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*Sustainable Development Goals: Initiatives,
Execution and Challenges*

Chief Editor

Dr. R. V. Bhole

'Ravichandram' Survey No-101/1, Plot
No-23, Mundada Nagar, Jalgaon (M.S.)

Guest Editor

Dr. Prof. H. B. Rathod

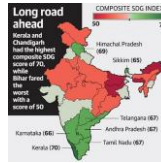
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Dr. V. T. Naik
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Role of MSME in Sustainable development

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Abstract

The MSME sector of India is growing as an effective tool of sustainable development. as this sector is building strong foundation for industrial development in India. Increase in MSME sector ensures the equal distribution of money, it also provides more employment opportunities in the rural and backward areas.

In this study the role of MSME in sustainable development has been studied, the comparison of different years performance it is seem that the industrial development helps in creation of wealth, employment, reduction of poverty and sustainable development can be achieved by inclusive growth.

Key points: Sustainable development, MSME

Introduction:

Developing countries like india has large number of MSME's which plays an important role in economic development and creation of employment opportunities for the rural and backward areas. These industries need small capital investment, as well as less manpower in seperately in the group sence it creates a large portion of private industries who are generating employment and reduces enequality.

Government of India has taken differnt initiatives to encourage the potential entrepreneurs. MSME's face many challenges like capital inadequacy, Problem of Marketing a product, Raw material problems, lack of skilled employees. For overcoming such challenges Government has launched different scheams by which proper utilization of resourses will be posible.

Definition of Micro, Small and Medium enterprises as below

Classification	Manufacturing and service enterprises
Micro	Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment: Not more than Rs.1 crore and Annual Turnover ; not more than Rs. 5 crore
Small	Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment: Not more than Rs.10 crore and Annual Turnover ; not more than Rs. 50 crore
Medium	Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment: Not more than Rs.50 crore and Annual Turnover ; not more than Rs. 250 crore

(source: Ministry of MSME Gazeted definition Dated June 1, 2020)

Before this definition the MSME's sector was defined differntly for manufacturing and service sector seperately from this definition both service and maufacturing sectors are jointly defined.

Objectives of the study:

- 1) To study role of MSME's in employment generation.
- 2) To study the MSME's and eradication of poverty

Research Methodology:

Research Method:

For this study the researcher has used the exploratory reseach method.

Data collection:

The data for present study is gathered from different secondary sources, notably MSME annual report for last two years and other articles on the topic. employment generation by MSME sector as the data available upto the 2016

Year	MM subsidy released (Rs crore)	MM subsidy utilized# (Rs crore)	No. of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated
XI Plan Total (2008-09 to 2011-12)	3131.65	3067.69	1,64,283	16,05,865
2012-13	1228.44	1080.66	57,884	4,28,246
2013-14	988.36	1076.45	50,493	3,78,907
2014-15	1073.17#	1122.54	48,168	3,57,502
2015-16	1013.53*	872.44*	38103*	278160*
XII Plan Total	4303.5	4152.09	194648	1442815
Grand Total [XI and XII Plan]	7435.15	7219.78	358931	3048680

(Source: <https://msme.gov.in/>)

The above table shows the complete review of the MSME sector as it shows the subsidy released and number of estimated employment generated under XI and XII plan the total estimated employment generated is about 3048680. which shows a huge figure in the employment generation. in the year 2012-13 about 1228.44 crore subsidy was given to MSME's around the country and they are expected to generate 428246 new employment opportunities. in the total XI plan the subsidy was allowed to Rs 3131.65 crore and expected the new employment 1605865. in the XII plan the total subsidy was raised to 4303.15 crores where as the expected new employment also about 1442815 which is less than the XI plan.

MSME and Poverty eradication :

as we have studied that the MSME's are in the rural and backward areas and they need very small amount of investment as well as they are supported by the different government scheme. The MSME's create an employment opportunities which leads to increase the per capita income of a family where are the need of MSME's is not highly skilled labour force they need only a semi skilled or some times employees having no skill can get employment.

The increased employment opportunities MSME's able to eradication of poverty.

Findings:

- 1) MSME's plays an important role in employment generation in rural areas.
- 2) Peoples having less skill also get employment opportunities.
- 3) As per the MSME report the changes in Subsidy in XII plan the employment generation is lesser than XI plan.
- 4) Increased employment opportunities helps in eradication of poverty.

Conclusion:

The MSME sector of India is growing as an effective tool of sustainable development. as this sector is building strong foundation for industrial development in India. Increase in MSME sector ensures the equal distribution of money, it also provides more employment opportunities in the rural and backward areas.

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Reference:

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- 2) MSME annual report 2020-21
- 3) <https://msme.gov.in/>

The Economic Impacts of Tourism

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Abstract

People visit various places with family and friends for relaxation and enjoyment from their daily work, which provides entertainment and enjoyment as well as information about the new region. The number of tourists visiting various places has been increasing in the last few years. People are visiting religious, historical, cultural and geographical places in large numbers. So various businesses are growing in such places. Tourism sector plays crucial role in socio-economic development of any nation; in fact it is one of the expanded industries all over the world. It supports to national economy through foreign earning, employment generation and assists in regional development. So tourism is an important factor in economic development. So every country is trying to increasing tourism. Various services are provided to the tourists, so that skilled and unskilled people get employment.

Key words- *entertainment, enjoyment, crucial role, expanded industries.*

Objective of the study –

1. To study the economic impact of tourism.
2. Understanding the components of tourism development.

The Economic Impact of Tourism

Tourism is basically a service industry. Tourists who come to visit different places have to be provided various services at different stages. Tourism automatically creates markets, capital, labour, raw materials, consumer goods and other necessities. The economic impact of tourism is as follows –

1. Job Creation – (Employment Opportunities)

Tourism creates various jobs. Both skilled and unskilled people get employment, i.e. tourism is an employment oriented industry. Employment in the tourism industry starts from the driver. Apart from drivers, transport, hotels, eateries, accommodation travel agents, photographers, fruit sellers, guides, a variety of service providers are employed. Literate, illiterate, skilled and unskilled also get employment. For example, people who keep horses at Pachgani. Tourism increases the income of local people and helps in raising their standard of living. In the book 'Economic Importance of Tourism' Shri. S. Medlik says that tourism can provide employment in a region where resources are scarce. In India 8.78 percent of the population is employed in various forms of employment. The government of India has launched the Incredible India scheme in 2002 to boost the tourism businesses in the country.

2. Development of markets –

Markets are developed in the place of tourist centres. Shops of certain types of goods and products are set up around certain tourist centres. Travellers or tourists buy goods in their spare time. Therefore, there are a lot of innovative sellers in such markets. These include vendors selling items made in the local handcraft and cottage industries, handicrafts, attractive embroidery, knitted fabrics, sweaters, shawls, woollen garments, wooden items, silver ware and toys. For example, shawls and rugs in Kashmir, jaggery and Kolhapuri slippers (chappals) in Kolhapur, coconuts and mussels in Goa, Sandalwood items in Mysore, Sheets and Jamkhanas in Solapur etc. In such a market, tourists come to the shop on their own and buy goods quickly. As a result, many markets have been developed and expanded in the tourist destination.

3. Gets foreign currency –

Many tourists from different countries visit important tourist destinations in the country, tourists from abroad bring their countries' currency. This foreign currency is important for the country as it is used for importing goods from other countries. This foreign exchange contributes a lot to the economic development of the country. In an underdeveloped country, there is a problem of foreign exchange. With the development of tourism in such a country and the influx of foreign tourists, the problem of foreign exchange can be solved to some extent. Recently, the tourism industry is growing in underdeveloped and developing countries. The income from tourism comes from various services and consumer goods. Considering India, in 1962, the country earned Rs.1062 crore in foreign exchange through tourism. In 2012 and 2018, the foreign exchange received was Rs. 94487 crore and 194882 crore respectively. In 2020, India had US 493 Billion in foreign exchange reserves. Apart from earning foreign exchange from tourism, employment is also available to many people from various government and private institutions that exchange foreign currency.

4. Increase in national income –

The income comes from the sale of various goods and services. Tourists increase business and national income. Different types of goods are produced according to the demand of tourists. Tourism generates huge economic returns, boosts national income and develops the country's income. The money received by tourists for various purposes is received by the country, thus increasing the national income. The share of tourism in India's gross national income in 2011 was Rs. 5661 million. It is 6.40 percent of the gross national income. It is expected to increase by 7.80 percent by 2022.

5. Use of national resources -

Each country has different type of resources that attract tourists. For example, mountain ranges, waterfalls, rivers, forest, dams, forts, wildlife sanctuaries monuments, beaches, islands etc. Tourists come to see these places. So these resources appear to have been used for tourism. Recently temples are also developing in terms of tourism for example; Anand Sagar has been developed as a tourist destination in Shegaon, Maharashtra. The golden temple at Vellar in Tamilnadu has also been developed for tourists.

6. Increasing the financial capacity of the people –

Along with the development of tourism business, the economic potential of the people also develops. In places like tourist destinations, maximum profit is earned from minimum capital through various industries and businesses. It increases the per capita income of the people. At tourism provides various jobs to the local people, their economic potential increases.

7. The breadth of business grows –

Many small and big businesses are growing in the tourist destination. People are attracted to the tourist centres and start their own business. For example, hotels, laundry, hairdressing salons, flowers necklace, massages, toys, handicrafts, canteens, vehicle repair, book and photo vendors, photographers, travel guides etc. Many such businesses are developed on the site of the tourist centres and scope of business increases.

8. Development of infrastructure -

On order to attract tourists, various forms of infrastructure have to be developed at tourist destinations. These mainly include roads, railways, airports, ports etc. Apart from this, water supply, gardening, hotels, toilets, recreation centres, modern messaging facilities are created in tourist places. In short, there is the development of infrastructure in the places of tourism.

9. Regional development -

The distribution of essential resources for human development is unequal in india. The states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Hariyana and Punjab have good development of trade, industrialization and agriculture. Some states are deprived of infrastructure, but in such a state, historical, cultural and natural elements are available in large quantities, due to which there is a lot of scope for tourism in this state. By making proper use of it, regional imbalances can be overcome by economic development of these states through tourism business. Therefore, the government of india has paid special attention to the tourism development of Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Andman, Nikobar and Lakshadweep. So tourism is an effective means of regional development.

Conclusion –

People are regularly visiting various tourist destinations to get rest and enjoyment from their daily work. Therefore, tourism has become an important business today. The tourism business is leading to economic growth. Many people depend on tourism for their livelihood.

Recommendations –

India is a rich country in terms of tourism. Therefore, more efforts need to be made to develop many neglected tourist destinations in the country so that tourists from home and abroad can visit these destinations.

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To Study Of Population In Parbhani City

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Abstract

In present paper to focus on the population of Parbhani city. The study of population is very important. The features, religion of population in any region are most essential requirements to know from the stand point of economy, society and planning. The present study endeavored. Therefore to find out the differential religion of population in the city from 2011. The required data present study has collected from primary and Secondary Data Collection by various government departments, Data collected data has tabulated, classified, presented, compared and interpreted with help of various appropriate statistical methods. Tables, Diagrams and maps have used at appropriate place and their interpretation has realized the present study.

Key Words: Population

Introduction

Parbhani is a city in Maharashtra state of India. It is the administrative headquarters of Parbhani District. Parbhani is one of the largest cities in Marathwada region of Maharashtra after Aurangabad and Nanded. Parbhani is around 200 kilometers (120 mi) away from regional headquarters of Aurangabad while it is 491 km (305 mi) away from the state capital Mumbai. As per provisional reports of Census India, population of Parbhani in 2011 is 307,170; of which male and female are 156,520 and 150,650 respectively. Parbhani is home to Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Agricultural University, which is one of only four agriculture universities in Maharashtra. Moreover, Parbhani also has an annual festival at Turabul Haq Dargah, which attracts lakhs of tourists each year.^{[8][9]} Parbhani is named after Goddess Prabhavati.

Study Area:

Along with the entire Marathwada region, Parbhani was a part of the erstwhile Nizam State; later a part of Hyderabad State; after reorganization of states in 1956 it became a part of the then-Bombay state; since 1960, it has been part of the present Maharashtra state.

Objective:

- To study the Population of in Parbhani city.

Database And Methodology:

The required data present study has collected from primary and Secondary Data Collection by various government departments, e.g. District Census Hand Book of Parbhani District 1981,1991 ,2001 and 2011, Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Parbhani District 1981,1991 ,2001 and 2011, District Gazetteer of Parbhani District, Various branch offices of Nanded Zilla Parishad. Various Municipal Corporation Offices of the Parbhani District, Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC), Town planning Department Parbhani, Parbhani Municipal Reports. The analysis and interpretation of data has been done from the geographical point of view.

Discussion And Result:

Table No. 1 Parbhani City Profile

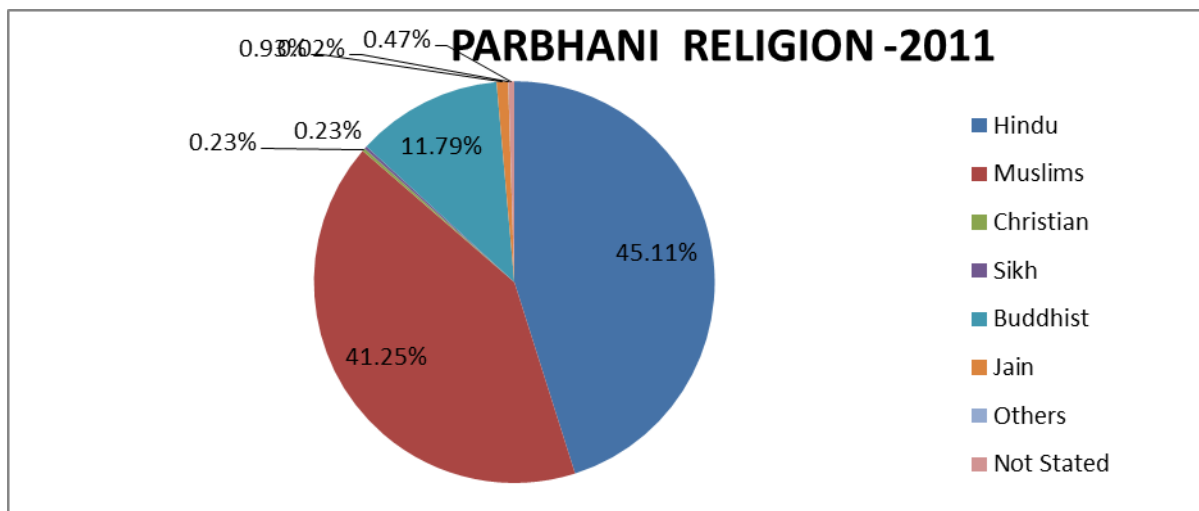
Parbhani City	Male	Female	Total
City Population	156,520	150,650	307,170
Literates	156,520	99,592	217,189
Children (0-6)	21,473	19,606	41,079
Average Literacy (%)	87.08 %	76.00 %	81.62 %
Sexratio	962		
Child Sexratio	913		

As per provisional reports of Census of India, population of Parbhani in 2011 is 307,170; of which male and female are 156,520 and 99,592 respectively. Average literacy rate of Parbhani city is 81.62 %percent of which male and female literacy is 87.08 and 76.00 percent. The sex ratio of Parbhani city is 962 per 1000 males. Child sex ratio of girls is 913 per 1000 boys.

Table No. 2 Parbhani Religion 2011

Description	Total	Percentage
Hindu	138,562	45.11 %
Muslims	126,702	41.25 %
Christian	697	0.23 %
Sikh	632	0.23 %
Buddhist	36,203	11.79 %
Jain	2,870	0.93 %
Others	57	0.02 %
Not Stated	1,447	0.47 %

Hinduism is majority religion in Parbhani city with 45.11 % followers. Islam is second most popular religion in city of Parbhani with approximately 41.25 % following it. In Parbhani city, Christianity is followed by 0.23 %, Jainism by 0.93 %, Sikhism by 0.21 % and Buddhism by 0.21 %. Around 0.02 % stated 'Other Religion', approximately 0.47 % stated 'No Particular Religion'.



Conclusion:

Census of India, population of Prabhni in 2011 is 307,170; of which male and female are 156,520 and 99,592 respectively. Average literacy rate of Prabhani city is 81.62 %percent of which male and female literacy is 87.08 and 76.00 percent. The sex ratio of Parbhani city is 962 per 1000 males. Child sex ratio of girls is 913 per 1000 boys. Hinduism is majority religion in Parbhani city with 45.11 % followers. Islam is second most popular religion in city of Parbhani with approximately 41.25 % following it. In Parbhani city, Christianity is followed by 0.23 %, Jainism by 0.93 %, Sikhism by 0.21 % and Buddhism by 0.21 %. Around 0.02 % stated 'Other Religion', approximately 0.47 % stated 'No Particular Religion'.

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Role of the Teachers and parents in value education of India

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Abstract:

Education is the major pillar of every nation's global success. Hon Dr. A. P.J. Abdul Kalam said 21th century is very important for India, achieve set goals. But unfortunately we didn't setup properly our education system, we cannot spread it all over the nation equally for chivvied set goal. Unequal education policy is created some issues & the major issue is growing up in unsustainability in equal education policy. 65% of Indian population is residing in the rural areas and their main business is farming. We all know our farmers today's condition, & it impacting on national policy like common minimum program of India's education policy. Indian Ruler leaving standard didn't facilitated with the minimum requirements of the human beings survival, so today's ruler areas new generation has didn't well in education and simultaneously they are not satisfied in farming, so they are in the problem with both side. So the today's real need is value education & the participation of all to develop nation. For getting this goal, need to aware again all the parent and teacher to provide the essential fundamentals for the new generations value education.

Keyword: *Teachers, Parents, Students, Value Education, Indian*

Introduction:

Today's global scenario is totally change. Every country is refurbished his education policies for the achieving its set goals, from every dimensions, equal success in certain areas the educability of the population is applying very important role is the success ratio of each and every country today.

United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, France these are top five country in field of education system and our nation's index in this list is **145 out of 191** countries and it is not good for us, and it is not an admirable level of our today's India. This data from the – an Education index is found as component of Human Development Index published every year by the United nations, with the GDP, Index and Life Expectancy Index, to measure the Educational Attainment, GDP per Capita and life expectancy. This issue is very important, so for his development, we have to spread the proper awareness in the related content and these content not any others but mostly the duty of Parent, Teachers & educators to change the certain scenario of today Indian Education.

Every problem have no single side but they had so many dimensions about today's Indian Education system failure also depends upon multi side but some important content in this section first is the parents second is Teachers and the third is the educator or Students this three things are directly impacting on this issue.

Statement of the Research Problem:

“Role of the Teachers and parents in value education of India”

This is the important issues in India today, on this issue Government and Educationalist are working today so much but awareness about value education is also important.

Aims & Objectives of Study:

1. Aware the people about the importance of value Education.
2. Stable the value education on each level of education.
3. Motivate the right people to Discourse with general population about value Education importance.
4. Motivate the Parent & Teacher to become a good Parent & Teacher.
5. Motivate the Student do a right work on right time.

Hypothesis of the Study:

1. Education policy responsible for value education.
2. Parents responsible for her child value education.
3. Teacher are doing main role in nations Value Education.
4. Rural & Urban area also impacting on the person's educability status.

Research Methodology:

As per this small Research Study I select the descriptive method for my study. I use the secondary data and primary data collection method for my research paper, I read the some research paper relate to this topic read some online answer and questions on the basis on the education system & discuss with some parents, teachers and also with my student and general people on the society with just like discussion.

What is Value education?

“Value” means the rate the importance of the certain things like responsibility, proud, behaviors, respect with others, self-disciplined, live with the moral values these things are commonly associated with the wellbeing social person. These are the some common remarks of person’s characteristics, these all things are opted in person by only well cultured society and education.

Value education is simply a matter of developing mannered behavior and habits involving inculcation of certain virtues and habits. Moral development of a child, according to some results automatically from the social life of the Home and school. The child as a member of the group of imbibes the attitudes, values and general behavior of the group and continually tries to mold himself according to the group norm. Such adjustment to life constitutes his moral development he gets it from his family and school only so the parents and teachers role is very important to conceive their child as per the real value in the life, value and the educational value and it’s the real wealth for his next generation.

Role of Parents in value education:

Parents and family members are the first role models of the every child so the first learning environment is home and parents and then the teacher. So the parents are demonstrating the appropriate behaviors by their actions because children’s are learn by observation and conditioning. Normally we come across three categories of parents.

Caring parents:

In this category the parents highly concerned about their children, who is natural but they become over possessive, which is detrimental to the growth of the child. They would try to do everything for the child without allowing him to do or experiment something on his own. In this overflowing flood of concern, they pamper the child, overlook his omissions and start supporting him even when he needs correction and is this first step a child becomes a valueless character and it’s not its fault but it’s the real responsibility of the parents, and the child is innocent.

Careless parents:

In this type of parents act completely contradictive with the above parents. In this category the parents are illiterates or highly busy persons. Some of them are haven’t the knowledge about how care their child and some are haven’t time for their child. In this section the child is innocent and the responsibility of the parents only.

Critical and Highly Strict Parents:

Such type parents also not nursing his child properly they are trying their best to her children under total in discipline, expect from children always he/ she was immaculate and faultless in every area of leaving life they cannot tolerate anything otherwise. They are very critical and keep on pointing the finger of accusation at the child and truly believe that the child cannot take decisions.

The impressions that the child gets in initial part of his life, remains with him. One can never escape the childhood experiences. What the parents did is more important than what they said, because the child learns by observing and not just by listening. So child parenting rearing style is very crucial in imparting values.

All type of parents of said characters are not good for nursing childhood properly they all try their best but some are over conscious and other are careless and some are overcoming child’s self-life. So the all people have to aware about child psychology and pedagogy otherwise the similar problem are becoming and rising all over the nation.

Value education & teacher:

Most people think that a teacher’s sole responsibility is too important in the classroom. Yes but imparting knowledge or promoting learning is only one responsibility of teachers. In an age where parents are increasingly shirking their duties in bringing up children, it is also the teacher’s liability to assist in developing the desirable characteristics or moral values of students.

No any student is bad but the some teachers are bad we see overall view of the today’s education systems main pillar is the teacher but some of these are not devoted to his profession so they are responsible for today value education system.

What are the duties of good teacher?

Character of good teacher is related to his duty work. Besides being a source of knowledge and truth and facilitator of learning, a good teacher works endlessly to foster the desirable types of students. The duties and responsibilities of teacher are to ensure that all students develop the following desirable goodness or moral values.

1. Honesty:

Honesty and integrity is very important in everyone’s life and teacher also can’t away from this. In the classroom, students must be taught not to cheat on tests, not to copy classmates’ homework, and not to tell

lies to the teacher and others. A teacher can guide kinds to honest by setting a good example in class. So the honesty in the teacher is very important.

2. Enthusiasm or devoutness for learning :

Every teacher wants his pupils to love school and be eager to learn. Nothing is worse than having an unhappy kind who doesn't want to learn and come into the classroom. For this the teacher create the very interesting environment in the classroom. Teacher can also be dynamic in class his relationship with students.

3. hard worker with ambition :

Thomas Edison once said the genius is 10% inspiration and 90% perspiration. For achieving set goals work in time is very important. Hard work with ambition is the success key for them. Student must not be allowed to be lazy and they should be required to complete all assignments on time.

4. Curiosity and Asking Questions in classroom :

Classroom is disciplined but not like a jail. Every students have a right to know the solutions and misunderstanding about the sate lecturer. A good wise teacher will run a student – centered classroom and teach inductively. A Socratic method should be used to lead students to ask questions to get their answers.

5. Bee a responsible :

Student responsibility is one of the most important desirable characteristics. Being responsible and held accountable for ones actions is a necessary behavior for all members of society.

The punishments could include staying after class and doing extra assignments.

6. Etiquette and manner :

Every teacher welcomes a good student who is well-mannered and well-behaved. In Thailand, all students are taught from kindergarten to respect their teachers with a “Wai.” All students should be polite to their teachers and classmates in school.

7. Self- Esteem :

If a student is going to care about others and display good manners, he or she should have self-esteem. The teacher can do this by showing concern and love for the student, and by giving the student attention and every opportunity to succeed.

8. Being Kind and Helpful :

There isn't one teacher who doesn't like a student who is kind and helpful to the teacher and other classmates. Students can exhibit this by doing classroom tasks such as erasing the board for the teacher of helping him or her pass out books and papers. A kind and helpful to his student will also tutor weaker students in the class. A teacher sets an example by being kind and helpful to his students.

9. Co-operations with others :

Working with others is necessary part of classroom life. in fostering a good learning environment, it is worthwhile for pupils to join in discussion groups and work together on one project.

10. Being public – Minded :

Public –mindedness is a desirable characteristic for everyone in society. There is no better place than the school to develop this civic responsibility. Students should be expected not to litter, and to volunteer to carry benches and chairs to be set up for a school assembly. These such things are improving the value education in the every school by every teacher is the real requirement of today's India's value education.

How important value education for the student development.

Value education plays a vital role to create a strong bonding between teacher and students. Stable connection between teacher and students. They establish an increased capacity to develop their own as well as their peer behavior. Teachers get strong support from students.

1. Cooperation in asking questions to teachers.
2. Shows responsibility in doing homework.
3. Increase capacity to work independently.
4. Implement their learning in their practical life.
5. Attentive in class.
6. Helps students to make their own decisions.

Conclusion:

1. Value Education is the right way to develop our nation in multiple dimensions.
2. Value Education is the important pillar for nation's success.
3. Parents are equally responsible for her child's value education.
4. Teacher are doing main role in nation's Value Education level.
5. Students also doing more important role in the nation's value education.

Recommendations:

1. Value education is the heart of the wellbeing society so do more work on this area for universal peacefulness.
2. Motivate to new researcher to work on this subject.
3. Create new platform for aware this issue on international forum.

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Sustainable Development-Factors and Aims

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Introduction

“Maintaining high and stable levels of economic growth is one of the key objectives of sustainable development. Abandoning economic growth is not an option. But sustainable development is more than just economic growth. The quality of growth matters as well as the quantity.”

The concept of sustainable development was developed almost two decades ago. Sustainable development was widely promoted and promoted by the World Environment and Development Commission. Interpretation - Sustainable development means meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of the environment to meet the needs of future generations. Sustainable development is the study of the natural and physical conditions in the region, natural resources, environmental population, etc. Sustainable development is the specific system created to reach the set level of production over time and its capacity and the ability to increase the level of production as per the need by changing it to another system if required. In doing so, however, the system should not compromise the long-term productivity of resources and the necessary conditions, which means that economic development in the present is sustainable without endangering future generations, and therefore sustainable development is a four-pronged approach. 1 Environment 2 Economic 3 Social 4 Institutional.

1 Energy - The ability to work is called energy. Energy is an important component of economic development. The use of electricity depends on the energy production of the country. Coal Water Air Sea Waves Atomic Energy is generated from solar energy etc. Energy is used efficiently It saves energy Renewable and renewable energy is generated by energy production Air is a natural source of sunlight. This avoids air and water pollution but at the same time in many developing countries large scale use of coal oil etc. is used for power generation. Etc. Pollution is happening on a large scale

2 Agriculture - This is the second most important factor Agriculture is the backbone of the economy without which it is impossible for the economy to develop For example, England, France, Japan, USA, Russia, Israel, etc. The development of the industrial sector has been achieved through the development of agriculture and therefore agriculture should not be neglected while developing. In developing countries like India, Agriculture directly and indirectly generates a large amount of employment. Agriculture supplies food to the population through agriculture. Sugar, textiles, paper, chemicals, etc. Raw materials are supplied to various industries. Is large Intensive farming with modern machinery and techniques has helped to increase agricultural productivity. This is because the use of productive and hybrid seeds in large quantities has resulted in crop growth and productivity growth in a short period of time. With the introduction of modern and hybrid varieties of various crops, production of wheat, rice, maize, soybean, cotton, millet, gram, sorghum, various oilseeds, etc. has increased significantly. India has become self-sufficient in food grains. Due to industrial development, modern machinery and techniques are used for various agricultural activities. Agriculture is being developed due to urban sprawl etc. as well as use of various modern means of irrigation Also credit for agriculture is provided by various government banks and private sector which results in increased production and use of various chemical fertilizers in agriculture It also has an effect on production growth as well as various insurance schemes to protect the crop from natural calamities as well as spraying of pesticides, herbicides, chemicals etc. protects the crop from various diseases. And losses are avoided which results in increased production The development of agriculture has increased the yield and production of farmers and the rapid industrial development has resulted in the development of the city Large scale use of land for agriculture has led to increase in cash crops, horticultural foodgrains, etc. Agriculture helps in sustainable development.

3 Industry Sector - The pace of economic development of any country depends on the pace of industrial development of that country. The development of small, medium and large enterprises is important for this and the development of infrastructure is important for the development of the industrial sector. Industry plays an important role in the economic development of the country. Industrial development leads to the development of various factories which results in large scale production of many goods and services. The development of modern tools for farming leads to the development of machinery and technology, which results in the development of agriculture, but people get a wide range of goods and services for consumption. As a result, the standard of living of the people increases, income and production increase, the market expands, and socio-ethical, political and economic reasons increase employment. So it is going to help eradicate poverty and unemployment and hence industry development is an important component of sustainable development.

4 Water - Water is called life No animal can survive a day without water even if you have good soil seeds machinery other tools and if there is no water, all is in vain. Drinking water on earth is only 3 percent and all other water. Water is used for agriculture, drinking and industrial development. If water availability is abundant, sustainable development is rapid. But in many countries of the world, there is a shortage of water and the supply is less than the demand, so there are problems of drought, disease, etc. Therefore, water is a natural resource and it is important to use it sparingly In India, for drinking water, in rural and urban areas, people have to travel miles and miles to the right, so water use, storage and replenishment are important. Excessive watering of the field reduces the fertility of the field. The land becomes barren. It is important to use modern irrigation system like drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation etc. to irrigate the field properly and in sufficient quantity. Sustainable development depends on the availability and use of water.

5 Service Sectors - There are three sectors of the economy in total. The primary sector is the second sector and the third sector. The last sector includes the service sector. In many developed and developing countries, the share of the service sector in the national income is increasing and this is an indicator of growth. It is seen as an attractive area for foreign investment as the development of the service sector drives productivity growth which in turn increases employment. As a result, income increases, living standards rise, costs rise, savings and investment are driven, so growth takes place, so the development of the service sector drives sustainable growth.

6 Transportation - An important and driving factor in infrastructure services Transportation is the lifeblood of the economy and if it is closed or interrupted for some reason, the economy is threatened. Post account etc. makes quick communication and saves time and money Therefore, modern means of communication play an important role in the development process as it allows for import of modern machinery and technology as well as occasional exports, thus increasing the reserves of foreign exchange.

7 Fisheries - Primary Sector Includes Fishing India is the third largest fishing country in the world. Increases employment Increases income and production Mechanical boat fishing is done Goa Kerala Maharashtra Fishing is done on a large scale in Calcutta

8 Mining - Various minerals such as coal, coal, limestone, iron, oil, mars, graphite, copper, etc. are extracted from the earth in a special way. This is called mining. Minerals are widely used in human life and industrial development, which has made human life comfortable and convenient. The result is rapid economic development. Of course, it is important to avoid large-scale pollution when extracting mineral resources

9 Human Resource Development - Although the population of any country is the real wealth of that country, if the population is educated hard, the development will accelerate. The population of a developed country is small but qualitative, so development is seen to be rapid. Dissemination and promotion of education for the development of human resources as well as various services, health related services, food and income, employment tools etc. increase the quality of human resources. When compiling the Human Resource Development Index, HDI Health Facilities, Education, Diet and Employment are considered taking into account the economic status. It is understood that the higher the HDI, the higher the continuous growth

Aims of sustainable development

1 Human sustainability - encompasses the development of skills and human capacity to support the functions and sustainability of the organization and to promote the wellbeing of communities and society .Human sustainability aims to maintain and improve the human capital in society. Investments in the health and education systems, access to services, nutrition, knowledge and skills are all programs under the umbrella of human sustainability. Natural resources and spaces available are limited and there is a need to balance continual growth with improvements to health and achieving economic wellbeing for everyone. In the context of business, an organization will view itself as a member of society and promote business values that respect human capital. Human sustainability focuses on the importance of anyone directly or indirectly involved in the making of products, or provision of services or broader stakeholders

2 Social sustainability - Social sustainability aims to preserve social capital by investing and creating services that constitute the framework of our society. The concept accommodates a larger view of the world in relation to communities, cultures and globalization. It means to preserve future generations and to acknowledge that what we do can have an impact on others and on the world. Social sustainability focuses on maintaining and improving social quality with concepts such as cohesion, reciprocity and honesty and the importance of relationships amongst people. It can be encouraged and supported by laws, information and shared ideas of equality and rights. Social sustainability incorporates the idea of sustainable development as defined by the United Nations sustainable development goals. The principle of sustainable development addresses social and economic improvement that protects the environment and supports

equality, and therefore the economy and society and the ecological system are mutually dependent (Diesendorf, 2000).

3 Economic sustainability - Economic sustainability aims to maintain the capital intact. If social sustainability focuses on improving social equality, economic sustainability aims to improve the standard of living. In the context of business, it refers to the efficient use of assets to maintain company profitability over time

4 Environmental sustainability - Environmental sustainability aims to improve human welfare through the protection of natural capital (e.g. land, air, water, minerals etc.). Initiatives and programs are defined environmentally sustainable when they ensure that the needs of the population are met without the risk of compromising the needs of future generations.

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'Oppression' as a Social Issue in Mahasweta Devi's *Draupadi*

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Abstract

Mahasweta Devi is regarded as one of the well-known writers of Indian English Literature, Her writings especially deals with theme of life and struggles faced by the marginalized community of India. With her diverse writings in the contemporary she occupies an important place Indian English literature. As a social activist she has been fully engaged herself to work for downtrodden and marginalized people. As she has been actively working for years for tribal and marginalized communities, her activism effortlessly reflects into her writings. Being a critic she justified her moral protest against the dehumanized and oppressive world. This paper aims at focussing Mahasweta Devi's deep respect for the poor oppressed lower castes and her salute for their spirit of resistance and rebellion.

Key Words: *Oppression Marginalized, Tribal, Struggle, Protest.*

Mahasweta Devi is regarded as one of the well-known writers of Indian English Literature, Her writings especially deals with theme of life and struggles faced by the marginalized community of India. As an active social activist, she has been fully engaged herself to work for downtrodden and marginalized people of India. The present fiction *Draupadi* is based on the theme Bengal social activists. In her writings Devi often explores the brutal oppression faced by the tribal people at the hands of the powerful upper caste persons comprising landlords, money lenders and government officials in the region of Bengal. She got prestigious awards like Sahitya Akademi (1979), The Padma Shree (1986), The Jnanpith (1997), The Magsaysay award (1997) and The Deshikottam award (1999). In her novels she emphasizes on the problems of marginalized people with brutal accuracy and explores their exploitations. In one of her interviews she Quotes "I think a creative writer should have a social conscience. I have a duty towards society. The sense of duty is an obsession".

Mahadevi's short story *Draupadi* explores the movement of the Naxalite revolt which has began as a protest of peasants in the late 1920s in the India. It was a protest and rebellion of lower class cultivators against the upper class feudal system that was prevalent in Bihar. The revolutionary movement in the peasants rose due to the problems of low wages, excessive rate of interest charged by landowners, and sexual harassment of tribal women among the other things. The plot of *Draupadi* is Dopdi Mejhen who is 27 years old. The couple were in the wanted list of Naxalites by the state of Bihar. Long back Dopidi's mother threshed rice at farm of land lord Surja Sahu. It was the wife of Surja Sahu their landlord who gave her name 'Draupadi'. Draupadi and her husband Dulna Mejhen were peasants. They were the prime accusers in the murder of Suraj Sahu, the landlord who occupied upper-caste wells and tube wells during the drought. The villages were suppressed by the police and machine gunned by upper class people. As allegations throw on Dopdi and her husband, they were penalized for death. So they fled away from the place to escape. Ever since they had been acting as informers and constantly travelling and communicating vital information. For a long time Dopdi and Dulna lived underground also. Under the control of Arjan Singh a special force was formed and was entrusted to trace the couple. But he failed in tracing them as they adopted guerrilla warfare techniques. So at last the task was entrusted to Army Chief Senanayak. After escaping from Bakuli, Dulna and Dopdi went and worked in the houses of land owners. The Senanayak uses a technique the best way to route the accused to become one with them. Thus he succeeded in learning the ways of Dopdi and Dulna and as a result, Dulna was shot dead by the force. The search continued for Dopdi and at last she had been caught. Following the instructions of Senanayak "make her do the needful" Draupadi was raped by the men in uniform. This is the tragic tale of Draupadi. The Story of Dopdi Mejhen recalls that of Draupadi in the Mahabharata. In the epic Mahabharata, it was Lord Krishna who saved her from stripping out by Dussasana. Thanks to Lord Krishna. But here we find no such Lord Krishna to save her. Dopdi was raped at last. Thus political power and authoritativeness ruined the life of Dopdi Mehjen. The writers caricatures long standing commonplace practice in India of striping and parading of Dalit and tribal women,

Devi represents Dopidi's character as daring, powerful and rebellious. The moment, at which she was raped, she did not remain silent in shame-ridden or ran away from the place in fear like the Indian patriarchal woman. Her femininity is collapsed and she stood in front of them challenging. Devi Portrays Draupadi as a challenging character who confronts the enemies even after the tragic rape. She questions their masculinity. The statement "There is no Man" implies that if there was man present, then she would be ashamed.

As Sadhana Sharma says "Mahasweta Devi penned her stories to render and reveal our readers gaze the charade and duplicity of the democratic set up in... a country to give a picture of the fates of the

marginalized women experiencing and undergoing untold miseries within and without their own communities”(Sharma: 454). Devi characterizes her as she emerges as the most powerful object who, still using the language of sexual honour. In this social environment the writer brings in front of us that we comes across a character like Dopdi in literature who decided to take revenge in her own way. Instead of covering her wounded body or cleaning her body which is with full of wounds, she removes her clothes and presents herself to Senana Nayak, the army officer by raising her voice. Here we find the projection of the explicit manifestation of men’s cruelty and injustice to a woman. Draupadi should be appreciated for being conquered her pain and humiliation; she emerges as the most powerful weapon to punish the violators. She stands insistently naked before her violators; she manages to wield her wounded body as a weapon to terrify them. She wipes the blood on her palm and speaks in a terrifying voice. The male dominated tradition and masculine gender playing role appears end here. Senanayak and his army, the authorities, the dominant males and the tormentors now stood before her helpless and terribly. They stood before her like standing in front of a powerful goddess. The fear entered into their dominant minds. The *Mahabharatha* episode assigns to sexual assault and nakedness, but this *Draupadi* ironically reverses the semiotics of these signs to produce a sense of bewilderment, comprehension and scare among the male violators.

Critics looks *Draupadi* as rich volume of feminist discourse. Her challenge is thrown to all those who behold atrocity to downtrodden, marginalized and suppressed society. Ramesh Tibile explains “Gayatri Chakravarti Spivak emphasizes the importance of Devi’s work to articulate the unwritten histories of tribal subaltern women and to at least to begin to imagine an alternative to contemporary social, political and economic oppression”. (Tibile: 9)

Feminist defiance appears when the guard pushes water forward, Draupadi stands up. She pours the water down on the ground. Tears her piece of cloth with her teeth... Senanayak walks out surprised and sees Draupadi naked walking towards him in the bright sunlight with her head high. The nervous guards trail behind...Draupadi stands before him, naked. Thigh and pubic hair matted with dry blood. Two breasts, two wounds. “She comes closer and pushes” Senanayak with her two mangled breasts (“Draupadi” 103-4). A transition of power takes place in her when she counters her pressure. The tribal at last had a voice therefore she confronts Senanayak.

Unlike the common practice the passive rape victims, the writer does not let her woman protagonist to suffer in silence. She gives voice to the voiceless society. Here the novelist used literary output as a weapon to attempt to shake the conscience of the citizens and to make them notice what is going around us and how the society should respond. The writer also warns us to identify and analyze what goes unnoticed, unheard by the naked eye. Through this short fiction the writer presents the bitter realities of the tribal in an unabated manner and highlights the irony that even in 21st century tribal women still have to fight the justice for their survival. Here Devi exposes the irony of the patriarchal hegemonistic societies that eulogize the idea of protecting a woman's honour, but they are blessing with violation and injustice. Nobody is bothering about their rights and freedom.

In Chattopadhyay words” The Plight of those women who usually have no one to turn, nothing to look forward to, and have a few to lend them a voice”(Chattopadhyay:105). But Devi’s Dopidii questions Senanayak. “Are you a Man? The statement of Dopdi, “There is no man here that I should be ashamed” implies that if there was a man, she would be ashamed. The gesture is taunting particularly that she has overcome the masculinity. It interprets that rape as an unmanly act of cowardice. According to M.N Chattarjee, “Women, according to (Devi), are much stronger than men. But, in poor class their sufferings multiply not only because of their belongingness to this Particular class but also because of their bodies, thus they suffer double oppression. No wonder, the most common stories of victimized revolve round their falling a prey to the male of lust (Chattarjee:240). Mahasweta Devi expresses her ache about the plight of the suppressed woman in her words. She brings into focus that utter helplessness state of women could finally lead to resistance or rebellion. On one side this story is a hard hitting comment on the miserable situation of the marginalized and oppressed women in the face of democracy, on the other side the writer wants to shoe a threat for male dominated society. Though we are living in the age modern, the condition of women in the present patriarchal society remains the same irrespective of time and place. The suppressed women are being marginalized in more than one way as she lives in a constant fear of victimization.

The character Draupadi is not romanticized by the writer as the Draupadi of the *Mahabharatha*,. She cannot escape her fate through divine intervention. She is depicted as strong mind and will. Dopidi’s reaction to her rape is a threat to society who indulges in such mean acts and also symbol of punishment. Dopdi is exposes as a palimpsest and a contradiction. In this powerful retelling of the story of *Mahabhrata*,

Dopdi has been vividly portrayed as a rebel. She crosses the sexual differential into the field of what could only happen to a woman. In the character of Draupadi, Mahasweta Devi sketched as a powerful model of indigenous feminism, intellectual power and also demonstrates a capacity of unselfish love and consideration. Besides her love towards her husband, she is also maternal towards her people. Thus this Draupadi takes on aspects of traditional qualities and virtue associated with womanhood in Indian woman. She does not strive for self-definition with a purpose, she spontaneously a woman of action. In this short fiction Devi is represented the oppression of marginalized community that is prevalent in the society. At the same time she threatens the society through the character of Dopidi Mejhana that excessive oppression leads to a revolt.

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Rainfall Variability in Akola District A Geographical Study

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Abstract:-

Rainfall is important in the hydrologic cycle, which is the continuing movement of water below, on, and above Earth's surface. Rainfall play very vital role in human life, especially in agriculture. Human activities also depend upon the rainfall. The present paper consists with the the rainfall variability in Akola District. The study area comes under the little draught prone area. Agriculture in Akola District is depend upon the rainfall specially monsoon. Rainfall variability adversely impact on agriculture.

Keyword: - *Rainfall variability, drought prone area, agriculture*

Introduction:-

India is an agricultural country. India's economy is based on agriculture. Agriculture is depending upon the monsoon. The famous quote about monsoon says, India Agriculture is gamble of monsoon rainfall is irregular and diverse in the all over country. Akola is one of the districts of vidharbh region of Maharashtra. District comes under the low rainy area. In the study area rainy season shot from middle of the June to the September. Climate of the district is hot As compared to other district. The average annual rainfall is about 750 mm. The the continuously of rainfall is rare phenomena in the district. The dry spells in the rainy season are very common phenomenon in the district.

Objective:-

The study of rainfall variability in Akola District

Data collection And Methodology:-

The present study is based on the secondary data collected from the district socio economic review, Agricultural office and metrological department. For the present study comparative methodology is adopted. The rainfall data from the 2010 to 2019 is shown by the graph with Tahsil wise. The rainy days used for analysis from the year of 2010 to 2019 with Tahsil wise. The trend and pattern of rainfall shows by graph gives clear picture of rainfall variability.

Study area:-

Akola district is located on the banks of Purna River and it is situated in the north part of Maharashtra. Akola is the administrative centre of the district. This district is located under Amravati administrative region.

Latitude expansion of Akola district is 20⁰.17¹ N 21⁰.16¹ and horizontal extension is 76⁰.7¹ E 77⁰.4¹ E. Amravati district is located on the East and North side of the Akola district. Washim district is located on the South while Buldhana district is on west side of this district. Purna is the main river in this district while Katepurna, Morna, Mun, Man, Uma, Pus are the tributaries.

Akola district has 5428.84 sq.k.m. Total area. According to 2011 census Akola district has 1094165 rural populations. Density of rural population per sq.k.m. Is 201.54.

Rainfall variability in Akola district:-

The rainfall variability plays a very important role in the agriculture and allied activities. Rainy days and rainfall is closely related to each other. In the monsoon period amount of rainfall is depend upon the number of rainy days. Akola District comes under the drought prone area. The rainfall is less compared to other part of the state and country.

Table 1. 1 Tahsil wise Rainy days in Akola district (2010-2019)

Tahsil's	Telhara	Akot	Balapur	Akola	Murtijapur	Patur	Barshi Takli
Year's							
2010	30	39	24	39	35	43	40
2011	57	60	60	67	57	59	56
2012	45	48	48	53	46	46	43
2013	42	51	50	52	48	42	43
2014	40	40	39	48	45	39	40
2015	55	57	56	60	51	50	51

2016	50	51	39	52	49	45	47
2017	45	43	42	41	39	40	42
2018	42	42	42	39	41	43	42
2019	38	39	38	35	40	41	40

(Source- Socio economic review of Akola district)

Table 1. 2 Tahsil wise Total Rainfall in Akola district. 2010-2019(rainfall in mm)

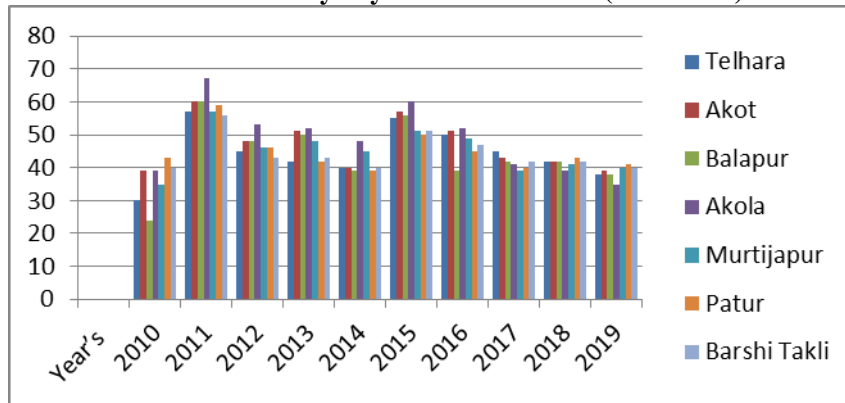
Tahsil's	Telhara	Akot	Balapur	Akola	Murtijapur	Patur	Barshi Takli
Year's							
2010	701.1	831.1	633.8	908.1	838.8	671.0	853.1
2011	521.1	726.8	476.0	670.4	876.7	461.0	614.2
2012	799.4	974.0	653.6	739.25	861.3	725.5	845.8
2013	855.3	831.8	797.7	853.3	881.3	888.3	875.4
2014	561.8	722.5	519.0	555.7	678.5	672.0	542.0
2015	589.8	668.4	581.2	725.5	654.4	700.0	672.0
2016	617.3	766.5	651.9	780.9	793.6	930.6	765.4
2017	559.9	486.5	428.0	492.5	495.8	519.8	462.6
2018	690	720	685	739	740	739	695
2019	700.3	712.1	770.5	670.4	807.1	810.1	672.4

(Source- Socio economic review of Akola district)

Tahsil wise rainy days of Akola District are very common in the draught prone area but as compare to rainy area, it is very low. The highest rainy days in Telhara Tahsil observed in the year 2011 with 57 days and lowest in the year 2010 with only 30 days. In Akot Tahsil high rainy days registered in 2011 with 60 days and lowest in 2010 and 2019 with 39 days. In the Balapur Tahsil highest rainy days recorded in the year 2011 with 60 days and lowest in 2010 with 24 days. The highest rainy days observed in Akola Tahsil in 2011 with 67 and lowest in 2019 with 35 days. In Murtijapur Tahsil high rainy days recorded in 2011 with 57 days and lowest in 2010 with 35 days. The highest rainy days registered in Patur Tahsil in 2011 with 59 days and lowest in in 2014 with only 39 days. In Barshitakli Tahsil highest rainy days observed in 2011 with 56 days and lowest in 2010 and 2014 with 40 days.

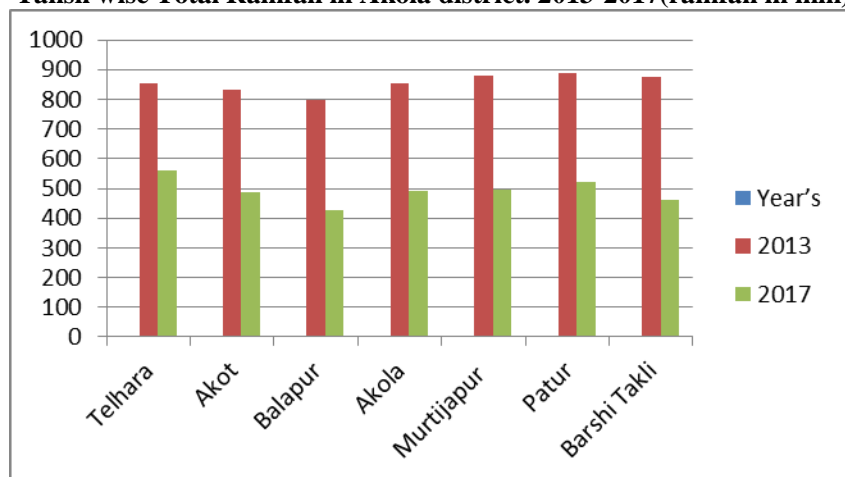
Tahsil wise rainfall shows diverse nature. The rainy days impact on amount of rainfall in Akola District is closely associate with each other. The highest rainfall recorded in Telhara Tahsil with 855.3 mm in 2013 and lowest in 2011 with 521.1mm. In Akot Tahsil highest rainfall recorded in 2012 with 974.0 mm and lowest in 2017 with 486.5 mm. The high rainfall registered Balapur Tahsil in the year of 2013 with 797.7 mm and lowest in 2017 with only 428.0 mm. In Akola Tahsil high rainfall was observed in 2010 with 908.1 mm and lowest in 2017 with 492.5 mm. The highest rainfall recorded in Murtijapur Tahsil in the year 2013 with 881.3 mm and lowest in 2017 with 495.8 mm. In Patur Tahsil high rainfall observed in 2016 930.6 mm and lowest in 2011 with 481.0In the Barshitakli Tahsil highest rainfall recorded in 2013 with 875.4 mm and lowest in 462.6 mm in 2017.

Tahsil wise Rainy days in Akola district (2010-2019)



Graph1.1

Tahsil wise Total Rainfall in Akola district. 2013-2017(rainfall in mm)



Graph1.2

Conclusion:-

Rainfall variability is common in the all over India as well as world. But it is intensity and difference is very high in the drought prone area and low rain area.

- 1) The high rain days observed in the year 2011 with 460 days.
- 2) The lowest rain days observed in the year of 2010 with 250 days.
- 3) The average highest rainfall observed in the year 2013
- 4) The lowest rainfall is recorded in the year 2017 in the whole study area.

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Ground Water Level at Selected Areas in Amravati City

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Abstract

Water is life and it is impossible to imagine life without water. Groundwater is one of the most important sources of water on earth. The level of ground water is not the same in every area but it is affected by many factors like land slope, rainfall, elevation, method of water abstraction etc. The present research paper studies the ground water level in selected areas of Amravati city.

Keywords: *Groundwater, sustainable development, city, depth, wells, borewells.*

Introduction

Raising groundwater levels and conserving them properly is part of sustainable development. Every living thing needs water. Water is required for construction, agriculture, industry etc. Groundwater plays a major role in urban areas, requiring groundwater for various development works in the city. The present paper discusses the ground water level in selected areas of Amravati city in Amravati district.

Objectives

The main objective of the present research paper is to analysis the ground water level and its situation in selected region of the study area.

Data Source & Methodology

Present paper is mainly based on the primary source of data also some secondary data has been used for analysis. To study the ground water level in the city, a total of 10 wards were selected from different parts of the city. The average water level is determined by direct measurement of summer and winter water levels of wells and coupon lines in this ward. Based on this, the ground water level in the ward has been divided into balanced, unbalanced and problematic. The groundwater table in the wards surveyed in the city is shown in the map according to the department.

Study Region

Amravati city is located in Amravati district Maharashtra state. Total geographical area of the city is near about 122sqkm and lies in between 20⁰ 52' N to 21⁰ N latitude and 77⁰ 43' E to 77⁰ 49' E longitude.

Amravati city ha Municipal Corporation and total population of the city is 647057 and it is spread over total eighty one wards as per the census year 2011. City abounded with Bhatkuli tahsil towards west, Chandur Bazar and Morshi towards north, Tiwasa and Chandur Railway towards east and Nangaon Khandeshwar tahsil towards south.

Meaning of Ground Water

According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, Groundwater, water that occurs below the surface of Earth, where it occupies all or part of the void spaces in soils or geologic strata. It is also called subsurface water to distinguish it from surface water, which is found in large bodies like the oceans or lakes or which flows overland in streams. Both surface and subsurface water are related through the hydrologic cycle.

Ground Water Sources in Amravati City

Wells and Borewells are the main sources of ground water in the city. There are more than 300 open wells in the city and on an average; one borewell is dug after every 20 houses in the city. Currently, large buildings, roads, malls, etc. are under construction in the city of Amravati, which requires a large amount of water, and where the work is underway, the coupon lines are in disrepair. This means that the main source of groundwater in the city at present is the Kupanalika and its quantity is increasing day by day.

Ground Water Level in City

A total of ten wards in different parts of Amravati city were surveyed and ground level in summer and winter was actually measured. The ground water level determined by the survey is shown in Table No.1.

Table No 1, Amravati City – Average Ground Water Level of Selected Wards

Sr.No	Ward/Area Name	Water Level (Depth Meter)	Situation
1	Navsari	5.40	Balanced
2	Rahatgaon	8.65	Unbalanced
3	Sai Nagar	19.50	Problematic
4	Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya	13.40	Problematic
5	Mahendra Colony	20.50	Problematic

6	Rukhmini Nagar	5.60	Balanced
7	Sant Kawram Nagar	5.90	Balanced
8	Gopal Nagar	15.50	Problematic
9	Amravati University	7.60	Unbalanced
10	Hanuman Nagar	7.7	Unbalanced

Source – Field Work by Author

The situation of water is divided according to their depth, water depth from 0 to 6 meter considered as 'Balanced', 6 to 12 as 'Unbalanced' and above 12 meter depth as 'Problematic' underground water region.

Balanced Under Ground Water Region

In the city Navsari, Rukhmini Nagar and Sant Kawram Nagar region found the balanced water level according to their depth. The water depth of this region is recorded in between 5 to 6 meter.

Navsari is the northwest part of the city and under developed part also the population density is low than nearby wards. Rukhmini Nagar is the central part of the city, but the region is small and the nala flows through the region. As this region is sloping, the depth of ground water is found to be satisfactory. The number of wells in Sant Kawram Nagar area is high and these wells have been dug for a long time. As this region is sloping, the depth of ground water is found to be balanced at present.

Unbalanced Under Ground Water Region

Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University campus, Hanuman Nagar and Rahatgaon campus found the under ground water depth in between 7 to 8 meters. These water depth is unbalanced. The Rahatgaon area is the northernmost part of the city and has a growing human population. Also, a big market has been built on the road from Rahatgaon to Nandgaon Peth, so a large number of borewells have been dug in this area in the last few years. Therefore, the ground water level in the area has been declining in the last few years.

The campus of Amravati University is the largest campus in the city. The area was previously uninhabited but in the last ten years the area has seen a rapid increase in population as well as the number of borewells for large apartments and markets. Therefore, in the present situation, the condition of ground water in this area appears to be unbalanced. Hanuman Nagar is the western part of the city and is dominated by slums. The survey also found that water wastage was on the rise in the region. The groundwater level in this area is found to be unbalanced.

Problematic Under Ground Water Region

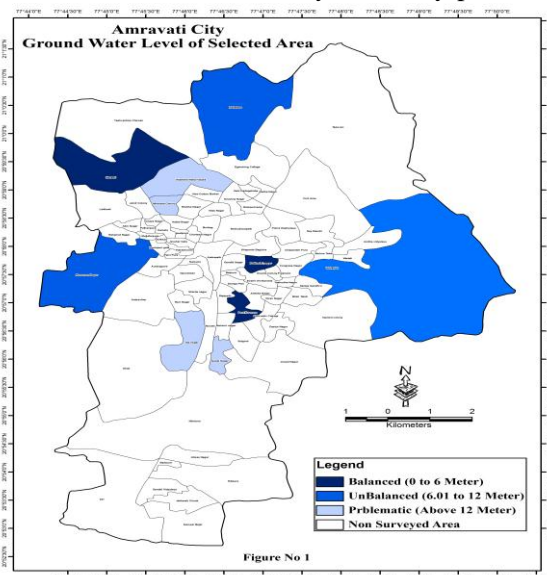
The remaining part of the survey wards i.e. Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya campus, Gopal Nagar, Sai Nagar and Mahendra Colony found the problematic level of under ground water. The under ground depth of these wards are more than 12 meters. Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya (VMV) and Mahendra Colony are close by and the groundwater abstraction in this area has increased in recent times.

Groundwater scarcity is already prevalent in Gopal Nagar and Sai Nagar areas. In the Sai Nagar area, the number of settlements has been increasing rapidly for the last ten years and at the same time, borewells are being installed in every new house. The wells in the region run dry every summer, and the borewells run dry in the summer. Groundwater conditions are found to be problematic in this region due to low water logging, high population and high water abstraction.

The Gopal Nagar area is already a bustling and densely populated area. Due to the low slope of this region, the depth of ground water is low. Also, there are many Marriage halls, Banquet halls and car garages in the region, which used to have a lot of water, and there used to be wells in this place, but since they are dry in summer, later there are borewells. Therefore, due to continuous use of water, the condition of ground water is found to be problematic today.

The ground water level at selected areas is

shown in figure no 1.



Conclusion and Suggestions

A study of the groundwater level of Amravati city reveals that the condition of groundwater in many parts of the city is problematic while in some areas the groundwater is found to be unbalanced.

In the last few years, the number of large buildings, shopping malls, Marriage halls, Banquet halls, hotels, etc. has increased rapidly in the city of Amravati and the ground water is constantly being pumped out for water should be available 24 hours a day. Its effect is gradually being seen at the groundwater level. Many parts of the city experience water scarcity in summer. When the wells dry up, the water in the borewells becomes very low.

In Amravati city, methods like rain water harvesting are not yet fully developed. Very few people in the city seem to use this method at home. It is also necessary for the future of the city to increase the water level by blocking the flowing water and burying it in the ground.

Measures such as restricting the growing number of illegal constructions in the city, pumping out groundwater where limited and necessary, as well as washing cars in showers instead of washing them at the speed of water in garages, etc. are urgently needed now, as groundwater is a source of sustainable development. Only if each generation increases its groundwater reserves and uses them properly, will it be useful for the next generation.

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A Study of Cropping Pattern in Jalna District (MS)

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Abstract:

Jalna district is a part of Aurangabad division and agriculture is a main primary activity in the district. Cropping pattern is important indicator to measure the level of agricultural development. Jalna district is known as a food grains oriented region. In the district Jowar, Wheat, Bajra and Maize are the important cereal crops; soya bean is main oil seed crop while cotton is main cash crop. Out of the total gross cropped area above 45 percent area has under cotton and soya bean crops. The present study deals with the changing cropping pattern in Jalna district, which include in drought prone area.

Keywords: Cropping Pattern, Production.

Introduction:

Cropping Pattern is a dynamic concept and the study of cropping pattern is very important for the planning and development of region. The physical factors (Soil, Weather, Topography, Drainage), socio-economic and technical factors as well as irrigation, seeds, fertilizers these factors are influencing the cropping pattern and production of crops. The economy of Jalna district is mainly based on primary activities and agriculture is a main primary activity in the district. Out of total working population 78% population in the district are engaged and depended on agriculture and agricultural supplementary business.

In the district Godavari is the main river and Purna, Girija, Khelna, Dudhana, Dhamna and Kalyani are the sub-rivers, these rivers are flowing in seasonally. In the district major area is irrigated under well and artificial irrigation system. In the last year 221740 hectares area has under irrigation which is 22.70% of total gross cropped area. Use of chemical fertilizers is important for the highest production of crops. In the year 2000-01 use of chemical fertilizers has 132500 MT which increased to 249439 MT in 2019-20.

Study Area:

Jalna district is a part of Aurangabad division. It was formed on 1st May 1981. Jalna District lies between 19° 1' to 20° 3' North latitudes and 75° 4' to 76° 4' East longitudes. The Northern part of the district is occupied by the Ajanta hill ranges and the southern boundary is the bed of the Godavari. The District is bounded by Jalgaon district in the north, Beed in the south, Parbhani and Buldhana district in the east, and Aurangabad district in the west. Jalna district consists of eight tahsils. The District has an area of 7687 sq.kms, and population 1959046 persons as per Census 2011.

Objectives of the study:

- 1) To analyze the cropping pattern in the study region.
- 2) To study the changes of production of main crops.

Database and Methodology:

The present paper is based on secondary data. The data is obtained from socio-economic review and district statistical abstract of Jalna district, district census handbook, Agricultural department of Zilhaparishad, web site etc. Collected data are classified, tabulated and analyzed by using various method and techniques.

Climate (Rainfall):

The success or failure of the cropping seasons is determined by the intensity of the climatic factors. The rainfall in the district is relatively low. The average in the district is only 700 mm. The distribution of rainfall is also uneven. The proportion of rainfall in the year 2019-20 has 850 mm which is 120% of average rainfall.

Soil: Soil plays a very important role in the agricultural economy of the region. The soil of Jalna district is black cotton soil is derived from the trap volcanic rock and is rich in plant food. It is soil of regur formed by the weathering of the trap rock.

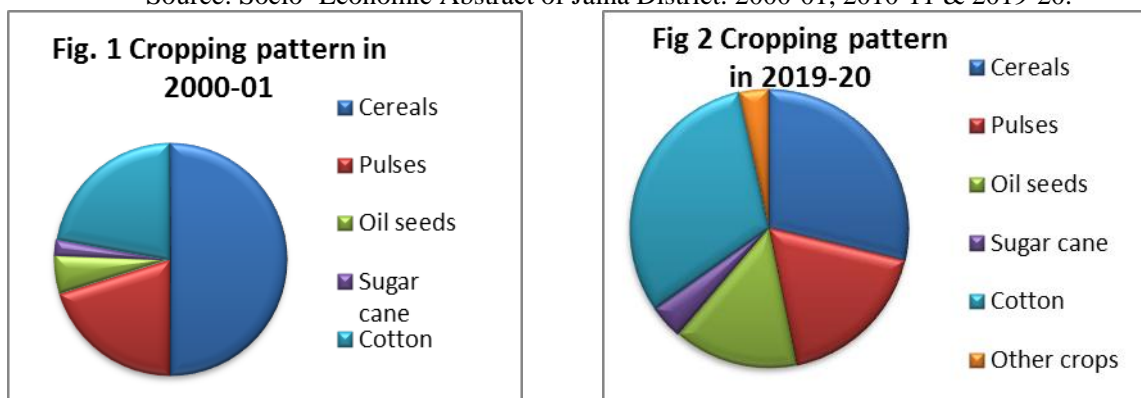
Cropping Pattern:

Cropping pattern means, the proportion of cropped area under various crops to the gross cropped area at particular period. It is a dynamic concept, because no cropping pattern can be said to be idea for all times. It changes in space and time with a view to meet the requirement and is governed largely by the physical as well as cultural and technological factors. Cropping pattern is important indicator to measure the level of agricultural development. The region is known as a food grains oriented region.

