3 व्या दरमयान वाढ दर्शवून आले, तर सेवा क्षेत्रातील बढकत झालेले दिसून येत आले ल्याच्या वाढीचा दर याच कालांकित 19.2 ते 31.3 अशी उच्चतम आले. 18
रोजगार सिद्धि

भारतीय आर्थिक नियोजनाचे आणि आर्थिक धोरणाचे सर्वात मोठे अपवाद म्हणजे रोजगाररूपमात्र समस्या आणि गरीबीचे अस्तित्व आणि मानवी विकासातील भंड वाळ या समस्यांचे निराकरण करणारी तपासून पर्यंत योगदान दिले नाही. याचे मुख्य कारण म्हणजे प्राथमिक क्षेत्रांजविल प्रवंश निर्मिती करण्यास विभागात 51 टक्के रोजगार निमित्ती केली होती आणि 19 टक्के माध्यमिक क्षेत्रातून उत्पत्ति झाले होते तसेच क्षेत्रांमध्ये 30 टक्के उत्पत्ति होते. पण आर्थिक सुधारांनंतर भारतीय रोजगार निमित्तीमध्ये उद्योगक्षेत्राच्या विकासाचे रोजगार दाराच्ये मोठा बदल घडणाऱ्या आणि आहे.

पुढील तक्ता के 1994 ते 2003 पर्यंत दहा वर्षांसाठी अर्थव्यवस्थेचा ऐतिहासिक उद्योग आणि सेवा तीनही क्षेत्रांदरमध्ये वार्षिक रोजगाराच्या संपूर्ण आणि त्यांच्या एकूण रोजगारांचे टक्केवारी दर्जवळी आहे.

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<th>वर्ष</th>
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<td>23.14 (8.57)</td>
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स्रोत: आर्थिक स्वरूप

दीपक देशमूल आक्षेपवारी टक्केवारी आहेत.

वर्ष 1994-95 ते 2003-04 या कालांकडील 8-9 व्या आसारांना होते, 2003 के 25.44 प्रतिशत रोजगार फक्त 8.57 तक्ते नोंदीकृत झाला आणि माध्यमिक क्षेत्रातील रोजगाराच्या संपूर्ण मात्र 29.4 वर्ष 32.18 पर्यंत वाढत्या आहे. वर्षात रोजगाराची संपूर्ण स्थान 30 टक्के उत्पत्ति होते. ते 1994 साली 59.2 पर्यंत 8 टक्के अर्थव्यवस्थेचे ऐतिहासिक वाहते. आणि प्रकारे सेवा क्षेत्रांमध्ये रोजगाराची संपूर्ण वाढत्या असे म्हणून येते कि सेवा क्षेत्र मध्ये खूप मोठे रोजगार नोंदीतीले सामर्थ्य आहे आणि त्यांमुळे आपल्यांदेखील पण रोजगारीची समस्या सोडू शकतो आणि एक विकसित देश बनवू शकतो.

अथवा आतील शोध

या दिलेल्या माहितीचा आदायचा म्हणजे अर्थव्यवस्था करणे आत्ता सप्ट झाले आहे की भारतीय एकूण आर्थिक परिस्थितीत रोजगार म्हणजे विकास होते आहे. जोडी संपूर्ण नव्या आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक आर्थिक आदाय विकसित होत आसार्य आणि योगदान देत असते तरी ते विकाससाठी स्व-संरक्षणाच्या साधनांमुळे प्रत्येक प्रत्येक विकाससाठी आणि अर्थव्यवस्थेनुसार प्रभावात होत आहेत. सेवा क्षेत्र जीवनीली आणि रोजगाराच्या निमित्तीमध्ये योगदान देत आर्थिक विकासाचा बदलकरी प्राप्त होत हाते.

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या जी.डी.पी.मधील सेवा हेतु आणि भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेनुसार कामाचा स्वतंत्र परिवर्तनाचा प्रभाव जाणून घेणारे एक अभ्यास नेत्याचा एक म्हणजे योगदान देत आणि त्याच्या सेवा क्षेत्रांमध्ये कामाचा रोजगार देत आपल्या देखभालाच्या सेवा हेतु अद्यावधीत योगदान जीवनीलीमध्ये योगदान देत आणि त्याचा वैयक्तिक संबंध दर्शवते. वर्षात निश्चित काळात आहे की जी.डी.पी.मधील सेवा क्षेत्र हिस्सा स्वरूप नव्या विकासाच्या बदलाचा अव्यंत उच्च दर्ज्यास नाकारात्मक संबंध आहे.
निष्कर्ष

प्रगति देशांच्या अनुभवांची सिद्ध केलेली आहे की आर्थिक प्रगतीमुळे राष्ट्रीय उत्पादनांत्य रचनात्मक संरचना बदलण्यास मदत होते. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील अतिक्रमणांत्य काळात राष्ट्रीय उत्पादनांत्य रचनात्मक बदलावाचे जलद सुधारण्यास देखील केलेले आहे. अभ्यासाने सिद्ध केलेली आहे की जीवनीपूर्वकता सेवा क्षेत्रात वाटा सतत वाढत आहे आणि सध्या तो 60 टक्के पूर्ण आहे. व्यावसायिकी रोजगारसाठी सेवा क्षेत्रातील योगदान एकूण रोजगाराच्या 60 टक्के पूर्ण अधिक आहे. हे दोन मुळे अर्थव्यवस्थेतील सेवा क्षेत्रात महत्व आणि प्रभुत्व पावणी पूर्ती करतात. स्वतंत्र आर्थिक निर्देशक जीवनीपूर्वकाल सेवा क्षेत्रातील योगदानांत्य व्यावस्था करण्यास सक्षम आहेत. अशा प्रकारे, हे निष्कर्ष काळात येईल की सेवा क्षेत्र म्हणजेल भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत स्वतंत्र वेण्याच्या सेवा क्षेत्रात महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावते परंतु सेवा क्षेत्रातील योगदानांत्य विकाससाठी सतर्क समाजाच्या मजबूत पायथुत सुविधा विकसित करणे देखील स्तिततिवर खरे आहे. याशिवाय, आर्थिकीम्यूरण आणि बौद्ध व कृषी-आधारित उद्योगांची आधुनिकीम्यूरण करण्याचे कार्यक्रम वाढून नवीन योजना आकृत भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील बदलणारी संरचना मजबूत करणे आवश्यक आहे.

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