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Dr. V. H. Mane

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www.ijmms.in

Email : ijmms14@gmail.com



“Social Transformation Through Dynamic Education”

Bharati Vidyapeeth's
Dr. Patangrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya, Sangli (India)
Multidisciplinary International Conference
on
World Sustainable Development: Vision 2030

19th March, 2019

■ Organised by ■

Department of Commerce and Management
Department of Economics and Banking

■ In Association with ■

Union of Iranian Students
Islamic Association (Indian Unit)



Invitation

It gives us immense pleasure to welcome you to attend the **Multidisciplinary International Conference on 'World Sustainable Development: Vision 2030'** organised by our college on Tuesday, 19th March, 2019. We are sure that your gracious presence and active participation will help to make this event successful.

Bharati Vidyapeeth

Bharati Vidyapeeth, the parent body of **Dr. Patangrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya** was established in May 1964 by **Dr. Patangrao Kadam** with the objective of bringing about intellectual awakening and all-round development of the people of our country through education. It has become now a leading educational institution in the country, which has created a history by establishing within a span of 54 years or so more than 180 educational units imparting education from pre-primary stage to post graduate stage. It runs colleges and institutions of higher education impart education in different disciplines including Medicine, Dentistry, Ayurved, Homoeopathy, Nursing, Arts, Science, Commerce, Engineering, Pharmacy, Management, Social Sciences, Law, Environmental Science, Architecture, Hotel Management and Catering Technology, Physical Education, Computer Science, Library Science, Information Technology, Biotechnology, Agriculture, Performing Arts etc. These educational institutions are located at various places viz. Pune, Navi Mumbai, Kolhapur, Solapur, Satara, Sangli, Karad, Panchgani, Jawhar and New Delhi which have achieved an acclaimed academic excellence cater to the educational needs of thousands of students coming from different parts of India and abroad.

Dr. Patangrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya

Dr. Patangrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya is one of the leading centres of higher education in Sangli. It was established in 1985 and is affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur. The college goal is to achieve excellence in education, research and multi-dimensional development of students. The college is trying to bridge the gap between rural and urban culture. It has undergone the third cycle of accreditation by NAAC in July 2018 and accredited with 'B++' grade with CGPA of 2.96. The college has been honoured with the 'Best College Award' and 'Best Programme Officer Award' for NSS by the Government of Maharashtra. In 2016-17, the college has been selected as a 'Lead College' by Shivaji University, Kolhapur for three academic years, for the second time, taking into account academic, social and sports achievements. Recently, the UGC has granted two diploma courses under Community College Scheme. The college has been selected by DST, India to develop instrumentation facilities under FIST Scheme.

Theme of the Conference

Sustainable development means fulfilling the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. There are immense challenges to sustainable development. Billions of global citizens live in poverty; most countries have been facing the challenges of rising inequalities, youth unemployment, global health threats, natural disasters, terrorism, environmental degradation, climate change and so on. The world leaders gathered on 25th September, 2015, at the United Nations in New York to adopt the '2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development'. They announced 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 associated targets. This agenda is a commitment to achieve sustainable development by 2030 worldwide. Each of the 17 SDGs has specific targets to be achieved by 2030. The goals and targets are universal and applicable to all countries around the world.

The Government of India formed the NITI Aayog to attain the SDGs. The Aayog has started the exercise of measuring India's progress towards the SDGs for 2030. Haryana became the first state in India to have its annual budget focused on the attainment of SDGs.

The conference aims to provide a common platform to the academics, corporate, practitioners, policy makers, government agencies, NGOs, civil society and the other groups to share their expectations, ambitions and accountability. Presentations and debates will draw attention to existing thinking and how these issues are being addressed around the world at the present time.

Call for Papers

The faculty members, research scholars, students, professionals, practitioners and other authors are invited to submit their original and unpublished research papers or scholarly articles on the following sub themes related to sustainable development.

Main theme of the multidisciplinary international conference is '**World Sustainable Development: Vision 2030**' with sub-themes as follows:

Sub Themes : (Based on 17 Sustainable Development Goals adopted by United Nations)

- Poverty: Sustainable Livelihood, Social Protection
- Hunger, Global Food and Agriculture System, Food Security, Migration,

- Health and Well-Being, Child Health, Maternal Health, HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases
- Education: Enrollment, Literacy, Education Facilities, Vocational Training and ICT
- Gender Equality: Women Empowerment, Child Marriage
- Water and Sanitation: Water Related Challenges, Droughts, Floods
- Clean Energy: Pollution, Renewable Energy
- Work and Economic Growth: Unemployment, Labour Productivity
- Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure: Transport, Irrigation, Energy, ICT
- Equality, Empowerment of Women, Income Inequality
- Sustainable Cities and Communities: Urban Planning, Urbanisation, Housing, Slum
- Sustainable Consumption and Production: Water, Energy & Food Efficiency, Natural Resources
- Climate Change : Global Warming, Natural Disasters & its Impact
- Life Below Water : Marine Pollution, Ocean Acidification, Coastal Biodiversity, Fishing
- Life on Land : Biodiversity, Natural Resource Management, Land Productivity, Forests, Desertification
- Peace, Justice and Strong Institution: Human Trafficking, International Homicide, Corruption
- Partnerships for the SD Goals : Partnerships with Government, Civil Society, Private Sector, Finance Technology, Capacity Building, Trade, Systemic Issues
- Any other subject/topic related to sustainable development and SDGs.

Guidelines for Submission of Papers

Language : English, Marathi, Hindi

Typeface : 11 points Cambria for English language and 13 points KRITI-DEV 0709 for Marathi & Hindi language.

Line Spacing : Single line spacing **Page Size :** A4 paper size, margin 1 inch all sides

Length of Paper : 2000 to 2500 words **Referencing Style :** APA style

Paper Submission : All papers must be submitted only in electronic form and mailed to susdevcommerce2019@gmail.com

Paper Publication : All accepted papers will be published in peer reviewed **UGC approved journal** having ISSN and impact factor only after plagiarism check up and reviewed by peers.

Important Dates :

Abstract / Full Paper Submission	15 th March, 2019
Conference Date	19 th March, 2019

Registration Fees :

Indian Academicians/Teachers with Paper Presentation & Publication	Rs. 1000
Indian Academicians/Teachers (Only Participation)	Rs. 500
Indian Corporates / Practitioners	Rs. 1500
Research Scholars	Rs. 300
Bachelor and Master Students	Rs. 200
Foreign Delegates	\$ 25

Online registration facility is available on <https://goo.gl/forms/anqOUnerTnev19W2>

Registration fee covers conference kit, refreshment, high tea, lunch, soft copy (CD) of journal and certificate.

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In association with

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Cordially invites you for the Inaugural and Valedictory Ceremony of

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Inauguration

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Regional Director
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■ Chief Guest ■

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Director
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■ Chairperson ■

Mr. Eydighorban Pagheh

Founder Director
Behzad's Transportation Company, Iran

19th March 2019 at 04:30 p.m.

Dr. S. N. Borhade
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The Impacts of Korean Diaspora and Foreign Direct Investment on the German Economy**Dr. Esin Yurdagul**

CEO, Lecturer, and Researcher

Mire International Company, Germany

Abstract:

As Diaspora becomes more unified in the era of globalization, its force and significance will be enhanced in a gradual and significant manner. Globalization leads to generate more international migration, multinational corporations, and global cities with multiethnic, multicultural, multilingual populations. As a result, one can observe that it enhances the practical, affective, and economic roles of very adaptive Diaspora. It has been revealed that Diaspora has a tremendous influence on outward Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and multinational corporations have become the major actors through FDI. Based upon the facts, this article will reveal how Korean Diaspora affects outward Korean FDI and Korean multinational conglomerates and that the role of the Korean state will be also discussed during this process.

Keywords: Globalization, Diaspora, Foreign Direct Investment, South Korea, Germany etc.

Introduction: Due to the first process of globalization, South Korea has become a transnational investor that has set up factories and has expanded overseas investment. In the aftermath of the economic liberalization in 1987, capital was not strictly monitored by the Korean authoritarian state, especially in the 1990s. However, by the late 1980s, militant labor strikes, labor shortages, and wage increases highly and visibly assumed the pressure on capital to aggregately invest in overseas markets. As a result, labor-intensive processing or assembling was moved by Korean capital to less developed nations in Asia, the Caribbean, and Eastern Europe. (Park, Hyun-ok, 96) During the process of their growth, the Korean multinational conglomerates entered the international market where ethnic Koreans live and also employed them through the strong state support. (Kim, Sarah, 2013) This shows us that the Korean state has a tremendous impact on Korean Diaspora, Foreign Direct Investment, and the Korean multinational conglomerates.

What is Diaspora?

The term 'Diaspora' is originally derived from the Greek verb 'speiro,' meaning 'to sow', and the preposition 'dia,' meaning 'over.' It was used by the ancient Greeks to intend to express the terms of migration and colonization. In principle, the term was positively used by the Greeks to suggest or imply in addition to literal meaning of the term 'Diaspora.' The Greek Diaspora was most commonly and conspicuously included in 'expansion through military consequent, colonization, and migration.'

In a broader manner, the term Diaspora is regarded as 'a dispersion of a people of a common national origin or of common beliefs living in exile, or people of one country dispersed into other countries in a simply manner.' Both contemporary definitions denote cross-border migration. (Choi, In-bom, 2003) The beginning of the Korean Diaspora can historically traced back to the demise of Gojoseon approximately the 108 B.C. or when a large indefinite number of people had to move to Japan in the aftermath of the fall of Baekje in 660. Koreans would prefer to extremely scatter in their homeland. However, a large number of violent and atrocious social upheavals that had begun with the Japanese invasion of 1592 led a large indefinite number of Koreans to 'establish themselves overseas, either voluntarily or by compulsion, after turning their backs on their own

country.’ In today’s world, it is widely recognized that a Korean Diaspora is constituted by these Koreans. (Kim, Bo-gook, 2014; For more details see Yoon, In-jin, 2012; Bergsten, C.F. & Choi, In-bom, 2003; Song, Changzoo, 2014; Yoon, In-jin, 2006; Choi, Hee-young, 2012; Song, Changzoo, & Takeshi, T., 2012) Korean emigrants were officially defined as “the ‘Chae Dongpo’ (Overseas Koreans) that was included in Korean Nationals residing abroad and Foreign Koreans by the Korean government, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.” (Rhee, Jong-hoon 2004, p. 177; Kim, Yong-chan, 2006) Few Korean people had to leave the country before the Korean Peninsula was invaded and colonized by Japan. However, throughout the period of its invasions and colonial occupation, many Koreans had to leave their homeland and settle in different places of the world and these emigrants generally might be regarded as indentured labor migrants. In a manner of speaking, they would be able to be identified as a labor Diaspora. According to the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, as of 2001, it is estimated that there are about 5.7 million Koreans living in 151 countries outside the Korean peninsula. This population has grown 17 percent during the past 10 years. The number of overseas Koreans has always shown a positive annual growth rate, meaning that the Korean Diaspora is ever expanding. (Choi, In-boom, 2003)

South Koreans in Germany

Bilateral relations between South Korea and Germany may be traced back to the signing of the German-Korean Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation on 26 November 1883. In the aftermath of the Korean War, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Korea developed ‘close and trustful relations.’ (Auswaertiges-amt, 2019) By the late 1950s, some students, nurses, and industrial trainees coming from South Korea began to settle in West Germany. (Choi, Sun-ju & Lee, You-jae, 2006) However, it was not until the 1960s that an indefinite but small number of main immigration flows were not observed. During this period, West Germany did invite nurses and miners from South Korea to employ them as Gastarbeiter. They had to leave their homeland because of the economical demand and the tendency to provide support for Germany that was divided by ideology. (Creutzenberg, 2007)

The term ‘p’adok or ‘German dispatchment’ is a political term that regards as ‘Korean labor emigration to West Germany in the Park Chung-hee era in that it glamorizes the labor force export as a patriotic act not only by the government but also by citizens.’ Park Geun-hye, the daughter of Park Chung-hee, recalled the story of the miners and nurses who had to leave the country to work in Germany. This represents the myth of economic development written by Park Chung-hee. Eventually, ‘50th Anniversary of Dispatchment’ has become a symbol of ‘the attestation of conservative extremism based on a regressively biased perception of contemporary Korean history by the Park Geun-hye administration.’ (Jung, Yong-suk, 2018) According to the statistics of Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Korean population in Germany numbered approximately 33,773 individuals as of 2013. They become the 2nd-largest in Western Europe, behind the swiftly increasing Korean population in the United Kingdom where Korean population numbered approximately 44,749. (MOFAT, 2014)

Korean multinational conglomerates and the role of Korean state

South Korea's trade policies are component of the extension of external trade internationalization and liberalization of the regional economy, trade diversity, and extend multilateral collaboration. Since the first trade surplus in 1986, South Korea has ambitiously set out on a venture to liberalize its markets. In essence, the democratic movement of 1987 made by the farmers caused a differentiation of large social movements across the country. As a result, Korean economy was becoming a liberal one. This could be easily seen through 'the weakening of the state-dominance in economic sphere.' (Kim, Chul-kyoo, 2006)

"The liberalization rhetoric was notched up during the Roh administration (1988-1993) and even further during the Kim Young Sam administration (1993-1998) that adopted segyehwa as its guiding principle." (You, Jong-Il & Lee, Ju-ho, 2000)

The first civilian President Kim Young-sam (1993-1998) (i.e. Kim Dae-jung and Roh Moo-hyun (Heo, Uk et al., 2008)) mentioned that ethnic Koreans can become global citizens only with a better understanding of their own tradition and culture. They shall debouch into the world on the basis of their unique culture and traditional values. Only when Koreans maintain their national identity and uphold their intrinsic national spirit, they will be able to globalize in a successful manner. (Kim, Young-sam, 1996, p. 15) Globalization leads Koreans' sense of ethnic homogeneity to be enhanced. In essence, the Kim Young-sam administration has considerably and highly contributed the growth and progress of national competitiveness in the era of globalization and assumed the control over the protection and increase in the strength of Korean national heritage and culture. With regard to the instance of pursuing Koreanized globalization, Korean studies were promoted by the Kim Young-sam administration not only within, but also outside the country. (Shin, Gi-wook, 2003)

In 2000, Kim Dae-jung administration led a special law in association with overseas ethnic Koreans to enter into force. The main purpose of this law was theoretically to create a global Korean community. But, in principle, Korean Americans were included by this special law, because they were more professionals and were commanding English language very well to globalize and liberalize the Korean economy. A strong Korean ethnic identity maintained by overseas Koreans and globalization through internet will create a good combination of generating a new global Korean network. (Shin, Gi-wook, 2003; Kim Samuel S., 2000) It is highly known that Korean Diaspora societies are very dynamic in shaping ethnic Korean community associations. (Choi, In-boom, 2003) Overseas Koreans fit to a perfect degree into their overseas surroundings. However, they live approximately among themselves. They can survive without knowing or using regional language. In this sense, a new global Korean network can be easily created and established by this special law. As a result, the term Segyehwa created by the president Kim Young-sam should not be considered as the international integration. It can be regarded as Koreanization of the international economy. Dent defined this process as 'the state-led Korean multinational conglomerates-based Koreanization of transnationalization of Korean multinational conglomerates, which was comprised of a part of Segyehwa (Dent 2003, p. 263) and as 'the underpinning structure of the Korean political economy-a network of power relationships that centre on the state-Korean multinational conglomerates nuxes.' (Dent, 2000, p. 281) Eventually,

the Korean multinational conglomerates and their subsidiaries had been defined as the main actors in the activities of Korean outward FDI. For instance, during the 1996s, the top Korean multinational conglomerates had 668 subsidiaries that had performed in nearly all industrial sectors including consumer, goods, automobiles, finance, machinery, electronics, engineering, construction, cosmetics, insurance, and securities. Samsung has asserted control over 55 subsidiaries, Hyundai has exercised over 46 subsidiaries, and LG has assumed control over 48 subsidiaries. (New Industry Management Academy, 1997) Thus, Korean industrialization strategy to achieve desired and expected outcomes were implemented only by treating the Korean multinational conglomerates with favor and others with neglect. (D' Costa, 2012) FDI inflows had been encouraged by the Kim Young-sam administration to only bring the Korean economy out of being prone to somewhat ill. (Cho, Young-han, 2008, p. 84) The policy of liberalization during the late 1980s led Korean family-led conglomerates to transform into multinational conglomerates, and hence they strongly and powerfully issued a challenge to the Korean government in lots of different ways, i.e. the tremendous influence of Korean multinational conglomerates on 'turning permissive in cross-border borrowing and outward FDI.' (Yoo, Seong-min, 1997; You, Jong-il, & Lee, Ju-ho, 2000)

Korean multinational conglomerates and their impacts on German economy

The state-led globalization policy was aimed at leading Korea to set out international standards in many areas that are also included in education and the development of industries of the future.

By the beginning of the 1990s, due to the eagerness of public and private Korean leaders, globalization mainly denoted 'increasing exports and booming outward direct investment (ODI).' The large family-led Korean groups were striving to gain and accomplish and expanding their strategies by the purpose of becoming multinationals. During this period, Korean multinational conglomerates (Samsung, Hyundai, etc.) were in the world stage to become a key component of economic nationalism and to be recognized as one of the best world-class companies. For instance, Daewoo Electronics' strategy in France market might be regarded as quite a particular strategy (Sachwald, 2004) that causes the basic significance and importance of technological commodities in global competitiveness. However, it should be emphasized that the authoritarian governments run by the former military presidents Park Chung-hee, Chun Doo-hwan, and Roh Tae-woo successfully kept labor costs low to lead Korean products to become more competitive in international markets. Furthermore, technocrats were highly employed to lead to the economic development. They were strongly supported by the former military presidents. Hence, policies were designed by these technocrats with the purpose of developing the Korean economy. (Heo, Uk et al., 2008) Furthermore, the investments that some Korean multinationals were aimed at maximizing in an aggressive and audacious manner might be regarded as 'the roots of the Korean economic development and the underlying Korean model of future economic development.' (Sachwald, 2006)

In 1990s, the Korean governments and many Korean multinational conglomerates were in accord with the globalization. This was the same as the case of the Park Chung-hee administrations during the 1960s and 1970s. In particular, in the half of the 1990s, a movement toward internationalization was quickly sparked by Korean multinational conglomerates, while the Korean government did

liberalize the economy within the country at the same time in order to be in consistent and conformity with the commands of Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in the aftermath of the Korea's membership of OECD on 25 October 1996. These two factors may be regarded as a typical feature of the Korea's stunning economic achievement. In spite of the domestic structural problems, globalization had become a tremendous facilitation for Korea's technology in the narrow passageway and had established and contributed to the brand-new products or services under the international brands. It should be mentioned that all the Korean presidents were in accordance with (instrumental) economic nationalism and (instrumental) globalization. Furthermore, globalization is regarded as the quickest and most efficacious way of contributing to the growth of Korean national identity and coming to be a developed world-class nation state by all of them. (Kim, Samuel S., 2000) Germany has long referred to Korea as that of co-equal industrial nation. Automobiles, televisions, and (smart)-phones made by Korean companies are widely and considerably used by Germans. More than 80,000 Korean workers are employed by German and German-Korean companies. Eventually, the image of Koreans living in Germany has been influenced by this factor. Today, they belong to 'the group of established immigrant foreigners,' such as Americans, Australians, and Canadians. (Volker, 2013)

Furthermore, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has influenced by Diasporas. (Gormsen & Pytlikova, 2012) With regard to FDI, multinational companies led their national economies to emerge into the world market. According to UNCTAD (2007)

"The stock of FDI worldwide reached US\$12 trillion, according to the report. Such investment was used for the activities of some 78,000 transnational corporations (TNCs) worldwide which own some 780,000 foreign affiliates (companies established abroad by TNCs). The sales, value added and exports of these affiliates are estimated to have increased by 18%, 16% and 12% in 2006, respectively." (UNCTAD, 2007)

According to Korean figures, South Korea, with a bilateral trade volume of 25, 4 billion US dollars in 2016, is one of the most important commercial markets for German exports in East Asia after 'the People's Republic of China and just behind Japan-but ahead of India and other bigger countries.' Moreover, Germany as European investor in South Korea is South Korea's 3rd largest trade partner and the most important partner among the EU Member States, with actual foreign direct investment (FDI) accounting about 10 billion US dollars from 1962 to 2016. In 2016, 188 million US dollars were invested by German companies in South Korea. Furthermore, some 500 German companies or firms with German equity participation with a local workforce of about 100,000 operate across the country. By the end of 2016, Korean FDI in Germany accounted for 4, 5 billion US dollars. South Korea directs its attention on Hessen, particularly in the Frankfurt am Main region. (Auswaertiges-amt, 2019)

Conclusion

It has been revealed that Diasporas highly and considerably affect Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Moreover, FDI leads multinational companies to bring about the emergence of their national economies into the global market. During the era of globalization, due to the Korean Diaspora, it was acknowledged that FDI has a positive impact on economic growth and development of the

Korean nation in a theoretical and an empirical manner. Through a strong support of the Korean state, Korean multinational conglomerates embrace the globalization in a considerable and clear manner and it might be regarded as a tremendous success factor in economic growth and development of the country. Therefore, they have led the Korean nation to enrich, and hence they have become the national pride by lifting Korea to international standards. For instance, Germany, as the 3rd largest trade partner and the 2nd largest country numbering more and less 33,773 Korean individuals, is one of the most important and significant countries where Korean outward FDI flows has progressively increase and the major community of Korean people live in the Frankfurt-Rhine Main region. Therefore, it is clearly possible that the main focus to this region was drawn by German and European headquarters of Korean multinational conglomerates.

I assume that Korean Diaspora in Germany will lead Germany to continuously and increasingly be an attractive destination country for the South Korean Small-and medium Enterprises (SMEs) that will be prone to be early internationalized and become a significant source of outward FDI and the influence of Korean state upon will be strongly felt next.

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Agriculture and Sustainable Development Agenda 2030**Abdulqader Mohammed**

Research Student

Libya

Introduction: Our population trajectory means that from now to 2030, the world will need to build the equivalent of a city with one million people in developing countries, every five days! There is widespread consensus that going forward, farmers must produce more food per unit of land, water, and agrochemicals. To do so however, they simply cannot continue producing in the same way. They will have to do this while facing climate change, volatility, shifting nutrition needs, and the increasing scarcity of most of physical factors of production. Agriculture is at the threshold of a necessary paradigm shift.

The demand for multi-functional merits from agriculture grows alongside the need to feed a growing global population. At the same time, the expansion of agricultural land and the intensification of production methods reach their ecological, economic and social limitations. Sustainable production with its holistic principles, holds the key to finding an answer to these challenges.

In a world of globalized agriculture, sustainability should be measurable across regions, countries and commodities. For a fair comparison of different farm types and regions around the world, all strengths and potentials, as well as deficiencies and bottlenecks, must be considered. It is crucial that agricultural performance is evaluated according to the holistic principles of sustainable production. This means all three dimensions of sustainable development, ecology, economy and social aspects are assessed and can compete for prominence if only economic aspects are evaluated, this can lead to distorted decision-making which in turn, can lead to social and ecological dumping.

What Is Sustainable Agriculture?

An agriculture able to continually provide food and other resources to a growing world population is of crucial importance for human existence and hence for any human activity. However, there are a great number of problems that threaten this ability of agriculture to fulfill human needs now and in the future, including climate change; a high rate of biodiversity loss; land degradation through soil erosion, compaction, salinization and pollution; depletion and pollution of water resources; rising production costs; an ever decreasing number of farms and, linked with that, poverty and a decrease of the rural population [1–8]. Agriculture not only has to face these problems, but in the form it has been practiced over the last decades it also is a major cause of all of these issues.

In face of these challenges, the idea of sustainable agriculture has gained prominence since the publication of the Brundtland Report in 1987, alongside the overarching concept of sustainable development. Yet, like the notion of sustainable development itself, the concept of sustainable agriculture is ambiguous in its meaning. This characteristic has led to the emergence of a great variety of different discourses, views or paradigms of sustainable agriculture and rendered the discussion and implementation of this idea extremely difficult. It also allows for exploitation of

the concept by vested interests who use the notion for their own purposes. In the hope of solving this problem and making the concept more tangible, there have been numerous attempts to define sustainable agriculture. Collections of definitions are :

Sustainable agriculture is an “integrated system of plant and animal production practices having a site specific application that will, over the long term:

- (a) satisfy human food and fiber needs;
- (b) enhance environmental quality;
- (c) make efficient use of non-renewable resources and on-farm resources and integrate appropriate natural biological cycles and controls;
- (d) sustain the economic viability of farm operations;
- (e) enhance the quality of life for farmers and society as a whole.” 1990 U.S. Farm Bill.

“For a farm to be sustainable, it must produce adequate amounts of high-quality food, protect its resources and be both environmentally safe and profitable. Instead of depending on purchased materials such as fertilizers, a sustainable farm relies as much as possible on beneficial natural processes and renewable resources drawn from the farm itself.” Reganold *et al.* 1990.

Sustainable Agriculture comprises “management procedures that work with natural processes to conserve all resources, minimize waste and environmental impact, prevent problems and promote agroecosystem resilience, self-regulation, evolution and sustained production for the nourishment and fulfillment of all.” MacRae *et al.* 1989.

A Strategic Approach to Influencing Agricultural Policy and Practice through Measurement

Agriculture is one of the most ancient forms of art and science that ties human development and well-being to natural resources and ecosystems. Although trade in agricultural commodities can create an illusion of the separation between farmer and consumer, the two are in fact always tied together. In today’s characteristic mass market and long value chains, the links and interdependencies between producer and consumer is not immediately visible, or become visible only if supply and demand is out of sync. As all farmers know, being in the business of farming is inherently risky. Risk comes in the form of a myriad of factors, from pests and weather to changes in market conditions and government policies. Although sustainability has been defined in many ways, it can be thought of as an ability to manage risk without compromising human and ecosystem well-being over time. Managing risk is an ongoing enterprise and it requires constant learning and adaptation. It involves, among other things, regular monitoring of crop status and reserves, and market demands for commodities and specialty products. However, it also involves monitoring key aspects of agriculture’s environmental framework conditions, and understanding the social resilience and economic viability of farmers, farming communities and agricultural enterprises. While agriculture is always risky, there are indications that the sector is entering a more turbulent phase of increased risk and uncertainty. Amidst a mix of signals and interpretations, there appears to be warnings that profound change is needed to maintain or restore stability of the world food system. Among forces of change, the policy issue that receives the most media attention is trade liberalization and the question of agricultural subsidies. Changes in trade and subsidy regimes no doubt have major worldwide repercussions. However, sustainability concerns of the sector run much deeper. Some of these such as demographic change or consumption habits are set to virtually guarantee that the demand for agricultural commodities and more highly processed food will

continue to grow. Increasing affluence in countries such as India and China, partnered with an increasing demand for commodity-based biofuels, is expected to raise prices for dual-use food crops and lead to the more widespread use of monoculture. Others on the supply side point to increasing stress related to climate change, water resources, land quality, agricultural biodiversity and a range of other interacting problems. While each of these trends has significant impacts on agri-sustainability in their own right, cumulative impacts are of greater concern. These are harder to foresee and avoid. Sustainable agriculture is not agriculture without risk, which would be unrealistic to expect. It is agriculture that is able to manage risk and maintain its resilience in the face of change and inevitable surprise. Farmers are traditionally resourceful and resilient, but the sustainability of the supply chain increasingly depends also on the ability of other actors to recognize and adapt to emerging challenges. The connection between the increasing vulnerability and complexity of the sector and the vision of International Forum on Assessing Sustainability in Agriculture INFASA is surprisingly straightforward. Managing risk and navigating the path to sustainability requires strong evidence that can be used for credible diagnosis and effective adaptation. Being able to anticipate and diagnose risk and potential for unsustainability requires measurement tools, processes and institutions that create and use credible tools well. As evidenced by those participating in the INFASA Symposium, technological innovation and an increasing focus on agri-sustainability indicators is growing in the research and policy community. There is, however, significantly more we can do. We can begin by widening our audience to the unconverted. We can also work together to shift the focus of measurement tools from research and pilot projects towards more widespread and systematic implementation. The underlying premise of INFASA is that current measurement tools, processes and institutions involved in assessing sustainability in agriculture are often not well suited to the task. Market prices, for instance, often do not capture long term environmental risk, nor do they include mounting social stressors, fiscal or otherwise, on farm families. Data availability for key indicators are often poor or don't cover all areas of the world, particularly developing countries. We don't know how to affectively combine data from science-based monitoring and farmer or indigenous observations, the latter of which are based on generations-old knowledge of the land. Because these factors matter for agricultural sustainability, we need to more widely introduce the measurement tools and mechanisms for which there are already many examples. I think the farming community is ready for this, as are many in agri-business and government.