**Table No. 1, Area, Production and Yield of Principal crops in Jalna District
(Area in Hectare, Production in MT and Yield - Per Hector kg.)**

Sr.no	Crops	2000-01			2010-11			2019-20		
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
1	Rice	1243 (0.17)	700	564	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Wheat	24313 -3.31	41600	1711	34300 (4.49)	57693	1682	76810 (7.86)	148922	1939
3	Jowar	201269 (27.45)	178700	888	109000 (14.27)	83166	763	100084 (10.25)	132325	1322
4	Bajra	93225 (12.71)	54900	589	36100 (4.72)	38829	1076	16964 (1.74)	19758	1165
5	Maize	45564 -6.21	61500	1350	65300 (8.55)	63877	978	82379 (8.43)	273102	3315
6	Total cereals	366933 (50.05)	403300	1099	244900 (32.07)	243565	995	280814 (28.75)	574107	2044
7	Gram	13422 -1.83	10000	745	27200 (3.56)	19667	723	90773 (9.29)	94128	1037
8	Tur	45510 -6.2	23400	514	63700 (8.34)	65441	1027	50697 (5.19)	70914	1399
9	Udid	16334 -2.22	9400	575	15900 (2.08)	10507	661	11132 (1.14)	8199	737
10	Mung	59793 -8.15	17000	284	45200 (5.92)	32219	713	22688 (2.32)	15181	669
11	Total Pulses	147704 (20.15)	62100	420	152227 (19.93)	127834	840	175682 (18)	188423	1073
12	Groundnut	4000 -0.54	5100	1275	200 (0.02)	141	705	3346 (0.34)	2384	712
13	Sunflower	20000 -2.73	8500	425	1100 (0.14)	40	36	68 (0.00)	28	412
14	Safflower	11004 -1.5	9200	836	7600 (0.99)	45	6	324 -0.03	52	160
15	Soya bean	4600 -0.63	7200	1565	46500 (6.09)	65551	1410	138064 (14.14)	233600	1692
16	Total Oilseed	39604 -5.4	30000	757	55400 (7.25)	65777	1187	142176 (14.55)	236064	1660
17	Sugarcane	16296 -2.22	792200	49	18408 (2.41)	1621491	88	39093 (4)	28745	73
18	Cotton	162000 (22.09)	183400	1132	289300 (37.89)	415710	1437	304874 (31.22)	145358	477
19	Total Crops	733190 (100)			763446 (100)			976679 (100)		

Source: Socio- Economic Abstract of Jalna District: 2000-01, 2010-11 & 2019-20.



Above table and figures shows that the area under main crops, its production and yield in the Jalna District. The total gross cropped area in the district was 976679 hectares in 2019-20. The region is known as a food grains oriented region and they have occupied about 4.56 lakh hectares (46.75%) of the total gross cropped area during 2019-20. Among the food grains cereal crops shared 28.75% and pulses crops shared 18% of the total gross cropped area. Cotton occupied 31.22% area while Sugarcane occupied only 4% area of total gross cropped area. It means the share of cash crops is 35.22%. Oil seeds occupied 14.55% area in the district. Among oilseed crops, soya bean is occupied 14.14% area and share of other oilseed crops is only 0.41%. It means soya bean is main oil seed crop in the district.

Analysis:

Substantial changes have occurred in the cropping pattern of the region during the period under study. In the study region Jowar, Wheat, Bajra and Maize are the important cereal crops. In 2000-01, area under cereal crops was 50%, which decreased to 28.75% in 2019-20. In 2000-01, area under jowar was 27.45, wheat 3.31, bajara 12.71 and maize 6.21 percent while, in 2019-20 the proportion of these crops was 10.25, 7.86, 1.74 and 8.43 percent respectively. It means that, the area under jowar crop has decreased by 17.20 percent in 2019-20. Out of the total gross cropped area 20.15 percent area under pulses in 2000-01, this was decreased to 18 percent in 2019-20. Erratic nature of monsoon rainfall is responsible for the negative changes of food grain crops.

In case of oilseed, area under these crops has increased from 5.40 percent in 2000-01 to 14.55 percent in 2019-20. Nowadays in oilseed crops soya bean is the main crop in the district. Out of the total gross cropped area 14.14 percent area under soya bean crop and this is second largest area in the district. More productively varieties and year by year increasing market value of soya bean crop is reason of this positive change.

In case of cash crops, area under cash crops has increased from 24.31 percent in 2000-01 to 35.22 percent in 2019-20. Sugar cane and cotton are cash crops in the district. Cotton is the main cash crop and ranking first in the cropping pattern of jalna district. Area under cotton was 22 percent in 2000-01 increased to 31.22 percent in 2019-20. Use of high yielding varieties of cotton, use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and availability of irrigation facilities are responsible for the increasing of cotton area.

Production:

Table No 1, also analyze the total production and per hectare production of the main crops in the district. It is to be noted that, the overall production and yield of cereals, pulses and oil seeds has increased in 2019-20. The use of high yields varieties of seed, chemical fertilizers, pesticides and availability of irrigation facilities are responsible for the increasing of production. Due to the over rainfall in the year 2018 and 2019, the production and yield of cash crops (sugar cane & cotton) has decreased in 2019-20. The production of Wheat, Maize (Cereals), Gram, Tur (Pulses) and Soya bean (Oilseed) has increased while Jowar, Bazra (Cereals), Udid, Mung (Pulses) and Groundnut, Sunflower and Safflower (oil seeds) production were decreased.

Conclusion:

The study of cropping pattern in jalna district observed that the;

- 1) Spatial variations in the cropping pattern are depending upon the physical, socio-economic and technological environment.
- 2) Area and production of wheat, maize, soya bean crops has increased while jowar, bajra, udid, mung, groundnut, sunflower and safflower has decreased.

- 3) The area under cash crops has increased but its production has decreased in this period.
- 4) After the year 2001, increased use of soya bean as edible oil, the increases in oil mills and the good price for the production, lead to a huge increase in soya bean cultivation and production.
- 5) In the district, animal husbandry is a major supplementary occupation of agriculture, Milk production is a means of livelihood for farmers, Maize is essential food for mulch animals, so; there has been a huge increase in the cultivation and production of maize. 6) Year to year fluctuation of rainfall is also responsible for the changes in area and production under various crops.

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Role of Kharif Crop Weeds in Human Health

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Abstract:

The weeds are unwanted plants growing in field . These weeds are harmful to the crops & it causes significantly yield losses to the crops. Some of them are harmful to human being and causes irritation of skin, allergy & poisoning due to this, they are eradicated from crop fields by different cultural practices. But besides these, weeds are extensively play an important role in human life and it is an important source of natural medicine. In present study 27 weed plants belonging to 15 different families were collected from various Kharif crops field in Marathawada region of Maharashtra state. The data presented here are given with their local name, botanical name and it's medicinal role in human health.

Keywords: Weeds, Kharif crops, Medicinal uses

Introduction:

Throughout the world, people use medicinal plants and have great belief on them for their effectiveness due to their inborn medicinal properties. Weeds are unwanted plant growing in crops and competing with them for nutrients, water, space, light etc. it causes huge agricultural losses of crop. Rural community and urban community areas as well as tribal & traditional people are used them for treatment against different diseases and also used for edible purpose etc. Thomas and Brito (2000) reported 53 common weeds of medicinal importance which are used to cure diseases like diarrhea, dysentery, gonorrhea, rheumatism, headache, fever, worm, ulcer, urinary stone, asthma, cough etc. in Tirunelveli district of Tamilnadu. Ibrar et.al., (2003) studied 36 weeds from district Abbotabad out of which 35 weeds were used by the local people for the treatment of various diseases like cough, fever, diarrhea, pain, worms & skin diseases. According to Sarika and Hussain (2005) weeds are highly efficacious as medicine against some common diseases and other health problems of man. . Ahmad et.al. (2006) reported the ethnomedicinal information about Attock district of Punjab. The ethno-medicinal uses of 15 species were recorded, which are used to heal various ailments. Shah et.al., (2006) conducted ethanobotanical studies in district Musakhel & Barkhan in Balochistan. They collected plants of 18 different families, out of which 8 plants from 13 different families were used by the local people medicinally as tonic, laxative, refrigerant and toothache. Nath et.al.(2007) describe ethanobotanical aspects of 38 species of weeds of Darrang district of Assam. Ethano-medicine and their traditional knowledge is a good illustration of poor communities living in remote areas, fighting even incurable diseases through the traditional methods. In the state of Odisha, phyto-therapy (treatment with medicines from plant and their derived products) forms an integral part of the local culture, and information about plants and their uses are passed from generation to generation through oral folk-lore, primarily amongst the elderly, the natural retainers of traditional knowledge in their respective communities (Raut et.al.2012). According (Farnsworth 2012) globally, about 85% of the traditional medicine used for primary health care derived from plants. Immense studies have been carried out on various aspects of ethanobotany by several workers such as P. Oudhia et.al.,(2002), Shinwari et.al.,(2003), Leena Sharma et.al. (2010), DK.Bhattacharya et.al.(2008), Haq. F(2012), Jehanzeb Khan et.al.(2013), D.Panda et.al. (2014). Throughout the world. It is manifest that weeds reduced crop yield but most of the weeds are positive uses, ranges from food, fodder, fuel, medicinal and pest control.

Materials And Methods:

The field studies were undertaken mostly in rural areas in different places like kharif crop fields of Jowar, rice, soyabean, vegetable and Groundnut in marathawada region. The different weeds were collected, pressed, treated with mercuric chloride, identified and mounted on the herbarium sheets. The information on the medicinal weeds was assembled through oral interviews of local people, especially tribals, vaidyas, experienced persons.

Result And Discussion:

During the survey the total 27 different genera belonging to 15 families were identified as being used for the treatment of approximately 35 ailments or therapeutic indications. It has been observed that more number of medicinal weeds were recorded in the family Amaranthaceae (06) followed by Asteraceae (03), Euphorbiaceae (02), Commelinaceae (02), Fabaceae (02) and (01) in other different families.(Table-I) It was however reported by tribal, vaidyas and experienced agriculture farmers of other communities that they use these weeds for curing minor ailments and some other temporary disorders only but do not use them to cure serious or chronic diseases.

Various plant parts or plant products viz, stem, leaf, roots, seeds, flowers were found to be employed to make different formulations. Mainly leaves and roots are extensively used to cure the different ailments

like skin diseases, Diabetes, cough, dysentery, Blood pressure, Anti-inflammatory, joint pain, eye problems etc. Plants belonging to some genera like- *Achyranthus aspera*, *Boreahavia diffusa*, *Datura innoxia* are very effective in scorpion bite.

Achyranthus aspera, *Alteranathera triandra*, *Cassia tora*, *Convolvulus and crotolaria* are used in skin diseases. Weeds like *celosia*, *Achyranthus aspera*, *Xanthanium* and *Tribulus terriestris* for urinary problems and kidney stones uncommon disorders in mainly of the peoples.

Cynodon and *phyllanthus* is given in menstruation cycle, problems in womens (Table-I) other weed plants are used in various alignments. A common practice in villages is they use leaves of *Amaranthus*, *Lactuca*, *Portulaca* as vegetable.

As the knowledge about the use of various parts of these weeds for different diseases or remedies is transferred orally from generation to generations by local inhabitants .

Therefore the other concluded that the information about these observations must be recorded, preserved and documented before it is lost forever. Further phytochemical investigations are necessary before some of them can be used as drugs to serve mankind.

Now a days the herbal medicine has great belief and faith. This traditional knowledge forms the basis of innovations of novel drugs for benefits of the humanity.

It is necessary to take care that all the weeds are not useful some of them may be poisons which adversely affects on the human health, cattles and other animals. P.Oudhia (2002), Jain (1991), J. Khan et.al. (2013), D.Panda(2014).

Conclusion:

The farmers and the different communities from Marathawada region of the Maharashtra state used weeds in daily life for medicinal and edible purposes. Weeds are economically very important as it has harmful as well as useful values. They play important role in environment and grow as good competitor in the ecosystem.

However, in our study it may be concluded that people used weeds for different purposes, these are found very useful in spite of its negative value. If weeds can grow properly will be boon for human kind.

Observation Table: I

Sr. No	Family	Botanical Name	Local Name	Plant part used	Medicinal uses
1	Amaranthaceae	1. <i>Achyranthus aspara</i> L. 2. <i>Alteranathera triandra</i> 3. <i>Amaranthus tricolor</i> L 4. <i>Amaranthus spinous</i> L 5. <i>Amaranthus viridis</i> 6. <i>Celosia argentia</i>	Aghada Rashimkata Tandulja Katemath Matha Kurdu	Leaves/Roots Leaves/ Roots Leaves/ Roots Leaves/ Roots Leaves/Roots Leaves/ Roots	Scorpion string, Skin diseases, piles, Urinary problems, stomach problem, cough. Diabetes, Skin diseases, eye problems, dysentery. Fever, Bronchitis, Skin diseases, anemia, dysentery. Fever, diarrhea, Menorrhagia Fever, dysentery, Diabetes, Asthama. Kidney stones
2	Euphorbiaceae	1. <i>Acalypha indica</i> L. 2. <i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Khokali Chotti Dhudi	Leaves/ Roots Leaves/ Roots	Fever, headache, constipation, Rheumatic arthritis. Rheumatism, blood problems, night-blindness, scabies, stomach problems.
3	Nyctaginaceae	1. <i>Boreahavia diffusa</i>	Padhari vasu	Leaves/Roots	Wounds, scorpion bite, blood pressure, Rheumatic arthritis, weight loss.
4	Caesalpinaceae	1. <i>Cassia tora</i>	Tarota	Leaves/ Roots	Cough, bronchitis, Leprosy, heart-diseases, skin diseases.

5	Fabaceae	1. <i>Cortalaria retusa</i> 2. <i>Indigofera glandulosa</i>	Khulkula Barbada	Leaves/ Roots Leaves/ Roots	Fever, cough, Skin diseases, Diabetes, Heart tonic. Epilepsy
6	Commelianaceae	1. <i>Commelina bengelensis</i> 2. <i>Cyanotis axillaris</i>	Canna Eichaka	Leaves/ Roots Leaves/ Roots	Fever, stomach disorders. Swelling, Rheumatism, Joint pain.
7	Convolvulaceae	1. <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Chandvel	Leaves/ Roots	Cough, Jaundice, skin diseases, Joint pain.
8	Poaceae	1. <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> 2. <i>Echinochloa colonum</i>	Durvaa Sawa/ Bhagar	Leaves/ Roots Leaves/ Roots	Typhoid, fever, dysentery, piles, Menstruation cycle, Tuberculosis, eye diseases. Boost immune system.
9	Solanaceae	1. <i>Datura innoxia</i> 2. <i>Physalis minima</i>	Datura Kapalphodi/ Popti	Leaves/ Roots Leaves/Roots	Scorpion bite, fever. Anti-inflammatory, Laxative
10	Compositae/ Asteraceae	1. <i>Lactuca runicinata</i> 2. <i>Tridax procumbens</i> 3. <i>Xanthanium strumarium</i>	Pathri Jakhajudi/ Ekdandi/ Tantani Bhuirigni	Leaves Leaves Roots/ fruits	Liver, bowels, bronchitis, Asthama Used as, Antiseptic, wounds. .Rheumatism, headache, gastric ulcer, malaria, Small pox ,kidney diseases
11	Verbenaceae	1. <i>Lantana camera</i>	Ghaneri	Leaves/ Roots	Wounds, tonic, rheumatism
12	phyllanthaceae	1. <i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i>	Hazardani	Leaves/ Roots	Bronchitis, headache, eye problems, Jaundice, Menstruation problems
13	Portulacaceae	1. <i>Portulaca oleraceae</i>	Ghol	Leaves	Vegetable, Urinary problems
14	Aizoaceae	1. <i>Trianthema monogyna</i>	patherchatta	Leaves	Laxative, diuretic, blood diseases, anemia, night-blindness.
15	Zygophyllaceae	1. <i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Gokhru/ Sarata	Fruit	Tonic, for fertility, piles

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Role of Meaningful Data in Life of Agriculturist: Case Study form Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra

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Abstract:

The present paper attempts to find out the meaningful information / data need of the persons engaged in activities particularly farmer's community in the rural areas of Shevgaon tehsil. The study is conducted through survey method. Semi structured questionnaire is used for collecting data. Access to reliable timely and relevant meaningful information / data can help significantly and many ways to reduce uncertainty to reduce farmers risk and uncertainty, empowering them to make good decisions. Study reveals that 57 percent farmers required daily meaningful information / data for various agriculture activities.

Key word: - Meaningful information / data, need, rural farmers

Introduction:

Most of population of India engaged in agriculture sector. Roughly 80% of population live in rural areas and depends on agriculture for their livelihood. Since the green revolution in the 1970's and 1980's agricultural extension focus of agricultural production. Several challenges confront Indian farmers. These include limited land and water availability, which is further exacerbated by degradation of natural resources, climate changes. However to realize the benefit of higher prices, knowing new variety of crops, meaningful information / data about new cultivation techniques fertilizers and pesticides farmers need wider range of meaningful information / data.

Meaningful information / data reduces uncertainty. It is that which assist in decision making. "Meaningful information / data is a symbol or a set of symbol which has the potential for meaning". Meaningful information / data need includes meaningful information / data demands (or requirements) and meaningful information / data wants (or desires). There are individuals who can articulate demands and there are those who have a desire for meaningful information / data.

Objective of Study:

1. To find the meaningful information / data need of the rural farmers.
2. To find the nature and type of meaningful information / data required by farmers.
3. To find the source of meaningful information / data used by the farmers.
4. To examine the channels of meaningful information / data communication and sources of meaningful information / data Dependence used by the farmers

Methodology:

This study was conducted during January 2016 in Villages of Shevgaon tehsil with self-financial support. The study surveyed 100 farmers in the selected villages of Shevgaon tehsil. It assessed farmers meaningful information / data need and collect meaningful information / data of sources they uses to access meaningful information / data. Questionnaire was used as a data collection tool, for the fulfilling the objectives of the study. Both closed and open ended questions were included in the questionnaire. The questionnaire was prepared in Marathi language for respondents could easily understands items mentioned in the questionnaire. Convenience sampling method is use to select villages of shevgaon tehsil. Total 110 questionnaires randomly distributed to farmers. The investigator collected 100 questionnaires from respondents.

Study Area:

Ahmednagar District:

Maharashtra is a industrial powerhouse of India. The state is major producer of oil seeds, groundnuts, sunflower, soybean etc. The state also produces cash crops like cotton, sugarcane, turmeric and vegetables. The state also has a vast area under horticulture.

Ahmednagar district recognized by the name of Malik Ahmed chief founder of Nizamshah. Ahmednagar is the largest district of Maharashtra state with geographical area of 17418 km. which is 5.66 % of area of Maharashtra state, out of total area 391.559km. urban area and remaining 16,656.5 sq.km. is rural area. Ahmednagar is centrally located in western Maharashtra. In Ahmednagar district there were 13

talukas and 1581 villages. Farming is main activity of the people in Ahmednagar district. Out of total workers 75.42 % people working in farming as farmers agriculture labour, animal husbandry and allied agriculture activities. Agriculture in the district mainly depends upon rains, wells and dams but the rainfall is district in inconsistent and irregular. Main crops of Ahmednagar districts are cereals, pulses, sugarcane, cotton and groundnut and in some percent fruits and vegetables also.

Shevgaon Tehsil :

Shevgaon tehsil is a taluka in Ahmednagar district. Total area of Shevgaon tehsil is 1031.85 sq.km. Out of which 913.19 sq.km. i.e.88.5 % under agriculture, 11.57 % under forest and other area is 10.38 %. There are around 112 villages in Shevgaon taluka.The percentage of population of male and female is respectively 95.32 % & 74.38 %.

Review of related literature:

Meaningful information / data need is also vary from village to village, as per development of rural area the need of meaningful information / data is also changes.

Byamugisha et al. (2009) conducted study on meaningful information / data seeking and use of urban farmers in Uganda foundthat the meaningful information / data needs of the urban farmers in study area seemed to be asvaried as the farming activities and also appeared to vary from one urban farmer toanother.Meitei & Devi (2009) conducted study on Farmers meaningful information / data needs in rural Manipur: an assessment found that ICT based agriculture meaningful information / data support system is very much important for the disseminations of agriculture meaningful information / data and technological knowhow by rural farming community.Babu, Glendenning& others (2011) study Farmers meaningful information / data needs and search behavior: Case study in Tamil Nadu, India reveals that The value of meaningful information / data has increased considerably as the agricultural system in developing countries become knowledge intensive .Access and use of current meaningful information / data is critical for not only financial success of farmers but to support sustainable agricultural system. Bacchav (2012) conclude his study Meaningful information / data Needs of the Rural Farmers : A Studyfrom Maharashtra, India: A Survey that Potential of meaningful information / data in affecting the agriculture sector as a whole .The study has reported there is growing awareness importance of meaningful information / data and its use among the farming community. Farmers must be able to get meaningful information / data delivered to them at a time and place of their choosing and it will be beneficial to farmers to realize productivity gains from the adoption of new farming practices and actions to mitigate losses.

Bernard, Dulle (2014) study Assessment of meaningful information / data needs of rice farmers in Tanzania: A case study of Kilombero district, Morogoro states that the rice farmers in kilombero district needs various types of meaningful information / data for rice farming, and they use a number of meaningful information / data sources for access to their required meaningful information / data.

Data Analysis :

Table No. 1

Sr. No.	Item	Response	Percentage
01	Age in Years		
	18-28	15	15%
	29-39	21	21%
	40-50	38	38%
	50-above	26	26%
02	Education Status		
	Illiterate	27	27%
	Primary	29	29%
	Secondary/Higher		

	Secondary	33	33%
	Graduate & P.G.	11	11%
03	Periodicity of Farming		
	00-05	24	24%
	06-10	21	21%
	11-15	36	36%
	16-20	19	19%

Table No.1 shows that most percentage of farmers (38%) are in age groups 40-50 ,the age group 50 – above ,29-39 below that lowest percentage(15%) of farmers age group is 18-28. Education status of farmers shows that most percentage of farmers (33%) complete their secondary or higher secondary education while primary education completed by 29%, and 27% farmers are illiterate. Only 11% farmers completed their graduation and post-graduation. Periodicity of farming shows that most percentage (36%) of farmers doing their farming from 11-15years while lowest percentage (19%) of farmers from year 16-20 years.

Interest in Farming :

Table No.2

Sr. No.	Response Type	Response	Percentage
01	Yes	68	68%
02	No	23	23%
03	Neutral	09	09%

Table 2 shows that 68% farmers do farming with their own interest while 23% farmers are not interested in farming, they only engage because not available any other way of income.

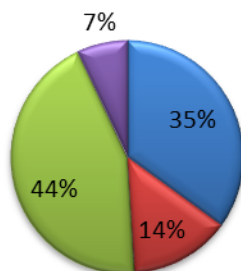
Use of Modern Meaningful information / data Communication Technologies

Table No.3

Sr. No.	Item	Response	Percentage
01	Telephone	35	35%
02	Internet	14	14%
03	T.V.	44	44%
04	Radio	07	07%

Use of Modern Information Communication Technologies

■ Telephone ■ Internet ■ T.V. ■ Radio



Result shows that majority of farmers (44%) use T.V. as source and medium for communication of meaningful information / data .While 35% farmers uses telephone for communication of meaningful information / data.

Availability of Library in own Village:

Table No.4

Sr.No.	Item	Frequency	Percentage
01	Yes	50	50%
02	No	50	50%

Table shows that 50% villages having their own libraries while 50% villages are not having that facility.

Use of Library by Farmers on regular basis:

Table No.5

Sr.No.	Item	Frequency	Percentage
01	Yes	30	30%
02	No	70	70%

Table shows that only 30% farmers uses library on regular basis to search meaningful information / data regarding farming.

Sources of meaningful information / data used by Farmers:

Table No.06

Sr. No.	Item	Frequency	Percentage
01	Newspaper	37	37%
02	Govt.Offices	16	16%
03	Radio	01	01%
04	Library	08	08%
05	Agri-Exhibition	08	08%

06	Help-Line	03	03%
07	Internet	02	02%
08	Agriculture Expert	12	12%
09	T.V.	12	12%

Percentage more than 100 because multiple choice questions.

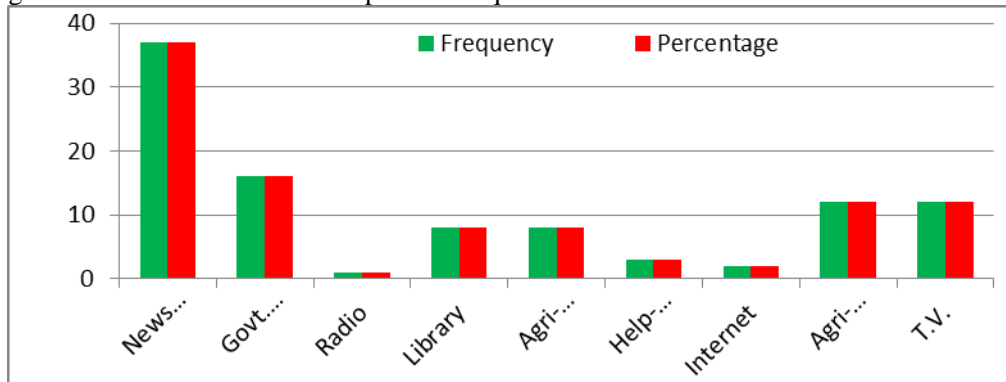


Table shows that majority of farmers acquired meaningful information / data through newspapers (37%), which is followed by govt.office of agriculture (16%), use of internet by farmers is very much low (2%)

Need for using of Meaningful information / data

Table No.7

Sr. No.	Item	Frequency	Percentage
01	Seed	35	35
02	Pesticides	32	32
03	New Farming Method	19	19
4	Weedicides	14	14

Percentage more than 100 because multiple choice questions.

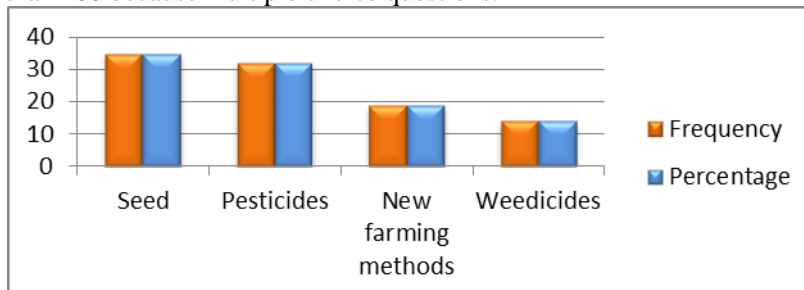


Table shows that majority of farmers need meaningful information / data for seed which produce more crops 35% followed by meaningful information / data regarding pesticides 32%.

Use of Meaningful information / data for more production

Sr.No.	Response Type	Responses	Percentage
01	Yes	57	57%
02	No	43	43%

57% farmers fill that meaningful information / data is useful for more production while 43% farmers does not fill importance of meaningful information / data for production of more crops.

Conclusion:

Meaningful information / data is vital source in agricultural production. The researcher found that farmers use T.V. (44%) for getting advanced knowledge about various agriculture activities. As T.V.is audio-visual medium it's having more impact than other media, which is followed by telephone (35%), as various agencies started SMS facility and toll free number facility for solving queries of farmers. Research shows that about 68% farmers doing farming with their own interest, means if Government or NGO create infrastructure of meaningful information / data facility so that the farmers will adopt the facility. Research shows that only 50% villages having their own libraries and 30% farmers use library facility on regular basis. It is need of today provide 100% library facility for each and every village and promote the farmers for using more library facility. Newspaper is the most important communication channel (37%) in village because it's cheapest and easy available and its local language.Govt.officers of Agriculture Department play an important role, as 16% people say that they using them as a source of meaningful information / data, but it is essential to government officers must play prominent role to provide useful meaningful information / data to farmers. Only 2% people uses internet facilities, as villages do not have ICT infrastructure as well compare to cities. Research shows that farmers need meaningful information / data regarding seed and pesticides (35% and 32% respectively) whereas 19% of farmers want to adopt new farming techniques .Farmers must be informed aggressively about new farming method for increasing the crop yield.

From the present investigation it is found that only 57% farmers' use meaningful information / data for increasing production of different crops and 43% farmers are not aware about how to access the meaningful information / data or they not access meaningful information / data. Only 50% villages are having library facilities and 30% farmers are using this facility. The Books related to agriculture are not sufficient in library. Only 2% of farmers can access an internet facility which is not adequate.

Recommendations:

1. Farmers are suggested to use meaningful information / data resources in order to increase the production and yield of crops with this they are exposed to new advance technology of farming and they are less depends on traditional farming.
2. Govt.officers, Librarians should arrange meaningful information / data literacy programme for farmers.
3. Public media should create awareness among farmers for using meaningful information / data resources.
4. Most farmers are illiterate, adult education could be organized.
5. ICT infrastructure should be developed in villages.
6. Public library facility with adequate resources should be strengthening in villages.

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Talukawise Male and Female Percentage of Literacy in Osmanabad District (1981-2001): A Geographical Analysis

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Abstract

The district experiences only (35.36%) percent of literates out of which (48.73%) percent male and (21.40%) percent female during 1981. Who are able to read and write and it has increased to (71.06%) percent from 1991 out of which (82.49%) percent male and (58.27%) percent female. Again from 2001 it has slightly decreased to (70.55%) percent of literates out of which (82.03%) percent male and (57.55%) percent females. During the decade 1981 to 2001 the district experiences decreased literacy about (70.24%) percent out of which (82.03%) percent male and (57.55%) percent female. This increase in literacy was mainly due to new educational policy introduced by the state Government and awareness among the rural people. The actual literacy growth rate was about (+35.7%) percent during the decade 1991 and it has slightly decreased to (+34.88%) percent for the year 2001.

Introduction

The educational institutions, schools, colleges and institutions of higher learning focus at improving the quality of life. Institutional education is important. Out much more important is the education which is grounded on the sublime values of human life, such as compassion, tolerance, honest and humanism. Education is the best foundation for any civilized society.

It challenges the face of a nation and plays a pivotal role in its development. Education is the prime agent to bring desirable modifications in the knowledge, skill and sensitivity of human beings. It is a catalytic factor this can be used as an instrument of developing or producing required skilled manpower. So education is really the process of eradicate of the literacy and the role of teacher is of paramount important in this process. Human resources constitute the ultimate basis for the wealth of nations.

G.T. Trewartha (1969): Explains that a literate is one who is able to both read and write. A person who can neither read nor write is 'illiterate'. A person who is able only to read but not write may be called 'Semi-literate' In India. All those people who can both read and write a simple message with understanding in a language are classified as literate

Objective:

- 1) The main objective of the study is to Table and map analysis of Talukawise Male and Female percentage of literacy in Osmanabad District (2001).
- 2) Find out the Talukawise Male and Female percentage of literacy in Osmanabad District (2001).

Methodology:

- 1) Data will be collected primary and secondary sources like personal interview.
- 2) Use the Socio-Economic Abstract & District census handbook of Osmanabad district 1981-2001
- 3) Chose the random sample of six Taluka level places.
- 4) Spatial characteristic of Talukawise Male and Female percentage of literacy on the basic of data available.

Study Area:

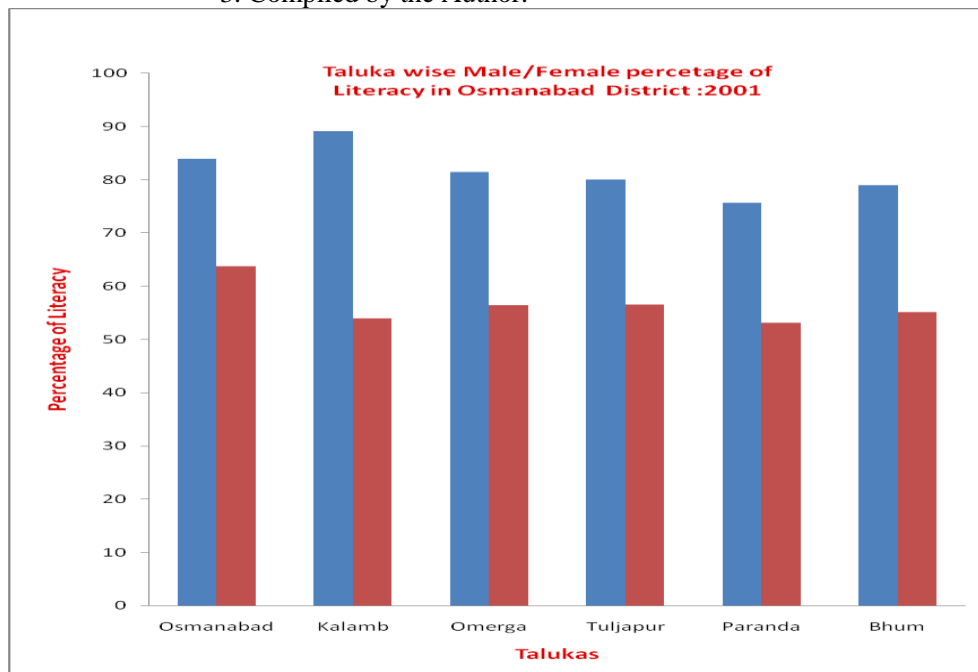
The district of Osmanabad southern most districts in Aurangabad division of Maharashtra State situated between $17^{\circ} 37'$ to $18^{\circ} 42'$ North Latitudes and $75^{\circ} 17'$ to $76^{\circ} 47'$ East Longitudes. The district has an area of **7484** Sq KM. About **7271** Sq KM. area (**96.79%**) is known as rural area where as only **241.4** Sq KM (**3.21%**) area comes under urban categories.

As for as area is concerned the district ranks **24th** in the state of Maharashtra. East-West extent is **280KM**. and South-North extents only **240KM**. It is bounded on the South West by Solapur district, on the North-West Ahmednagar district and South by Bidar and Gulbarga district Karnataka State.

Talukawise Male/Female percentage of Literacy in Osmanabad district: 1981-2001			
Talukas	Male	Female	Total
Osmanabad	83.98%	63.74%	74.42%
Kalamb	89.17%	53.98%	72.10%

Omerga	81.52%	56.42%	69.29%
Tuljapur	80.06%	56.56%	68.74%
Paranda	75.63%	53.10%	64.70%
Bhum	79.00%	55.09%	67.43%
Total	82.03%	57.55%	70.24%

Source: - 1. Socio-Economic Abstract of Osmanaabad District 2001-2002.
2. District Census Hand Book 1981-2001.
3. Compiled by the Author.



Talukawise Male and Female percentage of Literacy in Osmanabad district (1981-2001):

A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language has been taken as a literate by the Indian census. It is noticed from the Table and Graph Explain that the study region as a whole, the literacy rate for male (82.03%) is substantially higher compared to females (57.55%).The Talukawise break up shows that Osmanabad Taluka with (74.42%) literacy top the list.

While Paranda Taluka with (64.70%) stands at the bottom. Male literacy rates are below the district average (82.03%) in four out of six Talukas Female literacy rates are also below the district average (57.55%) in five out of six Talukas. Kalamb Taluka has highest male and female literacy rates; on the other hand Paranda Taluka has the lowest male and female literacy rates.

Conclusion

The study will be Talukawise Male literacy percentage was increased to 82.03% and Female literacy percentage was slightly decreased to 57.55% in Osmanabad District during the period of (2001).and Osmanabad taluka was high male literacy percentage was 83.98%and Low literacy percentage was paranda 75.63% but high female literacy percentage to Osmanabad 63.74% and Low literacy percentage to paranda 53.10%.

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Contribution of Literature in Social Development

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Abstract:

Society and literature are closely related and interdependent. They play a vital role in the one another's development. Society is very important factor in the production of literature. Without thinking about society we cannot understand the meaning of literature. On the other hand, literature is the mirror of the society. Literature belongs to the society, even literature and society are one and the same. Indian Writing in English transformed and developed through the ages and produced many influential and epoch making pieces of writing which contributed to the development of the society. It marked the world with its beautiful writings. This research paper is an effort to throw the light on the contribution of literature in social development.

Keywords: literature, society, development.

Objectives:

1. To study the literature that deals with social responsibility.
2. To know the relationship between literature and society.
3. To understand the contribution of literature in social development.

Research Methodology:

The present paper is based on the study and analysis of the literature that deals with society and its development. The descriptive method has also been used wherever necessary. The reference books, journals, magazines, material from websites have been used as a primary and secondary data for this research work. The MLA Handbook (7th Edition) has been followed for references.

Introduction:

Society is a very important and unchanging factor in the production of literature and in the field of literature. The literature and literary practice of the time takes shape according to the social conditions of that particular time. Without thinking about society and sociality, one does not understand the meaning of literature. The incarnation of the writer takes place in the society itself. His values are also developed in the same society and in the context of that society. Literature is a reflection of social life and social mind. In fact, literature is their mirror. Of course, it is natural to see the face of society through it. Literature directly or indirectly inculcates some values in the society. Literature can be of religious, social, political, ideological nature. There is no denying that literature belongs to the society even they are one and the same. The contract of any society is ultimately with the society. Because the basis of literature is ultimately human life and its society, to create literature without social life is like building towers in the air. The core of literature is man and his life and ultimately society. Literature is an effective tool that breaks many frameworks. Therefore, the inner voice of the society should emerge from literature. Literature nurtures the ideological, mental and cultural life of the society. If literature does not work to nurture the society as a whole, to maintain social sensibilities, then its value should be considered nil. Just as the purpose of literature is to create a source of happiness by reducing the fragmentation, roughness, and horror of life, it is also necessary to create a social consciousness for the salvation of humanity.

Literature and society:

Literature and culture have a unique relationship and literature is an invention of the human mind and, alternatively, society and culture. The value of literature is doubled as a creative act of society and an independent work of art. When thinking of literature as a creative work, one not only thinks in a literary context, but also in the society in which the art work takes place. Literature is a part of social life and various aspects of social life are seen through literature. Literature is created out of society and it comments on life.

So social life becomes important in the context of literature and the study of literature for the study of social life. The society in which the writer lives, the society of that country, the history of that country, the geography and culture, the characteristics of the period in which the writer lived, all affect his work at the same time.

Literature and Social Development:

Society and literature are closely related and interdependent. They play a vital role in the one another's development. Society is very important factor in the production of literature. Without thinking about society we cannot understand the meaning of literature. On the other hand, literature is the mirror of the society. Literature belongs to the society, even literature and society are one and the same. Indian

Writing in English transformed and developed through the ages and produced many influential and epoch making pieces of writing which contributed to the development of the society. It marked the world with its beautiful writings. In ancient times authors had portrayed the picture of an ancient India and Indian society through their writings. The writers like Munshi Premchand canvassed the actual Indian social conditions that existed that time. He showed rural India and the true pain and agony of the farmer and the poor. His well-known book *Kafan*, portrays the life of a poor farmer family that had no money to cremate the body of a dead woman. This story gives us the picture of ugly side of the society of that time. Premchand always tried to show his own experiences in those days of India.

In course of time the India has undergone a gradual development in our culture, society and literature also. Gradually, the portrayal of Indian common man and woman became the main theme of the Indian writers. The portrayal of Indian society enlightened the Indian literature with its quality and vividness.

The Indian writers recently crossed the borders and dealt with Universal themes which took Indian society and culture to the world level. India has many religions languages races and cultures but the Indian writers used this diversity as their freedom to write on various themes. Indian writers concentrated on the Indian social issues culture and most importantly they kept India as background. Although English is a foreign language, Indian writers adopted and moulded it according to the needs of Indians. In the present English and literature has its own identity in the world. Many Indian writers have produced the literature that marked the literary world. The early writers of Indian writing in English, like Mulk Raj Anand, R K Narayan and Raja Rao, have contributed a lot to Indian English literature which focused on the development of society and culture. The writers of Indian diaspora have also contributed to the development of Indian English literature. V. S. Naipaul, Anita Desai, Kiran Desai, Jhumpa Lahiri, Rohinton Mistry, Salman Rushdie and many others who are Indian diaspora writers. Indian women novelists have also played vital role in developing Indian literature. In the writings of all these writers there reflects the Indian reality and truth that gets the Global attention. Literature is influenced and affected by social conditions. The writers become aware from the contemporary social situations and he contributes to the development of the society. Literature and Society are strongly connected and we should accept this relationship. Now, in the present era, Indian literature has achieved great reputation in the literary world. Many new ideas, inclinations and developments are taking place in Indian literature. Dalit literature, diaspora writing, postcolonial literature, magic realism, feminism, postmodernism and creative translation are some of the recent trends in Indian English literature. Indian English literature has got equal status with the literature of other Nations. Now it has its own name in world literature. Hence it can be said that Indian writers have succeeded to show the excellence of Indianness in all areas of literature and global recognition. If we study the literature we know the culture and tradition of any period. One more important thing which our Indian authors used in their writings is our Indian philosophy. It's our Indian philosophy that inspired the scholars from all over the world to come and study our culture and values. The philosophers like Sir Aurobindo explored the concept of Indian philosophy and made it popular in the world.

Conclusion:

Literature is mirror of the society. It is a social organization. Literature is an expression of the society and it portrays human life as an alternative to the society. It gives a clear picture of the social conditions of a particular time. If one wants to know the relationship between literature and society, and the author and society, one should look for some important things. He should know the emergence of particular genres of literature in respective ages. One should understand if the social conditions of that particular age have an effect on the mood of the writer. Society and literature are closely related and interdependent and they contribute a lot in one another's development. We cannot understand the meaning of literature without thinking about society and vice-versa. Literature belongs to the society, even literature and society are one and the same. This research paper was an effort to throw the light on the contribution of literature in social development the relationship between literature and society.

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Gender Sensitization for Sustainable Development

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Abstract:

Literature is a dynamic means, which analyzes human life deeply. It is an expression of thoughts and feelings. It is imaginary but at times more real than reality. Generally, literature is approached as source of pleasure, a kind of pastime but it is a serious discourse dealing with very important shades of life. It not only takes us away into the fictional world of the author but at times makes us realize the grim realities of life. It is an effective medium that interrogates certain socially, culturally and religiously adopted traditions and perspectives that govern human behavior and psyche. Literature also challenges and subverts these notions and demands holistic and harmonizing social order. Literature deconstructs, dismantles ideological hegemony of certain groups, who marginalize and dominates others in the name of caste, color, religions and gender. It voices the pains of the silenced. It is not the case that literature was not produced in India voicing the problems of Indian women but in the post-independence India women writers started to focus the plight of women under the patriarchal social order as a mission. Feminists in India seek gender equality: the right to work for equal wages; the right to equal access to health and education, and political. In this research paper an attempt has been made to understand significance of gender sensitization for sustainable development.

Key words: *Feminism, gender marginalization, gender sensitization, patriarchal hegemony, gender equality...*

Introduction:

Literature is a serious socio-cultural, political, economic and psychological discourse. It is not created to entertain the masses but to make them aware of the realities of life. It is not possible to separate literature from life. It is a representation of life in words. It teaches and shapes our understanding of life. It represents reality through imagination. Therefore, literature is more real than reality and at times more imaginative than imagination. It is an effective medium that interrogates certain socially, culturally and religiously adopted traditions and perspectives that govern human behavior and psyche. Literature also challenges and subverts these notions and demands holistic and harmonizing social order. It is a socio-cultural and political product. The basic aim of literature to establish justice and equality in human society. It has been functioning as a source of civilization and it is a powerful weapon to interrogate unjust norms of society. These days, by and large, the area of literature has ever been expanding touching innumerable issues dealing with every factor of society directly and indirectly and surfacing those ambivalent and confronting problems affecting the very existence of not only human life but also non-human issues. Hence, the function of literature is very crucial as it has become the voice for many neglected and silenced groups of the large society in the world. Although there is great number of issues that literature discourses at length yet there are some highly sensitive problems which demand an urgent attention and one of them is the plight of women in the postcolonial world. Literature does voice the issue of sustainable development and the writers in their creative expressions do discuss the fact that sustainable development is possible if there is gender quality in society.

Discussion:

Concept of Sustainable Development

The research aims at analyzing the concept of gender and its sensitization in society and impact on sustainable development. Development, as a concept, has been associated with diverse meanings, interpretations and theories from various scholars. Development is defined as 'an evolutionary process in which the human capacity increases in terms of initiating new structures, coping with problems, adapting to continuous change, and striving purposefully and creatively to attain new goals (Peet, 1999 cited in Du Pisani, 2006). According to Reyes (2001) development is understood as a social condition within a nation, in which the needs of its population are satisfied by the rational and sustainable use of natural resources and systems. Todaro and Smith (2006) also define development as a multi-dimensional process that involves major changes in social structures, attitudes, and institutions, as well as economic growth, reduction of inequality, and eradication of absolute poverty. Several theories have been put forward to explain the concept of development. They include the Modernization, Dependency, World Systems and Globalization Theories. Sustainable development has become the buzzword in development discourse, having been associated with different definitions, meanings and interpretations. Taken literally, SD would simply mean "development that can be continued either indefinitely or for the given time period (Dernbach, 1998, 2003; Lele, 1991; Stoddart, 2011). Structurally, the concept can be seen as a phrase

consisting of two words, “sustainable” and “development.” Just as each of the two words that combine to form the concept of SD, that is, “sustainable” and “development”, has been defined variously from various perspectives, the concept of SD has also been looked at from various angles, leading to a plethora of definitions of the concept. Although definitions abound with respect to SD, the most often cited definition of the concept is the one proposed by the Brundtland Commission Report (Schaefer & Crane, 2005). The Report defines SD as development that meets the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Gender sensitization has been an important issue as it affects the very structure of society. As it is a universally accepted fact that society is like a cart and man and woman are two wheels as long as these two wheels are intact the cart runs smoothly and if any of the wheel is neglected the cart collapses. Historically speaking, woman has always been neglected in India. So, it is essential to sensitize the society towards women.

Understanding Gender Sensitization

Today, it has become necessary to treat women as able as men. Both the genders are equally important for holistic sustainable development. Negligence towards any gender may lead society to chaos. Gender Sensitization is the process of changing the stereo type mindset of both men and women-a mind set that strongly believes that men and women are equal entities and hence have to function in different socio-economic space. Gender sensitization increases the sensitivity of people at large towards women and their problems. In the process it creates a class of responsive functionaries at different level, from policy making to grass root level, who are convinced that any form of gender bias is an obstacle on the way of attaining and equitable social and economic order and therefore consider addressing gender related issues in their situation as a matter of priority. Gender is a social construct that denotes the social relation between men and women leading to differential position and importance in the society. Gender sensitization should seek to change not only the impression of men towards women i.e, the way men think of and treat women, but also the attitude of women i.e the women think of men and of themselves and their behaviour in this context.

Role Literature in Gender Sensitization

Literature is a dynamic means, which analyzes human life deeply. It is an expression of thoughts and feelings. It is imaginary but at times more real than reality. Generally, literature is approached as source of pleasure, a kind of pastime but it is a serious discourse dealing with very important shades of life. It not only takes us away into the fictional world of the author but at times makes us realize the grim realities of life. It is an effective medium that interrogates certain socially, culturally and religiously adopted traditions and perspectives that govern human behavior and psyche. Literature also challenges and subverts these notions and demands holistic and harmonizing social order. Hence, it becomes mandatory to explore some historical backdrop of feminism. The issue of gender and sex has been there in society since times immemorial. The scholars, religious leaders and saints have tried their best to preach people to have gender equality, some societies in the world seem to have adopted the principle of gender equality and have found it to be beneficial for the holistic development of society. But, most of the socialites seem to have ignored the fact and have gone to treat woman as a second citizen in the society and it has resulted in the chaos in those societies. Indian society is a heterogeneous society having multiple cultural, lingual, religious and social ethos, has always relegated the position of woman in family and society. Writers both men and women have brought this fact to the notice of the world through their writings and yearn to the world to think and act on the principle of justice in regard to the position of women in society. They demand that both genders should be treated equally for the betterment of human society. Feminism emerged in Europe and America in late 1960s to revive political and social issues associated with women's actual participation in the western culture. It is a byproduct of women liberation movement of eighteenth century. There has been a continuous agitation for women's social, economic, and cultural rights. It is an ideology that opposes the political economic and cultural relegation of women to positions of inferiority and voices for the liberty and equality of sexes. The critical project of Feminist critics is thus concerned with uncovering the contingencies of gender as a cultural, social and political construct and instrument of domination. The feminists who have written revolutionary books creating the foundation of literature of resistance such as *The Feminine Mystique* by Betty Friedan sparked a national debate about women's roles. Simone de Beauvoir published her path breaking book. *The Second Sex (1949)* in which she pointed out how the woman is actually *the other*, she is on the margin or on the periphery in the patriarchal society. Kate Millet's *Sexual Politics (1969)* laid the foundation for subsequent feminist scholarship by showing how cultural discourse reflects a systematized subjugation and exploitation of women. Millet also introduces some of the fundamental terms, such as patriarchal which gained considerable significance in feminist literary studies. Elaine Showalter, an American literary critic, feminist, and writer on cultural and

social issues, is one of the founders of feminist literary criticism in United States academia, developing the concept and practice of gynocritics. Showalter coined the term "gynocritics" to describe literary criticism based in a feminine perspective. Her **A Literature of Their Own** is a typical example. The influence of Mary Wollstonecraft on over two hundred years of feminist enquiry cannot be overstated, who eloquently anticipated the concerns of second-wave feminism. But this is not the limit of her achievement. Most notably in **A Vindication of the Rights of Woman** Wollstonecraft argues that well - educated women will be good wives and mothers and ultimately contribute positively to the nation. Virginia Woolf is seen to be the founder of modern feminist literary criticism. Woolf's ground breaking essay **A Room of One's Own** constitutes a modern primer for feminist criticism, and her influence on later generations of feminist thought has been immense. Feminist ideology, which came to India from the west and the women's Liberation Movement, are not widely spread in India. However, intellectuals, writers, and the educated people feel their ideological impact in the urban area. There is a view, may be of a small minority that the concept of the new women is a western import born of western compulsions and that their acceptances in India like the acceptance of several other western concepts is just imitation of the west and a sign of intellectual weakness.

Conclusion:

There have been many male and female writers trying to create awareness in society through their literary works. In Indian context, women writers and social reformers have played great role in the process of gender sensitization. It is not the case that literature was not produced in India voicing the problems of Indian women but in the post-independence India women writers started to focus the plight of women under the patriarchal social order as a mission.

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Cropping Pattern in Gangakhed Taluka: A Geographical Study

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Abstract:

According to agricultural economists a cropping pattern means the proportion of area under various crops at a point of time (Kanwar, 1972). Cropping pattern is the use of land for the cultivation of crops in other words it is the proportion of area under different crops at a point of time. The cropping pattern emerges through the needs of the Society and helps to eradicate the food problem and to increase the agricultural relations employment to weaker section. There is a considerable variation in the cropping pattern of region such variations is the outcome of the effect environmental and technological factors. It is the out come of the effect of institutional factors also Topography and soil condition also bring out the variation in cropping pattern.

Cropping pattern of the area with assured rainfall different from the areas where it is low or scanty. The present study seeks to analyze the effect of physical and cultural factors. Therefore the 888.5 mm. of Parbhani District annual rainfall average of 1084.65 mm. of Gangakhed Taluka. Gangakhed which is on the bank of Godavari river is also called as " South Kashi ". Gangakhed Taluka is East-West distance 30.70 km. and North-South distance 43 km. Gangakhed Taluka total geographical area primary object of present study is to map, describe and analyse some of the features of present cropping pattern in the context to physical condition of the Gangakhed Taluka region of Parbhani District of center Maharashtra.

Introduction:

The present paper examines the cropping pattern of Gangakhed Taluka in Parbhani district. Which is showing the various cropping pattern of all circles in Gangakhed Taluka. Which can form basis for future cropping pattern improvements and planning. The cropping pattern emerges through the needs of the Society and helps to eradicate of food problem and to increase the agriculture relations employment to weaker section. The cropping pattern of region, such variations is the out come of the effect environmental and technological factors. It is out come of the effect of institutional factors also topography and soil condition also bring out the variation in the cropping pattern.

The location of Gangakhed Taluka in center Maharashtra. In Parbhani district, the location of Gangakhed is south of district Gangakhed Taluka lies between 18°60' to 18° 65' North latitude and 76° 45' to 76° 47' East longitude. It has total Geographical area of 66013 Hectore with 106 villages, three circles and one urban center. The region under study 40412 urban and 123633 rural population. The region is totally located on the Balaghat plateau. The region under study is a part of Balaghat plateau of Maharashtra. The average height of the region 350 to 450 meters above mean sea level. The river Godavari and Masali is the main source of water following from west to east in the taluka. Climate is the principal aspect of the physical environment affecting almost every aspect of our life. The climate of Gangakhed Taluka is tropical monsoon. Rainfall is significant climatic element that influences the agricultural economy of the study region.

Objectives:

- To know the existing pattern of crop and changes there in.
- To investigate the pattern of crop concentration.

Methodology:

The collected data and information will analyzed by statistical and cartographic techniques. The analyzed data will be represented in the form of maps, diagrams and tables. The extensive field work will under taken for investigation of cropping pattern. The cropping pattern for the study region will work out with the help of following formula.

$$C_p = (Ca/N) \times 100$$

Where, 'Cp' represents the cropping pattern,

'Ca' is the cropped area under crops 'a' in an enumeration unit,

'N' means the total cropped area in the same unit.

Cropping Pattern in the study region:

There are two Agricultural harvests in Gangakhed taluka, namely kharif and rabbi season. The Kharif harvests consists mainly of quick Maturing Crops, Sown in Mid-June and harvested in month of September October. This harvest is uniformly important over the entire study region. The Rabbi harvest includes a large number of crops. Such as Jowar, Wheat, Pulses and oil seeds. Sown in October November and harvested in March.

Table No. 1.1, Cropping Pattern In Gangakhed Taluka; 1999 – 2003 (circle wise)

Sr. No.	Crops	Gangakhed	Makhani	Ranisawargaon
01	Jowar	25.79	34.04	40.15
02	Rice	01.12	01.02	01.00
03	Wheat	01.30	01.16	01.11
04	Bajra	03.02	03.12	03.40
05	Tur	06.36	05.93	05.75
06	Mung	04.11	03.71	04.00
07	Udid	01.46	01.48	01.36
08	Sunflower	00.29	00.52	00.22
09	Groundnut	01.38	01.12	00.92
10	Sesamum	00.32	00.19	00.14
11	Soyabin	04.55	04.02	03.50
12	Sugarcane	01.02	01.02	00.62
13	Cotton	40.96	35.54	33.67
14	Other Crops	08.32	07.13	04.16
Gross Cropped Area		100.00	100.00	100.00

Source : Compiled by the Author.

Table No. 1.2, Cropping Pattern In Gangakhed Taluka; 2003 – 2007 (circle wise)

Sr. No.	Crops	Gangakhed	Makhani	Ranisawargaon
01	Jowar	16.03	23.77	24.81
02	Rice	00.83	00.74	00.69
03	Wheat	03.01	03.10	02.79
04	Bajra	03.30	03.44	03.23
05	Tur	04.95	05.65	05.41
06	Mung	04.41	03.47	03.20
07	Udid	01.61	03.22	02.21
08	Sunflower	00.28	00.28	00.29
09	Groundnut	01.66	01.32	01.17
10	Sesamum	00.09	00.09	00.09
11	Soyabin	32.23	24.81	32.56
12	Sugarcane	01.42	01.44	01.18

13	Cotton	22.80	18.73	17.97
14	Other Crops	07.38	09.94	04.40
Gross Cropped Area		100.00	100.00	100.00

Source : Compiled by the Author.

1) **Jowar** : Jowar is a staple food which is grown both as kharif and Rabbi crop. It is locally called Kharif, Jowar and Rabbi Jowar. The changes in Jowar cropping area also noticed in the Taluka. The positive change is observed in all over Taluka. But the only two circles are high positive changes namely Makhani and Ranisawargaon circle, and the remaining circle namely Gangakhed circles is registered the low positive change of cropping area.

2) **Rice** : Cropping pattern of Rice cultivation has decreased from 0.09 to 01 percent during the last six year. The significant decrease (above 0.92 percent) in the pattern of Rice has been found Gangakhed and Makhani circles. Where as the circle of Ranisawargaon have recorded low decrease (under 0.84 percent) of the cropping pattern under Rice cultivation.

3) **Tur** : Changes in Tur cropping pattern are observed in the region. Table showing changes of cropping pattern in the bring out an over all decrease in area. Only one out of the three circles have shown low increase of pattern under Tur but it is not very significant.

4) **Udid** : The changes of pattern in Udid crop are also observed in the study region all circles in Gangakhed Taluka is noted the negative. Changes of pattern the negative change (over 2%) is observed in Makhani and Ranisawargaon circles. The remaining Gangakhed circle is found (below 1%) decrease pattern under Udid crop.

5) **Sunflower** : The circles possessing more than 0.31 percent of the area under sunflower have been grouped in the high category. These are one circle in this group with Makhani. The dominance of sunflower is said to be moderate if the percentage range between 0.25 to 0.5%. These are two circles Gangakhed and Makhani. The Ranisawargaon circle having 0.25 percent of their area under Sunflower fall in the low group.

6) **Groundnut** : The pattern of change in groundnut Hectore is observed in all the circles of the Gangakhed Taluka. All the three circles have shown some decrease in the areas under groundnut. All over decrease during the period is 0.92 to 1.60 percent pattern of area under Groundnut. The medium negative change over 1.04 percent is observed in Ranisawargaon circle. The remaining circles, Gangakhed and Makhani circles in significant decrease (below 1.37%) is found the pattern of area under Groundnut.

7) **Cotton** : The area under Cotton shows spatial difference. In Ranisawargaon circle it has gone down by 25.82 percent while in Gangakhed circle there is a increase of 31.88 percent. Recently two forces are working upon the Cotton production. The monopoly purchase system of Cotton has discouraged many farmers from producing, Cotton, while the new varieties of cotton which area raised with the help of irrigation some farmers to grow cotton. The farmers are responding to this situation. According to the resources at their hand it has resulted in varied change in the cotton area in different circles.

8) **Soyabin** : The changes of pattern in soyabin crop are also observed in the study region all circles in Gangakhed Taluka is noted the positive changes of pattern. The pattern of Soyabin occupies about 16.94 percent area under this crop.

9) **Wheat** : Two circles having 1.95 to 2.13 percent of their total cropped area under wheat are place in the medium category. This pattern is located of Gangakhed land Makhni circles area. The medium cropping pattern of wheat in them is due to environmental and Socio-economic factor. And the only one circle is the low category. It is found in Ranisawargaon circle which is 1.95 percent lack of irrigation poor soil and other facilities deter wheat cultivation this area.

10) **Sugarcane** : The period under investigation has with nesses phenomenal growth in the area under Sugarcane, the pattern of Sugarcane has increased significantly during the period under investigation and this is mainly due to the increased irrigation facilities in recent year's in all over circles of the Gangakhed Taluka. Two circles, Gangakhed and Makhani recorded above 1.22percent, while Ranisawargaon circles have recorded an increase of 0.9 percent. The remaining circle the proportion of area increases under Sugarcane pattern is below 0.62 percent.

11) **Other Crop's** : In the study of cropping pattern, including the other crops mean's all crops which cultivation in all season. It is include, fruits and vegetable, Kardi, Gram and other minor crops they serve local needs. Bajara is the most important food crops in the region. Mung is another important pulse growth

in the region. Sesamum is an edible oil seed. Its oil is also valuable for preparation of perfumes and medicines. All these crops are account for a small percentage of the total area.

Conclusion:

In this paper we will saw the not positive changes of cropping pattern in this region unless the make positive changes of cropping will introduced by the Government at different time periods. Which provided the essential background to promote the changes of cropping pattern in the region. The process of agricultural expansion farm credit and co-operative movement introduced in the Taluka. These credit societies will provided the opportunity to farmers to install pipelines and pumping set for irrigation, besides this general use of the land resources the specific use of it for particular crop is important aspect of the crop land use planning. Hence it would be worth to study further the continuing process of these agricultural changes in the region.

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Effect of weed bio resources on Growth Development of Cash Crop Sugarcane

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Abstract :

For sustainable sugarcane production weeds are a major threat, causing yield loss. Weeds are available in plenty and in most cases free of cost and in large amounts, weeds are no more wastes but a valuable resource. Economic utilization of these bioresources through dry powder manure, green manure and compost manure production can help not only in meeting the challenge of energy crisis but also keeping environment pollution free.

The prices of chemical fertilizers are increasing day by day resulting in an increase in the cost of inputs in agriculture. Biofertilizers are chief source of nutrients and can be used as supplement for chemical fertilizers.

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*) is a member of Poaceae/ Gramineae family, is a perennial grass, the experiment was conducted on the farm located at Khandepargaon, V-P High-tech Research farm, Dist. Beed. The experiment design was a randomized block design [RBD] with seven treatments and four replicates i.e. leafy tree's dry manures like *Azadirachta indica* dry leaf powder organic manure (Azi.DM.); *Gliricidia sepium* dry leaf powder organic manure (Gs.DM.); Non-leguminous weeds plants dry manure like *Achyranthes aspera* dry powder organic manure (A.DM.); *Parthenium hysterophorus* dry powder organic manure (P.DM.); Neem seed cake organic manure (N.C.); compared with chemical fertilizers like Nitrogen+Phosphorus+Potassium (NPK); along with Control (CON);

The morph-physiological traits of the crop were noted at 222 & 256 DAS as plant height, diameter, number of leaves per plant, total weight, 4th upper leaf length, width, weight and leaf area per plant was determined by gravimetric method.

Results shows growth analyses of Sugarcane plant fresh vegetation was highest in nearabout all parameters in the plot treated with *A.aspera* dry powder organic manure followed by plot treated with Neem seed cake organic manure and the lowest in the treatment of Control followed by *P.hysterophorus* dry powder organic manure then followed by the treatment of chemical fertilizers NPK.

Excessive and imbalanced use of chemical fertilizers has adversely affected the soil, causing decreasing the structure and water holding capacity, reduction in organic carbon and microbial flora of soil results as increasing acidity and alkalinity and harding of soil, to solve this organic manure plays an important role, they are complementary to the chemical fertilizers and many times they have the capacity to replace them [4].

Keywords: weeds, organic, manure

Introduction:

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*) is a member of Poaceae/ Gramineae family, is a perennial grass, for sustainable sugarcane production weeds are a major threat, causing yield loss, weeds are available in plenty and in most cases free of cost and in large amounts. weeds are no more wastes but a valuable resource. Economic utilization of these bioresources through dry powder manure, green manure and compost manure production can help not only in meeting the challenge of energy crisis but also keeping environment pollution free.

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Materials and methods:

Field site and experimental design - The experiment was conducted on the farm located at Khandepargaon, V-P High-tech Research farm, Dist. Beed. The experiment design was a randomized block design [RBD] with seven treatments and four replicates.

Treatments, dry powder manures process and plot size - Tree leaf dry manures like *Azadirachta indica* dry leaf powder organic manure (Azi.DM.); *Gliricidia sepium* dry leaf powder organic manure (Gs.DM.); Non-leguminous weeds plants dry powder organic manure like *Achyranthes aspera* dry powder organic

manure (A.DM.); *Parthenium hysterophorus* dry powder organic manure (P.DM.); Neem seed cake organic manure (N.C.); compared with chemical fertilizers like Nitrogen+Phosphorus+Potassium (NPK); along with *Control* (CON);

Then aerial biomass of trees leaves and Non leguminous weed plants were cut into small pieces as 1-2 inches by the traditional iron cutter at 10 % flowering stage in morning time then dried under semi-shade sunlight, They were used for preparing dry powder organic manure. After 26 days naturally well dried 12.5kg i.e. at the rate of 13889kg/ha dry powder organic manure/ fertilizer inserted in their randomly selected treatment plots, 100gm of sample from each dry powdered organic manure collected and kept in oven at 105° for drying, after drying the samples were used for the further analysis [3].

The field was irrigated as per requirement. and dry powder organic manure/ fertilizer were allowed to decompose for 76 days then the sugarcane was cultivated on 3 x 3m plots of size 3m x 3m i.e. 09sqm., keeping 45 cm distances in rows.

Plant sampling - The crop was harvested early in the morning and the fresh yield of the aerial part of the crop was noted and calculated as kg/ha. Three kg sample of fresh vegetation was cut into small pieces as 1-2 inches by the traditional iron cutter, in which 100gm was dried in oven at 90°C till it gives constant weight for the determination of dry matter (DM), this dried sample was grinded to fine powder and used for further analysis, [1].

Analyses:

Growth Analyses- The morph-physiological traits of the crop were noted at 222, 256 DAS as plant height, diameter, number of leaves per plant, total weight, 4th upper leaf length, width, weight and leaf area per plant was determined by gravimetric method [5].

Statistical Analysis - All the results were statistically analyzed by analysis of variance [ANOVA] test and treatment means were compared using the least significant difference [CD,P_0.05] which allowed determination of significance between different applications. The concentration was calculated on the basis of the standard graph prepared by using variable concentration of the standard solution [3]

Results and Discussion:

Fig.2. Effect of weed bioresources organic manure on morph-physiological growth development analyses of Sugarcane plant done after 256 days shows the highest per plant Weight was in the plot treated with *A.aspera* dry powder organic manure as 1797.75gm followed by *Neem seed cake* as 1487.25gm then as 1108.25gm on *A.indica* dry powder organic manure treatment. However lowest plant weight was found on control as 407.75 gm followed by *P.hysterophorus* dry powder organic manure as 710.25 gm then on the treatment of *G.sepium* dry leaf powder manure as 1023.50gm.

The root weight per plant of sugarcane shows highest on *A.aspera* dry powder organic manure 182.0gm then followed by *Neem seed cake* 146.8gm then in *G.sepium* dry leaf powder manure 141.8gm. Lowest root weight per plant shows on treatments of *control* as 21gm followed by *P.hysterophorus* dry powder organic manure as 83.0gm then on chemical fertilizers *NPK* as 85.3gm.

The fourth upper leaf weight of sugarcane per plant from apex shows highest on *Neem seed cake* 23.25gm then followed by *A.aspera* dry powder organic manure 18.75gm then in *G.sepium* dry leaf powder manure 14.50gm. Lowest weight shows on treatments of *control* as 4.25gm followed by *P.hysterophorus* dry powder organic manure as 7.88gm then on chemical fertilizers *NPK* as 13.25gm.

The growth development analyses of Sugarcane plant done after 256 days, the estimation of leaf Area from the apex 4th leaf per plant shows the highest on *A.aspera* dry powder organic manure as 562.86cm² then plot followed by *NPK* as 442.86cm² then on *Neem seed cake* organic manure treatments as 414.29cm² and shows lowest leaf area on the treatment of *Control* as 191.43cm² then followed by *P.hysterophorus* dry powder organic manure as 262.86cm² then on *A.indica* dry leaf powder organic manure as 335.71cm².

Table 2. Shows Effect of weed bioresources organic manure on morph-physiological development of Sugarcane plant were noted at the age of 256 das, per plant height was maximum i.e. 363cm in the treatment of on *A.aspera* dry powder organic manure, followed by chemical fertilizers *NPK* as 305cm then on treatment of *Neem seed cake* organic manure as 287cm while Minimum plant height shows on *Control* as 164cm followed by treatment of *P.hysterophorus* dry powder organic manure as 192.5cm then in *A.indica* dry leaf powder organic manure as 235cm.

plant stem diameter was maximum in the treatment of on *A.indica* dry leaf powder organic manure as 10.3cm then on treatment of *Neem seed cake* organic manure as 9.5cm followed by treatment of *P.hysterophorus* dry powder organic manure as 9.4cm, while Minimum plant stem diameter shows on plot *Control* as 6.8cm then in chemical fertilizers *NPK* as 8.5cm.

The growth development analyses of Sugarcane plant done after 256 days, the estimation of leaf length from the apex 4th leaf per plant was maximum plot treated with *A.aspera* dry powder organic

manure as 132.5cm, followed by *Neem seed cake organic* manure as 129.5cm while Minimum leaf length shows on *Control* as 80.3cm followed by treatment of *P.hysterophorus* dry powder organic manure as 101.0cm then in treatment of chemical fertilizers *NPK* as 110.8cm.

leaf width from the apex 4th leaf per plant was maximum plot treated with *A.aspera* dry powder organic manure as 5.2cm, followed by *Neem seed cake organic* manure as 5.1cm while Minimum leaf width shows on *Control* as 2.9cm followed by treatment of *P.hysterophorus* dry powder organic manure as 3.2cm then in treatment of *A.indica* dry leaf powder organic manure as 4.0cm.

The growth development analyses of Sugarcane plant done after 256 days, the No. of fresh leaves per plant was maximum in plot treated with *Neem seed cake organic* manure as 17 followed by *A.aspera* dry powder organic manure as 16, while Minimum No. of fresh leaves shows on *Control* as 5.6 followed by treatment of *P.hysterophorus* dry powder organic manure as 8 then in treatment of *A.indica* dry leaf powder organic manure as 10.1, like wise No. of dry leaves per plant was maximum in plot treated with chemical fertilizers *NPK* as 23 followed by plot of *A.aspera* dry powder organic manure as 22, while minimum No. of dry leaves per plant was observed in plot treated *Control* as 14.

The growth analysis of sugarcane plant on 222 days represented in the form of [Fig.1.] and [Table 1] respectively, these shows all significant over control like explained on the 256 days in the form of [Fig.2.] and [Table 2] growth analysis of sugarcane plant above.

Conclusion:

On the basis of result obtained, it can be concluded that Biofertilizers are chief source of nutrients and can be used as supplement for chemical fertilizers.

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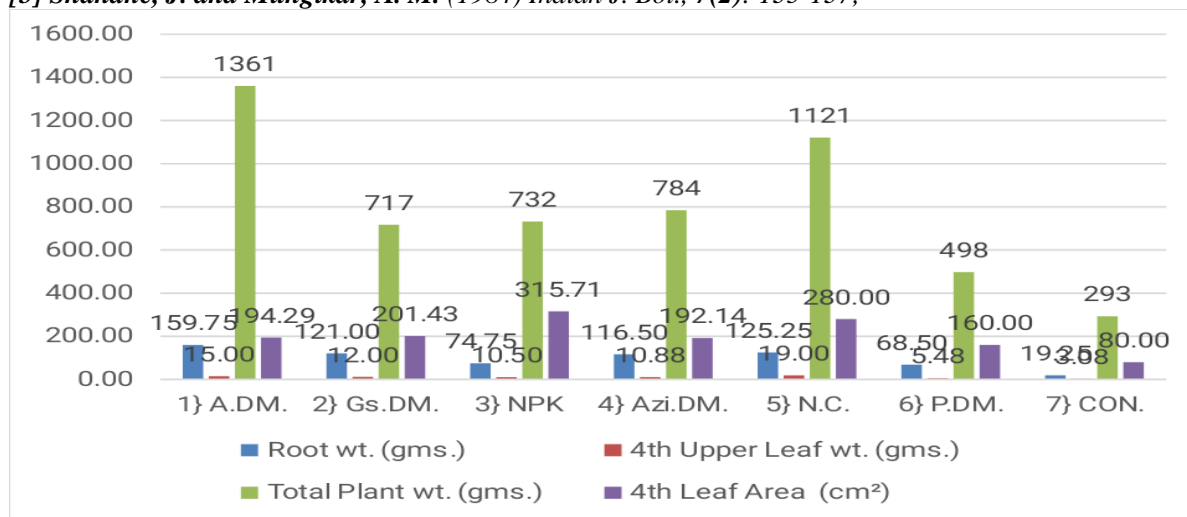


Fig. 1 : Growth Analyses of Sugarcane Plant [222 DAS]

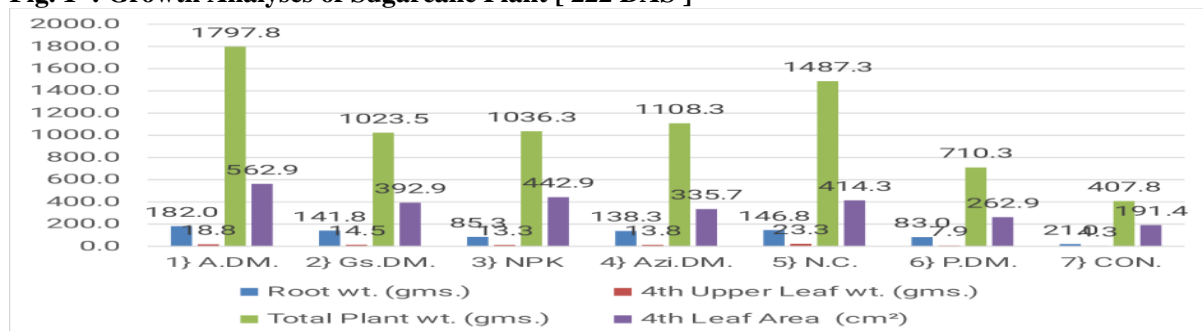


Fig. 2 : Growth Analyses of Sugarcane Plant [256 DAS].

Table 1 : Growth Analyses of Sugarcane Plant [222 DAS].

Treatments.	(c.m.)		4th Upper Leaf (c.m.)		No. of Leaves	
	Plant Height	Stem Diameter	Length	Width	Fresh	Dry
1} A.DM.	176	7.40	119	3.58	13.50	15
2} Gs.DM.	186	6.63	103	3.40	12.75	10
3} NPK	219	6.83	96	3.48	8.75	17
4} Azi.DM.	174	7.50	99	3.18	8.18	11
5} N.C.	207	8.08	113	4.68	14.88	10
6} P.DM.	147	6.98	82	2.45	6.28	13
7} CON.	113	5.33	69	2.28	3.83	10

Table 2 : Growth Analyses of Sugarcane Plant [256 DAS].

Treatments.	(c.m.)		4th Upper Leaf (c.m.)		No. of Leaves	
	Plant Height	Stem Diameter	Length	Width	Fresh	Dry
1} A.DM.	363.0	9.0	132.5	5.2	16.0	22
2} Gs.DM.	268.5	8.9	119.8	4.4	15.0	14
3} NPK	305.0	8.5	110.8	4.4	10.4	23
4} Azi.DM.	235.0	10.3	115.0	4.0	10.1	17
5} N.C.	287.0	9.5	129.5	5.1	17.0	15
6} P.DM.	192.5	9.4	101.0	3.2	8.0	18
7} CON.	164.0	6.8	80.3	2.9	5.6	14

Landuse Pattern in Solapur District: A Geographical analysis

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Abstract:

Since immemorial as man is utilizing land resource for the satisfaction of his basic needs. Undoubtedly, will continue to do so in future. However, his way of exploitation has been changed drastically. Nearly 75 % of the population of the state as well as nation derives livelihood from agriculture and related activities. Among the size of land its use for production of agriculture produce is most wide and very significant for the substance of humanity. From very early times man has been tilling land which is a stock resource. The land use at any given place and time results from decisions based on the interaction of five groups of factors, environmental, technological economic, social and political.

The following research paper shows the changes of land under various uses for the proceeding of the Solapur district and discussion for the change of volume in five major categories of the land uses and grossed irrigated area and cropping intensity. Area under forest is 4.82 % , showing slight increase (2.83 %) and 61.81 % area not available for cultivation, area under the follow has decreased but net shown area increased from 2005-2010 to 2010-2015. The 22.51% grossed irrigated area had changed and cropping intensity slight increase 12 % of this Ten years in Solapur district.

Keywords: Land use, Change of volume, cropping pattern, crop diversification.

Introduction:

Since immemorial as man is utilizing land resource for the satisfaction of his basic needs. Undoubtedly, will continue to do so in future. However, his way of exploitation has been changed drastically. Nearly 75 % of the population of the state as well as nation derives livelihood from agriculture and related activities. Among the size of land its use for production of agriculture produce is most wide and very significant for the substance of humanity. From very early times man has been tilling land which is a stock resource. Land use pattern of a region cannot the actual and specific use of land for which its surface area is put in terms of use. The aim of the study is to suggest proper land use for the land which otherwise has been put to some other use for which the same is unsuitable land is one of the most important basic resource of a man, and had a propound influence on the nature of civilization and the degree of their special, economical and technological advancement. The value of land changes from time to time according to capabilities efficiency and ability of land to use it.

Aim and objectives:

Presuming vital significance of land use pattern for rural development following objects have been put forth for the present investigation,

- I. To evaluate the land resources in the Solapur district
- II. To describe the land use pattern in the Solapur district
- III. To evaluate the environmental impact assessment
- IV. To analyze whether land use changes have been taken place in a sustainable way.

Study Area:

The Solapur district is situated in the central part of Maharashtra. It lies between 17° 10" to 18°32' degree North latitude and 74° 42' to 76 °15 degree' East longitude, with a total geographical area is 14895 sq km, which is 4.82 percent of the whole area of the state. The district is bounded on the north by Ahmednagar & Usmanabad district. On west lies Satara & Pune dietrict and south by Sangli district & Bijapur (Karnataka State) & East by Gulbarga (Karnataka State) . Covered by rivers, the Godavari in the north-east south side. All boundaries are artificial.

Database and methodology:

The data collected and used for the period 2005 to 2015 comes both primary and secondary sources. The primary data is the row data the farmers. The broad picture of present pattern of irrigation, land collected through different sources for which special la utilization questionnaires were



designed through intensive field work, comprising schedule, interviews, and discussion with of the district is prepared with the help of secondary Socio-economic review, district. Statistical abstract data from the district statistical department. And crop reports published by the agricultural department. Data regarding d surfaces, book and bulletins I underground water resources are collected from irrigations and taluka agricultural officers in the study region.

Result and Discussion:

The land use of Solapur district is divided into five categories forest land, area not available for cultivation, uncultivated land, fallow land and net area sown. General land use Pattern in Solapur district experienced considerable changed during 2005 to 2015. The pattern of land use in general and agriculture land use in the particular closed associated with irrigation. The land use is a dynamic phenomenon as it changes within introduction of the new technology mainly introduced of irrigation, such types of study may help in understanding the regional variation, which correspond with the development of irrigation facilities. The total geographical area of the district 1487843 hectares. There is spatial variation in the general land use pattern in the study region. The land is grouped into five major types of uses, namely 1) Forest 2) Area not available for cultivation 3) Other uncultivated area 4) Fallow land 5) Net area sown. But for the purpose of this study five categories grouped in to two major classes viz. i) Non arable ii) Arable. The first three land use categories are put in non-arable group and last two categories are grouped under the head of arable land. The relation between irrigation and land use is best comprehended, when the two aspects of net sown area and area sown more than once are considered. Net sown area directly involves the usurping of the other land use components at times through extended irrigation facilities. An increase in cropping intensity on the other hand is possible only through intensive agriculture. Hence, it is also incumbent up on irrigation, the most fundamental ingredient of net area sown. In the context, it should be mentioned that the benefits are responsive to the diverse irrigation types and dependent upon the extent of seasonal, net area irrigated. Though a detailed analysis of these aspects is necessary in the assessment of these aspects is necessary in the assessment of the benefits of irrigation land use.

Table 1.
General Land use pattern of Solapur District (in percentage) (2005- 2010 & 2010-2015)

Period	Percentage of the reporting area for land utilization statistics							Grossed irrigated area (% of GIA)	Cropping Intensity
	Non-arable land use			Arable land use					
	Forest	Area not available for forest	Uncultivated land	Fallow land	Net area sown	Total %			
2005-2010	2.37	4.69	4.28	6.56	82.10	100	10.35	118.IS	
2010-2015	4.82	6.83	7.51	8.54	72.30	100	42.76	121.15	
Volume of change in %	0.44	0.14	-0.81	-2.02	2.04	-	12.41	03	
Percentage of Maharashtra	17.15	9.62	9.45	7.07	58.12	100	17.8	121.IS	

Taking into consideration the district as a whole 12.47 percent of its total area is non arable which is below than Maharashtra state (36.16%) non arable land in 2005-2010. The proportion of arable land is 80.97 (2005 - 2010) in the area under study as compared to arable land use of Maharashtra state which recorded 65.84% respectively in the same period (Table 1) . It is below than study regions average arable land use. Because the area in the river basin in the Bhima, Man, Sina & Bhogavati, the tributaries have almost flat and plain land, with small patches allow lands within small hills and provided irrigation for agriculture from varies irrigation projection slightly more than 82.98% of the total geographical area is put to agricultural uses. In Solapur district, the beneficial aspect of irrigation has been very remarkable in the net area sown rather than the cropping intensity. The increasing in gross irrigated area has been significant resulting in a corresponding increase in cropping intensity (Table 1). The proportion of fallow land is declined from 6.32% (2005-2010) up to 5.51% (2010-2015). Previously, extension of uncultivated land was by encroachment on waste lands and forests, Afterward, socio economic factors emerged important. The pressure of population reached such a high magnitude that cultivation of remnant marginal lands becomes unfeasible much earlier. Few changes in the general land use have been observed during the period of investigation. Only 0.69% of the geographical area of the study region was under forest during 2005-2010. It is increasing up to 2.13% during the year 2010-2015. It means 1.54% positive changes was recorded in the forest area in study region. Forest areas were indiscriminately new plantation aspects. The negative change is found in uncultivated land (-0.71) % . Whereas area not available for cultivation was

also recorded positive change (+0.14%). This is mainly in Ajanta- ferules ranges and plateau region, through maximum land cannot brought under plough. The proportion of net sown area was 80.94% in 2005-2010 and it has increased by 2.04% in 2010 -2015. The increased is marked in south west and northern part of study area where as irrigation projects as built. The irrigation facilities are extended in study area so, during the period of investigation 2.01% negative change in fallow land is observed in study region, mainly because of ensure study region, mainly because of ensure irrigation facilities. The varying shares of land held by different uses shows that the biggest share in the total surface of the district is held by arable land put to cropping.

Conclusion:

On the basis of above discussion it can concluded that the general had nose pattern we changed in the period of investigation.

- Area under forest is 4.82%, showing slight crises (0.44%)
- 61.83 % of land area is not used for cultivation.
- • Area under the follow has decreased but net shows area is sensed 2005-2010 to 2010- 15.
- Changed the crop combination due to irrigation facilities.
- 42.76 % grossed irrigated area had changed.

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Gender Equality Audit: An Analysis of 'Yuvakbharati' Textbooks of Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research-Pune

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Abstract

Textbook analysis is must in today's quantifying world. It ensures the reliability of the of textbook to meet the desired outcomes. The value – equality and its subset gender equality are expected to include in a proper form in the textbook. The gender equality audit explores the reality of the delivery of this issue through textbook to the learner. The researcher has studied all three languages textbooks viz., Marathi, Hindi and English of the Class FYJC and SYJC. The specific language teachers help is also taken. The data is analysed and interpreted in four main parts i.e., Index Analysis, Contents Analysis, Pictorial Analysis and Exercise Analysis. The research hypotheses are constructed and tested by using descriptive statistic and t-test. As ability to think and potentiality to adopt the approach and to mould the attitude is possible during their initial undergraduate (10+2) days. If this opportunity is missed out then, the dream of gender equitable society never becomes the reality. So, contents, pictures, exercise and activities based on gender sensitization and gender equality should be the part of curriculum in the textbook. Gender equality should be the core characteristic of Textbook. This helps in awakening and sensitising the Head, Heart and Behaviour (2HB) of a learner to achieve gender equitable society.

Key Words: Gender Equality Audit, 2HB, Textbook Analysis.

Introduction

Teaching-learning process of various subjects specially languages help in sensitizing the mind and heart of the learner on various social issues. Language as a subject work as a booster of Emotional Quotient (EQ) and Spiritual Quotient (SQ). At 10+2 i.e., Junior College level, textbook is a main source of study materials. The textbook has lasting impact on learner. Its physical characteristics, texts or contents' characteristics, presentation characteristics and pictorial characteristics can be used as a communicator of various issues, problems and opportunities. Therefore, it is essential to conduct the gender equality audit through index analysis, contents analysis, pictorial analysis and exercise analysis.

Rational of the study

Auditing is a systematic fact-finding process wherein the test is conducted to verify the actual activity performed, the tools used and the effectiveness and impact of that activity. Use of such auditing process to verify sensitization of gender equality through programs, activities is called as gender audit. In the process of teaching and learning, there is need to verify whether our textbooks contain any characteristic of gender sensitization and equality or it excluded this issue? Gender audit or gender equality audit helps in exploring the gender related issues, difficulties, problems and opportunities. Quantification of the issue and its effects is possible through gender audit.

Objectives

1. To analyse the Index of Marathi, Hindi and English language textbooks 'Yuvakbharati' of the class First and Second Year Junior College from gender perspective.
2. To examine the contents promoting gender sensitization and equality in Marathi, Hindi and English language textbooks 'Yuvakbharati' of the class First and Second Year Junior College.
3. To explore the pictorial representation of gender in Marathi, Hindi and English language textbooks 'Yuvakbharati' of the class First and Second Year Junior College.
4. To scrutinise gender orientation of the part 'Exercises' given in Marathi, Hindi and English language textbooks 'Yuvakbharati' of the class First and Second Year Junior College.
5. To provide suggestions and recommendations on gender equality through textbook and through teaching-learning process.

Hypotheses

1. There is no significant difference between the male and female authors in Index Analysis of 'Yuvakbharati' textbooks of FYJC.
2. There is no significant difference between the male and female authors in Index Analysis of 'Yuvakbharati' textbooks of SYJC.
3. There is no significant difference between the contents promoting gender sensitization and equality in 'Yuvakbharati' textbooks of FYJC.
4. There is no significant difference between the contents promoting gender sensitization and equality in 'Yuvakbharati' textbooks of SYJC.

5. There is no significant difference between the male and female representation in the pictorial characteristic of 'Yuvakbharati' textbooks of FYJC.
6. There is no significant difference between the male and female representation in the pictorial characteristic of 'Yuvakbharati' textbooks of FYJC.
7. There is no significant difference between the contents promoting gender sensitization and equality in form of Exercise part of 'Yuvakbharati' textbooks of FYJC.
8. There is no significant difference between the contents promoting gender sensitization and equality in form of Exercise part of 'Yuvakbharati' textbooks of SYJC.

Research Methodology

Data Collection: The 'Yuvakbharati' Textbooks in Marathi, Hindi and English language are the important type of secondary data for this research. The researcher has also referred various articles, guidelines and research papers published in the newspapers, magazines, journals and important directives of government authorities.

Sample Size: Three textbooks published in the year 2019-20 by Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research-Pune is the sample size of this study.

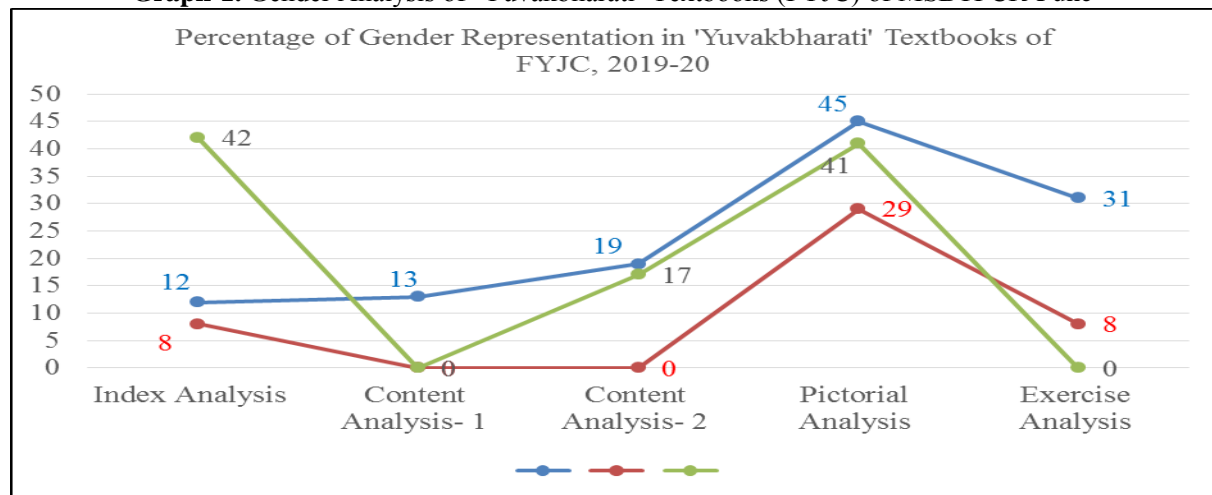
Sampling Method: This study has adopted stratified sampling as a sampling technique.

Statistical Tools and Techniques: The graphs, diagrams and tables are used as statistical tools for analysing and interpreting the data. The researcher has considered 'T-test' for testing hypotheses as it is suitable to test the mean difference of research variables. 'SPSS 16' is used to calculate descriptive statistics, t-value and P-value.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

The textbooks of all three languages viz., Marathi, Hindi and English are thoroughly and systematically studied. The researcher has focused on four important parts of the textbook i.e. Index, The Contents in form of Text & Pictures and the Exercise & Activities.

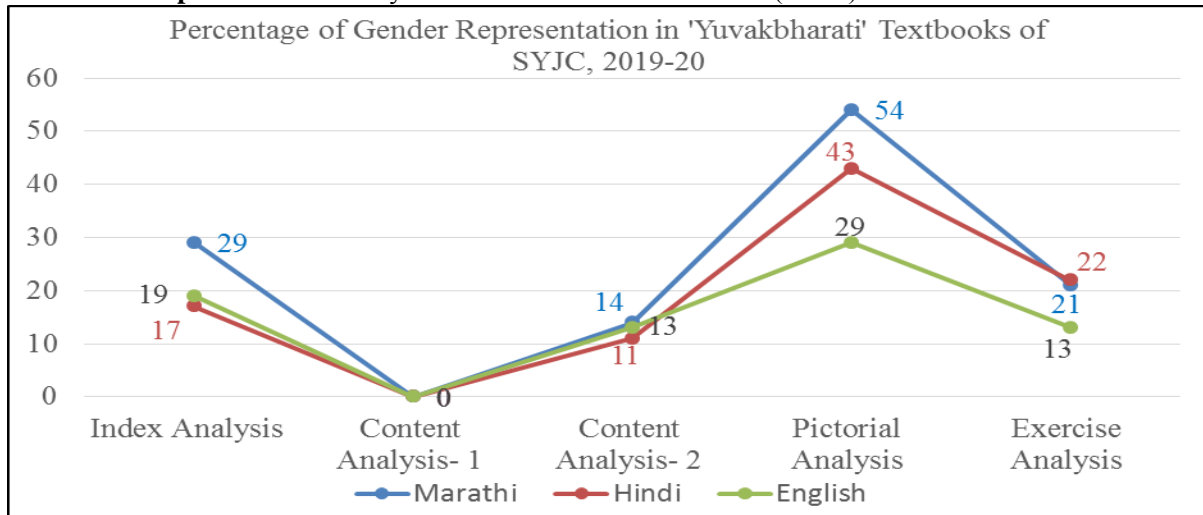
Graph-1. Gender Analysis of 'Yuvakbharati' Textbooks (FYJC) of MSBTPCR-Pune



Source: Compiled by Researcher

The Graph-1 indicates that there is a least (8%) representation of female authors and poetess in the Yuvakbharati Hindi Textbook of FYJC. However, 42% of the total number of writers are female writers or Poetess. In case of inclusion of topics on female writers or poetess only Marathi language textbook shows 13% representation and the same representation is null in the textbooks of Hindi and English languages. Out of the total contents of the textbooks, Marathi language shows 19% and English language show 17% contents which helps in promoting gender sensitization and equality. However, no content is found on promotion of gender sensitization and equality in the textbook of Hindi language. An inclusive approach is explored in the pictorial characteristics in all textbooks. Pictorial representation of females is 45%, 29% and 41% in the textbooks of Marathi, Hindi and English respectively. There is absence of female orientation in the Exercise part of English language. However, it is 31% and 8% in the textbooks of Marathi and Hindi languages.

Graph-2. Gender Analysis of 'Yuvakbharati' Textbooks (SYJC) of MSBTPCR-Pune



Source: Compiled by Researcher

The Graph-2 indicates 29%, 17% and 19% representation of female authors and poetess in the Yuvakbharati Textbook of SYJC in Marathi, Hindi and English language respectively. However, there is complete absence in case of inclusion of topics on female writers or poetess in all the three textbooks. Out of the total contents of the textbooks, Marathi language shows 14%, Hindi shows 11% and English language show 13% contents which helps in promoting gender sensitization and equality. An inclusive approach is explored in the pictorial characteristics in all textbooks. Pictorial representation of females is 54%, 43% and 29% in the textbooks of Marathi, Hindi and English respectively. There is a presence of female orientation in the Exercise part of all three textbooks. In case of Marathi Textbook it is 21%, in case of Hindi Textbook it is 22% and in case of English Textbook it is 13%.

Testing of Hypotheses

In this research paper, the researcher has written only null hypotheses assuming corresponding alternative hypotheses. This is because 'statistical test' is possible only in case of null hypotheses. All null hypotheses are tested at 5% level of significance.

Hypothesis Number 1- H_0 and 2- H_0

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	df	t	P-value
1. Index Analysis - FYJC	3	20.6667	18.58315	2	1.926	0.194
2. Index Analysis - SYJC	3	21.6667	6.429100	2	5.837	0.028

Source: Calculate by Researcher through SPSS 16

Since, the P-value in case of **1- H_0** is more than 0.05, the null hypothesis **fails to reject**. So, there is no significant difference between the male and female authors in Index Analysis of 'Yuvakbharati' textbooks of FYJC. In case of **2- H_0** , the P-value is 0.028 which is less than 0.05 therefore the null hypothesis is **rejected** by accepting alternative hypothesis. Thus, there is a significant difference between the male and female authors in Index Analysis of 'Yuvakbharati' textbooks of SYJC.

Hypothesis Number 3- H_0 and 4- H_0

	N	Mean	S. D.	df	t	P-value
3. Contents Promoting Gender Sensitization and Equality – FYJC	3	12.0000	10.44031	2	1.991	0.185
4. Contents Promoting Gender Sensitization and Equality – SYJC	3	12.6667	1.52753	2	14.363	0.005

Source: Calculate by Researcher through SPSS 16

Since, the P-value in case of **3- H_0** is more than 0.05, the null hypothesis **fails to reject**. So, there is no significant difference between the contents promoting gender sensitization and equality in 'Yuvakbharati' textbooks of FYJC. In case of **4- H_0** , the P-value is 0.005 which is less than 0.05 therefore the null hypothesis is **rejected** by accepting alternative hypothesis. Thus, there is a significant difference between the contents promoting gender sensitization and equality in 'Yuvakbharati' textbooks of SYJC.

Hypothesis Number 5- H_0 and 6- H_0

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	df	t	P-value
5. Pictorial Analysis - FYJC	3	38.3333	8.32666	2	7.974	0.015
6. Pictorial Analysis - SYJC	3	42.0000	12.52996	2	5.806	0.028

Source: Calculate by Researcher through SPSS 16

Since, the P-value in case of **5-H₀** and in case of **6-H₀** are 0.015 and 0.028 respectively. The P-values are less than 0.05, therefore **5-H₀** and **6-H₀** are **rejected** by accepting respective alternative hypotheses. Thus, there is a significant difference between the male and female representation in the pictorial characteristic of 'Yuvakbharati' textbooks of FYJC and SYJC.

Hypothesis Number 7- H₀ and 8-H₀

Since, the P-value in case of **7-H₀** is more than 0.05, the null hypothesis **fails to reject**. So, there is no significant difference between the contents promoting gender sensitization and equality in form of Exercise part of 'Yuvakbharati' textbooks of FYJC. In case of **8-H₀**, the P-value is 0.022 which is less than 0.05 therefore the null hypothesis is **rejected** by accepting alternative hypothesis. Thus, there is no significant difference between the contents promoting gender sensitization and equality in form of Exercise part of 'Yuvakbharati' textbooks of SYJC.

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	df	t	P-value
7. Exercise Analysis - FYJC	3	13.0000	16.09348	2	1.399	0.297
8. Exercise Analysis - SYJC	3	18.6667	4.93288	2	6.554	0.022

Source: Calculate by Researcher through SPSS 16

Findings and Conclusion

There are numerous findings at micro level but findings of the study at macro level are as under.

- In the Hindi textbook of FYJC as well as SYJC, there is a complete absence of poetry by a poetess.
- It is found that in Marathi Textbooks of FYJC as well as SYJC, the representation of poetess is considerable and encouraging but there is negligible presence of female writers in other contents.
- As far as the contents on eminent female personalities and contents promoting gender sensitization and equality is concern, there is a complete absence in the textbook of FYJC in the subject of Hindi language.
- The textbooks publisher of all three languages have adopted a balanced gender approach in the pictorial characteristics of the textbooks.
- The female orientation approach in the exercise part of the textbook motivates the learner to think and introspect on the issue of gender equality. However, it is found that there is complete absence of such approach in the English language textbook of FYJC.
- Relatively, 'Yuvakbharati-Marathi' textbooks of both FYJC and SYJC are showing positive and sensitive approach in adoption of balanced gender representation in form of inclusion of female writers, in form of contents on eminent female personality, in form of contents promoting gender equality, in form of female representation in pictorial characteristic of textbooks and in form of female orientation in exercise part of textbook to the considerable extent.

It is an agreed generalization that the inculcation of basic gender sensitization and equality can be done effectively among the learner during their primary and secondary classes. However, ability to think and potentiality to adopt the approach and to mould the attitude is only possible during their initial undergraduate (10+2) days. If this opportunity is missed out then, the dream of gender equitable society never becomes the reality. So, contents, pictures, exercise and activities based on gender sensitization and gender equality should be the part of curriculum in the textbook. This helps in awakening and sensitising the Head, Heart and Behaviour (2HB) of a learner to achieve gender equitable society.

Suggestions and Recommendations

Progressive nation is the reflection of progressive people and progressive human resources of that nation. Therefore, it's the fundamental duty of any **Government or Government Authority** to create the favourable environment for social equality and equity. Amongst many ways and means, Education is a most effective, powerful and an impactable means for building the socially equitable and progressive society. So, the issue of gender sensitivity and equality should be given priority in all government plans and policies. The government should appoint an institutional observer for conducting gender audit of curriculum and textbooks from KG to PG.

In case if the **Publisher** is a statutory body, they need to design the textbook according to various values. Values may be constitutional, human, social, environmental, economic, cultural, professional, etc. However, the publisher should conduct proper research through compatible institutions, commissions or

through individuals for deciding the scientifically suitable weightages for all values. Accordingly, the contents should be selected as a part of the textbook. The publisher should be independent from the political, religious and cultural interferences and favouritism.

The teacher, especially language teacher should be the philosopher of the learner in real sense. Teachers have direct classroom and personal contact with the learner. Teacher's communication, behaviour, teaching aids and study materials influences the learner a lot. Thus, teacher should adopt proper teaching methodology in the classroom. He / She should avoid gender biased activity and treatment in the classroom as well as out of classroom. Teacher should take efforts in developing reading habits among students and give good references to read literature on various values. Every teacher should conduct such activities which promotes gender sensitization and equality.

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Empowerment of Women in India

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Abstract

Empowerment is a process that enhances the ability of disadvantaged (Powerless) individuals and groups to challenge and change in their favours) the existing power relationship that place them in subordinate socio-economic and Political Positions. It is a process of building capacities and confidence among the individuals which focuses on three aspects of the following:

- 1. For taking decisions about, one's own life at an individual or collective level.*
- 2. Creating awareness about one's rights and responsibilities.*
- 3. Creating awareness about socio-economic-political and educational opportunities.*

The main point behind empowerment is that it seeks to change society through a rearrangement of power (Beteille: 1999) Again concept of empowerment stands on two different conceptions:

- 1. Uni-dimensional conception of empowerment: It focuses on political empowerment.*
- 2. Multi-dimensional conception of empowerment:*

It focuses on socio-economic and psychological empowerment which leads to give equal opportunities in health, education, employment, Income, property, freedom as well as productive resources. In short, empowerment aims at providing equal opportunities to all.

The concept, of 'empowerment' was for the first time introduced at the International Women's conference in 1985 at Nairobi. The conference defined empowerment as a redistribution of Special Power and control of resources in favour of Women (Marulkar: s 2004)

Women in Indian mythology, is belived to represent 'power' in her various manifestations as Durga, Kali, Chandī, Bhavani etc. which evoke both fear and reverence but contrary to this, today she is struggling hard for her empowerment.

For years, women in India has been suffering silently behind the evil of silence in the name of cultural norms and values. It is after the 1920's that policy makers started taking about the welfare of women. Several programmes and policies had been launched for their welfare but these proved inadequate in improving the socio-economic condition of women. After a strong criticism by the National Committee on status of Women in India and the rise of women's movements in 70's, The term welfare was substituted by Development. But this development is primarily concentrated on socio-economic relief to women folk, which has not proved useful in raising their status and conditions in society Then during the 90's it was realized that until and unless women play an effective role in decision making and policy making their status would not improve. Thus the paradigm shifted from Welfare to Development and from 'Development' to 'Empowerment'.

The ultimate goal of empowerment is to ensure that women fully participate in the political and social decision making process at the local, regional and national levels with a view of achieving political empowerment and control over household resources. But, this is not as simple as it sounds. Empowerment is not something that can be transferred from one segment of society to another. It is to be acquire. It is the women herself who has to realize her capacity and capabilities to set empowered at all socio-economic and political levels. Laws, policies and even technologies can only provide an environment to facilitate their empowerment (Aggrawal: 2003).

For women, empowerment is the restructuring of gender relations within both the family and in society at large and it is society's recognition of women's equality with men in terms of their worth to society as independent persons (Hapke: 1992). Empowerment of women is thus a radical transformation of power relations between men and women

Key Words : *Women Empowerment, Gender, Equality, Development.*

Introduction Outline

Empowerment of women has emerged as an important issue in our society in recent years and it has been recognized as the central issue in determining the status of women empowering women contributes to social development. Empowerment can serve as a powerful instrument for women to achieve upward social and economic mobility, power and status in society. Women's empowerment would be able to develop self esteem, confidence, realize their potential and enhance their collective bargaining power.

Economic progress in any country, whether developed or underdeveloped could be achieved through social development. Women constitute a segment equal to men in the total population of our country. Women's empowerment cannot ignore while devising various policies for the rural and urban socio-economic development Women's participation is significant in rural and urban employment. They

put their entrepreneurial skills to all rural and urban employment activities such as agricultural operations, poultry, sheep rearing, dairy, firewood cutting and selling of agricultural production, parlour, bag manufacturing and cosmetic production etc.

The Beijing Conference, 1995,

The International women's conference was held in Beijing, where the emergence of concept of 'Equal opportunities for women came into existence. The conference discussed the poverty of women around the world and highlighted the issues relating to women in context of rights denied, opportunities curtailed and voices silenced. The conference also considered the following serious matters.

1. Women have negligible access to economic and other resources.
2. Women work two-thirds of the world's working hours.
3. Women earn only 10 percent of the world's income.
4. Women own less than 1 percent of the world's Property.
5. Women make up two-thirds of the estimated 876 million adult world wide who cannot read or write and girls make-up percent of the 77 million children not attending primary school. (Paner Salvam: 2011) The reason behind the reality is obvious that due to inequality Gender Gap and Discrimination the Beijing conference had to discuss the issues mentioned above.

The platform of Action resulting from 1995 Beijing world conference on Women called for gender mainstreaming" i.e. the application of gender perspectives to all legal and social norms and standards, to all policy development, research, planning, advocacy. Development implementation and monitoring, as a mandate for all member states. In 2000 the follow up Beijing +5 conference further strengthened the application of the mainstreaming concept and used it to highlight the need for more progress in reaching equality worldwide.

The platform for Action at Beijing had identified 12 critical areas for action, amongst these, the more important ones were poverty eradication, removal of gender gaps in education and health and establishing women's equal access to labour markets and to property rights. (Prashant: 2005)

The Beijing Conference of 1995 also formulated some qualitative indicators of women empowerment, as under:

1. Increase in self-esteem, individual and collective confidence.
2. Increase in articulation, knowledge and awareness on health nutrition, reproductive rights, law and literacy.
3. Increase on decrease in personal leisure time and time for child care.
4. Increase on decrease of workloads in new programmes.
5. Change in roles and responsibility in family and community.
6. Visible increase on decrease in violence on women and girls.
7. Responses to change in social customs like child marriage, dowry and discrimination against widows
8. Visible changes in women's participation level attending meeting. Participating and demanding participation. (Paner selvam: 2011)

Concept Of Empowerment

Women's empowerment is a new phrase in the vocabulary of gender literature. The phrase is used in two broad senses i.e. general and specific. In a general sense, it refers to empowering women to be self-dependent by providing them access to all the freedoms and opportunities, which they were denied in the past only because of their being women. In a specific sense, women empowerment refers to enhancing their position in the power structure of the society. The word women empowerment essentially means that the women have the power or capacity to regulate their day-to-day lives in the social, political and economic terms a power which enables them to move from the periphery to the centre stage (Bhuyan Dasarathi 2006.pp 60).

Empowerment as concept was first brought at the International Women's Conference in 1985, at Nairobi. The term empowerment has different meanings in different socio-cultural and political contexts, and does not translate easily into all languages. These terms include self-strength, accordance with one's values, capacity to fight for one's rights, independence, own decision making, being free, awakening and capability. World Bank defined "Empowerment is the expansion of assets and capabilities of poor people to participate in, negotiate with, influence control and hold accountable institutions that affect their lives". The four key elements of empowerment that must be access to information, inclusion/participation, accountability and local organizational capacity.

Definitions of empowerment vary greatly. Therefore, empowerment must be quantified and measured depending on the particular context. In the context of women and development, the definition of empowerment should include the expansion of choices for women and an increase in women's ability to

exercise choice. For example, improvements in women's access to economic opportunities such as credit and employment expand choices, while health services and education improve women's capabilities to take advantage of those choices. (Rekha Mehra: 1997)

Empowerment literally means "give power to" or "to invest with power". Batliwala defined empowerment as "the process, and the outcome of the intellectual resources and challenge the ideology of patriarchy and the gender-based discrimination against women in all the institutions and structures of society". (Kamla Gupta & P. Princy Yesudian 2002)

G. Sen defines empowerment as "altering relations of power... which constrain women's options and autonomy and adversely affect health and well-being Empowerment is a process, by which women gain greater control over material and intellectual resources which will assist them to increase their self reliance and enhance them to assert their independent rights and challenge the ideology of patriarchy and the gender-based discrimination against women (R.S. Devi and Rajesh Kannan 2008)

For the present study concept of empowerment is defined as availability of employment opportunities, economic empowerment and decision making power, higher status in family, freedom for movement and consideration women's opinion in the family.

Conclusion:

Empowerment of women is a necessity for the very development of a society, since it enhances both the quality and the quantity of human resources available for development. Many initiatives are undertaken to empower the women economically, politically and socially. But there is still exists a wide gulf between the goals enunciated in the Constitutions, legislations, policies, plans, programmes and related mechanisms on the one hand and situational reality on the status of women in India, on the other. Therefore only programmes and policies are not important but changing mind set towards gender equality is essential.

The parliament of India has played a very pivotal role in the prohibition of violence against women. If we observed the enactments by the union legislature of India it is crystal clear that parliament of India is having very much concern about the violence against women. Instead of having plethora of laws for the protection of women still violence against women is increasing day by day. It means that people don't fear the laws enacted by parliament. Law is an instrument of social change but law alone can't do all the things set right, decide the laws the attitude of persons must change. In ancient women was worshiped as goddess then what made wrong in today's era. This is the question before every Indian. If we want a superhuman power till 2020 then we have change the mind-set of persons, then only we can achieve our goals. If neglected better half of Indian society then we will be responsible for our loss. Let's join together for a common cause for eradication of concept of violence against women from India

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Online Education in India – qualities and challenges: A study

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Abstract:

During the Coronavirus pandemic situation, schools colleges, and universities were shut down. This situation hits the education process. In this period new era of education emerges by notion of leaving behind the conventional method of education. Many problems face by teachers and students in this process which affects the quality of education. A lot of research paper has been published on online education. In this paper we discussed online education qualities and what are challenges in India.

Key words: Online Education, quality education, effects in India.

Introduction:-

Many developments has been done in technologies. With the help of these technologies we made changes in education system. The education system collapsed during this pandemic situation, to cope with this situation, online platform emerged and trying to make developments in this system . Online training in India has gained some astounding headway with the improvement of development. India is one of the country that is making at an exceptional rate similar to advancement. With the quantity of occupants in more than 1.3 billion, the availability of quick web and phones, India has the most number of precisely decided individuals. The climb of the web has changed the way of life in India. Now a days these technical instruments are using in education.

In India, the institutes like IITs, IIMs, IISC have been take initiative of serving quality education learners in India including online education. Some of projects serving currently for providing online education are NPTEL, mooKIT offered by IIT Kanpur, and IITBX of IIT Bombay.

A step taken by The University Grants Commission (UGC) along with the HRD (Human Resource Development) Ministry by launching Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) program in India for higher secondary, bachelors and masters degrees. A new portal for MOOCs named '**Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds**', in short, **SWAYAM**, started with a goal to serve at a very large scale and to cope with the increased needs of the learner's.

India has 35 million understudies took a crack at advanced education adding to a little gross enrolment proportion (GER) of 26%. China with a bigger populace has a lot higher GER of 51.6 percent. On the off chance that we are to accomplish the objective of 50% GER by 2035 as conceived by the new National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, we need to offer conspicuousness to web based learning. Furthermore, the NEP's examined arrangement of multi-point section exits and credit banks might be achievable in the event that they are sufficiently worked with for appropriation in an online climate.

The realities about Online education:-

- 1) Online education market in India was valued at \$ 247 million of every 2016, which is required to develop about \$ 1.96 billion by 2021. That is an accumulated yearly development rate of 52%.
- 2) The quantity of clients enlisted for different web based learning courses is assessed to be 1.6 Million out of 2016, Which is required to develop about 9.6 Million before the finish of 2021.
- 3) It is assessed that there is a 175% expansion in the expense of homeroom schooling, this gives online instruction more favored on the grounds that it is practical.
- 4) Almost 48% population in India between 15–40 age bunch with high desires however lower pay is a decent objective market for online instruction. What's more, the adequacy of online divert is high in the more youthful segment.
- 5) As many as 76% of students in India in the 5-35 age group did not know how to use a computer.
- 6) Three-fourths of students in India did not have access to the internet at home, according to a 2017-18 all-India NSO survey.

Benefits of online Education:-

1. Getting knowledge from anywhere and any person:-
2. We no need to carry any books or concerning material with us. We can get knowledge from any expert persons.as Maharashtrian students can learn from teachers from other regions in India
3. No time consumption process:-

4. We can get the knowledge of any subjects or any things on a single click. In Rural area, students have to journey a high-quality distance to get o classification can keep time and cash by using doing on-line classes.
5. Learning by convenience:-
6. . we can learn as per our mood . In online education all the course materials are given already, understudies learn it by requiring some investment. Understudies can explain their questions by live talks or gatherings also.
7. Acknowledgment of online degrees :-
8. Online degrees are acknowledged by numerous organizations and businesses in India as long as it is licensed and supported by Distance Education Council (DEC) of India. A significant number of them are empowering their workers for getting on the web training also.

Key Challenges for Online Education :-

- Some people unaware to handle the technological tools. Like PC, Tab etc
- Poverty :- Some people don't have money to buy technical instruments and pay for internet connection.
- Some teachers are not very much prepared for online training classes. Well trained teacher is required to conduct online classes which may not possible.
- Certain type of subjects and courses such as science and performing arts can not be taught in the digital education space.
- The online education system is more of a type of screen-based learning system which restricts the students to perform practicals.
- The speed of internet matters in online process. In some area network problems can create which may destruct the education process
- A good concentration and self-motivation are required for online education. Students below the age of 17 years may lack these skills.
- Mentality of teacher and learners must be proper,

Disadvantages of online training :-

1) Odds of interruption are high

Understudies can without much of a stretch forget about their investigations in online training since there are no up close and personal talks and cohorts to remind you about tasks. Until and except if you keep yourself spurred it requires some investment to finish your course or surrender your whole course.

2) Fake Online courses :-

There are numerous sites that offer online courses without the accreditation of any instructive power or for the sake of phony specialists. Such courses won't assist you with landing any position. So it is vital to pick a certify on the web/distance program before you burn through cash on it.

3) Can't do practical works:-

Some technical course like engineering, post-graduation courses requires practical work, which can be done through online process.

4) Lack of concentration :-

While learning some factors around the learner may cause interruption, which can loose concentration of learner.

5) Time limit :-

This process of online education has limited time. We can't use PC, Mobile phones

6) Proper Communication:-

Uninterrupted communication may not be possible during online process,

Conclusion:-

During this covid pandemic situation, no traditional method of learning is possible , we have to use technologies for online education to provide quality .Online education used to be an outlier until the Covid-19 pandemic placed it at center stage. With this, the countdown to the withering away of the traditional brick and mortar education system has begun. All now depends on how bold and imaginative the world can be and to what extent it is willing to take online learning forward. These arising changes in the instructive area may get perpetual. The more drawn out the Covid 19 pandemic endures, the greater its impact will be and there is a solid chance that web based learning may become standard as opposed to an impermanent measure.

Online education's potential advantages involve increased educational access; it provides a high-quality learning opportunity, improves student outcomes and skills, and expands educational choice

options. Therefore, location, time, and quality are no longer considered factors in seeking degree courses or higher education because of online education.

Online education has each blessings and shortcomings, however it is an exceptional approach of mastering that can assist increase a student's performance. To be successful in on line education, one have to pick out an perfect college and direction to keep away from pursuing schooling from amongst the more than a few suspicious universities that employers may additionally reject.

The different most critical factor is to guarantee that one desires to hold conversation with the college and fellow students. The necessary factor is perfect time administration that helps one manipulate our time to whole and publish prescribed assignments in time.

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Literature is the Mirror of Human Life

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Abstract:

Literature is a form of human emotion, imagination and thought including poetry, novel, story, prose and plays. Literature in any country is an image that reflects the sincere ideas of the nation. So we can call it a mirror of human life which reflects the thoughts of the writers and the real situation in the world. According to the Salman Rushdie, literature is a tool that allows us to know everything in the real life in society. Literature is everywhere to explore the highest and the lowest places in human society and in the human spirit, where expect to find the truth of the story, the imagination and the heart. Literature is the source of the feeling of deprivation, the feeling of losing something. But on the contrary true language makes us human. Literature is the artistic expression of thoughts, which is full of emotion and imagination. It has been expressed in such a non-technical form as to make it intelligible and to give aesthetic pleasure and relief to the mind of the common man. According to Lord Morley, "Literature consists of all the books where moral truth and human passion are touched with certain largeness, sanity and attraction of forms". It enables us to look at nature with new eyes. It interprets the charm of language experiences and the spiritual intuitions of man.

Introduction:

Life can be defined in different ways through literature. Every written or spoken word is a literature. "Literature", is made up of creative thinking and literary skills. Drama, poetry, short stories, fiction and non-fiction are all forms of literature. Moreover, literature is considered to be the message of an author's life experience. Literature is creatively advanced and long lasting quality. Most importantly, literature is the mirror of human life. It helps us to understand the feelings of mind that have never been experienced in our life, including pain, hatred, love, death, war, sacrifice, human nature and more amazing truths. Furthermore it helps us to understand the power of language. The famous pioneers, of the English literature are the Greek philosopher Plato, Aristotle and Sir Phillip Sydney. The great philosopher Plato said, "*Literature is the mere imitation of life*". There is high correlation between literature and the real life. Life provides a means by which literature develops in an artistic form. Plato was the first one to give an idea of the literature in relation to the real world. Although, he mainly mentions poetry, but what he said about poetry can be easily applied to the whole literature. Plato's findings are based on his theory of knowledge. (www.bartleby.com)

Analysis and Discussion:

Long before the beginning of human civilization in this world, the stories in the constellations are found in the woodland area deep and below the ocean. Long before language was invented, stories were told and engraved upon the stone tablets and wall carvings. Literature has existed long before humans began to understand how to read and write with words that created by our ancestors. Literature is the foundation of the culture, beliefs and traditions of humanity. It serves as a reflection of reality, a product of art and a window to an ideology. Everything that happens in a society can be written, recorded and learned from a piece of literature. Whether poetry or prose, literature provides insight, knowledge or wisdom and emotion to the participants. Life manifests itself in the form of literature. Life does not exist without literature. It is an embodiment of words based on human tragedy, desire and emotion. It cultivates wonders, inspires a generation and feeds information. Even though it is dynamic, endless and multi-dimensional, literature contributes to the significant purposes of the world in which we live.

Literature of all ages still exists as an expression of art, a source of knowledge, and a means of entertainment. Books are read seriously by people who desires for information and exploring their imagination. Literature inspires new ideas. It gives voice to the person, who wants to express his opinions about something in the life such as politics, health and religion. Literature is the heart of songs, rhythmic and harmonious pieces that give message and inspiration to the people. There are visual representations of film literature; they give life and action to the words on the page. There is literature in magazines, newspapers, the television, the radio and even the internet. It is found everywhere and anywhere. It reflects present situation of civilisation and imagination.

Literature is the mirror of human life, because it reflects the concerns, knowledge and experiences of the author who crafts the story. The characters, conflict and setting which an author chooses in order to tell a story directly reflected their world and beliefs. *The Hunger Games* by Suzanne Collins, mirrors many concerns that our own world faces today, such as totalitarianism, the disparity of wealth, and superficiality. It concerns about humanity. In this work, a totalitarian government has isolated its populace

and then created a sport out of sacrificing its children as a means of entertainment for the wealthy. The novel reveals both the strengths of family and friendship in the face of such a government and the powerlessness that exists to change such a controlling regime; these horrific games have already existed for more than seven decades. A book like this mirrors life because it reflects a concern about governments with far-reaching tentacles of power. (Collins, *The Hunger Games*)

By contrast, consider a work like Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*. This work reflects the concerns of an entirely different world. The Bennet girls face a society that offers them few opportunities as a women, and their mother is desperate to marry them off because, ultimately marriage is their survival plan. Though women still face similar options in marriages today, this work reflects the particular struggles of women in Austen's society to directly influence their own lives. (Austen, *Pride and Prejudice*)

The same is true when going centuries into the past. The play *Hamlet* by Shakespeare, he offers not only the story of a prince and his dead father, but also how his prince is human. His reaction to his father's death is utterly human. He experiences grief a loss like any son who loses a father. When he realizes his father has been murdered, he is outraged and wants revenge, which is another human reaction. So, although the worlds of royalty and Shakespearian time are alien to us, Hamlet's feelings are not. This is why Shakespeare's work can be regarded as relevant even today. "If Shakespeare is an undoubted genius, he was undoubtedly also an Elizabethan hack. He wrote for the stage. The drama at that time was in its infancy, the stage at its crudest, the audience heterogeneous, comprising the nobility and the gentry, the traders and the artisans, the students of the Inn Court the apprentices, the peddlers, carriers, porters and what not. He knew how to cater to every taste and that in the same play, and yet it would be the end not a curious medley of hotchpotch, but a superb work of art". (Shakespeare, *Hamlet*)

Aspects of life are reflected even in works of fantasy and horror. In Bram Stoker's *Dracula*, the vampire is a creature of fiction. However, the feelings Mina experiences when Lucy dies or when Jonathan returns ruined from his visit to Dracula's castle are very human. As human beings, readers can identify with these feelings. As such, Mina is a reflection of life and how we experience it. (Stoker, *Dracula*) Poetry is perhaps the type of literary effort that best reflects life. It shows the reader how the poet sees life. The poet asks the reader to enter his world and share it with him. In fact, this is what any author does, regardless of the specific thing being written. Literature holds up the mirror of the other peoples and the other lives to the life of us as readers live. This reflection can teach, inspire, and make us laugh or horrify us. This is the beauty and the joy of reading. Authors craft their stories out of their own experience, knowledge and concerns.

Similarly the work of Milton, Pop, Tennyson, Salman Rushdie, Anita Desai and T. S. Eliot mirror human life in general separately. Therefore, literature is only one of many channels in which the energy of an age discharges itself, in its political movements, religious thought, philosophical speculation, art we have the same energy overflowing into other forms of expression. Shakespeare crossed the boundaries of his age, Milton revolted against his age, Pope, though product of his age, gave new morals to the king, queens, nobles and the gentry. They were the romantics of the 19th century and were highly imaginative. Although they are realistic in tone, they were longing for new hopes, ideals and aspirations. What they saw in the society, they wrote in their writings. Thus the relation of the human life and the literature is inseparable. Therefore, we can say quite confidentially that, "Literature is the mirror of human life".

Conclusion:

Literature has close connection with human life. In fact literature is the study of human life. The subject matter of literature is the presentation of life. Life provides the raw material for creating an artistic pleasure in literature. It is the communication of the writer's experiences of life. Thus, there is the vital and intimate relationship between life and literature, which is inseparable. In this way, "literature is the mirror of human life".

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A Comparative Study between the College Students' Participation in Sports before Covid-19 Outbreak and During the Outbreak.

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Abstract:

The corona virus pandemic has spread rapidly am over the world in the year 2020. The WHO advocated social distancing and even human contact was discouraged in order to control the wide spread transmission. It has put many countries in a state of lockdown and sporting events have been affected the sudden and unexpected outbreak of corona virus in the world caused a serious crisis in the sports. Sports competitions were stopped. Avoiding contact and good personal hygiene are key to prevent infection transmission. Nevertheless, bodily contact is unavoidable in football trainings as well as competitions. In addition, infection-risky behaviors, such as spitting and touching the face, are not uncommon during games.

Therefore in this paper the researcher tried to throw light on the college students' participation in sports before Covidp-19 and after Covid 19. It also highlights the challenges or barriers of regular active participation in the sports and also the possible measures to avoid the crisis situation.

To complete the study the researcher has used random sampling method and selected 100 Students including male(50) and female (50). Information's were gathered by a structured interview and statistically Chi Square and t test were used for data analysis. Many journals, papers, books and also internet sources have been followed for carrying out the study.

Introduction:

The unexpected and sudden outbreak of the pandemic all over the world has led to a grave crisis in the field of sports. Early in the spread of the virus around the world, global sports activities almost ceased and sports activities were launched at home using the Internet and virtual networks. Sports competitions were stopped and clubs were closed. Sports production was in crisis. In the meantime, sports media programs were in a state of uncertainty. And all these events led to financial losses and economic problems for industry owners, producers, athletes, coaches and in short, those involved in the sports industry.

Gradually, however, with the increasing awareness of experts and scientists about the corona virus and how it works, the sports industry began its activities in a new way and with special restrictions, and the form of these activities was different in countries around the world. Coronavirus COVID-19 has caused profound changes in the products, the process of managing sports and leisure, and the economic, social, and cultural situation of the sports industry, and it seems that the effect of these changes will last long after the disease is controlled. Predicting and forecasting the sports industry in the post-corona era will play an important role in future planning and helping the industry grow in the future.

Sports in India are not just an unusual activity nowadays, but it is more of a lifeline to most of the sports personality, the corporate houses and most importantly the other crucial sectors and organizations associated with it. Almost all the sports leagues that had been introduced in the country has drastically changed the face of this sector. These sports leagues is been turned into a revenue business model that helped the bigger brands to invest and sponsor these events to generate better output, also it gave an ample opportunity to the youngsters, who could prove their talent in such platforms to either play internationally or just to survive by playing in different seasons of these sports leagues. The similar revenue model is now being carried and adopted by almost all the existing and new sports leagues that takes place every year in the country

Even though most sports organizations survived the crisis, it is fair to say that many were on life-support systems and that their businesses were unable to continue the delivery of their services. Attached on all sides – no play, no facilities, no spectators, no travel – sport was effectively discontinued. That it took a one in a hundred-year event to do so is perhaps little consolation for those caught in the middle.

The effects of the pandemic on the international sports events, both major as well as mega along with the national leagues has become a widely discussed topic in the global media. Also, decisions have been made regarding the postponements as well as the cancellations of certain sports events on a regular basis. Some big leagues, such as NBA, NHL, Premier League, and other national leagues have been able to continue playing after few months break, first without spectators and in summer with restricted spectator

numbers. However, the economic impact on local sporting clubs and national leagues has been severe, and many of them have announced that they would not be able to bear the possible second wave of the pandemic. Sport being a spectator-driven industry, the losses of match day revenue together with broadcasting rights proceeds supports the idea of playing the series with closed doors even though the atmosphere might be quite depressing. Sports clubs and event organizers are not the only ones suffering from this situation. Sports tourism is one of the fastest-growing industries and the desire to travel to sports events is high. Non-mega or medium-size sporting events can have a significant effect on the local community, both economically and socially. The cancellation of sporting events has affected small and medium-sized cities and different business sectors as well as the tourism industry as a whole.

In some advanced countries, governments have already developed funding programs to support Covid-19 effects of the sports industry, which has helped some sporting clubs to survive spring 2020. However, this kind of temporary funding solves the problem only for this period and it remains to be seen what the overall effects are in long run. Fortunately, the pandemic has slowed down in some parts of the world and government restrictions have been annulled, and sports events can be organized and spectators took in by obeying the social distancing rules. However, this has not been easy and there are already examples of small sale events where it is suspected that the virus has spread. This will challenge event organizers until the virus is under control globally. Even though the pandemic has slowed down in some countries, it is still spreading fast in others, which prevents traveling for quite some time still and disrupting the sport tourism industry. While sport will continue to be an important aspect of society, the pandemic is likely to affect the management of sports organizations in the future. Digitalization will come to the fore, and more flexible, adaptive, and resilient sports organizations will be required to bounce back from this crisis. Moving forward there will be a great need for integrating all facets of risk management including managing sport amidst a global economic recession. We may also need to reconsider how the sport is consumed, especially about stadium use, participant- and spectator based events, the adoption of immersive technologies as well as the growth of e-sport. Innovative new ways of organizing sports events in traditional sports online have already been invented during the worldwide restrictions and this development must continue to event organizers to secure their economic stability. At the moment, some major leagues are already worried about what will happen in terms of the spread of the virus when their seasons start again in full power.