INFASA may also have the potential to help us move beyond the status quo by clarifying the role of measurement tools in policy processes and strategies. Over the last 15 years, the expert community has made great efforts to build and improve measurement tools, and to develop and publish indicator reports and analyses. While probably useful in their own right, indicators are most useful when they are tied to strategic policy cycles and the performance expectations of key actors. We cannot assume that general arguments about the need to improve measurement systems and tools will alone advance the agri-sustainability agenda.

No matter how advanced measurement tools are, they are only a means to an end, and without a clear link to information needs, policies and performance requirements, they will have limited impact. The good news is that there is no shortage of policy issues that currently or will require a significantly improved evidence base. For example:

- Standards: As the emphasis on standards and certification schemes is increasing, the need to monitor adherence to these schemes, their impact and potential advantages will also grow.
- Value chain analysis: Due to longer value chains, the impact of agricultural production is often spread around the globe. From the point of view of trade, countries will want to know that some exporters are not enjoying an unfair advantage by simply externalizing costs (e.g., the environmental costs of production). This cannot be done without regular monitoring and preferably quantitative evaluation.
- Food security: As food demand grows faster than supply (at best), analysis and early warning of potential crises will become increasingly important.
- Full cost pricing and natural capital: The notion of natural capital accounting has gained prominence. However, the calculation of natural capital requires underlying physical data, such as hectares of land, soil quality or quantity of groundwater. Indicators are the basis for these calculations.
- Sustainability reporting and strategies: Where these are being implemented, indicators are a must to help identify targets and report on progress.
- Budget processes: Measurement helps inform the budget process and establish priorities that minimize risk and facilitate adaptation.
- Impact assessment: To understand the impact of new technologies or changes in production systems, indicators are needed at regulatory and farm levels, where decisions about technology adoption take place.

INFASA represents an opportunity to bring together the expert and policy communities from both the public and private sector, North and South, to discuss and influence or inform the research and policy agenda on measuring and making the best use of measures of sustainability from both the socio-economic and environmental point of view. The Symposium is about mutual learning and dialogue. It is also about crafting a research and possibly, a policy agenda. Its goal should be to move indicators beyond the research phase and into the wider practice of the producer, agri-business and policy community where positive impacts for both human and ecosystem well-being in the future can be realized.

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. We recognise that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan. We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world onto a sustainable and resilient path. As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets which we are announcing today demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda. They seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what these did not achieve. They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental.

The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next fifteen years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet:

People

We are determined to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.

Planet

We are determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.

Prosperity

We are determined to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.

Peace

We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.

Partnership

We are determined to mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalised Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focussed in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.

The interlinkages and integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals are of crucial importance in ensuring that the purpose of the new Agenda is realised. If we realize our ambitions across the full extent of the Agenda, the lives of all will be profoundly improved and our world will be transformed for the better.

17 Sustainable Development Goals**Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

4.7: By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

8.3: 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

8.4: 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

8.5: 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

8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

8.7: 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

8.8: 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

8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

9.3: Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

10.3: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

10.5: Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

10.6: Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.1: Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

12.6: Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

12.7: Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

12.8: By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.3: Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

14.4: By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

14.6: By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation²

14.7: By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.6: Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

15.7: Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.8: By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

16.8: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Finance

- Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
- Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries
- Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
- Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress
- Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Technology

- Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism
- Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
- Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Capacity-building

- Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

Trade

- Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda
- Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020
- Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence

- Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence
- Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
- Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

- Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
- Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Data, monitoring and accountability

- By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
- By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

Conclusion

Agriculture is changing rapidly with advancements in science, shifting consumer preferences and environmental impacts. It has long been maintained that the use of assessment and indicator tools is central to achieving secure and resilient supplies of agricultural commodities while supporting healthy agro-ecosystems. As the number and complexity of measurement initiatives increases, there is growing potential for duplication of effort and contradictory messages to regulators,

producers and consumers. To respond to what has been noted by government and industry alike as a significant gap in dialogue and collaboration, the International Forum on Assessing Sustainability in Agriculture (INFASA) was initiated as a platform for dialogue in March 2006.

To handle growing food demand it is clear that business as usual is not a viable option, investing in more of the same is unlikely to give better or different results. We have taken some steps towards sustainability but we have not fundamentally altered the way we measure, understand and incentivise our agriculture systems. We are a bit stuck in a dated paradigm and we need a bolder vision and bolder idea that help nourish both people and planet.

The political and financial landscape has recently lurch from crisis to crisis. Waiting for a crisis to happen in agriculture is a very dangerous strategy for change. Amidst increasing populations, will we wait to take meaningful action as the stakes escalate?

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**A survey of women's rights movements in Iran for equal rights
(As One of the Sustainable Development Goals)**

**Dr. Saeideh Shariati Najafabadi,
Iran**

Introduction: Iran requires urgent action to eliminate the many root causes of discrimination that still curtail women's rights in private and public spheres. For example, discriminatory laws need to change and legislation adopted to proactively advance equality. The purpose of this paper is study and review of women's rights movements in Iran.

Women's Rights, as a term, typically refers to the freedoms inherently possessed by women and girls of all ages, which may be institutionalized, ignored or illegitimately suppressed by law, custom; and behavior in a particular society. These liberties are grouped together and differentiated from broader notions of human rights because they often differ from the freedoms inherently possessed by or recognized for men and boys, and because activism surrounding this issue claims an inherent historical and traditional bias against the exercise of rights by women.

Women and girls, everywhere, must have equal rights and opportunity, and be able to live free of violence and discrimination. Ending all forms of discrimination against women is not only a basic human right, but is also crucial to accelerating sustainable development. It has been proven time and again that empowering women and girls has a multiplier effect, and helps drive economic growth and development. Women's equality and empowerment is one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, but also integral to all dimensions of inclusive and sustainable development. In short, all the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals), depend on the achievement of gender equality goal. To make tremendous strides in awareness of the gender gap- from schools to boardrooms- workplaces, governments, and healthcare and education systems must be designed to provide a level playing field.

Women have a critical role to play in all of the SDGs, with many targets specifically recognizing women's equality and empowerment as both the objective, and as part of the solution. Goal 5 is known as the stand-alone gender goal because it is dedicated to achieving these ends. Deep legal and legislative changes are needed to ensure women's rights around the world.

Governance, a key part of performing sustainable development

For development to be sustainable - economically, socially and environmentally – and equitable, a new approach is needed that addresses the political, as well as the technical, aspects of development solutions. Improved governance across many dimensions is a key part of this new approach. Governance is broader than institutions and includes relations between state and people. It provides the mechanisms through which collaboration can be generated across sectors. It also addresses some of the fundamental obstacles to sustainable development including exclusion and inequality.

Governance is capable of common sense and the versatile planning that is required for sustainable development. Governance is a versatile variable that contains such variables as pluralism, accountability, political stability and the absence of violence and government effectiveness.

Governance has an important and positive effect on sustainable development. This powerful effect applies to all developed and developing countries.

There is growing acceptance that the “one-size-fits-all” models of governance do not work and that there are diverging pathways towards more inclusive political and economic institutions. In addition to the quality of governance at national and sub-national levels, there is also now greater attention to global governance issues.

Background of Iranian women's movements: The history of Iranian women’s quest for equal rights and their collective actions for sociopolitical empowerment dates back to the formation of the modern social movements for constitutionalism and democratic nation-state building in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In Iran, as in other parts of the world, the women’s movement and feminist discourse are by-products of modernity and industrial capitalism. At the same time the women’s movement, especially feminism, has presented a challenge to and a critique of the androcentric and unjust aspects of modernity. Moreover, since modernity in Iran and in many other Middle Eastern countries has been associated with Western intrusion, colonialism or imperialism, it has resulted in mixed feelings among many women and men.

The Constitutional Period the first episodes of the organized involvement of Iranian women in political activities are found in the food riots of the late nineteenth century. In the course of this national struggle, some enlightened women realized the potential of women for organized political activities and used the momentum provided by the revolution as a venue for bringing women’s causes into the open. Becoming increasingly conscious of the oppressive conditions of women, these pioneering feminists established secret societies, commonly held by Constitutionalist at the time in order to discuss the situation of women by sharing their personal problems, experiences, and feelings. The argument to give women the right to vote was made in numerous writings in papers and would grant women the right to vote and establish their own associations. These efforts were often countered by religious leaders who saw such suggestions as contrary to the laws of Islam.

In 1906, the nationalist movement succeeded in establishing a constitution demanding the “equality of all citizens in law.” However, women were not included in the definition of “citizen.” With the later setbacks in the constitutional movement and the suppression of activists, most associations and societies formed during the revolution fell apart; the majority of the women involved in the movement went back to their homes. The task of carrying the struggle was left to a few educated women who dedicated themselves to the development of an independent women’s movement concerned with improving the social status of women in the country. Finding themselves in an uphill battle, female constitutional activists targeted education as their primary battleground for improving women’s status.

Most important factors contributing to increase women’s activities

Among the most important factors contributing to the development of women’s organizations and the increase in their activities, in addition to the devotion of the early Iranian “feminists,” are:

(a) the influence of Western liberal thought on Iranian intellectuals, (b) the existence of Europeans in and their increased contact with Iran both before and after the First World War, (c) the Russian Revolution of 1917 and its influence on some Iranian intellectuals, (d) the emergence of the women's movement in neighboring Turkey and Egypt, and finally (e) the American and British women's victories in achieving the right to vote in the late 1910's.

With the rise of Reza Shah to power in the 1920's, the movement began to suffer the constraints of a newly emerging dictatorship. Although he favored some changes in women's status.

Mohammad Reza Shah's Period (1942–1978) World War II opened another page in the history of the women's movement in Iran. The occupation of the country by the Allied Forces and the forceful abdication of Reza Shah from the throne weakened government control over the opposition and created an opportunity for the development of political parties and organizations. In 1953, Mohammad Reza Shah, the new king began to assert his power more aggressively. He eliminated all oppositional and independent political parties and organizations.

Revolution and its consequences: The 1979 revolution politicized the mass of Iranian women. But women's expectations were not realized. The new theocracy systematically rolled back five decades of progress in women's rights. Women were purged from government positions. All females, including girls in first grade, were forced to observe the Hijab, or Islamic dress code. Family laws were scrapped. For the next three decades, however, the energy Iranian women displayed during the revolution propelled them deeper into the public arena to regain their rights. The result is one of the most dynamic women's movements in the Islamic world, and female activists who have won international recognition in a wide array of profession.

Under revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's new theocracy gave priority to Islamic tradition over modern. On social issues, the theocracy's initial policies were harsh. Hijab, or Islamic dress and head cover, was forcibly imposed. But the eight-year Iran-Iraq War (1980-1988) had a galvanizing influence on the status of women also.

Since 1979, women have persistently emerged as one of the most dynamic political forces in the Islamic Republic. Despite many obstacles, they have won considerable freedom in education, employment, the public sphere and personal dress, all of which will be difficult to completely roll back.

Conclusion: Inequalities have widened across and within many countries, even amid high rates of economic growth. Disparities, caused by practices within countries and in the global economy, are unjust and weaken the social fabric. Today, more women are in the workforce, in politics, in leadership roles, breaking stereotypes and societal taboos.

Women's status and rights in contemporary Iran, and thereby the trajectory of Iranian women's activism and feminist movements, seem paradoxical and complicated. Many factors have shaped women's contradictory status in present Iran, including the patriarchal and patrimonial patterns in Iranian history and culture, be it secular or religious (Islamic), the state policy and state ideology, the influential ideological or intellectual trends such as nationalism, anti-imperialism, socialism, Islamism, and more recently liberalism and a human rights framework. External and international

factors, especially Western imperial meddling too have influenced state policies and intellectual discourses pertaining to women's rights and gender issues. Another set of factors, of increased influence in more recent years, has to do with increased processes of globalization and the international currency of the discourses of human/women's rights spreading through the United Nations (U.N.) and transnational feminist activism and new communication technology such as the satellite television, the Internet and social media. Increased globalization has intensified a "glocal" dialectic, meaning the interplay of the local-national factors with the global-international factors. The glocal and transnational dynamism in Iranian society have become particularly intensified in the past four decades due to the impact of millions of forced or voluntary exiles and emigration, mostly settled in Western Europe and North America. This massive exodus of Iranians, mostly due to political reasons, has entailed a drastic brain drain for the country. Yet, it has also resulted in the formation of many diasporic communities of Iranians that include thousands of highly educated and accomplished professionals, many of them still devoted to the cause of human rights and democracy for Iran. This has offered Iran's civil rights and women's rights movements with a resourceful and well-connected new potential. More specifically, the Iranian diasporic feminist activism has made up one of the significant components of transnational connections, cross pollination, and glocal process of socio-cultural changes in Iran of today.

Iranian women have a right to equality in all areas. It must be embedded across legal systems, upheld in both laws and legal practices, including proactive measures such as quotas. Since all areas of life relate to gender equality, efforts must be made to cut the roots of gender discrimination wherever they appear.

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The Importance of Public Funds in Sustainable Development and The Role of Oversight Bodies in protecting it, Under the Existing War in Yemen

Dr.Hamdan Ahmed AL-Saidi

Lecturer and Head of Graduate Studies Center

National Institute of Administrative Sciences

Yemen

Abstract:

Public funds plays an important role in sustainable development. Through this money, the government can transform ideas and plans into something tangible on the ground.

As the government is responsible for providing the needs of society, such as reducing unemployment rates, poverty rates, providing education, health, improving production, etc., it certainly needs money. This money is called public money or public funds, because it belongs to the government through which it can carry out economic, educational and health projects, which society needs.

Governments have become interested in sustainable development, especially on the social side, where they try to achieve social justice and equality among people, regardless of their affiliations, beliefs, colors or religions.

So, it became important to control and saving public funds and protects it from embezzlement.

This paper will try to show the importance of public funds in sustainable development and the role of the control bodies in maintaining public funds, under the existing war in Yemen.

Key Words: Public funds, Oversight Bodies, Sustainable Development, War, Government, Yemen.

Introduction: Development that meets the needs of the present, without prejudice to the ability of future generations to meet their needs in many different ways, called sustainable development.

"For development to be sustainable, it must take account of social and ecological factors, as well as economic ones; of the living and non-living resource base; and of the long-term as well as the short-term advantages and disadvantages of alternative action"¹.

As it's known, any development, whether in the public sector or the private sector, needs financial resources to achieve it plans and ideas for development, therefore, monitoring and maintaining these funds is one of the basic tasks that the government must undertake through its supervisory bodies.

Economic, social and political developments which have taking place in the world have led to the expansion of the scope of activity of the Government and its management of public funds, especially in scope of sustainable development in various fields.

Controlling plays a very important role in progressing the nations through controlling of the public fund and its way of spending in way it serve the best of the nations interest especially with the huge project governments today are undertaking. The supreme auditing and controlling institutions play as an effective and efficient means in the government hands especially after the emergence of recent trends in the management of major projects and sustainable development.

¹The World Conservation Strategy: Living Resource Conservation for Sustainable Development. International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Gland, Switzerland (1980).

It also plays as an essential tool for the development of economic resources, providing administrative policies, furthermore, these institutions provide information that show the efficiency of government departments in the utilization of available resources, maintaining, raising the efficiency in a cost-effective manner of the capital investment in an impartial professional opinion on the financial statements of the subject.

The supreme auditing and controlling institutions values of accountability, integrity, and reliability are reflected in all of the work we do. Who operate under strict professional standards of review and referencing; all facts and analyses in our work are thoroughly checked for accuracy.

War and ongoing conflict has lead the country to many challenges and it impact them negatively such as, poverty, famine, education, health, justice, political situation, water scarcity, lack of protection and security, energy , weak institutions, gender based violence and achieving peace are the most challenges that prevent sustainable development to be achieved, a war, raging since early 2015, has devastated the economy and destroyed critical infrastructure.

This resulted in many economic challenges such as, currency collapse and increase of food price. This is mainly because of an economic siege, also Yemen's ports being closed implied cutting off oil and gas exportation as well as the cease of investment opportunities. Moreover, these economic challenges have become a problem to young people and public workers as most of them have lost their jobs or without salary and job opportunities become limited and rare to find².

Statement of the problem: The economic situation in Yemen is bad, especially with the war that still exist for four years ago till now, and for many reasons, including lack of oversight role on governmental and private corporate institutions, which led to the spread of corruption in many sectors in the country, and as a result it became necessary to know the role of oversight bodies in controlling public funds.

Therefore, this study tries to find out the role of oversight bodies in controlling the public funds in Yemen, that by answering the following questions:

- A- Are the control of public funds, important for sustainable development.
- B- Did the oversight bodies facing any restrictions in exercise the powers granted to it in controlling the public funds?
- C- Did the authorities granted to the oversight bodies sufficient to perform its role in controlling the public funds?
- D- Are the oversight bodies, sure that the results and decisions of the financial irregularities that are reached in the financial units which are under their control will be implementing and adhered to.

Hypothesis of the study:

Hypothesis can be put under the test to determine its validity. Therefore, the following hypothesis has been set for this study:

- 1- The oversight bodies in Republic of Yemen have not achieving it objectives regarding to controlling the public funds.

²Yemen's Conflict: The Struggle for a sustainable future, <https://impakter.com/yemens-ongoing-conflict/>

Concept of sustainable development: Many wrote about the concept of sustainable development, however, there is no agreed definition of the concept, this is because sustainable development concerns a process of change and is heavily reliant upon local and international contexts, needs and interests, the following are some of these definitions in which we try to clarify the meaning of sustainable development:

- "Sustainable development, development that is likely to achieve lasting satisfaction of human needs and improvement of the quality of human life"³.
- " Sustainable development is a program to change the process of economic development so that it ensures a basic quality of life for all people, and protects the ecosystems and community systems that make life possible and worthwhile"⁴.
- "Sustainable development is a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"⁵.
- "Sustainable development is a development that meets the needs of present users, using resources in a careful way, so that resources will be maintained for future generations"⁶.
- "Sustainable development is a process of change in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investment, the orientation of technological development, and institutional change are all in harmony and enhance both current and future potential to meet human needs and aspirations"⁷.
- "Sustainable development is a dynamic process that enables all people to realize their potential and to improve their quality of life in ways that simultaneously protect and enhance the Earth's life-support systems"⁸.

This difference view of sustainable development concepts, shows that most of the writers used almost the same words, so, we can define sustainable development as: "Sustainable development is concerned with human needs, in which ensuring quality of life for all people, by using existing

³Allen, R. (1980) *How to Save the World*. London: Kogan Page 1980 summarizing the World Conservation Strategy.

⁴International Council For Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) (1996) "Local Agenda 21 Planning Guide". Toronto: International Council For Local Environmental Initiatives and International Development Research Development Centre.

⁵Berry, R. (Ed.). (2006). *Thinking geography: Macmillan humanities VELS Level 6*. South Yarra: Macmillan Education Australia

⁶Gerlach, A-M., Ottway, C., Parker, B., Lanceley, K., Owens, D., & Fitzpatrick, R. (2008). *Essential geography for Queensland 2*. South Yarra: Macmillan Education, p99.

⁷World Commission on Environment and Development and Commission for the Future. (1990). *Our common future* (Australian ed.). Melbourne: Oxford University Press.

⁸Porritt, J. (2005). *Capitalism as if the world mattered*. London: Earthscan, p22.

resources in economic way, and safeguarding the needs of future generations of these resources"⁹.

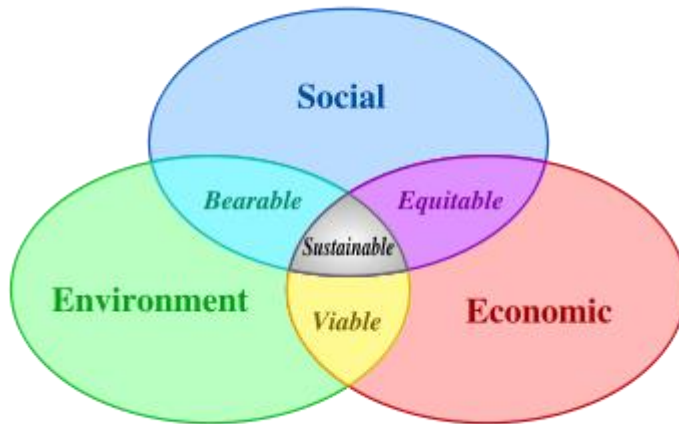


Diagram from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_development

Through previous definitions of sustainable development, it is clear that they depend on the economic and financial resources of each country.

Therefore, resource control is very important to keep it from embezzlement and corruption by government officials.

The Arab world in general, and Yemen in particular, suffer from corruption, According to the Corruption Perceptions Index (TI) report published in Berlin by Transparency International, 2016, 176 countries were surveyed worldwide. Yemen, Sudan and Libya ranked 170 among the top countries in corruption.

The index of 2018, which ranks 180 countries and territories by their perceived levels of public sector corruption according to experts and businesspeople, uses a scale of 0 to 100, where 0 is highly corrupt and 100 is very clean, it reveals that the continued failure of most countries to significantly control corruption is contributing to a crisis in democracy around the world¹⁰.

It is clear from the table below, that Yemen ranked 176 among the most corrupt countries according to the report for 2018.

⁹Dr.AL-Saidi, Hamdan Ahmed, Lecturer, Head of Graduate Studies Center, National Institute of Administrative Sciences, Yemen.

¹⁰<https://www.transparency.org/cpi2018>

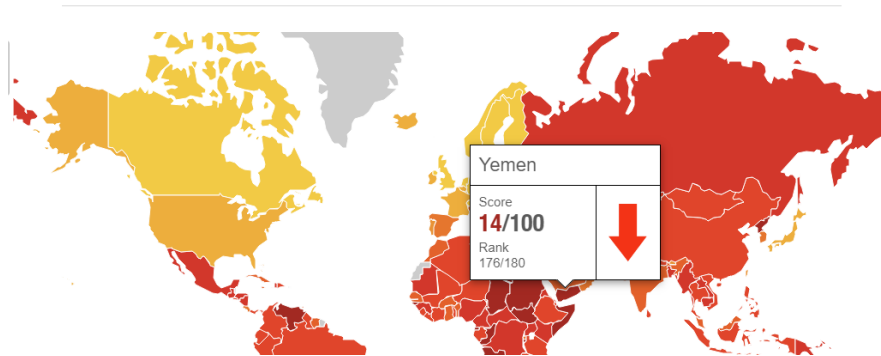
Corruption Perceptions Index 2018: Global Scores

Country	ISO3	Region	CPI Score 2018	Rank	Standard error	Number of sources	Upper CI	Lower CI	African Development Bank CPIA	Bertelsman Foundation Sustainable Governance Index
180 Yemen	YEM	MENA	14	176	1.45	7	16	12		
181 South Sudan	SSD	SSA	13	178	1.86	5	16	10	9	
182 Syria	SYR	MENA	13	178	1.92	5	16	10		
183 Somalia	SOM	SSA	10	180	3.08	6	15	5	0	

Source: <https://www.transparency.org/cpi2018>

In the following map, we can see that Yemen ranks 14th among the most corrupt countries, according to a report by Transparency International.

INDEX 2018



Source: <https://www.transparency.org/cpi2018>

Through the previous indicators of Transparency International, it is clear to us the extent of corruption suffered by Yemen, and this indicates the absence of the role of oversight bodies, which make it difficult to work out sustainable development plans.

Therefore, we can answer the first question posed in statement which was, "Are the controls of public funds, important for sustainable development".

The answer is yes, It is very important, and without this control there is no sustainable development.

The answers for the other questions will be giving in the analysis of the hypothesis.

Hypothesis analysis:

In this part, we provides the general view about the test of hypothesis:

"The oversight bodies in Republic of Yemen have not achieving it objectives regarding to controlling the public funds.

This hypothesis included 14 elements, was tested, the result was as follows:

The Table below, explores that, the actual mean is 3.19 percent, it is greater than 3 (elementary mean) where the value of t was 6.261 greater than ta as shown in figure 1 hence, the level of availability of this factor was 54.8 percent, which indicates that this factor is lies within the acceptable level.

By following the elements of this factor, it found that this result came from Elements 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, and 14 where the value of t was 0.111, 9.167, 5.399, 10.745, 5.664, 5.416, 15.972, 3.414, 8.506, 2.632 and 7.021 successively.

While the weakness resulted from element 3, 10 and 12 where the value of t was -9.459, -19.495 and -16.307 consequently, the alternative hypothesis is accepted and the null hypothesis is rejected, which states;

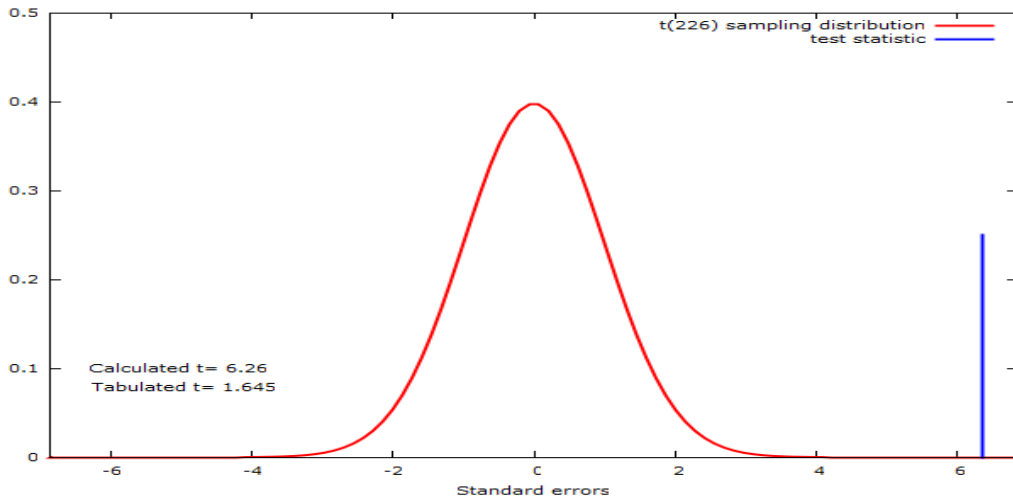
"The oversight bodies in Republic of Yemen have not achieving it objectives regarding to controlling the public funds.

t Test for the Hypothesis

Element	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	df	Sig. (1-tailed)	%
Question 1	227	3.01	1.2	0.111	226	0.46	50.3
Question 2	227	3.65	1.07	9.167	226	0.00	66.3
Question 3	227	2.46	0.86	-9.459	226	0.00	36.5
Question 4	224	3.38	1.05	5.399	223	0.00	59.5
Question 5	227	3.68	0.96	10.745	226	0.00	67.0
Question 6	227	3.41	1.08	5.664	226	0.00	60.3
Question 7	226	3.36	1.01	5.416	225	0.00	59.0
Question 8	227	3.88	0.83	15.972	226	0.00	72.0
Question 9	227	3.24	1.05	3.414	226	0.00	56.0
Question 10	227	2.03	0.75	-19.495	226	0.00	25.8
Question 11	227	3.56	0.99	8.506	226	0.00	64.0
Question 12	227	2.26	0.68	-16.307	226	0.00	31.5
Question 13	227	3.18	1.03	2.632	226	0.00	54.5

Question 14	226	3.50	1.08	7.021	225	0.00	62.5	One
X1	227	3.19	0.45	6.261	266	0.000	54.8	

Sample *t* Test for Hypothesis



Source: by the Researcher

Conclusion:

After viewing this subject the researcher finds that should prioritize rooting out the scourge of corruption. Currently, unemployment rates in Yemen reach 35 percent among some groups and nearly 80 percent of the youth sees no hope of getting a job. The government recognizes that it is no longer able to provide sufficient job opportunities in the public sector and is increasingly turning to the private sector to avoid this ticking time bomb. To succeed, however, the government must ensure a clean business environment that is conducive to growth¹¹, this will not be achieved in light of the spread of corruption and the inability of the Oversight Bodies to play their part. All this makes thinking of sustainable development a fantasy.