Review of Literature:

Paloma Escamilla-Fajardo , Juan M. Núñez-Pomar *, Ferran Calabuig-Moreno et al,2020:Sports entrepreneurship has been considered an important part of sports organizations when overcoming crisis situations. The aim of this study is to determine the impact of the crisis derived from COVID-19 on sports entrepreneurship and whether there are differences in the prediction of entrepreneurship on service quality in non-profit sports clubs. To this end, 145 sports clubs were analysed before and after the outbreak of the virus in society. Paired sample-t tests were carried out to determine the differences in variables studied before (Time I) and after (Time II) the COVID-19 outbreak, and correlations and hierarchical linear regressions were used to analyse the relationship between the variables studied in the two different stages. The results obtained show that risk-taking and innovation are significantly higher after the appearance of COVID-19, while proactively has not undergone significant changes. Finally, the relationship between sports entrepreneurship and service quality is positive and significant in both stages but stronger before the crisis.

Jonathan Grix, Paul Michael Brannagan et al,2021:The Covid-19 pandemic has had an unprecedented impact on society, leading to a rapid closure of businesses, places of work, worship, social engagement, schools and universities. Sport is often seen – along with the arts – as a trivial pursuit, categorized under ‘hobbies’ or things to do once the serious business is over. However, this critical commentary argues that sport and sports events play a crucial social role even under normal circumstances. To this end we analyze the impact of Covid-19 on three areas of sport: first, the nature of elite sport played ‘without spectators’ is discussed and what this means for the necessary ‘feel good’ factor associated with watching and following it; second, we look at Covid’s impact on the provision of sport for those in less well-off areas, drawing on a case study of Oldham during the pandemic. Finally, we analyze the severe economic and social impact of the pandemic on grassroots sports, including the relationship between mass and elite sport. The present commentary tries to encourage a wide scale interest on how the pandemic has brought about a change in the sports at the grassroot as well as the elite levels and how covid 19 has caused differential outcomes for the people belonging to various socio economic backgrounds. Based on the above, the commentary assesses the likely long-term consequences of the Corona virus pandemic on sport.

Objectives:

The study has been carried out with the following objectives:

- To find out the college students participation in games before the pandemic Covid 19.
- To find out the college students participation in games and sports during the pandemic.
- To make a comparative study between the students participation in games and sports before pandemic and during pandemic.

Method:

To complete the study the researcher has used random sampling method and selected 100 Students including male(50) and female (50).Information’s were gathered by a structured interview and statistically Chi Square and t test were used for data analysis. Many journals, papers, books and also internet sources have been followed for carrying out the study.

Discussion:

Covid-19 has undoubtedly had a profound impact on the lives of all members of society, as we look to adapt to what has been frequently termed the ‘new normal’. In popular discourse, the disease is spoken of as a ‘great leveller’ (Ali *et al.* 2020, p. 415), whereby no one is immune to its profound physical, social and economic consequences. There is mounting evidence, however, to suggest that the pandemic has impacted disproportionately upon certain-marginalised groups, namely BAME and lower socio-economic groups, bringing to light, and exacerbating, pre-existing socio-economic inequalities.

The disruptions due to Covid-19 Pandemic have a significant impact on the individual players’ value around the world. Numerous football clubs are facing an unprecedented situation, that affects their financial performance. Quite a good number of clubs are already facing the liquidity challenges due to which they are struggling to pay their debts and also have less negotiating power on players’ trading. Due to this major imbalance, certain concerns within the teams are not efficiently been controlled and managed by the team management and consequently, it impacts the overall club performance in the current edition of the tournament KPMG (2020). In order to protect the health of the players and athletes, a numerous sporting events have been either postponed or cancelled. It has not just affected fewer sports but also all the major events conducted in Athletics from basketball to football tournaments, Long jump to High Jump, wrestling to weightlifting, rugby to Cricket and numerous others. It has happened for the first time in history that major event like Olympics and Paralympics has been postponed and might held in 2021, if circumstances remain stable and clear. Although the global market share of the sports sector is believed to be at around \$750 billions in a financial year. Many different associated sectors of the sports have also been immensely affected due to this unprecedented crisis of Covid19 like Hospitality, transportation, travel and tourism, infrastructure and quite a few others. Professional Athletes on the other hand are also struggling to cope with their health, training to remain fit for distinct events, also they might be running the possibility of losing their sponsors from different fields due to the current situation. All this including the economic repercussions and cancellation of large sporting events in different parts of the world affects the many social benefits of global and regional sporting events. This would have an adverse impact on the social well being and in large the immense fan following of the different sports leagues around the world. All sporting events have been considered as the significant contributor of social and economic development and played an vital role in bridging the gaps between the communities and different generations United Nation Report on Covid-19 Response, (2020). Although, some of the countries around the world are hosting the current seasons of different sports leagues with adequate preventive measures and safeguards, due to which the investments of different organizations and clubs may not drastically suffer because of Covid-19. As per the findings of ecdc.europa.net 2020, it has been highlighted that the considerable amount of mortality in multiple countries is affecting different age categories particularly from 15-64 and 65 and above years of age group, no excess mortality has been found under the age category 15 years. The amount of risk possessed by the children and particularly the young athletes is comparatively lesser as compared to the adults.

Table – 1: Demographic Data

Variables	Mean	SD
Age	22.10	1.62
Height	161.45	4.66
Weight	57.95	4.25

The above table shows that the students belong to the age group 18-25 of which mean age is 22.10 and mean height is 161.45cm, and mean weight 57.95 and the standard deviation is 1.62, 4.66 and 4.25 respectively which hints a strong BMI of the students.

Table-2: Students Participation In Sports Before Pandemic And During Pandemic

Before Pandemic	N(100)	Regular Participation	Sometimes	Never	Mean	Median	SD
		62	34	4	33.3	35	29
During Pandemic	N(100)	45	20	35	33.3	35	12.58

From the above table it is evident that the students' participation in sports was higher before pandemic than that of during pandemic. Before Pandemic 62% participated in the sports regularly and 34% participated sometimes and 4% never interested in sports where as during the pandemic only 45% regularly participated in the sports and 20% participated occasionally. The of Students participation before pandemic is 29 but during pandemic it comes down to 12.58. Hence it is clear that the students participated less during the pandemic situation.

Table-3:Chi Square Value Before Pandemic And During Pandemic

Regular Participation	Observed (62)	Expected (53.5)
Sometimes	Observed(34)	Expected(27)
Never	Observed(4)	Expected(5)

Regular Participation	Observed(45)	Expected(53.5)
Sometimes	Observed(20)	Expected(27)
Never	Observed(35)	Expected(30)

Chi Square value is 7.3638. Critical value is 5.99. Since chi square is greater than the critical value, we reject the null hypothesis.

Conclusion:

The final effect on the pandemic on the field of exercise as well as sports is not easy to be found out at this particular stage, but however the detailed informations that we have been able to gather might be of great help in providing valuable guidance, not only to the athletes, but also to the governing committees as well, and hence assist them to work safely and smoothly. COVID-19 is highly transmittable in sporting environments due to its viability, long incubation period, and milder symptoms; especially in contact sports. The essential preventive measures include minimizing human-to-human contact and practicing proper personal hygiene. Athletes' on-field own risky behaviors should be avoided to minimize unnecessary infection as close contact with others is unavoidable during contact sports. The decision to resume sporting events should correlate to the local number of cases and strict infection measures will need to be implemented at the early phases of resumption. Workout with a facemask undoubtedly serves as a disadvantage and it is often advised to modify the intensity of exercise when masked. Exercise as well as sports might be significant, specially for the competitive athletes, but primary importance is always given to safety. Everyone should practice safe sports with the appropriate measures and prevent the further transmission of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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Library Services provided during COVID-19 Pandemic to Competitive Exam.

Aspirants: A Survey

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Abstract

The present study surveys and reports the use of library services by One Hundred twenty competitive examination Aspirants of Babuji Avhad Mahavidyalaya, Pathardi Competitive Exam. Centre. The novel corona virus disease presented unique challenges to all the stakeholders of education system. The sudden and unexpected outbreak of the virus forced the librarians to ascertain way of working in minimum time frames like shifting to digital platform wherever possible and to provide adequate remote services to the users. The purpose of this paper is to find out how technology became a savior for the competitive examination Aspirants during COVID-19 pandemic. The study explores the types of services provided by the libraries.

Introduction:

The COVID 19 pandemic has forced government worldwide to place their nations in full or partial lockdown to control the spread of virus. These lockdowns came with severe social and economic consequences, which have also presented unique challenges in the educational sector. It has forced not just students but also policy makers and service providers including the librarians to adopt technology as a valuable option. Many surveys have been conducted to access its use as a communication media and as a source of information within and outside India, but this survey was different because this lockdown situation was not faced before by world. This survey is about competitive examination aspirants. While studying the value of time is very important factor for this students, that's why library services given to these students were also important during pandemic situation.

Competitive Exams Centre in Babuji Avhad Mahavidyalaya, Pathardi (BAMP) was established in 2008. More than 1200 students were selected in various government services under this centre. College library provided library services to those aspirants who studied at home in lockdown period. This survey discussed about that services given by BAMP library to aspirants in lockdown period.

Objectives:

The primary objective of the study is to find out facilities and services provided by the BAMP library to aspirants during COVID-19 pandemic.

1. Types of facilities and services provided to the aspirants.
2. Mode of dissemination of services during the period.
3. Preventive measures taken to compact corona virus.

Scope and Limitations of the study:

The scope of study is only the BAMP library users who were preparing for various competitive exams during lockdown period. The present study covers the six month period from April 2020 to September 2020. The findings of the study are purely based on the contents fill up by the aspirants in questionnaire

Characteristics of Study Population:

The study population comprised of male and female aspirants hailed either from rural or urban area. Total 150 structured questionnaires were given to aspirant, out of these 120 questionnaires were returned.

Table-1: Characteristics of Study Population: (N=120)

Characteristics	Number	Percentage
Faculty:		
Arts	82	68.33
Commerce	38	31.66
Sex:		
Male	79	65.83
Female	41	34.16
Domicile:		
Rural	92	76.66
Urban	28	23.33

Methodology:

The study is based on descriptive method of research includes surveys and fact-findings enquiries of different kinds. The major purpose of descriptive research is description of the state of affairs as it exists at present. In social science and business research we quit often use the term Ex post facto research for

descriptive research studies. The main characteristic of this method is that the researcher has not control over the variables; he can only report what has happened or what is happening. It is a method or research or investigation which is based on survey.

Findings:

Types of Services provided

In the education sector, online learning has emerged as an elixir to address the restrictions imposed in the wake of COVID-19 pandemic and considered as a feasible option to overcome the challenges. Libraries have been exploring the collection of potential e-resources and providing remote access to those which may be interest to the fraternity in support of academic and research activities. Library have provided direct link on the home page to increase visibility. Library have significant digital services, some even have introduced multi-mode access to resources in order to deal with the demand.

Remote access to E-resources:

The main purpose of any library is to enhance and strengthen the teaching, learning and research process by installing seamless document or information delivery system and around the country all libraries of higher education system have been working hard to provide services and access to collections to the users who have been displaced due to corona virus. The BAMP library give remote access to aspirants for online books and e-journals. Library have already have N-LIST subscription. That's why it gives this service to competitive exam aspirants for their study.

Free and Expanded Access:

In response to the uncertain and difficult time, some publishers are providing expanded access to e resources including e-journals, e-books, e-databases etc. The list of such publishers along with details is given by BAMP library. The library has highlighted the link of these free and expanded resources on their web-portal to facilitate visibility of these options available for aspirants. The library has facilitated have facilitated access point to provide digital version of the newspaper and magazines that can be read using any convenient handy digital device.

Open Access Resources:

There are many scholarly freely available resources available notably National Digital Library of India, Shodhganga, Dictionary of open access journals (DOAJ), AMS Free Online Books, Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB). The BAMP library has brought together all such resources onto a single page made these available for aspirants in anticipation to the information need.

Conclusion:

The study was exploratory in nature and it was found that on an average the students spent more hours for attending classes, studying and watching TV compared to using library, attending practical's, using Internet, and listening to audio/radio. Internet was being used by a large number of undergraduate students of which many were just beginners having less than one year of experience and accessed Internet basically at cyber cafe. This is a very positive indication considering that Internet has made its appearance in this part of the country very recently. The commercial cyber cafes have taken initiative in introducing the Internet to this region. The students were aware that Internet could be utilized for various purpose, but at present the use is restricted to general or recreational purposes, primarily it is being used for sending and receiving e-mails, visiting websites, chatting, enjoyment, fun and playing games. The Internet resources and tools were also not being exploited except for WWW, a few search engines, e-mail and mailing lists. Students have identified the Internet based resources through personal communication, attending training programs, using search engines and browsing the sites regularly.

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Creative Problem-Solving

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Abstract

Creative problem solving will vary between organizations. At its core, creative problem solving involves approaching a problem in an imaginative, innovative, and unconventional way.

*The creative problem solving process can be broken down into seven steps. Identity Goal, Gather Data, Formulate Challenge Question, Create an Action Plan, Come up with Solution, Explore Ideas, Take Action. Just knowing the process behind CPS isn't enough. You'll want to know about the common creative problem solving ideas or techniques **Synectics, Brainstorming, Mind-mapping etc***

Creativity and problem-solving skills are more important now than they've ever been before. Employers will be on the lookout for any potential employee who can demonstrate their creativity and innovation skills, as well as those who also have proven critical thinking skills and problem-solving skills.

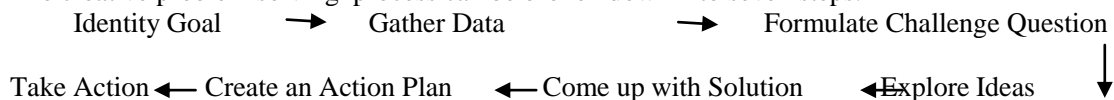
Introduction

Creative problem-solving is an approach that identifies unique solutions to issues through a process of problem identification and resolution planning. It goes beyond conventional approaches to find positioning. Developing the skill of creative problem-solving requires constant improvement to encourage an environment of consistent innovation. Creative problem-solving is considered a soft skill, or personal strength. Creative problem-solving stands out as innovative. A creative problem-solver will find new solutions rather than simply identifying and implementing the norm

The definition of creative problem solving will vary between organizations. At its core, creative problem solving involves approaching a problem in an imaginative, innovative, and unconventional way. The process encourages you to find new, creative ways of thinking that can help you overcome the issue at hand more quickly.

Steps Of The Creative Problem Solving Process

The creative problem solving process can be broken down into seven steps.



1. **Identify the goal** - Before solving the problem, you need to fully understand the problem you're trying to solve. You may have overlooked or misunderstood some details. Take some time to analyze the conflict and clear up any confusion.
2. **Gather data** - Once you know what the problem is, you need to learn all you can about it. Who does the problem affect? Who is involved in solving the issue? Gather all the knowledge you can to gain a better understanding of the issue and to solve it.
3. **Formulate challenge questions**- After you've gathered the details, turn the problem into a question. Word the question in a way that encourages suggestions or ideas. It should be short, concise, and only focus on a single issue. Once you've created one or two questions, start trying to answer them.
4. **Explore ideas**- This step is where the brainstorming begins. You'll be creating possible ideas or solutions to the problem you're facing. This is usually when the creativity really starts to flow. With so many ideas flowing, it's crucial that you write each of them down—even the stupid ones. Even if the idea you come up with has little to no chance of working, write it down. Trying to sort out bad ideas from the good ones during this step can squash creativity. To keep your ideas organized, consider using flowcharts or mind mapping templates from Lucid chart. They'll capture all your ideas and help you zero in on the perfect solution.
5. **Come up with solutions.** - Weed out the average ideas from the winners by testing each one. See if the possible solution actually solves the problem and if you can implement it successfully. If the potential solution doesn't resolve the issue, move on to the next idea. Evaluating each idea will help you zero in on the perfect solution.
6. **Create an action plan** - Now that you have the perfect solution, you'll need to create an action plan outlining implementation steps. Consider what resources you'll need and how long it will take. Then write it all down. Once you create the plan, communicate the approach to the rest of the team so they're aware of what's happening.

7. **Take action** -With your plan created and your team on board, it's time to implement your solution and resolve the problem.

Creative Problem Solving Techniques

Just knowing the process behind CPS isn't enough. You'll want to know about the common creative problem solving ideas or techniques that you can use to be more successful during each phase. Below are a few of the techniques you can use to help you through the CPS process:

1. **Synectics**:-This technique helps to inspire thoughts that you might not be aware of. It is a way to approach creativity in a logical, rational manner.
2. **TRIZ methodology (Theory of Inventive Problem Solving)** :-This problem solving methodology is based on logic, data, and research—not intuition. It involves adapting existing solutions to your particular problem.
3. **Reversal of problem**:- Trying to solve a problem using traditional problem solving methods can sometimes end in roadblocks.This technique forces you to think about a problem from a new perspective.
4. **Brainstorming**:- Brainstorming is one of the most popular techniques of creative problem-solving. It is an individual as well as a group activity. When the city's municipal corporation needs to come up with measures regarding safety and health, citizens are often asked to brainstorm and suggest innovative ideas. Brainstorming is a blend of creativity and problem-solving.
5. **Mind-mapping**:- Mind-mapping is a useful creative problem-solving process. A mind map is a graphic representation of ideas and concepts. It is a visual tool for creativity and problem-solving. Mind maps help you categorize and structure information. They aid comprehension, analysis, and help generate innovative ideas. Seeing the problem and possible solutions represented in visual form helps many of us see the bigger picture and connect the dots.
6. **Counterfactual Thinking**:-When Rosie has to take a call on a problem, she thinks about all her previous decisions. She thinks of the things that have gone wrong and the opportunities that she missed out on. Such counterfactual thinking helps her face the current problem and find a solution. Counterfactual thinking is one of the smartest examples of creative problem-solving at work. However, it is important not to channel negative emotions while going down the counterfactual thinking route. Use your past experiences to ensure you don't repeat mistakes, seize opportunities, and measure how far you've come. Be present and future-focused, and don't use counterfactual thoughts to get trapped in the "What ifs" of your past.
7. **Abstraction**:- Abstraction is a great booster for creativity and problem-solving. When a creative director in an advertising agency has to design a campaign for a brand of fruit drinks or evening wear, he uses abstraction. He thinks about the emotions associated with the drink or the evening, such as camaraderie, romance, taste, health, joy, and so on.
8. **Mental state shift and cognitive re-framing**:-Changing one's focus away from active problem-solving and towards a creative solution set.
9. **Multiple idea facilitation**:- Increasing the quantity of fresh ideas based on the belief that a greater number of ideas will raise the chances that one of these is valuable. This may include randomly selecting an idea (such as choosing a word from a list) and thinking about its similarities to the situation. In turn, this random act may inspire a related idea that would lead to a solution.
10. **Inducing a change of perspective**:- Efficiently entering a fresh perspective may result in a solution that thereby becomes obvious. This is especially useful for solving particularly challenging problems.^[6] Many techniques to this end involve identifying independent dimensions that differentiate closely associated concepts.^[6] Differentiating concepts helps overcome a tendency to use oversimplified associative thinking, in which two related concepts are so closely associated that their differences are overlooked.

Creativity and problem-solving skills are more important now than they've ever been before. Employers will be on the lookout for any potential employee who can demonstrate their creativity and innovation skills, as well as those who also have proven critical thinking skills and problem-solving skills.

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A Study on Growth of E-Banking in India- An Year Analysis

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Abstract

Since beginning E-Banking has made accessing banking service easy for many customers. Over the time new innovations and technologies have been adopted by banking sector to provide banking services round the clock and provide the customer the choice to make banking transactions at their comfort and convenience. Customer's adoption and usage of e-banking services depends on many factors and there are different variables which make customer to choose one among many e-banking services a customer uses. Firstly there are various types in e-banking i.e. ATM, Telephone banking, Internet banking, Mobile banking, UPI and Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT). Generally NEFT and RTGS are more popular and preferred for large value transactions. ATM and Mobile banking are generally used for retail and small value transactions. The customers prefer different services in different time and place; it leads to variations in usage (both in volume and value) and growth rate for E-Banking services. This paper is one of the attempts to know the growth of E-Banking services in different months of the same financial year. And find variations in usage and growth rate for e-banking services in twelve months of a financial year 2019-20.

Keywords: E-banking, ATM, Debit cards, Credit cards, EFT, Mobile banking

Introduction

In later part of 1980s Indian economy was in stressed phase with low domestic demands for goods, decrease in exports, poverty, decreasing agricultural output ratio and low Forex reserves. The Indian banking sector was unable to cope with demand of governments to give loans to government, industry sector and to farmers, as banking sector itself was problems of decreasing profitability, red tapism and low efficiency. To address the issues of banking sector, RBI chose mechanization of banking sector and established the committee on mechanization in banking sector 1984 and committee on computerization in banks 1988 under the chairmanship of Dr. C Rangarajan⁽¹⁾. Other important committees established by RBI concerning e-banking are

1. Committee on communication network in bank and implementation of SWIFT 1987, under chairmanship of T.N.A. IYER – committee recommended for India to join SWIFT network for transmission and reception of international financial messages. The committee also suggested to set up 'BANKNET'- a packet switching network, to help for data communication and inter branch and interbank fund transfers⁽¹⁾.
2. Committee on technology issues relating to payment system, cheque clearing and securities settlement in the banking industry 1994 under the chairmanship of W S Saraf – this committee recommended for the establishment of electronic funds transfer (EFT) and enact a legislation to recognize it. Committee also recommended establishing MICR clearing to at all centers which have more than 100 bank branches⁽¹⁾.

Definition

E-banking is a technology based banking service, in which banking products and services are offered through electronic modes i.e., ATM, Internet, Mobile phones, Personal Computers etc. It has changed the conventional banking into virtual banking and helped in extending banking services to unreached banking areas.

Basel committee on banking supervision in its report has defined e-banking "*as the provision of retail and small value banking products and services through electronic channels as well as a large value electronic payment and other wholesale banking services which are delivered electronically. Such products and services can include deposit taking, lending, account management, the provision of financial device, electronic bill payment, and the provision of other products and services such as electronic money*"⁽²⁾.

E-banking since beginning in 1980s has grown over the years, Indian population have adopted some form of e-banking service for accessing banking service. To study and understand the growth of the services, it is important to know the evolution and growth of these services. In 1987 for first time in India, first e-banking service i.e. ATM service was set up by HSBC bank in Bombay. Later in the year 1996, ICICI bank started providing internet banking facility to its customers for first time in India.

Objective of the Study

1. To know the concept of E-Banking
2. To study the various modes of E-banking in India

3. To Analyze the growth of E-banking
4. To offer suggestions to improve E-banking services

Research Methodology

Research methodology is a systematic way to solve the research problems. This paper is mainly based on secondary sources. While secondary information is obtained through study reports, journals and research articles, RBI annals reports and websites.

Review of Literature

E-banking services has bright future in India and has observed the younger generation has perceived the changing banking system with the arrival of E-banking services as convenience rather than challenge and have adopted the E-banking system. Banks need to address the issues and help in expanding adoption of e-banking (S Ranjith, 2019). Customers satisfaction has increased with adoption of e-banking services and it also helped banking sector improve their efficiency, profitability and increase their service quality. Security risk is major issue concerning adoption of e-banking and need to address this issues relate E-banking (Harsha sahu, 2016).

Automated Teller Machine (ATM)

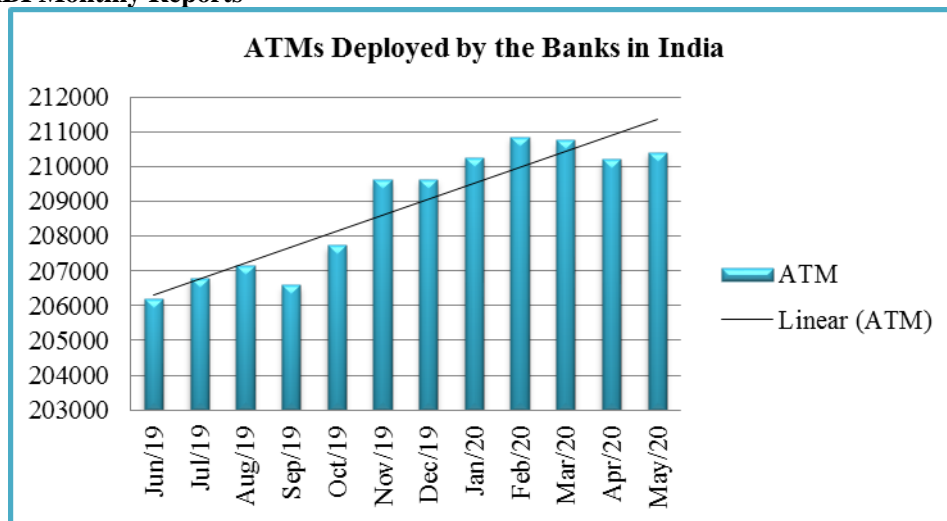
ATM is the first e-banking service to be launched in India. It received more popularity and bigger adoption from customers from the beginning of 21st century. ATM are generally used to withdraw cash, check account balance and transfer money to other bank accounts. The government schemes like PMJDY and pension schemes have also helped in the growth of the sector. Over the time services accessible through the machine have increased, today retail payments to mobile recharge are accessible in the machine. The advantages it brought with it made them much popular among customers. The arrival of new technologies like mobile banking and other issues like service charges for using ATM have some negative impact on ATM sector growth rate.

Data Analysis

Table 1: ATMs Deployed by the Bank in India

Month	On-site	Off-site	Total Number of ATMs	Growth Rte
Jun-19	109310	96892	206202	-
Jul-19	109660	97120	206780	0.28%
Aug-19	109846	97298	207144	0.18%
Sep-19	109419	97170	206589	-0.27%
Oct-19	110425	97318	207743	0.56%
Nov-19	112255	97350	209605	0.89%
Dec-19	112458	97181	209639	0.02%
Jan-20	112944	97319	210263	0.30%
Feb-20	113393	97448	210841	0.27%
Mar-20	113271	97489	210760	-0.04%
Apr-20	112876	97319	210195	-0.27%
May-20	113210	97205	210415	0.10%

Source: RBI Monthly Reports



Interpretation: the above table shows, number of ATM centers operational at the end of each month from June 2019 to May 2020. The growth rate has been less than 1%, The graph shows linear growth except in

four months. It shows there is no significant rise or fall in growth rate of ATM centers. However rise in number suggests, customers may have learnt to use other modes of payments for retail transactions, but customers still prefer cash for transactions.

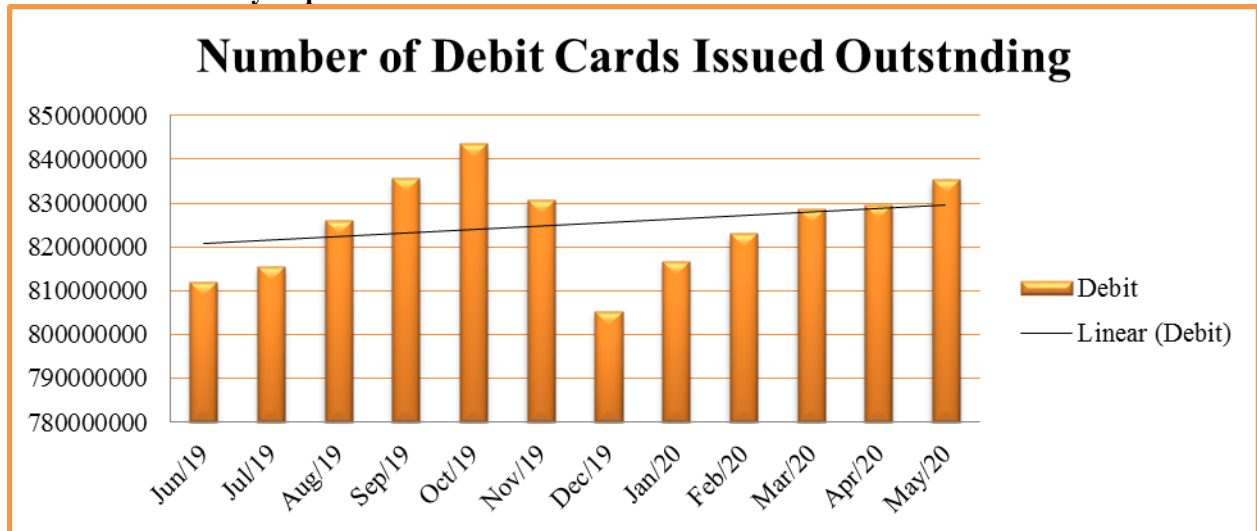
Debit and Credit Cards

The Debit and Credit cards are issued by bank to customers to access his/her bank account at ATM machine or wherever necessary cards can used to access their account and perform transactions. The advantages of adopting and using Debit, Credit cards and ATM machine made more popular among customers. The ATM and Debit card also benefitted from the government initiatives and schemes for financial inclusion of unbanked rural areas and populations like PMJDY and other social sector schemes like pension schemes, by the end of 2019 there were more than 80 crore outstanding Debit cards issued by banks in Indian market.

Table 2: Number of Outstanding Debit Card in Indian Banks

Month	No. of Outstanding Debit Cards	Growth Rate
Jun-19	811944533	-
Jul-19	815385724	0.42%
Aug-19	826130369	1.30%
Sep-19	835593848	1.13%
Oct-19	843622237	0.95%
Nov-19	830758590	-1.55%
Dec-19	805324206	-3.16%
Jan-20	816726429	1.40%
Feb-20	823022953	0.77%
Mar-20	828561639	0.67%
Apr-20	829446698	0.11%
May-20	835349120	0.71%

Source: RBI Monthly Reports



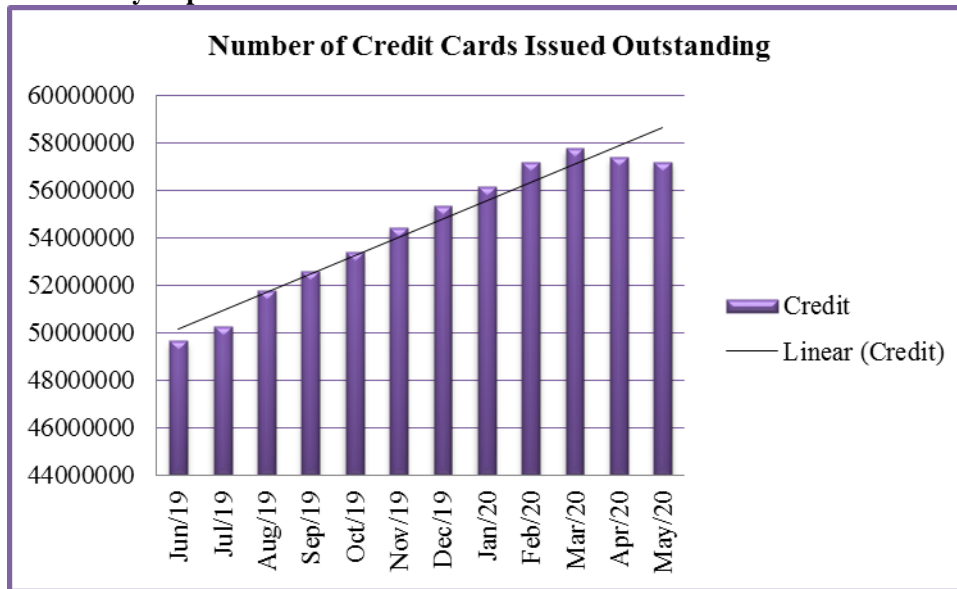
Interpretation: The above table shows number of outstanding Debit cards at the end of each month June 2019 to may 2020. The number has increased from 81 crore to 84 crore between June to Oct at a growth rate of average 1% per month, then suddenly fallen to 80 crore at negative growth rate of -1.55% and -3.16% in November and December respectively. Then the number has more or less consistently increased to 83 crore by May 2020. In last two month growth rate may have been affected by country lockdown due to Covid-19. The graph shows growth rate has been linear in most part of year except for middle few months. Observing the ATM and Debit card graph, we can conclude that there has been no relation between number of outstanding debit cards and number of ATM centers operational in this year.

Table 3: Number of Outstanding Credit Card in Indian Banks

Month	No. of Outstanding Credit Cards	Growth Rate
Jun-19	49648103	-
Jul-19	50263911	1.23%
Aug-19	51765489	2.90%

Sep-19	52589719	1.57%
Oct-19	53358641	1.44%
Nov-19	54410765	1.93%
Dec-19	55332847	1.67%
Jan-20	56120245	1.40%
Feb-20	57158090	1.82%
Mar-20	57745105	1.02%
Apr-20	57360145	-0.67%
May-20	57179899	-0.32%

Source: RBI Monthly Reports



Interpretation: The above table shows number of outstanding Credit cards in India. Credit card sector has steady growth rate in all year and graph shows linear steady growth from June till March. In the month of April and May, country was in lockdown which has impacted growth rate of credit card sector, growth rate of Credit card sector was negative in months of April and May. The steady growth rate and linear upward graph indicates increasing popularity and adoption of credit cards by customers.

Mobile Banking

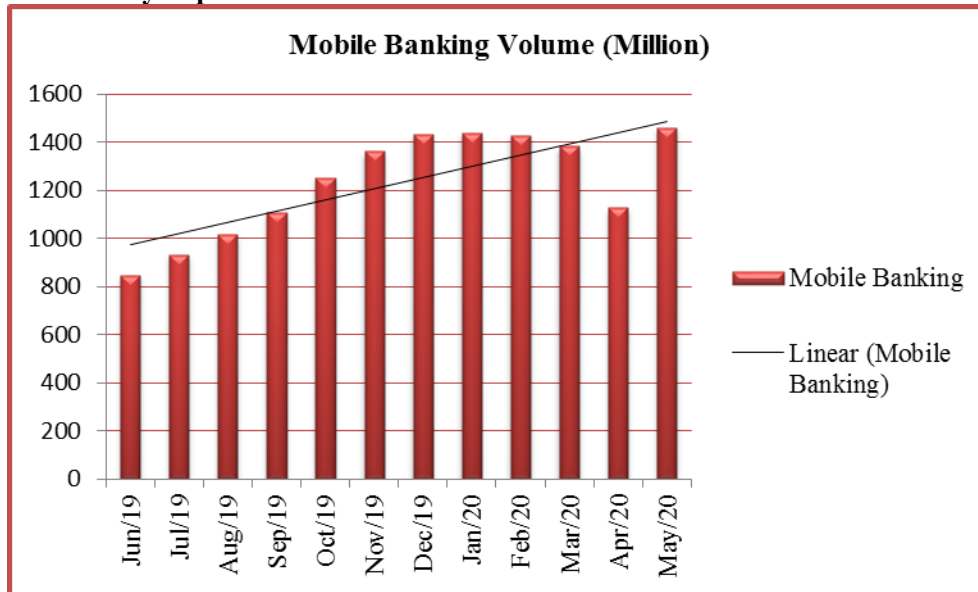
Mobile banking is one segment of internet banking. Mobile banking is almost similar to internet banking in way of operation. Difference between them is in internet banking customer has to log in into official website of bank and in mobile banking customer uses official application of bank or third party service provider application downloaded and installed in his/her mobile phone to access banking product and services. In both Internet and Mobile banking customer login into his/her account using user id and password. Now a day's third party service provider applications like phonepe, Gpay or paytm are more popular than official bank applications. In this third party applications customer can link his bank account to this applications using phone number linked to his account and get UPI id and then set up a PIN number to secure his account.

Table 4: Mobile Banking Transactions in form of volume and value

Month	Transaction Volume (in Millions)	Growth Rate	Transaction Value (in Billions)	Growth Rate
Jun-19	848.61	-	4975.43	-
Jul-19	932.49	9.0%	5341.24	6.8%
Aug-19	1015.78	8.2%	3280.43	-62.8%
Sep-19	1107.64	8.3%	4701.68	30.2%
Oct-19	1252.54	11.6%	5327.59	11.7%
Nov-19	1362.31	8.1%	4712.95	-13.0%
Dec-19	1432.09	4.9%	4931.67	4.4%
Jan-20	1440.27	0.6%	5213.68	5.4%
Feb-20	1428.28	-0.8%	5258.46	0.9%
Mar-20	1383.03	-3.3%	5201.99	-1.1%

Apr-20	1127.60	-22.7%	3640.31	-42.9%
May-20	1462.20	22.9%	4855.13	25.0%

Source: RBI Monthly Reports



Interpretation: The above table and graph contains data and growth rate of mobile transactions (both volume and value) from June 2019 to May 2020. The volume of transactions of mobile banking have increased but growth rate has been varying up and down till January 2020 and from Feb 2020 growth rate has fallen to negative till April 2020, and again may 2020 growth rate has reached positive. In terms of value of Mobile banking transaction, both value of transactions and growth rate has been varying ups and down. The value of transactions in June 2019 is more than value of transactions in May 2020. The Mobile banking is more popular than other e-banking services, but increasing growth rate in volume of transactions and varying growth rate in value of transactions suggests that there are many factors influencing usage of mobile banking service.

Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT)

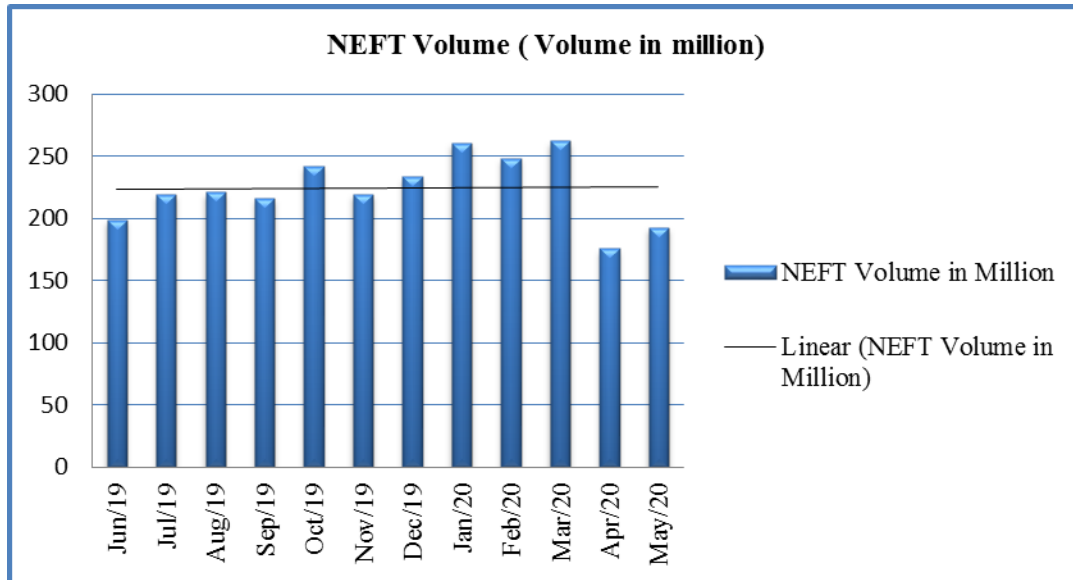
NEFT and RTGS are types of EFT. In NEFT (National Electronic Funds Transfer), amount of transfer limit between accounts is maximum Rs.2, 00,000 and settlement is done in batches at fixed timings by RBI. RBI has waived of its charges and fixed maximum transaction charge for banks. In RTGS (Real Time Gross Settlement), large value transactions are made i.e. minimum 2, 00,000 and there is no maximum limit for transactions, RBI has waived off its transaction charge, and fixed maximum charges for banks. RTGS holds highest percentage in e-banking transactions in terms of value.

National Electronic Fund Transfer

Table 5: NEFT Transactions in form of Volume and Value

Month	Transaction Volume (in Millions)	Growth Rate	Transaction Value (in Billions)	Growth Rate
Jun-19	199.10	-	17496.50	-
Jul-19	219.40	9.25%	17842.60	1.94%
Aug-19	221.26	0.84%	17961.53	0.66%
Sep-19	216.71	-2.10%	18117.81	0.86%
Oct-19	242.36	10.58%	18607.86	2.63%
Nov-19	219.46	-10.43%	17346.51	-7.27%
Dec-19	233.69	6.09%	19422.31	10.69%
Jan-20	260.56	10.31%	19294.64	-0.66%
Feb-20	248.36	-4.91%	18704.94	-3.15%
Mar-20	262.37	5.34%	22836.65	18.09%
Apr-20	175.98	-49.09%	130640.64	82.52%
May-20	192.94	8.79%	148174.95	11.83%

Source: RBI Monthly Reports



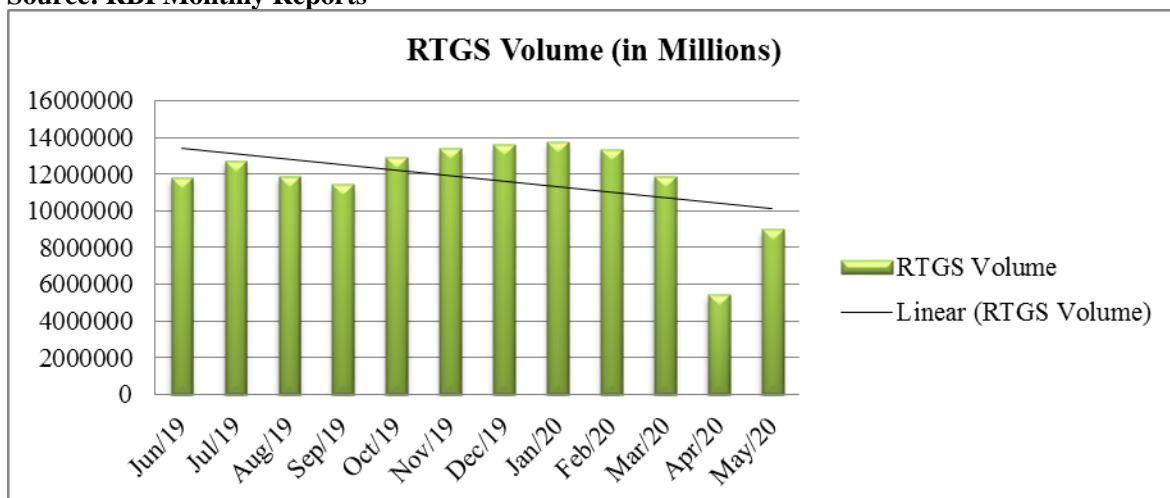
Interpretation: The above table and graph shows data of NEFT transactions (both volume and value). In terms of volume, the number of transactions made in month of May 2020 is less than number of transactions in June 2019. Growth rate has been varying up and down and in the month of April 2020 the effect of lockdown can be seen, the growth rate has fallen to negative -49% and in the month of May 2020 growth rate is positive but in absolute numbers, the number of transactions is lower than the number of transactions in June 2020. In terms of value of transactions,

Real Time Gross Settlement

Table 6: RTGS Transactions in form of Volume and Value

Month	Transaction Volume (in Millions)	Growth Rate	Transaction Value (in Billions)	Growth Rate
Jun-19	11823245	-	1200.17	-
Jul-19	12742096	7.21%	1257.75	4.58%
Aug-19	11877130	-7.28%	1152.36	-9.15%
Sep-19	11439729	-3.82%	1108.34	-3.97%
Oct-19	12890009	11.25%	1041.29	-6.44%
Nov-19	13387410	3.72%	867.98	-19.97%
Dec-19	13601582	1.57%	1031.69	15.87%
Jan-20	13728613	0.93%	988.08	-4.41%
Feb-20	13317695	-3.09%	899.09	-9.90%
Mar-20	11894618	-11.96%	1204.72	25.37%
Apr-20	5434644	-118.87%	6443.65	81.30%
May-20	9003796	39.64%	7041.87	8.50%

Source: RBI Monthly Reports



Interpretation: The above table and graph contains the RTGS transactions (both volume and value). The growth rate for volume of transactions has varied up and down; negative growth rate of -118% in April 2020 suggests that volume of transactions has fallen below the level of June 2019. The growth rate of 81% in the month of April 2020 in terms of value of transactions is highest in all e-banking services. RTGS has highest share in terms of value of transactions of all e-banking services transactions.

Findings

1. RTGS has the highest share in total value of e-banking transactions.
2. Credit card sector is the only sector without negative growth rate except in lockdown period.
3. The growth rate of e-banking services shows sudden up and downz in different time periods, suggesting the influence of factors other than convenience and ease of use in usage and growth rate of e-banking service. It means customers may prefer to use particular e-banking service at particular places.

Suggestions

E-banking has offered several advantages to customers, associated with it are issues that need to be addressed to build trust among customers to adopt and continue using it. E-banking has several challenges like reliability, security from frauds, grievance redressal mechanism, and legal recognition of services and lack of clarity about responsibility. The Government and RBI need to address these issues and build trust about E-banking system among customers.

Conclusion

Increase in adoption and usage of E-banking services does not only help the banking sector and customers, it also helps the retail businesses grow bigger and economy as a whole. E-banking has helped RBI and Government in its schemes for financial inclusion and financial empowerment of citizens. E-banking has the power to transform India into digital economy. The increase in awareness about e-banking services and advantages it brings to customers, banks and country as a whole among customers, moves the Government one step closer to its objective of digital economy.

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Laser and Their Applications

Sanjay Awadhane , Devidas Kendre.

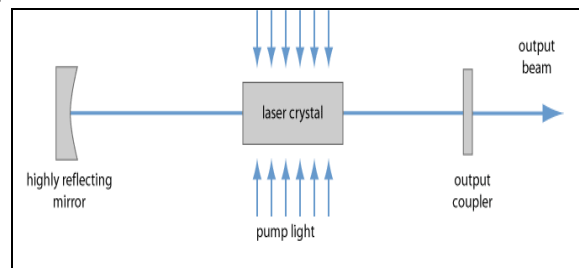
Abstract:

Lasers (Light Amplification by stimulated emission and radiation) are now associated with the global technology society in the same way as the nuclear energy, X-ray and radio isotopes. During the past five decades deep and wide inroads have been made by physicists and technologists associated with research and development in health sciences. Lasers are devices that produce intense beam of light which are monochromatic, coherent and highly collimated. The wavelength of laser light is extremely pure when compared to other sensors of light and all the photons that make up the laser beam have a fixed phase. Laser has many applications in various fields and they have been discussed.

Keywords: Lasers, photon, application, advantage.

Introduction:

“Laser” is an acronym for “Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation”, coined in 1957 by the laser pioneer Gordon Gould. The first laser was a pulsed lamp-pumped ruby laser (a kind of solid-state laser), demonstrated by Theodore Maiman in 1960 . In the same year, the first gas laser (a helium–neon laser) and the first laser diode were made. Before this experimental work, Arthur Schawlow, Charles Hard Townes, Nikolay Basov and Alexander Prokhorov had published groundbreaking theoretical work on the operation principles of lasers, and a microwave amplifier and oscillator (maser) had been developed by Townes' group in 1953. The term “optical maser” (MASER = microwave amplification by stimulated amplification of radiation) was initially used, but later replaced with “laser”. Laser technology is at the core of the wider area of photonics, essentially because laser light has a number of very special properties. It is usually emitted as a well directed laser beam which can propagate over long lengths without much divergence (often limited only by diffraction) and can be focused to very small spots, where a high intensity is achieved. It often has a very narrow optical bandwidth, whereas e.g. most lamps emit light with a very broad optical spectrum. However, there are also broadband lasers, particularly among ultrafast lasers. The first population inversion was authorized in ammonia molecules passing through electrostatic forces by Townes and Shawler⁽¹⁾. The first successfully laser optically in the visible spectrum was constructed by Maiman⁽²⁾. R.N. Hall demonstrated the first diode laser made of gallium arsenide (GeAs) in 1962⁽³⁾.

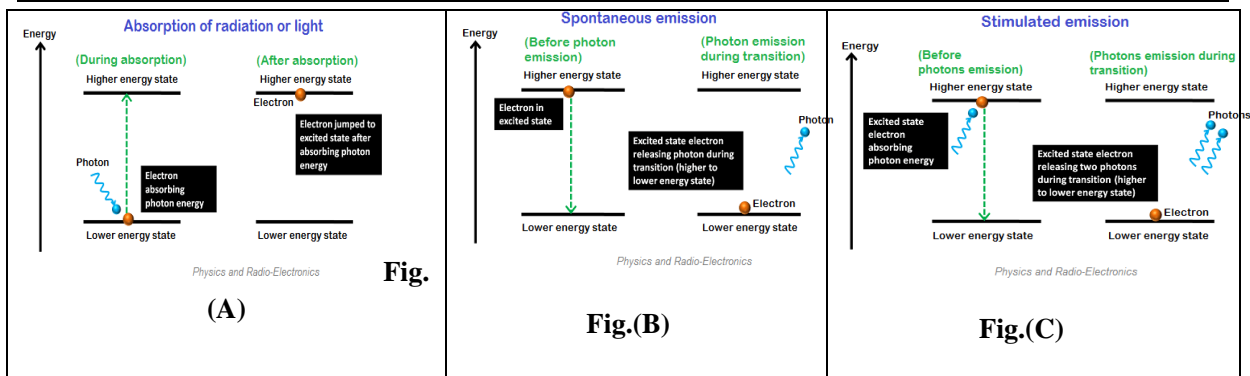


Principles of working of a laser: In lasers, photons are interacted in three ways with the atoms:

Absorption of radiation, Spontaneous emission, Stimulated emission.

Absorption of radiation:

Absorption of radiation is the process by which electrons in the ground state absorb energy from photons to jump into the higher energy level as shown in Fig.(A). The electrons orbiting very close to the nucleus are at the lower energy level or lower energy state whereas the electrons orbiting farther away from the nucleus are at the higher energy level. The electrons in the lower energy level need some extra energy to jump into the higher energy level. This extra energy is provided from various energy sources such as heat, electric field, or light. Let us consider two energy levels (E_1 and E_2) of electrons. E_1 is the ground state or lower energy state of electrons and E_2 is the excited state or higher energy state of electrons. The electrons in the ground state are called lower energy electrons or ground state electrons whereas the electrons in the excited state are called higher energy electrons or excited electrons. In general, the electrons in the lower energy state can't jump into the higher energy state. They need sufficient energy in order to jump into the higher energy state. When photons or light energy equal to the energy difference of the two energy levels ($E_2 - E_1$) is incident on the atom, the ground state electrons gain sufficient energy and jump from ground state (E_1) to the excited state (E_2). The absorption of radiation or light occurs only if the energy of incident photon exactly matches the energy difference of the two energy levels ($E_2 - E_1$).



Spontaneous emission:

Spontaneous emission is the process by which electrons in the excited state return to the ground state by emitting photons. The electrons in the excited state can stay only for a short period as shown in Fig.(B). The time up to which an excited electron can stay at higher energy state (E_2) is known as the lifetime of excited electrons. The lifetime of electrons in excited state is 10^{-8} second. Thus, after the short lifetime of the excited electrons, they return to the lower energy state or ground state by releasing energy in the form of photons. In spontaneous emission, the electrons move naturally or spontaneously from one state (higher energy state) to another state (lower energy state) so the emission of photons also occurs naturally. Therefore, we have no control over when an excited electron is going to lose energy in the form of light. The photons emitted in spontaneous emission process constitute ordinary incoherent light. Incoherent light is a beam of photons with frequent and random changes of phase between them. In other words, the photons emitted in the spontaneous emission process do not flow exactly in the same direction of incident photons.

Stimulated emission:

Stimulated emission is the process by which incident photon interacts with the excited electron and forces it to return to the ground state as shown in Fig.(C). In stimulated emission, the light energy is supplied directly to the excited electron instead of supplying light energy to the ground state electrons. Unlike the spontaneous emission, the stimulated emission is not a natural process it is an artificial process. In spontaneous emission, the electrons in the excited state will remain there until its lifetime is over. After completing their lifetime, they return to the ground state by releasing energy in the form of light. However, in stimulated emission, the electrons in the excited state need not wait for completion of their lifetime. An alternative technique is used to forcefully return the excited electron to ground state before completion of their lifetime. This technique is known as the stimulated emission.

When incident photon interacts with the excited electron, it forces the excited electron to return to the ground state. This excited electron release energy in the form of light while falling to the ground state. In stimulated emission, two photons are emitted (one additional photon is emitted), one is due to the incident photon and another one is due to the energy release of excited electron. Thus, two photons are emitted. The stimulated emission process is very fast compared to the spontaneous emission process. All the emitted photons in stimulated emission have the same energy, same frequency and are in phase. Therefore, all photons in the stimulated emission travel in the same direction. The number of photons emitted in the stimulated emission depends on the number of electrons in the higher energy level or excited state and the incident light intensity.

Applications of Laser:

Laser has many applications in different fields. As a device, it is now used in medicine, holography, chemistry, biology, computer, communication technology, power engineering, astronomy, metrology etc⁽⁴⁾. In science, lasers are used in many ways, including: Raman spectroscopy, Laser induced breakdown spectroscopy, Atmospheric remote sensing, investigating nonlinear optics phenomena, Holographic techniques employing lasers also contribute to a number of measurement techniques. Laser based technology has application in geology, seismology, remote sensing and atmospheric physics. In astronomy, lasers have been used to create artificial laser guide stars, used as reference objects for adaptive optics telescopes.

1. Spectroscopy

Most types of laser are an inherently pure source of light; they emit near-monochromatic light with a very well-defined range of wavelengths. By careful design of the laser components, the purity of the laser light can be improved more than the purity of any other light source. This makes the laser a very useful source for spectroscopy. The high intensity of light that can be achieved in a small, well collimated beam can also

be used to induce a nonlinear optical effect in a sample, which makes techniques such as Raman spectroscopy possible. Other spectroscopic techniques based on lasers can be used to make extremely sensitive detectors of various molecules, able to measure molecular concentrations in the parts-per- 10^{12} (ppt) level. Due to the high power densities achievable by lasers, beam-induced atomic emission is possible: this technique is termed Laser induced breakdown spectroscopy (LIBS).

2. Heat treatment

Heat treating with the lasers allows selective surface hardening against wear with little or no distortion of the component. Because this eliminates much part reworking that is currently done, the laser system's capital cost is recovered in a short time. An inert, absorbent coating for laser heat treatment has also been developed that eliminates the fumes generated by conventional paint coatings during the heat-treating process with CO₂ laser beams.

3. Weather

Research shows that scientists may one day be able to induce rain and lightning storms (as well as micro-manipulating some other weather phenomena) using high energy lasers. Such a breakthrough could potentially eradicate droughts, help alleviate weather related catastrophes, and allocate weather resources to areas in need.

4. Lunar laser ranging

When the Apollo astronauts visited the moon, they planted retro reflector arrays to make possible the Lunar Laser Ranging Experiment. Laser beams are focused through large telescopes on Earth aimed toward the arrays, and the time taken for the beam to be reflected back to Earth measured to determine the distance between the Earth and Moon with high accuracy.

5. Photochemistry

Some laser systems, through the process of mode locking, can produce extremely brief pulses of light - as short as picoseconds or femtoseconds (10^{-12} - 10^{-15} seconds). Such pulses can be used to initiate and analyze chemical reactions, a technique known as photochemistry. The short pulses can be used to probe the process of the reaction at a very high temporal resolution, allowing the detection of short-lived intermediate molecules. This method is particularly useful in biochemistry, where it is used to analyse details of protein folding and function.

6. Laser scanner

Laser barcode scanners are ideal for applications that require high speed reading of linear codes or stacked symbols.

7. Laser cooling

A technique that has recent success is laser cooling. This involves atom trapping, a method where a number of atoms are confined in a specially shaped arrangement of electric and magnetic fields. Shining particular wavelengths of light at the ions or atoms slows them down, thus cooling them. As this process is continued, they all are slowed and have the same energy level, forming an unusual arrangement of matter known as a Bose-Einstein condensate.

8. Nuclear fusion

Some of the world's most powerful and complex arrangements of multiple lasers and optical amplifiers are used to produce extremely high intensity pulses of light of extremely short duration, e.g. laboratory for laser energetics, National Ignition Facility, GEKKO XII, Nike laser, Laser Mégajoule, HiPER. These pulses are arranged such that they impact pellets of tritium-deuterium simultaneously from all directions, hoping that the squeezing effect of the impacts will induce atomic fusion in the pellets. This technique, known as "inertial confinement fusion", so far has not been able to achieve "breakeven", that is, so far the fusion reaction generates less power than is used to power the lasers, but research continues.

9. Microscopy

Confocal laser scanning microscopy and Two-photon excitation microscopy make use of lasers to obtain blur-free images of thick specimens at various depths. Laser capture microdissection use lasers to procure specific cell populations from a tissue section under microscopic visualization. Additional laser microscopy techniques include harmonic microscopy, four-wave mixing microscopy and interferometric microscopy.

Conclusion:

The wavelength of laser light is extremely pure when compared to other source of light and all other photons that make up the laser beam have a fixed shape relationship with respect to one another. A laser is a device that emits electromagnetic radiations through a process of optical applications based on the stimulated emission of photons.

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Importance of Environmental Science & Studies

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Introduction:-

The Word Come from the French word "environmer" which means to encircle or surround .the term environment refers to the circumstance or conditions that surrounds an organism or group of organisms .this term is also referred to social or cultural condition. Environment is a broad and encompassing the whole range of diverse surrounding in which we preserve experience and react to the event and changes. it includes the line for vegetation and air the whole gamut of social order. it also includes the physical and ecological. it concerns man's ability to both physical and mentally to the continuous change in environment. Environment is not static. it is dynamic and changes occur even if there is no human interference. in this nature can uninterfered condition, the environment of any region is in a state of dynamic equilibrium this is what called the balance of nature.

Environmental studies or Ecology is the branch of biology which deals with the study of plants and animals in relation to their environments. According to the committee on Environmental Health Association of America, environment comprises the surroundings in which man lives, works and plays. It encompasses the air he breathes, the water he drinks, the food he consumes and shelter he provides for his protection against the elements, It also includes the pollutants and detrimental environmental factors which adversely affect his life and health.

Objective

1. Importance of environmental studies
2. Study of different components of environmental sciences.

Scope of environmental studies

Environmental studies is multidimensional interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary subject hence it is related with the nature and social science, day by day, this sciences expanding if you look around the area in which we live, we see that our surroundings are originally a nature landscape such as forest , river and mountain and their combination of these elements. but now what picture we are observing ? Most of us are living in in landscape that have been heavily modified by human being .this modification has seen in the villages, towns and cities depending on the environment. We cannot separate a life from environment .are several needs are fulfilled from environment those who are living in cities get our food supply from surrounding villages. We are dependent on for this grasslands versus shares of resources such as what for agriculture fuel wood fodder and fish. Thus our daily lives are linked with 8 our surrounding and inevitably.

Studies of environmental science is getting lot of attention not only in the field of pollution control but also to sustain the life and nature. It helps us to understand the nature of environment and its components, nature of disturbing factors and the various methods to overcome disturbing factors. The disturbing factors pressurise sustainability and natural living.The scope of environment science and its management has increased from manufacturing pollution control equipment, sewage and effluent treatment plants, biomedical waste treatment and fly ash management.

Importance of environment science for studies the study of environment science makes understand the scientific basis for establishment a standard which can be considered acceptable safe clean and healthy for men and nature ecosystem natural ecosystem includes both physical and natural science most enormous scientists agree that if pollution and other environmental determinants continued at their present read the result will be irreversible damage to the ecological cycle and balance in the nature upon which we all depend and won that fundamental and perhaps drastic change in human behavior which requires toward a word and ecological crisis. Safeguard healthful environment that is essential to life humans and most known that a does not have infinite sources Earth is limited resource must be conserved and where possible reuse for the most humans must device new strategies that environmental progress with economic growth the future growth of developing nation depends upon the development of sustainable and conservation method that protects environment while other meetings the basic need of citizen. there are several environmental problems which have been solved by using environmental studies some of these are as follows

Globalwarming:

Environment studies has suggested that global warming can be reduced by reducing consumption of fossil fuels, viz, coal, oil and natural gas. Burning of those of gives off carbon dioxide which responsible for half of global warming. Global warming can be further cut back by building more efficient cars, insulate our buildings better and use advanced light bulbs.

Population problem:

Although rates of population increase are now much slower in the developed world than in the developing world, it would be a mistake to assume that population growth is primarily a problem of developing countries. In fact, because larger amounts of resources per person are used in developed nation, each individual from the developed world has a much greater environmental impact than does a person from a developing country. Conservation strategies that would not significantly alter life-style but that would greatly lessen environmental impact are essential in the developed world. In the developing world, meanwhile, the most important factors necessary to lower population growth rate our democracy and social justice studies show that the population growth rates are democracy and social justice. Studies show that population growth rates have fallen in developing areas where several social conditions exist. In this areas, literacy rates have as literacy increase and women receive economic status equal to that of men, enabling women to hold jobs and own property. In addition, birth control information in these areas is more widely available, and women are women are free to make their own reproductive decisions.

Depletion of the ozone layer:

Ozone layer, a thin band in the stratosphere (layer of the atmosphere) serves to shield Earth from Sun's harmful ultraviolet rays. In the 1970s, scientists discovered that chlorofluorocarbons (cfc)-chemicals used in refrigeration, air- conditioning system, cleaning solvents, and aerosol sprays- destroy the ozone layer. CFCs released chlorine into the atmosphere; chlorine, in turn breaks down ozone molecules. Because chlorine is not affected by interaction with ozone, each chlorine molecule has the ability to destroy a large amount of ozone for extended period of time.

The consequence of continued depletion of ozone layer would be dramatic .Increased ultraviolet radiation would lead to growing number of skin cancer and the ability of immune system to respond infection. Additionally, growth of the world's oceanic plankton, the base of most marine food chains, would decline. Plankton contains photosynthetic organisms that break down carbon dioxide. If plankton populations decline it may lead to increased carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere and thus to global warming. Recent studies suggest that global warming, in tern, may increase the amount of ozone destroyed. Even if the manufacture of CFCs immediately banned, the chlorine already released into the atmosphere will continue to destroy the ozone layer for many decades .

Habitat destruction and species extinction:

Plant and animal species are dying out an unpredictable rate. Estimates range from 4,000 to as many 50,000 species per year become extinct. The leading cause of extinction is habitat destruction, particularly of the world's richest ecosystem- tropical rain forest and coral reefs. If the world rain forest continue to be cut down at the current rate, they may completely disappear by the year 2030. In addition, if the world population continues to grow at its present rate and puts even more pressure on these habitats, they might well be destroyed sooner.

Energy production:

The limited supply of fossil fuels, coupled with their contribution to global warming, air pollution, and acid rain makes it clear that alternative forms of energy will be needed to fuel industrial production and transportation. A number of alternatives are available, but many of these options are unlikely to replace a fossil fuels in the foreseeable future because they cost more, produce less energy than fossil fuels, or pose safety risks.

Groundwater Depletion and Contamination:

Water that collects beneath the ground is called ground water. Worldwide, groundwater is 40 times more abundant than fresh water in streams and lakes. Approximately half the drinking water comes from groundwater. Although groundwater is a renewable resource, reserves replenish relatively slowly. Presently, groundwater is withdrawn approximately four times faster than it is naturally replaced. Agricultural practices depending on this source of water need to change within a generation in order to save this groundwater source. In addition to ground water depletion, environmental scientists worry about groundwater contamination, which arises from leaking underground storage tanks, poorly designed industrial waste ponds, and seepage from the deep -well injection of hazardous wastes into underground geologic formations. By some estimates, on average 25% of usable ground water is contaminated, and in some areas as much as 75% is contaminated.

Conclusion:

1. Join local movements which support different activities related to environment, such as saving tree in your area, participate in nature, treks, recycle waste, and buy ecofriendly products.
2. Practice and promote good civic sense such as no spitting or tobacco or gutka chewing, no throwing garbage on the road, no smoking in public places, no urinating or defecating in public place.
3. Organize and take active part in world environment day, wildlife week, world earth day, van mahastava world ozone day, national science day etc.
4. Organize study tours or visits to national park or bird sanctuary, forests, ecosystem to your home or town.

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B. R. Ambedkar's Work for Women and Child Workers – A Study

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Abstract:

Today women are conquered all the working sectors. As these are the main sectors on which the Indian economy resists, the contribution of women should not be ignored. These sectors are namely; agriculture, industrial and service sector. India from its independence, is giving very much importance to the industrial growth by the proper use of resources i.e. Money, Workers, Raw material and Machinery. Among these resources 'Manpower' is the main important resource production. The women and children are also giving their maximum contribution in production process. But from many decades their exploitation has made by the entrepreneurs by lot of ways. Some of them are by giving them unfair salary, by giving them a very hard work, by giving them orders to complete their work in a very short passage of time, to neglect the hazardous situations in which they are working etc. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar has admired the above situations and decided to make the various legal laws and legislations for women's as well as children's security and welfare. He established many labor laws when he was working as a labor minister in British government. It is necessary to know the work made by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar for women and child workers.

Keywords: hazardous, sowing, maternity, exploitation, emancipation

Introduction:

Women and child workers are one of the important factors of production process in each industry. Their easy availability, honesty towards work, always ready to complete the given task in specific time, enthusiasm to make perfectness in their work are some of the strengths of women and child workers due to which many production industries prefer to select these works in their industries. Before independence their working sector was so limited i.e. they had to work in particular or specific sectors like agriculture and small trading. But after independence as the growth of industrialization, the percentage of participation of women and children working in the big industries was also increased. But as they were so needy as their financial status was not so sound and as they were not unionized, they were exploited by their various persons. Those persons related with the production industries were confident that, there are no legislative laws made for the security, welfare and anti exploitation. That's why they have to work and obey the orders given by us. Those were the days where it is the trend to think and behave like this. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar has decided to give legal protection to women as well as child workers.

Before few decades, women were working in the underground coal mines. Due to their wick immunity power, they have to suffer from many diseases. Some of these diseases are bronchitis, asthma, rashes on skins, lot of skin diseases and irritations etc. Some of women workers were working in very unhealthy and wrong working conditions of cracker industries, glass industries, biddy industries etc. They were not paid the wages during the leaves which they have taken in their maternity period. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar by creating many legislative laws to get benefited the women and children workers. That's why he is called the angel of labors who diverted the traditionalism from the workers and by knowing them their rights for which they must make fight. By Creating Trade unions, he has given them security and also told them that, they must keep in mind one phrase that, 'Unity is the Power.' So unless and until they were unionized, it is never being possible to fight for their legal rights.

Objective of the study:

The main objective of the study is to know the great work made by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar for women and child labor's legislation.

Hypothesis of the research:

"Dr. B. R. Ambedkar has made various legislations regarding women and child work."

Research Methodology:

The secondary sources are used for data collection.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's contribution for women workers:

Though it is globally accepted that women are much honest and capable workers than men, but the fact is that, due to their natural soft creature made by the god, their working capacity have many limitations. In spite of this, they have to face a big question of how to earn bread and butter during their pregnancy period. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar decided to give security to women workers.

"On February 8, 1944 Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in the legislative assembly announced that, now we are decided to give equal wages to men and women workers by minimizing and restructuring the working

hours of women workers. In addition to this Mines Maternity Benefit Bill was already implemented in 1943.”^{^1}.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was strongly believed on the gender equality. That was the time when the women workers were paid fewer wage than the men workers in the production industries and hazardous factories. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar has given them the right of equal wages. According to him the wages should be given on the basis of quality and not the quantity. He believed that, if this happened the women worker should get more fair wages than men. By his continuous follow up actions, he not only made the legal measures for the women but he build up confidence of women to work like a men and earn more by forgetting the gender inequality. In other words, he raised the faith on the fact that, women have a natural power of immense enthusiasm and devotion. So, they can prefer those all sectors in which men think that, it is their sector and no woman should work in this. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar suggested the women workers to break this manmade monopolistic behavior. According to him the main reason of this gender inequality is due to illiteracy of women. He deeply thought, analyzes and made a perfect solution of this problem and stated that, he is going to made new legal legislation for women literacy.

When Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was a chairman of drafting committee he strongly put out lot of problems related to Indian women. According to his view, “It is in the interest of the nation that the mother ought to get a certain amount of rest during the pre-natal period.”^{^2}.

In 1927 Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was selecte as a member of assembly of Mumbai. In 1928 he argued and placed maternity benefit bill for discussion. He was the leader due to which the maternity benefit act was implemented in 1961. While mines maternity benefit act was passed in 1941.

“Recently the Maternity Benefit Act was amended in 2017. The leaves are now extended up to 26 weeks from 12 weeks.”^{^3}.

Due to B. |R. Ambedkar only women workers has got their right of maternity leaves during their pregnancy period.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar’s contribution for Child workers:

The child workers in India have a historical background. In the beginning, most of the child workers in India were preferred to work in the agriculture sector. Before independence as the importance of education was completely ignored and neglected, the children used to work as a seasonal worker and their work was related to sowing the seeds soil, giving water to the crops, to take care of the growing and the completely grown crops etc. Due to their easy availability and ready to work attitude, the farm holders were always ready to prefer child workers to assign different works. From the period of the independence, the percentage of child workers in the industrial sector was raised. Some of those were working in very nasty, hazardous and unhealthy working conditions. They were also exploited by the owners by various ways; viz; by giving them heavy task to be completed in limited period, by giving them more working hours etc.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar saw this injustice and decided to make certain specific laws to stop these exploitations. In his most of the speeches he strongly urged that, children are also human being and they must be treated as human not as the slaves.

“Child labor in India is prohibited by the construction, article 24, in factories, mines and hazardous employment and that under article 21 the state should provide free and compulsory education upto a child is aged 14.”^{^4}.

The main objective of the implementation Child worker (prohibition and regulation amendment act) 1986 is to restrict the children below 14 years in various industries which will be proved as a dangerous or hazardous industries such as biddy industries, fire industries, building and construction industries, wool cleaning industries etc. As far as the working time or hours are concerned they are allowed to work in excluding above industries between fix times of 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. There should be availability of fresh water, provision for separate washrooms, first aid box to maintain their safety. Factory act 1948 and biddy and cigar workers act 1966 strictly prohibited the unskilled youngsters to work on the hazardous machines.

“As per census 2011, the total child population in India in the age group (5 To 14) years is 259.6 millions, of these 10.1 (3.9% of total child population) are working, either as main worker or as marginal worker.”^{^5}.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was seen the chaos and sorrowful wounds of child labors. He was known the fact that, due to their non unity, need of money for bread and butter, easy availability and ready to work in difficult circumstances, the child workers were exploited by the various entrepreneurs. Only due to B. R. Ambedkar, they are free from exploitation at work. He made many legal measures by establishing factory act in which he strictly prohibited the employment of child workers.

Testing of the Hypothesis:

In this research the following hypothesis was taken;

“Dr. B. R. Ambedkar has made various legislations regarding women and child work.”

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the person who confidently argued and has made many laws regarding the welfare and security of women and child workers. He constituted the legislations related with the equal wages to men and women workers, restricting the women to work under underground mines, issuing maturity benefits to them by restricting them to work for minimum working hours. He strongly believed that, women must get a right of literacy. He made the lot of efforts for women's education and emancipation. According to article 24, the child workers must be prohibited to recruit in factories, in mines and hazardous employment. There should be availability of fair working condition for children. They are restricted to work on the heavy machineries.

By the above information it is clear that, the above hypothesis taken in this research is true.

Conclusion:

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is a real legend of the workers. He made the lot of legislative laws for the women as well as child workers. He is the person due to which women can enjoying the benefits of minimum wages, fair wages, equal wages as men workers, maternity benefits, provident fund, restricted working hours and various security norms. He made much legislation for child workers. Today they are secured from the exploitation from the employers and field owners etc.

The work made by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar for the women and child workers was just excellent that, they have got complete security from the exploitation from the nasty factors of the society. That's why he is called savior of the workers right in India. Though it is so, but the young generation has completely forgotten the immense efforts of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. They must aware about the work made by him for workers emancipation. So, it is needed to arrange the guest lectures, workshops, seminars and conferences in schools and colleges regarding the legislative security and measures allocated by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar to the women and child workers. The social media should help in this regard. The poster presentation and self made poetries should be arrange due to which the work of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar should be known to youngsters. The articles in the news paper, periodicals, and magazines should be some of the initiatives among this.

The statement or live interview of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar should be shown by the digital way. There should be more literature should get available in the schools and also in the college libraries. UGC should arrange national and international conferences on the work of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar for workers. The Minor Research Project and the Major Research Project should help in this regard. These initiatives should help the students as well as the society to know the devotion of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar for the workers education, security and welfare.

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Customer Perception Towards E Banking-An Innovative Platform

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Abstract:

In the present scenario, internet has changed the world of many people. It has changed the life of many people and has become a powerful tool for communication and marketing. So this has increased the curiosity of authors to understand the preference of the consumer towards e-banking system. To understand consumer awareness towards e-banking system. The data collected from the customers are in the form of primary data. The mode of collecting data is in the form of well-structured questionnaire. The furnished questionnaire supports the study to collect maximum data from the Andhra bank customers. Secondary data is collected from reference books, internet browsing and textbooks. This study gives information to the Andhra bank regarding the banking activities which bank customers are receiving from the banker. The data collected and analysed from the "50" customers of the bank helps to suggest the Andhra bank for further improvement in banking activities. Data analysis and interpretation is done with tables, bar charts and pie charts. Based on the study, it can be concluded that majority of the customers are aware about various services provided by the bank. But still there is a scope for a bank to take some new initiative to further educate its customer regarding the services offered and the new technology offered by the company.

Keywords: *Electronic banking; Internet banking, Banking*

Introduction:

Banking In India:

Banking in India, originated in the last decade of the 18th century. Among all the banks first bank were Bank of Hindustan, which was established in 1770 and the General Bank of India, established in 1791. The largest bank, and the oldest still in existence, is the state bank of India. It originated and started working as the Bank of Calcutta in mid-June 1806. In 1809, it was renamed as the Bank of Bengal. This was one of the three banks founded by a presidency government. The other two were the Bank of Bombay in 1840 and the Bank of Madras in 1843. The three banks were merged in 1912 to form the Imperial Bank of India. After India's independence, Imperial became the State Bank of India in 1955. For many years the presidency banks had acted as central banks. The Reserve bank of India was established in 1935, under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

The powers and control of all banks are in the hands of Reserve Bank of India. Except State Bank of India all banks are owned and operated by private people. In 1960s the Indian banking has become an important tool to facilities Indian Economy. At that time prime minister of India INDIRA GANDHI took the decision of Bank Nationalisation. Therefore, the government of India issued the banking companies ordinance, 1969 and nationalised the 14 largest commercial banks with effect from the midnight of 19 July 1969. These banks contained 85% of bank deposits in the country. Within two weeks of the issue of the ordinance, the parliament passed the Banking companies Bill, and it received presidential approval on 9 August 1969.

A second round of nationalisations of 6 more commercial banks followed in 1980. The stated reason for the nationalisation was to give the government of India controlled around 91% of the banking business of India. Later on, in the year 1993, the government merged New Bank of India with Punjab National Bank. It was the only merger between nationalised banks and resulted in the reduction of the number of nationalised banks from 20 to 19. Until the 1990's, the nationalised banks grew at a pace of around 4% closer to the average growth rate of the Indian economy.

With the growth in the Indian economy expected to be strong for quite some time-especially in its services sector the demand for banking services, especially retail banking, mortgages and investment services are expected to be strong. One may also expect mergers and acquisitions, takeovers, and asset sales.

E-Banking:

Emergence of computer banking

The first known deployment of home computer banking to consumers came in December 1980 at United American Bank, a community bank headquartered in Knoxville, Tenn. United American partnered with Radio Shack to produce a secure custom modem for its TRS-80 computer that would allow bank customers to access account information securely. Services available in its first year included bill pay, account balance checks, and loan applications, as well as game access, budget and tax calculators and daily newspapers. Thousands of customers paid \$25-30 per month for the service.

Large banks, many working on parallel tracks to United American, followed in 1981 when four of New York's major banks (Citibank, Chase Manhattan, Chemical and Manufacturers Hanover) offered home banking services. Using the video text system. Because of the commercial failure of videotext, these banking services never became popular except in France (where the use of videotext(Minitel) was subsidized by the telecom provider) and the UK, where the Pestle system was used.

The developers of United American Bank's first-to-market computer banking system aimed to license it nationally, but they were overtaken by competitors when United American failed in 1983 as a result of loan fraud on the part of bank owner Jake Butcher, the 1978 Tennessee Democratic nominee for governor and promoter of the 1982 Knoxville World's Fair. First Tennessee Bank, which purchased the failed bank, did not attempt to develop or commercialize the computer banking platform

Objectives:

1. To study the customer preference towards E banking.
2. To analyse the reasons for preferring E-banking.
3. To study the factors which affect the consumer perception towards E- banking.

Scope:

1. The scope of the study is limited to customer preference towards e banking services in Andhra bank
2. The sample size of the study is 50 customers of Andhra bank customers .

Significance of the study:

1. The study helps the e banking customer to get awareness regarding the banking activities.
2. The study is useful for knowing factors effecting customer preference towards e banking.

Research Methodology:

Primary data: Primary data are obtained by a study specifically designed to fulfil the data the data needs of the problem at hand. Such data are original in character and are generated in large number of surveys conducted mostly by government and also by some individuals and research bodies.

In this study primary data collected is in the form of well-structured questionnaire which was filled by the Andhra Bank customers.

Secondary data: Data which are not originally collected but rather obtained from published or unpublished. It constitutes the chief material on the basis of which statistical work is carried out in many investigations.

In fact, before collecting primary data it is desirable that one should go through the existing literature and learn what is already known of the general area in which the specific problem falls and all surrounding information that may give us leads and lessons.

In this study Secondary data is collected from various sources like reference books, textbooks and from official sites related to banks.

Questionnaire:

Questionnaire under this study is a list of questions pertaining to the study is prepared and sent to various respondents. The questionnaire contains various questions and provides space for answers. Request is made to the respondents through a letter to fill up the questionnaire and send it back within a specified time. In this study for collecting the data well-structured questionnaire is designed to analyse and interpret the data.

Sampling Techniques:

Sampling is simple process of learning about the population on the basis of a sample drawn from it. Thus in the sampling technique instead of every unit of the universe, only a part of the universe is studied and the conclusions are drawn on that basis for the conclusions are drawn on that basis for the entire universe.

A sample is a subset of population units. The process of sampling involves three elements:

- a. selection the sample
- b. collecting the information
- c. making an inference about the population

It should be noted that a sample is not studied for its own sake. The basic objective of the study is to draw inference about the population. In other words sampling is a tool which helps to know the characteristics of values obtained from the study of a sample such as the average and dispersion are known as statistics. On the other hand such values for the population are called parameters.

Sampling Methods:

In this study is obtained by using simple random sampling techniques in which each and every unit of the population has an equal opportunity of being selected in the sample. In simple random sampling which items get selected in the sample is just a matter of chance personal bias of the investigator does not

influence the selection. It should be noted that the word random does not mean haphazard or hit or miss it rather means that chance only determines which items shall be included in sample.

Sample Size:

An important decision that has to be taken in adopting a sampling technique is about the size of the sample. Size of the sample means numbers of sampling units selected from the population for investigation.

In this study the sample size is “50” customers. It is more than “30” respondents and it is considered as large sample.

The study is intended to know the preference and satisfaction about E-banking facility provided by Andhra Bank. Data for this investigation were collected from primary as well as secondary sources. The sample chosen consisted of 50 sample respondents representing the customers of E-banks. The sampling is random. The data collected from the primary source were analyzed with the help of various statistical measures such as simple percentage analysis.

Literature Review:

Article 01

Rakesh H M & Ramya T J (2014) In their research paper titled “A Study on Factors Influencing Consumer Adoption of Internet Banking in India” tried to examine the factors that influence internet banking adoption. Using PLS, a model is successfully proved and it is found that internet banking is influenced by its perceived reliability, Perceived ease of use and Perceived usefulness. In the marketing process of internet banking services marketing expert should emphasize these benefits its adoption provides.

Article 02

Pooja Malhotra & Balwinder Singh (2009) In their research paper “The Impact of Internet Banking on Bank Performance and Risk: The Indian Experience”. The paper describes the current state of Internet banking in India and discusses its implications for the Indian banking industry. Particularly, it seeks to examine the impact of Internet banking on banks’ performance and risk. Using information drawn from the survey of 85 scheduled commercial bank’s websites, during the period of June 2007, the results show that nearly 57 percent of the Indian commercial banks are providing transactional Internet banking services. The univariate analysis indicates that Internet banks are larger banks and have efficiency ratios and profitability as compared to non-Internet banks. Internet banks rely more heavily on core deposits for funding than non-Internet banks do. However, the multiple regression results reveal that the profitability and offering of Internet banking does not have any significant association, on the other hand, Internet banking has a significant and negative association with risk profile of the bank

Analysis And Interpretation Of Data:

1 After the data have been collected the efforts shifts from the field to the office. The data are to be given a thorough check, coded are transferred to cards or tape and tabulation. These operations are in no way less important than the collection of data. There are chances of errors arising at every step and hence one has to be cautious. While editing it is necessary to see that the questionnaires are complete in every respect and the information supplied is consistent and accurate.

2 The technique used for interpretation the detail percentage method. Percentage method is technique which analyse the data in numerical. It helps to compare one variable with other. With this analysis we can easily draw the inference from the data. In this study interpretation is done through Tables and Pie charts. The table is used to convert the raw data into a structured form so, that everyone can easily analyse the data and can draw conclusions. Pie chart is other form of interpretation of the data. It is in chart form. By observing the chart we can analyse the data. Tables and pie chart are time saving techniques to interpret and analyse the study.

Findings, Suggestions And Conclusions:

1 Findings:

- 28 respondents are using saving account more than other accounts.
- Most of the respondents are using E- banking under 18-30 age group respondents.
- Most of the respondents are graduates and post graduates.
- It is very interesting to see that 40% people have mobile banking and 28% of respondents are using credit cards.
- Out of 50 respondents 40% respondents are getting benefits from E- banking.
- Maximum 52% respondents are got information through the email services.
- In this study 50 respondents are there in that 26 are males and 24 are female. That’s mean the male have more than knowledge about the E- banking and having more knowledge about the services.

- Maximum number of respondents claim that their banks do not charge extra charges for E- banking facilities.
- In this study most of the respondents are aware of E- banking services.
- In this analysis maximum respondents are facing transaction limit.

2 Suggestions:

The following suggestions are recommended for enhancing e-banking / internet banking services of banks to the customers

- 1) Banks should take necessary steps to create awareness among rural people about the advantages of e-banking / internet banking services available in the banks.
- 2) The e-banking / internet banking system should be enhanced to make the online enquiry and online payment much more easier to the customers.
- 3) Public sector banks should improve their e-banking / internet banking services to compete with their private sector counterparts.
- 4) Most of the customers have not availed of the e-banking / internet banking services because they do not trust the internet channel presuming it as complicated. So banks may set up a team of personnel to train the customers to get acquainted with internet channel.
- 5) The bank customers have perceived the risk of getting wrong information from e-banking / internet banking services. These illusions should be removed from the minds of the customers by bank people as these factors are the barriers for most of the customers for not adopting these services.
- 6) Though e-banking / internet banking is convenient and easy to use, customers are afraid of adopting these services because they think that using these “services are difficult and complicated”. So, on-site training can be provided to the bank customers who intend to use e-banking / internet banking services.

3 Conclusions:

It is concluded from the results of the study that the usage of ATM, Tele banking and Internet banking are perceived as important and the use of these services is associated with socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents. Though, most of the customers prefer manual banking over e- banking, the customers tend to use e-banking / internet banking and adoption of e-banking and internet banking services among the bank customers is significantly influenced by the number of times visiting the banks as well as the number of banking transactions per month. Most of the services through e-banking / internet banking performed by both public and private banks are beyond the expectation of the customers. Similarly the various services provided by both public and private sector banks are more than adequate for customers. It is concluded finally that there is significant difference between public and private sector banks in respect of both services provided and services performed via e-banking / internet banking.

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The Study of Crop Diversification Region of Pune District, (M.H.)

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Abstract:

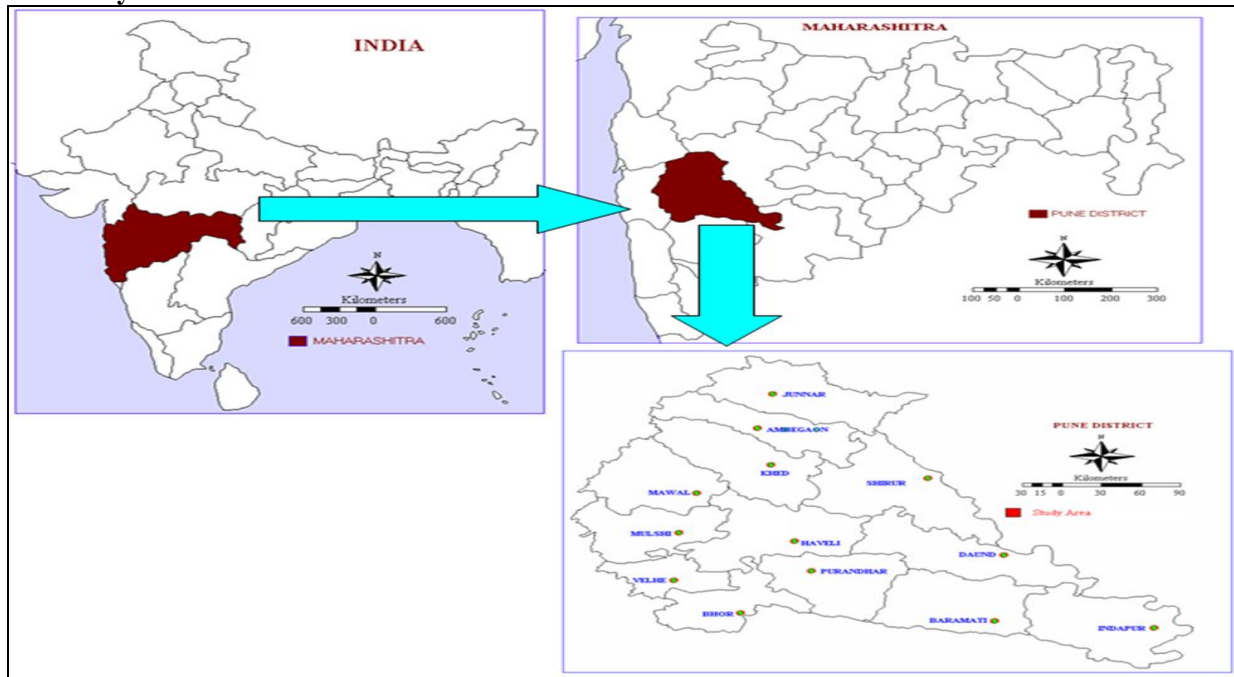
The present study is an attempt to identify agricultural crop diversification region of Pune district, for its technique is used in regional planning for sustainable agricultural development. Pune District is situated in Maharashtra state of India. Pune city is the district headquarters, covering 15,642 square kilometers area. According to the latest available census (2011), the total population of the district was 94, 26,959 (2011) making it the fourth most populous district in India (out of 640). Urban population comprises of 60.89% of the total population. The district is located between 17°54', 19°24' N Latitude, 73°19', and 75°10' E longitude. The Sahyadris run in the north-south direction of the district about 115 km. Pune District is the part of western Maharashtra in India. It is the second largest district in Maharashtra state accounting 5.10 percent area. Administratively, this district is divided into fourteen tehsils, namely, Junnar, Ambegaon, Khed, Maval, Mulshi, Velhe, Bhore, Haveli, Purandar, Pune city, Indapur, Daund, Baramati and Shirur. Pune is the administrative headquarter of study region. The district lies in the rain shadow zone of the western ghat. The western hilly tehsils receive moderate to high rainfall while the eastern part suffers from drought proneness. Such situation has led to have diversified agricultural patterns within the district. These problems have posed threat to sustainability in farming sector. Therefore it may be expected that complexities of the problems may better be understood by carrying out a micro level study.

Keywords: Agriculture, Agricultural region, Crop Diversification, Sustainable development.

Introduction:

The study of crop diversification regions constitutes an important aspect of agricultural geography as it provides a good basis agricultural regionalization. Its meaning is of raise variety of crops on arable land. It reflects the impact of physical, socio-economic variables. Moreover, it shows the contemporary competition among crops for an area, scope for rotation, the effect on double cropping, (Husain, 1979). The greater number of crops led to greater competition, the higher is the magnitude of diversification. Among geographers, Bhatia (1965) adopted and introduced crops diversification technique in order to understand crop competition in the region followed by Jasbir Singh (1976). Ayer (1969) and Jasbir Singh modified Bhatias method of crop diversification. The present study attempts to agricultural regionalization at micro level study of Pune district.

The Study Area:



Pune District is situated in Maharashtra state of India. Pune city is the district headquarters, covering 15,642 square kilometers area. Pune district comes under the plain zone (transitional belt) and situated at

an average elevation of ranging from 600 to 1300 meter above the mean sea level. The district is located between 17°54', 19°24' N Latitude, 73°19', and 75°10' E longitude. The Sahyadris run in the north-south direction of the district about 115 km. Pune District is the part of western Maharashtra in India. It is the second largest district in Maharashtra state accounting 5.10 percent area.

Objective:

- 1) Identifying crop Diversification region of the Pune district.

Data base and methodology:

The Present study was based on primary and secondary data sources. The published sources namely Tahsil Revenue Record, Socio-economic abstract of Pune District, District Census Handbook, Department of Irrigation, Groundwater Survey and Development Agency, Land Record office to obtain crop data in pune district. Land used data collected from socio -economic abstract. Pune district, strategic, research and extension plan of Pune district. And District census handbook in Pune district referred to collect related information.

A modified technique by Jasbhir Singh has been implemented here to examine the magnitude of the diversification in the region. For ready reference the formula used by many is given below:

$$\text{Index of Crop Diversification} = \frac{\text{Percent of Net Sown Area under 'n' crop}}{\text{Number of 'n' Crops}}$$

Where 'n' crops are those, which individually occupy five or more than five percent of crop to net sown area in the tahsil.

Crop Diversification Result:

In the year 2013-14 the area distribution pattern of crop diversification region, Maximum crop diversification found in north-western part and moderate diversification in southern part and low diversification western and some part of eastern in the region. It is seen from the above Exhibit that five crop – diversification region have been identified as:

- 1) Area of very high crop diversification
- 2) Area of high crop diversification
- 3) Area of Moderate crop diversification
- 4) Area of less crop diversification and
- 5) Area of very less crop diversification

1) Area of very high crop diversification:

During the year 2013-14 the area of very high diversification observed in two tahsils namely, Junnar and Ambegaon. The fertile soil availed both the tahsils and suitable for irrigation are possible for very high crop diversification.

In the year 2013-14 the area of very high diversification is increase. The improvement of index value region and some facilities increase suitable for agriculture, like irrigation, fertile soil, increased transport facilities and market centers etc.

2) Area of high crop diversification:

During the year 2013-14 high diversification area found in Khed, Maval, Haveli and Baramati in four tahsils. The fertile soil of in this region and some tahsils are availed suitable irrigation facilities during this period, hence the high crop diversification in this region.

Area of high crop diversification shows increase trend in 2013-14. In the year 2013-14 four tahsils shows high crop diversification. The irrigation facilities increase in Maval and Baramati tahsils. The khed tahsil also change moderate to high crop diversification region increased in diversification index value.

Crop Diversification in the year 2013-14

Sr. No.	Tahsil	Crop Diversification
1	Ambegaon	12.76
2	Baramati	14.95
3	Bhor	18.12
4	Daund	18.16
5	Haveli	17.54
6	Indapur	21.78
7	Junnar	13.58
8	Khed	15.39
9	Maval	16.97

10	Mulshi	26.29
11	Pune City	100.00
12	Purandar	18.71
13	Shirur	22.18
14	Velhe	27.49

Mean =19.01

SD= 4.52 (Except Pune City)

3) Area of Moderate diversification:

The crops in moderate diversification are jowar, bajara, rice, and oilseeds. During the year 2013-14 the area of moderate crop diversification found in Daund, Purandhar and Bhore tahsils. Daund and Purandhar tahsils increase the diversification index values because increase the irrigation facilities in this region. The area of moderate crop diversification shows change from in the year 2013-14. the Daund and purandhar both tahsils change less diversification to moderate crop diversification.

4) Area of less diversification:

During the year 2013-14 the area of less crop diversification found in the Southern part in Shirur and Indapur talukas. In this period rainfall is very uneven and low irrigation facilities. Shirur and Indapur talukas shows very less diversification, its changes in the year 2013-14 less diversifications.

5) Area of very less diversification

In the year 2013-14 very less diversification area found in the western part of study region, namely Mulshi and Velhe tahsils and middle part in Pune city tahsil. The Mulshi and Velhe tahsils are found hilly area and availed less irrigation facilities, the dominant crop is rice in both tahsils, hence found the less diversification region. In the year 2013-2014, Indapur, Shirur and Maval talukas change into very less to less diversification.

Conclusion:

The purpose of this paper is to highlight the changes in agricultural crop pattern and crop diversification and its impact on the agricultural development during 2013-14. During the year 2013-14 very high crop diversification area is increased two talukas have shown high crop diversification because gentle topographic slope, fertile soil and increased irrigation facilities. High crop diversification area also increases in year 2013-14 in four talukas, namely Khed, Maval, Haveli and Baramati talukas. High diversification of crops covers 65.87 percent area indicating better agricultural development in study region. These talukas are, Junnar, Ambegaon, Khed, Haveli, Maval and Baramati talukas. The three talukas found moderate crop diversification in both the year. In the year 2013-14 area of moderate crop diversification has found in Daund, Purandhar and Bhore in study region. Khed, Baramati and Maval shift to high crop diversification, because irrigation facilities are improved and suitable fertile soil availed in this talukas. The south-east part is very less diversification in Mulshi, and Velhe talukas because hilly area and unfavorable topographical condition. The discussion on crop regions may be useful to understand the problems of agriculture. The threats for sustainable agriculture have also been highlighted in this part of the research paper.

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Importance of Yoga in Maintaining Good Health

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Abstract:

Yoga means the unity of body and mind. Yoga is a traditional meditation method developed by ancient Indian saints. The practice of yoga is an effective way to control physical and mental activities. It has an effective effect on reducing stress, anxiety and depression, so it can be used as an auxiliary medicine. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the results of studies on the therapeutic effects of yoga in selected articles and to conduct a comprehensive review of the benefits of yoga practice.

Keywords: Yoga, immunity, Asanas, Good Health.

Methodology: In this article, the research is based on secondary data from different books, research reports, journals and research articles.

Objectives: Learn about Yoga, assess the importance of yoga for maintaining good health in today's busy life, understand physical health, discover the importance of yoga in reducing stress and anxiety to maintain good mental health.

Introduction: The word "yoga" means to unite or merge. The harmony obtained by practicing yoga will bring inexplicable joy, health, longevity, peace and happiness. Yoga has a huge ability to promote physical and mental health. It could cure diseases, including serious diseases. However, as a therapeutic science, most of its potential remains to be developed. In other words, yoga is removing the modification in the mind and making it unidirectional. Chittaa refers to individual consciousness, including conscious, subconscious and unconscious mental states. These three states of the personal mind are called Chittaa. Therefore, limiting Chittaam modification is the ultimate theme or goal of yoga.

Yoga and its types: Yoga is the most effective and proven immune booster. We can use it to achieve a healthier life. There are four Yogas, viz Karma Yoga, Raja Yoga, Bhakti Yoga and Jnana Yoga. Ashtanga Yoga is based on Patanjali's yoga philosophy. Eight limbs of Ashtanga Yoga are Yama, Niyama, Asana, Pratyahara, Pranayama, Dharana, Dhyana, Samadhi. Some specific asanas, namely yoga postures and breathing methods, that is to strengthen and support the system of yoga are explained here. The immune system and its regular practice can keep diseases away.

Yoga Asanas: 1. Surya Namaskar: It is a set of 12 powerful yoga poses that have profound physiological benefits and have been described for thousands of years. This pose requires keeping your eyes open in the posture. Benefits: They stretch every part of the body. When used with breathing, they can coordinate the body and mind. Even more impressive is that this sequence allows the spine to perform almost all possible ranges of motion. These postures can be used as a warm-up routine or as exercise alone. Sun salutations provide good cardiovascular exercises. You can practice these postures slowly to get deeper stretches, or you can quickly practice more intense cardiovascular exercises.

2.Vrikshasana: It is also called tree pose because it represents the stable and balanced posture of the tree. This pose requires keeping your eyes open in the posture. It is best to do this as a beginner in the morning with an empty stomach and a clear head. Balance each leg for one minute. Benefits of Vrikshasana: Improve mental ability and maintain stability. It energizes the whole body by stretching, increases endurance and maintains concentration. It strengthens the spine and helps neuromuscular coordination. Increase self-confidence and relax the nervous system.

3.Matsyasana: It is also called fish style. It should be maintained for at least 60 seconds. It is best to make in the morning when you recover from a good sleep and energize yourself with digested food. Benefits: It enables the body to absorb nutrients better. Helps to breathe well and regulate parathyroid glands. Relieve tension in the shoulders and neck. It has a good massage effect on the digestive organs and can prevent anxiety, constipation and fatigue.

4.Bhujangasana: It is also called the cobra style. This yoga pose should be done in the early morning on an empty stomach. Benefits: This is a stress-relieving exercise that can open the heart and lungs. Bhujangasana stimulates the digestive system and regulates metabolism, helping to lose weight. Increase flexibility, improve mood, support kidney function, and prevent fatigue.

Role of Yoga in maintaining good health: The important benefits of yoga practice are weight loss, a strong and flexible body, beautiful and radiant skin, a calm mind, and good health; no matter what you are looking for, yoga can meet your needs. However, many times, yoga is only partially understood to be limited to asanas (yoga poses). Therefore, its benefits are only perceived on the physical level, and we are not aware of the huge benefits that yoga provides to combine body, mind, and breathing. When you live in harmony, the journey of life will be calmer, happier, and more fulfilling.

1.Comprehensive fitness: You are truly healthy when you are not only physically healthy, but also mentally and emotionally balanced. This is where yoga is useful: posture, pranayama and meditation is an overall fitness package.

2.Lose weight: How many people want it! The benefits of yoga are also here. Sun worship and Kapal Bhati are some ways to help you lose weight through yoga. In addition, by practicing yoga regularly, we tend to become more sensitive to the type and time of food our body needs. This also helps to control weight.

3.Relieve stress: A few minutes of yoga during the day can be a good way to get rid of the stress that accumulates in the body and mind every day. Yoga, pranayama and meditation postures are effective techniques to relieve stress. We will get fruitful, stress-free life.

4.Peace of mind: We all like to visit places that are peaceful, peaceful and rich in natural beauty. We didn't realize that we could find peace in our hearts, and we could spend a small holiday at any time of the day to experience this! Through yoga and meditation, take advantage of the small vacation every day. Yoga is also one of the best ways to calm the troubled mind. Yoga is providing internal peace to mind.

5.Strengthen immunity: Our system is a perfect combination of body, mind and spirit. Irregularities in the body can affect the mind, and similarly, discomfort or restlessness in the mind manifests as a disease of the body. Yoga improves massage of organs and strengthens muscles. Breathing techniques and meditation can release stress and improve immunity.

6.Better relationships: Yoga can even help improve your relationship with your spouse, parents, friends or relatives! A relaxed, happy and contented mind is better able to handle sensitive relationship issues. Yoga and meditation can keep the mind happy and calm; benefit from the special strengthening bonds you share with those close to you.

7.Greater energy: At the end of the day, do you feel completely exhausted? Switching from one task to another throughout the day can sometimes be exhausting. Even after a long day, a few minutes of yoga a day is the secret to feeling refreshed and energetic. The 10-minute useful guided meditation will be of great benefit to you and will refresh you and refresh your energy during a busy day.

8.Better flexibility and posture: You only need to add yoga to your daily life to benefit from a strong, flexible and flexible body. Regular yoga exercises can stretch and regulate the muscles of the body, as well as strengthen them. It also helps to improve your body posture when standing, sitting, sleeping or walking. In turn, this will help you relieve body pain caused by incorrect posture.

Conclusion: Yoga can improve physical, mental, intellectual, and spiritual health, and provides a powerful strategy for reducing stress, anxiety, and depression. Yoga should be considered as a complementary or alternative medical treatment for stress, anxiety, depression and other emotional disorders, because it has been shown to create greater happiness, increase relaxation, improve self-confidence and body image, and improve efficiency, improve interpersonal relationships, increase concentration, reduce irritability, and encourage an optimistic outlook on life. I mentioned some asanas that are applicable to all body systems, such as the cardiovascular system, respiratory system, nervous system, thyroid system, etc. If all these systems work normally and stay healthy, disease will not increase, and immunity will continue to improve. So, this is a time where we do not wait for the health problem to knock on our door, but we will easily overcome it. In this way, we can check yoga in our daily life, namely asanas and breathing methods, to obtain a healthy lifestyle and improve our immunity.

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Effect of Gender and Residence on Academic Achievements of Post Graduate Mathematics Students

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Abstract

In this paper, we have studied students gender, residence and caste differences in admission to post graduation course in Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded, India. We have also studied such differences in participation and achievements related activities in Mathematics. Data of this experiment is collected by survey method using google forms. Four hundred students were participated in this study. Results obtained by statistical tool chi square test, P value < 0.05 are considered statistically significant.

Keywords: *Gender, Residence, Caste, differences, achievement, Mathematics, Post Graduate student.*

Introduction

Many authors have investigated the effect of gender on students academic achievement in various subjects of different age group. In this paper we have studied the gender, residence and caste differences in getting admission to course of M.Sc. mathematics in campus and affiliated colleges of S. R. T. M. University, Nanded. We also investigate gender and residence differences in participation and achievements in curricular activities during this course like poster presentation, seminar and quiz competition etc.

Objective of Study

1. To study gender, residence differences in admission to post graduate course in mathematics.
2. To study students gender, residence differences in participation and achievement in mathematics related activities in their post graduation.
3. To know whether caste impact is possible in admission to post graduate course in mathematics

Research Methodology

Methods of Data Collection:

Primary Data collection was done through the questionnaire method from the respondents. The questionnaire was given to the students through online platform via google forms and they were asked to fill them up. Necessary help was rendered whenever they found it difficult to answer. Sample size of this study is 400 students. All students are studying in the campus as well as affiliated colleges in Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded, India.

Data Analysis & Interpretation:

Researcher collected primary data through structured questionnaire. The data was then entered manually in IBM SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) Version 22 and then rechecked for any missing values, duplications or errors followed by further processing and testing of hypothesis by applying appropriate statistical tests.

Demographic Analysis:

This of the analysis contains general information about the students and helps to understand the demographics of the students who took the survey. The questions aim to find out students Gender, Residence and Castes who admitted in post-graduation course in mathematics and participation and achievement in mathematics related activities.

Table No. 1: Demographic analysis

Sr. No	Factor	Option	No. of Students	Percentage
1	Gender	Male	136	34.00
		Female	264	66.00
		Rural	292	73.00

2	Residence	Urban	108	27.00
3	Caste	Open	140	35.00 (25)
		SEBC	73	18.25 (13)
		EWS	9	2.25 (10)
		SC	37	9.25 (13)
		ST	8	2.00 (7)
		VJNT	43	10.75 (11)
		OBC	83	20.75 (19)
		SBC	7	1.75 (2)
4	Graduation Completed University	Home University	342	85.50 (70)
		Other University in State	51	12.75 (28)
		Other State /Other Country	7	1.75 (2)
5	Participation in maths related activities	Yes	237	59.25
		No	163	40.75
6	Achievement in mathematics related activities.	Yes	124	31.00
		NO	276	69.00

Note: numbers in brackets adjacent in percentage column are required percentage by rules

1. If we observe above table, we can see that the trend of admission to post-graduation in Mathematics is more of girls than boys. From total admission 66% of the girls have taken this course. Although good, but there is a special reason behind this. In backward areas like Marathwada, education to boys is still given importance and more amount is spent on their education. In these areas boys are encouraged by their families for education, therefore more and more boys get admission in medical, engineering and professional courses after 12th standard. Even today, parents in this region are not ready to send girls for education in metro cities, so most of the girls enroll in a basic science course like B.Sc in the college of their village or town after 12th standard. Therefore after graduation most of the girls come to post-graduation.
2. Similarly, if we study the student residential background we will see that students in rural areas are more inclined to take this course than students in urban areas. 73% of the students are admitted from rural areas. One of the reasons for this is that most of the students living in urban areas have a good

financial situation so that they can get a good college education and get expensive tuitions. Therefore, these students easily pass the qualifying entrance examination of medical, engineering courses and get admission in that course. On the other hand, due to poor financial condition of rural students, they cannot afford expensive tuitions. They cannot come to the city to pursue their education. So most of the rural students enroll in a basic science course like B.Sc in the college of their town after 12th standard. After B.Sc. they prefer to take admission to post graduation.

3. If we observe the caste category differences of the above table, we can see that the caste representation of students admitted to post graduation in mathematics is unequal as per the rules of Government of Maharashtra. The number of students in some categories are getting satisfactory weightage according to their percentage but some are less in percentage while some are more. It is seen that SC and ST students are still far away from higher education, very few students have taken admission in this course. As per quota ST candidates 5% seats and SC candidates near about 4% seats are vacant. The representation of OBC, VJNT, SBC students is almost correct in terms of their percentage, while the representation of EWS students is very low. Only 2.25% of the seats have been filled through EWS instead of 10%, the reason being the same, as the reservation was recently implemented by the central government, the second year students in this sample did not get the benefit of reservation and many students did not have EWS certificate at the time of admission. So EWS quota appears with less students. The fact that the representation of OPEN and SEBC cadre students is higher in terms of their percentage shows that the students in this cadre are leading in admission to this course.
4. Assessing the admitted students according to the university, we see that the tendency of students from outside the university to do M.Sc. in Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University is less. As per government rules in admission higher education 70% seats reserved for Home University students, 28% seats are for students from other universities in the same state. 2% seats are reserved for out-of-state and out-of-country students. Assessing the above percentage, it is seen that the percentage of students from outside the state and abroad is almost correct in percentage and the proportion of students from other universities in the state is less than 15%.
5. After observing last two points, we see that the participation rate in mathematics related activities like poster presentation, seminar competition, quiz competition and other mathematics related competitions is higher but the rate of getting rank or prize in this competition is only 30%. This shows that post graduate students in mathematics are more active in participating in mathematics related competitions.

Results

In this section we have obtained whether gender, residence and caste category factor is significant or not in admission for post-graduation in mathematics and participation as well as achievement in mathematics related activities. Results are obtained by using chi-square test.

Table 1: Comparison of residence (native place area) between gender (N=400)

Residence (Native Place Area)	Gender		Chi square	P value
	Male (N=136)	Female (N=264)		
Rural	119 (87.5%)	173 (65.53%)	21.981	0.001
Urban	17 (12.5%)	91 (34.47%)		

There is statistically significant difference in Gender between residences (native place area) with P value 0.001.

Table 2: Comparison of participation in mathematics related activities between gender

Participation in Mathematics Related Activities	Gender		Chi square	P value
	Male (N=136)	Female (N=264)		
Yes	84 (61.76%)	153 (57.95%)	0.540	0.463
No	52 (38.24%)	111 (42.05%)		

There is no statistically significant difference in Gender between participation in mathematics related activities with P value 0.463.

Table 3: Comparison of participation in mathematics related activities between residence

Participation in Mathematics Related Activities	Residence (Native Place Area)		Chi square	P value
	Rural (N=292)	Urban (N=108)		
Yes	176 (60.27%)	61 (56.48%)	0.470	0.493
No	116 (39.73%)	47 (43.52%)		

There is no statistically significant difference in Residence (Native Place Area) between participation in mathematics related activities with P value 0.493.

Table 4: Comparison of prizes/ranks in mathematics related activities between gender

Prizes/Ranks in Mathematics Related Activities	Gender		Chi square	P value
	Male (N=136)	Female (N=264)		
Yes	53 (38.97%)	71 (26.89%)	6.120	0.013
No	83 (61.03%)	193 (73.11%)		

There is statistically significant difference in Gender between prizes/ranks in mathematics related activities with P value 0.013.

Table 5: Comparison of prizes/ranks in mathematics related activities between residences

Prizes/Ranks In Mathematics Related Activities	Residence (Native Place Area)		Chi square	P value
	Rural (N=292)	Urban (N=108)		
Yes	97 (33.22%)	27 (25%)	2.490	0.115
No	195 (66.78%)	81 (75%)		

There is no statistically significant difference in Residence (Native Place Area) between Prizes/Ranks in Mathematics Related Activities with P value 0.115.

Conclusion

In this paper, we have studied that there is statistically significant difference between gender and residence in admission process. we have also studied that there is no statistically significant difference in participation in mathematics related activities between gender as well as residence. There is no statistically significant difference in residence between getting prizes/ranks in mathematics related activities but there is statistically significant difference in gender between getting prizes/ranks in mathematics related activities

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S.D.Gs, and C.S.R - The Potential Partners in Indian 2030 vision

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Abstract

This paper is an introspection of the potential of the partnership between CSR of a company and the Sustainable development Goals listed out by the UN. India who is an active partner is striving to meet the SDG goals. This paper evaluates the affectivity of the kind of contribution CSR has made in the various development areas. It also highlights what else is to be done. The Government can make CSR policy in such a way International Corporates are aiding various SDGs in their country.

Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals, Corporate Social responsibility

Introduction

India is a signatory to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; and is committed to participate in the international review of progress of Sustainable development Goals (SDGs). UN member countries present their Voluntary National Review (VNR) on the implementation of SDGs. Based on the evidence from the SDG India Index, the progress is measured at the subnational level, the country has developed a SDG model based on adoption, implementation and monitoring at the State and district levels.¹

The 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) to transform our world: like No hunger, Zero poverty, water for all, equality, good health, education, Clean energy, sustainable community, responsible consumption, climate action, life below water, life on land, peace justice, partnership for goals.²

Sustainable development Goals- Indian company's social responsibility

India is one of the countries to regulate CSR activities in section 135 under companies' act 2013. It acts as an instrument to address various social and development issues. Companies with more than 500 Cr turnovers are liable to fulfil CSR. National priorities like Sustainable development Goals-Indian Company's social responsibility. Their cohesiveness has a high probability to fulfil goals of social and development. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) leads to triple bottom-line: profits, protection of environment and fight for social justice.

Rajiv Gupta, (2019) stated in his research about The United Nations' agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 is effective since 2016. The corporate businesses are achieving the SDGs through their efforts towards sustainable development, ESG (environmental, social and governance) practice and corporate social responsibility (CSR). India is one such country where Corporate Social Responsibility has become compulsory as per the Indian Companies Act 2013.

He made a comparison between what the Indian companies are mandated to do and what the international scenario of CSR is.

companies are not much motivated in spending on CSR activities. In fact, many of the companies were not spending any amount which is an obligation on them. Further, the companies are spending more in large and much developed states such as Maharashtra. The amount spent on CSR is not equally distributed. Sectors like environment & conservation of resources, Gender equality and women empowerment are not getting much attention from the companies it shows that the companies are not going to contribute to the CSR activities unless or otherwise the spending benefits them in some way or other

- They are providing Anti-poverty fund to support infrastructure in extremely poor townships, money donations, helping poor countries, targeted poverty relief, granting unsecured loans to poor, providing training to poverty alleviation officials
- They are donating ,Food safety projects, food donations, nutrition education, and modernizing agriculture
- focus is given to wellness to reduce health care costs Mobile health units, , grants to Red Cross and hospitals and research centres, maternity protection, using cloud computing to fight TB,
- Career focused education, apprenticeship system, preparing skills for higher education, college scholarships, establish primary schools, and prevent students from being broke after paying tuition fee, giving financial literacy
- Fund support to women entrepreneurs, increase percentage of women in work force and management teams, digital education to women, gender equality as part of corporate culture
- Water conservation, re-use and recycling water, providing access to safe water, clean water in schools, recycling water to create potable water

- Funding wind and solar power projects, using and creating renewable energy, helping supply chain
- switch to renewable energy, develop local energy markets, using and supplying LNG, development and distribution of energy solutions
- Workforce training and development, small business expansion, funds to minority businesses, youth employment program, dual career development, increase in minimum wages, parental and maternity leave increase, supporting employees in major life events, employment fund for people to find jobs, train single mothers for variety of jobs, building local skills, entrepreneurs support
- Products innovation, safer products, build roads and ports, support off-grid energy products, build smart factories
- Low income housing loans, inclusive finance to SMEs and agriculture, funds to people of colour, financial inclusion for delinquent debt and subprime and no credit score, supplier diversity by using vendors from minorities, women, veterans, disabled
- They are contributing seed capital for affordable housing for low and moderate income, adult care services, post disaster home building, home improvement programs, traffic safety, using Internet of Things (IOT) for smart connectivity of communities, human assisted partner robots, smart cities framework
- It is observed that Green Office and green concepts is taken up, responsible procurement, energy and water conservation, adopting low carbon credits in operations, reduce waste to landfill, reduce location based gas emissions, use renewable energy, achieve LEED status, form closed loop supply chains, eliminating toxins from products, safe products for people and planet, conducting reasonable country of origin inquiry for supply chain, avoiding sourcing from countries with inhumane conduct during armed conflict
- Lending to domestic green sectors, greenhouse gas emissions, green credits, carbon credits, stringent credit control of industries with high energy consumption, high pollution and excess capacity, carbon financing services, typhoons, earthquakes, hurricanes wildfires and other natural disaster relief, supporting the Paris agreement
- Habitat of coastal wet lands, preventing spills and leaks (of oil), protecting the Caspian seal and Sturgeon species, removing abandoned fishing nets that entangle seals and marine fauna, fishery improvement, mitigate fishermen's livelihoods
- Forestry, urban agriculture, landscaping, forest stewardship council certification (FSC), sustainable forestry initiative (SFI), agricultural IT management tool
- Safe guarding employee rights, compliance through code of conduct, combat forced labour within global supply chain, corruption discipline and prevention, create awareness about financial frauds³

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in India is governed by Section 135 and Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. The provision makes it mandatory for companies to take up social welfare activities. To analyse the performance of companies since the act came into force, the study is based on secondary data collected from National CSR data portal, Government of India and companies' websites. Panneerselvam (2018) explained that the companies are not much motivated in spending on CSR activities. In fact, many of the companies were not spending any amount which is an obligation on them. Further, the companies are spending more in large and much developed states such as Maharashtra. The amount spent on CSR is not equally distributed. Sectors like environment & conservation of resources, Gender equality and women empowerment are not getting much attention from the companies it shows that the companies are not going to contribute to the CSR activities unless or otherwise the spending benefits them in some way or other. Therefore, the central and the State Governments have to devise mechanisms to encourage the companies.⁴

Figure 1: Funds flow of CSR



<https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/governance/csr-is-india-inc-spending-responsibly--69353>

The contribution of the Company's CSR funds are been distributed along the various Action plans which have been given by the Government to the companies CSSR. The figure shows the maximum amount has been contributed for education, followed by health and related services. The rest of the funds are shared by rural environment, nature, gender inequality heritage and sports. The total amount which was spent was 17884in Cr. As CSR fund

Table 1: CSR funds year wise

Development Sectors	Amount Spent FY 2014-15 (INR Cr.)	Amount Spent FY 2015-16 (INR Cr.)	Amount Spent FY 2016-17 (INR Cr.)	Amount Spent FY 2017-18 (INR Cr.)	Amount Spent FY 2018-19 (INR Cr.)	Amount Spent FY 2019-20 (INR Cr.)
Clean Ganga Fund	5.47	32.82	24.37	4.54	5.41	1.06
Education, Differently Aabled, Livelihood	3,188.09	4,921.06	5,559.13	5,960.17	7,499.81	7,222.41
Encouraging Sports	57.61	140.11	180.32	227.75	295.1	237.03
Environment, Animal Welfare, Conservation Of Resources	853.99	971.06	1,317.70	1,368.56	1,516.63	1,336.03
Gender Equality , Women Empowerment , Old Age Homes , Reducing Inequalities	189.92	342.67	468.74	501.23	517.88	458.84
Health, Eradicating Hunger, Poverty And Malnutrition, Safe Drinking Water , Sanitation	2,525.92	4,633.46	3,667.14	3,339.07	4,959.23	4,865.05
Heritage Art And Culture	117.37	119.16	305.57	284.05	189.89	491.87
Other Sectors - Technology Incubator , Benefits	9.5	37.48	60.95	43.33	119.71	73.2
Prime Minister's National Relief Fund	228.18	218.04	158.8	175.84	300.12	537.15
Rural Development	1,059.34	1,376.16	1,554.77	1,479.80	2,308.83	1,885.28
Slum Area Development	101.14	14.09	51.49	35.1	50.23	10.64
Swachh Bharat Kosh	113.86	325.52	184.06	213.67	93.8	38.78
Any Other Fund	277.09	334.34	419.98	255.62	710.59	702.36
NEC/ Not Mentioned	1,338.39	1,051.15	388.95	1.04	87.54	24.99
Grand Total (in Cr.)	10,065.93	14,517.21	14,342.04	13,889.86	18,654.82	17,884.75

<https://www.csr.gov.in/index20.php>

The need of the hour is for development in all the areas, as observed funds are allocated in few areas more, also in some states concentration of CSR fund allocation is happening such as Maharashtra takes a major chunk of contribution. The need of this situation as stated by the latest reports is some states are lagging behind many SDGs according to NITI aayogs report. The distribution of the CSR funds equitably can foster the overall development of every state and every parameter in the SDG.

Conclusion

Companies should be motivated in spending on CSR activities.. The amount spent on CSR is to be equally distributed. Sectors like environment & conservation of resources, Gender equality and women empowerment should get much attention from the companies

The companies should be motivated enough to spend more and benefits also can be an attractive option.

As recorded the Government can look at the way Corporates are aiding various SDGs and interweave it in the next CSR policy. The CSR policy and link to SDG can be more overt and objective than a general statement. And a mandatory minimum should be kept.

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Spatio-Temporal Variations Of Rural And Urban Sex Ratio In Chandrapur District: A Geographical Perspectives

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Abstract :-

Human resource is one of the important renewable in India Regional disparity in the geographical environment influence the distribution and utilization of human resource in chandrapur district. The sex ratio of chandrapur district is around 961 compared to 929 which is average of Maharashtra state. Sex ratio rations play important role in development of human resource and economic development in various parts of chandrapur district. Today increasing sex rations in rural as well as urban area of chandrapur district has badly influence socioeconomic development. Migration, regional variations of job opportunities, medical development, social tendency has influence to increase the sex ratio in the Chandrapur District

Introduction:-

Sex ratio is one of the important population parameter play important role on population resource. Today females per thousand males are decreasing in various parts of India. In chandrapur district regional disparity in natural and cultural environment has influence the regional variations of sex ratio in district. Rural, urban and tribal environment influencing the sex ratio in the chandrapur district. Increasing sex ratio in various urban and rural area create number of socio-economic problems. In the chandrapur Dist. In 1991 general sex ratio was 948 females per thousand male population, it same in 2001 i.e. 948 females thousand males population it increase 2011 i.e. 961 females per thousand males. In the 15 Talukas of chandrapur District we can see variations in sex ratio Chandrapur, Bhadrawati, Rajura, Ballarpur, Korpana, jiwati Warora. Taluka having lower sex ratio, Mul, Nagbhir, Brahmapuri, Sindevahi, sawali pombhurna taluka with very high sex ratio.

Objectives :-

To study spatial and temporal variation of sex ratio in chandrapur district.

To study rural and urban sex ratio.

To study causes and consequences of distribution of sex rations

Source of Data and Methodology:-

In this basic research, investigator has used secondary data of rural and urban sex ratio. District censuses handbook general population table; population data in C D form is intensively utilize to study spatial –temporal variations of sex ratio in the study region. To know the causes for increase the sex ratio and consequences of increasing sex ratio primary data is collected with the help of door to door survey with the help of questionnaire with the help of simplified examples from rural urban and tribal area display the causes and consequences of increasing sex ratio.

Regional Disparity in sex Ratio in chandrapur District:-

Chandrapur district is one of the developing district in Maharashtra. It having variation in natural and cultural environmental factors reflects the availability and utilization of human resource some part of district having ample human resource with intensive utilization and some part with lower utilization of human resource preparation of female per thousand males varies from taluka to taluka in chandrapur district rural urban and tribal environment reflect the sex ratio in the chandrapur district.

Table No. 1:- Chandrapur district sex Ratio.

Females per thousand male population

Sr. No.	Year	Total Sex Ratio	Rural Sex Ratio	Urban Sex Ratio
1	1991	948	967	900
2	2001	948	962	919
3	2011	961	968	950

Source-censuses of chandrapur Dist.

In the Table I we can mark that the population of females per thousand male for the decades 1991 to 2011 has increased from 948 to 961 In 1991 rural sex ratio was 967 and urban was 900 it is increased in 2011 for rural area 968 and for urban 950, These is continuous increase in rural and urban sex ratio in chandrapur district.

Positive sex Ratio in chandrapur district.

As seen there are continuous increase in sex ratio in chandrapur district. But in same of the taluka of chandrapur District having positive sex ratio.

Table No.2 :- Positive sex Ratio in chandrapur district

Females per thousand male population.

Sr. No.	Taluka	Total sex ratio	Rural sex ratio	Urban sex ratio
1.	Mul	998	999	994
2.	Bramhapuri	986	983	996
3.	Gondpipri	976	977	970
4.	Warora	960	950	987
5.	Chandrapur	946	937	948

Source-censuses of chandrapur Dist.

Table No. 2 : Shows that the positive sex ration in some talukas of chandrapur dist. Bhahampuri taluka positive sex ratio i.e. 983 a rural and 996 urban while mul talluka with very positive sex ratio i.e. 998 females per thousand males. In the rural area of this taluka 999 sex ratio and 994 urban sex ratio such balance sex ratio is also found in Gondpipri, warora and chandrapur talukas of chandrapur district.

Negative sex Ratio in Chandrapur District

Large number of talukas of chandrapur District having negative sex ratio. Tha proportion of females per thousand males is decreasing day by day.

Table No. 3 :- Negative sex Ratio in Chandrapur District

Females per thousand male population

Sr. No.	Taluka	Total Sex Ratio	Rural Sex Ratio	Urban SexRatio
1.	Chimur	974	974	--
2.	Jiwati	964	964	--
3.	Korpana	938	941	930
4	Ballarpur	937	903	948
5.	Bhadrawati	933	944	120

Source-censuses of chandrapur Dist.

Table No. 3 :- Shows that some of the talukas of chandrapur district with negative sex ratio chimur and jiwati taluka is totally realize taluka with high sex ratio i.e. 974 and 964 korpana, Ballarpur, and Bhadrawati.

Taluka also having nature of sex ratio in these talukas urban sex ratio is lower than rural sex ratio

Spatial distribution of sex ratio in chandrapur district.

As we noted regional disparity in environment reflect the rural and urban sex ratio in chandrapur district. In the district there are 15 talukas with variations in sex ratio ruralies talukas like . chimur, Nagbhid, Sawali, sindewahi, pombhuma, Mul and Jiwati, having high sex ratio while urban talukas with lower level of sex ratio during the survey it has been mark that the proportion of girls per thousand boys in age group O to 6 is continuously declining day by day rural and urban sex ratio in all the 15 taluka of chandrapur district is increasing.

Observations and Finding:-

- 1) In the chandrapur state these are continuous increase in sex ratio in all talukas of the district.
- 2) These are spatial and temporal variations of sex ratio in chandrapur district.
- 3) Mul, Bramhapuri, Gondpipri, warora, chandrapur taluka having positive sex ratio.
- 4) Chimur, Jiwati, Korpana, Ballarpur, Bhadrawati talukas have of negative nature of sex ratio.
- 5) All over chandrapur District Urban sex ratio is lower than rural sex ratio.

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Talukawise Decadal Variation of Rural Dependency Ratio in Parbhani District (1991-2011)

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Abstract

The proportion of non-workers to the total population study that the rural dependency ratio. Which is varied from one decade to another decade. The district has to (1.06%) percent of rural dependency ratio during 1991. Which has been slightly increased to (1.21%) percent during 2001, Where as in 2011 the rural dependency as decreased to (1.04%) percent the district of rural dependency ratio. The total dependency ratio was observed to (0.15%) percent, (-0.17%) percent and (-0.17%) percent during the period of 1991 to 2011.

Key Words: *Non Worker, Total Main Worker, Rural dependency ratio, period 1991 to 2011.*

Introduction

The population of Parbhani district can be categorized into workers and non-workers. The non workers are those who either do not have jobs to do or they are too old or too young to pursue an occupation. In other words they are economically inactive workers, who work for their live hood and for the betterment of the family.

The relationship between the proportion of workers and non workers is expressed in the form of ratio (numbers of non workers to workers). Is termed as dependency ratio (Ram Mohan Rao- 1987). The study of dependency ratio reflects some important aspect of population. Generally a lower value of dependency ratio is indicative of higher degree of work opportunity and high degree of participation in the economic activities of the population. Dependency ratio is influenced by a number of socio- economic cultural and demographic factors in their complex combination.

Objective:

1. The main objective of the study is to table analysis of talukawise decadal variation of rural dependency ratio in Parbhani district.
2. Find out the characteristics of talukawise decadal variation of rural dependency ratio in Parbhani district -1991-2011.

Methodology:

1. Data will be collected primary and secondary sources like personal interview.
2. Use the Socio-Economic abstract and district census handbook of Parbhani district 1991-2011.
3. Chose the random sample of taluka level places.
4. Analysis of the spatial characteristic of talukawise decadal variation of rural dependency ratio in Parbhani district 1991-2011.

In the present study the dependency ratio has been calculated with the help of following formula.