Under the current war in Yemen, it has become difficult to control and maintain public funds; pervasive corruption in the public sector erodes the public’s trust and siphons money from the state coffers to private pockets. It is found in countless ways including soliciting and paying bribes to win tenders, interfering in the courts to sway judicial settlements, dodging taxation and tariffs, and

¹¹Sustainable Development Is Possible in Yemen,
<https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/security/news/2010/01/14/7129/sustainable-development-is-possible-in-yemen/>

engaging in family or tribal nepotism. When businesses engage in bribery or spend time to solicit preferential treatment, it wastes millions of dollars and human resources.

Utilizing these resources to productive ends would facilitate business growth that generates new job opportunities, this public money can also contribute significantly to the planning of sustainable development, which will change the lives of citizens in terms of economic, social, health, education and even security.

From the above we can say that the oversight bodies facing many restrictions in exercise the powers granted to it in controlling the public funds and the authorities granted to it are not sufficient to perform its role in controlling the public fund, also, the oversight bodies are not sure that the results and decisions of the financial irregularities that are reached in the financial units which are under their control will be implementing

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Cloud Computing in Libraries

Jayashri Dhondiram Hatakar

Librarian,

Dr. Patangrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya, Sangli

Abstract:

Cloud computing brings the revolutionary changes in the world of information and communication technology (ICT) because of its potential benefits such as reduced cost, accessible anywhere, anytime, as well as its elasticity and flexibility. This paper provides brief information on cloud computing, types of cloud computing, component of cloud computing, advantages and disadvantages of cloud computing, use of cloud computing in Library and Information Science, role of cloud computing in libraries etc.

Keywords: Cloud Computing, Cloud Computing in Libraries

Introduction: Cloud computing is cluster of distributed computing technologies which provide storage software, computational platform, computational infrastructures on demand over a broad network medium with recourse pooling , rapid elasticity or expansion and measured services. Cloud computing technology has grown very fast in the last ten years in IT sector and shown its high growth rate with the use of internet and centralized remote servers, this technology maintains data and application for providing services. Cloud computing is used by almost those all who have accessed and connected to a internet on a regular basis. Whether they are using Google's Gmail, organizing photo and flicker on searching the web with binges, they are engaged in cloud computing.

Definition: According to Wikipedia "Cloud computing is the delivery of computing as a service rather than a product, where by shared resources, software and information are provide to computers and other devices as a utility.



Source: <http://www.justscience.in/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/where-are-the-hardware-and-software-borderline-in-cloud-computing-870x466.jpg>

Characteristics of Cloud Computing: The following are characteristics of cloud computing-

- On demand self services
- Broad network access

- Resource pooling
- Rapid elasticity
- Measured services
- Multi tenancy
- Versatility
- Cost effectiveness
- Virtualization
- Security
- Sustainability
- User friendly
- Resource optimization
- Self healing
- Linearly scalable
- Services oriented
- SLA driven
- Flexible
- Agility
- Scalability

Types of Cloud Computing:

- **Private Cloud:** Private cloud is a infrastructure operated solely for a single organization, whether managed or by a third party and hosted internally or externally undertaking a private cloud project requires a significant level and degree of engagement to vitalize the business environment.
- **Public Cloud:** When the services are rendered over a network that is open for public use technically there may be little or no different between public and private cloud architecture. Generally public cloud services provide like Amazon, AWS, Microsoft and Google own and operate the infrastructure and refer access only via internet.
- **Community Cloud:** It shares infrastructure between several organization from a specific community with common and hosted internally or externally.
- **Hybrid Cloud:** Is a cloud environment of two or more cloud (private, public, community) that remain unique entitles boot are bound together. Hybrid cloud can also mean the ability to connect collection, managed and dedicated services with cloud resources. Windows Azure and VMware cloud are hybrid clouds.
- **Distributed Cloud:** Cloud computing can also be provided by a distributed set of machines that are running at different locations. While still connected to a single network or hub services.

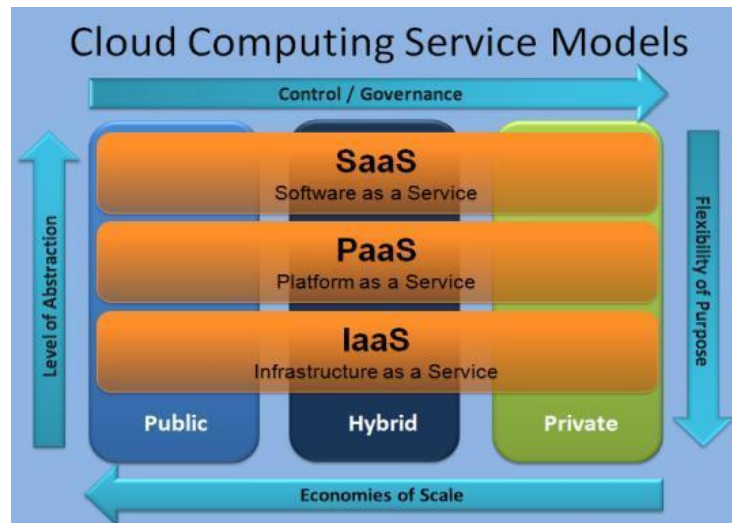
Component of Cloud Computing:

The components of cloud computing make up a wide range of services you can leverage over the web through a subscription arrangement there are 11 major categories or patterns of cloud computing technology.

- Storage-as-a-service
- Database-as-a-service
- Information-as-a-service
- Process-as-a-service
- Application-as-a-service
- Platform-as-a-service
- Integration-as-a-service
- Security-as-a-service
- Management-as-a-service
- Testing-as-a-service
- Infrastructure-as-a-service

Cloud Computing Service Model:

SPI is an acronym for the most Common Cloud Computing service models, Saas, Pass, Iass.



Source:https://www.researchgate.net/profile/T_Suryakanthi/publication/320563162/figure/fig1/AS:552628681953280@1508768353630/Service-models-for-cloud-computing.png

- **Software as a Service (SaaS):** is a software distribution model in which applications are hosted by a vendor or service provider and made available to customers over a network, typically the internet software package such as CRM or CAD/CAM can be accessed under cloud computing scheme.

- **Platform as a Service (PaaS):** Cloud vendors are companies that offer cloud computing services and products. One of the services that they provide is called PaaS. It delivers what you might call a solution stack an integrated set of software that provide everything a developer need to built on applications.
- **Information as a Service (IaaS):** In the most basic cloud service model, provider of IaaS offer computers physical or more virtual machines and other resources.

Advantages of Cloud Computing:

- Cost saving
- Flexibility and innovation
- User Centric
- Openness
- Transparency
- Interoperability
- Representation
- Availability anytime anywhere, 24×7×365
- Connect an Converse
- Create and Collaborate
- Easy on installation and maintenance
- Increase Storage
- Highly Automated
- Better Mobility
- More functionality
- Reduction of IT staff
- Sustainability
- Case of Implementation
- Backup and recovery
- Cloud is environmentally

Disadvantages of Cloud Computing

- Data security and privacy in the cloud
- Dependency and vendor-lock-in
- Technical difficulties and downtime
- Limited control and flexibility
- Increase Vulnerability
- Initially the cost could be higher
- Lack of support
- Service availability
- Knowledge and integration

Use of Cloud Computing in Library and Information Science:

Cloud computing offers many interesting possibilities for libraries that may help to reduce technology cost and increase capacity reliability, and performance for some type of automation activities. Cloud computing has made strong inroads into other commercial sectors and is now beginning to find more application in library science.

Role of Cloud Computing in Libraries:

Cloud computing is a completely newer technology and it is known as 3rd revolution after PC and Internet. Cloud computing is an enhancement of distributed computing, parallel computing, grid computing and distributed databases. Among these, grid and utility computing are known as predecessors of cloud more content into the cloud. Using cloud computing user would be browse a physical shelf of books, CDs or DVDs or chose to take out an item or scan a barcode into his mobile device. All historical and rare documents would be scanned into a comprehensive, easily searchable database and would be accessible to any researcher. Many libraries already have online catalogues and share bibliographic data with OCLC. More frequent online catalogues are linked to consortium that share library resources.

Conclusion: Cloud computing infrastructures are next generation platforms that can provide tremendous value to libraries of any size. Cloud computing have various benefits such as the reduced price, ease of maintenance, sharing of resources, etc. it is just renting of services instead of buying them. Instead of having many advantages, several difficulties must be overcome for cloud computing to be used on a large scale while use in the libraries; the first one is the standardization of services offered by cloud vendor. Another obstacle is the limited support to relational database offered by current cloud solutions; the later difficulty to be overcome is the privacy of data located in a cloud. Once all of these difficulties will be surmounted, cloud computing will have the possibilities to be a massively used paradigm in libraries and information centers.

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SWOT Analysis of Solar Equipments Market in Satara District**Dr. Uday Maruti Lokhande**

Department of Commerce

Arts and Commerce College, Satara. Dist. Satara

Introduction: Today, power has become almost as important as air and water. From industry and agriculture, education and research to simple everyday activities, virtually everything depends on power. It is in this scenario that demand for outstrips supply. In fact, one of the challenges before India's journey to the future is to ensure the adequate supply of power.

Solar energy is a gift for mankind. The sun is the largest source of renewable energy. This energy is abundantly available in all parts of the earth. The sun is the powerhouse of universe. It is the initial and ultimate source of global energy. It is the only energy, which can be directly utilized without disturbing the nature's cycles. Now you will have to forget the old days of wood, coal, oil fired boilers, electric geysers etc. and use solar energy which is comparatively beneficial to human being in all respect. Let us reveal the magic of this solar energy.

Satara is leading district in economic, social and industrial development in western Maharashtra. As it is located on Deccan Plateau, solar energy is available on large scale. For overall economic development of district, solar energy should be used to the utmost. So researcher Select the topic for study which is SWOT ANALYSIS OF SOLAR EQUIPMENTS MARKET IN SATARA DISTRICT.

Objectives:

- 1) To identify the energy consumption pattern in Satara district.
- 2) To identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (analysis) of market for solar equipments in Satara district.

Scope and Limitations:

- 1) The study covers eleven talukas of Satara district.
- 2) It studies only the market for various solar equipments for domestic purpose. \

Data and Methodology:

Primary Data: Primary data were collected through direct discussion and structured questionnaires method. Observing the spread of the population in the talukas, it was seen that population was not evenly spread out in the district. In order to get a true representative sample for the study, the following methodology was adopted.

By considering the spread of the study, the researcher decided to use the population of the respective taluka as the base for selecting the sample size.

- **Quota sampling** – Initially a quota of 500 sample units was decided which was divided equal among in domestic user and non-user category. (Domestic user – A household which uses solar equipment for individual or family consumption)
- **Proportionate sampling** – To ensure that weightage will give to the sample units according to the strength of the population of taluka, the method of proportionate sampling was adopted at taluka level. Sample size calculated by following formula.

$$\text{Sample size of taluka} = \frac{\text{Total population of the taluka}}{\text{Total population of Satara district}} \times \text{Quota sample}$$

- **Convenience sampling** – Within taluka the method of convenience sampling was adopted to select the respondents.

Secondary Data: Secondary data were collected from Books, journals, newspaper and magazines, annual reports of companies etc. Researcher has visited various Govt. offices to collect related information.

Analysis and Interpation of Data: Using the collected data primary analysis has been done to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of market for solar equipments in Satara district.

Table-1: Use of various energy sources

Energy type	Non-user	%	User	%
Kerosene	115	46	72	28.8
Coal	10	4	0	0
Wood	73	29.2	38	15.2
Electricity	250	100	250	100
Bio-gas	3	1.2	1	0.4
LPG	235	94	250	100
Solar	0	0	250	100

Source: Primary survey

In order to meet daily energy requirements people use different types of sources available with them. These sources are kerosene, coal, wood, electricity, biogas, LPG and solar energy. From the above table it is clear that apart from solar as an energy source, the majority of solar users use LPG as alternative energy source followed by electric power, kerosene. On the other hand majority of non users of solar energy are using electricity as energy source followed by LPG. and Kerosene.

For the preparation of food majority of the users as well as non-users use LPG. Non-users of solar equipments are using wood, kerosene and coal as other sources of energy for preparing food. Only

12.4 % of users use solar cooker for making food. This indicates that use of solar cooker among user category is also at lower level.

In order to get the hot water, the different energy sources used are kerosene, gas, wood/ coal, electricity. Majority of the non-users (47.6%) use gas, where as 66% of users use solar heater. However 47% non-users and 11.6% users use gas; 20.4% non-users and 13.2% users use kerosene. There is significant difference in terms of percentage respondents using kerosene or gas for heating water. Especially users of solar equipment depend on kerosene, gas, wood and electricity. Electricity use is lower as compared to other energy sources in user category.

Table-2: Solar equipments used by Users

Equipments	No. of Respondents	%
Solar cooker	56	22.4
Solar lantern	74	29.6
Solar home lighting	27	10.8
Solar pump	0	0
Solar cap	1	0.4
Solar water heater	164	65.6
Solar mobile charger	0	0
Any other	0	0

Source: Primary survey

From the above table it is observed that majority 65.6% of users are using solar water heater, and 29.6% of them use solar lantern and 22.4% are using solar cooker. There are no users of solar mobile charger, solar pump and other products. Out of 250 there is only one user of solar cap.

It is observed that among both category respondents the awareness level about usefulness of solar equipment is quite high. Since majority agreed that solar equipments are very useful, there is scope to promote solar equipments. Solar equipments are economical in the sense that maximum benefit at minimum recurring expenditure. It is observed that majority 98.8%, of users agreed that solar equipments are very economical compared to conventional energy. Recurring expenditure pinches their pockets.

The study shows that the 53.6% users of solar cookers agreed that the life time of solar cooker is 21 to 30 years. In the case of solar lantern 62.2 % of users agreed that the life time is 6 to 10 years. 51.9% of users of solar home lighting agreed that the life time of solar home lighting is 11 to 20 years, where as in the case of solar water heater, 65.2% of users agreed that its life time is 21-30 years. This table clearly explains that even though initial investment is high, service provided by the solar equipments is very high. It almost provides you benefit for one generation i.e. 20-30 years.

In order to maintain the solar equipments, some cost is to be incurred. From the study, it is observed that only on solar lantern, solar home lighting and solar water heater, maintenance cost is incurred. Solar cooker and solar cap are not incurring any maintenance cost. But this cost is not high at all in a year. For 31.1% of solar lantern users maintenance cost is between Rs.1 to 100, this shows that solar equipments are maintenance free.

Time and money are important in life of a person. Saving is the main factor in solar equipments. Saving by solar equipments depends upon that equipment. Uses of solar equipments are different. Solar equipments are used for preparing food, getting light, drying agricultural products, making hot water etc. Each solar equipment helps saving. Some equipments give maximum saving in terms of money and time. Finally solar equipments help saving and it is very important. From the study, it is seen that 43.2% of the users are saving an amount which is less than or equal to Rs.100 and 21.6% of users saving between Rs.101-Rs.200. However, the average saving is Rs.186.1 per month.

Many countries are facing energy problems; it is the duty of the government to promote solar equipments since it is a renewable energy. Important suggestions to government are subsidy to consumers, advertisement, legal compulsions and lower interest on bank loans. These all suggestions are in the government schemes but not promoted by the faciliters of the product such as banks. From the analysis, it is observed that, the cost of solar equipments are high, majority of the users suggests manufacturing companies to introduce low cost product. This is possible by proper research and development. Also they are requiring better after sales service whenever necessary.

It is observed that majority of both non-users (40.4%) and users (56.8%) opined that electricity bill is little high, and 43.2 % of non-users and 26.4 % users opined that electricity bill is reasonable. All the respondents are dependent on electricity which is major source of energy. However there is no regular supply of electricity and hence the respondents are not happy with the supply. In both the categories about 75% of the respondents are unhappy while only about 19% respondents are happy. We expect that higher unhappiness should lead to use of alternative sources such as solar equipments. There are problems related to electric supply i.e. load shedding etc., majority of both the users (92.4%) and non-users (73.2%) are looking for alternative energy source.

It is observed that there is significant difference in the proportion of users and non-users interest in purchasing of solar equipments. 91.2 % of users having very high interest, where as only 34% of non-users having very high interest in purchasing solar equipments. Because of lack of awareness and high prices, 21.2 % of non-users having very less interest in purchase of solar equipments. As the user is really aware about the benefits, in future they will definitely think of purchasing solar equipment. In case of non-user category 34% respondents do have purchasing power and purchasing of solar equipment is top priority for them. It is clear that about 41.2% of non-users are ready to purchase solar equipments within one year, and 22% of them are ready to

purchase within five years. Still 36.8% of them have not yet decided to purchase. This shows that in coming years if proper business strategies followed, people will buy solar equipments. People may have desire to buy the product when they are really aware about the product. But there will be no use of this awareness of the product, if the price of the product is high. Solar equipments are capital expenditure products and require good amount of money. It is observed that majority non-users (70.4%) and users (85.2%) felt that the price of solar equipments is very high. This may be the reason that non-user may not have gone to buy the product.

Findings

1] Consumption pattern:

- 1) Majority of respondents in Satara district are using electricity, LPG, Kerosene and solar equipments.
- 2) In order to prepare food, 94% non users and 100% users are using LPG. Only 12.4% users are using solar cooker.
- 3) For making hot water, 47.6% non users and 11.6% users using LPG whereas 28% non users are using wood/ coal, 66% users are using solar water heaters.

2] Market analysis (SWOT):

Strengths:

- 1) Researcher came to know through discussion that there are 15 dealers supplying entire range of solar equipments in Satara District.
- 2) There are 65.6% users using solar water heaters, 29.6% of solar lantern, 22.4% users of solar cooker.
- 3) Majority of the users and non users agreed that solar equipments are very useful and also agreed that equipments are economical compared to conventional energy.
- 4) Solar equipments are durable, they almost provide benefits for one generation i.e. 20 to 30 years.
- 5) Solar lantern, solar home lighting, solar water heater have maintenance cost which is less than Rs.200/- per year.
- 6) As for government schemes to promote solar equipments, 75% of respondents are aware of these schemes.
- 7) Since the users realized the benefits of the solar equipments, they suggest others to use solar equipments.
- 8) Users are having very high satisfaction about solar cooker, solar lantern, solar home light and solar water heater.
- 9) Users are saving, on an average Rs.186.1 per month, after using solar equipments.

Weaknesses:

- 1) Researcher came to know that solar equipments are durable. Users are looking at technicians for maintenance but there is less number of technicians available.
- 2) Majority of the users and non users are not aware of solar pump, solar cap, solar mobile charger and other products. It indicates that proper publicity is not done.
- 3) There are no users of solar pump, solar mobile charger and other solar products. There is only one user of solar cap. There is a lack of awareness caused by low level of promotional activity.
- 4) Majority of both users and non users think that prices of solar equipments are very high.

Opportunities:

- 1) Majority users and non users are aware of solar energy and they are looking for alternative energy such as solar.
- 2) Majority of respondents felt that electricity bill is very high and they were very unhappy about present electricity supply. So there is scope for promoting solar equipments to save money and energy.
- 3) Majority of users and non users are highly interested in purchasing solar equipments and there is scope of market for solar equipments as 41% non users are ready to purchase by one year and 22% non users are ready to purchase within 5 years.

Threats:

- 1) As solar equipments are durable, some solar equipments are difficult to move from one place to other. People who do not have their own houses are not interested in solar equipments.
- 2) The geographical condition in Satara district is such that there is a heavy rainfall; nearly about 3-4 months and solar equipments do not work satisfactorily during rainy season.

Suggestions:**A) Suggestions to the Government:**

- 1) Government should provide subsidy to consumers of solar equipments.
- 2) Government must advertise solar equipments for their promotion and awareness among the people.
- 3) Government must think to introduce laws for use of solar equipments in commercial as well as domestic purposes.
- 4) Government must provide zero interest loan facility to potential users of solar equipments through banks.

B) Suggestion to manufacturing companies:

- 1) Manufacturing companies must introduce low cost solar equipments.
- 2) Manufacturing companies must carry out research to minimize the production cost.
- 3) Manufacturing companies must provide better after sales service whenever necessary.

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Culture an Obstacle in Maintaining Gender Equality in Indian Society**Sabiha Imran Shaikh**

Research Scholar,

Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune

Abstract:

Indian society a product of diverse cultural heritage needs to evaluate critically in the light of modernity. As culture dominates and dictates human behavior by manifesting cultural values and beliefs in day to day life activity through the process of socialization and how gender differences are maintained with the help of culture. In the realm of modernization cultural values needs to address critically as it is gender biased. Gender equality is been listed among the 17 points designed for the achievement of Sustainable Development, and modifying culture on gender lines can be a effective way to achieve gender equality. The case study of Act on Adultery (497) in this paper tries to justify how Indian culture is exploitative for women and always centered around patriarchy. This paper is critical evaluation of culture with the help of Case- Study. This study can be understood through the concept of modernity and modernization as far as theoretical framework is considered.

According to Ralph Linton (1945), ***“The culture of a society is the way of life of its members, the collection of ideas and habits which they learn, share and transmit from generation to generation”***.

Culture is the whole way of life of a people .Culture is primarily an anthropological term. The field of anthropology emerged around the same time as Social Darwinism, in the late 19th and early 20th century. Social Darwinism was the belief that the closer a cultural group was to the normative, Western, European standards of behavior and appearance, the more evolved that group was. As a theory of the world, it was essentially a racist concept that persists in certain forms up to this day. If you have ever heard someone reference people of African descent as being from, or close to, the jungle, or the wilderness, you’ve encountered a type of coded language that is a modern incarnation of Social Darwinist thought.

During the late 19th and early 20th century time period, the positivist school also emerged in sociological thought. One of the key figures in this school, Cesar Lombroso, studied the physical characteristics of prisoners, because he believed that he could find a biological basis for crime. Lombroso coined the term atavism to suggest that some individuals were throwbacks to a more bestial point in evolutionary history. Lombroso used this concept to claim that certain individuals were more weak-willed, and more prone to criminal activity, than their supposedly more evolved counterparts.

In accordance with the hegemonic beliefs of the time, anthropologists first theorized culture as something that evolves in the same way biological organisms evolve. Just like biological evolution, cultural evolution was thought to be an adaptive system that produced unique results depending on location and historical moment. However, unlike biological evolution, culture can be intentionally taught and thus spread from one group of people to another. Initially, anthropologists believed that culture was a product of biology.

How Culture is a term used by social scientists? Like anthropologists and sociologists, to encompass all the facets of human experience those extend beyond our physical fact, Culture refers

to the way we understand ourselves both as individuals and as members of society, and includes stories, religion, media, rituals, and even language and social institutions itself.

It is critical to understand that the term culture does not describe a singular, fixed entity. Instead, it is a useful heuristic, or way of thinking, that can be very productive in understanding behavior. As a student of the social sciences, I think of the word culture as a conceptual tool rather than as a uniform, static definition. Culture necessarily changes, and is changed by, a variety of interactions, with individuals, media, and technology.

Objectives:-

- How culture dictates human behavior in society.
- Culture is gender biased and reflects patriarchy.
- Change in culture denotes change in social structure (society).
- Change in culture is a result of modernity. OR
- Change in culture is a pre-requisite to modernity.

Raymond Williams (1958) in his book, “*culture and society*” rightly said that how in western society especially Great Britain, Culture has evolved in response to Industrial revolution and the social and Political changes it brought in its wake. Culture and economy is deeply related and equally affected by each other. Today in a Post- Global economy we are emerging as a new power nation. We are all the time encountering with world culture specially West and local indigenous culture, which has resulted in change in society in a broader sense.

Culture can be seen as tradition that creates cohesion and continuity. It has a lot of different meanings and has had throughout history. It is the traits of a population’s behaviors, values and beliefs. Society can be term as cooperating social group with an organized sense of relationship.

Popular culture is a contemporary term which we use as synonymous to mass culture. The simple agents of this culture is T.V., modern music, films (Harry Potter) which has connection across the boundaries, as it is enjoyed and equally appreciated by masses all over the world. Because of these small efforts in a long run we are in position to talk about Global Citizenship and Second Nation of an Individual. This concept is unique in its sense and complicated as far as practical implementation is concerned.

Family is a very important agent of socialization inculcate cultural values in its members, and directly or indirectly help to maintain and sustain patriarchal culture of the society. Family produces actors for this exploitative system. If we plan to demolish this exploitative structure, we need to attack on its agents. With the impact of western culture, in India too we are daring to change such basic institution and its authority pattern constitutionally. The new laws related to LGBT and Adultery can be good example of how changing economic structure is affecting and changing the age old cultural traits of the society which is a milestone in history. The old act regarding adultery was confirming women as husband’s property, denying her agency to her own life. But recent reform in it, changes the scene completely by accepting women as an independent individual and not subordinate to anyone. Orthodox mind analyze this act as provoking extra marital affairs but as a student of sociology I look it as giving women a choice to take her own decision which is fundamental for being human. One can argue that this act will disturb Marriage

and Family in our society but for me such cases will give us the real picture of our society in the mirror of Marriage and Family. Modernization refers to the change in practicing socio-cultural traditions of institutions in any society. Change in social institution indicate modernity in particular society. The reforms in adultery act try to provide women a space of her own which she deserve and badly needed also for a sound personality. This action by the law maker justify the journey of India society from traditional to modern, which can be termed as Cultroscape in the words of Arjun Appadurai.

Theoretical Concepts: In sociology, a discipline that arose in direct response to the social problems of "modernity" (Harriss 2000, 325), the term most generally refers to the social conditions, processes, and discourses consequent to the Age of Enlightenment. In the most basic terms, Anthony Giddens describes modernity as

...shorthand term for modern society, or industrial civilization. Portrayed in more detail, it is associated with (1) a certain set of attitudes towards the world, the idea of the world as open to transformation, by human intervention; (2) a complex of economic institutions, especially industrial production and a market economy; (3) a certain range of political institutions, including the nation-state and mass democracy. Largely as a result of these characteristics, modernity is vastly more dynamic than any previous type of social order. It is a society—more technically, a complex of institutions—which, unlike any preceding culture, lives in the future, rather than the past (Giddens 1998, 94).

Case – study method: A case study is a research method that relies on a single case rather than a population or sample. When researchers focus on a single case, they can make detailed observations over a long period of time, something that cannot be done with large samples without costing a lot of money.