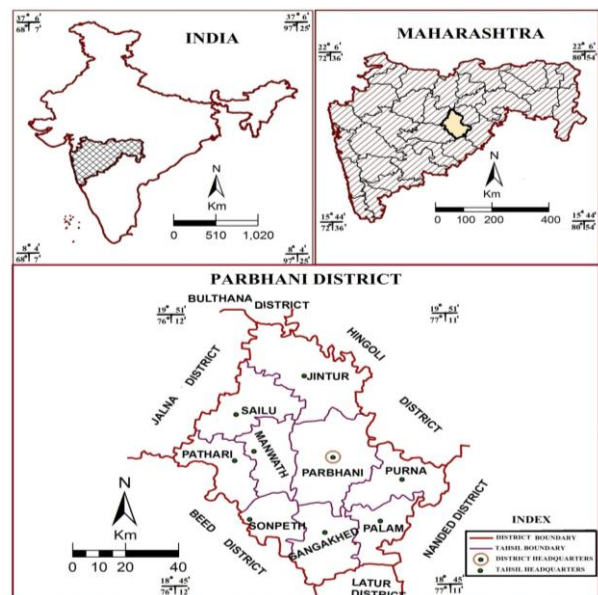
Formula: Dependency ratio = $\frac{\text{Non workers}}{\text{Total Workers}}$

Study Area

Location map of Parbhani District

Parbhani district located in the central part of Marathwada region is selected for present study. It lies in Godavari river basin. It extends from 18° 45' North latitude to 20° 03' North latitude and 76° 12' East longitude 77° 29' East longitudes. The study region is bounded to the North by Buldhana and Hingoli district, west by Jalna, south by Beed and Latur and east by Nanded. It covers an area of 6511 KM² and has a total population of 1836086 as per the census 2011. It is divided into 09 administrations. These are Parbhani, Selu, Jintur, Manwath, Pathri, Sonpeth, Gangakhed, Palam and Purna.

In 1981 there were 8 tahsils in Parbhani district, but due to administrative changes one tahsil viz. Partur has been transferred to newly formed Jalna district. Thus Parbhani district now has 07 tahsils. The



district Parbhani had 07 tahsils and 11 towns at the time of 1991 census. During 1991-2001 the jurisdictional changes included carving out of new district Hingoli out of Parbhani district on 1st may 1991. 693 villages and 3 towns in the three tahsils namely Hingoli, Basmath and Kalamnuri were transferred to the newly created Hingoli district. Parbhani district at present has 09 tahsils. Newly created Sailu, Manwath, Purna, Sonpeth and Palam tahsil in Parbhani district. Jurisdictional changes during 2001.

**Table no. 1 Talukawise Decadal Variation of Rural Dependency ratio in Parbhani District:
1991-2011**

Talukas	1991			2001			2011			Decadal Variation in %		
	Non work ers	Total main work ers	Depende ncy ratio	Non worke rs	Total main work ers	Depende ncy ratio	Non worke rs	Total main work ers	Depende ncy ratio	19 91	200 1	201 1
Parbhani	1141 72	96096	1.19	10495 3	82232	1.28	11612 7	10550 5	1.10	0.9	- 0.18	- 0.18
Jintur	1099 47	10517 8	1.05	10121 6	84224	1.20	12207 6	10647 4	1.15	0.1 5	- 0.05	- 0.05
Hingoli	1132 68	12779 3	0.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalamnu ri	1115 37	10083 1	1.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basmat	1231 43	11355 7	1.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gangakh ed	1299 30	11752 2	1.11	65426	52499	1.25	74165	73942	1.00	1.1 4	- 0.25	- 0.25
Pathri	1052 69	98880	1.06	39193	32198	1.22	48880	49130	0.99	1.1 6	- 0.23	- 0.23
Sailu	-	-	-	48577	43784	1.11	57091	60431	0.94	-	- 0.17	- 0.17
Manwath	-	-	-	33419	31132	1.07	37611	44801	0.84	-	- 0.23	- 0.23
Sonpeth	-	-	-	27606	23231	1.19	35655	34912	1.02	-	- 0.17	- 0.17
Palam	-	-	-	48106	32524	1.48	57383	54460	1.05	-	- 0.07	- 0.43
Purna	-	-	-	63075	56318	1.12	73155	68641	1.07	-	- 0.05	- 0.05
District	8072 66	75985 7	1.06	53157 1	43814 2	1.21	62214 3	59829 6	1.04	0.1 5	- 0.17	- 0.17

Source: 1) District Primary Census Handbook- 1991-2011

2) Socio-Economic Abstract -1991-2011

3) Compiled by the Author

Current Pattern:

Table shows that the talukawise spatial variation of rural dependency ratio in the district (1.15%) percent concentration of rural dependency ratio was found in only Jintur (1.15%) percent taluka. The medium (1.01 to 1.10%) percent was confined in four talukas Parbhani (1.10%), Purna (1.07%), Palam (1.05%) and Sonpeth (1.02%) percent. Whereas below (1.01%) percent of this category was observed in remaining four talukas namely Gangakhed (1.00%), Pathri (0.99%), Sailu (0.94%) and Manwath (0.84%) Percent during year 2011.

Volume of Change:

Table indicates that the taluka level volume of change in rural dependency ratio in Parbhani district during the study period. Above (-0.40 %) percent was observed only in Palam taluka (-0.43%) percent. The medium (-0.20 to -0.40 %) percent is found three talukas viz. Gangakhed (-0.25%) and both Pathri- Manwath (-0.23%) percent. However the below -0.20%) rural dependency ratio confined

to remaining five talukas viz. Parbhani (-0.18%), Sailu and Sonpeth (-0.17%), Jintur and Purna (-0.05%) percent. The study reflect that the decrease in the numbers workers have migrated to neighboring talukas of the district.

Conclusion:

This was mainly due to the district has (1.06%) percent of rural dependency ratio during 1991. Which has been slightly increased to (1.21%) percent during 2001, Where as in 2011 the rural dependency ratio as decreased to (1.04%) percent .the total dependency ratio observed to (0.15%) percent, (-0.17%) percent during the period 1991 to 2011.

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“Growth And Changes Of Sex Ratio And Literacy In Satara District”

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Abstract :-

The concept of literacy, that varies from country to country, generally refers to the minimum level of literacy skill. Literacy plays a very important role in upliftment of the sex ratio. Sex ratio means simply to the number of females per thousand male population. Literacy and education are reasonably vital indicators of development in society. Spearman's Rank order method is used for analyzes the correlation of literacy & sex ratio. In 1961 the correlation between literacy and sex ratio in Satara district is $r = 0.018$ it is low and positive correlation. In 2011 the correlation between literacy and sex ratio in Satara district is $r = -0.18$ it is low and negative correlation. It is reverse correlation between 1961 and 2011.

Key word:- *Growth & Changes in Sex Ratio & Literacy.*

Introduction:-

‘Literacy has been defined as the ability both to read and write with understanding in any language of children who are above six years of age’. Sex Ratio is important indicator of development. The sex ratio is also important demographic component for the human development. According to 2011 census, the sex ratio of Maharashtra is 925 female per thousand male among the districts. In Satara district, the sex ratio is higher than the state average, it was recorded sex ratio of 988 female per thousand male among the tahsils, the highest sex ratio found in Jaoli tahsil (1068) and lowest in Mahabaleshwar (937).

Study Region:-

Satara district is located in the western part of Maharashtra. It lies between the North latitudes of $17^{\circ} 5'$ and $18^{\circ} 11'$ and East longitude of $73^{\circ} 33'$ and $74^{\circ} 54'$. It is bounded by the district of Pune in the North, Solapur district in the East, Sangli district in the South and Ratnagiri district in the West. Raigad district lies to its North-west. Satara district is situated in the river basins of the Bhima River and the Krishna River.

The growth of population of Satara district from 1430105 in 1961 to 3003922 during 2011. It has studied on the basis of District Census Handbook and Socio-economic Statistical Abstract. The district has an area of 10480.0 sq.kms and 15 towns , 11 tehsils and 1739 villages as per the 2011 census.

Objectives:-

1. To study the spatial pattern of literacy rate and Sex Ratio in the study region.
2. To analyze the correlation between spatial pattern of literacy and sex ratio in the study region.

Data and Methodology:-

Present study mostly relies on the secondary data collected through District Census Handbook and Socio-economic abstract of Satara District. The collected data are processed to analyze the pattern of literacy rate and sex ratio in Satara District. The tahsils of Satara District are grouped into three categories i.e. high, medium and low literacy on the basis of simple statistical method. Growth and Changes in Literacy and Sex Ratio rate in spatial variation in Satara district. The Spearman's Rank Order method is used for analyzes the correlation between literacy and sex ratio.

Formula:- $r = 1 - \sigma \sum d^2 / n^2 - N$

Spatial pattern of Literacy:-

Literacy is an indispensable mean for acquiring skills and improving economic and general well-being. From demographic point of view, literacy is key variable affecting fertility, mortality and migration. In the following table explains the literacy rate and its growth rate by tahsil during the period from 1961 to 2011.

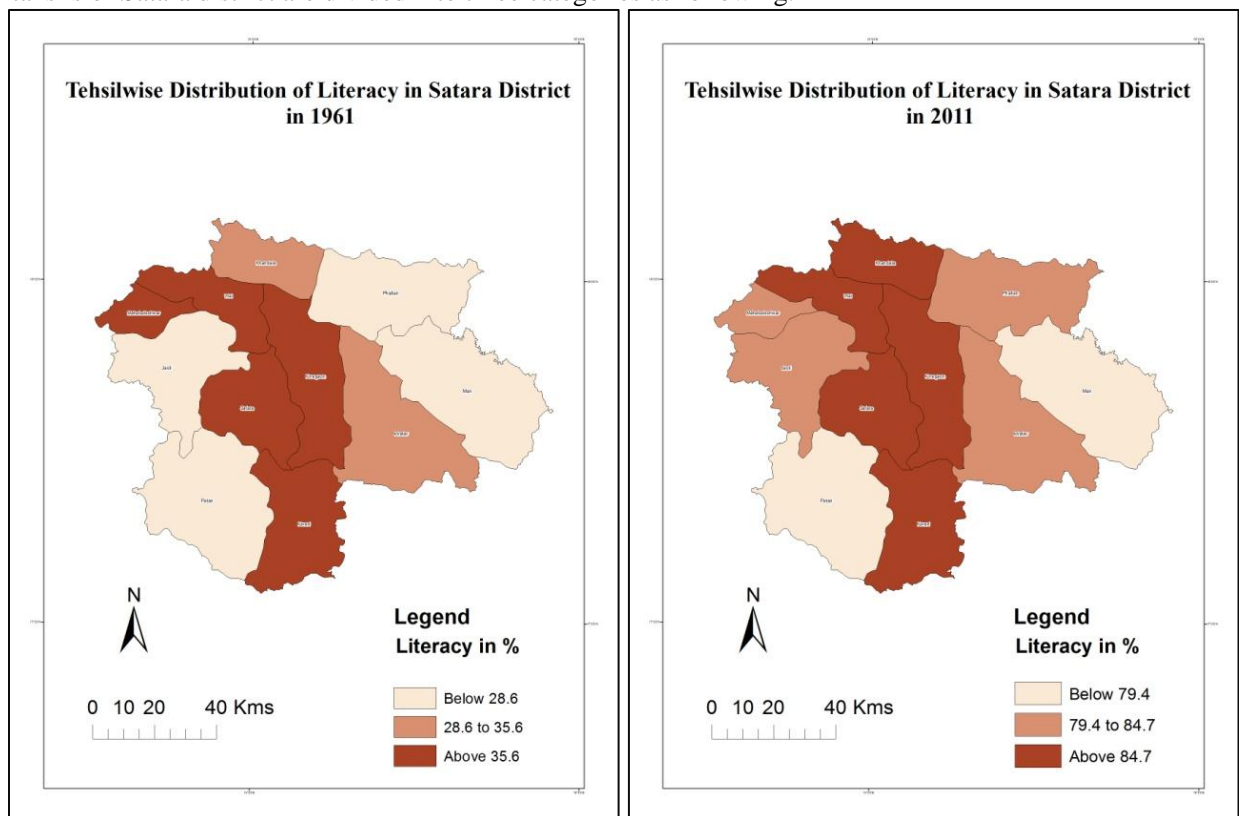
**Table No. 1 Growth and Changes of Literacy and Sex Ratio in Satara District
(1961 and 2011)**

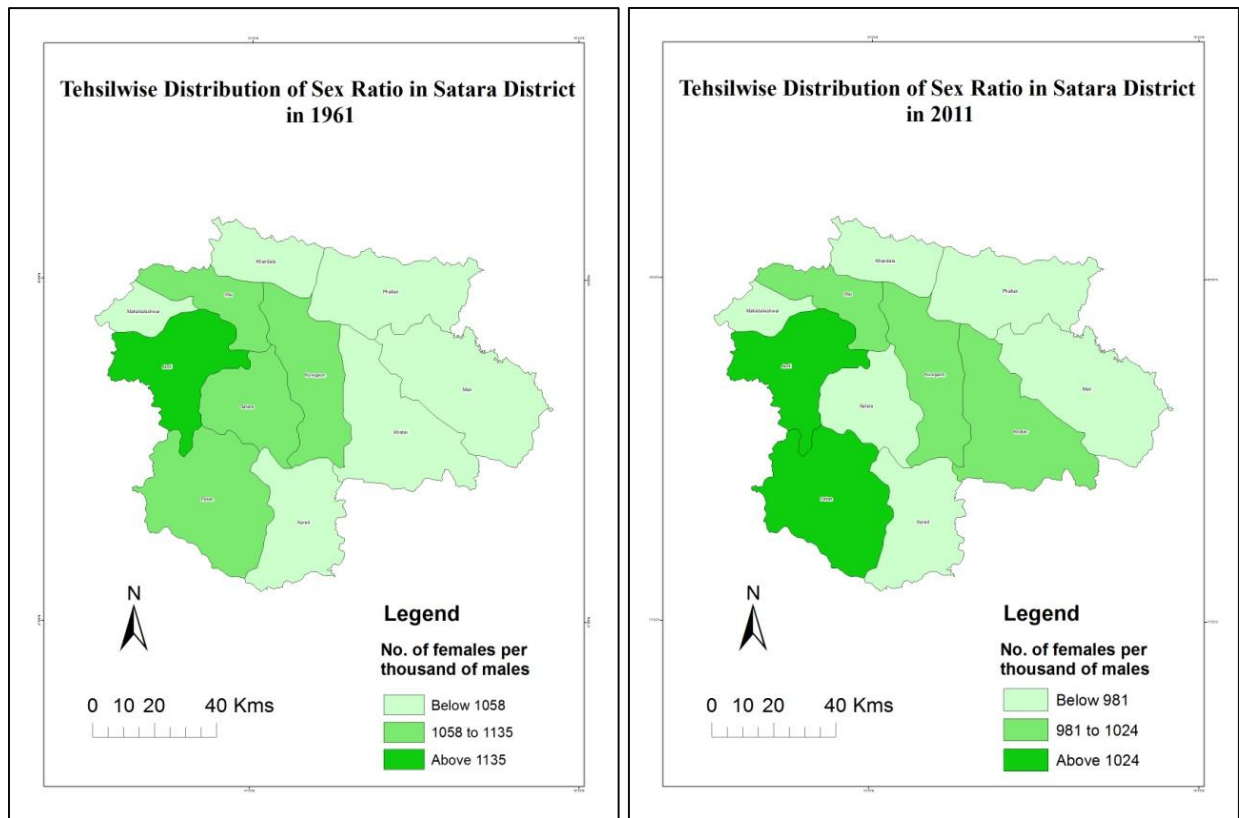
Sr. No.	Tahsils	Literacy in 1961	Literacy in 2011	Sex Ratio in 1961	Sex Ratio in 2011	Literacy Changes	Sex Ratio Changes
1	Mahabaleshwar	39.9	84.1	989	937	44.2	-52
2	Wai	38.7	86.6	1128	1005	47.9	-123
3	Khandala	33.0	86.3	1024	947	53.3	-77

4	Phaltan	27.3	80.9	982	944	53.6	-38
5	Man	21.6	74.2	1017	976	52.6	-41
6	Khatav	34.5	81.8	1042	1012	47.3	-30
7	Koregaon	39.4	87.4	1062	999	48	-63
8	Satara	42.6	89.9	1065	976	47.3	-89
9	Jaoli	24.7	81.7	1211	1068	57	-143
10	Patan	28.5	78.4	1072	1065	49.9	-7
11	Karad	37.3	85.9	994	972	48.6	-22
	Satara District	34	84.2	1053	988	50.2	-65

Source:- District Census Handbook of Satara District 1961 and 2011.

Satara district as a whole has 34 percent literacy in 1961 and 84.2 percent literacy in 2011. All 11 tahsils of Satara district are divided into three categories as following.





High Literacy Rate:-

According to 1961 in the high literacy rate above 35.6 per cent recorded in Satara, Mahabaleshwar, Koregaon and Wai tahsils. In 2011 the tahsils have the literacy rate above 84.7 per cent are included in high category. High literacy rate was recorded in the tahsil of Satara, Koregaon, Wai, Khandala and Karad due to high number of educational institutions, availability of educational facilities, high urbanization, development of transport and communication.

Moderate Literacy Rate:-

In 1961 the moderate literacy rate was between 28.6 to 35.6 percent in found in Karad, Khatav and Khandala. In 2011 the tahsils which have literacy rate ranges from 79.4 to 84.7 per cent are included in this category. Moderate literacy was recorded in the tahsils of Mahabaleshwar, Jaoli, Phaltan and Khatav tahsils.

Low Literacy Rate:-

According to 1961 low literacy rate was below 28.6 percent is recorded in Patan, Phaltan, Jaoli and Man tahsils. In 2011 the tahsils which have literacy rate below 79.4 per cent are included in low category. Low literacy rate is found in the tahsils of Patan and Man. In this tahsil low literacy is recorded due to lack of educational institution, poverty, migration, drought prone area and hilly area.

Changes Literacy between 1961 and 2011:-

The whole Satara district changes are 50.2 percent. The changes of literacy between period of 1961 and 2011 the variation to changes tahsil to tahsils the high literacy changes is above 52.7 percent is recorded in Jaoli, Phaltan and Khandala tahsils due to governmental educational scheme available, increased public awareness. The moderate changes of literacy between 48.5 to 52.7 percent is found in Man, Patan and Karad. In low changes literacy below 48.5 percent is recorded in Koregaon, Wai, Satara, Khatav and Mahabaleshwar due to it is already high literacy rate in 1961 and not decadal growth high comparatively other tahsils.

Spatial Pattern of Sex Ratio:-

Satara District as a whole has 1053 number of females per thousand of males population in 1961 and 988 number of females per thousand of males population in 2011. All 11 tahsils are categorized into three groups as follows:

High Sex Ratio:-

.According to 1961 In high sex ratio above 1135 number of females per thousand of males population recorded in Jaoli. In 2011 the tahsils which have the sex ratio above 1024 number of females per thousand of males are included into high category. High sex ratio was recorded in the districts of Jaoli and Patan due to better education level, maximum migration, less maternal mortality, best hospitality etc.

Moderate Sex Ratio:-

In 1961 the moderate sex ratio was 1058 to 1135 number of females per thousand of males population found in Wai, Patan, Satara and Koregaon. In 2011 the tahsils which have sex ratio ranges from 981 to 1024 number of females per thousand of males are included in the moderate category. Moderate sex ratio was recorded in the Khatav and Wai tahsils

Low Sex Ratio:-

According to 1961 it was low sex ratio is below 1058 number of females per thousand of males population recorded in Phaltan, Mahabaleshwar, Karad, Man, Khandala and Khatav tahsils. In 2011 the tahsils which have the sex ratio below 981 are included in this group. Low sex ratio was recorded in the tahsils of Koregaon, Man, Satara, Karad, Khandala, Phaltan and Mahabaleshwar due to neglected of girl child, high maternal mortality, sex selective, female infanticide etc. With small family norms, many young couples do not for a second child happens to be a male. In Mahabaleshwar it is tourism place therefore male in migration is high compare female migration.

Changes in Sex Ratio between 1961 and 2011:-

Compare between 1961 and 2011 sex ratio variation in Satara district is -65, While tahsilwise comparison there are changes, High changes of sex ratio above -98, tahsils are Jaoli and Wai because of out migration of specially male, educational facilities are increased in 2011 peoples are not satisfied about birth of girls, misuse of hospitalization for birth rate determination, girls abortion, the term 'Nakushi' are used. Moderate changes is -52 to -98 recorded in Satara, Khandala, Koregaon and Mahabaleshwar, In Low sex ratio changes is below -52, tahsils are Patan, Karad, Khatav, Phaltan and Man due to high educated peoples, agricultural facilities, industrial and transport developments.

Correlation between Literacy and Sex Ratio:-

The Spearman's Rank Order method is used for the calculation of the correlation of literacy and sex ratio in Satara District In 1961 the correlation between literacy and sex ratio in Satara district is $r= 0.018$ it is low and positive correlation because of low literacy is recorded due to lack of educational institution, poverty, migration, drought prone area and hilly area. maximum migration, less maternal mortality, best hospitality. In 2011 the correlation between literacy and sex ratio in Satara district is $r= -0.18$ it is low and negative correlation. It is reverse correlation between 1961 and 2011 there are the some reasons for low and negative correlation in Satara District i. e. geographical disturbances for settlement- mountain area, valley area, drought prone area; neglected of girl child, high maternal mortality, sex selective, female infanticide, migration, better hospitality etc.

Conclusion:-

There are reverse correlation in literacy and sex ratio between 1961 and 2011 in Satara district. There are wide disparities in the literacy and sex ratio of Satara District in 1961 as well as 2011. In 1961 and 2011 the highest literacy was found in Satara tahsil and lowest in Man tahsil. In 1961 and 2011 The highest sex ratio is found in Jaoli tahsils whereas lowest in 1961 is Phaltan and in 2011 is Mahabaleshwar tahsil of Satara District. But in 1961 the correlation between literacy and sex ratio found in low degree and positive angle i.e. $p= 0.018$ it means low literacy and high sex ratio. It was observed lower the literacy rate higher the sex ratio i.e. Jaoli tahsil that tahsils has 24.7 percent literacy and sex ratio has 1211 females per thousand of males. In 2011 the correlation between literacy and sex ratio found in low degree and negative angle i.e. $p = -0.18$. It means high literacy rate, low sex ratio. It was observed higher the literacy rate lower the sex ratio i.e. Jaoli tahsil. That tahsil has 81.07 percent literacy and sex ratio has 1068 females per thousand of males.

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Green Libraries in India

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Abstract:

Now days the word GREEN has become buzz word in all fields. The word is very much concerned over global warming and its abuses so we want everything to be GREEN to save the planet. Minimum negative impacts in the natural environment and maximize indoor environment quality by means of careful site selection, use of natural construction material and conservation of resources and responsible waste disposal is termed as "Green". In recent years, librarians have taken a more proactive role in "green" practices and sustainable environmental solutions both in public and academic libraries. In order to fully understand this change, a short historical background might explain the proactive interest by academic libraries in environmental sustainable operations.

Keywords: *Green Library, Importance of Going Green, Need for Green Policy in Libraries, Green Libraries in India*

Introduction

Environmental sustainability is an important part of the sustainable development concept that evolved from theory into practice in Rio de Janeiro after the **1992 United Nation Conference** on Environment and Development (Earth Summit). Sustainable development advocates a balance between economic growth, social equity, and ecology "that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."⁴ Libraries' operations had the basic characteristics of sustainable practices long before the concept of sustainability gained a wider acceptance. The very principles around which libraries are built align with those of human, social, environmental, and economic sustainability. Library operations have been characterized by frequent borrowing instead of constant buying of information materials, and by the sharing of resources rather than the unnecessary duplication for current and future users.

Green Library:

The Online Dictionary of Library and Information Science (ODLIS) defines green/sustainable libraries as, "a library designed to minimize negative impact on the natural environment and maximize indoor environmental quality by means of careful site selection, use of natural construction materials and biodegradable products, conservation of resources like water, energy, paper, and responsible waste disposal recycling, etc."^[1]

Importance of Going Green:

Ecological assurance is an undeniably squeezing issue everywhere throughout the world. Ozone consumption, green house impact, worldwide atmosphere changes or a dangerous atmospheric deviation, and so forth, are the fundamental issues in nature. The opportunity has already come and gone to assume liability to secure the earth. Our normal assets are valuable and restricted. Everybody has a duty to leave a sound planet for whom and what is to come. Libraries require a lot of vitality, water and different assets. The Five Element Theory – Panmahabhutas, Earth and everything on it, is the result of various mixes of the five essential components: Earth, water, flame, air and space. Everything found on Earth can be characterized into one of these five classifications, in view of their natural attributes. The "five component" hypothesis clarifies the closeness among people and the regular world encompassing them. In our body, space/ akasha is available wherever there is a depression like in the nostrils, mouth, ears, throat, lungs, and stomach; air/ vayu in the development of the lungs, heart, stomach, digestive organs and joints; fire/agni in all metabolic movement, the eyes, knowledge and body temperature; water / jala in all plasma, blood, bodily fluid, and salivation; and earth/ prithvi in any strong structure like fat, muscles, skin, nails and hair.

The fundamental essential similarity or likeness among Earth and people elucidates why substances found in the regular world (plants, herbs, sustenance's) are typically agreeable with the human framework. They can be effectively assimilated and cause no unfriendly responses or reactions (whenever expended in suitable amounts) since they are in a general sense the equivalent in character and arrangement. This is the reason sustenance's and herbs can recuperate the human body. Vegetation can fix and rebuild people since they share a typical basic basis.^[2] So that, if any of these influenced, future age couldn't endure. Presently itself, individuals are influenced by different characteristic perils like calamities, flood, and no downpour and so on. These will influence the human wellbeing, human life. This is essential to make strides for practicing

environmental awareness. Just that will guarantee sustainable development. Natural supportability is one of the parts of reasonable improvement. It alludes to guaranteeing nature's decent variety and the reasonability of biological communities just as adjusting individuals' activities to it with the goal that nature isn't overburdened and the proceeded with loss of regular assets is stopped.

Green Libraries:

Libraries are not a long ways behind in green condition development. The libraries have explicit difficulties to by and large green building development. Books need exceptional consideration from extraordinary temperature, dampness, daylight, termites, organism, and rat's and obviously couple of untrustworthy perusers as well. Load of books and stacks and development of numerous perusers on the floor make it increasingly convoluted .Expandability for future development regarding books and perusers and innovation further confuse building structure and plan. It includes following strides for a decent green library:

Site Selection:-

Other than populace, achieve capacity area, stopping and neighborhood conditions like tempests, disintegration, dampness and residue, and so on are additionally to be considered before settling site. India has geologically shifted conditions from tremendous deserts to high slope tops, planes and extremely huge beach front regions so one standard can't fit all through the nation. An appropriate site choice is extremely important for a green library when contrasted with different kinds of structures.

Water Conservations: -

Utilization of rooftop water gathering, green toilets, water reusing, and so on can spare parcel of water for legitimate arranging and greenery in and outside the library building.

Vitality Conservation:-

It is most essential perspective in green insurgency. Utilization of wind and sun can oversee temperature and light instead of power. It spares part of common assets like coal and outflow of destructive gases like Co2 which will be useful in lessening a dangerous atmospheric deviation. It is monetary to the foundation in power bills.

Building Material:-

Use or reuse of waste items will decrease harm to indigenous habitat. Less utilization of wood will spare numerous trees. Utilization of locally accessible material will spare transport cost and fuel. It additionally incorporates utilization of biodegradable materials, non-utilization of plastics and other such items. Numerous cutting edge building innovations have risen which are more eco well-disposed and ought to be utilized in new library structures.

Indoor Air Quality:-

Absence of ventilation at open spots can cause numerous hurtful impacts, for example, bacterial contaminations, and so on. The air ought to be reused and ought not to be stale. Least utilization of forced air systems will diminish outflow of destructive gases in charge of gaps in ozone layer and assistant an Earth-wide temperature boost. Dark colored [3] has distinguished after green structure components which can be joined into libraries:-

- a. Network Collaboration;
- b. Green materials;
- c. Green rooftop;
- d. Raised floor framework;
- e. Vitality productivity;
- f. Common ventilation;
- g. Green power and sustainable power source;
- h. Indoor natural quality;

USA the USGBC (US Green Building Council) has created LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) rating framework in 2000 on in 5 classes. These can be pursued to get Gold rating for Library structures. [4].

Need for Green Policy in Libraries

Advance further in greening scholastic libraries, the time has come to build up a structure comprising of standards, measures, and practices that would concentrate more on col-lections, assets, and administrations instead of on structures. Making a green library arrangement requires creating manageability markers that could be utilized to gauge and survey more than reusing programs or a seller's green practices. Libraries need

hard information on how much vitality and cash goes to making and putting away their print accumulation versus what amount goes to making and putting away their electronic assets. Markers estimating libraries as natural purchasers of PCs, paper, water, power, vitality, and ink must be produced or embraced from as of now existing college rehearses. Libraries have not created such pointers to keep tabs on their development toward lessening the social, financial, and natural effects of strong and perilous waste and vitality use.[5]Working nearer with grounds supportability workplaces would enable libraries to create markers estimating their advancement toward decreasing their ecological (carbon), monetary, and social impressions.

Green Libraries in India:

India has been positioned third on the rundown of best 10 nations in Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design outside America, as indicated by the most recent US Green Building Council report. Canada pursued by China possesses the best two positions in the positioning of the main 10 nations for Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) outside the US. There are quantities of Green library has arranged at various piece of the nation. In Asia's first LEED Gold appraised Library building is Anna Central Library, Chennai. There are some other green libraries are given underneath:

1. Karnataka university library, Dharwad:

The library expressed working since 1950. The library is eco-accommodating library. They encourage. Give a green space to the understudies of the University. The library pursues the conventional Gurukul framework in this view they setup a green library condition. The primary proverb of the green library is to encourage understudies for gathering exchange. The Library gives an open examination space for the understudy with sitting, dirking and WiFi offices, and so on. The green library arranged at closest to all P.G divisions with the goal that understudies can get most extreme advantages.

2. Mumbai University Library:

The Mumbai University Library was setup in the year 1880. The library are made with eco-accommodating types of gear with wood the extent of the windows are wide so appropriate light get in to the library. The library gives a major open space territory for the perusers. The library use wood as stack materials.

3. Madras University Library:

It was worked in the year 1907 in Indo-British style. The library use wood material in stack zones and reference corridor, periodical area perusing lobby. The windows are enormous and wide and appropriate lights go to the perusing region and natural air came.

4. Anna Centenary Library (ACL):

The library was set up in 2010 by Government of Tamilnadu arranged at Kotturpuram, Chennai. The structures involve a zone of 8 sections of land. The library is well outfitting with present day innovation and appropriate utilize light, air and wood. The expense of the building is 172 crore. It is one of the green libraries in India which is gold rating by LEED.

5. Other green libraries initiatives in India are given below:

- Calcutta University Library
- Delhi University Library
- PermaKampo Library, Ladakh in Indian Himalayas

Conclusions

The library always facing problems like space and budget in the same way the books has been facing problems from dust, moisture, fungus and it needs special care. The green library or sustainable is a modern library where minimize electricity consumption and maximum use of renewable sources like air, sunlight, woods. Now days it is much more needed for a library to greening the library environment. The librarians should take some decisions to make green library. And also take part in green library movement. Many national and international bodies are helping to make green library. Government should encourage the green library and guide to the all the libraries for making green libraries. Some of the Indian libraries have been trying to make successful green libraries and Librarians should take initiatives and participate in green library movement.

Using the Web and social networking tools, librarians have created green blogs, wikis, newsletters, and an open-access journal devoted to ecological issues. They share environmentally friendly practices, exchange ideas on sustainable environmental solutions, and participate in disseminating scholarly environmental information. The popularity of these resources is demonstrated by their impressive online access statistics, indicating the high level of interest in sustainable practices and new ideas on greening

libraries.

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Sustainable Development

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Abstract:

Sustainable development (SD) has become a popular catchphrase in contemporary development discourse. However, in spite of its pervasiveness and the massive popularity it has garnered over the years, the concept still seems unclear as many people continue to ask questions about its meaning and history, as well as what it entails and implies for development theory and practice. The purpose of this paper is to contribute to the discourse on SD by further explaining the Paradigm and its implications for human thinking and actions in the quest for sustainable development. This is done through extensive literature review, combining aspects of the “Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines and the Recursive Content Abstraction (RCA) analytical approach. The paper finds and argues that the entire issue of sustainable development centers around inter- and intergenerational equity anchored essentially on **three-dimensional distinct but interconnected pillars, namely the environment, economy, and society.**

Key Words: *sustainable development; sustainable development goals, Initiatives, Execution etc...*

Introduction:

Sustainable development Overall development of humanity over the last decades has led to the increasingly unfavorable climate changes and natural disasters, but also wars and political and socio-economic instability. Through their action, humans have negatively impacted on the environment, endangering the survival of the Earth and the future generations. In the 18th century economic theoreticians such as Adam Smith pointed out issues of development, in the 19th century Karl Marx and classical economists Malthus, Ricardo and Mill also argued about certain elements of sustainable development, while later neoclassical economic theory emphasized the importance of pure air and water and renewable resources (fossil fuels, ores) as well as the need for government intervention in the case of externalities and public goods Previous periods, and even the following century, saw the dominance of the economic doctrine with focus on human as a ruler of natural resources These conditions have indicated changes in the behavior aiming towards more rational and efficient management of all resources that will allow less pressure and environmental impact. Such responsible behavior that will ensure the long-term exploitation of resources, without jeopardizing future generations is considered within the concept of sustainable development evolving in the 70s and especially in the 80s of the last century. The concept of sustainable development is based on the concept of development (socio-economic development in line with ecological constraints), the Concept of needs (redistribution of resources to ensure the quality of life for all) and the concept of future generations (the possibility of long-term usage of resources to ensure the necessary quality of life for future generations). The essence of the concept of sustainable development derives from the Triple bottom line concept, which implies the balance between three pillars of sustainability – *e* focused on maintaining the quality of the environment which is necessary for conducting the economic activities and quality of life of people, social sustainability which strives to ensure human rights and equality, preservation of cultural identity, respect for cultural diversity, race and religion, and economic sustainability necessary to maintain the natural, social and human capital required for income and living Standards. Complete sustainable development is achieved through a balance between all these pillars; however, the required condition is not easy to achieve, because in the process of achieving its goals each pillar of sustainability must respect the interests of other pillars not to bring them into imbalance. So, while a certain pillar of sustainable development becomes sustainable, others can become unsustainable, especially when it comes to ecological sustainability, on which the overall capacity of development depends.

This background note discusses the implications for employment and decent work policies of shifting to more sustainable development paths. It focuses in particular on climate change and the search for ways to combine growth, the reduction of poverty and equitable development with a much reduced emission of green house gases. The overarching framework for this discussion is the concept of sustainable development agreed at the Johannesburg Summit in 2002 which assumed “a collective responsibility to advance and strengthen the interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development - economic development, social development and environmental protection - at the local, national, regional and global levels.

Concept Of Sustainable Development

In 1987, the Brundtland Commission published its report, Our Common Future, in an effort to link the

issues of economic development and environmental stability. In doing so, this report provided the oft-cited definition of sustainable development as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (United Nations General Assembly, 1987, p. 43). Albeit somewhat vague, this concept of sustainable development aims to maintain economic advancement and progress while protecting the long-term value of the environment; it “provides a framework for the integration of environment policies and development strategies” (United Nations General Assembly, 1987). However, long before the late 20th century, scholars argued that there need not be a trade-off between environmental sustainability and economic development.

The most frequently used definition of Sustainable development is from the Brundtland Report “Sustainable development is the development that meets the needs of the present (people) without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs”. In other words it is improving the quality of life of the present generation without excessive use or abuse of natural resources, so that they can be preserved for the next generation. The term was first coined in 1972 at the United Nations Conference on Human Environment at Stockholm. The most important piece of writing on Sustainable development is in the publication by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) in 1987 titled „Our Common Future”. In 1992 at the Earth summit at Rio-de-Janerio, 170 countries signed many important documents on sustainable development pledging preservation of environment.

Principles Of Sustainable Development

country-led and nationally-owned,

Countries must take the lead and initiative in developing their own strategies. Sustainable development strategies cannot emerge from outside pressures.

rooted in a vision of long-term development,

The vision should reflect a consensus among social, economic and political stakeholders across the political spectrum. High-level government commitment to the vision is also essential.

Defined through a participatory process,

involving civil society, the private sector and political stakeholders to open up debate, expose issues to be addressed, and build consensus and political support on action.

Based on a solid analytical basis,

taking account also of relevant regional issues, including a comprehensive review of the present situation and forecasts of trends and risks, including those beyond the country’s control. Such analysis depends on credible and reliable information on changing environmental, social and economic conditions, pressures and responses, and their implications for strategy objectives and indicators.

Comprehensive and integrated,

Strategies should seek to integrate economic, social and environmental objectives through mutually supportive policies. But where integration cannot be achieved, and hard choices have to be made, they should be negotiated in a transparent and participative manner. Ensuring transparency and accountability is therefore essential.

Build on existing strategies and processes,

rather than adding additional ones, and focus on improving the convergence, complementarily and coherence between different planning frameworks and policies. This requires mechanisms to co-ordinate different processes, and to identify and resolve potential conflicts, as well as good communication and information dissemination with a premium on transparency and accountability.

Link national and local levels,

Policy-making and planning should involve two-way iterative processes within and between national and decentralized levels of governments. The main strategic principles and directions should be set at the central level but detailed planning, implementation and monitoring would be undertaken at a decentralized level, with appropriate transfer of resources and authority

Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable development relates to the principle of meeting human development goals while at the same time sustaining the ability of natural systems to provide the natural resources and Ecosystem services upon which the economy and society depend (Cerin, 2006). While the concept of sustainable development has been relevant since time immemorial, it can be argued that the relevance deepens with the dawn of every day because the population keeps increasing but the natural resources available to humankind do not. Conscious of

this phenomenon, global concerns have always been expressed for judicious use of the available resources. The latest of such concerns translated into the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The MDGs were a sequel to the SDGs. The MDGs marked a historic global mobilization to achieve a set of important social priorities worldwide (Breuer, Janetschek, & Malerba, 2019). However, in spite of the relative effectiveness of the MDGs, not all the targets of the eight goals were achieved after being rolled out for 15 years (2000–2015), hence, the introduction of the SDGs to continue with the development agenda. As part of this new development roadmap, the UN approved the 2030 Agenda (SDGs), which are a call to action to protect the planet, end poverty and guarantee the well-being of people (Taylor, 2016). The 17 SDGs primarily seek to achieve the following summarized objectives.

- Eradicate poverty and hunger, guaranteeing a healthy life
 - Universalize access to basic services such as water, sanitation and sustainable energy
 - Support the generation of development opportunities through inclusive education and decent Work
 - Foster innovation and resilient infrastructure, creating communities and cities able to produce and consume sustainably
 - Promote collaboration between different social agents to create an environment of peace and ensure responsible consumption and production.
 - Reduce inequality in the world, especially that concerning gender
- According to the United Nation Communications Group (UNCG) and the Civil Society Organization (CSO) [2017] platform on SDGs in Ghana, the SDGs are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. Adopted by 193 countries, the SDGs came into effect in January 2016, and aim to foster economic growth, ensure social inclusion and protect the environment. The UNCG-CSO (2017) argues that the SDGs encourage a spirit of partnership among governments, private sector, research, academia and civil society organizations (CSOs)—with support of the UN. This partnership is meant to ensure that the right choices are made now to improve life, in a sustainable way, for future generations.

Initiatives

Based on this perspective, a city/region can assemble a Sustainable Development Strategy that is composed of a set of Sustainable Economy Initiatives, each of which includes one or more specific Green Programs. These Sustainable Initiatives and Green Programs draw on economic development best practices and environmental best practices to create an integration of sustainability and economic development.

Presentation of the Sustainable Initiatives:

- A formulation of the objective for the Initiative.
- A discussion of the economic development context covered by the Initiative.
- Two or more Green Programs that have been successful elsewhere in accomplishing the objective of the Initiative.

Strategic allies that have expertise in implementing the Green Programs. After a presentation of the Sustainable Initiatives, this paper concludes with a discussion of how a city/region can utilize the Sustainable Initiatives and Green Programs to create a Sustainable Economic Development Strategy. Based on their unique situation and their sustainability values and goals, the government, business, and community leadership of a city/region can choose from among these Sustainable Economy Initiatives and Green Programs, as well as suggest other Initiatives and Programs, to formulate a Sustainable Economic Development Strategy uniquely appropriate for their city/region.

Challenges Of Sustainable Development

There are numerous challenges to sustainable development in India. While many of these problems are caused due to insensitive use of natural resources, governmental responsibility is also trifling in solving the critical issues. This deterioration of environment has a direct impact on the life of individuals, affecting the longevity of life, which in turn, affects the development process on the whole. The degraded soil, depleted aquifers, diminishing forest cover, deteriorating urban environment and destroyed eco-systems can scarcely support better living standards and quality of life in future. The challenges are both natural and man-made and are enumerated as below:

Deforestation

The forest resources in India as well as around the world are on the verge of a higher depletion rate and are reaching alarming proportions. The individuals, corporations, government agencies etc., are responsible for

this menace. In the name of developmental projects, the felling of trees is being carried out leaving behind the goals of sustainable development and human progress. The most serious problem of deforestation is the loss of biodiversity. The destruction of forests leads to not only the extinction of endangered animal species but also many plant varieties that have immense medicinal value. It is also responsible for global warming in a massive way.

Threat To Biodiversity

The biodiversity of the earth is a crucial asset that needs to be conserved and utilized in a judicious manner. The fair and equitable sharing of these resources is a prerequisite for a good life. The massive habitat destruction, pollution of the land, water and soil has a drastic effect on the survival of biodiversity. The biological resources, due to injudicious use, are on the verge of extinction. Though the problem can be solved by applying serious restrictions on the excessive use, lack of collective will has greatly hampered the process of sustainable development at large.

Effects Of Climate Change

The drastic changes in the climatic variations resulted in poor health conditions of the human beings and earth resources. These have also spilled dire consequences on the social and environmental aspects of the society. The increasing temperature levels and the carbon emissions had severe effects like crop failures, increasing droughts, scarcity of food supply, contagious diseases, degradation of environment, increasing floods and so on. Lack of disaster management methods and systematic marginalization of local communities in policy formulations have increased the vulnerabilities to the natural and man-made disasters.

Increasing Pollution Levels

The degrading levels of air quality are widely recognized as a major factor of pollution, especially in urban areas. The sources of air pollution include industrial pollution, indoor and vehicular pollution. The pollution in urban areas is caused by the presence of a number of industries that emanate smoke and other chemical substances into the air. Added to this is the vehicular pollution that has been on an increase every year. The sale in the number of vehicles has been zooming at an unprecedented scale and leading to massive traffic congestions. This invariably has resulted in serious health hazards like asthma, respiratory problems, hearing impairment and so on. The indoor air pollution is caused due to the use of wood, dung cakes and crop residues. Children, especially girls, are said to be at greater health risk as they stay indoors to help women in the household chores.

Ground Water Depletion And Pollution

While shortage of water continues to loom large, the inefficient use of water is an avoidable crisis, which otherwise can lead to imbalances in the water management methods. Apart from this, access to safe drinking water has also become a pertinent issue with major organic and bacterial pollutants being untreated. In many of the cities, untreated municipal waste/sewage is being discharged into the rivers. The urban regions are especially prone to such pollution as they are not equipped with adequate sewage treatment facilities. The shrinking ground water levels have resulted in acute shortage of water across the nation, especially during the summer season. It is only recently that the water harvesting measures are being undertaken with some of the cities making it mandatory.

Poor Health

The developments in the health sector are confined basically to urban areas; moreover, the status of income too largely determines the access to it. Life expectancy levels, no doubt, have gone up but it is altogether important to note the high rates of infant mortality. The recent UNDP Report too expressed its unhappiness over India's inability to provide health facilities to its population. The provision of health care facilities is closely related to economic growth and social well being; better health of an individual enables him/her to bring down the production losses thereby contributing to higher levels of productivity. This has a direct influence on the resources and avoids unnecessary expenditure, which can be diverted towards ensuring better living standards. The Community Health Centers, responsible for ensuring the rural health care facilities, are often under-staffed or comprise the staff that is unwilling to work in the rural areas. Often, they lack necessary medical equipment and infrastructure to extend health care.

interface with global governance for health among those institutions and processes that directly and indirectly impact on health in the context of globalized trade, security, migration, and environment

Conclusion:

Sustainable Development has attracted much attention in the academic, governance, planning and development intervention space. A wide range of governmental and non-governmental entities appear to have embraced it as an appropriate development paradigm. This is because most, if not all proponents and advocates of the paradigm, virtually seem to concur that the challenges confronting humankind today such as climate change, depletion of ozone layer, water scarcity, loss of vegetation, inequality, insecurity, hunger, deprivation and poverty can be addressed by adhering to the tenets and principles of SD. The ultimate aim of SD is to achieve a balance among environmental, economic and social sustainability, thus, making these the pillars on which SD rests. While not assuming a definitive posture, sustainability of society can be said to depend on the availability of proper health systems, peace and respect for human rights, decent work, gender equality, quality education and rule of law. Sustainability of economy, on the other hand, depends on adoption of appropriate production, distribution and consumption while sustainability of the environment is driven by proper physical planning and land use as well as conservation of ecology or biodiversity.

Sustainable Development is the process of improving the quality of human life while living within the carrying capacity of supporting ecosystems. It carries the premise of development that can be achieved without an undue exploitation of the natural resources. The management of resources is easier said than done. Although the literature is awash with a plethora of definitions and interpretations of SD, implicit in the pervasive viewpoints about the concept is intergenerational equity, which recognizes both the short and long-term implications of sustainability in order to address the needs of both the current and future generations. SD cannot be achieved through isolated initiatives, but rather integrated efforts at various levels, comprising social, environmental and economic aspects. The successful implementation of the SDGs will rely upon disentangling complex interactions among the goals and their targets. An integrated approach towards sustainability would require realizing the potentials of its key dimensional pillars simultaneously, as well as managing the tensions, trade-offs and synergies among these dimensions. More importantly, in managing the tensions of sustainability and sustainable development, a key role has to be played by international organizations and agencies such as the UN, government of various countries, nongovernmental organizations.

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Sustainable Development: Basic Legal Aspects

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No doubt in a developing country there shall have to be developments. But such developments shall have to be in closest possible harmony with the environment, otherwise there would be developments but no environment, which would result in total devastation. Its need may not be felt in present but at some future point of time it would be an unavoidable need. Nature will not tolerate us after a certain degree of its destruction. The present day society has a responsibility towards the posterity to breathe normally and live in a cleaner environment and have a consequent fuller development. There is a need to check and control the degradation of the environment and since the laws and Courts also have a duty towards the society for its proper growth and further development. Merely asserting an intention for development will not be enough to sanction the destruction of local ecological resources. The Court should follow the principle of sustainable development to find a balance between the developmental needs which the respondents assert, and the environmental degradation, that the appellants allege¹. The Environment Law of the Country is enshrined in Articles 21² and 48A³ of the Constitution and the 'Principle of Sustainable Development' including the 'Precautionary Principle' can be derived there from.

Sustainable Development: In the International sphere the concept of 'Sustainable Development' came to be known for the first time in the Stockholm Declaration of 1972⁴. Sustainable Development is defined by the Brundtland Report⁵ as a 'Development that meets the needs of the present without comprising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs'. The balance between environmental protection and developmental activities could only be maintained by strictly following the principle of 'sustainable development'. This is a development policy that caters the needs of the present without negotiating the ability of upcoming generations to satisfy their needs. The strict observance of sustainable development will put everyone on a path that ensures development while protecting the environment and that path would works for all peoples and for all generations. It is a guarantee to the present generation and a bequeath to the future generation. All environmental related developmental activities should benefit more people while maintaining the environmental balance. This could be ensured only by the strict adherence of sustainable development without which life of coming generations will be in jeopardy⁶. In other words it means what type or extent of development can take place which can be sustained by nature/ecology with or without mitigation. Merely because there will be a change is no reason to presume that there will be an ecological disaster. It is when the effect of the development is known that the principle of sustainable development would come into play which will ensure that mitigative steps are and can be taken to preserve the ecological balance. It is needed to maintain delicate balance between industrialization and ecology. While development of industry is essential for the growth of economy however at the same time the environment and the ecosystem are required to be protected and preserved. The pollution created as a consequence of development must not exceed the carrying capacity of ecosystem⁷.

Sine qua non: The adherence of sustainable development principle is a sine qua non for the maintenance of the symbiotic balance between the rights to environment and development⁸. Right to healthy and safe environment is a fundamental right. On the other hand right to development is also one of crucial right. In this context the right to 'sustainable development' cannot be separated from the right to life. Therefore, the concept of 'sustainable development' is to be treated an integral part of 'life' under Article 21⁹. The important concepts like inter-generational equity¹⁰, public trust doctrine¹¹ and precautionary principle¹²,

¹ Narmada Bachao Andolan v. Union of India, (2002) 10 SCC 664

² Right to Life and Personal Liberty

³ The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country

⁴ Also known as Magna Carta of our environment

⁵ the World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland Report), 1987

⁶ In Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India, [1996] 5 SCC 647, and in M C Mehta v. Union of India, [2002] 4 SCC 356

⁷ The Rio Conference of 1992

⁸ Jayal And Anr. vs. Union Of India And Ors. (2004) 9 S.C.C. 362

⁹ Protection of life and personal liberty: No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law

¹⁰ State of Himachal Pradesh v. Ganesh Wood Products, [1995] 6 SCC 363

have been also declared as inseparable ingredients of our environmental jurisprudence that could only be nurtured by ensuring sustainable development. Sustainable development is one of the means to achieve the object and purpose¹³ of the Environmental Protection Act, 1986 as well as the protection of 'Right to Life' under Article 21. This principle has breathed new life into our environmental jurisprudence and constitutional resolves. It is the duty of the State to make sure the fulfillment of conditions or direction under the Act.

Obligation over Industry sectors¹⁴:

1. In case of lack of data or material about the extent of damage or pollution likely to be caused in order to maintain the ecology balance, the burden of proof that the ecology balance will be maintained, would be on the industry or the unit which is likely to cause pollution.
2. Where the effect on ecology or environmental of setting up of an industry is known, what has to be seen is that if the environment is likely to suffer, then what mitigative steps can be taken to offset the same.

The 1992 Rio Declaration: The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, provided the fundamental principles and the programme of action for achieving sustainable development. It was unanimously observed that peace, security, stability and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development as well as respect for cultural diversity, are essential for achieving sustainable development and ensuring that sustainable development benefits all. The Declaration recognized the elements of integration of environmental and developmental aspects such as -

1. People must share with each other and care for the earth;
 2. Humanity must take no more from nature than man can replenish;
 3. People must adopt life styles and development paths that respect and work within nature's limits.
 4. The need of time is the commitment of all State members to treat environment and development in an integrated manner and to cooperate in the further development of international law in the field of sustainable development.
 5. The States to ensure that they develop and use their natural resources in a manner which is sustainable.
- The environmental protection and conservation of natural resources has been given a status of a Fundamental Right and brought under Art. 21 of the Constitution of India. It imposes the duty on the State to improve public health as its primary duty¹⁵. It also mandates that the State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment to safeguard the forests and wild life of the country¹⁶. Constitution also entrusts the duty of every citizen of India, inter alia, to protect and improve national environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wild life and to have compassion for living creatures¹⁷.

Judicial Approach:

1. The court acknowledged¹⁸ that the traditional concept that development and ecology are opposed to each other and this approach is no longer acceptable. Some of the salient principles of 'Sustainable Development' are 'Inter-Generational Equity' 'the Precautionary Principle' and 'the Polluter Pays Principle'.
- ***Precautionary principle:*** Environmental measures must anticipate prevent and attack the causes of environmental degradation. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage; lack of scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation.
 - ***Polluter Pays Principle¹⁹:*** This principle demands that the financial costs of preventing or remedying damage caused by pollution should lie with the undertakings which cause the pollution, or produce the

¹¹ M C Mehta v. Kamal Nath, [1997] 1 SCC 388

¹² Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India, [1996] 5 SCC 647

¹³ To provide for the protection and improvement of environment

¹⁴ N.D. Jayal And Anr. vs. Union Of India And Ors. (2004) 9 S.C.C. 362

¹⁵ Article 47 of the Constitution of India

¹⁶ Art. 48-A of the Constitution of India

¹⁷ Art.51A of the Constitution of India

¹⁸ Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India, [1996] 5 SCC 647

¹⁹ 'Polluter Pays' principle was promoted by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) during the 1970s when there was great public interest in environmental issues.

goods which cause the pollution. Under this principle it is not the role of Government to meet the costs involved in either prevention of such damage or in carrying out remedial action, because the effect of this would be to shift the financial burden of the pollution incident to the taxpayer.

- **Doctrine of Public Trust:** This principle was enunciated by the US Supreme Court²⁰ while observing that the world has reached a level of growth in the 21st Century as never before envisaged. It is based on the concept that growth and development should sustain from one generation to the next in order to secure 'our common future'. Prof. Weiss once said that 'conservation' always takes a back seat in times of economic stress. Hence it is now an accepted social principle that all human beings have a fundamental right to a healthy environment, commensurate with their well being, coupled with a corresponding duty of ensuring that resources are conserved and preserved in such a way that present as well as the future generations are aware of them equally.
- **The Principle of inter-generational:** The 1972 Stockholm Declaration refers two aspects about this principle as:
 - Principle 1: Man has the fundamental right to freedom, equality and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of quality that permits a life of dignity and well-being and he bears a solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for the present and future generations
 - Principle 2: The natural resources of the earth, including the air, water, lands, flora and fauna and especially representative samples of natural ecosystems, must be safeguarded for the benefit of the present and future generations through careful planning or management.
- 2. The Court observed that the right to have access to drinking water is fundamental to life and it is the duty of the State under Article 21 to provide clean drinking water to its citizens²¹.
- 3. The Court gave number of directions to reduce the pollution created by vehicles²².
- 4. The Court has given directions that under Article 21 of the Constitution pollution free water and air are the fundamental rights of the people²³.

Conclusion:

Nation's progress largely depends on development hence the development cannot be stopped, but we need to control it rationally. No government can cope with the problem of environmental repair by itself alone; peoples' voluntary and active participation in environmental management is a must for sustainable development. There is a need to create environmental awareness which may be propagated through formal and informal education. We must scientifically assess the ecological impact of various developmental schemes. We do have sufficient legislations and Constitutional provisions to meet the challenge of current environmental issues. Still effective implementation and self realisation of duties towards nature is the need of time.

²⁰ Illinois Central Railroad Company v. People of the State of Illinois, [146 US 537 (1892)]

²¹ A.P. Pollution Control Board II v. M.V. Nayudu, [2001] 2 SCC 62

²² M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, [1991] 2 SCC 137

²³ Subhas Kumar v. State of Bihar, AIR (1991) SC 420

Financial Inclusion and the Role of Self-Help-Groups for Sustainable Rural Development in Rural Assam, North East India

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Abstract

Financial inclusion provides access to costs and remittance facilities, savings, loans and insurance services by the formal financial system to those who tend to be excluded. For having all- round development of any country, it is necessary to ensure that every sections of the society are given equal justice in access to financial services. The paper made an attempt to understand the financial inclusion and benefits received by the rural people through various income generating activities at Lakhimpur and Majuli district of Assam. From the study it was found that micro finance has playing an important role and provides the rural people not only socially upgraded but also economically benefited in the rural areas.

Key word: *Financial Inclusion, Microfinance, Self-Help-Groups and Rural Assam.*

INTRODUCTION:

Finance is one of the useful tools in distribution of economic opportunities. Timely finance helps both the entrepreneur or producer as well as consumers in raising their welfare position (*Islam, 2012*). For having all- round development of any country, it is necessary to ensure that all sections of the society are given equal justice in access to financial services. The most deprived people lived in India are generally belongs to the rural areas. Most of the poor people in India are living in the rural area and women are the main component of it. Amongst the poor the most disadvantageous group are the women. Financial Inclusion is a very important initiative for the sustainable growth of a country. Financial inclusion provides access to costs and remittance facilities, savings, loans and insurance services by the formal financial system to those who tend to be excluded. Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) have come into the rural areas to improve and extend timely, easy and adequate access to financial services. The microfinance is a strategy which makes arrangements for providing financial services in the form of small loans to help the poor engage in small business activities and, thus, get out of the poverty web, has now become a popular tool for developed nations to fight world poverty (*Ledgerwood 1999*). Microfinance to Self Help Groups (SHGs) may be considered as an important tool for meeting the financial needs of the rural people. The paper made an attempt to understand the financial inclusion and benefits received by the rural people through various income generating activities at Lakhimpur and Majuli district of Assam.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The objectives of the present study are:

- 3.1 To study respondent's profile involved in income generating activities.
- 3.2 To study the impact of financial aspects of microfinance on the respondents.
- 3.3 To study the financial and non-financial benefits received by the respondents through various income generating activities.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:

The paper is an attempt to make a study of the financial inclusion and benefits received by the rural people through various income generating activities. For the purpose of the study both the primary and secondary data have been used. For collecting primary data 30 SHGs from Lakhimpur district and 20 SHGs from Majuli district have been randomly selected which has been registered themselves in the Block Development Offices. From each of the sample SHGs five members are randomly selected (50x5=250 respondents) for the purpose of the study. For analysing the data, tools, like percentages, simple average, have been used.

RESULTS FROM THE STUDY:

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS:

The major interpretations of the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents were summarized as follows:

- 64.0 % respondents were falls middle aged group, while 34.0 per cent were young and 2.0 per cent were old aged.
- 26.0 per cent were functionally literate, 22.4 per cent had received high school education, 19.2 per cent of the respondents had education upto primary school, 17.6 per cent received middle school education, and 8.0 per cent were illiterate and only 6.8 per cent of them received college level education.
- 75.6% women were married, 12.0 per cent were separated, 6.4 per cent of the respondents were unmarried and 6.0 per cent were reported as widows.

- About 52.8% of the respondents belonged to backward caste, 22.4 per cent of respondents belonged to forward community and 14.0 and 10.8 per cent of them belonged to schedule tribe and schedule caste, respectively.
- Economic position of the family of the respondents indicated that 31.6 per cent of respondent's households belonged to high income category, followed by semi-medium income category (30.0%), medium income category (29.2%) and only 9.2 per cent of them belonged to low income category.

REASON BEHIND TAKING ACTIVITIES:

Table 1, Reasons for taking the income generating activity

(Multiple Responses)

Sl. No.	Reasons	Frequency (No.)	Percentage (%)
1.	Poor economic condition	177	70.8
2.	There is no other source of income	134	53.6
3.	For engagement of time	44	17.6
4.	Traditionally practiced	38	15.2
5.	To buy assets	11	4.4

Source: Field Survey

Analysis showed that 70.8 % opined about 'Poor economic condition' and 53.6% opined about 'there is no other source of income' were the key reasons behind the taking of income generating activity by the respondents which is followed by engagement of time, traditionally practiced and lastly to buy the assets.

ECONOMIC IMPACT ON THE RESPONDENTS:

Table 2, Economic Impact on the Respondents (Multiple Responses)

Economic impact	Frequency(No.)	Percentage (%)
Access to the credit facility	209	83.6
Dependence on money lenders	74	29.6
Economically independent	108	43.2
Savings	169	67.6
Indebtedness	84	33.6
Asset creation	131	52.4

Source: Field Survey

Study also found that after joining SHGs members were able to access the credit facilities (83.6 per cent) and thereby increased their savings to 67.6 percent. Other benefit received by the respondents were economic independence from the family members, relatives etc., reduction in indebtedness and able to purchase property.

BENEFITS RESULTING FROM ADOPTING INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITY:

Table 3, Benefits resulting from adopting income generating activity by the respondents

(Multiple responses)

Benefits	Variables	Frequency (No.)	Percentage (%)
a) Monetary (Rs./month)	Rs. 300 to Rs. 1500	181	72.4
	Rs. 1501 to Rs.3000	57	22.8
	Rs. >3000	5	2
b) Non-monetary benefits	Increased communication ability	239	95.6
	Increased confidence level	209	83.6
	Respect from the society	191	76.4
	Respect from the family members	168	67.2
	Enhanced household consumption of products	156	62.4

Source: Field Survey.

Study also revealed that 72.4 per cent respondents had low-income level below Rs. 1500, while 22.8 per cent had medium income between Rs. 1500 to Rs. 3000 and 2 per cent had income of more than Rs. 3000. Respondents were also able to increase their communication ability (95.6%) followed by increase in their confidence level (83.6%), respected by society (76.4 %) and respect by family members (67.2 %).

SUGGESTIONS : The following suggestions are made for future line of work by the researcher:

- A comparative analysis of the financial inclusion of the rural people those involved in income generating activity with rural people not involved in income generating activity may be conducted.

- For better functioning of the groups periodical training at regular intervals may be made and also a study on the respective field may be conducted to outcome the findings.
- The study was conducted in two districts of Assam with reference to financial inclusion, it is necessary to have studies in other areas also in order to generalize the findings.

CONCLUSIONS:

Finance is an significant portion which everyone needs. Consistent and instant finance can certainly help the poor for development of socio-economic conditions in the rural areas. Microfinance can in this regard plays an important role for financial inclusion. The Indian microfinance sector in India has grown by leaps and bounds during the first decade of the 21st century. A lot of changes have been witnessed during the last ten years on how the microfinance institution's function (*Sinha, 2009*). Therefore, Financial Inclusion (FI) would help in bringing much needed access to the unbanked masses, which are the future growth engine of the economy.

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Challenges in Attaining Sustainable Development Goals in India

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Abstract:

The phrases like Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals have become the key phrases in today's world. The world economies have unified in their efforts to achieve the goals of sustainable development. This is in sheer contrast to the earlier approaches where governments pursued goals for the growth and development of their respective economies. The struggle for growth and excellence has created imbalance in the economic development among countries, depleted some of the natural resources and has thus altered the ecological balance. The impact of this is being experienced in the form of global warming and climate change. Since this threatens the very existence of human life on earth, a course of action that would ensure a safe environment for future generations has become the need of the hour. Sustainable development is a term that ensures that development takes place in such a way that natural resources are sustained and passed on to the future generations unimpaired. This paper makes an attempt to understand the challenges encountered by India in achieving Sustainable development goals and offers suggestions to overcome them.

Key Words: Millennium Development Goals (MDG), Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), Niti Ayog, Growth, Excellence, Programmes, Finance

Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals have become the key phrases of the international community. The ecological balance of the earth has deteriorated due to the struggle for growth and excellence in the economic development among countries. It has reduced some of the natural resources. As a result, this has threatened the existence of human life on earth. It is very essential that a safe environment for future generations has become the need of the hour. Sustainable development, in today's world, ensures that development takes place such that natural resources are sustained and passed on to the future generations with a least loss. The Seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to build a more prosperous, at the same time, more secure world by the year 2030. In September 2015, these SDG have been adopted by 193 Member States at the UN General Assembly Summit. India is a signatory to this summit and is strongly committed to the 2030 agenda. This paper endeavors to understand the challenges encountered by India in achieving the Sustainable development goals, and suggests measures to overcome the challenges.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which have come into effect from January, 2016 is an improvement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In India, considerable progress has been made in the field of basic universal education, and gender equality in education. However there was slow progress in the improvement of health indicators and various environmental factors contributing to poor health conditions (Anita N.) The Indian government is taking efforts to achieving MDGs with SDGs. The national development goals of India meet well with the SDGs and India is expected to play a vital role in determining the success of the SDGs, on global level.