Conclusion: Through this paper my concluding remark will be in any society culture and society are deeply related to each other and equally correlate with gender. Changes in gender role can lead to change in culture of that society and when society's culture starts to change society actually begins to change (especially Indian society). While analyzing sociologically we can study these three concepts in isolation. The reforms in adultery act is a small example of how these three concepts are interrelated and contribute to social change in a holistic way. Equally it is not the one dimension reality but multi dimensional. Here we are dare to change age old cultural beliefs and try to give women her space, which is a modern phenomenon which is a revolutionary step of its kind. And in a democratic nation such kind of constitutional reforms are like celebrating basic human rights of citizen given by the constitution irrespective of caste, class, race, ethnicity and gender. The U.N. council has designed seventeenth aims to achieve Sustainable Development worldwide. Where half of world population is women we cannot neglect women rights in the path of sustainable development. What is going to sustain is simply what is compact and comprehensive and of course welcomed by everyone. If we exclude women all the time from the center the development we are getting is of no use. The act of Adultery is small eg. Women subordination is much more wider aspects in Indian culture. By this small steps we can achieve the ultimate goal ie Gender Equality in the realm of Sustainable Development.

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An Effective Tool on Unemployment: Joint Liability Groups in India**Dr. Mrs. S.S. Kulkarni**Associate Professor,
Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Miraj

Abstract

Social and economic development of country measured on its rural socio economic development. The major factor can used to determine socio economic development is employment of youth, women and small farmers. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has started Joint Liability Group Programme during the year 2004-05 to complete the financial needs of small and tenant farmers, rural artisans, share cropper, unemployed youth and women to start their small sized business. NABARD provide support to Regional Rural Bank, State Cooperative Bank, District Central Cooperative banks for formation Of JLG. This study is based on secondary data. In this paper studied on progress of Joint liability Group in all region of India for the year 2014-15 to 2016-17. The data has been collected through various published resources.

Keywords: unemployment, joint liability group, socio economic development

Introduction: Joint liability Group is tool of the micro finance in financial inclusion. Microfinance is an effective tool for reducing urban and rural unemployment. Microfinance is banking and financial services provided to unemployed or low income segment for small businesses and entrepreneurs who have limited use of banking services. A Joint liability Group is a group of 4 to 10 member in society, who comes together for the purpose of establishing small sized businesses like poultry farm, agriculture allied activities etc. Joint liability Group played major role in rural socio-economic development as Self help Group. NABARD provide support to State cooperative banks Regional Rural Bank, primary agricultural credit societies and cooperative banks in India. The NABARD gives 100 per cent refinance to banks against their JLGs advances. The JLGs covers the gap of credit of low income segments like small and marginal farmers, share croppers and rural artisans. It has often difficult for members of a JLG to access bank loans individually. NABARD promote for savings and help to access easy formal credit to JLG members.

Review of Literature:

1) Rupnawar and Kharat (2014): In his entitled 'role of Joint Liability Group in Rural area a Case study of Southern Region of India' study focused on role and performance of Joint liability group in micro finance and found JLG plays grate role in the uplift of agriculture and development of rural India, for financial year 2010-11 and 2011-12.

2) Park and Mercado (2015): Entitled working paper "Financial Inclusion, Poverty and Income Inequality in Developing Asia" they analyzed the impact of financial inclusion, along with other control variables, on poverty and income inequality. They found that the provisions for young and old-age populations, e.g., retirement pensions and stronger rule of law, including enforcement of financial contracts and financial regulatory oversight, will broaden financial inclusion, thereby contributing to poverty reduction and lower income inequality.

3) Akbar: Entitled Internship report "Study of Joint Liability Groups" studied Belgaum and Ramanagar districts in Karnataka. He found that very low awareness in the study region about JLG models.

4) Tarangani and Reddy (2014): Entitled paper "Progress of Joint Liability Groups in India" concluded that the disbursement of loan has increased faster than the promotion of groups.

Objective of the Study:

- 1) To evaluate the performance of Joint Liability Group in different region of India.
- 2) To study the Joint Liability Group Scheme of NABARD

Data Collection: Secondary data has been collected through NABARD website and published papers.

Objectives of JLG:

- To increase flow of credit to low income group like tenants farmers, marginal farmers, share croppers as well as other poor individuals taking up farm and non-farm activities and unemployed people.
- To connect the rural people with banking and financial services.
- To provide collateral substitute for loans to the target group.
- To build trust between bank and the group.
- To reduce the uncertainty and risk in loan.
- To promote employment through agricultural allied activities and other small businesses.
- To grow the agricultural productions by supporting finance.

Form of Joint Liability Group: Organizations, institutions and societies can form and can also help in the formation of JLGs. NABARD supports the organizations, institutions and societies such as Business Facilitators, NGOs, farmers clubs, Farmers associations, Panchayat Raj institution (PRIs), Krishi Vikas Kendras (KVKs), State agriculture Universities (SAUs), Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA), Bank branches, PACS, other cooperatives, MFIs/MFOs etc. for growing JLGs (Akbar)

- **General features of JLG:**

A Joint Liability Group (JLG) is a group of 4 to 10 individuals come together from same village or same area of bank branch. Members of group are come together for the purposes of bank loan, taken by individually or through with mutual guarantee. Generally, the members of a JLG should engage in a similar type of activity like Agriculture/ allied/ nonfarm sector. To encourage the regular saving of members of JLG, the Banks may open savings account of the JLG / individual members of the JLG. JLG members are expected to provide support to each other in carrying out occupational and social activities. The JLG members are expected to engage in similar type of economic activities. The management of the JLG is kept simple with little or no financial administration within the group. NABARD promote to State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) and (RRBs) for the formation, encouraging and financing of JLG. JLG financing is with simplified process to forward and backward classes for Non-farm sector for good business.

- Two Model of Joint Liability Group: 1) Individual model 2) Group Model

Individual model: In this model each member has to open individual account in bank and loan amount transferred in their accounts. All members should complete the loan document jointly and every member is liable for repayment of all loans, taken by individuals belonging to the group. In this model, if any individual member cannot repay the loan amount, then all members of group arrange the amount of repayment.

- **Group Model:** In this model all members of a group come together and open one account on the name of group with their mutual agreement. The amount of loan is transferred in the group account and it is distributed among the members equally or as per their needs. The group leader is responsible for collection of loan installment amount from all members and repays it to the bank.

In case one or more members are unable to repay his/her due installment then other members of the group arrange the amount and ensure repayment without credit default.

Difference Between SHGs and JLGs - SHG is primarily a Saving oriented group in which borrowing power is determined based on its saving. However, JLG is a credit oriented group which is primarily formed to avail loan from the bank/formal credit institutions.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) & JLGs Scheme - NABARD supports formation of JLG in project mode for availing micro credit from banks through all its offices across India. The scheme is implemented through good NGO, Farmers Clubs etc. NABARD has published one booklet on Success Stories of JLGs which is available on its website.

REGION WISE GROWTH OF JLGs IN INDIA

- **Northern Region:** Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, New Delhi, Punjab, Rajasthan
- **North-Eastern Region:** Arunachal, Assam, Meghalay, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura
- **Eastern Region:** Andaman- Nikobar, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal
- **Western Region:** Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra
- **Central Region:** Chattisgarh, Madhyapradesh, Uttarakhand, Uttarpradesh
- **Southern Region:** Andhrapradesh, Karanataka, Keral, Tamilnadu, Telangana

Table No. 1.1

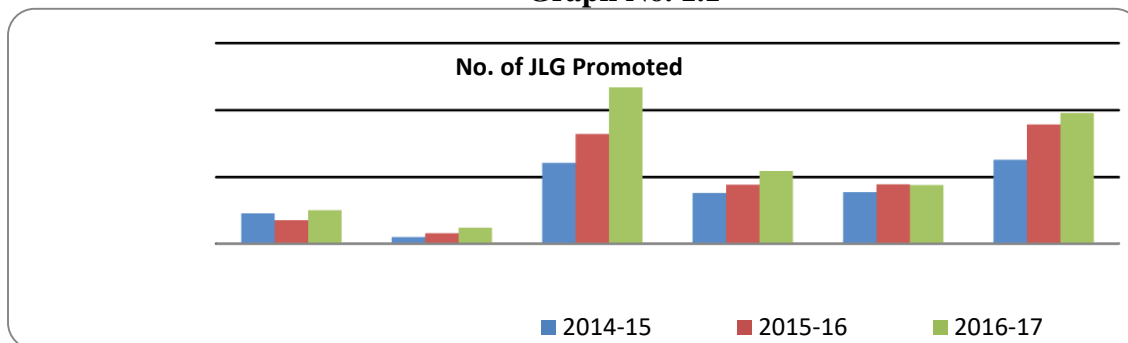
No. of JLG Promoted in India in different region for the year 2014-15 to 2016-17

No	Region	2014-15 111111515	2015-16	2016-17	Change in 2015-16	Chang in 2016-17
1	Northern Region	45708	35331	50402	-10377	15071
2	North-Eastern	10093	15827	24153	5734	8326
3	Eastern Region	121320	164626	23401	43306	69393
4	Central region	76069	88641	10913	12572	20493
5	Western region	77422	89131	88112	11709	-1019
6	Southern Region	126024	178799	19580	52775	17004
	Total	456636	572355	70162	115719	129268

(Source: NABARD, Status of Microfinance in India, Mumbai 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17)

Table No.1 shows progress in No. of JLGs promoted in different region for the year 2014-15 and 2016-17 Total no. JLG are 456636 in year 2014-15 and 701623 for the year 2016-17 and it shows growth. In the Northern region 10377 No. of JLGs are decreased in 2015-16 and increased the next year by 15071. The North eastern region is achieved 57 percent growth in no. of JLGs due to healthy environment and benefit awareness of JLG. In Western region, no. of JLGs are increased by 15 percent in 2015-16 which proportion is very low than other regions. In North-eastern region, no. of JLGs are very less than other region. On other side, in southern region No. of JLGs are increased by 52775 it was highest growth in 2015-16. In the year 2016-17, the highest no. of JLG increased with 69393 in eastern region whereas no. of JLG is decreased with 1019 in western region.

Graph No. 1.1



From the graph 1.1 it can observe that southern region is at first rank in promoting JLGs and the eastern region is on the second rank and below them ranks are central and western region respectively. Northern and North Eastern region failed to promote the JLGs.

Table No. 1.2

Loan Disbursed through JLG in India for the year 2014-15 and 2015-16, 2016-17

(Amt in ₹ Lakh)

No.	Region	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Increase/ Decrease 2015-16	Increase/ Decrease 2016-17
1	Northern Region	43609.29	21153.26	71826.3	-22456.03 (-51.49)	50673.04 (239.55)
2	North-Eastern Region	12603.49	25426.7	38313.82	12823.21 (101.74)	12887.12 (50.68)
3	Eastern Region	110411.2	147508.2	251924.2	37096.97 (33.60)	104416.07 (70.79)
4	Central region	65012.51	78518.09	135381.3	13505.58 (20.77)	56863.19 (72.42)
5	Western region	66337.94	78277.69	19128.86	11939.75 (18.00)	-59148.83 (-75.56)
6	Southern Region	143469.4	265188.4	34542.83	121719.04 (84.84)	-230645.59 (-86.97)
	Total	441443.8	616072.3	951117.3	174628.52 (39.56)	335045 (54.38)

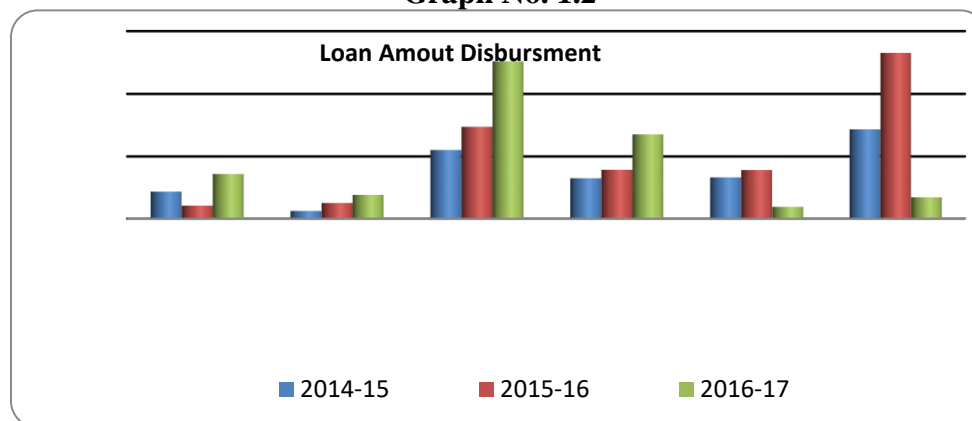
Source: NABARD, Status of Microfinance in India, Mumbai 2014-15 and 2015-16, 2016-17

(In bracket figures are percentage of previous year)

Table no.1.2 shows disbursement of loan through JLG. Total amount of ₹ 616072.33 lakh and ₹ 951117.3 lakhs disbursed for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 which is increased by ₹ 39.56 percent and 54.38 percent respectively in India. From the table it can observe growth of disbursement of loan in Northern region decreased by -51.4 percent in 2015-16 and it increased by 239.55 percent in the next year. In North-eastern region, it is increased by 101.7 percent and it highest growth in 2015-16. In Southern Region highest disbursement of amount of loan is ₹ 265188.42 lakh which

is increased by 84.84 percent in 2015-16 but it is decreased by 86.97 percent in 2016-17. Very low amount is disbursed in North-Eastern region for the year 2014-15 and 2015-16.

Graph No. 1.2



Graph no1.2 shows Loan amount disbursed through JLG for the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. Southern Region is achieved highest growth from the year 2014-15 to 2015-16. Eastern region is at second rank in 2. Western Region, North eastern and Northern region are very low level disbursed loan through JLGs.

Benefits of JLGs -

- ❖ **Sustainable livelihood-** Sustainable livelihood is a way to improve the understanding of the livelihood of poor people. Each livelihood activities are undertaken by the people by shaping their skills, knowledge, capabilities, inherent and their assets. Tendency for a group to be in unity for achieving a goal or to satisfy the economic and emotional needs of its members is termed as the Group Cohesiveness. It mainly depends on talk relation, social relation, unity and emotions of the group members.
- ❖ **Empowerment of women-** Women has transformed as confident and active in the society and this has changed the level of effectiveness in the livelihood extent of women through active participation in the activities of joint liability group leading to increase in their savings, better avenues for education, better and improved decision making power and communication regarding family household and business decision making situations.
- ❖ **Credits to Farmers-** Main goal of forming and financing Joint Liability Groups is to increase the flow of credits to farmers, which help small and marginal farmers, poor individuals who do not have proper title to their land holding to take up farm activities and provide free loans to target clients through JLG. Mutual trust and confidence is built between banks and tenet farmers and among group members through JLG. Joint Liability Group aims in alleviating the credit risk by way of group interactions and group thinking, peer pressure, credit discipline and cluster approach.
- ❖ **Food Security-** It also aims to providing food security to the backward sections by supporting the enhanced agriculture productivity, livelihood promotion which will finally lead to self-empty and increase production of agriculture products.

- ❖ **Standard of Living-** The country has one third of the poor population, though there were many poverty alleviation programme conducted by the Government. It has been clearly pointed out that micro finance plays a great role in eradicating poverty and the report showed that people who was taken the advantages of microfinance has been able to increase their family income and thus leading to an upliftment in their standard of living.
- ❖ **Positive Impact on repayment Position-**Positive Joint Liability lending schemes had positive impact on the repayment performance of borrowers. Looking at the performance of micro groups during last few years the overdue are decreasing constantly.
- ❖ **Eradication of poverty - JLGs** also helps to people from BPL group to get loan from banks and had their creditability. The different schemes from government for this group of society is also informed through JLG groups, which helps for eradication of poverty.
- ❖ **Self-reliant and Group cohesiveness-**By being past and members of JLG each of its members are turning out to be self-reliant and which allow helps in building group cohesiveness among its members. And only by being self-reliant they will be able to build a good relation among its members which they finally results in the success of JLG groups.
- ❖ **Availability of Government schemes-**Government is providing many schemes for the upliftment of the JLG members. Sustainable livelihood, Group cohesiveness and Empowerment are the main objectives of the Government by providing there financial schemes to the JLG members.
- ❖ **Entrepreneurial activities engaged in JLG -** Different types of micro and small business activities are taken by groups especially agro-based business activities are preferred. This has also created employability to others in large in numbers.

Conclusion: Microfinance contributes in reducing inequality and poverty in different regions of India. From the above analysis, we can concluded that highest no. of JLGs with higher disbursement of loan is in southern Region. In Eastern Region included Bihar, Zarkhand, Andman Nikobar are socially and economically backward states which are on the second position in formation of JLGs and loan disbursement. Southern Region included Maharashtra, Goa and Gujarat which are leading states in Industries and agriculture, so there is need of promoting the JLGs. Northern and North-Eastern region are ignored promoting JLGs. We found that there is regional inequality in formation of JLGs. There is need of growing JLG for increasing employment and decreasing social and economic inequality in different region.

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Use of ICT in Effective Teaching and Learning Process**Amit R. Supale, D. G. Kanase**

Bharati Vidyapeeth's Dr. Patangrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya, Sangli

Email: amitsupale@gmail.com, dgkanase@gmail.com

Abstract:

Effective teaching and learning is important parameter in sustainable development. There are various ways by which we can implement teaching and learning process effectively. It enhances delivering education and conducting evaluation and is intended as a guideline to those interested in serving students of different backgrounds and abilities, through effective teaching – learning using ICT.

Key Words: ICT, Teaching, Learning, sustainable development

Introduction: As the educational spectrum of the country has witnessed a transformation with respect to the change in focus contextualizing higher education, the relevance of exploring, revising, upgrading and redesigning our methods of teaching, learning and evaluation is of paramount importance. As educators, it has become necessary to have a dialogue- raising questions, seeking answers, interpreting evidence, implementing changes and examining their effects – without which teaching, learning and evaluation remains an empty and intellectually unfulfilling mechanical process.

Use of ICT in Effective Teaching and Learning Process enhances delivering education and conducting evaluation and is intended as a guideline to those interested in serving students of different backgrounds and abilities, through effective teaching – learning using ICT. The educators by sharing the most successful, innovative and practical ideas and strategies will be assisting each other in becoming more effective in their positions. One can use ICT in teaching and evaluation in higher education to influence the quality of student learning. Today's world is continually changing; therefore, students need to understand extra skills along with arithmetic and reading skills. So it is duty of an educators to take an active role in greater integration of technology and teaching. They should improve way of increasing pace and extent of learning as well as making decisions about the purpose of assessment and the content that is being assessed. Hence, generation of awareness regarding use of ICT plays a pivotal role in enabling the evolution of new ideas through peer discussions and scholarly engagements.

Objectives:

There has been drastic change over in delivery of education during last two decades. The world has witnessed some remarkable innovations. The ICT is one of them. It can be used effectively in teaching and learning process by variety of ways. Such as,

- Motivating and empowering the faculty to utilize ICTs in their daily teaching activities.
- Implementation of teaching and learning initiatives that include, interactivity, e-learning content and copyright
- Quality of Learning
- Can be used to meet the diverse needs, clients, demands, goals, and objectives of nations and communities

- To help the learners become competent and confident users of ICT which can make them efficient, effective also increases creativity in using of basic application software in their everyday activities
- To encourage the learners to evaluate the capabilities and limitations of the technology
- to provide access to those learners who have very little bit knowledge of ICT
- to promote greater understanding and harmony by facilitating better communication between the learners
- to encourage the learners to adopt the appropriate personal skills. These are essential for independent learning based around ICT

Discussion: There is increase in demand for more open and accessible learning. The new forms of global educational delivery are required to fulfill the challenge of providing education and training to a huge and diverse population with a variety of learning goals and styles. The ICT has broad coverage in teaching and learning process. The main themes are,

- Role of Teaching, Learning and Evaluation in Higher Education
- Teaching Techniques in Higher Education
- Role of ICT in Teaching – Learning
- Learning Management System
- Innovations in Teaching-Learning process
- Challenges before Teaching-Learning process using ICT
- Innovations and Best Practices in Higher Education
- Role of Teachers in nurturing Higher Education
- Evolution Process and Reforms in Higher Education
- Courses of Study and Syllabi delivery by effective use of ICT
- ICT and Examination Reforms

Within the international higher education context there is broad agreement that it is virtually impossible to address the growing international need for higher education opportunities only through brick and mortar solutions. The use of information and communication technologies provides the opportunity to transform traditional methodologies and approaches into flexible learning systems. ICT could be used effectively to address national education challenges. It can interpret increasing the low higher education participation rate. It would provide provision of lifelong learning opportunities and in-service training to the so-called “*learn-and-earn*” students. It also helps in the professional development of teachers.

Value and impact of ICT used in learning and teaching: There were varieties of opinions on the role of ICT in learning and teaching. On the one hand there have been people who are convinced that the room and ICT area are inseparably connected, whereas others feel that ICT solely plays a supporting and enriching role. Class time may be used additionally genuinely for interaction. The use of clickers to boost the students’ involvement at school sessions seems promising. This additionally includes the main target on having the ability to serve giant categories higher through e-assessment and simpler administration. According to the bulk of college members, an additional comprehensive application of ICT in L&T can greatly strengthen.

Challenges and innovative solutions in the context of the faculty: General challenges mentioned by faculty members include: (a) The overloading of champions of the use of ICT because there is not large-scale buy-in among the academics. Here it appears that bigger departments are less easily convinced; (b) Uncertainty about how to introduce ICT into L&T; (c) Insufficient and unreliable connectivity in the lecture halls. Challenges facing the further implementation and extension of ICT with regard to e-assessment include the following: (a) Compliance with all criteria for good assessment practice and particularly security aspects; (b) Student readiness with relation to technology; (c) competency and perceptions of workers relating to ICT-based assessment; (d) Integration of pedagogy, technology, curriculum content; (e) The development as well as integration of e-assessment design, programme outcomes and student needs.

From a school perspective the subsequent ought to be in situ before lecturers can arrange to introduce victimization ICT on an oversized scale: (a) Technology platforms ought to work excellently; (b) High-quality property is of vital importance; moreover as (c) Standardised school rooms with the required presentation technology ought to be offered.

Utilisation from a student perspective: Focus group discussions were also held with students. In general, the students believe that they use ICT more than the lecturers. The students also believe that the use of tablets with academic applications, for example, has started to increase drastically among them over the past year or so. Central systems such as Webstudies are generally used with varying success. The CUAs as well as the Library's Learning Commons play an important role in the academic lives of the students. Where there are unit challenges with reference to problems like the central printer service. As far as categories area unit involved, the students will react positively to lecturers who make an effort to integrate ICT. According to the students, the lecturers will realise quickly that it is meaningful to use technology, thereby making classes relevant and interesting and ensuring class attendance. One of the biggest plus points of the use of ICT in the classroom is that richer and more meaningful notes can be taken. However, there are also skills problems, since students don't invariably grasp once to prevent taking notes and simply listen.

Conclusion: ICT is important for effective teaching and learning process. It is backbone of any higher educational institute. The motivation of teachers to use ICT as an effective tool to strengthen teaching and learning is important. This ultimately helps in sustainable development.

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Generated Psychological Impact on Sustainable Development Awareness with Emphasis on Mental Health and Well-Being**Milad Ghiasi**

Ph. D. Research Scholar

Department of Psychology

Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune (India)

Country: Iran

“Psychology relates to all the three pillars of sustainable development; if development is not sustainable it will impact both the mental and physical health of a human being.” –Ella, Surrey

Abstract

Many people, from all levels of society, deny the seriousness of environmental problems and the resulting consequences, or rely on a naive technique- optimism, hoping for the ability of future scientists and technicians to repair the damage. Just as many Germans denied the political horrors of Nazi, so many inhabitants of the planet today deny the destruction around them. But, and now comes the good news, this is only one side of the coin. As we know from history there were within Nazi-Gennany also persons who clearly saw the coming danger and did what we today see as the only sensible choice in that situation: They actively resisted the "zeitgeist" of their time. To give an example, in 1933 the psychologist Heinrich Duker printed and distributed pamphlets against Hitler.

Introduction

Allport, Bruner, and Jandorf, in the summary of their paper, generalize the findings of the refugee sample: "Several lines of evidence demonstrate the inability of the individual to realize the imminence of catastrophic change" (p. 365). We disagree; we can learn from the past; we can learn from persons such as Duker and others who were willing to voice their concern and to act. Allport's general conclusion is true for the aggregate, but so too were (and are) there individuals who do not fit this pattern. Now is the time to speak out about the environmental problems around us. Now is the time to act. Knowing about the inclination of humans to suppress potentially existential problems, and also knowing that humans are in principle able to overcome this inclination, psychologists and other scientists are challenged to contribute to the solution of global environmental, social, and economic problems of today.

Psychology hand in hand with sustainable development

How psychology can contribute to sustainable development is a relatively recent topic. One way in which psychology is relevant, is its application to repair some of the fall-out of unsustainable development e.g, disaster relief and psychological resilience building in the wake of natural disasters brought about by man- made climate change, or conflict reduction through nonviolent communication, trauma interventions and peace building in the wake of conflicts between ethnic groups or over extraction of resources.

Another significant way psychology can be relevant is as an indicator of unsustainable development. Health is at the center of sustainable development and a society is unsustainable if its economic and social systems and institutions are compromising mental as well as physical health.

A decrease in well-being, such as rising rates of stress related disorders, depression and suicide, dementias, chronic insomnia, attention deficit and short term memory problems, all point to unhealthy and in the long term, unsustainable aspects of the environment, especially for youth.

The concept of well-being was first discussed by the Bhutan Gross National Happiness initiative which referred to subjective well-being as central to sustainable development (Sustainable Development Solutions Network, 2014). It pointed to the social and economic pillars of sustainable development, the social and economic environment we grow up in, which influences our well-being. Using psychology as an indicator reveals aspects of developed societies that are unsustainable in the long run, and suggests what pathways developing countries need to avoid when attempting to build societies based on human health and well-being.

There are plenty of aspects in which psychology can interfere sustainable development, among which dealing with postpartum depressive disorders after facing disasters, children upbringing and preparing for the next generations, self devotion and mind preparation for enhancing environmental conditions are the most remarkable ones.

Psychology of Sustainability and Sustainable Development for Well-Being in Organizations

The psychology of sustainability and sustainable development (Di Fabio, 2016a, 2017) encourages the initiative prevention approach (Di Fabio and Kenny, 2015, 2016) and enhances health in institutions at all different levels, starting from the worker and going on to the group, to the organization, and to organizational and inter-organizational processes.

In this field, the aim of the project plays a new and significant role in its real sustainability (Di Fabio, 2016a), whether it is a work-life project, a group project, an organizational duty, or an inter-organizational responsibility. Projects are more sustainable if they are characterized by direction, importance, and belonging (Schnell et al., 2013; Di Fabio, 2016a). Here, it is significant to emphasize the passage from the motivational paradigm to the meaning paradigm (Di Fabio and Blustein, 2016). The motivational paradigm concerns intrinsic motivation (doing a job to earn satisfaction), extrinsic motivation (doing a duty for award or to scape from a punishment), and lack of motivation (lack of awareness of the link between behavior and consequences) (Tremblay et al., 2009; Deci and Ryan, 2010). The meaning paradigm concerns realizing how people can establish meaningful lives and meaningful responsibilities in the midst of numerous challenges, transitions, and changes. The sustainability of a life-work project needs to be anchored to a meaningful life-work construction (Di Fabio and Blustein, 2016) so that the project can be truly viable thereby enhancing people's involvement and increasing the chances of success.