The task of coordinating the SDGs has been entrusted with NITI Aayog. All the states have also been advised to undertake a similar mapping of their schemes, in addition to centrally sponsored schemes. In addition, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is engaged in the process of developing national indicators for the SDGs (Maurya). Many of the Government's programmes such as Swachh Bharat, Make in India, and Digital India are at the core of the SDGs. State and local governments play a vital role in many of these programmes. State governments are paying keen attention to visioning, planning, budgeting, and developing implementation and monitoring systems for the SDGs. The United Nations in India supports the participation of civil society organizations. The UN Country Team in India supports NITI Aayog in its efforts to address the interconnectedness

of the goals, to ensure that no one is left behind and to advocate for adequate financing to achieve the SDGs. In close collaboration with NITI Aayog and partners, the UN has supported thematic consultations on the SDGs to bring together various state governments, central ministries, civil society organisations and academia to deliberate on specific SDGs. The UN in India currently supports five State governments (Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, and Odisha) in localising the SDGs to address key development challenges at the state level (A. Kapoor).

For Achieving SDGs in India, four areas have been identified as areas of concern. They are: Defining indicators, Financing SDGs, Monitoring, and Measuring Progress:

Planning suitable indicators to monitor the progress of SDGs is one of the major challenges for India. India's past records explain that it has not been much successful in setting relevant indicators to measure outcomes. The definition for safe drinking water has been misconstrued with the availability of hand pumps and tube wells and the official data suggested that 86% of Indians had access to safe drinking water and therefore were on track for the MDG goal on drinking water. However, it is seen that the number of waterborne diseases and deaths due to diarrhoea are quite high in India.

India has the highest number of people living below poverty line. As per the World Bank report 2013, 30 per cent of its population was under the \$1.90-a-day poverty measure (The Hindu). According to the United Nations MDG 2014 report, despite high economic growth, in 2010, one-third of the world's 1.2 billion extreme poor lived in India alone. The increased private sector investments, especially in infrastructure, food security etc. can bridge the gap.

The third significant challenge in implementing SDGs would be with respect to ownership. Though NITI Aayog is expected to play the lead role in tracking the progress of SDGs, its members have expressed doubts on being able to take on this massive task.

The method of measurement of success in achievement of the goals is also a challenge to measure the progress or achievement of SDGs. The Indian government admits that measuring the progress of the goals is very difficult due to non-availability of data (particularly in respect to sub-national levels), periodicity issues and incomplete coverage of administrative data.

Developing an exclusive model for implementing, monitoring, measuring and reporting SDG related course of action is necessary to overcome these challenges discussed above. Though India has well established organizations such as the CSO to provide statistical data many times they are general and do not match specific requirements. Even in case of MDGs, India was not able to measure its achievement accurately because of lack of data. It is very essential therefore, to develop suitable indicators to assess the progress of SDGs and also simultaneously developing a system that can support this exercise by supplying the necessary data.

Strengthening the existing academic infrastructure is a solution for the challenge of financing SDGs. India is a regional hub for higher education and undoubtedly is the home town of several renowned institutions such as IIT and IIM. These institutions have well developed infrastructure for research. In designing, developing and measuring indicators meant for sustainable development, these resources can be pooled and effectively utilized.

In countries like India, there was some hesitation in reducing carbon emissions. The reasons being, firstly, their per capita emissions were lower and secondly, it would mean compromising with the development of the nation. Therefore a carbon trading system was evolved among the countries of the world where firms were permitted to emit carbon within the prescribed limit. These countries were assigned carbon credits for this purpose. If any firm wants to exceed the limit, it can buy the unused credit from another firm. Thus, it was a kind of a fine for the buying firm for exceeding its carbon quota and the selling firm is

rewarded for reducing its emissions. Governments can consider the idea of penalizing firms with higher carbon footprints by making them finance the sustainable goal programmes in the developing countries.

It is a really a key question as to how far India would succeed in this arduous task. NITI Ayog has already expressed its doubt over it. So, it is essential that the Indian Government should decentralize this task and at the same time, it must be borne in mind that SDGs aim at conserving and passing on the natural resources to the next generation. Involvement of the society is vital in this task. However, a society so erudite to use its natural resources in a perfectly ecologically sound manner is nearly impossibility. Changing social, political, cultural, technological and ecological conditions will exert new pressures on the natural resources and the possibility of its misuse or always remains. Hence, a political order in which decision making will be done by those who would suffer the consequences would be ideal. A new system needs to be evolved that would ensure participation from groups that are directly connected to the issue.

Conclusion

Being a country with the second largest population in the world, the steps taken by India for the achievement of SDGs are much significant and matter a lot to the world. If India succeeds in attaining the SDGs, it means that a large section of the world population has achieved it. Therefore it is essential for India to develop efficient and effective means and methods for implementing and monitoring the progress of SDGs. The biggest challenge for India seems to be the development of suitable indicators. Various measures could be taken up for better implementation and monitoring of SDGs.

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Challenges in Good Health and Well Being

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World has made incredible progress since 2000 till date. The life expectancy has increased, the infant and maternal mortality has also declined. But the progress has been uneven. The fragileness has been both between and within the countries. The United Nations' Transforming Our World: the 2030 agenda for sustainable development provides us with an opportunity to address these challenges. The agenda is an ambitious vision of the healthier, more prosperous, inclusive and resilient world we want to see by 2030. The sustainable development goal (SDGs) provide the blueprint for the action and are relevant to all countries, rich and poor. The particular attention given by the 2030 agenda to "leave no – one behind" is a clarion call to focus on those at most risk of missing out on the health services they need and deserve.

In May 2018, the Member States of the World Health Organization (WHO) approved WHO's new General Programme of Work 2019–2023. The programme is based on the SDGs and is designed to help countries stay on track towards SDG 3 and the other health-related target. Good health and well being is one of the key goals of the sustainable development goals. It aims to ensure health and well-being for all at all ages by improving reproductive, maternal and child health; ending the epidemics of major communicable diseases; reducing non-communicable and environmental diseases; achieving universal health coverage; and ensuring access to safe, affordable and effective medicines and vaccines for all.

To get the understanding of this goal first need to know what is health. Health and health care need to be distinguished from each other for no better reason than that the former is often incorrectly seen as a direct function of the latter. Health is clearly not the mere absence of disease. Good Health confers on a person or groups freedom from illness - and the ability to realize one's potential. Health is therefore best understood as the indispensable basis for defining a person's sense of well being. The health of populations is a distinct key issue in public policy discourse in every mature society often determining the deployment of huge society. They include its cultural understanding of ill health and well-being, extent of socio-economic disparities, reach of health services and quality and costs of care and current bio-medical understanding about health and illness.

Health care covers not merely medical care but also all aspects pro preventive care too. Nor can it be limited to care rendered by or financed out of public expenditure within the government sector alone but must include incentives and disincentives for self care and care paid for by private citizens to get over ill health. Where, as in India, private out-of-pocket expenditure dominates the cost financing health care, the effects are bound to be regressive. Health care at its essential core is widely recognized to be a public good. Its demand and supply cannot therefore, be left to be regulated solely by the invisible hand of the market. Nor can it be established on considerations of utility maximizing conduct alone.

India has committed to Sustainable Development Goals and Universal Health Coverage by 2030. National Health Policy 2017 is in place with a Goal of The attainment of the highest possible level of good health and well-being, through a preventive and promotes health care orientation in all developmental policies, and universal access to good quality health care services without anyone having to face financial hardship as a consequence. However, the health care system in the country suffers from inadequate funding. There are several structural problems too, like the lack of integration between Disease control, Family Welfare Programs, non-communicable diseases control and other programmes in the social sectors. Over the years differential priorities for interventions have led to poor accountability for Results of Primary Health Care and recent commitment of Universal Health Care.

India has a healthcare system, with inequitable coverage and quality. The glaring deficiency is the lack of well-equipped public health system. The needs of public health are neglected as healthcare and public health compete for attention in a single system. Public health is a long-term investment that is yet to be constructed and expanded in India to realize the social and economic benefits alluded so far. Nationwide public health strategy is essential for achieving equity in health in near future. Indian health services need to move from input-based management to result based management by, improving the efficiency of a country's health system, setting individual and institutional performance Goals and monitoring of all the work done by country governments, private sector, foundations etc. It is people in each of these institutions that make them work and determine their success. Optimal professional performance is essential and to deliver this kind of performance, everyone in the institution must have clear performance goals and account for their achievement.

Sustainable and holistic development of the world in general and India in particular is not possible without the better health and well-being of the people. For a huge country like India which is facing the challenges of huge disease burden, malnourishment and poverty, public health occupies the centre stage for achieving most of the sustainable development goals, as health being a merit good has significant positive externalities.

Public – private partnerships need to be fostered for providing quality healthcare services at subsidized rates to the underprivileged sections of the society. The primary healthcare institutions like Sub-Centres and PHCs need to be made more vibrant by equipping them with professional staff, requisite medicines and equipment to provide quality and easily accessible healthcare at the gross route level. Also, public expenditure on determinants of health outcomes like safe drinking water and sanitation needs to be increased significantly.

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The Sustainable Development Goal and Challenge

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Abstract

The world economies have unified in their efforts to achieve the goals of sustainable development. This is in sheer contrast to the earlier approaches where governments pursued goals for the growth and development of their respective economies. The struggle for growth and excellence has created imbalance in the economic development among countries, depleted some of the natural resources and has thus altered the ecological balance. The impact of this is being experienced in the form of global warming and climate change. Since this threatens the very existence of human life on earth, a course of action that would ensure a safe environment for future generations has become the need of the hour. Sustainable development is a term coined to ensure that development takes place in such a way that natural resources are sustained and passed on to the future generations unimpaired. This paper makes an attempt to understand the challenges encountered by India in achieving Sustainable development goals and offers suggestions to overcome them.

Key Words: *Generations, Development Goals, Sustainable Development Goals, ecological, challenges*

Introduction:

The last decade and a half, sustainable development has been the catchword in most of the policies and programmes of nation states all around the world. The Rio Earth Summit has been hailed as a landmark meeting aimed at augmenting efforts towards achieving sustainable development and environmental protection. We often hear or read about global warming, environmental degradation, depletion of resources and scarcity of water, pollution of air, water and land, melting glaciers, or mass migration of people from rural to urban areas in search of livelihood means. Why have these issues become so prominent? Why has it become so important for the nations to incorporate the sustainable development dimension in their policies and governance? India, for its part, has also been playing an active role towards this end through various multilateral agreements apart from making it one of the core themes in its governance matters. The management of resources is easier said than done. It needs massive efforts not only at the Central but also at the State level to meticulously work out the modalities of integrating the goal of sustainable development with governance and decentralised governance, in particular. From a positive angle, decentralised governance can help a great deal in accomplishing these constructive goals in tandem with the national policy. It is an on-going process in India. It would definitely take a considerable length of time to measure its impact on the nation. With this background, this Unit deals, in depth, as to what sustainable development is and how it can be realised through decentralised governance

Objectives :

- To study sustainable development goal.
- To study challenges of sustainable development.

Research Methodology:

This paper is based on the the social sustainable development with the help of secondary data collection. The secondary data is gathered from various published Journals, Books , Internet (websites) and other research papers.etc.

The Sustainable Development Goals :

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5. Arhieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
9. Build resilient infrastructure , promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, sage, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to cobat climate and its impacts
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably

15. Manage forests, combat desertification, and halt reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access.
16. To justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels .
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

Sustainable Development Goals have been built on the universal principle of 'leave no one behind' As far as India is concerned, the national development goals of India, converge well with the SDGs and India is expected to play a leading role in determining the success of the SDGs, globally .

CHALLENGES TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Deforestation :

The forest resources in India as well as around the world are on the verge of a higher depletion rate and are reaching alarming proportions. The individuals, corporations, government agencies etc., are responsible for this menace. In the name of developmental projects, the felling of trees is being carried out leaving behind the goals of sustainable development and human progress. The most serious problem of deforestation is the loss of biodiversity.

Effects Of Climate Change :

The drastic changes in the climatic variations resulted in poor health conditions of the human beings and earth resources. These have also spilled dire consequences on the social and environmental aspects of the society. The increasing temperature levels and the carbon emissions had severe effects like crop failures, increasing droughts, scarcity of food supply, contagious diseases, degradation of environment, increasing floods and so on. Lack of disaster management methods and systematic marginalisation of local communities in policy formulations have increased the vulnerabilities to the natural and man-made disasters.

Increasing Pollution Levels:

The degrading levels of air quality are widely recognised as a major factor of pollution, especially in urban areas. The sources of air pollution include industrial pollution, indoor and vehicular pollution. The pollution in urban areas is caused by the presence of a number of industries that emanate smoke and other chemical substances into the air. Added to this is the vehicular pollution that has been on an increase every year. The sale in the number of vehicles has been zooming at an unprecedented scale and leading to massive traffic congestions. This invariably has resulted in serious health hazards like asthma, respiratory problems, hearing impairment and so on. The indoor air pollution is caused due to the use of wood, dung cakes and crop residues. Children, especially girls, are said to be at greater health risk as they stay indoors to help women in the household chores.

Ground Water Depletion and Pollution:

While shortage of water continues to loom large, the inefficient use of water is an avoidable crisis, which otherwise can lead to imbalances in the water management methods. Apart from this, access to safe drinking water has also become a pertinent issue with major organic and bacterial pollutants being untreated. In many of the cities, untreated municipal waste/sewage is being discharged into the rivers. The urban regions are especially prone to such pollution as they are not equipped with adequate sewage treatment facilities. The shrinking ground water levels have resulted in acute shortage of water across the nation, especially during the summer season. It is only recently that the water harvesting measures are being undertaken with some of the cities making it mandatory

Literacy Rate :

One of the basic and most important components of development is education. It is a critical invasive instrument for bringing about social, economic and political inclusion and a durable integration of people, particularly those 'excluded' from the mainstream of any society. It is the best social investment, given the synergies and the positive externalities that it generates for people in their well being. The female literacy rates continue to lag behind and the progress is often overshadowed by the disparities in terms of gender, caste groups, and income groups and at urban and rural levels.

Environmental Sustainability:

The environmental quality is also threatened by the urban solid wastes in the form of garbage, household solid waste, waste from hospitals and scientific laboratories. In urban areas, one recurrently comes across heaps of solid waste including the plastic bags lying on the roadside, which serve as open dumping sites. The fungi, bacteria and virus pose enormous risk to health especially to the residents living close to these open disposal sites. Time and again this waste is disposed off through sewage system, ensuing in drain blockages and interruption in free flow of water. This further leads to the contamination of water and

pollution of safe drinking water. Inadequate collection and lack of proper disposal facilities are the prime reasons for this widespread peril.

Reduction of Poverty and Good Standard of Living :

Good standard of living more or less implies the reduction of poverty. While the reduction/elimination of poverty is part of millennium development goals, the measures towards integrating environment and sustainable development in poverty reduction programmes are vital for decentralised governance. A good standard of living is determined in terms of a higher income level and attainment of a higher average life expectancy, higher literacy and a higher value as per human development index. This progress automatically leads to an increasing level of Gross National Product, which, in turn, makes an impact on higher public expenditure and lower poverty levels. Thus the process is round-about and interlinked. The poverty reduction measures need major initiatives from the government side; its efficacy lies in taking up key public oriented beneficial actions, policy changes and institutional reforms.

Income Generation :

As has been stated earlier, there are gross inequalities between the urban and rural areas in terms of development. A substantial number of people are living below poverty level. The sustainable development becomes all the more important in the rural sector. What options can a government give to its population to earn their livelihood? What are the schemes it can undertake to generate income? The urban areas are seen as potential income generators with the concentration of many engineering, heavy metal, garment and software industries to name a few. While urban areas are preferred for their industrial base and technical opportunities, the rural areas are left with few options and that too without implementation strategies. Though agriculture is a predominant occupation in rural areas, not enough measures have been taken to revitalise the sector for commercial purposes; and where the measures were taken, there continues to be an undue exploitation of the natural wealth. The resultant effect is the mass migration of people from rural to urban areas. This has created severe crisis in terms of providing job opportunities and generating sufficient levels of income.

Conclusion :

India is a country with the second largest population in the world. The steps taken by India for the achievement of SDGs matter a lot to the world. If India succeeds in attaining the SDGs it would mean a larger section of the world has achieved it. Therefore it is imperative for India to develop effective methods for implementing, monitoring and measuring the progress of SDGs. The biggest challenge for India seems to be the development of suitable indicators. This can be handled by developing an Indian Index for Sustainable

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Decent Work & Economic Growth

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Introduction:-

Sustainable Development Goal 8, along with ten targets, two enablers and seventeen international indicators, aims at *promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all*. Sustained economic growth along with productive employment for all provide the much needed base and support for realising the seventeen ambitious SDGs. As such, prioritising SDG8 is but imperative as the pace of the global economic growth has been slow in recent years, and is also marred by frequent fluctuations and instabilities. There are reports that currently, the rate of unemployment is rising, particularly among the youth. India, being the sixth largest economy in the world, achievement of SDG8 here is likely to contribute significantly to the progress of SDGs at the global level. India strives to provide every citizen of the country, decent work and full and productive employment so as to contribute towards the GDP growth of the country.

Over the past 25 years the number of workers living in extreme poverty has declined dramatically, despite the lasting impact of the 2008 economic crisis and global recession. In developing countries, the middle class now makes up more than 34 per cent of total employment – a number that has almost tripled between 1991 and 2015. However, as the global economy continues to recover, we are seeing slower growth, widening inequalities, and not enough jobs to keep up with a growing labour force. According to the International Labour Organization, more than 204 million people were unemployed in 2015. Globally, annual GDP growth declined from 4.4% in 2000 to 3.2% in 2017. One in ten people in the world lived on less than USD 1.90 in 2015, and in too many places, having a job doesn't guarantee the ability to escape from poverty. This slow and uneven progress requires us to rethink and retool our economic and social policies aimed at eradicating poverty. According to the ILO estimates, the global unemployment rate is expected to be 5.5% in 2018, marking a turnaround after three years of rising unemployment rates. However, with a growing number of people entering the labour market to seek employment, the total number of unemployed is expected to remain stable in 2018, at above 192 million. In 2017, around 42 per cent of workers (or 1.4 billion) worldwide are estimated to be in vulnerable forms of employment, while this share is expected to remain particularly high in developing and emerging countries, at above 76% and 46%, respectively. In 2017, extreme working poverty remained widespread, with more than 300 million workers in emerging and developing countries having a per capita household income or consumption of less than US\$1.90 (PPP) per day. A continued lack of decent work opportunities, insufficient investments and under-consumption has led to an erosion of the basic social contract underlying democratic societies, that all must share in progress. The creation of quality jobs will remain a major challenge for almost all economies. But inclusive growth must also be cognisant of the needs of the most vulnerable – children, youth, and women.

Facts & Figures: –

- Labour productivity at the global level, measured as output produced per employed person in constant 2005 US dollars, grew by 2.1 per cent in 2017. This is the fastest growth registered since 2010.
- The global unemployment rate in 2017 was 5.6 per cent, down from 6.4 per cent in 2000. The decline has slowed since 2009, when it hit 5.9 per cent.
- The global unemployment rate stood at 5.6 per cent in 2017, corresponding to 192.7 million unemployed persons.
- A recent Harvard study found that gender equality in the labour force could add US\$28 trillion to the global economy by 2025.
- Unemployment among youth (aged 15 to 24) reached 13 per cent in 2014, nearly three times higher than the rate for adults.
- Globally, 61 per cent of all workers were engaged in informal employment in 2016. Excluding the agricultural sector, 51 per cent of all workers fell into this employment category.
- Only 29 per cent of the global population has comprehensive social security; the other 71 per cent are not, or only partially, protected.
- 470 million jobs will be needed to absorb new entrants to the labour market between 2016 and 2030.

Facts & Figures Of India:-

- India has a labour force of 475 million where 12.8 million enter the market every year.
- In India more than 10 million children are employed as child labours despite legislation against it.

- There are 12-15 million demands for employment every year in India.
- India has a total 5% unemployment rate.
- There is 27% decline in female labour participation rate in India.
- 20.7% of employed adolescents are engaged in hazardous work in India.
- Almost 50% of the labour force still engaged in agricultural sector in India.

India And Goal 8 :-

India can forge its own growth path, which can rely on both manufacturing and services as a growth escalator and employment generator. The challenge will be to create well-paying and productive jobs in non-farm sectors that can absorb more unskilled workers, including women and those in rural areas. As of today, labour-intensive manufacturing has not driven productivity growth and job creation. The sectors that have made productivity gains have been skill-intensive. Almost half the labour force in India still works in the agricultural sector. With low productivity, it is difficult to promote gainful employment in agriculture. Enhancing agricultural productivity through public investment and new technologies should be a priority focus area. Moreover, upgrading to high-value commodities, reforming agricultural marketing policies and market interventions, and strengthening linkages to agri-businesses are critical areas ripe for government intervention. Increasing the labour force participation of women is a powerful tool not only to empower women, but also to steer economic growth itself. As reported by the McKinsey Global Institute (2015), if India increases its female labour force participation rate by 10 percentage points by 2025, its GDP could rise by as much as 16 per cent as compared to the business-as-usual scenario.

Targets :-

- Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7% gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.
- Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.
- Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.
- Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead.
- By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.
- By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.
- Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.
- Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.
- By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.
- Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.
- By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the **Global Jobs Pact** of the International Labour Organization.

What India Needs:-

(1) As been mentioned almost half the labour force in India still works in the agricultural sector. With low productivity, it is difficult to promote gainful employment in agriculture. Enhancing agricultural productivity through public investment and new technologies should be a priority focus area. (2) Moreover, upgrading to high-value commodities, reforming agricultural marketing policies and market interventions, and strengthening linkages to agri-businesses are critical areas ripe for government intervention. (3) Increasing the labour force participation of women is a powerful tool not only to empower women, but also to steer economic growth itself. As reported by the McKinsey Global Institute (2015), if India increases its female labour force participation rate by 10 percentage points by 2025, its GDP could rise by as much as 16 per cent as compared to the business-as-usual scenario. (4) India's desired transition to a green economy will have a significant impact on job skill requirements within sectors, occupational

profiles and business operations. (5) Labour market and skill policies can play an important role in maximizing the benefits of economic greening for workers. (6) The government's National Skill Development Mission, Deendayal Upadhyaya Antodaya Yojana, Atal Innovation Mission, as well as the National Service Scheme and the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme are some flagship programs aimed at bringing decent work to all.

The above-mentioned steps are not only specific to India but to all those developing countries who are struggling to provide decent job security to their labour force and enhance their economic growth. Globally, labour productivity has increased and the unemployment rate has decreased. However, more progress is needed to increase employment opportunities, especially for young people, reduce informal employment and labour market inequality (particularly in terms of the gender pay gap), promote safe and secure working environments, and improve access to financial services to ensure sustained and inclusive economic growth.

Flagship Government Schemes for achieving SDG8 :-

- **The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme-** It is aimed at enhancing livelihood of rural poor by guaranteeing 100 days of wage employment in a financial year. As on September 2019, 120.1 million active workers are enrolled in MGNREGA.
- **Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana** – It has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing employers for employment generation. Till 16th September 2019, benefits have been given to 1.52 lakh establishments covering 1.21 crore beneficiaries.
- **Make In India** - The Programme aims at making India a manufacturing hub so as to facilitate job creation and skill development across various sectors of the Indian economy. It will facilitate investment, foster innovation, enhance skill development, protect IPR and build best in class manufacturing infrastructure.
- **Skill India Mission** - Launched on 15 July 2015, the Skill India Programme is a comprehensive programme that aims at training and developing industrial, entrepreneurial skills among Indians so as to create jobs in the country.
- **National Career Service (NCS)** - National Career Service Project brings employers, trainers and unemployed on single platform. As many as 1.05 crores active job seekers and 7797 active employers are on the portal as on 23rd September, 2019.
- **Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana** – It has been proposed to address infrastructure gaps in the fisheries sector. 10,000 new Farmer Producer Organisations will be setup over the next five years.
- **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)** - provides insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances. Claims of Rs. 8,665 crore were paid to 553.01 lakh farmers in the year 2018-19.
- **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)** - The scheme aims to provide a payment of Rs. 6000/- per year, in three 4-monthly instalments of Rs. 2000/- to the farmers, subject to certain exclusions relating to higher income groups. An amount of Rs. 12646.579 crore has been distributed to 63232895 lakh farmers in the year 2018-19.
- **Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana** - Launched on 28 August 2014, this scheme is promoting financial inclusion and ensuring access to the various financial services, particularly covering the weaker sections and low income groups. As on 4 September 2019, there are 36.89 crores beneficiaries under the scheme.
- **MUDRA Yojana** -The objective is to create an inclusive, sustainable and value based entrepreneurial culture, in collaboration with our partner Institutions in achieving economic success and financial security. For the financial year 2019-2020 number of PMMY loans sanctioned is 17989639 and the amount disbursed is Rs 90565.18 crore. In a matter of two years over 300 entrepreneurs have emerged. Machines and Robots have been deployed to do scavenging which also saved the manual scavengers their dignity.
- **Digital India Mission** - Launched on 1 July 2015, this Programme aims at transforming Indian economy by focusing on three core components which include - creation of digital infrastructure, delivering services digitally and digital literacy.

Summing up:-

India's policies and actions towards achieving targets set under SDG 8 are based on the principles of *Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas* and the vision for building a New India by 2022. Through the agenda of inclusive growth, India strives to create an enabling environment that protects labour rights and promote safe, decent, productive and secure working environment for all. As a politically and economically stable large nation, India also aims at creating a \$ 5 trillion economy with a robust sustainability plan by 2024. This can be achieved only through full and productive involvement of its workforce. However, more progress is needed to increase employment opportunities, especially for young people, reduce informal

employment and labour market inequality (particularly in terms of the gender pay gap), promote safe and secure working environments, and improve access to financial services to ensure sustained and inclusive economic growth.

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Sustainable Development through Language Learning

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Abstract:

Extensive work is being done in our country on the use of pedagogical and information technologies in the educational process. The scientific and theoretical basis of this problem, the specifics of each pedagogical technology have been developed and sufficient experience has been accumulated. Relevant organizations of foreign countries are closely assisting in the introduction of pedagogical and information technologies in the educational process. It is known that in the implementation of this direction was focused on the study of the english language.

Keywords: *E-learning resources, foreign language lessons, requirements.*

Introduction:

The use of the media in the study of a foreign language, especially English, and the development of programs in it also give results in the implementation of the requirements. Of course, all this is a modern program with a set of facilities that can be used in the learning process. An analysis of modern educational e-publications has shown that they have a complex structure and need to be classified. The classification of e-learning publications is based on the general methods of classification of both educational and electronic and software tools. The main type of learning process is the lecture. A lecture is a form of organization of the educational process, which forms the knowledge that is the guiding basis for the learning material to be mastered by students.

Scope:

There are three main types of lectures: introductory lectures, informational lectures and review lectures. Depending on the subject and didactic purposes, the following forms of lectures can be used: problem lectures, visual lectures, press-conference lectures, etc. Electronic educational publications used in lectures should enrich the narrated material with videos, audio animations, help the speaker to demonstrate complex processes. The following types of electronic textbooks can be used to organize the study of theoretical material:

- Video lecture. The lecture is recorded with the help of a video camera. The advantage of this type of lecture is that it can be heard over and over again and can be stopped in difficult places.
- Multimedia lectures. Interactive educational programs can be created for independent learning. When using such textbooks, each student can learn a trajectory that is convenient for him, the optimal pace of learning. And can choose the method. The mastery rate can also be increased in many ways by means of controls.
- Traditional publications: electronic lecture texts, basic abstracts, manuals for studying theoretical material, etc. Students' independent education based on information technology includes: work with electronic textbooks, watching video collections, listening to audiocassettes, working on computer simulators, computer testing, etc. At present, all types of knowledge control can be carried out on the basis of specially developed computer programs with the help of

E-learning publications. In particular, the use of e-learning publications in the current and intermediate control system is highly effective. Computer test programs are not only a means of self-monitoring for learners, but also take on the role of current and intermediate control. Such a test program can be an independent program that cannot be changed, or it can also be a modified shell program supplemented by an anthill. Teaching practice is important in history education.

The computer serves as a tool for simulation models, simulators. With the help of computer, programs can be organized trainings on archeological excavations, collection of ethnographic materials, reconstruction of monuments, and acquaintance with archival documents. Computerization of archives and museums Educational-methodical complexes play an important role among the electronic means of education.

Oracle Unified Method (OUM) contains theoretical material as well as practical tasks, tests, applications, etc. OUMs can be presented as digital and analog multimedia courses consisting of structured and logically connected didactic elements. Modern educational multimedia course - video and not only text-based interactive material enriched with audio materials, but also educational materials should be placed in different forms and on different media. The multimedia course is a means of complex interaction with the learner through illustrative, informative, simulative and control parts. The basis of OUM is its interactive part. This part is realized only on the computer. It includes: -electronic textbook; - electronic reference book; - training

complex; - a set of examples and problems; - electronic laboratory practicum; - computer test system. The e-textbook is designed for independent study of theoretical material, and its hypertext structure allows you to work with an individual educational trajectory. An electronic chrestomathy is a collection of texts that complements a textbook. The chrestomathy may include documents, works of art, and excerpts from them. The methodical instructions, which explain the features of the texts included in the chrestomathy, are important for the reader. These guidelines provide a link between the text and the study material and guide students in preparing for the workshop. The e-reference allows the user to quickly receive the necessary information in a compact form at any time.

Typically, an e-reference consists of a list of terms, and each element of the list is hyperactive, i.e. as a result of its activation, a hyperlink with the content, translation or interpretation of the term is referenced. Is a necessary condition. Internet resources in history education. The number of Internet resources on the Internet is growing among e-learning publications. The number of Internet resources on historical topics is also increasing. Gradually, databases of historical resources, special directories and search engines have emerged. Working with network scientific and educational resources has its own characteristics and requires skills in working with the network, browsers, and knowledge of how to search, process and store information on the Internet. A historian who wants to work on the Internet the first problem is the problem of information retrieval.

The next challenge is to determine if the resources found are suitable for educational use. There are many historical resources that cannot be tested for compliance with state education standards. In the process of studying a voluntary course, there may be a problem that the textbook obtained from the Internet does not correspond to the curriculum of the educational institution. The information obtained from the Internet is very diverse in nature, the software needed to process it and there are many formats of text, graphics, and audio-video information. We will consider some ways to solve these problems. What to look for? - In answering this question, the historian in his educational activity refers to the curriculum.

Conclusion:

It is also useful to identify the nature of information that differs in structure, type of presentation, purpose, and form of presentation. How do I search? - To find the necessary information on the Internet, you need to search for resources that contain this information. Such information can be found in the databases of search engines, search directories. The main search engines include Rambler, Yandex, Apart, Google. In such systems, the search is based on queries expressed in the form of text. In practice, it is advisable to use more than one search engine, because the databases of search engines are different from each other. Special historical directories can exist as part of a search, information or research resource, or as an independent resource. Unlike search engines, directories are more likely to live up to the expectations of users because the search is done within materials on a pre-selected topic. The role of basic multimedia devices in foreign language teaching is significant. In the implementation of these processes, visual materials and audio devices further strengthen the activation of the learning process. Although the development of technology in the teaching of multimedia means, that is, the beginning of the twentieth century, we can see that the effectiveness of its results is satisfactory.

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Circlewise Population Distribution of Rural Settlements in Shrigonda Tahsil: A Geographical Analysis

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Abstract :

A study of population distribution is of immense help in rural planning and development. Analysis of the Circlewise population distribution of rural settlements reveal an interesting fact and give suggestion or hint about the, growth and distribution of population. The study of population distribution is of great help to understand the population size of circles of the Shrigonda Tahsil. The temporal and spatial distribution is useful to identify the growth rate of population in the study region. The present paper makes a geographical study of the Circlewise population distribution and average population of rural settlements in Shrigonda tahsil. This study of rural population at tahsil level will bring out applicable findings at micro level.

Keywords: Rural settlements, circle, population, distribution

Introduction:

‘Settlement’ is a generic term and is derived from the word “Settle”. According to the pocket oxford Dictionary (1966) the meaning of the word “Settle” is to establish or become established in more or less permanent abode or way of life. It also includes temporary stay at a place. Settlement geography, a branch of human geography, is the study of the cultural landscape. It is a science of systematic inquiry of occupancy features distributed over space with differentiation in relation to man.

The form of settlement in any region represents mans relationship with environment therefore; the study of settlement is an important aspect of Human Geography. The forms of cultural landscape spread over the surface of the earth are studied in settlement geography. Recently administrators, social workers and planners are paying more attention on the study of rural settlements. The systematic and scientific study of rural settlements may give rise to a new aspect of settlement geography. In this paper Circlewise population and average population of Shrigonda Tahsil is studied. Population is a very important part of settlements; all the activities are related with population. In the local as well as world scenario population playing a very vital role. In this study population distribution in various circles are analysed and explained.

Choice of the Study Region:

For the present research work Shrigonda tahsil of Ahmednagar District is selected as a study region. Ahmednagar is the largest district in the state of Maharashtra having 5.66 % of the area of the state. Ahmednagar district has 14 Talukas. The district has 1581 villages out of which 2 villages are deserted. In Ahmednagar district Shrigonda tahsil is selected as a study region. Shrigonda is located south west part of district. It lies between 18⁰ 27' 18" N to 18⁰ 51' 54" N latitude and 74⁰ 23' 24" E to 74⁰ 52' E longitude. The total geographical area of tahsil is 1605.61 sq. km which contributes 9.22 per cent of the district. According to 2011 census, the total rural population of tahsil was 284841 consisting 114 villages and eight circles.

Data Base and Methodology:

For the present research paper data has been collected through both the sources primary and secondary. Primary data has been collected through census reports, questionnaires, interview methods, observations. Secondary data is the collection from district census hand book, district statistical abstract, Gram Panchayat Office, Tahasil, Panchayat Samiti Office, Zilla Parishad Office different books, journals, internet and topographical sheets. The primary and secondary data thus collected is processed. The processed data is presented in the form of table, graphs, and diagrams. The suitable statistical techniques are used in to analysis the population distribution of rural settlements.

Circlewise Distribution of Rural Population in Shrigonda Tahsil

Circle is group villages created by the district administrators for the smooth functioning of administration and to collect the revenue. According to the census of 1991, Shrigonda tahsil has only three circles. They are – Belwandi, Mandavgan and Shrigonda. As per the census report of 2001 Shrigonda tahsil has got four circles. They are - Belwandi Mandavgan, Shrigonda and Kasti. The census of 2011 shows that the tahsil has got eight circles which are – Belwandi, Mandavgan, Shrigonda, Kasti, Pedgaon, Chimbhale, Deodaithan and Kolgaon. However the number of villages are constant i.e. 114.

According to the census report of 1991, the total rural population of Shrigonda Tahsil was 2,14,060. Among the three circles (Belwandi, Shrigonda, and Mandavgan), Belwandi Circle, with 45

settlements, had the highest population (80,479). Mandavgan Circle has 33 settlements, and it had the lowest population (58,894). Table 1 shows the Circlewise distribution of population and average population size of villages.(1991).The average population size more in Shrigonda circle(2074) and below tahsil average in Mandavgan circle(1784).

Table 1 Circlewise Distribution of Population (1991)

Sr. No.	Circle	Population	Average Population	No. of Settlements
1	Belwandi	80479	1877	45
2	Mandavgan	58894	1784	33
3	Shrigonda	74687	2074	36
Total		214060	1877	114

Source: Compiled by the Researcher.

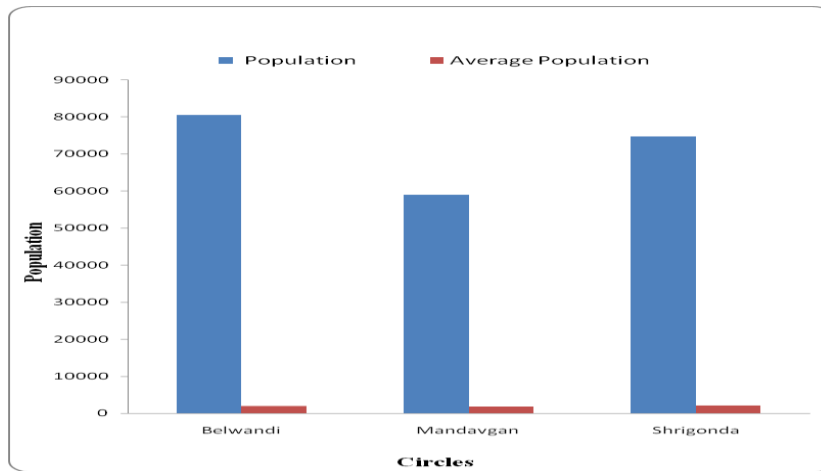


Fig.no.1 shows the circlewise population of Shrigonda tahsil (1991)

The 2001 census report indicated that Shrigonda Tahsil had four circles, i.e., Belwandi, Mandavgan, Shrigonda, and Kasti. Kasti Circle had the largest population (79,873). The number of villages in this circle was 29. The lowest population was that of Mandavgan Circle (48,779), which had 25 villages. Table 2 and fig. 2 shows Circle wise distribution of population and average population size of villages (2001). In Kasti circle average population size is more(2754) than tahsil average(2204) and in Mandavgan and Shrigonda average population size is below tahsil average. Kasti circle had average population more because it has good fertile soil, water supply and low land area. Mandavgan and Shrigonda circles had less average size of population because lack of irrigation facilities, soil is not also good fertile compare to Kasti circle.

Table 2 Circlewise Distribution of Population (2001)

Sr. No.	Circle	Population	Average Population	No. of Settlements
1	Belwandi	66560	2218	30
2	Mandavgan	48779	1951	25
3	Shrigonda	56120	1870	32
4	Kasti	79873	2754	27
Total		251332	2204	114

Source: Compiled by the Researcher.

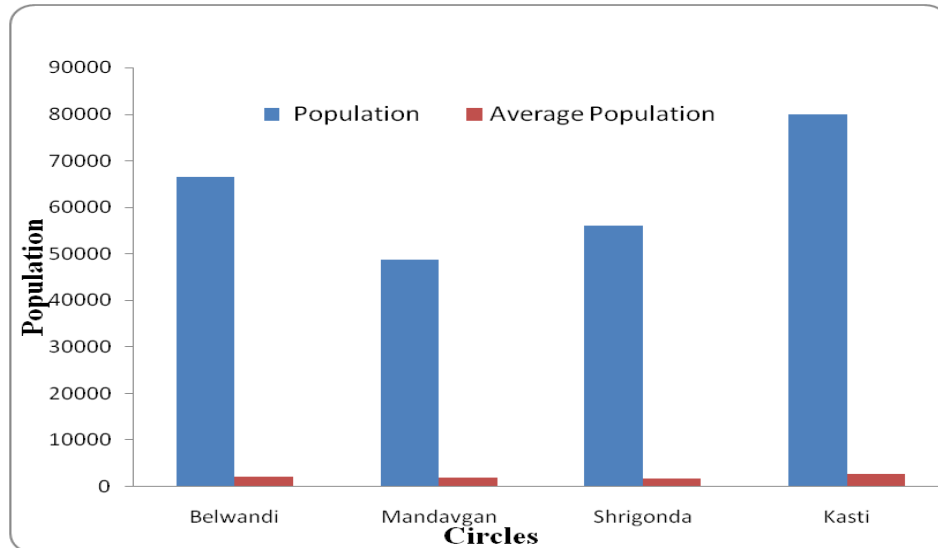


Fig. 2: Circlewise Population of Shrigonda Tahsil 2001

In 2011, there were eight circles in the study region. Belwandi Circle had the largest population (45,366). The number of villages in this circle was 11. Mandavgan Circle had the smallest population (25,423), and the number of villages was 12. Table 3 shows Circlewise distribution of population and average population size of villages (2011). Fig. 3 shows the Circlewise population of Shrigonda tahsil (2011). In 2011 average population size is more in Belwandi circle (4124) and less average population size found in Shrigonda circle (1614). Maximum number of settlements found in Shrigonda circle and minimum number of settlements found in Mandavgan circle. Average population size of the study region is 2621. Kasti, Chimbhale, and Belwandi circles have more average population size than the tahsil and other five circles are below the tahsil average.

Table 3 Circlewise Distribution of Population (2011)

Sr. No.	Circle	Population	Average Population	No. of Settlements
1	Shrigonda	30677	1614	19
2	Pedgaon	39291	2619	15
3	Kasti	40376	3364	12
4	Chimbhale	35401	2950	12
5	Belwandi	45366	4124	11
6	Deodaithan	33467	2091	16
7	Mandavgan	25423	2118	13
8	Kolgaon	33500	2093	16
Total		283501	2621	114

Source: Compiled by the Researcher.

The census reports of 1991, 2001, and 2011 reveal a continuous growth in the population. Between 1991 and 2001, the population increased by 15,326, with the growth rate being 17.41%. During 2001–2011, the population increased by 33,809 and the average growth rate was 13.46%.

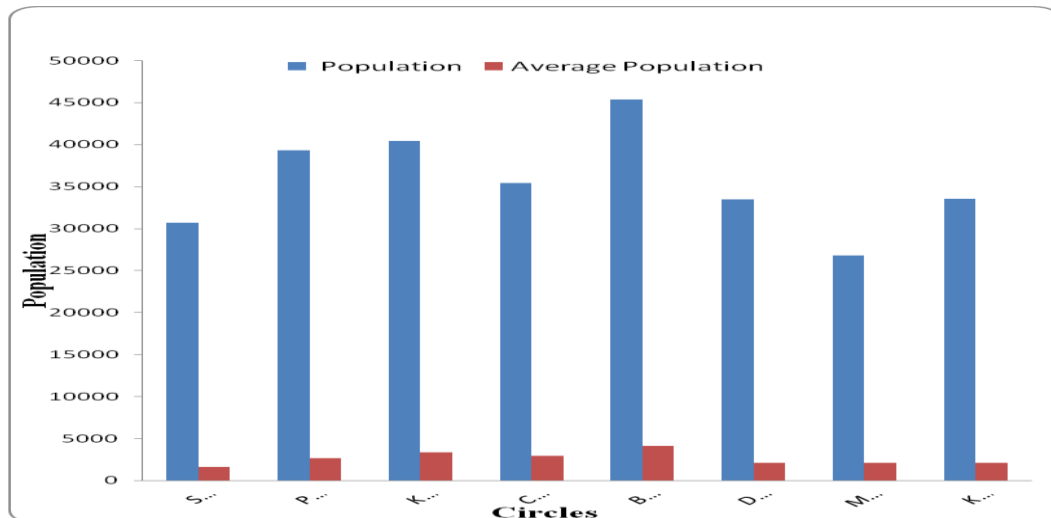


Fig. 3: Circlewise Population of Shrigonda Tahsil 2011

Conclusions

In Shrigonda tahsil there are 114 settlements and eight circles. Comparative analysis of the 1991, 2001 and 2011 shows that the continuous growth in the population. Between 1991 and 2001, the population increased by 15,326, with the growth rate being 17.41%. During 2001–2011, the population increased by 33,809 and the average growth rate was 13.46%. In 1991, the total rural population of Shrigonda Tahsil was 2,14,060. Among the three circles (Belwandi, Shrigonda, and Mandavgan), Belwandi Circle, with 45 settlements, had the highest population (80,479). Mandavgan Circle has 33 settlements, and it had the lowest population (58,894). The 2001 census report indicated that Shrigonda Tahsil had four circles, i.e., Belwandi, Mandavgan, Shrigonda, and Kasti. Kasti Circle had the largest population (79,873). The number of villages in this circle was 29. The lowest population was that of Mandavgan Circle (48,779), which had 25 villages. In 2011, there were eight circles in the study region. Belwandi Circle had the largest population (45,366). The number of villages in this circle was 11. Mandavgan Circle had the smallest population (25,423), and the number of villages was 12. The average population of the study region has been increasing during the study period. In 1991 the average population size of the study region was 1877, in 2001 it was 2204 and in 2011 it is 2621. It means average population of the rural settlements have been increasing during the course of time. In the entire study region population distribution is uneven. Circles like Belwandi and Kasti had more population distribution and Mandavgan circle has less population distribution. For population distribution some geographical factors playing major role like fertile soil, water availability, surface, transportation network, location and site. Kashti and Belwandi circles have such types of favorable condition compare with other circles so population distribution is more and average size of population of settlements are also more.

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Violence against Girls and Women due to Socio-Economic Factors: Ahmednagar District.

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Abstract-

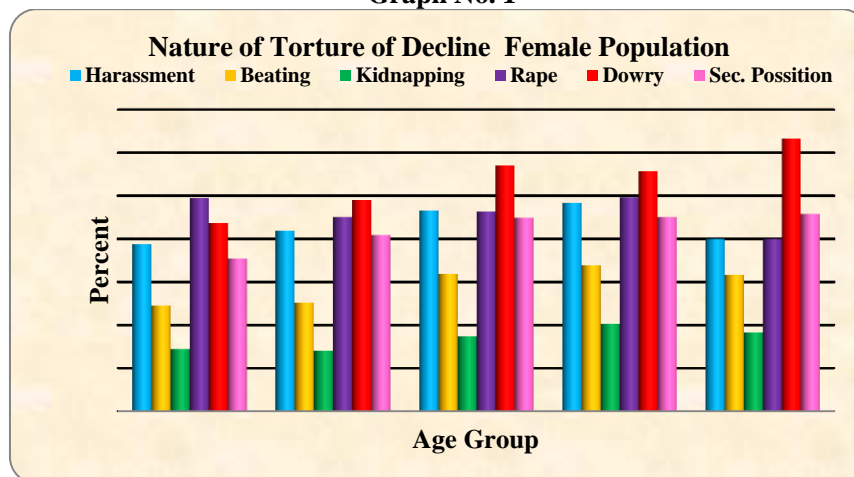
Ahmednagar is one of the most developed district in Maharashtra is also ahead in molestation and violence against women. In the year 2012 there were 1704 cases are registered of rapes in Maharashtra. In the year 2011, 78 cases of rapes are registered in Ahmednagar district. There are many cases of rape, molestation, torture, dowry and kidnapping. In the year 2010, 50 rape cases are registered, 128 molestations, 721 tortures, 54 kidnapping and 10 cases were related to dowry. In the year 2011 - 78 rapes, 160 molestations and 59 kidnapping cases are registered. There may be more unregistered cases. These figures indicate increase in violence and crime against women compare to the last decade. Many cases of violence against women are registered in Maharashtra in the year 2011.

Key Words:- The Violence Against Women due to Socio-Economic Factors.

Introduction :-

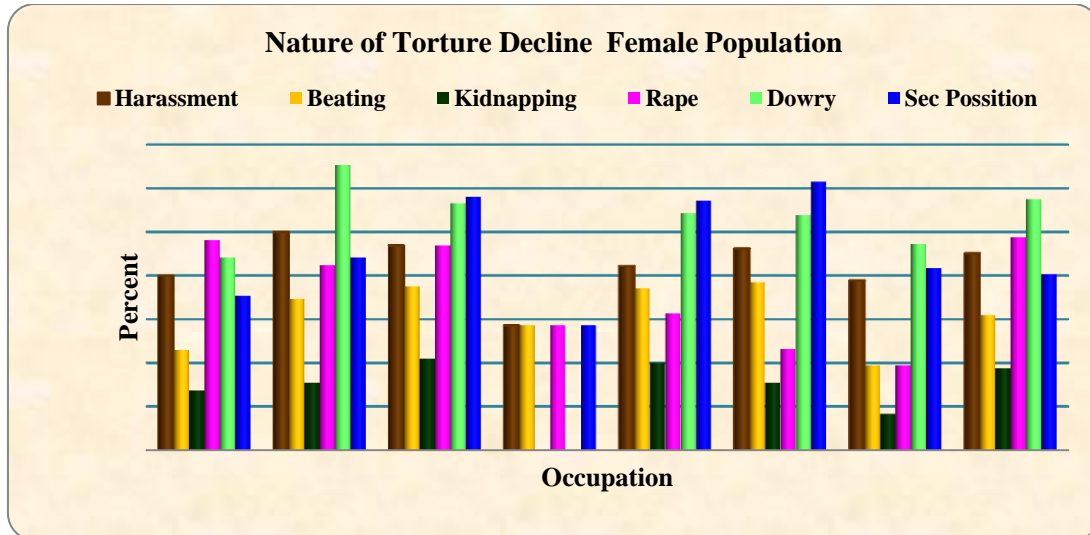
Imbalance in Male – Female sex Ratio is serious threat to human beings. It is affecting society economically and psychologically. Less number of female in society is also one of the causes for molestation of women. The census data indicates the decline in number of female year by year, and it is worsening day by day. The present study is based on the Age wise distribution of harassment of women varies from 39 percent in age group 11-20 to 40 percent in 50 plus. The 24.5 percent women beaten in age group 11-20 whereas women in age group 41-50 nearly 34 percent said that they were beaten. In age group 11-20 around 50 percent women said that they were tortured by raping them on the other side the 40 percent had similar opinion. Overall more than 40 percent women tortured by rape, likewise 63 percent population said that they are tortured by taking dowry from them and 46 percent said that they are tortured by poison.

Graph No. 1



The distribution by occupation has clear picture of violence against women, 40 percent student said that women are tortured by harassing them whereas 50 percent said that they are mainly tortured through rape likewise 44 percent reported that they are tortured by taking dowry. Students, social workers and teachers also mention that women particularly harassed (50 percent) and dowry (65 percent). Police are responsible to provide security and safety to women in society and they are well known about the factors in society leading to violence. In our study around 20 percent police said that women are tortured by beating them on the other hand 47 percent said that they are tortured by demanding dowry, surprising 42 percent police said that women are tortured by poisoning them.

Graph No. 2



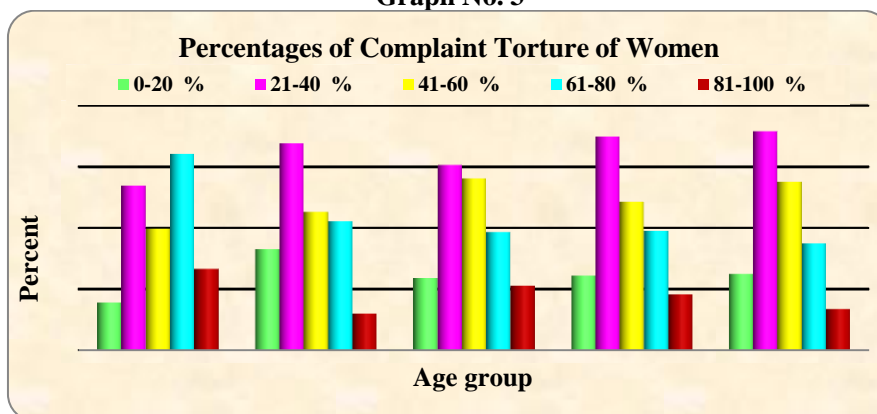
Family structure in society defiance the violence against women, about 45 percent separate families said that women are tortured through harassment and 42 percent joint families agreed that women are tortured by harassment. At the same time 51 percent joint and 52 percent separated families said that they are mainly tortured through asking the dowry in marriages.

Income sources of family influence the violence against women in house, 44 percent respondent those who have labour work as income source reported women are tortured by harassment where 30 percent said beating, 20 percent kidnaping and 49 percent said women are torture by rape and nearly 48 percent by asking dowry. Likely 46 percent those have salary as the income source said women are harassed, 29 percent said they are beating and 47 percent reported tortured through rape and at the same time 50 percent tortured by dowry. Income shows different pattern of tortured of women about 38 percent those have less thatRs. 5000 income reported that women are tortured by harassing them at the same time 26 percent reported beating, 45 percent reported rape and 48 percent said that they are tortured trough asking them dowry. Likewise respondent having 10 thousand income 42 percent of them reported torture women by harassing them and 26 percent said beating them whereas 50 percent and 55 percent said women are harassed by doing rape and asking for dowry. Respondent those have more than 15000 incomes reported more violence against women such as 50 percent of them reported that women are tortured by harassing them, 32 percent reported beating and 47 percent said rape and 52 percent reported dowry the way for harassing to women.

Distribution of Women Tortures by Socio-Economic Background Characteristics:

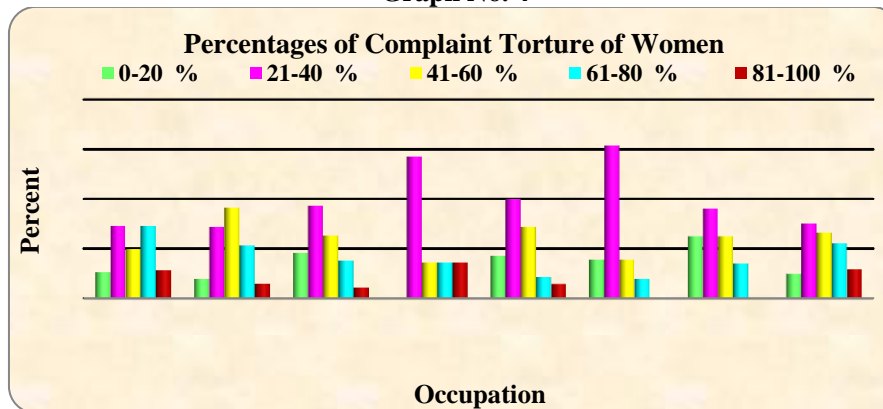
The graph depicts that the percentage of women reported torture complaints by socio-economical categories. The table shows the fluctuation in complaints, in the age group 11-20 the lowest 8 percent women reported that they were torture whereas in the highest range about 13 percent in rage of 81-100 percent reported torture. Majority of female population reported that they were torture to support this statement 36 percent of female complaint of 61-80 percent tortured whereas 36 percent male highest in number said that 21-40 percent complaints were there of tortured. On the other hand 37 was the highest percent male complaints torture of women.

Graph No. 3



The distribution of percentage by occupation was fluctuated by percentage range, in range of 0-20 percent complaint more than 25 percent of police men agree of women torture whereas 0.0 journalists agreed to this in the same range, other side 36 percent of social workers in the range of 41- 60 percent complaints than the other where only 14 percent journalist in this range agreed to women complaints. In the higher range that is 81-100 percent 14 percent journalist complaints of women torture which is the highest in that range. While 11.6 percent others and 11.3 percent student belong to this group of highest percent of torture to women followed by 5.8 percent social workers and 5.7 percent doctors and 0.0 percent advocate and police.

Graph No. 4



Income sources of population define the economic status of the society. In the range of 0-20 percent 10.6 percent workers engage of labor work complaints of torture of women where 27 percent complaints in range 61-80 percent. Respondents having income source of salary only 9 percent in range 81-100, complaints of women torture whereas 29 percent in range of 21- 40 percent complaints of torture. Income shows the complaint by women of tortured about 10 percent those have less than Rs. 5000 income reported that women are tortured at the same time the trend of complaint is increased with the intension of the complaints it increases form 10 to 29 percent in 21-40 percent and again it continuously decrease throughout the range. Likewise respondent having Rs.10000 income there perception of complaint is continuously increases from 11 percent in 0-20 percent to 26 percent in 21-40 and 24 percent to 28 percent in 61-80 percent Respondent those have more than Rs.15000 income reported fluctuation in percentage of complaints of women torture.

Conclusion:-The proportion of different crimes in the tahsils of the study region, in the decade 1991 to 2000, 280 cases of rapes was registered. It reached up to 525 in the decade 2001 to 2011. During in 1991 to 2000, 106 kidnapping crimes were committed it went up to 266 in the decade of 2001 to 2011. 2319 cases of cruelty by husbands were registered during 1991 to 2000, It became 2687 in 2011. In the decade 1991 to 2000, 604 cases of molestations were registered by the end of the 2011 it became 985. In India many traditions and customs are practiced without considering their utility value. In Ahmednagar district many cultural and social traditions are followed since the ages. Many traditions and customs have pushed women to secondary position. These traditions affected women economically. There are many occupations where women are not supposed to work e.g. religion, politics, service sectors etc.

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Development in Natural Attractions Centers in the Country **Dr. Raghunath E. Najan¹ Dr. Ganesh K. Chavhan² Dr. B. G. Rashinkar**

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Abstract:

The post second world war period saw an unprecedented growth in international tourism. Tourism, unlike other development options such as manufacturing, mining, forestry etc was widely perceived to be a clean and renewable industry. Because it drew upon 'free' natural, historical, social and cultural resources it was thought to be less capital intensive in its requirements for development. This paper is based on the secondary data related to the natural tourism development and its future prospectus in India.

Key words: Natural Tourism, Tourism Industry, Tourism Centres.

Introduction:

The India has a large treasure of natural beauty, archaeological and architectural monuments. In addition, there are many hill resorts, beach resorts, mountains and rivers etc. The northern part of India is famous for its hills, plains, rivers, and monuments etc- the Himalayas, Kashmir Valley, the Ganges. The southern region has many temples, beaches, hill resorts, cultural heritage etc. Places like Chennai, Madurai, Bangalore and Thiruvananthapuram are important centers of tourism in South India. The eastern region has tourist attraction like the Gir Forest, pilgrim centers like Konarak and industrial centers like Kolkata.

There are colorful tribal life-styles of the North Eastern States of Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura and Manipur with their folk culture is also worth mention. In the central Indian states of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, tribal village life has resulted in a variety of artistically executed handicrafts. India's mountains provide opportunities for mountaineering and trekking. Beaches provide lazy sun bathing as well as wind surfing and snorkeling and its jungles provide shooting wildlife. India's natural beauty and its geographic location can be compared with that of any other country in the world and its rich heritage makes it unique in the world.

Objective:

1. To define Tourism Development in India
2. To view of natural tourism centers in country.
3. To understand the Condition of Tourism development and Future of Natural Tourist Centers in India.

Tourism Development in India:

In India the emergence of alternative tourism promotes natural and cultural events and others. Few promising alternative tourism paths include green tourism, ecotourism, eco cultural tourism, heritage tourism etc. Ecotourism developed in India in 1970s and 1980s. Ecotourism was globally identified as a means of achieving twin goals of bio diversity conservation and sustainable development. Both short-term goals and long term goals can be achieved without sacrificing one's own interests. Sustainable tourism and nature tourism are umbrella concepts that include ecotourism.

India, the land of varied geography offers several tourist destinations that not just de-stress but also rejuvenate people. There are several ways to enjoy Mother Nature in the most pristine way. The few places like the Himalayan region, Kerala, the North-East India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep Islands are some of the places where you can enjoy the treasured wealth of the Mother Nature. The return on investment in tourism from the point of view of employment generation is much higher compared to agriculture and manufacturing sector. The following table reveals this:-

Contribution of Different Economic Sectors to the Employment

Various Sectors	Percentage of Job Opportunity
Agriculture	44.7
Manufacturing	12.6
Mining & quarrying	206
Railway	0.9
Other transports	13.8
Tourism	47.5

Source: Central Statistical Organization (CSO) Enterprise, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.

Table shows the contribution of different sectors to employment in 2010. Comparing to other sectors the tourism sector contributes 47.5% to employment. Agriculture is the second one. It contributes

44.7%. Other major sectors are manufacturing, mining and quarrying, railways and other transports. Railways contribute only 0.9% to jobs.

Outcome of Natural Tourism in India:

India is one of the 12-mega bio-diverse countries of the world and has a rich cultural heritage too. It has a vast potential for ecotourism that needs to be tapped for healthy conservation and preservation of nature and bringing about economic benefits to the local communities. Ecotourism in India has developed recently, for the concept itself is a relatively new one. India has spectacularly attractive natural and cultural tourist attractions. India offers enormous diversity in topography, natural resources and climate. There are land-locked mountainous regions, lush valleys and plains, white sandy beaches and islands. Central India has numerous wildlife sanctuaries with countless varieties of flora and fauna.

The most significant feature of the ecotourism industry in India is its capacity to generate large-scale employment opportunities, particularly in remote and underdeveloped area. It offers enormous potential for utilizing natural resources like landscapes, mountains, bio-diversity areas, rivers etc for the benefit of people.

As a concept ecotourism has gained momentum recently in India, but as a way of life Indians has practiced ecotourism since times immemorial by their traditional approach to nature and rich cultural heritage. The immense popularity of ecotourism in India stems from the fact that people are becoming increasingly conscious of the environmental hazards and the importance of the existence of diverse flora and fauna. The ecological diversity of India is arguably the most varied in the world. Ecotourism does not disturb or modify the actual biodiversity of India; it only popularizes the secluded parts of India.

There are numerous botanical and zoological gardens in India, which are working towards the enhancement of the ecosystem. There are severe punishments for poachers, hunters and illegal traders of animals and trees. There are several animal and plant rights organization, which fight for the rights of the animals and plants. Numerous organizations and NGOs are coming forward to provide environmental education to common people at the grass root level.

Ecotourism in India is gradually qualifying for attention of the tourists, the government and entrepreneurs for obvious reasons. India has enough potential in ecotourism to cater to the interests of the tourists. Ecotourism industry is one of the leading employment generating sectors of India and it generates directly or indirectly approximately 3.8% employment out of the total employment generation every year in India.

India is full of topographical variations with amazing scenic beauty. Mountainous ranges of Himalayas, golden beaches, impenetrable forests and plenty of water bodies along with rich blend of culture provokes people across the world to tour India. Ecotourism is the best way to enjoy the nature's charisma without harming it and for the admiration of nature's marvels.

Potential of tourism industry in India:

To increase foreign exchange: - Ecotourism is one of the important industries that earn foreign exchange for a country without actually exporting any material goods. The income from ecotourism has tended to increase at a higher rate than merchandise export in a number of countries.

To help in the development of infrastructure facilities: - Development and improvement of infrastructure facilities are another important benefit offered by the ecotourism industry. A variety of secondary industries may be promoted which may not serve the needs of ecotourism. Thus, indirectly; tourist expenditure may be responsible for stimulating other economic activities of a country.

To help in balanced regional development: - Tourism development greatly benefits underdeveloped regions of a country. These economically backward regions mostly have places of high scenic beauty which if developed for the tourism industry, will help to bring a lot of prosperity to the local people.

To help in generating employment: - Tourism industry is highly labour intensive service industry that generates employment for highly skilled, semiskilled and unskilled labour in sectors like hotels, restaurants, travel agencies, tourism offices, shops etc.

To help in maintaining peace and understanding: - Tourism plays an important role in promoting international goodwill. It creates awareness and appreciation of other countries culture and nature.

Conclusion:

In the words of Mark Twain, 'India is a fabulous world of spend our and rags, the one country under the sun with an imperishable interest, the one land that all men desire to see'. The diversity of wildlife in India is as rich as those of the flora and fauna found only in Africa. The great wealth of Indian

wildlife can be imagined with the sight of the majestic elephants, the dance of the peacock, the camel's stride, the roar of the lion are unparalleled acts of beauty. The vastness of the wildlife and wilderness in India is unparalleled in the world. This accounts for the immense opportunities for wildlife tourism in India. Ecotourism development has entered an exciting phase in North India. The Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal offer a very large coastline.

A fundamental requirement for ecotourism to be practiced is control on access to an area. Various hill stations or beaches therefore do not get categorized as ecotourism destinations because it is impossible to control access to them. National parks and wildlife sanctuaries are on the other hand most amenable to regulate access and thus most suitable as eco-tourist destinations. The Protected Area Network in the country therefore becomes the most logical starting point for development of ecotourism. Most eco tourists are from Europe, North America and Japan.