Regarding sustainable life-work projects, it is important to consider job satisfaction, job crafting, job design, and job redesign very carefully. Job satisfaction refers to the positive emotional state arising from the evaluation of employees' job experience (Locke, 1976) in terms of their relationships with colleagues and supervisors, job rewards in terms of monetary compensation and promotion, and quality of working conditions (Spector, 1997, 2008; Drydakis, 2012, 2015).

Job crafting refers to how employees modify the form, scope, and extent of work activities according to their own skills, needs, and preferences (Wrzesniewski and Dutton, 2001) thereby enhancing their well-being in terms of, for example, job satisfaction (Hakanen et al., 2017) and work engagement (Demerouti, 2014). The above concepts of job satisfaction and job crafting are linked also to job

design as a process that determines how jobs, tasks, and roles are structured, implemented, and changed, as well as their influence on individuals, groups, and organizational outcomes (Grant and Parker, 2009). Job redesign refers to the modification of the jobs, the tasks, and the conditions of work of employees (Tims and Bakker, 2010) with the aim of improving their work motivation and performance (Le Blanc et al., 2017).

Conclusion: Psychology and sustainable development can be viewed hand in hand and unlike superficial beliefs, psychology has a remarkable impact on social development dimension of sustainable development. On the other hand, not only psychology but also all social sciences and human studies can help together for human mind preparation in order to think not only about self, but also about future generation as well as future resources.

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**Intervention of Government and Private Sector in Sustainable Development:
A Study of India****Prabodhini Borhade-Wakhare**

Research Scholar

Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University, Pune (India)

Dr. Shivaji Borhade

Department of Commerce and Management

Bharati Vidyapeeth's

Dr. Patangrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya, Sangli (India)

Abstract:

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are accepted by India along with other countries by signing the declaration on the 2030 agenda on sustainable development. India has developed policies at national level to address these SDGs. However, accomplishment of these SDGs requires partnership and collaboration between private sector, government and civil society. India is implementing different projects for achieving these goals on local level. Corporate world has been playing a strong role in implementation of SDGs. This paper highlights the contribution of the government and private sector in developing policies for attainment of SDGs. The paper concludes with the need of well aligned shared association between private sector, government and civil society.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Government, Private Sector, Agenda

Introduction: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are worldwide call to action for all developed and developing countries to end poverty, look after the planet and make sure that all people have the benefit of peace and wealth. These SDGs were adopted on 25th September, 2015 by 193 UN member countries and came into effect in January 2016. They are the collection of 17 global goals set by the UN General Assembly. These goals form a programme of universal, sustainable and ambitious development. It is a programme of the people, by the people and for the people visualised with the energetic contribution of UNESCO. They will carry on guiding UNDP strategy and funding until 2030. The UNDP spotlights on main areas including poverty alleviation, climate change, economic inequality, disaster risk, peace building and democratic governance. It provides the support and capacity building to governments to put together the SDGs and related issues such as energy, water, climate, transport, urbanisation, oceans, science and technology into their countrywide development policies and plans.

Each of the SDGs consists of objects which should be attained by each participate country within the next fifteen years. These goals help in fulfilling the needs of the existing population without endangering the ability of potential population to satisfy its own requirements. It is not just about the environment. It includes varied needs of population and creating equivalent prospect to make certain a strong and healthy society. The SDGs set by global organisations include eradication of poverty across the world, promoting good health and well being, providing quality education, providing clean water and sanitation, building up strong infrastructure, access to clean energy, gender equality, sustainable economic growth, building infrastructure, reducing inequalities, sustainable cities, responsible production and consumption, climate action, life below water, life on land, peaceful society and global partnership for goals. Achieving these goals in the 2030 agenda is significant. However, the SDGs put strong prominence on the process of collaboration-worldwide, countrywide and locally.

India has also signed the declaration of 2030 Agenda of SDGs. India has already set determined targets for executions of SDGs in a number of areas of economic progress. India's national agenda is mirrored in the SDGs. National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog has been conducting a series of national consultations on SDGs for clarifying the targets of SDGs. The role of state governments is central in implementing programmes to achieve SDGs.

Intervention of Government and Private Sector: The SDGs 1 and 2 elimination of poverty and hunger are the major goals in Indian development agenda. The government has launched National Urban Livelihood Mission, Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, National Rural Livelihood Mission, National Social Assistance Programme, Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme, *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana* and *Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana* for achievement of SGD 1. Further, the private sector's intervention is to generate livelihood opportunities, equal pay and safe working conditions and no bonded labour in the supply chain. India is proud of its success in food production. However, access of food depends on income and price. Once India is successful in reducing poverty hunger will be eliminated.

The SDG 2 is zero hunger for which the government has started National Food Security Mission, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm, National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology, *Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana*, National Livestock Mission, Livestock Health and Disease Control National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development, Targeted Public Distribution System, National Nutrition Mission, National Food Security Act, 2013, Mid-day Meal Scheme. The contribution of private sector is based on reduce food waste or food loss, awareness on sustainable food consumption, knowledge sharing and capacity building on sustainable agriculture, genetic diversity,

The SDG 3 is of health care. India has tried to achieve this goal by providing quality healthcare services. The government has announced AYUSH for promoting health, National Health Mission, National AIDS and STD Control Programme, Integrated Child Development Service and *Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana*. The contribution of private sector is based on supporting effective and inclusive national health system and providing affordable and accessible healthcare options to communities.

The fourth SDG is based on quality education. India has to make sincere attempts at devising policy and institutions in the education sector so that beginners are better equipped to make reasonable choices for sustainable future (RIS, 2016). *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*, *Saakshar Bharat Scheme*, *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao*, *Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan*, Support for educational development, scheme for providing education to Madarsas and *Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat*, *Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan*, scheme for infrastructure development in minority institutes, etc are some of the schemes launched by the government.. The private sector intervention is based on vocational and technical training programmes, support access to childcare for employees with children by providing on-site day care.

The SDG 5 gender equality and empowerment of women is a cross cutting issue. It requires national plan of action with strong mechanism and funding. The government has announced national mission for empowerment of women including Indira Gandhi *Matrutva Sahyog Yojana*,

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA), *Sukanya Samruddhi Yojana*, Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) 2014, SWADHAR 2011 and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya. The private sector is trying to promote local women entrepreneurs as preferred suppliers and to implant principles of gender equality in policies and processes.

The SDG 6 relates to water and sanitation. In India, provision of drinking water and sanitation services are the responsibility of state governments. The central government provides sanitation facilities in rural areas. The *Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan*, the *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan*, and *Nirmal Gange-Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission* are launched in India for attaining Nirmal status. The government has also launched National Rural Drinking Water Programme, *Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana*, National River Conservation Programme for attaining this goal. The private sector is trying to develop innovative technology, new products, understanding the impacts of water use, constructing rain water harvesting units for communities.

The SDG 7 aims to ensure affordable, sustainable energy to all. The government has launched *Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana*, National Solar Mission, power electrification of remaining 20,00 villages by 2020, national policy on bio-fuels, national clean India fund, national clean energy fund and soil health card scheme for attaining goal 7. The contribution of private sector is in the form of investment in sustainable energy solutions, working with suppliers to procure clean energy and setting an internal price on carbon to redirect investment towards renewable energy sources.

The government has taken initiatives in attaining SDG 8 set for decent work and economic growth by implementing NSS, *Deendayal Upadhyaya Antyodaya Yojana*, National Development Urban Mission, Skill Development Mission etc. the role of private sector is framing policies for improving economic inclusion throughout the supply chain, making financial advices available to employees in the workplace, etc.

The SDG 9 is industry, innovation and infrastructure. The government has started border area development programme, national handloom development programme, *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana*, *Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya Shramev Jayate Karyakram*, Make in India, Start up India, Ease of doing business initiative, FDI policy, etc. the private sector is performing social, economic and environmental impact assessments across the whole lifecycle of own products.

Reducing inequalities is the 10th goal of sustainable development. The government has started multi-sectoral development programmes for minorities, backward regions grant fund, Udaan scheme for youth of Jammu and Kashmir, PAHAL- direct benefits transfer for LPG consumer scheme, Mudra Yojana, give it up campaign etc. The private sector is collaborating with MSMEs and framing a fair wage policy ensuring equal remuneration for men and women.

To achieve SDG 11 i.e. sustainable cities and communities, the government has started Rajiv Awas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission, Smart Cities Mission, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation and Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana. The private sector is developing a disaster risk management plan for business models and supply chains and a safe and low carbon transportation policy for employees.

For achieving SDG 12 which is responsible consumption and production, the government has introduced the national policy on bio-fuels and created the national clean energy fund. While private sector is conducting awareness drives to promote consumer awareness and developing circular models for products focusing on the use of renewable energy.

Climate action is the 13th SDG. The government has implemented national action plan on climate change, national mission for green India, national solar mission and national water mission. The government has started national mission for sustainable agriculture, for sustaining Himalayan ecosystem and for climate change. The role of private sector is to disclose GHG emission data and to invest in early warning technologies and systems.

The SDG 14 is related to life below water. To achieve this by 2030, the government has started conservation of natural resources and ecosystems, prepared a plan for conservation of aquatic ecosystem and launched Sagarmala project. The private sector is trying to understand waste generated due to the use of products and has to obtain aquaculture certification for marine and animal health and welfare.

Life on land is the 15th SDG in which government has announced national afforestation programme, integrated development of wildlife habitats, project tiger and project elephant. The government was also announced National Environment Policy in 2006 and National Agroforestry Policy 2014. The private sector is assessing soil and land degradation risk to prevent soil contamination from all sources and has to obtain forest management certifications.

The SDG16 is related to peace, justice and strong institutions. The role of government in achieving this goal is in implementation of Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan, development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary, digital India, integrated child protection scheme and right to Information Act. The private sector is implementing due diligence tools and raise awareness of the relevant laws, codes and regulations.

The last goal (17) of sustainable development is partnership for the goals. The government is providing support for statistical strengthening, south social co-operation, India Africa summit, BRICS and SAARC. The private sector is demonstrating a zero tolerance approach to corruption and bribery and helping local businesses and integrating them into global value chains.

Conclusion

India is one of the countries signed the declaration on the 2030 agenda for sustainable development. India has placed itself determined targets for execution of SDGs by bringing it into line with the national development agenda. This is a big achievement as now until 2030 the policies developed at the national level are expected to address various SDGs with their overall planning and large investments which needs to be allocated for overall sustainable development. However, sustainable development goals are not possible with government initiative alone. It requires a high level collaboration between government, society and private sector (KPMG Report, 2017).

SDGs are comprehensive and focus on five Ps- people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership.

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Health Policy and Problems of Health Care System in India

* Dr. V. A. Pawar

* Head, Department of Economics, Arts And Commerce College, Satara (M.S.)

** Mr. R. M. Ghadage

** Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Arts And Commerce College, Satara (M.S.)

Introduction: World Health Organization (WHO) (1948) defines health as ‘a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely an absence of disease or infirmity’. Now a day health is universally regarded as an important index of social development. There are two way linkages between the health and development. Better health status promotes development through many ways.

In order to provide an essential health care to every individual and family in the world in an acceptable and affordable way, an International conference on primary health care held in Alma-Ata, USSR, in 1978, issued a Declaration which stated that primary health care is the key to attaining ‘Health for All by the year 2000 A. D.’. Later it was adopted by World Health Organisation (WHO) in 1981. India is a signatory to the Alma-Ata declaration; hence, the Government of India is committed to take all steps to achieve this goal.

Being healthy is a valuable achievement in itself. In Sanskrit a says that ‘*Shareeram aadyam khalu dharmasadhanam*’ meaning that healthy physique is the precondition for good conduct and life style. After independence; the health services started to take shape based on the health needs of the country. The government has taken initiatives regarding to provide right to health to the people of India. So many committees have established till now to improve the quality and accessibility of health services in India. However there are still some lacunas remained in the health care system. In order to remove these lacunas this paper studied the health policy of the government so far. The present study is thus an attempt to assess health policy of government and look after the problems of public health services in India.

Public Health: According to WHO expert committee “the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health and efficiency through organized community efforts for the sanitation of the environment, the control of communicable infections, the education of the individual in personal hygiene, the organization of medical and nursing services for early diagnosis and preventive treatment of disease, and the development of social machinery to ensure for every individual a standard of living adequate for the maintenance of health, so organizing these benefits as to enable every citizen to realize his birthright of health and longevity”³.

Constitutional Provision for Health: The constitution of the republic of India makes a clear division of health responsibilities between the Union and the State Government. The health care services are divided under State List and Concurrent List. The Indian Constitution does not list health as a fundamental right. However, the Directive Principles of the Indian Constitution enunciates that, “*the state shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health has among its primary duties*” (article 47).

National Health Policy : India is a signatory to the Alma Ata declaration on ‘Health for All by the Year 2000’. Naturally, Government of India is committed to take all necessary steps to achieve

this goal. Report on the Health Survey and Development Committee (Bhore committee 1946) has been a landmark report for India, from which current health policy evolved.

National Health Policy 1983: Although the first national population program was announced in 1951, the first Health Policy (NHP) got formulated only in 1983 with a view to attain the committed goal of Health for All by 2000 A.D. The National Health Policy laid down specific goals to be achieved by 1990, 1995 and 2000. The recommendations of health policy were :

1. To set up one health sub-centre for every 5000 rural population (5000 in tribal and hilly area)
2. To establish one primary health centre for every 30000 rural population. (20000 in tribal and hilly area)
3. To establish Community Health Centre each serving a population of one lakh.
4. To give training to Village Health Guide (VHG) selected by the community for every village or 1000 rural population, and;
5. To give training to traditional birth attendants or dais in each village.

National Health Policy, 1983 has made drastic changes in the field of health sector. Nevertheless, it was still far from the target decided for HFA/2000, hence the target was extended up to 2010.

National Health Policy 2002: NHP 2002 further built on NHP 1983, with an objective of provision of health services to the general public through decentralization, use of private sector and increasing public expenditure on health care overall. Some objectives of the NHP – 2002 were :

1. To ensure a more equitable access to health services across the social and geographical expanse of the country.
2. To increase the aggregate public health investment through a substantial increase by contribution by the central government.
3. To emphasize will be given to preventive and first line curative initiatives of the PHC level.
4. To enhance the contribution of private sector health services.
5. To make rational use of drugs within the allopathic system.

National Health Policy 2017 : The National Health Policy of 1983 and the National Health Policy of 2002 have served well in guiding the approach for the health sector in the Five-Year Plans. The primary aim of the National Health Policy, 2017, is to inform, clarify, strengthen and prioritize the role of the Government in shaping health systems in all its dimensions- investments in health, organization of healthcare services, prevention of diseases and promotion of good health through cross sectoral actions, access to technologies, developing human resources, encouraging medical pluralism, building knowledge base, developing better financial protection strategies, strengthening regulation and health assurance. Some objectives of the NHP – 2017 were :

1. The policy recognizes the pivotal importance of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
2. Increase Life Expectancy at birth from 67.5 to 70 by 2025 .
3. Reduction of TFR to 2.1 at national and sub-national level by 2025.
4. Reduce Under Five Mortality to 23 by 2025 and MMR from current levels to 100 by 2020.
5. Reduce infant mortality rate to 28 by 2019
6. To reduce premature mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases by 25% by 2025.
7. Increase utilization of public health facilities by 50% from current levels by 2025

More than 90% of the newborn are fully immunized by one year of age by 2025

8. Decrease in proportion of households facing catastrophic health expenditure from the current levels by 25%, by 2025

9. Ensure availability of paramedics and doctors as per Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS) norm in high priority districts by 2020.

Problems of Health Care System in India

On the basis of secondary data researcher has found some problems faced by public health services. The major problems of the study are given bellow :

i. Study observed that, there are excess burden of population on each public health centre. In other words, there is need to mitigate the gap between actual number of staff working at public health care personnel as compared to required staff such as number of doctor, nurses, health workers, etc.

ii. The researcher also found that, the public health centres were spending a large share of the expenditure on establishment i.e. salary, T.A. D.A., etc. instead of medicines and medical equipment.

iii. The study observed that, the rural public health centers were mostly used by the women and mostly the used services of family welfare programmes.

iv. The study also found that there were decrease in deaths due to the communicable disease such as Malaria, T.B. Typhoid, Pneumonia, dysentery, diarrhoea and enteritis during the 1971 to 2009. Meanwhile the deaths due to modern diseases such as heart attack, cancer and respiratory were increased.

v. The causes of morbidity and mortality indicate poverty as the most basic cause for ill health and early death of the poor people. The IMR is accurate indices not only of child survival, but of the availability of livelihood, nutrition, safe drinking water, sanitation, health services and health status of women in society.

vi. The data also revealed that, the information regarding to basic infrastructure available at the rural public health centers. It shows that, even in 21st Century the government health personnel faces the problems of frequently power cutting, polluted and irregular water and access to reach to the health centers.

vii. Revenue expenditure on health of total government expenditure shows a declining trend reflecting the inadequate commitment of the State towards increasing health care demands of the population.

viii. The study observed that, the State has reduced the share of the health sector, which reflected in the declining share of health expenditure in the total budget. Increasing proportion of health expenditure on salaries, leaving very little for non-salary components has created locative inefficiencies that have drastically affected the performance of various health programmes. These problems affect the utilization of public health services.

ix. Quality of health service implies adequate staff, infrastructure, periodic training and retaining, supportive supervision but also strengthening logistic and supply lines of medicines, vaccines and drugs. However, it is the duty of the government that it should not only make policies and programmes but also implement them properly.

x. The main reason behind all that is the public health expenditure in the country is very low and percentage of expenditure on public health to GDP has declined from 1.3 per cent in 1990 to 0.9 in 1999. At present it is stagnated around 1.5 per cent of GDP. On the other hand developed

countries spend 6 to 8 per cent of GDP on health e.g. U.S.A. 7.2 %, Germany 8 %, France 7.2 % and China's spending on health is 3.4 % of GDP.

Conclusion: The government has built up extensive public health care system and its impact directly reflects on increasing health status of the people residing in the country. However, considering the public health care system across the country, it is time to introspect and reconstruct public health care system. For the same purpose there is need of strictly surveillance and effective centralization at all level on the basis of ability of serving. Government requires increase the percentage of health expenditure up to 4 to 5 per cent from present situation of 1.5 per cent of GDP. Health sector also need to be prioritized and adequate investment to make so as to improve equity in access to health care. It will ensure improvement in Human Development Index (HDI) as well as lead to mitigate the target stipulated in the Millennium Development Goals.

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Development of Infrastructure in Maharashtra**Dr. S. S. Shejal**

Offg. Principal,

G. A. College of Commerce, Sangli – 416416

Introduction: Infrastructure plays a pivotal role in overall productivity resulting in the development of the economy as well as improving the quality of life. The Physical Infrastructure i.e. energy transport, irrigation, finance, communication and social infrastructure i.e. education and health contributes significantly in festering the pace of economic development. The process of creation of infrastructural facilities generates employment and simultaneously accelerates the economic growth.

Latest estimates of United Nations tell the sorry tale that 1000 million people out of the 7000 million people in the world live in misery with low incomes. They earn less than a Dollar a day on an average. Out of these 300 million live in India, makes us the single largest country with impoverished majority of these live in rural India. Removal of poverty and provision of the basic civic amenities to the population has been most important objectives of our Governments. Special efforts were made to uplift those living in the rural areas.

Objectives of the Study:

- 1) Examine the state of rural Infrastructure.
- 2) Identify the areas for action which would remove the road blocks towards transforming rural Maharashtra on the fast track of development.
- 3) Examines the challenges before the development of Rural Infrastructure in Maharashtra.

Data Base and Research Methodology: The present study solely relies on the secondary data. The necessary data has been collected from the publications like Economic Survey of India, Economic Survey of Maharashtra, Human Development Report, World Energy Outlook, Various Research Papers and articles. The present study has made use of simple tools.

Result and Discussions

- ❖ **Rural Development:** Rural development involves raising the socio-economic status of the rural population on a sustainable basis through optimum utilization of local resources both natural and human. Rural development can be achieved only when the rural people actively participate in the development process. Rural development denotes overall development of rural areas with a view to improving the quality of life of the rural people. Rural areas have high concentration of poverty because of the slow growth of agriculture as compared to industry. Employment is seasonal in agriculture which necessitates the government intervention in generating employment. During period from 1994 to 2002 the share of budgetary expenditure on all social services and poverty alleviation programmes declined from 2.08 to 1.87 percent and the share of rural development in all social services and poverty alleviation has fallen from about 32 to 25 percent during the same period.
- ❖ **Safe Drinking Water:** Providing safe drinking water has become the biggest challenge to the state Governments even today. Significance of quality water supply increases from the

realization that 90% of infections are water born. People have to walk miles to fetch water. The state is having with sizeable water resources. Due to subdued and scanty rainfall water availability in some parts of the states has become alarming especially in Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Osmanabad, Nanded, Sangli, Solapur, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Jalgaon, Pune, Satara and Buldhana districts. These districts are facing very severe water scarcity. The state has taken various measures to tackle scarcity situation. During 2016-17 total Rs. 523.12 crore has been disbursed by the state to tackle the scarcity situation. The state has taken various measures such as temporary piped water supply, rejuvenation of bore wells and other water sources, water supply by tankers etc.

The National Rural Drinking Water Programme is being implemented under 'Bharat Nirman'. This programme aims providing safe, adequate and permanent drinking water in rural areas. Scarcity Programme is implemented every year from October to June in water scarcity villages and wadis. Number of Villages and Wadis covered under water scarcity programme is given

Table No. 1
Villages / Wadies Covered under Water Scarcity Prgramme

Measures / Works	Villages		Wadis	
	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
New bore Wells	3,446	2,482	2,284	1,570
Temporary piped water supply-special repairs	1,948	1,250	177	142
Special repairs of bore wells	1,869	1,215	1,161	446
Temporary Supplementary pipe connection	493	315	20	37
Water supply by tankers/bullock carts	5,935	3,791	6,679	4,549
Requisition of private wells	8,894	6,848	1,651	1,897
Deepening / mud cleaning	323	267	126	88
Construction of budkies	2	3	0	0

Source: - Economic Survey of Maharashtra – 2017-18

- ❖ **Sanitation Facilities:** Misery of rural life reflects from the fact that 48 % of the rural populations do not have proper sanitation and latrine facilities. Adequate sanitation is essential for the protection and promotion of individuals and community healthy and enables one to lead a productive and dignified life. Various schemes are being implemented by the state to improve sanitation conditions, such as Maharashtra Sujal and Nirmal Abhiyan, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Sant Gadge Baba Urban Sanitation Campaign, Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme etc.

- ❖ **Road Transport:** Transport is a crucial infrastructure component in the development process. It is both cause and effect of social and economic development. It is said to be one of two major nation building influences the other being education. A village connected by road develops much faster because a modern technological inputs being easily available. Since railway has limited rural coverage, road transport is the effective solution compared to personal modes of transport like two wheeler, car and buses yield noticeable economy in the use of road space, fuel consumption, and cost of operation. However buses can operate when the roads are provided. The types of roads laid in Maharashtra as shown in Table No.2.

Table No. 2
Types of Roads Laid in Maharashtra (Km)

Year	National Highways	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	All Roads
1965-66	2364	10528	12628	8744	17524	51788
1970-71	2445	14203	17624	11012	20020	65364
1980-81	2945	18949	25233	25404	68600	141131
1990-91	2959	30975	38936	38573	61522	172965
2000-01	3688	33212	46751	43696	89599	216946
2010-11	4376	34103	49936	46897	106400	241712
2016-17	12275	30589	52637	58116	145881	299498

Source:- Public Work Department, Maharashtra 2017-18

The above table shows that the total road length was 299498 km. in 2016-17 during 2016-17 total road length increased by 57786 km. which 7899 km. in National Highway, 3514 Km. State Highway 2701 km. Major district roads 11219 km. other district roads 39481 km. village roads. However to State Highways Road length was reduced by 3514 km. in 2016-17 compare within 2010-11.

LAND: Land is the most important endowment by the nature which is the basis of human development. India is one of the few countries with rich soils and rivers. However these natural endowments were not utilized properly due to which hunger prevails in our country in spite of green revolution.

Table No.3 provides an insight on the development of land in Maharashtra.

Table No.3
Land Areas in Maharashtra by usage.

(Area '000 hector)

Year	Cropped Area	Area Under Forests	Non agricultural Use	Barren and Uncultivable Land	Cultivable Waste Land
1990-91	21859	5128	1091	1622	966
1995-96	21504	5148	1349	1544	960
2001-02	21619	5150	1364	1544	959
2005-06	22556	5212	1407	1720	1252

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2010-11	23175	5216	1449	1731	1242
2015-16	22863	5194	1520	1731	886

Source: - Economic Survey of Maharashtra – 2017-18

In the above table, we can see that cropped area decreased from 21859 to 21619 during 1990-91 to 2001-202 and increased to 22863 in 2015-16. Area under forest increased from 5128 to 5194 hector during 1990-91 to 2010-11, use of non-agricultural area i.e. buildings, roads, factories etc. increased from 1091 to 1520 hector during 1990-90 to 2015-16. Barren and uncultivable land increased from 1622 to 1731 during 1990-91 to 2015-16 and cultivable waste land decreased from 966 to 886 hector during same period.

ENERGY: Development in the Agriculture and Allied Activities, industries and service sector largely depends upon the reliable and affordable availability of electricity. The percentage of State government expenditure on Energy Sector to GDSP is about five percent. Electricity consumed by type is given in table No.4.

Table No. 4
Consumption of Electricity in Maharashtra.

Type	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2016-17
Industrial	1853	5312	8130	14706	18363	34416	33833
Domestic	260	732	1779	5065	11172	19546	26874
Agricultural	15	356	1723	6604	9940	16257	28272
Commercial	198	547	949	2068	4105	11527	12872
Railways	339	421	766	970	1581	2188	113
Public Water Works	35	146	330	NA	1199	1983	2494
Public Lighting	20	74	159	291	551	846	2010
Miscellaneous	--	62	198	267	378	633	1987
Total	2720	7650	14034	29971	47289	87396	1,08,455

Source: - Economic Survey of Maharashtra – 2017-18

Communication: Communication is the vital component of infrastructure of modern economy. This sector is key element of socio-economic development. Efficient and affordable communication network will ensure global competitiveness along with creating an integrated national market. The main components of communication system are postal services, telephones and internet services.

Postal Services: The total number of rural and urban post offices in 2016-17 was 12602, number of letter boxes and delivery postmens are 44934 and 24073 respectively (rural and urban) in 2016-17.

Telephone Services: The total number of telephones (landline and cell phone) in Maharashtra shows in table No. 5.

Table No.5: Landline and Cell phone Connections

(No. in Lakh)

Year	Landlines	Cell- Phones
2008-09	64.29	505.79

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2010-11	58.45	965.16
2012-13	55.62	1021.00
2016-17	49.22	1304.80
2017-18	48.38	1321.73

Source: - Economic Survey of Maharashtra – 2017-18

Above table shows, the total number of landline connections in 2017-18 was 48.38 lakh. The number of cell phone users in 2017-18 in the Maharashtra state was 1321.73. The landline and cell-phone connections per lakh population were 3985 and 108874 respectively.

Suggestions:-

Development of Agro-Based Industries: Industries that use unskilled manpower could be set up in villages. Traditional occupation like weaving, pottery could be strengthened with little innovations and marketing. Food processing industry could be encouraged. Tax concession should be given to aquaculture, horticulture, sericulture etc. to encourage value added produces from villages.

Education Facilities: Education is the only weapon that could change mind set of villagers. Various government schemes are not implemented due to the lack of participation from villagers. In order to empower villagers to participate in governance and improve quality of life in rural areas, educational facilities must be provided to all sections at an affordable price at a near place.

Rural Credit: Much of the rural credit was offered by commercial banks under various schemes of priority sector lending. Due to the changed regulation in the banking sector, banks are reluctant to lend to the rural sector because of poor recovery. Cooperative societies have failed to maintain themselves and many of them are about to be closed. Finance is the single most important problem faced by rural farmers. Private money lenders are charging abnormal rates of interests due to which farmers could not come out of debt trap.

Marketing Facilities: Marketing yards, cold storages, government procurement etc, have helped farmers to market their produce. Farmers are not able to market their produce at far off places due to restrictions on the movement of food grains. Government should remove all the restrictions to set agriculture produce within the country. Government should declare minimum support prices to agriculture produces and ensure that farmers benefit out of that.

Providing Urban Facilities to Rural Villages: Urban attraction like shopping, cable television, Function halls, play ground, schools, colleges, hospitals should be set up in villages. Tax incentives must be given to all types of projects set up in villages.

Development of Rural Infrastructure: Rural villages need the basic facilities for living and pursue their occupation of choice. Employees who work in villages stay in nearby towns due to lack of proper amenities. Even rich farmers stay in towns for want of education for their children. Villages must be provided with roads, schools, hospitals, electricity, drinking water etc. which discourage migration to urban areas.

Conclusion: The above discussion reveals that backwardness of rural area in terms of development. Despite the rapid growth of some related subsectors, the rural economy does not meet the required standard living conditions. Communication, transport facilities should extend in rural

areas at large level for achieving rapid growth and maintenance of sustainable development. Despite the increase in the source of water many villages are not having access to safe drinking water.

Hence focus should be need on rural economy to achieve balanced development.

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Women Empowerment: Issues and Concerns**Dr. Pooja Prashant Narwadkar**Principal, Bharati Vidyapeeth's New Law College, Sangli

Introduction: The place of women in society is one of the fundamental aspects of any civilization, ancient or modern because it concerns about half of the population of human society. Since time immemorial women have remained confined within four walls of home and looked upon as “the second sex” Except developed countries, the status of women in Asian countries is still a matter of concern. It is irony of countries like India where on one hand she is worshiped as goddess on the other hand they are found to be the victims of every type of exploitation, subjugation, discrimination and violence at the hands of this male dominated society. Women all over world and in India have never been a uni layer and homogeneous mass, they are placed in to different classes based on the ethnicity, colour, nationality or religious identity. And moreover in India the situation is worse because of our peculiar social structure based upon caste, *varna* and gender. This doesn't mean that the efforts are not taken to elevate her status at par with men but we find that in spite of the reformative movements, legislative provisions, reservations, protective discrimination, constitutional guarantees, policies, plans, programme for her empowerment has not proved great success till today.

Empowerment: “Empowerment in general is about people both men and women taking control over their lives; setting their own agenda, gaining skills, increasing self confidence, solving problems and developing self-reliance. It is both a process and an outcome.”¹² This is the term generally used to describe a process by which powerless people become conscious of their own situation and organise collectively to gain greater access to public services or benefits of economic growth.

Women Empowerment: The topic of women empowerment is a burning issue all over the world and ‘women equality with men’ is a universal issue since last few decades. Women empowerment in general refers to creation of environment for women where their potentials can best be used for themselves as well society. Empowerment is a complex process with multi-dimensional aspects

Empowerment of women is a socio-political ideal, encompassing notions of dignity and equality, envisioned in relation to the wider framework of women's rights. It is a process of gaining control over self, over resources and over existing societal perceptions and attitudes and would be achieved only when an improvement in the ‘condition’ of women is accompanied by an advancement in their ‘position’ by enlarging the economic, social and political freedoms and choices available to them.¹³

Components of Women Empowerment

According to United Nations women's empowerment has mainly five components

- ✓ Generating women's sense of self-worth

¹² ‘Women Status and Empowerment’ MSW Study-material Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed to be University ISBN No. 978-93-88794-42-8

¹³ Ministry of Women And Child Development XII Five Year Plan Chapter 1. Pg 4

- ✓ Women's right to have and to determine their choices
- ✓ Women's right to have access to equal opportunities and all kind of resources
- ✓ Women's right to have power to regulate and control their lives within and outside home
- ✓ Women's ability to contribute in creating a more just social and economic order.

In all women empowerment is recognition of Women's basic human rights and creating an environment where they are treated as equals to men.

Factors affecting Women Empowerment: Several factors are responsible for the women empowerment in real sense such as education, skill development, training, Access to quality and decent paid work, legal regulatory framework, access to property rights, assets and financial services, collective action and leadership, social protection and social security, protection against discrimination and sexual harassment at work place, favourable tax benefits, Reformation in gender norms. And overall gender sensitive approach.

Issues and Concerns of Women Empowerment: It is widely acknowledged that deep-rooted ideologies of gender bias and discrimination - the confinement of women to the private domestic realm, restrictions on their mobility and exclusion from the public political sphere continue to daunt the majority; and the entitlements and public services, which constitute the poor women's life line, do not reach them. Such social and structural barriers to women's empowerment manifest themselves in various ways. Major amongst these is violence against women- in the home and outside. Violence against a woman affects her sense of self esteem, demolishes her self confidence. It completely breaks her from in within and is often used as a potent tool of subjugation and disempowerment. The latest statistical data available says a total of 87,000 women were intentionally killed in 2017. More than half of them (58 per cent) 50,000 were killed by intimate partners or family members, meaning that 137 women across the world are killed by a member of their own family every day. More than a third (30,000) of the women intentionally killed in 2017 were killed by their current or former intimate partner—someone they would normally expect to trust.¹⁴ Women continue to bear the heaviest burden as a result of gender stereotypes and inequality. Across the world, in rich and poor countries, in developed and developing regions, a total of 50,000 women per year are killed by their current and former partners, fathers, brothers, mothers, sisters and other family members because of their role and status as women.

International Commitment towards Women Empowerment: International community has shown its sincere concern for women empowerment through Women's movements which has taken initiative to keep pressure on states to incorporate women in to politics, they insisted on women's civil and political rights and gradually fought with the help of NGOs and various organisations for her equality and against discrimination and oppression. With initiative of them and United Nations declared 1975 as 'International women's Year' and 1975-85 as 'Decade for Women'. Also they hosted two World Conferences in Copenhagen (1980) and Nairobi (1985). The two international instruments for women empowerment 'The Mexico Plan of Action' and 'Nairobi Forward looking Strategies' was adopted to empower women in all possible ways. It passed various Conventions and Declarations to protect women against gender based exploitations,

¹⁴ United Nation Office of Drugs and Crime a report on Gender Related Killing of Women 2018

discriminations and violence. CEDAW was amongst the other a special convention which looks after every issue with gender sensitivity and special human rights approach.

National Initiatives for Empowerment: Since the independence after the passing of the Constitution of India various fundamental rights, duties and Directive Principles of state policies were meant especially for women, various provisions in the form of protective discrimination, reservation policy provided a infrastructure to empower her in real sense. Women specific Legislations such as Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, The Maternity Benefit Act 1961, The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention Protection and Redressal) Act, 2013 were passed. Various economic laws were also passed in order to protect her economic rights. Various government policies and schemes promoted for gender equality and their socio-economic development such as *Swadhar* and Short Stay Homes for providing relief and rehabilitation to destitute women and women in distress, Working Women's Hostel for ensuring safe accommodation, Support to Training and Employment Program (STEP) to ensure sustainable employment and income generation for marginalized and asset less rural and urban poor women. Micro finance services¹⁵, Overall development of women through NMEW¹⁶ Rajiv Gandhi Creech Scheme for children of Working Mothers, IGMSY¹⁷, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurships etc are some instances of the initiatives on the part of government. The National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2001 views empowerment as an enabling process that must lead to their economic as well as social transformation. Government has sought to operationalise this approach through legislative and programmatic interventions as well as by mainstreaming gender into the development planning process. Numerous such initiatives were taken during the Eleventh Plan period. The NGOs in India have also contributed to empower women thorough promotion of self –employment, providing legal aid and awareness, credit / micro finance, capacity building and formation of Self Help Groups. NGOs have also act as change agents or catalyst of various activities like education, encouraging political participation etc. The NGOs though pressure politics have made the government to pass certain women specific legislations also, PWDVA20005¹⁸ with the strong initiatives of 'Lawyers Collective' NGOs have provided specific advocacy support to needy women the best examples are '*Majlis*' 'Human Rights Law Network' etc.

Conclusion: Women empowerment as a process is to be accelerated continuously by every sector attached to women's life and it is not the sole responsibility of social reformers, NGOs or government machinery or the judiciary or legislature etc. It is joint responsibility of all and a

¹⁵ Rashtriya Mahila Kosh to provide micro finance services to bring about socio-economic upliftment of women

¹⁶ National Mission for Empowerment of Women

¹⁷ Indira Gandhi Matritwa Sahayog Yojana as conditional maternity benefit to pregnant woman to improve health and nutrition status

¹⁸ Protection of Women From Domestic Violence Act, 2005

continuous support of all can bring the desired changes. Education facilitates an increase in knowledge and also widens the mental horizon of the person. Education reduces inequality in gender perspectives which was basically aimed at by the draftsmen of our 'law of the land'- Constitution of India. Women education plays a vital role in the sustainable development of the country. But literacy alone is not the ultimate solution but their social empowerment is must as only then they can make use of the beneficial provisions in laws as well governmental policies meant for them. On the part of the government the strong political will to implement them to its true spirit is also must. We must not forget that education is the only input for the economic development. The governmental initiatives through various schemes and programs should reach the women in need. Violence against women within and outside the family is the main hurdle that keeps her away from mainstream, the women victimization and gender based violence should be tackled as human right issue and state should be responsible to stop the evil of violence to empower women in real sense. Women also need access to specific measures that enable them to leave a violent relationship. Such measures have to take into account the fact that women are often economically dependent on their intimate partner, and are thus at risk of being deprived of their only source of economic support should their partner turn against them and be convicted or imprisoned. Specialized support services for women, which include shelter, protection orders, counselling and legal aid, have been shown to be effective in helping women to leave abusive relationships.

To truly understand what women empowerment is, there needs a sea-change in the mind-set of the people in the country. Not just the women themselves, but men have to wake up to world that is moving towards equality. We have many schemes, programs for women empowerment at every stage of administration, all we need is a prompt systems and agencies for the effective implementation of these policies. We need to have positive strong political will to empower women in true sense.

**Perspective of Sustainable Development through Higher Education among
Science and Commerce Faculties****Dr. S. R. Kulkarni**Adjunct Faculty,
CIMDR, Sangli

Abstract:

The present research is an effort to study the sustainable development perspective through higher education in faculty of commerce and faculty of science. This research tries to identify whether commerce and science teachers differ in their attitude towards sustainable development. A total of 30 teachers (15 each from commerce and science faculty) were randomly selected for the present study. The sustainable development perspective was consisted of components on hygiene, cleanliness, forests, pollution, population explosion and living standards. Multiple variance analysis was employed to find out the significance of difference between the teachers of two faculties with respect to gender, educational qualification, experience and age. Results revealed that Science teachers had most favourable attitude towards health and hygiene, wildlife, forests and pollution. Population explosion and living standards had given most significant perspective of sustainable development by teachers associated with commerce faculty. Male and female teachers differed significantly in most of the factors. The stress was given on implications of sustainable development through education.

Key words: Sustainable Development, Higher Education, Commerce, Hygiene, Pollution

1. Introduction: It is observed that sustainable development mostly depends on environmental health. Degradation of environment mostly occurs due to destruction of natural habitat. Now there is rigorous discussion for protection and preservation of natural resources. This can only be possible if we have a right type of attitude and awareness towards related issues. It has proved as well as is widely accepted that the development of awareness and attitude can be possible through appropriate education. Education is an important social instrument and means, which act as a catalyst in improvement of different aspects of life. Education provides knowledge, awareness, skills, values and attitudes. Application of these attributes result into experience of desired quality of life. In order to ensure sustainable development, emphasis has been needed on education in both formal and non-formal system of education. In formal system of education, teaching with respect to sustainable development depends on curriculum and other facilities provided to the students, along with the quality of teachers in terms of knowledge, awareness, attitude and skills. Teacher plays a very significant role in developing desirable attitude towards awareness for sustainable development among students. Today the global concern is to struggle against pollution and maintain the standard of living of human being. Environment related to sustainable development in developing countries like India has been threatened due to problems like poverty, pollution, over population and degradation and depletion of environment

In addition to the industrial revolution,unprecedented scientific and technological revolution has resulted in harmful changes in the environment leading to environmental degradation and crisis for sustainability. The speed and nature of environmental changes, particularly unnatural changes induced by human being in recent years have created number of environmental problems of global magnitude. They include population explosion, utilization of energy and other resources, provision of food supplies, exploitation of raw materials, etc.

The environmental crisis hasbecome a serious issue as it pressurises peace, health and lives of people. Hence, for ensuring sustainable development, the environmental protection and

preservation has been an acute need of the hour. In this background, the Government has incorporated the policy of protection, preservation and improvement of the environment. It has been unanimously accepted to reframe the life style to support development issues sustainably through environmental protection efforts. It encourages movements through higher education for concentration on conservation by establishing national parks and mobilising the attitude towards cleanliness, hygiene, safety and better quality of life. The ultimate aim of education is to develop a divine environment for enriched social life which can be enjoyed by current and future generations.

2. Higher education for sustainable Development

Ultimate contribution of education to sustainable development will come through both individual and societal behaviour change by strengthening environmental resilience, and inculcating climate change awareness. Educating about climate change will help shape and sustain future policy making. There are enough evidences on the impact of education in support of sustainable development which is an encouraging experience. There is broad acceptance that education plays an important role in breaking the inter-generational cycle of poverty which is differently related to increased earning potential, improved health results and choice of reproduction, re-use and recycle. There is consensus on role of education in supporting national economic growth. The broad view of 'economic growth' is an alternative to 'development' and further the concept of 'sustainable' is appropriate, uncertain with certain advantages.

Higher education lies at the nexus of growth, jobs, and competitiveness and has the potential to serve as a catalyst for economic transformation. The higher education systems sits at the apex of the education system, supporting the lower levels of education, preparing professionals and skilled labour, and serving as an incubator for research. As developing countries expand basic education system and increasingly transition into the knowledge economy, higher education will play an important role, as acknowledged in the Sustainable Development Goals, serving as an incubator for the knowledge base and human capital needed to promote and sustain development across many sectors.

Higher education can make an important contribution to building a stronger society, ending extreme poverty, and boosting shared prosperity. It can serve the community by contributing knowledge and advanced skills as well as basic competencies and research. Knowledge plays a growing role in the global economy, driving economic growth and productivity. Economic studies have shown a positive relationship between education and economic growth, particularly those that take into account the quality of education.

3. Review of Literature

The literature on environmental attitude in general and sustainable development in particular had provided thought provoking results. Arjunan and Mercy (2005) revealed that male had better attitude towards environmental issues. Similarly, urban population had better awareness towards sustainable development than rural population. According to study by Jinarajan (1999) on attitude towards environmental education for sustainable development; the gender, media of instruction and socio-economic status had considerable impact on environmental attitude. But, Shaila (2003) in her study revealed that gender, management style, type of faculty (arts, science or commerce), domicile does not have considerable effect on attitude towards environment and sustainable

development. Study by Sabhlok (1995) on teachers of Jabalpur district revealed that male and female teachers differed significantly on their environmental attitudes in favour of female teachers.

Further a study by Shah Nawaj (1990) indicated the more that 95% of the teachers' possessed positive environmental attitude which is essential for sustainable development. According to Report of the 2016 IAU Global Survey on Higher Education and Research for Sustainable Development, most of the teachers consider that sustainable development is linked to environmental issues (84%). At the same time, many also underline the importance of societal (68%) and cultural (60%) dimensions. Most of the earlier studies had focused on environmental awareness. Attitude of education towards environment and sustainable development have been not been studied thoroughly. These studies were focused on finding out the intensity of environmental issues and awareness through environmental education among the teachers and learners. The present study is taken up to assess the level of environmental attitude among Commerce and Science teachers engaged in higher education.

4. Research Methodology: A total of 30 teachers (15 each from commerce and science faculty) were randomly selected for the study. The five point Likert scale was used to analyse the data received through structured questionnaire. Questions were framed for identifying approaches towards six attributes, namely, (1) Health and Hygiene (2) Cleanliness (3) Forests, (4) Pollution, (5) Population Explosion, (6) Living Standard. Each attribute is assigned a weightage ranging from 5 (strongly agree) to 1 (strongly disagree). Reliability of the scale was estimated as 0.77, which is highly significant. The pilot study was administered for ensuring suitability of the scale with help of 3 male teachers and 3 female teachers. The main study was conducted based on the suggestions given by the teachers participated in pilot test. The reliability has been found to be 0.64 for Commerce teachers and 0.71 for Science teachers.

4.1. Hypothesis

H1: Higher education through both Commerce and Science faculties has perspective of sustainable development.

H2: Both male and female teachers have perspective of sustainable development through higher education

4.2. Data Analysis: Multivariate Analysis was employed to find out the significance of difference between faculties in different attributes. Faculty and gender were considered as fixed factors in the analysis. Other attributes were considered as dependent variables.

4.2.1. Factor Analysis

Table 1
Gender and Faculty based Mean Score and S. D.

The respondent teachers were more concerned about pollution and living standard as most significant attributes of sustainable development. The need of development of forests and maintenance of cleanliness and hygiene had given significant leverage.

4.2.2. Multivariate Analysis

Table 2
Gender and Faculty based Multivariate Analysis

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	F	Sig
Between Faculty	1916.70	12.18	.000
Between Gender	112.34	01.79	.278
Interaction	286.48	3.26	.098

Results

- Between Faculties: In all the factors including the total scores MANOVA disclosed significant differences between faculties. ($F=12.18$; $P<.000$).
- Between Genders: Irrespective of the faculties, male and female teachers differed significantly in different factors. ($F=1.79$; $P<.278$)
- Interaction Effects: It has been revealed that there is not significant difference between male and female teachers of Commerce and Science faculties towards concern about sustainable development.

5. Findings

- In attribute towards hygiene, Science teachers had higher scores than Commerce teachers as well as female teachers had higher scores than male teachers.
- As far as cleanliness is concerned, Commerce teachers had higher scores than Science teachers as well as male teachers had higher scores than female teachers.

Factors	Faculty				Average	
	Commerce		Science		Mean	S. D.
	Mean	S. D.	Mean	S. D.		
Hygiene	13.75	2.12	14.35	2.34	14.05	2.23
Cleanliness	14.67	2.57	15.23	2.88	14.95	2.73
Forests	16.77	2.68	15.87	3.05	16.32	2.87
Pollution	38.70	5.53	39.16	6.23	38.93	5.88
Population	12.72	3.39	13.12	3.17	12.92	3.28
Living Standard	27.63	4.29	28.24	4.92	28.15	4.61

Total	124.24	20.58	126.07	22.59	125.32	21.60
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3. Commerce teachers had higherscores than Science teachers as well as maleteachers had higher scores than female teachers related to development of forest as a part of sustainable development.
4. Science teachershad higher scores than Commerce teachers as wellas female teachers had higher scores than maleteachers with respect to pollution.
5. In attribute towards population,Science teachers had higher scores. Similarly female teachers in higher education were more concerned about impact of population on sustainable development.
6. The concern for living standard has shown higher score by Science and female teachers. All respondents were in favour of correlating standard of living directly with sustainable development.
7. The overall observation has revealed that both Science and Commerce teachers were strongly favoured towards application of higher education for sustainable development.

6. Conclusion: There is a prime need to createa consciousness of the environment. It mustcover all ages and all sections of society. Environmentalconsciousness should inform teaching in schoolsand colleges. This aspect will be integrated in the entireeducational process. Therefore it is essential to includeenvironment as an integral part of the curriculumat all stages of education.

A sustainable way of life callsfor reorientation of productionsystem and consumption patterns. Then onlydevelopment can be economically efficient andecologically sensitive. This calls for totalchange in the way we think, live and work. Ittherefore is a fact that sustainabledevelopment calls for a paradigm shift in educational system right from school level touiversity level. It cannot be thought ofachieving a sustainable way of life without anappropriate educational system designed tointegrate the principles of sustainability in thelife and work.

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A Critical Study of Reserve Bank of India-Role and Functions**Dr.S.N.Mane**Savitribai Phule Pune University,
Dept. of Economics, Mamasahab Mohol College, Pune-38**Abstract:**

Reserve Bank of India's functions are most important in Indian economy. The RBI is to control and reduce inflationary pressure in the economy. The role of monetary policy is the useful for economic development. There are two types of the credit control. Quantitative and Qualitative credit control. In the quantitative credit control is the most important like Bank rate, SLR, CLR, and Open market operation RB .I. also changes the quantities credit control rate of the economic position. Generally R.B.I. use the selective credit control. First is Minimum margin for lending against security second is Ceiling on the amount of credit for central security purpose and third is Discriminatory rate in interest charged on certain types of advances. In the selective and directive credit control is the most important of CAS and CMA. R.B.I. has clearly advised the bank that there is no in prescribed criteria for leading to the borrowers to meet the lone term credit requirement, over 930 parties under the CAS/CMA. 1) To co-ordinate banking business. The research paper including the study of guidelines of how to control functions of the bank. To know the currency system and to stabilization the exchange rate. It is also important that to regulate the control the credit money and to develop the capital market.

Keywords: monetary policy, Open market operation, Discriminatory rate in interest, exchange rate, credit money, logistic assembly

Introduction: In September 1933 newly introduced in the Indian logistic assembly was passed in due course and got the assent from the governor general in March 1934. After completing the organization the reserve bank was inaugurated on 1st April 1935. The needs for establishing of the Reserve Bank reasons are following.

The preamble of the Reserve Bank of India describes the basic functions of the Reserve bank as to regulate the issue of Bank notes and keeping of reserves as to regulate the issue of Bank notes and keeping of reserves with a view to securing monetary stability in India and generally to operate the currency and credit system of the country to its advantage

Objective of The Study

- 1) To study the evolution of Reserve Bank of India.
- 2) To study the Main function of the Reserve Bank of India.
- 3) To study the management of Reserve bank of India.
- 4) To study effects of credit facility on Indian monetary system.

Limitations of the study**1) Bankers to banks-**

As the banker to banks, the Reserve Bank fulfills this role. In effects, all banks operating in the country have accounts with the Reserve Bank, just as individuals and businesses have accounts with their banks.

2) Notes in circulation-

Rs. 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 & 1000

Coins in circulation- 50 paise, 1, 2, 5, & 10 Rupee.

Bank notes are legal tender at any place in India for payment without limit.

3) Bank rate-

The bank rate is the important amount monetary instrument in modern economy and it is most useful role in single and central banks, bank rate as an instrument of monetary policy has been very limited in India because of these basic factor.

4) C.R.R. (Cash Reserve Ratio)-

Under the R.B.I. Act 1934 every commercial bank has to keep certain minimum limit CRR with R.B.I. initially at 3 to 15% against demand deposits.

Research methodology-In this study fully used the secondary data collection. In this study depend upon the library books. In this study used college library books and internet for the data collection. In this study used 'Indian banking system' book for the data collection.

Selection of the study- The preamble of the Reserve Bank of India describe the basic function of Reserve Bank as to regulate the issue of bank notes and keeping of reserve with a view to securing monetary stability in India and generally to operate the currency and credit system of the country to its advantage.

The study of the Reserve Bank of India's banks functions are most important most of the function flow from the fact that it functions as an apex institutions of the banking and monetary structure of it country and to serve the national economic interest. The study of the department, offices, training center establishment also useful for the study etc; so this study choice for the project.

Prof. Cock define central bank of as 'The bank in any country which has been entrusted with the duty the volume of currency and credit in country', In this definition two major functions of the function of central bank clearly defined concept. It is easy to study the subject Reserve bank functions are as an apex institution of the banking and monetary structure its country the national economic interest.

So this is important for study of this subject and banking business is the most useful topic for study and other points are following.

Information of R.B.I. The Reserve Bank of India was established on April 1st 1935 in accordance with the provision of the Reserve Bank of India act, 1934. The central office of the Reserve Bank of India was initially established in Calcutta but permanently moved to Mumbai in 1937. The central office is where the governor sits and where policies are formulated. Though originally privately owned since nationalization in 1949 the Reserve Bank of India is fully owned by the Government of India

Training Establishments-Reserve Bank of India has six training centers. Three, namely college of agricultural banking, Bankers training college and Reserve Bank of India staff college are part of the Reserve Bank. Others are autonomous such as national institute for development research (IGIDR) and institute for development and research in banking technology (IDRBT)

Capital of Reserve bank of India: The Reserve bank was originally started as shareholders bank. The share capital of bank was Rs. 5 Corer, divided into shares. These shares are fully paid up shares and current year paid up capital of Rs. 5 corer, reserve fund of Rs.6,500 corer, National Industrial Credit (long term operations) fund of Rs. 18 Corer and National Housing Credit (long term operations) fund of Rs. 192 corer from the 30th June 2009.

Management of R.B.I.

(A) The Reserve Bank of India affair are governed by a central board of directors. The board

in appointed by the government of India in keeping with the Reserve bank of India Act.

- Appointed for the period of four year
- Constitution
- Official directors-Full time governor and not more the four deputy governor.
- Non Official director.
- Nominated by the government-Ten directors from various field and one government official.
- Other four directors-one each from four local boards.

The Composition of the central board of directors was to be as below

Sr. No.	Members	Qty
1.	Governor	1
2.	Deputy of Governor	2
3.	Directors	4
4.	Government officials	1
5.	Directors	8

Governor, Deputy of Governors, Directors and Government Officials all these were to be appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council.

Directors are appointed two each for Mumbai, Delhi and Kolkata; and one each for Chennai and Rangoon to be elected by the share holders from the respective registers.

Functions

To advise the central board on local matters to represent territorial and economic interest of local co-operative and indigenous bank to perform such other functions as delegated by the central board from time to time.

(B) The administration of the reserve Bank of India: After nationalization, the administration of the reserve Bank was entrusted to a board of directors of the following members:

Sr.No	Member	Qty	Description
1.	Governor	1	Appointed by the central government for 5 year.
2.	Deputy Governor	4	For the period of 5 year.
3.	Directors board	4	Appointed by the central Govt. from the local .
4.	Directors	10	Appointed by the central government
5	. Officials of the Government	1	Appointed by the central Government

In addition to this, There are four local boards from the four regional areas of the country. These local board consists of five member each nominated by Central Government.

Custodian of Foreign Reserves:The Reserve Bank of India has the responsibility to maintain the official rate of exchange. According to the Reserve bank of India Act of 1934, the Bank was required to buy and sell at fixed rates any amount of sterling in lots of not less than Rs.10.000. The

rate of exchange rate fixed at 1sh.6d through there were periods of extreme pressure in favor of or against.

Promotional functions: With economic growth assuming a new urgency since independence, the range of the Reserve Bank's functions has steadily widened. The bank now perform a variety of developmental and promotional functions, which at one time, were regarded as outside the normal scope of central banking.

Classification of RBI's functions

The monetary function also known as the central banking functions of the RBI are related to control and regulation of money and credit, i.e./ issue of currency, control of foreign exchange operations, banker to the government and to the money market. Monetary functions of the RBI are significant as they control and regulate the volume of money and credit in the country.

Monetary Authority

The reserve Bank of India is the main monetary authority of the country and beside that the central bank acts as the bank of the national and state governments. It formulates implements and monitors the monetary policy as well as it has to ensure an adequate flow of credit to productive sectors.