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The Role of Sustainable City and Community: A Case of Burma
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Abstract

Burmese Monks, civilians have been fighting for the restoration of democracy since long past. Monks, students and civilians has roused in anger against the military government. Though the price rise of fuel was the igniting cause yet the fact remains that the Burmese are tried of the atrocities of the military government. Wide spread resentment and demonstrations were held against the military rule. The uprising was brutally suppressed by the rulers. From 5 Sept, 2007 Buddhist monks have been protesting against the military Junta. As the security forces used force to disperse around 400 Buddhist monks at Pakkoka on 5 Sept. 2007, the monks took to spreads in Kyaukpadaung town on 17 Sept, 2007 demanding apology from the military Junta for beating up the monks. Instead of offering an apology, the military government used force to breaking a protest of about 1000 monks and civilian demonstrators in Sittwe town on 18 Sept. 2007 and arrested at least four monks."

The Protest of Buddhist monks spread to other towns and cities, on 21 Sept, the 'Alliance of all Burmese Buddhist monks in a statement called the military Junta "The enemy of the people" and vowed to continue to hold peaceful protest demonstrations. On 23 Sept, 2007 around two thousand protest led by Buddhist monks and nuns took to streets in Rangoon. The protestors demanded reconciliation with the opposition. The release of political prisoners including Aung San Suu Kyi and lowering of fuel prices, among others. On 24 Sept. 2007, Brig. Gen. Thurana Myent Maung, the minister for religion warned that the Junta would "take action" against the protesting monks over ten thousand people held protest march defusing the order of Junta. On 25 Sept. 2007, a dust-to down curfew was imposed in Rangoon, Mandalay and on the night of 25 Sept. 2007.1 The Junta had suppressed in its the peaceful protests in brutally in Sept. 2007, the number of deaths and other casualties were caused due to the issue of arrests and continued detentions. Military Junta forcibly de-robed monks who it considered ring leaders of the recent Pro-democracy demonstrations and tried to persuade the abbots of monasteries to gate rid Of dissidents. Many monks had been placed under "Monastery arrest" and far bidden to Leave campus except to collect alms.")

The Buddhist Monks started their protest in peaceful procession but military Junta Used brought forces to suppress and quieten these agitations. More than two hundreds lost Their lives in the open fire and near about three thousand, were sentenced for being pro- Democratic the opposition leader Win Shwe and Japanese journalist K.G. Nagai also lost Their lives. All the chief Buddhist monasteries were locked and widely seized by the Government. In addition, the military forces started condemning the monks by stating that They are responsible for this chaos. The mouthpiece of government, "New Light in Myanmar" To publish the following explanation, "That if the Buddhist monks had remained in their Monasteries, the government would not have used force to prevent protest marches, Demanding release political prisoners, the nation would not have seen any chaos."4) Such A statement of the military Junta is equal to stampedes crushing the demands of Burmese People.

International community and the U. N. has warned military Junta to release those Who arrested. U. N. had also taken serious note on happening in Myanmar, and have sent Its special envoy Mr. Gambari to hold talks with Junta and opposition political leader Suu Kyi. In Southeast Asia Burma is the only country where military has appropriated Maximum powers for about five decades. It is 1958, Gen. Ne Win took over the reins of The Government. The total population of Burma is near about 5,00,00,000 and the strength Of since Army is 5,00,000. The strength of army grew to 3,00,000 in 1994 in comparison to 1,30,000 in 1965. For the last fifty years military Junta is mercilessly naming the Administration of the country. It results in high unrest among the Burmese, in 1998 Nobel Peace Prize winner Aung San Suu Kyi return to Burma from London to meet her mother And takes a leading role in the pro-democracy movement. On the other hand there is rampant corruption and high prices of essential goods And commodities. Individual freedom and Human Rights are ruthlessly crushed. The U. N. Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report 2004 Ranked Myanmar 132 on its human development index. Buddhist Monks students. Aung San Suu Kyi and her followers became the victims of military Junta. The report submitted Tow years ago to the U. N. which says that, "there were 4,53,500 such refugees in Thailand, 15,000 in Bangladesh, 60,000 in India, 25,000 in Malaysia."6) The organizations to Working for restoration of democracy are banned in the country. The Junta had established *Press security Board' where the freedom of Press and other information Mediums goes Under tight control. The mass media goes under tight control of the government. The print Medium and electronic medium are strictly

monitored by the Press Security Board. Journalists, Columnist and writers are sentenced to imprisonment for criticizing the Policies and actions of the military government. Near about 1300 political prisoners are Still languishing in jail from 1990.”) Students, political activists and members of the National League of Democracy Party (NLD) are the main victims of Junta’s repression. Organizations are the main victims of Junta. The students union and trade unions are Banned. Workers, farmers and teachers are denied their basic rights. On many occasions Efforts were made by the International community to set free all political prisoners, but the Military Junta did not free them. Even the International Human Right Commission had Taken strong objection against it, but the Military Junta ignores it. The report of U. N. Commission announced that:

The special reporter of U. N. commission on Human Rights, Paulo Sergio Pinheroo, wrote, “There can be no credible democratic Transition in Myanmar without four fundamental condition: the inclusion of all components of society in political dialogue in a spirit of Participation, mutual respect, cooperation and equality; the release Of all political prisoners; the lifting of the restrictions which continue To hamper the ability of pot parties and groups having concluhued Ceasefire with the govt., to meet, discuss, exchange and peacefully con- Duct their legitimate activities; and the explicit discussion of political Democratization that can not take place without free election

A Decade of Democracy in Burma- (1948-58)

As civilian rule under the leadership of U Nu ossified and crumbled the army had Taken over the administration of the country which resulted in the rise of a self centered Generation of politicians. In Praetorians society it is not only the army that wanted to take Over power but many other groups such as minority organizations, politicians, Revolutionaries were interested to seize power and state machinery. Institutional constraints And balances have broken down and nobody played by the rules. Under such chaotic Conditions it was the army among the many power contesters that is best occupied to seize Power. After the end of Second World War many countries of Asia become free from British rule. Some of these states adopted democratic form of government. Twenty Asian States were brought under military rule. But most of the states could not succeed in solving Various problems in these states like communalism, ethnicity and other myriad problems. The post-independent democratic regions of these countries could not solve the problems Neither fully nor partially which resulted the government collapse of the state. The rise of Ethnic conflict, economic hardship, lack of democratic culture, absence of liberal ideology, Lack of efficient leadership and ambitions of military are the causes for the downfall of Democracies in the newly born independent states. Burma attained freedom from British in 1948 and it had accepted democratic form Of government. Among the states of the Asian sub-continent, Burma is no exception and Had borrowed British form of democracy. There was temporary success in running the Democratic government which rules from 1948 to 1958. It was assumed that democratic Roots had gone deep and far. Democracy was now well entrenched in the country, but it Was a mirage. In 1958 the military under the leadership of Ne Win took over the Administration of the country. It was a miscarriage of democracy. West Minister model of Democracy could not become successful due to lack of political culture required.

Rise of political factionalism, severe racial conflicts and fishifairs tendencies raised Its ugly head in Burma. The clash between minority and majority had naturally emerged as Major obstacle in the growth of democracy. Josef Silverstain wrote in his article

Since achieving independence in 1948, Burma has known neither peace Nor national unity. The nation recovered its sovereignty and joined the Family of nations before its solved its internal problems. Neither the Constitutional democratic leaders not the authoritarian military rulers Who replaced them, found solutions to the problems existing before Independence and continue to the present. Prime Minister UNU had invited the army to restore the law and order in the state. U Nu announced in the Parliament:

That I immediately gave my most anxious consideration towards finding A solution to these Problem and there by averring these grave dangerous To the Union. The result of my deliberations was that I decided to urge Gen, Ne Win to assume the Prime minister ship, with a view to holding Free and fair elections within six months.

After 1958 Gen. Ne Win restore law and order and established peace throughout The country. In 1960 he held general elections and handed over power once again to the Civilian leader U Nu. From 1960 to 1962, in a short span of two years there was political unstabilhy in The government, neither political party nor political collaboration was to give stability And good administration. As a result, the army took the advantages of this uncertatned Condition within the country. On March 2, 1962 in the early morning Gen. Ne Win ousted U Nu’s government and took over all the powers in his hand. Ne Win began his rule by Arresting the members of the government as well as arrested the corrupt civil servants, Dissolved

parliament and abolished the constitution.) After Seize power, Ne Win had adopted economic Policy of 'Burmese way to Socialism' and he started the process of isolating his country from the rest of world. Though Military government claimed that the 'Burmese way to socialism' was the only tool of Development, it proved to be an economic disaster as nation's rate of economic growth Approaching the lowest in southeast nation's rate of economic growth approaching the Lowest in Southeast Asia. From 1973 onwards number of problems started raising their Heads, like high prices of essential commodities, unemployment, corruption, food shortage Etc. report of New York times survey states that, "Burma rushed towards its socialist goals During 1964 as the army run government refused to deterred from its programme of rapid Nationalization by an disruption to the country.12)

In this background in 1974, Burmese people for the first time revolted against Ne Win's government. Specially students and their organizations were at the forefront of the Movement. These agitations have proved to be creating democratic aspirations in Burma. Gen. Ne Win had gauged severity of the situation and declared and transformed the Military rule in to the civilian hands in 1974. After this political change Gen. Ne Win ruled The country for almost 15 years and kept the Burmese people for away from the democracy. Peace prevailed for almost a decade and half in the country. The law and order was Good. But people were leading a hopeless life. They could not raise their voice against the Government. People became mote, and voiceless and silent spectators to the ruthless rule Of Gen. Ne Win. Suddenly in 1988 massive student uprising revolt shocked the government. Initially, the cause of student unrest was a small educational problem. But in later stages it Turned in to political upsurge. Students shouted slogans of democracy and multiparty system. For four and half decade of smooth running of government by military. Junta, the regime Was shaken by the students demonstrations. The students movement attracted the attention Of world community to the Pathetic condition of Burma. There were throughout global Debates and discussions over the uncontrolled and corrupt military rule. Western countries Had given moral support to the pro-democratic movement. People were restless due to Collapse of economic situation, unemployment and other educational problems facing the Country. People rose in arms against the military government and challenged its rule.

Return of Suu Kyi –

High profile Aung San Suu KyL daughter of first Prime minister and national leader Of Burma, Aung San (he was assassinated, just before Burma gained its independence) Returned to her motherland in 1988 to face care of her ailing mother. Her return coincident With the outbreak of a spontaneous revolt against 26 years political repression and economic Decline. Then the movement in the country was on high pitch. Later she emerged as the Most effective and articulate leader of the pro-democracy movement. Under her able Guidance, turned in to a big struggle for restoration of democracy in the country. Aung San Suu Kyi was bom in Rangoon (know known as Yangoon on 19 June 1945. After receiving her education in Rangoon, Delhi and oxford university, then worked At the U. N. in New York and Bhutan. For most of the following 20 years she was occupied Raising a family in England. In 1972she was married to Michael Aris, on British and settled In London. She has tow sons Kim and Alecander. When she was return to London after Meeting her ailing mother but destiny had something different. She is staunch supporter But destiny had something different. She is staunch supporter of democracy. She could not Keep herself aloof from the movements. All Burma. Federation of student union (ABFSU) Established on 28 August, 1988 had requested her to lead the movement against military Junta. Suu Kyi had accepted the request and led the struggle against Junta. She had challenged military rule by giving "The second struggle for Independence" As slogan. Her message of "freedom from fear" has reached every nook and corner of the World. She had, for the first time brought the misrule and brutalities of military Junta on Global platform. For last two decades she is under house arrest. From 1989to 1995, 2000 To 2002, and since 2003, the country's main opposition leader has not been able to engage In normal political activity. Within a span of six months i.e. from March 1988 to August 1988 there was a Bloody revolution in Burma. Whole nation rose against the government. Military Junta Tried to crush it by bullets. An eminent Scholar John. B. H. wrote in his article:

The order for the army to open fire on demonstrators, made on the night Of 7 August, clearly was the critical action in this tragedy. In an instant, The order transformed the army from a respected institution in to an Intractable, violent enemy of the people. It is widely believed that the Military leadership was aware of the potential for opposition within the Army to such a brutal order(14)

"More than 3000 demonstrators, mainly students, were shot dead between 8 and 12 August 1988. However, people continued to demand the resignation of the "Burma Socialist Programme Party" (BSPP) government, abolition of the one party system and an Establishment of an interim government to pave the

way for the restoration of democracy And 'Human Rights'.5) About ten thousand people participated in this agitation in Rangoon alone. Government has resorted to brute firing on unarmed and peaceful demonstrators. On 8 Aug, 1988 hi popularly known in Burma 8.8.88. At least three thousand people were Killed in police firing and thousands were arrested. The violence spread to more than forty Placed alt over the country and in most of them the people killed have never been reported..

Thousands of protestors were brutally killed in the unprecedented mass From the state prisoners also. The working in the government offices Came to solidarity with the democratic demands of the agitators control Media broad cast fall figures. Number of casualties from different Part Of the country were pouring in. government gave the figures of only 31 Died and 37 injured in Sanging civt where as the exact figure of dead Were 337. In short, the violent and Woody demonstration of 4th August Reached its place. The total situation went out of control. On 12th August, 1988 president Sein Lwein had 10 step down. He had resigned on that Day. Dr. MaungMaung succeeded him.

World community as large had taken a serious note of it. When the Junta reafized That brute-force will not enish the revolt it resulted. Resignation of Gen. Sein Lwein, head Of the army was taken and Dr. Maung Maung civilian leader was appointed head of the Government It wvas thought that now the military rule will come to end and civilian and Popular regime will be installed. But on 18 Sept. 1988, Gen. Saw Maung, chief of Army Revoked against the government and overthrown the government and took all the powers In his hand. People of Burma were once again, denied from enjoying the democracy. Burma Marched from one military rule to another one. It was the fifth milky intervention within Four decades assumed power of the government.

General Elections:

After taking over all the powers in this hand, Gen. Saw Maung. Declared that general Elections would be held very soon and civilian rule would be installed. In March, 1989, The Junta had drafted an election bill of which people were eagerly waiting for a long Time. Gen. Saw Maung announced, that power would be transferred to civilians authorities Before June 1990. Political parties now were being formed. National League for Democracy (N.L.D.) party was established under the leadership of U Nu and Aung San Suu Kyi On the Other party military backing National Unity Party (NUP) had established on 27 May, 1990, Elections for 486 members National Assembly' were held. Military backed party had taken Objection to the candidature of Suu Kyi as she was a foreigner. She was disqualified for the Costing the election. London Times wrote in its educitional, "The arbitrary and as yet unexplained decision To ban Suu Kyi, the country's principal political leader from contesting the election is only Be most recent decission of the military regime which casts above over its actual Intentions,) National League for Democracy party scored landslide victory and its 392 candidates Were elected. It was a big defeat to the military Junta, it was a bloodless revolution after Two years. People were in jubliant mood. They were hoping that at last, People's rule will Come back again international community was also looking to Aung San Suu Kyi as future Prime Minister. It was a political earthquake in Burma. Military sponsored National Unity Party (NUP) won only Ten seats and Two percent of the votes.(18) It was found that Su Kyi's NLD party had swept the polls even in the Military cantonment areas. Military had Used the power and it would not surrender it so easily. The military Junta refused to head Over power to the elected representatives. All opposition leaders and was under arrest and Members of Parliament were detained, tortured or forced exile19) one western journalist Described it as "Parliament behind bars." International community was looking helplessly Naked rape of democracy in Burma. Country lost hopes again.on

Events in Last decade of the century:

After the general elections, Sun Kyi and her party leaders started the movement on International level to bring pressure on military Junta to hand over power and restore the National Assembly in the country. Military rulers put Su Kyi, under house arrest. Gen. Saw Maung vowed to dismantle Suu Kyi's party or started his efforts in that direction. He Realized that he had committed a blunder by recognizing political parties. He had Derecognized 83 political parties in a decade. (1990 to 2000) Instead of honoring popular Verdict Gen. Saw Maung resorted to force a pressure tactics, to crush the restoration of Democracy movement. On 27 July, 1990, military Junta had issued on ordinance wich showed the intention Of the regime not to handover power. "The SLORC government is not an organization that Observes any constitution. It is an organization that is governing the nation by Martial Law" (20) In fact, that the Junta were not interested to handover the power to elected Representatives. Right from 1990 to this date the military regime was throwing dust in the Eyes of International community, U.N. and other Human Rights organization. But these International com unities were bringing pressure on the military rulers to set free Suu Kyi And for the establishment of 'National convention.' In the background, military, under Tremendous pressure started the enactment of second part of the drama. In 1996 once again Student

demonstrations were started against the military government. The Junta presumed That it is Suu Kyi who instigated these students. As a result, she was once again arrested in 1996. Against her house arrest, more than 2000 people, including in peaceful students Demonstrations were arrested fro calling for Hluman Rights reforms. Public gatherings on Oekends in front of Suu Kyi's Home have been banned since end of 1996. Suu Kyi's Repeatedly refused permission to leave her compound, and has been effectively confirmed To her house for long periods.21) All the universities and colleges throughout the country remain closed the Throughout the years. Between 1988 to 2000 Universities and colleges opened only 40 Months.

For a decade higher education was in mess. Most of the student leaders were sent to Jails for ten years. The annual budget of 1999-2000 shows that 41 percent of the expenditure Was allocated on defense and more 7 percent on health and education. The 1995 World Bank report estimated that the military government spent about 46% of its total spending Of defence between 1989 and 1994 while social expenditures declined from 32% to 23% In real terms.(22) Children under 15 years of age who constitute an estimated 36 per cent of The population faced a 'silent emergency'. The Burmese opposition leader pointed out in The UNCHR meeting held at Geneva in 2001, About 1,75,000 children under 5 die each Year, mostly from readily preventable or treatable diseases. Out of the 1,30,000 Burmese Refuses living along the Thai-Burma border, at least 25 per cent are children.23) International community and the United Nations had pressed economic sanctions On the country. Under the pressure of International Community, military Junta released to Suu Kyi from house arrest in 1995. The release of Suu Kyi from six years of house arrest In July 1995, there were hopes that the military regime would start to move towards Reconciliation with the democratic opposition, but in fact the reverse had happened. It was No mood to establish democracy in the land, Michel Christopher wrote in his article:

The release of Suu Kyi has done nothing to help her fortunes or the struggle Far democracy, freedom and human rights. She is not able to associate Freely with anyone. Her phone is tapped and her mail censored, She is Barred from political office on the grounds that she is married to a Foreigner. The Burmese media pursues a vicious campaign of hate and Abuse against her

On November 15 1997,the member of Burmese Junta, the SLORC, that seized Pover on Sept. 1988 was dissolved itself and a 19 member Junta named the 'State Peace And Development Council (SPDC) retained power of the country. General Than Shwe Replaced Saw Maung. After taking over the power Gen. Than Shwe started crushing the Democratic oppositions with brutal force. People of Burma, for the last ten years, are the Victims of ruthless, merciless regime of Than Shwe. Under the SPDC, the country has not Known any peace and instead of development it has witnessed all round destruction. There Are no signs of bringing back democracy in the country. People are doubtful the sun of Democracy will ever rise on the horizon.

For a last decade, military Junta had firmly establish full control over the Administration. A systematic caste rising crushing of students, journalists, Aung San Suu Kyi and her colleagues was undertaken. At least now there are no hopes for restoration of Democracy in Burma. Under the mounting pressure of International community Suu Kyi Was released from house arrest in 2002. She was again put behind bars in 2003, accusing Her of under taking anti-government activities. Amnesty International report indicates that At least 1350 political prisoners are in Burma. For the last twenty years above student Leaders detained and put in jail. Military Junta had imposed severe sensor ship against mass media-Foreign Press Persons are not allowed to visit and travel in the country. The foreign journalists were not Given visas. Military Junta imposed more restrictions on the gathering of journalists. Whatever the information to get it is through BBC, voice of America and voice of Burma. There was also strict survey lane and control on there channels.On the other hand International Community also neglected the happening in Burma. Protest notes are issued now and ten against the military regime. India and China though Neighbors of Burma are not seen bringing pressure on the Burmese government. Julian Levesque wrote in his article, that, "They are not ready to adopt sanctions, although India Surely feels uneasy about her own presence in Myanmar while at the same time claiming To be the largest democracy in the world. On Oct, 2007 Amnesty International with other Partner organizations set up a protest in New Delhi against the government of Burma, but Also against the regional neighbours for their tolerance of an "abhorrent" situation to use U. N. secretary-General Bank Kimmon's term25) Instead these neighbouring countries directly of indirectly are helping the military vegime. Pranay Mukharjee, foreign minister of India said in Washington, "We should hold negotiations with military Junta. Sanctions are not truly good." India is not ready, it seems to take strong actions against the Junta. Saw Myent a staunch supporter of Pro-democracy movement said, "That people of Burma are really sad on the role of India. Foreign ministers statement sent a wrong message to the International community at large." India is the same country who has honoured in

1993 Suu Kyi with Nehru award, should bring maximum pressure on the Burmese government and support to Pro-democracy movement. China on the other hand is backing the military Junta for her selfish interests. Pro- democracy activists held demonstration in Thailand before Chinese embassy. The activists wanted China showed support the military rule in Burma. On the background of recent bloody repression by Junta, the European union and other Western countries in general and United States in particular have pushed towards United Nations sanctions against the military regime in Burma. The United States of America (U. S. A.) increased sanctions against Burma on 25 September 2007, including the European Union (EU) on 30 October also agreed to toughen sanctions. Japan in response cutting back aid to Burma.²⁶⁾ From last twenty years most of the countries express their criticism of the military junta on a regular basis, while the U.S., the E.U., Japan, Germany, Australia have been imposing numerous sanctions on Myanmar. At the 2795th General Affairs Council meeting of the EU in Luxembourg on 23 April 2007, the council renewed common position and:

Expresses deep concern on the lack of tangible progress in the promised transition towards a legitimate civilian government.... Reiterates its call for the early release of all political prisoners... Continues to be concerned by serious violations of human rights, restrictions on domestic human rights organizations and international human rights institutions... supports the on-going efforts the international community, the Commission and Member states to address Burma's humanitarian challenges.... [and] reaffirms its willingness to consider the suspension of these restrictive measures and to substantively step up co-operation in response to substantial improvement in the political situation in Burma.

Japan has never supported either to the military junta since 1988. After suspending Aid in 1988, Govt. of Japan resumed aid in 1995. “[In Oct. 2007, Japan cancelled a Multimillion dollar grant to protest the bloody crackdown and U.N. special envoy Ibrahim Gambari pressed Asian Nations to take the lead in resolving the crisis.]” On the other hand Australian Government announced on 24 Oct, 2007 that it has Implemented previously, bilateral financial sanctions targeting members of the junta and Their associates and supporters. Minister of foreign Affairs Alexander Downer said, “Along With Australian’s long-standing tight visa restrictions and ban on defense exports, these New measures are designed to put further pressure on the regime and its supporters, while Avoiding harm to the people of Burma.²⁸⁾

Conclusion

The U.S. Govt. has taken a serious note of it. President Bush in U.N. had appealed, Without naming China that countries having influence over Myanmar should try to stop Violence there. U. S. secretary of states Condoleezza Rice called on U. N. envoy Ibrahim Gambari on 14 Oct, 2007 to return to Myanmar as soon as possible. She told reporters, “I Think that apparently happened overnight clearly demonstrate that there needs to be an International pressure on the ground.”²⁹⁾ On the other hand Australia and Japan had ban Defense export of Burma. In a peace loving Buddhist country like Burma it is sad for such situation to develop. The Burmese in the last two decades are waging a non-violent Gandhian Struggle against The military rule of Burma and fighting for restoration of democracy in this Buddhist land. The irony of the situation is that even after near about sixty years of Independence, Burma Is still struggling to resolve its political as well as economic problems. It is now for all the Freedom loving democratic people to ponder over the happenings in this country.

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Women's Empowerment :A Review

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Abstract

Empowerment of women has predominantly become a focus on political participation. Political participation does not only mean the right to vote, yet women's presence in legislative bodies is scarce despite the absence of legal constraints. So women have been accepted as voters but not as policy formulators and decision makers. Women's movement has for the last two or three decades been demanding more space for women in the representative bodies, but things have scarcely changed. Demands for reservation as an instrument for ensuring more space to women has been repeatedly turned down in many countries the ERA never got passed in USA. In India the bill providing 33% reservation to women in the Parliament and the State Assemblies was not passed since 1996. The myth of man's origin that woman is made for man by the god, ruled human kind and woman remained assets of the man. The most of the communities of the world follow male dominated cultures. As a result, social hierarchy is made such that male dominancy remains safe. This male psyche of established cultures of so called cultured world ignored the potentialities of the women kind. India's was not exceptional culture and it took to come fifth decade of 20th century when Indians started to think of women liberty, Simon-de-Behavior, a French author, published her 'The Second Sex' in 1949. She, in her book, strongly protested against male dominancy and appealed to recognize the worth of womankind. She was of the opinion that established social hierarchy depends on gender discrimination. It was established by the males. Women consensus was that women were not different from the images pictured by the males. The women also have forgotten that they had different existence other than the images pictured by the males that they were physically weak and inferior to men. Their role was limited to deliver children and to cook for the family. As Gopal Ganesh Agarkar called, she was a machine producing the children". In this article I have tried to share my enthusiasm for the study of women and politics. It is our experience that even today many people are woefully unaware of the battles that many heroic women and women's was limited to deliver children and to cook for the family. As Gopal Ganesh Agarkar called, she was a machine producing the children', In this article I have tried to share my enthusiasm for the study of women and politics. It is our experience That even today many people are woefully unaware of the battles that many heroic women And women's organizations have fought since 19th century. This article addresses women And politics in global as well as Indian level. To explain it I have divided the essay into seven sections. Section I is introductory. Section II explains the global scenario, which is not so pleasant as well, not so different From Indian scenario, Section III explains Indian scenario, In this section' an attempt has Been made to explain how low percentage has been recorded of women's participation in Politics and decision making in post-independent India. Section IV makes it clear that Scenario at constituent state level is not so different from national level. In section V, I Have put forth the case of Maharashtra, which also supports my opinion to pass Women's Reservation Bill. The sixth section is conclusive, in which the necessity of passing Women's Reservation Bill is stressed. The last section supplies the bibliography and references. Not only in India, but, almost in all countries, right from the developed to the Developing ones, women's presence in the Political Process is marginal and low except a Few countries (The Nordic countries). Women's movements for their rights started in the Later half of the 19th century and continued till the first half of the 20th century, ultimately Crystallizing to a demand for the 'right to vote'. Women in many countries had to wage Long and grim battle to get this right. In most countries, they got this from the second Decade of the present century. Despite their struggle for a long period, women have, not Yet been able to attain a rightful position in the arena of politics. Milbrath wrote: 'Participation of women in the political process has been very low. Their presence in the legislative and decision-making bodies is hardly above 10 per cent Except some Nordic countries. It has been often stated that the personality traits of women (lack of self-esteem to be precise) and the socio-economic cultural environment and, on The other hand, the political environment is to great extent responsible for women's marginal Participation in politics. In the so-called developed democratic nations like England it took hundred years Of Suffer Jet Movement to enfranchise the women class. No woman candidate succeeds to Be president of U.S.A. for last two centuries. Jerald Hume Ferro contested vice presidential Campaign but she was defamed for being female. A few number of women candidates try Their political career in developed countries like Germany, France, and Russia. Hillary Clinton has been struggling hard for women's right in her party as well in senate. Russian Women grudge against the society and even communist party for ignoring the women Class. The percentage of women in politics is considerably better in these Western states For example Sweden records 40%, Norwe 39%,

Fenland 33%, Denmark 33% and Holland Records 31%. Contrary to this, the developed states in Western world record very low Percentage. The average of women only 11.6 percent of the world legislatures. Women Essentially are appointed by men leaders in an at least 37 undemocratic countries or are Entirely missing from the national legislatures. In an additional 49 nations the new Democracies or the partially developed ones-men parliamentary dominate the legislature Wife 93 percent membership. Only in the 27 long-established but unfinished democracies Do for equality in representation. Yet, membership of women of these parliaments average Only 15 Per cent. According to Kamalesh Gupta minimum 33% participation in politics is A must thing. The following table shows the women's representation in houses of parliament In the different continents of the world. Comparatively North central Europe and North America has recorded good Representation of women than African, Pacific, Asian and South American democratic States. When we go through the following table, which analyze the percentage of women Enjoying political chairs in selected countries of Africa and Asia, we find that only Calheroon, Ethiopia, Sudan, While China, and Philippines in Asian and only Costa Rica in Latin American states record a little but good percentage of participation of women in decision Making. Percentage of women enjoying political chairs in select African, Asian and American states. The above table explains the strange apathy of women class regarding active Participation in politics. One report of United Nations Organization, published in 1980, Reads that, "women constitute a half of the world's population. Perform nearly two third of Its work hours, receive two half of the world's income and less than one hundredth of the World property. But, the world scenario is that, even to day also 66% of the women Population is illiterate and 70% of the population is living below poverty line. At the U.N.fourth world conference on women, a commitment to achieve women's equal Representation in parliaments and other governmental bodies was made by unanimous Vote on Sept 15,1995. 188 nations participated in the conference held at Beijing in china. The demand comes from international platforms such as the Beijing conference, where Women's role in decision making was seen as a mark of achievement. In the last twenty years, there has been a global effort with a strong support form The UN to understand the discrimination and restore a status to women of the world. The Slogan has been 'equality', 'development' and peace. The UN general Assembly declared the international year of women in 1975 followed By the international 'women's Decade' and organized three world conferences- Mexico in 1975, Copenhagen in 1980 and Nairobi in 1985. The Nairobi conference decided strategies For the advancement of women up to 2000 AD. In Beijing conference focused on the Structural changes that are necessary in the society. It emphasized that no enduring solution To society's most threatening social economical and political problems can be found without The full participation and full empowerment of the women. Wonderfully, under developing states in Asian countries have recorded good Participation of women in politics. In Indian subcontinent Mrs. Bhandar Nayke in Lanka Mrs. Indira Gandhi in India, Mrs.Benzeer Bhutto in Pakistan enjoyed prime minister ship Of their states. Mrs.Chandrika Kumartunga, Mrs.Khalida Ziya and Mrs. Orayo were prime Ministers respectively in Srilanka, Bangladesh and Philippines. Mrs.Meghawati Sukarno Leded Indonesia. Yet when we take Indian scenario into consideration, we find that the Percentage of active participation of women in Indian politics is so poor. Human Resource Report of UN, Published in 1996, records that 61% of women in India are illiterate and India stands 103 in gender revolution, and 93 in implementing women empowerment Schemes. The figures indicate that we are still far behind in women empowerment. In post Independent era, in India, the movement Women liberalization got Accelerated. The government, society and NGO's are paying their heed toword women Empowerment. Human Development Index also Considers women's development. Sati Act, feticide Act, 73rd and 74th constitution amendment helped very little to improve the Situation of Indian women and have proved failure hi women empowerment. The need is To give proper representation for women in parliament and state legislatures. The first General parliamentary election up to this date have not recorded more than 10% Representation of women. The same percentage slopes down in minister councils. At national Level, the participation of women in public services is 26% and only 4% women work in Supreme Court and high courts. Only 3% female administrators work in managerial posts Woman have entered in to the managerial profession for almost three decades. But it isSurprising to note that, there has been no systematic data (Govt. sponsored) gathering Exercise to ascertain the number of women in management in India, There is a huge Difference between the freedom prescribed in constitution and women actually enjoy. The Difference cause so, for all the political parties consider only adult franchise of women. These parties eyed women voting and ignored their ability. Social conventions, religious Teaching and dominancy also caused for women's poor participation in Indian politics. Only 20% members of political parties are women and it results in poor representation of Parliamentary elections during 1957 to 1998. The minimum possibility of men candidate Of getting elected is 3.8% while of women candidate is 6.7%. This clearly indicates that Women have more ability than the men candidates

but open constituencies suppress the Women participation because men candidates share 96% constituencies. The system is Made such that the women participation in active politics is suppressed democratically. The male dominancy in Indian democracy is a great obstacle in passing women's Reseva-
Tion Bill. "Pramila Dandwate remarked in one of the her interviews to the Hindustan Times In Dec. 1996 that the male MPS are afraid of losing 1/3 of seats in the lok-sabha, and what It would do to their authority and control over the lok-sabha proceeding" (It's a good sing That leftists have supporte4d the bill in present form and the Bill may be passed in the Winter session.) BJP is working with its same conservative psyche and therefore the for-
Tune of the bill as well the development of women kind depend upon the BJP's Stand, Which they will take in the coming parliamentary session). The hill has remained sus Pended from 1996. All the parties declare that the bill should be passed but at the same Time avoid it blaming another. The main obstacle is that when the constituencies will be Reserved, there is every fear that some of the existing members have to loose their constitu-
Ency. Therefore, Congress party had put forth the bill in a form of dual constituency. If the Bill is passed in this new form of dual constituency, the number of MPs will increase. The Lower house (Loksabha) will be constructed in a new form because the hall has no suffi-
Cient space to include increased number. It has some other political difficulties also. Some Parties want to reserve the constituencies for SC/ST women's also. Different political Parties prescribe the reasons differently, but one thing is very clear that all these parties Don't want to pass this bill. This psyche of political parties made it difficult for women's Participation. Indian Political parties have not taken women's ability into their consider-
Ation in decision-making. The following table suggests the percentage of women in the Bodies of different political parties. It clearly suggests that the political parties consider women's voting but they don't accept the women's representation in the core of the power structure of the party. Geeta Mukherjee CPI has pointed out to the virtual absence of women members in the sune
Decision-making apparatus of every Indian political party. The public survey conducted by Center for Social Studies, and India Today suggests That out of 10,000 surveyed people 80% have supported this bill. The fact is that the common Voters of India have no complain against this bill contrary, they support the Bill. The Survey by Women's Political Watch also sounds the same 81% of the people surveyed, Supported the Bill. Scenario Constituent States – To grasp the women participation in politics in different constituent stages, the Comparison between developed and under-developed constituent states is important. When We go through the figures of progressive states and backward, states, we will find very Pessimistic scene in developed states in comparison to under developed states. The following Table shows that Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have elected more Women representatives, in comparison to developed states like Maharashtra, Karnatka, West Bengal and Tamilnadu. Daring the three parliamentary elections from 1991 to 1998, in the above referred four underdeveloped constituent states, the total percentage of women representatives were more than 40% while contrary to these states developed constituent states had electionwise 30,11.5 and 8.87, 12.69%. In the 12th parliamentary election 1/3 of female MPs were elected from reserved SC/ST constituencies. Ten were elected through reserved and two from SC reserved constituencies. The affinity of women class to democracy was not limited to cast a vote only but also they participated in politics contesting general elections and legislative assemblies. The number of women contesting parliamentary elections increased every time. It was just 45 in 1957, it reached to 599 in 1996. The following table the number & Percentage of women candidates got elected in Lok-Sabha Women members in Lok Sabha

Maharashtrian Scenario :-

Maharashtra is one of the leading developed constituent states of India. But, Regretfully, I am to state that Maharashtrian scenario in not also different from other Constituent states. May, it is far behind than Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, as far as the active participation of female candidates is considered. Only a few Women actively participate in Maharashtrian politics. The bill of 33% reservation for women Is equally applicable to all legislative assemblies in India. In this concern, the Maharashtrian Scenario is put forth here. In 19th century, the woman's life was restricted to borne children and to cook, as any other constituent states of India, But feminism worked more effectively here than any other states. Mr.D.K.Karve, Jyotiba Phule and Savitri Phule's renaissance accelerated the movement of women liberalization. But in post-independent days, there recorded no progress in women empowerment. The sixth population censuses records Maharashtra the second constituent state in population. Out of 9 crore, 4 crore 68 lakhs and 270 are males and 4 crore 32 laks 17 thousand 977 are females. In Maharashtra near about 48% is the female population. In Maharashtra, 64 566781 are literate. The number of the male and female literate is serially 37487129 and 27079652. But if we go through the figures of legislative assembly's election, we find no different situation than parliamentary elections. The percentage of literacy

is 77.27%. The following table presents the percentage of women participation in assembly from 1937 to 2000.

Conclusion

In conclusion, I would like to state that observing the last 55 years, we find that less than ten percent of women actively participate in social and political world. Those who share 50 percentage of population were and are being ignored. Those who oppose the Women's Reservation Bill should know the fact that women empowerment is possible only when they pass the women's Reservation Bill. From the 19th century to this age the Women empowerment has been discussed but very little has been done in this respect. Exceptionally panchayat level has been doing its well but all should know that parliament and Assemblies decide the future of every factor in democratic countries. Women's representatives participating actively in democratic processes may bring a good change in empowerment of democracy also. The proposed Bill will bring certainly some advantages but, later on when women representatives will participate in decision making, the future of India will be certainly different. Hillary Clinton, in one of the program of Rajiv Gandhi foundation expressed herself. 'It is particularly important, that women find their own voice and become participants and decision makers in home, the work place, community and nation, Recent history has taught us that where women prosper, countries prosper, We must therefore recognize the significance of the slogan painted in a Manila Park, where a coalition of 70 women's group was meeting. A nation is not free unless women are free of life. Let the women participate in this system and support the women's liberty by passing the proposed Bill. Lastly in order to strengthen democracy and promote its proper functioning, equal participation of women and men in political decision-making is necessary.

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Impact of Groundwater Salinasation on Sugarcane Production in Middle Pravara Basin (MS)

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Abstract:-

Water is an important resource in human activity including vegetation, animal salinity etc. It also plays significant role in human activity i.e. health, economical social. The area reviewed in the present study has long tradition of over irrigation and use of fertilizers for last 100 years resulted in high groundwater and soil pollution. The groundwater pollution was measured in term of TDS and PH with the help of handy instrument. The stratified random sampling method was used for selection of areas for collection of water pollution samples minimum TDS was measured about 210 and more than 4890. Minimum PH measured about 7.1 and more than 9.1. The areas near to river have more TDS where polluted water supply for agriculture is high. And areas near to dam and canals show low level of salinity. Excessive application of chemical fertilizers and pesticides for high yielding crop production as well as over irrigation are said major causes of high level of salinity.

Key words: - Salinasation, TDS, PH, Groundwater.

Introduction:-

Sugarcane is an important cash crop for income to the farmer grown of Maharashtra state as well as India (Rane 1983). Introducing pivotal place on the economic map of Maharashtra. Although the nature of agriculture in India is a livelihood. The state alone produces 35 percent of the total production of sugar in the country and sugar industry has also providently gainful seasonal employment to 5000 persons per factory and 1000 persons are fully employed (Rane 1983). However the per hector sugarcane production is decreasing rapidly from lease of the some researching have observation positive relationship of sugarcane production with qualities, groundwater are the major sugarcane of particularly water supply for sugarcane. After the green revolution in the farmers are concentrated to use the chemical fertilizer to achieve maximum sugarcane production (Mukherjee 2006). The heights use of the fertilizer water & soil qualities in the region (said et al 1999). Bhagat (2003) have observed sugarcane as a dominant crop in western Maharashtra with decreasing trend in average per hectare production (71 metric ton) Deosthali (2005) has been focused on prioritization of villages for reclamation of salt-affected areas in irrigated tracts of Sangali District (M.S.) using GIS and remote sensing. This is highly irrigated and sugarcane producing salt affected area in the region. Ankaleshwar industrial estate, south Gujarat, India Pawar (2008) suggested that Stalinitisation as dominant mechanism of chemical weathering of basalts, stimulating monosiallitic (Kaolinite) and bisiallitic (Montomorillonite) products. The proposed work would analyze the level of salinity and sugarcane production in the region.

Origin of research problem:

Sugarcane is a boon to Maharashtra. Sugarcane is one of most important agricultural product in the middle pravara basin. It plays a vital role in the agricultural economy of the state. The study areas considerable amount of revenue thought the porches taxes on sugarcane and excies duty on sugar industry based on the crop. Maharashtra alone provides about 30 percent of the total sugar production in the country.

Objectives

The objectives of the project are to study the factors and to determine the reason for the variation in the Annual yield of sugarcane in the study area.

1. To study the Geographical variation in sugarcane production in the study area.
2. To find the relationship between sugarcane production and ground water.

Study Area

For the present study agricultural track near to river Pravara basin has been selected as a study area. In this track three tahsil are include namely Sangamner, Rahata and Rahuri of Ahmednagar district (MS). It lies between 19° 27' 9" N to 19° 31' 31" N latitude and 74° 31' 1" E to 74° 53' 6" E longitude.

Topographically this region is gentle slop to nearly plan. The minimum altitude in the area is about 500m observed in river canals and along with river it increase 599 meter. This is the alluvial plains of the rivers. Pravara is the major river in study area it is non-perennial. It flows west to east direction. This river have experienced flood situation in veral small tributaries join to Pravara river from north and south direction. All these stems have water in only rainy days. The major river cannels have water storage (K.T weirs) in let monsoon season. Even small tributary also built by bunds are known as percolation tank. Near the village Ozar, dam is constructed for right and left bank canal.

Methodology

Primary data for production coast of sugarcane (per acre) are collected from filed visit .questioner and personal interview of farmer TDS sample. /PH random sample data collection for filed visit. Sugarcane production (Per Acer) groundwater sampling Secondary data –like period of sugarcane cultivation, harvesting per acre production (ton) is obtained from Pravara sugar industry.

Results and discussion

The data and methodology used for the analyses were useful estimation of water pollution in the study area 127 farmer sample collected using stratified random sampling method. The TDS and PH were measured using handy instruments are available. Total Dissolve solid (TDS) are useful to understand the level of salinity in the water .It is long tradition of over irrigation and use of fertilizers for mainly sugarcane. Minimum TDS was measured about 210 and more than 4890 Minimum PH measured about 7.1 and more than 9.1.The areas near to river have more TDS where polluted water supply for agriculture is high. And areas near to dam and canals show low level of salinity .sugarcane production average by per Acer 42.30 ton minimum 13, and maximum 72 ton production in middle pravara river.

Class	TDS	Number of Framers
Low	> 578	51
Medium	578 to 1047	41
High	1047 to 1515	15
Very High	< 1515	20

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A Way Ahead: The Future Role of Information Technology In The Improvement of Indian Farmers' Economical Condition

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Abstract

Information Technology has been entering into all areas due to its excellent usage globally. The world is changing rapidly and hence the rate of development is at its peak due to huge usage of Information Technology. The development of any country now requires excessive use of information technology. The time has now come to see how we can make use of IT in farming so as to improve the economical condition of our farmers. There are few technologies like e-choubal which is helping farmers in knowing the current prices for their produces. These are not enough to bring lot of changes in the overall development of farmers. This paper leads to the innovative technologies which can be used to develop farming and to improve the financial position of farmers.

Key words: Information technology, e-choubal, APMCs, innovative technologies

Introduction :

Agriculture field in India can not be oversought as it is still playing an important and strategic role in the economic development of our country. The backbone of agricultural development is the farmer without which it is impossible to develop the economic. Due to advancement in agriculture in terms of agricultural equipments, fertilisers, researched seeds etc, the agriculture is now seen as a business. Many business companies are entering into agriculture field. They are taking the control over the farm land through contract farming, especially where irrigation facility is available. But in non irrigated or seasonal irrigated farm fields are still under the small or medium farmers. The farmers with small farm field or medium sized farm field are still facing lot of problems in terms of cultivating their farms.

They are unable to balance the expenditure and income while cultivating their farms. There are so many factors responsible for it. Some of them are listed here.

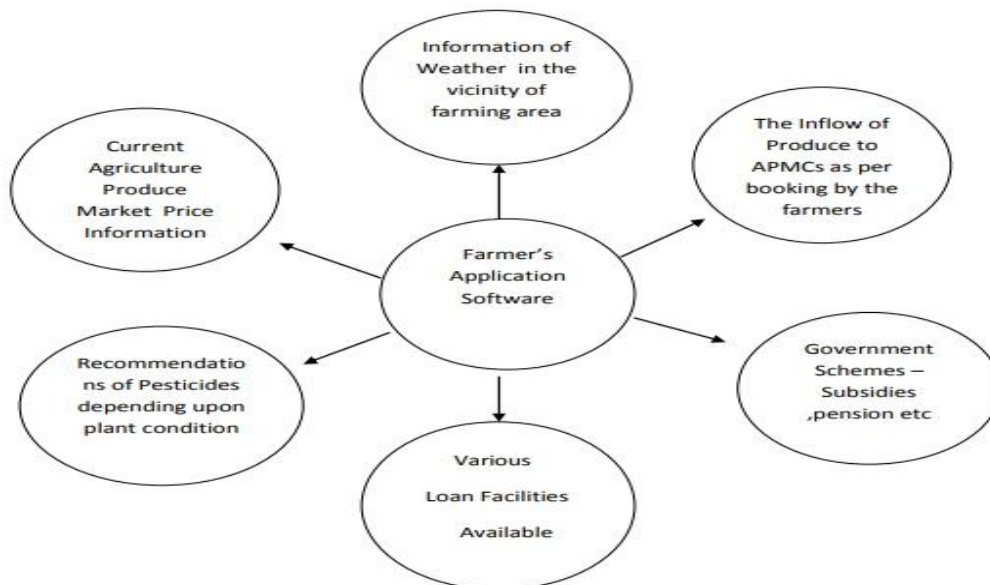
1. Non availability of expertise knowledge of economical farming to the farmers.
2. Non assurance of market prices for their agriculture produces.
3. Non availability of cold storages for storing perishable produce nearby their villages.
4. Non availability of information with respect to price fluctuations for agricultural produces.
5. Unmanageable Climatical disasters
6. Non availability of labors due to urbanization during cultivation and harvesting.
7. Non availability of information with respect to government schemes and crop loans.

These factors need to be look into by the government so as to strengthen the economic condition of the farmers. We have been witnessing so many cases of farmers' suicides. Most of the farmers are unable to match the income through and expenditure on farming. The debt on them is increasing and hence they are finding suicide as the ultimate solution. The other reasons for committing suicide are associated with family matters. But it is quite necessary that the farmers economical condition has to be improved. Of course our state government and the central government are trying to give some sort of help in terms of waiving off loans on farmers and giving subsidies on agricultural equipments and fertilizers. But it is being observed from many years that these kinds of help are for time being. Therefore it is necessary to make use of technology which can change the faith of these farmers. As Information Technology has entered into almost all fields, it has to play now a major role in helping these farmers.

Agriculture contributes vital role in building National Income. It has become the source of food supply across the world. It supplies raw material to food processing industries. The export contribution of agricultural produce is also significant. It is also major area in providing employment through food processing companies.

Need of intervention of Information Technology in Farming

Information technology can play a major role in agriculture due its easy availability and accessibility. It can bring a lot of changes in the life of farmers which in turn can help farmers to make progress in their life. There should be Farm Application to be developed so that the farmers can get all the information on their cell phone or on a separate agri based free to air tv channel. The Farm application may include various functions which are summarized in the following figure.



The government or NIC(National Informatics Centre) should develop such software which can be easily used by the farmers on personal cell phones or facilitating centres at every villages.

Farm Application Software :

The farm application software will help the farmers in solving their problems.They are listed below.

1.Current Agriculture Produce Market Prices At APMCs :

This information will help the farmers whether to take their produce to the market or not .If the current prices are good then only the farmers will take their produce to APMCs.It works similar to e-choubal.The farmers will be able to see the prices depending upon the location of the APMCs.He can easily find out the cost of taking the produce to the market and selling them. There may be small fluctuations in the prices on daily basis but it can help farmers to get good prices.

2.Information of Weather In the Vicinity of the farming area

This feature of the software can help the farmers in knowing the upcoming whether condition so that he can take utmost precautions of his crop.The NIC can get the current information from weather department and same can be updated frequently on the farm application.This will help the farmers in minimizing the loss to their produce.

3.The Inflow of produce to the APMCs

This feather of the software will hwlp the farmers in understanding the net inflow of the produce of same kind in the market. It is quite obvious that high inflow to the market will reduce the prices of the produce. The farmers should be allowed to book the dates for bringing their produce with the quantity.This will help in controlling the inflow of the produce to the market and hence the farmers can get good prices for their produce.

4.The Government Schemes and or subsidies information

This feature of the software will provide information of governments various schemes that are going on for farmers along with the link to apply for it.The kind of subsidy that the farmer's get from the government on fertilizers or modern equipments can be sought by the farmers through such application. This will surely motivate farmers in going for farming.

5. Availability of Crop Loan or other loan facility

This will help farmers in knowing the loan providers for their crops or for buying the agriculture equipments.They will come to know the list of such banks which will give them financial assistance.

6.Recommendations of Pesticides depending upon plant condition:

The farmers will come to know the kind of disease that their crop plants are suffering.It may include matching the images of diseases on the leaf or fruit and the kind of disease .It will also show the farmers the kind of pesticides to be used for resolving the problem.

Conclusion :

The farmer's problems can be solved by using information technology in more friendly manners.The farmers can get any kind of information through the farm application software.This will reduce the losses that the farmers are bearing .Minimising the losses will increase the morale of the farmers.They will get a chance to develop their farming methodologies so that they can easily convert their farming in to profit. The National Informatics Centre can create such application software which can help farmers in all the

corners. The development of information technology in the farming will definitely bring abrupt changes in the economical condition of the farmers. It will take small time to develop such application software with the help of the government officials, fertilizer producing companies, pesticides producing companies, the officials of APMCs so as to provide all the adequate information to the farmers.

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Studies of Calotropis Procera L. Leaf Extract on Linear Growth of Colletotrichum Capsici Causing Spot of Turmeric

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Abstract:

The leaf extract of calotropis procera L. were used to study the linear growth of *Colletotrichum capsici* causing leaf spot of turmeric. The various concentration were studied i.e. 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 3.5% . Among these maximum inhibition of growth on 3.0 concentration.

Key words: Turmeric, *Colletotrichum capsici*, linear growth.

Introduction:

Turmeric (*Curcuma longa* L.) is the important spice and major condiment in India. Turmeric has been used in India for longer times as a spice and medicinal herb. It is commonly used in Asian food. The area under cultivation is about 99,200 hectares with annual production of 1,67,500 tones. It is chiefly grow in India, Pakistan, China, Indo-China, Peru and Sri Lanka. The Various varieties of turmeric are as Alleppey, Armoor, Chintamani, Duggirala, Kasturi, Krishana, Lokhandi, Rajapuri, Salem, Tekurpeta red and Waigaon (Indires et.al. 1990). The rhizome contains considerable amount of starch and small quantity of an alkaloid. (Ghosh and Govind 1982).

There is variation in morphology, rhizome and quality characters in different varieties of turmeric (Philip 1978, Philip et. Al. 1980). The rhizome is the main commercial, cosmetic, medicinal, edible part of the plant. The quality of dry turmeric was found to be excellent with average curcumin content and volatile oil. It contains curcumin, mentanil yellow, lead chromate etc. (Murthy and Subrahmanyam 1982).

The effect of calotropis procera L. plants extract was studied against *Colletotrichum capsici* by a food poisoning technique (Onkar et. Al., 1993) The antifungal activities of plant extract is due to presence of an alkaloids, tannins, quinones, cumarin's. phenolic compounds and phytotoxins. (Datar 1999). Such an economically important crop gets affected by various fungal diseases and the present investigation gives guide lines for management of leaf spot of turmeric caused by *Colletotrichum capsici*.

Material and methods:

The healthy leaves of calotropis procera L. were collected and washed with distilled water for three times. The leaves were then crushed by using 10% alcohol with the help of mortar and pestle. The extract was filtered by using muslin cloth. The plant extract was added in 100 ml of 10% alcohol, the required concentration of plant extract was obtained by adding 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 3.5 ml of extract in 100 ml of warm media. The Czapek-dox agar media was poured in sterilized petriplates. The plates were inoculated 5 mm disc of *Colletotrichum capsici* in the center of medium. The linear growth was measure in mm. (Biswas et. Al., 1995).

Table:- Studies of calotropis procera L. leaf extracts on linear growth of *Colletotrichum capsici* causing leaf spot of Turmeric.

Conc. %	Linear growth (mm)							
	Incubation period (Days)							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.0	12.00	15.00	20.00	26.00	30.00	35.00	39.00	44.00
1.5	8.66	12.33	15.00	19.66	23.00	26.00	28.33	32.00
2.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.00
2.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
3.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00
3.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Control	14.00	18.33	25.66	30.00	38.00	48.66	61.00	75.00
S.E.+	2.69	3.95	4.95	6.80	7.90	9.10	10.20	13.00

Conclusions:

The effect of leaf extracts of calotropis procera L. on linear growth of *Colletotrichum capsici* was observed. It was observed that with increase in the concentration of calotropis procera L. increase in the linear growth of *Colletotrichum capsici*. In control linear growth was 75 mm on 8th day of incubation. The linear growth decreases as the higher concentration and incubation period. At 1.0% concentration the mycelial growth on 8th day was 44.00. And 1.5% concentration 32.00 mm growth on 8th day incubation. The maximum inhibition was 8.00 mm at 3.0% and there was a complete inhibition of growth of *Colletotrichum capsici* 3.5%.

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The Role of Literature in Social Development

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Abstract

*Most instructive frameworks present normal highlights which have a solid accentuation on intellectual realizing, where results can be estimated impartially, the emphasis being on information, abilities and capabilities. Likewise, contest and accomplishment don't deliver sufficient distraction for the inward existence of kids. Writing holds a conspicuous job in kids' self-improvement since the peruser turns out to be genuinely appended with the story and this has beneficial outcomes on the self-awareness as well as in general learning measure. Starting here of view, the Romanian educational plan for the elementary school cycle incorporates proper writings which can be utilized to these reasons. Giving kids admittance to all assortments of writing is critical for their prosperity. Teachers, guardians, and local area individuals should assist understudies with fostering an adoration and enthusiasm for perusing. Not exclusively is perusing writing significant in creating psychological abilities to have the option to prevail in a school or work setting, yet it is important for different reasons too. Despite the fact that there are incalculable qualities in presenting kids to writing, Donna Norton (2010) distinguishes the worth of writing for youngsters in her book *Through the Eyes of a Child*. Youngsters' writing is significant in light of the fact that it furnishes understudies with freedoms to react to writing; it gives understudies appreciation about their own social legacy just as those of others; it assists understudies with creating passionate insight and innovativeness; it sustains development and advancement of the understudy's character and social abilities; and it communicates significant writing and topics starting with one age then onto the next.*

Keywords: literature; children ; growth; creativity; skills , Social Development

Introduction

Instructors and students in all instructive frameworks are "exposed to the philosophy of the foundation, which itself reacts to public and worldwide goals". (Kramsch, 2010, 67). Most instructive frameworks present normal highlights which are identified with a few viewpoints: quick advancement of media, youngsters' capacities in correspondence and innovations, new showing systems and assets. Overall, the logical, positivistic perspective produced arrangements and practices in the instructive frameworks which have a solid accentuation on intellectual realizing, where learning results can be estimated unbiasedly, the attention being on the collection on information, abilities and capabilities. These practices proceed to right now and it tends to be handily seen that understudies in the essential or auxiliary level don't encounter learning in the spaces that advance inventiveness and creative mind, an issue which gets from the design of a jam-packed educational plan. Appropriately, contest, status and accomplishment don't deliver sufficient distraction for the inward existence of youngsters. They will in general advance the external side of the individual, with little distraction for the internal identity. This is exceptionally clear with the last ages of youngsters who have been instructed in a media climate which impacts them generally. Frequently, kids are left before the PC, for schoolwork or essentially for recreation, while at school instructors may utilize an incredible assortment of showing methodologies and assets, some of them additionally associated with the advancements in innovation

Children's Literature and Social Development

As educators, we search for approaches to meet our understudy's scholarly necessities, yet in addition to assist them with creating. Youngsters' writing can help. For instance, writing can be utilized to assist understudies with understanding and make companions. What is compassion and what difference does it make? Sympathy is the capacity to feel empathy for someone else. Sympathy is a troublesome idea for kids, who are egocentric essentially. In any case, presenting youngsters to books that assist them with feeling things according to someone else's viewpoint can help them to respond with thoughtfulness towards others. One piece of youngsters' writing that epitomizes compassion and companionship is *Charlotte's Web* by E.B. White. This book recounts the narrative of an improbable companionship between Charlotte, a ruthless creepy crawly, and Wilbur, a pig who is unnerved by being butchered. Wilbur discovers that Charlotte is a decent soul, despite the fact that she kills creepy crawlies, as Charlotte invests her energy and imagination discovering approaches to save her companion's life. Through this story, understudies discover that regardless of whether others think, feel, or act in manners that are unique in relation to us, they can in any case be acceptable.

Children's Literature and Social Issues

Social issues are cultural issues that we as a whole face and are liable for evolving. Every one of us will in general feel more OK with individuals who resemble us, while feeling dread for individuals who are

unique. Kids' education can be utilized to show understudies that variety ought to be praised, instead of dreaded. How might we hold bigotry back from crawling into the future? Kadir Nelson composed a few books about racial strain including *I Have a Dream*, which can acquaint understudies with the historical backdrop of racial separation in America and support discussions about fairness. Another book that can show kids social issues is *Wonder* by R.J. Palacio. This is the tale of ten-year-old August, who was brought into the world with a deformation that makes him appear to be unique from different kids his age. As he starts government funded school interestingly as a fifth grader, he battles with acknowledgment issues. Through this story, understudies can figure out how to be caring towards others with birth deformities, wounds, or impairing conditions that are conceivably separating. Kids' writing can likewise open understudies to an assortment of societies. For instance, *What Can You Do with a Rebozo?* via Carmen Tafolla is a presentation into Mexican culture. A rebozo is a customary Mexican cloak that is utilized as a child sling, a sweeping fortress, and a fastener, in addition to other things. This story even consolidates English with Spanish content. Openness to different societies through books, for example, this one can assist with combatting dread, which can prompt contempt of the obscure.

The Importance of Literature in Modern Society

it's anything but a significant piece of our schooling, yet Sophie Austin needs to realize how can it fit in to our regular daily existence? Since the time I was little, stories have been a piece of my life. Perusing books like *The Tales of Peter Rabbit* and *The Very Hungry Caterpillar* before bed turned into a piece of my normal request where I could escape into a different universe. No doubt, very little has changed and on most evenings, I love to peruse - to find that escape away from the real world. In any case, writing is more than that. It has risen above time is still with us, shaping basic pieces of the present educational plans. All in all, what significance does writing have in present day culture?

The impact of literature

The effect of writing in current culture is verifiable. Writing goes about as a type of articulation for every individual writer. A few books reflect society and permit us to more readily comprehend the world we live in. Creators like F.Scott Fitzgerald are perfect representations of this as his novel *The Great Gatsby* was an impression of his encounters and assessments of America during the 1920s. We are effectively associated with the mind of creators through their accounts. Be that as it may, writing additionally repeats the need to comprehend cutting edge issues like human struggle. A Gulf News article says, "In a period of present day media, like TV and motion pictures, individuals are deluded into believing that each question or issue has its speedy redresses or arrangements. In any case, writing affirms the genuine intricacy of human struggle". Writing is an impression of humankind and a way for us to see one another. By paying attention to the voice of someone else we can start to sort out how that individual thinks. I accept that writing is significant due to its motivation and in a general public, which is getting expanding confined from human connection, books make a discussion

Literature and its Role in Modern Society

The Literature has been a better impression of the society.it portrays the upsets and products of the general public and makes the way for amendment. In writing, we find the depicts of human existence through certain characters of what they say, act and respond as a piece of the general public. Writing serves numerous different jobs in the public eye today. It develops sympathy and hypothesis of brain, defamiliarize reality, consider human instinct, and institutes social change. The general public has been created and advanced by keeping the perspective on satisfying humn needs in various viewpoints to guarantee a legitimate equilibrium in every one of the occasions nonetheless, in writing, the writer attempts to introduce the inventive picture or genuine occurrence multiplely. In this paper, it has been addressed that both writing and society are reciprocal to one another and they can't be perused in partition. Writing in the grade school cycle In place of correspondence, writing creates basic and insightful abilities since students figure out how to function freely and present their contentions upheld by the considered artistic writings. Conversations of writing bring out thinking identified with arrangement, circumstances and logical results, character inspiration, forecasts, perception of activities, characters, and settings, basic investigation of the story and inventive reactions. Beginning in the preschool years and proceeding in the essential cycle, picture books used to help stories foster visual proficiency. The imaginative delineations in picture books foster kids' attention to line, shading, space, shape, and plan. A few representations supplement or support the story, though others improve or expand the content. Pictures pass on importance and open new freedoms for understanding fostering kids' basic abilities.

The Role of Literature in Cultural and Society Development

The Role of Literature in Cultural and Society Development Jibran Khalil Jibran once said, "Every one of our words are nevertheless scraps that tumble down from the blowout of the psyche." It is in everybody,

it's bolted away, covered up and for the talented, it comes out to give us the very dialects we are utilizing today. Writing, similar to music and film and theater, is a workmanship. Indeed the most perfect type of workmanship. Life, for some if not all, in scales that fluctuate is essentially a similar excursion estimated by encounters, fortune, karma and love. We can't all communicate them in a graceful or imaginative way yet we as a whole encounter them in any case. The majority of us go through this fiendish and unmerciful thing called existence while never having the option to communicate those lucky minutes and difficulties to other people and all the more significantly to ourselves. We have arrived at an age where ages at this point don't pay brain to writing in a direct and hands on manner. The new age, including myself, doesn't investigate the writer inside, as platitude as this may sound.

Developing Social-Emotional Skills Through Literature

Social improvement is characterized as a cycle through which youngsters figure out how to communicate with others. It's anything but a wide scope of abilities like language, thinking and the capacity to fathom. That is the reason begin presenting the idea of perusing at an early age. Perusing has been known to work on a kid's scholarly ability, nonetheless, what the vast majority will in general neglect are its different advantages. Perusing gives the way to opening a youngster's enthusiastic advancement also. It assists youngsters with creating in a manner that is more all encompassing. The early on article to this exceptional version of *School Psychology International*, "Utilizing Children's Literature to Strengthen Social and Emotional Learning," depicts the requirement for a more extensive base of help for youngsters' psychological wellness needs. Both broadly and universally, the set number of psychological well-being experts requests elective alternatives for the conveyance of emotional well-being administrations. Schools are suggested as one proposed setting for offering these types of assistance to kids and youth. All things considered, instructors need simple to-utilize essential data about emotional wellness assets that are suitable, yet depend on negligible expert help and management. One choice is bibliotherapy, utilizing books and stories to help social feelings. From the psychological well-being viewpoint of both counteraction and intercession, bibliotherapy is proposed as an expert's remedial instrument, yet additionally as a layman's asset to address understudies' fundamental social feelings.

Conclusion:

Teachers, guardians, and local area individuals should assist understudies with fostering an adoration and enthusiasm for perusing. Not exclusively is perusing writing significant in creating psychological abilities to have the option to prevail in a school or work setting, yet it is important for different reasons too. Despite the fact that there are incalculable qualities in presenting kids to writing, Donna Norton distinguishes the worth of writing for youngsters in her book *Through the Eyes of a Child*. Youngsters' writing is significant in light of the fact that it furnishes understudies with freedoms to react to writing; it gives understudies appreciation about their own social legacy just as those of others; it assists understudies with creating passionate insight and innovativeness; it sustains development and advancement of the understudy's character and social abilities; and it communicates significant writing and topics starting with one age then onto the next. Through this story, understudies can figure out how to be caring towards others with birth deformities, wounds, or impairing conditions that are conceivably separating. Kids' writing can likewise open understudies to an assortment of societies. It assists youngsters with creating in a manner that is more all encompassing. The early on article to this exceptional version of *School Psychology International*, "Utilizing Children's Literature to Strengthen Social and Emotional Learning," depicts the requirement for a more extensive base of help for youngsters' psychological wellness needs.

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