Regulator and supervisor of the financial system

The institution is also the regulator and supervisor of the financial system and prescribes broad parameters of banking operations within which the country's banking and financial system function. Its objectives are to maintain public confidence in the system, protect depositors' interest and provide cost-effective banking services to the public

Detection of fake currency

IN order to curb the fake currency menace, RBI has launched a website to raise awareness among masses about fake notes

Developmental Role

The central bank has to perform a wide range of promotional functions to support national objectives and industries. The RBI faces a lots of inter- sectoral and local inflation-related problems. Some of these problems are results of the dominant part of the public sector.

Related Function

The RBI is also banker to the government and perform merchant banking function of the central and the state governments. It also acts as their banker. The National Housing Bank (NHB) was established in 1988 to promote private real estate acquisition.

In addition to this, There are four local boards from the four regional areas of the country. These local board consists of five member each nominated by Central Government.

Conclusion

- 1) R.B.I performs all centralized functions, hence it is called as Centralized bank
- 2) The important role of R.B.I. is to provide the banking service to the common people and to develop the rural area.
- 3) RBI. provides not only service but also work for supply of credit money and credit control.
- 4) RBI. always tries to control inflation and depression which effect's the common people's lifestyle.

- 5) R.B.I . had tried to channelized the finance and currency supply by inaugurating coins of Rs.1 to Rs.75.
- 6) R.B.I. tried to increase the investment in agricultural sector.

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Children's Rights: An Overview of The Children Acts**Dr. Bharat V. Patil**Matoshri Bayabai Shripatrao Kadam Kanya Mahavidyalaya,
Kadegaon, Dist-Sangli, Maharashtra (India)

Abstract:

Child is the human assets of the any nation. Every nation attempts to develop the child from the point of view of physical, mental and educational to cope up with the competitive world. Liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation affected on the economic growth, job opportunities, imbalance in the living standard of the peoples, mobilisation of resources, environmental degradation and sustainable development. The whole world is concatenated on the economic growth. Following the development of economic growth, the health of children is not neglected. The investment made on children's health is long-term investment. Children rights should not be compromised. This paper reviews and reflects upon the literature in which children's rights, parents responsibility, social responsibility, nations contribution for the protecting the child rights and role of United Nations General Assembly. Child is like a growing plant and required utmost care to develop it. Environment factors effect on the overall development of children. In the study attempt was made to understand the factors influence the juvenile delinquency, legal approach to protecting the rights of the children, judicial contribution to conserve the child rights and attempted to suggest remedies for the protection of child rights.

Key words: Child, children's rights and juvenile delinquency

1. Introduction

In 1989 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the Convention on the Right of Child. Article 1 of the United Nations Convention on the Right of Child (UNCRC) defines a 'child' as a person below the age of eighteen, unless the laws of a particular country set the legal age for adulthood younger. The upper age limit on childhood is considered as an age of childhood rather than majority. India ratified the UNCRC on 11 December, 1992. Indian legislation has defined minimum ages under different laws for the protection of child rights. Under the various labour laws a person below the age of fourteen years prohibits to work. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 defines child as a male person who has not completed twenty-one years and female person eighteen years of age. In India minimum compulsory age of education is fourteen years. Consent in medical practice given by a person, u/s 87 to 90 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) the age of consent for any procedure, in India, is twelve and not eighteen years. So a person above twelve years gives consent for routine and elective surgery concern to health. In the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 the age of minor or child is sixteen years for male and eighteen years for female child. Under the Age of Majority Act, 1875, a person attains the age of majority after completion of eighteen years. Under The Hindu Minority and Wardenship Act, 1956, defines a minor as a person who has not completed age of eighteen years. In Muslim Christians, Parsis a person attains age of majority after completion of eighteen years. In short a child is defined as a person who is not an adult and who has not attained the age of 18 years. The court also considers the age of a person while punishing for any offence. The person who is a child cannot be convicted in the same manner as an adult person. If child concerned to the criminal liability, the accused child should not be tried under the ordinary laws applicable to the adults. Under the IPC Sec 82, a child who is under the age of seven years is exempted from criminal liability due to presumption of incapability of committing a crime. Section 83 of The IPC, explains that a child having the age between the seven to twelve years of age and committed into the criminal liability is treated as not attended sufficient maturity of understanding and consequences of the offences. Under this situation the

offender child is subjected to the provisions of Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 and reformatory approach is applied. The reformatory methods have proved useful in case of juvenile delinquents and given chance to improve to the child offenders. In India different laws describe various ages of the child. For rehabilitation of Juvenile in conflict with law (JCL) the State is required to establish observation homes and special homes in every district. Juvenile in conflict with law (JCL) cases can only be heard in the Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) and not by another court.

2. Research Methodology

2.1 Significance of the study

The study will help for the policy formulation concerned to child rights. The study also be useful to the Central, State governments and NGOs to solve the problems of child exploitation.

2.2 Rationale of the Study

Childhood is God-given gift to a person. The protection of children's rights is not only confined with legal provisions. It is the duty of parents, society, legislature, judiciary and organizations working in the world. Proper attention is not given for the implementation of child policy and its causes to infringements of children's rights. Paper enlightens and guides for the protection of children's rights.

2.3 Objectives of the Study

- 1) To understand the legislative measures for the protection of children's rights.
- 2) To suggest the remedial measures for infringement of children's rights.

2.4 Hypothesis

- 1) Legislative measures and protection of children's rights is dependent.
- 2) United Nations Convention on the Right of Child and States law for the protection of children's rights are correlated.
- 3) The role of judiciary in protecting child rights and infringement of rights of child are independent.

2.5 Research Design

2.5.1 Sources of Data

Data collected through the use of primary and secondary methods.

2.5.1.1 Primary Data

Primary data became more useful and reliable for the drawing conclusions regarding the child rights. The following techniques of primary data collection were utilized for the valid information.

i) Personal Interviews and Discussions

Personal interviews arranged for the free and fair discussions. Discussions were made with employers, parents of child to understand the reasons behind the infringement of children rights.

ii) Personal Visits

Personal visits were arranged for the observations and investigations.

2.5.1.2 Secondary Data

The secondary data are collected through the printed and published facts. The following sources were most useful to the researcher to collect secondary data.

- 1) Published reports and survey concerned to the children's rights.
- 2) Published sources collected from sources such as books, periodicals and newspapers.
- 3) Research papers and thesis were referred.

2.5.2 Scope of the Study

The study is only related to the overview of legislature measures available for the protection of children's rights in India and world.

2.5.3 Expected contribution of the study

- 1) The study helps for strict implementation of child laws by administrative authority for the protection of child rights.
- 2) The study helps to solve the problem of infringement of child rights.

3. Results and Discussion

2014 Nobel Peace Prize awarded to Mr. Kailash Satyarthi and Ms. Malala Yousafzai for the valuable contribution given by them for protecting children's rights. In Indian Constitution several provisions are made for the protection of child rights. Article 15(3) of Indian Constitution permits the State to make special provisions for the protection of child rights. Article 21 A of the Constitution of India explain that the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children belonging to age six to fourteen. Under the 86th amendment of constitutional in 2002 made compulsory right to education a fundamental right for children between the six to fourteen years. Article 23 prohibits the traffic in human being and forced labour. Article 24 concerns to forbid an employment of children below the age of fourteen years in factories, mines, and hazardous occupations. Article 39(f) explains the State responsibility to develop healthy environment of children and protect childhood and youth against exploitation. Article 47 guides to State to raise the level of nutrition and standard of living of child and Article 51(k) make the duty of parents or guardian to provide opportunities to their child/ward between the ages of six to fourteen years. Juvenile delinquency is increasing now days. In the case of Ryan International School, a sixteen-year-old boy killed a seven-year-old boy. The main reasons of juvenile delinquency are low awareness, psychological factors, social, culture, educational and economic conditions of offenders. At the school level teachers are required to arrange the moral value programmes. Suspicious behaviour of any students should require observing and appropriate actions must be taken in time by the school. Spread value education must be required considerable at school level. The role of the parent is more crucial in controlling the juvenile behaviour of the child. The sound family culture required to maintain. The influence of parents on child is stronger so parent's behaviour must be value based. The strong social values and culture promotes peaceful society and it guide to the young generation. Education is the key of well-being of the society. Promotion of free and compulsory education creates awareness among the child.

In India following are the legislative measures for the protection and safeguard of children's rights.

1. The Right to Education Act, 2009

The Right to Education Act, 2009 prohibits physical punishment and mental harassment of child in the school and makes it a punishable offence.

2. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012

The main object of act is to strengthen the legal provisions for the protection of children from sexual abuse and exploitation.

3.The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009

The main purpose of the Act is to make provision of quality education for all children between the ages of 6-14 as per the constitutional fundamental right awarded to children in the 86th amendment.

4.The Juvenile Justice Act in 1986

In this Act a juvenile is defined as a person who has not completed his/her 18th year of age. This act protects not only the rights of children, but a person's rights when he/she was a child. The Act provides that in case a heinous crime has been committed by a person in the age group of 16-18 years it will be examined by the Juvenile Justice Board.

5.The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976

The Act prohibits illegality of slave or bonded labour with reference to both adults and children. It also bans any person shall pursue or compel a person to enter into forced labour or a bonded labour system.

6. The Factories Act, 1948

The Act defines a child as a person who has completed him/her 15th year of age not engaged in hazardous work. Child not employed on dangerous machinery.

7. Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994

Any medical geneticist, gynecologist, registered medical practitioner who contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder shall be punishable imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees and on any subsequent conviction, with imprisonment which may extend to five years and with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees.

8. The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act 1995

Children with disabilities should be provided free education by the appropriate government. The government is responsible for making the general environment non-discriminatory towards PWD.

9.The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006

The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 defines child as a male person who has not completed twenty-one years and female person eighteen years of age.

10.The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956

Any person committing prostitution in public with a child shall be punishable to seven years in prison or a term which may extend to ten years and also a maximum fine of one lakh rupees.

11.The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956

Causes or induces a person to carry on prostitution shall be punishable on conviction with rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than three years and not more than seven years and also with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees and if any offence under this sub-section is committed against the will of any person, the punishment of imprisonment for a term of seven years shall extend to imprisonment for a term of fourteen years

12. The National Food Security Act, 2013

The Section 2(11) of the Act states that a meal means a hot-cooked meal or pre-cooked and heated meal or take home ration, as may be prescribed by the Central Government. Children aged six months to 14 years will get take-home rations or hot cooked food.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), 1989 is international agreement setting out the rights of every child, regardless of their race, religion. UNCRC outlines the fundamental human rights that should be applied to protection of children's rights.

1. Right to Survival

Right to Survival includes right to be born, right to minimum standards of food, shelter and clothing, right to live with dignity and right to health care, to safe drinking water, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help them stay healthy

2. Right to Protection

It includes the right to be protected from all sorts of violence, right to be protected from neglect, right to be protected from physical and sexual abuse and right to be protected from dangerous drugs

3. Right to Participation

This includes right to freedom of opinion, right to freedom of expression, right to freedom of association, right to information and right to participate in any decision making that involves him/her directly or indirectly

4. Right to Development

Right to development includes right to education, right to learn, right to relax and play and right to all forms of development – emotional, mental and physical.

4. Conclusions and Suggestions**4.1 Conclusions**

1. Definition of child is different in various child laws. It is concluded that a child or minor as a person who has not completed age of eighteen years.
2. There are different laws for the protection of children's rights but the rights of child are till infringement.
3. Legislative measures assist to develop the pressure for the protection of children's rights.
4. United Nations Convention on the Right of Child and States law for the protection of children's rights are correlated for the well-being of the Childs.
5. The main reasons of juvenile delinquency are low awareness of laws, psychological factors, social, culture, educational and economic conditions of offenders.
6. The sound family culture required to maintain in the society. The influence of parents on child is stronger so parent's behaviour must be value based.
7. Rape and sexual assault on female child is till today a serious matter and required counselling at mass level. Only fear of law and punishment is not sufficient for the protection of children's rights. The ability of the society to think about girls should also change.

4.2 Suggestions

1. The poverty alleviation programmes should be implemented more efficiently throughout the county. The exploitation of poor girls will be restricted and someone cannot be abused by taking advantages of the girl's poverty.
2. The reformative methods have proved useful in case of juvenile delinquents and given chance to improve to the child offenders.
3. The programmes of generating awareness among parents about the free and compulsory education should be implemented all over India.
4. It is required to strict enforcement of labour legislation for the restricting child labour.
5. Child care and administration policy required to rethinking for strictly implication of the rights of child.
6. The government is responsible for developing unhealthy general environment such as permission to wine shops and bars to earn revenue. Due to drinking, there is a possibility of a lot of crime against child. To control the child crime, it is essential to ban on wine shops and bars.
7. More rigorous control is required on immoral trafficking of child for prostitution business. Prostitution helps to increase criminal activities. Police are requiring controlling immoral trafficking of child for prostitution.
8. To provide quick legal and medical help to the unjust child and rehabilitation as soon as possible by the administrative authority.
9. Parents should instil moral values in children and required to teach children the importance of respecting laws of society and the consequences of breaking laws.
10. Government and society are required to assist for curbing the racial or religious differences in the society.
11. Parents are required to be free with their child and spend quality time with children. Parent's value based culture influence the child to become a powerful citizen. Proper counselling of child to require by the parents.
12. Parent teacher partnership needs to be strengthening for observing and guiding to the child.
13. The role of society is very significant in the administration of the child rights. Aware and cautious citizen assist for the control of infringement of children's rights granted by the constitution.

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A Comparative Study of Women Entrepreneurs of Maharashtrian Community and Gujrati Community in Solapur City

***Sabiha M. Shaikh**

Research Scholar (Ph.D.)

University of Mumbai

****Dr. Deepali Moghe,**

Associate Professor and Head Department of Commerce and Economics,

V.K. Krishna Menon College of Commerce and Economic

Abstract

Entrepreneurship is the key to rapid economic development. It is the instrument which mobilizes the scarce resources and provides utility to them by creating employment opportunities and improves standard of living of the society. Growth of capital is no longer considered as important as growth of innovative manpower such as entrepreneurs, in the determination of rate of economic growth of a nation. According to J. A. Schumpeter the rate of economic growth depends upon the rate of innovation which in turn depends upon the distribution of entrepreneurial talent in the population. Technological progress alone cannot lead to economic development unless it is aptly supported by competent entrepreneurs.

This paper highlights the comparison between Women Entrepreneurs of Maharashtrian and Gujrati community in Solapur city.

KEY WORDS: Women Entrepreneurs, Maharashtrian Entrepreneurs, Gujrati Entrepreneurs.

Introduction

To be successful one has to keep pace with the change in the business environment. Naturally the new economic policy of India too has been adapted to the doctrines of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG). No doubt the changes in attitude towards development of business has been rightly picked up by the class of present entrepreneurs. It is needless to say that there cannot be progress unless suitable atmosphere is created, preserved and pursued if need be. A democratic state like India has certainly taken cognizance of LPG and thus has paved the way for an aspiring, ambitious entrepreneur by making reforms in laws, rules, regulations relating to trade and finance. An entrepreneur with necessary vision and an active participation is bound to snatch opportunity in market. An entrepreneur knows that opportunities are to be snatched and not offered. Those entrepreneurs who will utilize their vision to take right decision in time will always prove to be successful in pursuing their objectives. Development of Women Entrepreneurship should form an integral part of all developmental efforts. *The Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-1990 has covered the integration of women in economic development. In this regard the plan document has suggested the following:

1. To treat women as specific target groups in all development programmes.
2. To properly diversify vocational training facilities for women to suit their varied needs and skills.
3. To encourage appropriate technologies, equipment and practice for reducing their drudgery and increasing their efficiency and productivity.

4. To provide marketing assistance at the state level.
5. To increase women's participation in decision-making.

Growth of entrepreneurship and giving due importance to women entrepreneurs is indispensable for accelerating the pace of socio- economic development.

Literature Review

Mrs. Sulochana Nadkarni (1982) In her study "Women Entrepreneurs, a social and economic study with reference to Pune", the researcher has presented her findings on problems and difficulties faced by women entrepreneurs in different industries. She has divided the industries in two groups as producer goods industries and consumer goods industries. The following concluding remarks are worth mentioning

- 1) With husbands transfer the career of the women is dislocated.
- 2) 57% of the respondent accepts the statement that is women are more suitable for desk work than manual work.
- 3) A change is occurring in society's attitude but the pace of the change is still rather slow.
- 4) Educated family is more likely to adopt relatively liberal approach as compared to non-educated.

Singh and Gupta (1984) in their study on 'Potential Women Entrepreneurs – Their Profile, Vision and Motivation', found out the reasons for becoming an entrepreneur amongst the respondents. 'Economic Gain' ranked as the reason of greatest importance followed by 'Keeping oneself busy'. 'Fulfillment of one's ambition' ranked third followed by 'Wanted to become independent' and a host of other reasons. In order to find out the motivational pattern of sample respondents, a sentence completion test on achievement motivation was given. Only 13 percent of women had a high score in need for achievement, 50 percent of them had a moderate score while the remaining 37 percent had a low score on achievement motive. 58 percent of the women out of the total sample of high and moderate achievers who wanted to become entrepreneurs gave reasons like 'Wanted to be independent' or 'Pursuing my own interest'. 25 percent of them felt that 'Giving employment to others' was the most important criteria to become entrepreneurs while the remaining felt that 'Earning money' was important.

Singh (1985) in their work relating to 'Successful Women Entrepreneurs – their Identity, Expectations and Problems', found out the reasons or motivational factors for venturing into entrepreneurship amongst the sample respondents. To keep busy, to fulfill ambition and to pursue own interest were ranked as the first, second and third factors followed by 'by accident or circumstances beyond control' and other factors like earning money, to provide employment to others, etc. The study further revealed that although women enter business for different reasons but eventually became high achievers and independent thinkers.

Patel (1986) advocates that we must strive to identify the constraints and limitations, which prevent a large number of potential women entrepreneurs from coming forward, entering business and becoming successful. He points out that a majority of programmes and schemes for women so far have been a welfare-privileged class but emphasizes that since women can be as good entrepreneurs as men, the focus must remain on 'entrepreneurship' for building successful

enterprises. Even the successful women entrepreneurs confirm that while encouragement and facilities are required to enter into business for the first time; but when it comes to competition, they have to fight on the same footing as men; survival and growth come from the individual's competencies and skills and not from special concessions given to the women entrepreneurs. Patel opines that so far our society has not allowed women to think independently, and therefore, identify their own role within or outside the family.

Till recently, economic compulsions have led more and more young girls to take up employment and those who are out of work experience, exposure to education and urbanization that the potential source of women entrepreneurs has emerged. He cautions that since change in socio-economic environment is a slow process and is related to economic growth, one should be careful not to make over ambitious plans to develop women as entrepreneurs.

Research Methodology

✓ Objectives of the Study

1. To compare performance of Maharashtrian women Entrepreneurs and Gujrati Entrepreneurs.
2. To determine the factors which contribute significantly to "success" in business.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

H₀: There is no significant difference between Maharashtrian women Entrepreneurs and Gujrati Entrepreneurs.

H₁: There is significant difference between Maharashtrian women Entrepreneurs and Gujrati Entrepreneurs.

Sampling Area:

The study is confined to all areas in Solapur city.

Sample Size:

Researcher has selected sample of 50 women entrepreneurs from each i.e., Maharashtrian women Entrepreneurs and Gujrati Entrepreneurs. Hence total size is 100 Women Entrepreneurs.

Methods of Data Collection:

a)Primary Source

1. Structured questionnaire to women entrepreneurs
2. Interviews

b.Secondary Source: Library Work: Various journals, periodicals, Govt. reports, news paper, books etc were referred to from time to time for supportive information related with the study. Researcher had collected information from various community organizations and community leaders. Similarly important information was also collected from organizations like National Institute for Entrepreneurship & Small Business Development (NISBUD) New Delhi, Entrepreneurship Development Institute (EDI) Ahmedabad, Maharashtra Centre for Entrepreneurial Development (MCED) Pune.

✓ **Statistical Techniques:**

The following statistical techniques were used for testing the hypotheses.

- ✓ Chi-Square test for attributes

Data Analysis**Chi-square test for attributes:**

Each parameter was treated as one attribute and community as the other attribute. Their inter-relation was tested using Chi-square test for comparative study of Gujrati community and Maharashtrian community. Communities were divided into two groups Maharashtrian and Gujrati.

Contingency tables were prepared for each parameter separately and statistical test were carried out. For all chi-square tests

H_0 : (Null Hypothesis) : Parameter and community are not related (independent)

H_1 : (Alternative Hypothesis) : Parameters and community are related (dependent)

Rejection / Acceptance is with respect to H_0

H_0 : There is no significant difference between Maharashtrian women Entrepreneurs and Gujrati Entrepreneurs.

H_1 : There is significant difference between Maharashtrian women Entrepreneurs and Gujrati Entrepreneurs.

A. Cross tab

Code			Total
	0	1	
Maharashtrian	25	25	50
Gujrati	25	25	50

B –Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Person Chi-square	8.843	1	.003

As calculated chi-square value .003 is less than .05 the level of significance, Null Hypothesis is rejected.

Conclusion;

Gujrati women Entrepreneurs are more business oriented than Maharashtrian women.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**Conclusions Based on Survey Analysis:**

1. **Age Group** – 34% women entrepreneurs belong to the age group 30-39 years whereas 39% women entrepreneurs are in the age group 40-59 years. 27% women entrepreneurs are of the age group 20-30 years. Major age groups covered by the survey are 30-39 (34%) and 40-49 (39%) i.e. 30-59 years (73%) are vital ages for success in the business. Women Entrepreneurs in this age group can devote more time for business, their family responsibilities do not become obstacles in conducting the business. These ages are favourable for shift of priorities from family to business.
2. **Nature of Business** - The percentage of women entrepreneurs engaged in service sector was the highest 61.58 for all business community as against 43% in service sector in Maharashtrian women entrepreneurs.
As compared to Gujarati community the percentage of Women Entrepreneurs engaged in service sectors is smaller in Maharashtrian but the services undertaken are relatively modern, novel and innovative. Supply of packed and cut vegetables, automobile garages, travel and tourism, event management, Jewellery designing, fashion designing to give few examples. It shows the adaptability to changing environment.
3. **Educational Level** – The average educational level (Graduate and Post-Graduate) is higher 61% among Maharashtrian women entrepreneurs and 54.19% in Gujarati business communities. Maharashtrian women entrepreneurs found to be more educated.
Irrespective of the community majority of the Women Entrepreneurs who are graduates and post graduates have come from commerce discipline. The percentage of graduate Women Entrepreneurs from Arts/ Science faculty is negligible. The choice of faculty may have been influenced by business background.
4. **Work Experience** – It is found that 43% Maharashtrian women entrepreneurs probably preferred to go for independent business activity only after gaining necessary experience. In Gujarati community this percentage is 33.50.
5. **Career Planning** - 50% of Maharashtrian women entrepreneurs have started business with Career Planning. In Gujarati community the percentage is 27.09.
6. **Entry in Business** - 86% of Maharashtrian women entrepreneurs have started business after marriage and in Gujarati community the percentage is 87.19.
7. **Type of Family** - 100 % of Maharashtrian women entrepreneurs have Nuclear families. In Gujarati community the percentage worked out 80.79.

Conclusion

Gujrati Women Entrepreneurs are more business oriented than Maharashtrian Women Entrepreneurs.

Hence Null Hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted i.e., There is significant difference between Maharashtrian women Entrepreneurs and Gujrati Entrepreneurs.

Suggestions

1. Emphasis on Formal Education:

In the present dynamic environment, to get a success in business, formal education is very essential. Unfortunately women of business community are found to be having some type of allergy for undergoing any type of formal education. In order to exploit the advantages and forge ahead, due importance must be given by parents for undergoing necessary basic education and then training in the field of business activities. Acquiring education should not be considered as a formality for entering in business activity it is therefore necessary to instill imbibe the spirit of education at an early age.

2) Networking:

Community associations have a greater role to play in women entrepreneurial development. Community associations should be more active. They can help in information sharing through networking. It is advisable to establish a 'forum' to create fruitful networking and to provide an opportunity to interact with achievers and also with each other. Better late than never! Unless entrepreneurs of Gujrati community are inspired and encouraged to become target conscious, results could not be adequate and satisfactory. Therefore, efforts are necessary to improve their vision so as to encounter odd / adverse circumstances.

3) Vital Role of Community Association:

Entrepreneurial Development Institutions independently themselves have not succeeded in sowing the seeds of entrepreneurship and therefore need has arisen for developing a class of entrepreneurs as such and hence 'community associations' should take initiative, should create awareness for promoting women entrepreneurs in their respective community. Community associations and institutes like Maharashtra Centre for Entrepreneurial Development (MCED), District Industries Centre (DIC), Maratha Chambers of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture (MCCIA) / Association of Women Industrialist / Entrepreneurs of Maharashtra (WIMA) should work together. The community associations "sponsor" the prospective women entrepreneurs. Every woman entrepreneur who gets training in the Institute should be treated as the member of the institute for the purpose of sponsorship.

4) Family Support:

Through the interviews with women entrepreneurs it is observed that Entrepreneurs need recognition, support as vital psychological needs. In the initial years of business moral, financial, psychological support from the society and family members have a significant place as entrepreneur alone / individually can achieve nothing. The person who is close to her is her husband. The spouse has proved to be a tremendous source of energy and inspiration. Hence if husband fulfills her expectations she can contribute in keeping enterprising aspiration live and rising. Women entrepreneurs from Gujrati community have laid emphasis on supportive role of their husband. Sharing of problems is the real support. Information management is a new demand of support.

5) ***Nuclear / Divided Family:***

Nuclear family is more supportive as a woman gets more freedom for time management. A typical problem faced by women entrepreneurs is the role conflict that exists in their personal lives and career pursuits. This may be viewed as a conflict in which the pressures from the work and home domain are incompatible. Time pressure is the most prominent issue demanded in work and home role conflict. Hence the researcher suggested nuclear family which might be a solution for role conflict.

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A Study of Sustainable Development Goals (2016-2030): International Legal Dimension**¹Dr. Shivaji Borhade, ²Dr. Sunita Dakle, ³Prof. Tanaji Jadhav**¹Dept. of Commerce, Dr. Patangrao Kadam College, Sangli,^{2,3}Dept. of Commerce, Mamasahab Mohol College Paud Road Pune 38

Abstract:

Background/Objectives: In 2015 the international community adopted a brand new agenda for property development for the amount of 2016–2030- property Development Goals (SDGs). In the article, authors critically analyzed some of SDGs. Methods: The article used scientific method approach, that facilitates to see the entire canvas of the analysis, establish the most aspects and ideas of the study. The research used scientific methods of cognition, i.e., dialectics, analysis, and synthesis, technique|the tactic|the strategy} of generalization and system-structural method. The article also practiced special strategies of science like legal and technical, historical and foretelling strategies. Findings: In this article, the authors critically analyze the SDGs with a read to see problematic aspects of their implementation within the field of human rights protection, environmental protection, disaster risk reduction and management of migration and suggest ways to overcome these obstacles. Authors made many recommendations in these spheres. At the present stage, in the framework of worldwide efforts aimed toward the implementation of the SDGs, it's necessary to pay a lot of attention to the mechanisms for monitoring the achievement of the goals. In this sense, a compliance review at the extent of inter-regional, regional and sub-regional organizations will build a big contribution and supply heterogenous, reliable and well-tried tools to assess progress in achieving the SDGs. Such reviews can establish regional trends, causes of issues, and similarities; they're going to facilitate the exchange of best practices, lessons learned and development of solutions and measures of mutual support at the worldwide level, taking into consideration specific regional and sub-regional wants. Application/Improvements: The results could be used by UN bodies, inter-regional, regional and sub-regional organizations, ministers of States and other relevant stakeholders, which implements SDGs.

Keyword: Human Rights Protection, International Law, International Legal Regulation of Migration, Sustainable Development, Environment

1. Introduction

As a world drawback, the problem of development appeared after the majority of the colonies gained independence and developing countries began to reproach economically the developed ones (mostly former metropolitan countries that had actively exploited their resources) for not helping them. The adoption of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) became one of the responses of the international community to this challenge. In fact, it is a global network of UN agencies in the area of development. It supports changes and provides access to knowledge, experience and resources to help improve the lives of the population at the worldwide level. Representatives of the UNDP add 177 countries and act with their governments to strengthen national capacity in addressing development challenges. On September 8, 2000, at the Millennium Summit, heads of States and Government of the United Nations Member States adopted the UN Millennium Declaration and identified time-bound Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; to achieve universal primary education; to promote gender equality and empower women; to reduce child mortality; to improve maternal health; to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; to ensure environmental sustainability; to develop a global partnership for development.

In 2015, the period for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) expired. According to a number of figures, some of these goals were achieved: Extreme poverty rate, as compared to the situation in 1990, fell by one half – to 700 million people; access to improved drinking water

sources became a reality for 2.3 billion people; between 2000 and 2010 approximately 3.3 million deaths from malaria and tuberculosis were prevented and 22 million people were saved from tuberculosis; since 1995, access to the Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) for people living with HIV helped to save 6.6 million lives. The gender parity index in terms of primary education, as well as access to the maternal and child healthcare is improved. Meanwhile, the progress rates towards the achievement of the MDGs remain different, both when comparing different countries and in individual countries. The majority of the African countries did not reach these goals. African States with an armed conflict on their territory faced the greatest difficulties in achieving any of these goals. Widespread poverty persists in the states in Sub-Saharan Africa. Children from poor and rural families of the African States have less probability of moving into college than their wealthy peers or those living in cities. The population of countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, which are most affected by HIV, does not get comprehensive information on medicines for treatment and prevention of the disease and has no access to medicines. Many small island states and developing countries without access to the sea weren't ready to reach the MDGs. People living in the areas affected by humanitarian emergencies and in the areas affected by terrorism encountered considerable difficulties in achieving the MDGs. This state of affairs is conditioned by the fact that in general, economically and financially developed countries failed or did not express willingness to fulfill their promises to provide official development assistance. On the one hand, within 2000-2014 net official development assistance, provided by the member states of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), increased by 66%. On the other hand, in 2014 net official development assistance, provided by the DAC members, totaled to 135.2 billion US dollars, that is, it decreased in real terms. As the administrator of the UN Development Program (UNDP) Helen Clark has correctly recalled, the industrialized countries pledged to increase the amount of the official development assistance to 0.7% of the Gross National Income (GNI) by 2013–2015. However, not all the States managed to address that focus on, and as a result, the official development assistance makes now only 0.29% of the collective GNI of the industrialized nations. In 2014 only five countries – Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway, the UK and Sverige – clothed to be ready to reach the official development assistance of 0.7% of GNI. “If all the industrialized countries had fulfilled their obligations, the amount of the official development assistance in 2014 would have amounted to 326 billion U.S.A. greenbacks, not 135.2 billion,” said Helen Clark.

In September 2015 the international community adopted a new agenda for sustainable development for the period of 2016–2030, titled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, setting out 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), followed by 169 targets, which are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental. The new agenda, which will serve as a guide when deciding on coping with world challenges over future 15 years, contains a number of problematic aspects which, according to the authors, require an appropriate response from the world community. In this regard, it is encouraging to note that the UN gradually increases direct interaction with the academic community in order to enrich the UN High-level Political Forum established in 2013 with brief reviews that are scientifically justified and based on scientific publications. Such reviews can enable the scientists to draw attention of politicians to certain issues related to the action of the event goals, on the results of their research in related fields or possible

solutions to the current problems⁶. Academics of the Department of law of the RUDN University have conjointly presented their scientific achievements to their account in 2016. This article is an expanded version of the submitted scientific developments. Many scholars research the topic of SDG_a from different aspects. In analyzing of environmental dimension of SDG the studies will be helpful.

In the a part of migration the subsequent papers have to be mentioned. The strategic works on migration and development issued within the MDGs period include etc. The deep analysis of migration put more precisely into the SDGs context is given etc. The present article raises the problems not gift and/or developed within the mentioned researches. Analysis of SDGs and disaster risk reduction are considered in.

2. Methodology

The article used scientific methodological approach which facilitates to see the full canvas of the research, establish the most aspects and ideas of the study. The authors additionally wide analyzed the idea of sustainable development in the practice of States and international organizations and bodies. The research used scientific methods of cognition, i.e., analysis, dialectics and synthesis, the method of generalization and systemstructural method. The article also practiced special methods of science such as: Legal and technical, historical and forecasting methods.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 SDGs and International Human Rights Law

The 2030 Agenda is target-hunting by the needs and principles of the Charter of the United Nations with full respect for international law, including international human rights norms. However, the elaborate analysis of the SDGs reveals a number of deficiencies which may lead to inconsistencies between the 2030 Agenda and international human rights law. Goal “Achieve gender equality and empower all ladies and girls” sets out target five. on ensuring “universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and also the outcome documents of their review conferences”. The documents, which the target refers to, are soft law documents (of a non-binding legal nature). In this context it appears that this target ought to expressly provide that universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights should be ensured not only in line with the aforementioned documents of the international conferences, but, more importantly, in compliance with the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ratified by 164 States out of 193 world organization Member States), in particular its article twelve on the correct to health, since the correct to sexual and fruitful health is associate degree integral a part of the correct to health. Furthermore, it is required to take into account that the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has adopted General Comment No. 22 (2016) on the right to sexual and fruitful health (article twelve of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights). Thus, it is highly important that the measures to implement target five. would be guided by the authoritative interpretation given by the Committee in its general comments, in particular related to the right to health and the right to sexual and reproductive health. Certain targets provide for measures to be taken in accordance with national laws without stressing the need to follow

international human rights norms in the relevant spheres. Goal five contains target five.a (“undertake reforms to give ladies equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to possession and management over land and alternative forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws”), however it does not refer to the importance of performing such reforms, firstly, in line with the relevant international norms enshrining women’s rights. It should be made clear for the States that their national law and policies (which, for instance, may be of a discriminative nature, etc..) in this respect need to correspond to their international obligations.

In frames of goal half-dozen “Ensure accessibility and property management of water and sanitation for all” task half-dozen.2 (“by 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and finish open excreting, paying special attention to the wants women|of ladies} and girls and those in vulnerable situations”) deserves special attention in terms of consistency with human rights norms. The fact that the task does not provide for concrete means of eliminating open defecation may lead to criminalizing open defecation in national legislation and practice which in turn would adversely affect the poorest population (their criminalization). In this regard it is important to ensure that measures to implement this task would focus on providing the necessary conditions (i.e., building toilets, etc.), but not on criminalizing open defecation. It is necessary to pay attention to goal “Ensure inclusive and just quality education and promote long learning opportunities for all” and its task four.1 (“by 2030, make sure that all ladies and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes”). This task should be considered in light of the other goal in the 2030 Agenda – goal seventeen “Strengthen the means that of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development” and one among its tasks – seventeen. on “enhancing the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources”. In respect of tasks 4.1 and 17.16 it's extremely crucial involved in mind the tendency to privatize education all over the world and the challenges that personal sector could gift to States, who bear obligation to respect, protect and fulfil the right to education, in particular providing primary and secondary education free to all. Achieving universal free primary and educational activity for all as a goal ought to not be accompanied by any partnership undermining the realization of the right to primary and secondary education free of charge. In implementing tasks 4.1 and 17.16 there is a need to focus on State obligations with regard to the correct to education and to root the activities of public-private partnerships “in the international human rights framework”.

Regarding all the above mentioned aspects, it is critical to confirm that every one the developments on the SDGs are founded on the consensus of States expressed in the international human rights treaties in force and in line with the authoritative interpretation by the human rights treaty bodies of obligations of States beneath these treaties. When monitoring human rights situations in countries everywhere the globe human rights pact bodies, special procedures of the UN Human Rights Council, UN Human Rights Council itself should pay attention of States to queries that need interpretation in terms of consistency of SDGs and human rights norms in their relevant spheres of ability and guide the States on how to anticipate and prevent such inconsistencies²³. In terms of enhancing implementation of SDGs human rights treaty bodies may include questions on

specific SDGs in the List of Issues (LOIs) prepared by the human rights treaty bodies after receiving periodic reports of States or List of problems before reportage (LOIPRs) to be transmitted to States parties prior to the submission of their respective periodic reports in frames of the simplified/optional reporting procedure. Each human rights treaty body may be recommended to initiate adoption of statements and to develop general comments/recommendations to clarify the obligations of States to guard human rights within the context of realizing SDGs. Adoption of joint general comments/ recommendations seems to be a very effective measure as well. When implementing these proposals human rights treaty bodies should follow the recommendations of the UN General Assembly in its resolution 68/268 “Strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system”²⁴, especially regarding recommendation to improve their procedures, including consideration of State parties’ reports and adoption of general comments, through harmonization of their working methods. Taking into consideration that SDGs are mostly founded on economic, social and cultural rights²⁵, of all human rights pact bodies a central role with regard to implementing SDGs is compete by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. This Committee may ensure guidance to States on provision of sufficient resources for realization of economic, social and cultural rights in terms of achieving SDGs in things of the lack of resources, prohibiting retrogressive measures, deteriorating human rights, rational budget planning and spending, etc. Special procedures, which mandates directly deal with the achievement of specific SDGs, when visiting UN Member States should examine the measures taken by these States to achieve the SDGs. Special procedures together with human rights treaty bodies could also initiate adoption of joint statements on aligning concrete SDGs with relevant human rights norms in specific spheres of their activities.

3.2 SDGs and the Protection of the Environment

Environmental protection is one among the pillars of property development and is reflected in many of the aims and objectives of the strategic document “Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. Role of the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) within the SDGs method is to present voice to the environment. The “integrated approach”, aiming at the comprehensive consideration of the most salient issues within the economic, social and environmental dimensions and their inter linkages, serves as the centerpiece for guiding UNEP’s engagement with the process. In promoting the integration of environmental sustainability into the SDGs, UNEP will take into account the perspectives and interests of a wide range of stakeholders of the environmental sector, including environmental scientists, Secretariats of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), environmental NGOs and different international organisation agencies acting on varied aspects of the environment. One of the central environmental objectives is fixed in target 12.8: “By 2030 make sure that folks all over have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature”. The above obviously requires a better understanding of a harmonious and balanced relationship between human activities and environmentally sustainable way of life based on sustainable consumption and production. Of course, under this article it is not possible to disclose the full environmental component of the SDGs. Therefore, we would like to draw attention to the following particular international legal issues. In order to increase the level of environmental

protection, improve the system of peaceful settlement of environmental disputes, improve the efficiency of protection mechanisms for environmental human rights, maintain the conception rule of law it's extraordinarily necessary to achieve the goal sixteen in terms of access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable institutions at all levels (especially targets 16.3, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.10 and 16a). To solve these issues, it is necessary to take the following steps: 1. Extend the application of the Aarhus Convention 1998, which has shown its effectiveness in Europe, to all the States of the world (it is possible in accordance with art. 19 (3) of Aarhus convention); 2. Collect best practices of States on the activity of national environmental courts and recommend creating such courts in other States, which haven't nonetheless discovered such courts; three. Establish an International Environmental Court within the United Nations system⁹. To make SDGs effective, it is important to exchange information in a systematic manner between the secretariats of global multilateral environmental agreements⁸ and controlling mechanisms of SDGs.

It is additionally deemed necessary to gather a lot of correct information about the environmental situation in the world, to use the UN mechanisms in the field of space research cooperation. In general, the use of spacederived geospatial data plays an indispensable role in the context of climate change, environmental protection and management of natural resources, including water. In this area, we tend to use area technology to watch processes and trends on a worldwide scale so as to create up on decisions and joint coordination of the Earth observations by international organizations and agencies as well as States through the use of the global observing systems for climate, oceans and land.

3.3 SDGs and Disaster Risk Reduction

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has a significant focus on the problem of disaster risk reduction (Goal one (target one.5), Goal 2 (target 2.4), Goal 11 (targets 11.5, 11.b) and Goal 13 (target 13.1)). This seems to be very vital as there's a negative trend of the increase in number and scale of disasters and their devastating consequences, which is greatly exacerbated by climate change¹⁵. In recent years, namely from January 2000 to January 2016, there have been quite six,500 disasters that killed over 1.2 million people, injured 4.3 million people, and left over 35 million people homeless. According to average estimates, the total economic damage caused by disasters exceeded USD 1.7 trillion²⁷. According to the UN²⁸, natural disasters affect about 200-230 million people each year, and economic losses account for about USD 250-300 billion per year. It is no coincidence that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development classifies natural disasters that square measure currently a lot of frequent, massive and devastating as global threats of our time⁵. Welcoming all initiatives on disaster risk reduction undertaken within the UN system and other international governmental and non-governmental organizations as well as at the national level, we shall acknowledge the need to further enhance international cooperation in the area under consideration, particularly by strengthening the institutional framework for such cooperation. Given that in most cases humanity cannot resist natural disasters, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions or tsunamis, it is necessary to take effective measures aimed at improvement of the emergency response capacity and international assistance in the emergency and search and rescue activities, effective humanitarian relief, enhancing sustainability and security of cities and towns, dissemination of accurate information about the disaster among the population in danger, which, in particular, was pointed out in 1992 in Agenda 21²⁹. To achieve the SDG 11 (targets

11.5, 11.b) that is closely interconnected with the provisions of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030¹⁷, it seems appropriate to have a specialized body within the UN structure responsible for the widespread promotion of planning and development of infrastructure in cities and towns, study of their vulnerability and various potential threats and risks in order to boost security just in case of natural disasters¹⁸. Experience of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), as well as lessons learned from the initiative “Million protected schools and hospitals”, the campaign “Making Cities Resilient: My town is obtaining ready” and the UN Human Settlements Program (UNHabitat) will be important for the establishment and functioning of such body. Creation of such body and involvement of a good variety of specialists in its work can create its potential within the future to develop binding standards for improvement of sustainability and security of cities and towns just in case of disasters, which may relate, for example, to the requirements for the methods, technologies and tools of constructing buildings and structures that are resistant to the effects of natural disasters; development of safe areas for the gradual resettlement of people in case of potential threats, determination of locations for facilities and enterprises that will create further risks just in case of large-scale disasters. One of the key parts of the property of cities and towns in cases of disasters is the functioning of early warning systems for disasters. Space technology plays an important role here. Application of space technology, such as satellite Earth observation, meteorology, navigation and telecommunications, plays a significant role in the prevention of disasters, mitigation of their consequences, assistance within the course of emergency and search and rescue operations, etc³⁰. It should be recalled that space science and technology and their application to a large extent contributed to the achievement of the MDGs. In light of the actual fact that SDG eleven (target eleven.b) contains a provision on adoption of measures to implement the provisions of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, it should be noted that the Sendai Framework itself not only recognizes the importance of space technologies for the prevention and elimination of emergencies and for the emergency response, but also, in its three provisions (24(c), 24(f), 25(c)), ensures guidance on the importance of exploitation knowledge that square measure provided by the space platforms that collect and disseminate space information. In the context of a number of initiatives taken at the universal and regional levels geared toward exploitation satellite data to facilitate the prevention and management of disaster consequences and in order to avoid duplication of functions and costs, it seems appropriate to create a single mechanism that would combine the capabilities of all countries and organizations conducting space activities- A single center engaged in the collection, processing and dissemination of information resulting from space activities that is necessary for emergency warning about disasters and effective coordination of efforts aimed at mitigation and elimination of their consequences. The Global Partnership for Observation of the Earth established at the Third World Conference on Disaster Reduction in 2015, which is an initiative of the UN Office for Outer Space Affairs, its UN-SPIDER program and other partners, can play a significant role for establishment of such a centralized structure. Further strengthening of the institutional framework in the field of space technology for disaster risk reduction is important not just for action of the most goals and objectives identified in the Sendai Framework, but it will also significantly contribute to the achievement of the SDGs, especially SDG 1 (target 1.5), SDG 2 (target 2.4), SDG eleven (target eleven.5, 11.b) and SDG thirteen (target thirteen.1).

3.4 SDG and International Legal Regulation of Migration

By now, a standard read on the potential of migration for achieving development goals has been formed^{10–13}. It is reflected in both 2005 World Summit Outcome (paras. 61-63) and the 2030 Agenda (para. 29). However, official lists of MDG indicators did not mention migration either within the list that was effective from eight September 2003 to fifteen January 2008,³² or in the list operative from 15 January 2008 up to twenty five September 2015³³, in spite of the fact that migration was proclaimed as significant for the achievement of the MDGs in other documents³⁴. We consider it highly important that migration-related activities (especially relevant to 10c and seventeen.18 of the 2030 Agenda) are specified in the corresponding indicators. Appreciating the very fact of inclusion of many new aspects into the 2030 Agenda, e.g., inclusive and equitable quality education in the least levels and for all, including migrants (para. 25 of the Declaration) or linking facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies with the reduction of difference at intervals and among countries (Goal ten and target 10.7), we express our concern regarding a range of omissions within the 2030 Agenda as compared with its predecessor. There is no mentioning of resoluteness of states to “eliminate the increasing acts of racism and xenophobia in many societies” (as it was incorporated in para. of the Millennium Declaration). A provision concerning the resoluteness of states to “to strengthen international cooperation, including burden sharing in, and the coordination of humanitarian assistance to, countries hosting refugees” (para. 26 of the Millennium Declaration) was substituted with a vaguer statement that ‘cooperation should also strengthen the resilience of communities hosting refugees, particularly in developing countries’ (para. 29 of the New Agenda). We express our belief and hope that the commitments of such importance will find a sound development in the documents that will detail the 2030 Agenda.

We call for the necessity to elaborate transparent and comprehensive indicators to achieve target 17.18 regarding data, monitoring and accountability in respect of developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States. We consider it to be essential for ending follow-up and review process guided by the stated principles, for example, those of para. 74g, to track the information mentioned in para. 17.18 of the Goals and para. 74g of the Followup and review concerning the list of knowledge gathered not by all states of the planet (as it queries the accuracy, dependability and credibility of the data aggregated at the regional and universal levels), about existence and fulfillment of specific programs of capacity building in respect of each indicator by each developing country, including the least developed countries and small island developing States³⁵. For the sake of the preciseness of the overall picture of the situation in the social, economic and demographic spheres, it is also important to elaborate clearer criteria for grouping the States and improve technical capability to use multiple filters for the analysis of the disaggregated data, e.g., not just for high-/low-income States of Asia or Europe, except for the developing states with high financial gain or states of the jap Europe, including or excluding Russia.

4. Conclusion

At this stage, in the framework of global efforts aimed at the implementation of the SDGs, it is important to pay more attention to the mechanisms for monitoring the achievement of the goals. In this sense, a compliance review at the amount of inter-regional, regional and subregional organizations can make a significant contribution and provide diversified, reliable and proven tools to assess progress in achieving the SDGs. Such reviews will identify regional trends, causes of problems, and similarities; they will facilitate the exchange of best practices, lessons learned and development of solutions and measures of mutual support at the worldwide level, taking into account specific regional and sub-regional needs. Thus the existence of various international organizations and structures both at the universal, interregional, regional and sub-regional levels complicates the task of creating an effective system of economic development. In this connection, there is a need to strengthen the coordination process between them in order to avoid fragmentation and duplication of their functions and to ensure the agreed sustainable development. It is also necessary to develop and sign the relevant agreements between the regional and subregional entities, to create coordination working groups to specify the most problematic areas and determine the forms of cooperation, to develop a “roadmap” for additional cooperation of the universal, inter-regional, regional and sub-regional mechanisms in achieving the SDGs.

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Sustainable Development Management and Solution to the Problems**Dr. Neeta Kamble**Department of Commerce,
Mamasahab Mohol College, Paud Road, Pune- 38

Abstract:

The paper shows that setting is one amongst the essential public assets of a person's system, and it should be so specially protected. According to our gift data, the property is critical for all human systems and it's necessary to invoke the property development principles all told human system assets. Sustainable development is understood as a development that does not erode ecological, social or politic systems on which it depends, but it explicitly approves ecological limitation under the economic activity frame and it's full comprehension for support of human wants. The paper summarises the conditions for property development, tools, methods and techniques to solve the environmental problems and the tasks of executive governance in the environmental segment.

Key words: Environment. Human System. Sustainability. Sustainability Management. Methods and Tools

Introduction

The paper summarizes the results of the systematic study of setting within the recent thirty years. It starts from noesis of the studied subject on the current level and summarizes the conditions and limits of property development, as well as the tools, methods and techniques used to solve the setting issues and tasks of govt governance within the environmental section.

The environment itself is a system of systems that, from the viewpoint of human existence and development, is a part of the superior system of systems, the human system. From the given proven fact that it's apparently not possible to elevate the setting existence and come back to original state underneath the interests connected with human existence and development, but, simultaneously, it is impossible to damage the environment irresponsibly, because it creates the medium necessary for human existence itself. Therefore, we've to introduce the compromises that respect human wants and setting into the observe, based on our knowledge and experience. Their impact and advantages square measure monitored within the manner that permits finishing up the corrective measures if they appear to be necessary. Based on recent cognition, sustainability (sustainable development), is not only related to the environment, but also to the entire human system and its basic assets (i.e. public assets) on that the human lives square measure dependent. Basic human system assets square measure human lives, health and security; environment; property and public welfare; infrastructures and technologies, particularly those who belong to the vital ones . The property assessment generally sense is that the formalised method for identification, prediction and assessment of potential impact of discretionary inputs as well as the variants for society property development (e.g. legal rules, ordinances, laws, political intent, plan, program, and project). From the viewpoint of present cognition of human system and its assets, the mentioned assessment might be performed always at good governance of territory.

Conditions for property development

From the system viewpoint, the property system has attributes as productivity, resilience, ability and vulnerability, and therefore, sometimes it is not easy to find a suitable reference state or conditions:

- The reference of property may be a demanded future state (scenarios, techniques and foresight).
- The reference points square measure, on the one hand, inputs and, on the other hand, outputs of system processes (ecological trace, product life times etc.). We can so assume the context given in

Figure one. Since these attributes square measure reciprocally involved, in the relation to the existence of system, the sustainability is on the peak. The callmaking on system adaptative capability is outlined by the relation given within the decision matrix in table one. Sustainability is commonly misinterpreted because the goal that we tend to all try for. In fact, property isn't associate accomplishable final state, since it's rather the essential characteristics of a dynamically developed system. Thus, sustainability is permanent adaptation to changing conditions. This adaptive property is natural to all ecosystems. It is solely an issue of education to introduce the adaptative procedures to the general public administration decision-making on human, i.e. socio-ecologic-technical system For the implementation in observe it holds many items of knowledge:

SUSTAINABILITY

Limitable values Indicators of stress Limitable values Indicators of state

VULNERABILITY

Assessment of System type hazard and

RESILIENCE

Topical impacts conditions

Relation among property, vulnerability and resilience

SYSTEM ADAPTIVE CAPACITY Table 1

Impacts	Adaptive capacity	
	Low	High
Low	Vulnerability	Chance of development
High	Rest risks	Sustainability

1. Criticality is directed to failures and hazards, while sustainability deals with the existence. Therefore, additional and additional necessary square measure the approaches and procedures that agitate the property infrastructure, specifically each, the gray one and therefore the inexperienced one. The procedure for looking out the property parts is that the following: - list of activities, - key impacts iatrogenic by human activities, - identification of receptors, - identification of the way of impacts unfold, - identification of the secondary and further order impacts on main and other receptors. This approach may be used just for gray (i.e. by human created) infrastructure, whereas the green infrastructure cannot be investigated in the way that its parts are separately analysed, since landscape and ecosystems create a complex super system, i.e. system of systems (1). 2. The landscape property is additionally connected with its sensitivity; the assessment is completed by marking, i.e. decision matrix in Table 2.

3. The human wants, however, depend mostly on functions of ecosystems, and therefore, it is necessary to understand the ecosystem functions, because: - the ecosystem functions vary and thus influence the human health, - responses of ecosystems to human activity (intended or non-intended) are not always immediate, they can cumulate, affect vicariously or retrospectively, and through the retrogressive links to create emergency up to critical situations. Therefore, the procedure in which we define firstly the grey/engineering infrastructure for human settlements and, after that, the proposal is transformed into the landscape is incorrect as it completely ignores possible cumulative, long term and delayed impacts on environment sources and ecosystems services. Therefore, it's necessary to go looking for the answer appropriate for native conditions; i.e. it is site specifications.

4. The orientation to the interface of gray and inexperienced infrastructures relays on technologies which may solve gift and future issues. New technologies, however, usher in uncertainty and unclerness into inexperienced infrastructure, as a result of the technology impacts on surroundings square measure exhausting to forecast. Therefore, it's necessary to use and method the methodology of foresight not solely on technological level, but also on societal level, i.e. societal foresight aimed toward the trends of behaviour of gray infrastructure (i.e. theory of traditional accident, highly reliable organisation, industrial ecology) and green infrastructure (adaptive environmental management, industrial ecology etc.) (3).

Tools, ways and techniques for solutions to surroundingsal issues The humans failed to are available the environment with intent to subvert the character. The problems started at the time once humans tried to separate themselves from the character, and they placed technology / engineering between themselves and the nature. Initially, it had been not evident, the biosphere has kept its reserves and it contrived to equilibrate with a range of activities. However, the act has been increasingly seizing the intensity and in some directions the part has been globally affected (4, 5). The present worldwide problems are of a global character. Apart from the environment contamination, other major global problems involve the questions of peace and war, the differences between developed and developing countries, providing the food for future population, energy demand, lack of water, soil, sources, as well as the questions of health care, culture and education. THEREFORE, it's necessary to introduce STRATEGIC, SYSTEM AND PROACTIVE MANAGEMENT (6, 7), based on a realistic, systematic and proactive view of human system and its problems. The given view is necessary from the following reasons:

- Humans are aiming to a precise life customary that they are doing not repudiate; this customary is conditioned by interventions to nature.
- The environment is an adaptable system. During their development, the humans have accumulated abundant data and skill, and so, they're speculated to apprehend the ways that to limit the interventions to a system, so that to ensure the system development within the direction supporting the mankind's development.
- for several humans, the surroundings these days represents a trendy stalking horse that makes them take up the actions that don't have anything in common with real surroundings (e.g. the reality that the soil is left undeveloped doesn't prosper to environment). For decision-making, a model of surroundings that's restricted to human medium has been used, as a result of the aim of human try is to make sure the human society development, i.e. by recent words same the such development mechanical phenomenon of whole surroundings system that onward permits group development. Based on this data (6, 7), every quality management, including environmental management, must carry out the decision-making process with respect to the following goals: - to prevent emergency situations and to localize emergency things (the accidents will origin within the frame of each, individual elements or perhaps within the frame of the full surroundings system), - to ensure the healthy development of human society, - to implement ecological programmes in the socio-economic sphere. The management should monitor (4-7): - impacts of evolution activities into the surroundings that may be divided into:
 - pollution of surroundings element (may be either of the fabric character, manifested by concentrations of agents or of physical origin manifested by noise, heat, electromagnetic oscillation etc.,

- biologic diversity, i.e. reduction of range of species, change of species composition etc.,
 - deterioration of health state of human population, - pressure of antropogenic sphere on environment that is divided to:
 - emissions of agents (or higher wastes of human activities) into natural medium,
 - consumption of renewable sources.
- Administration management and its tasks on surroundings sector Since its origin, the fundamental operate of state has been to make sure the protection and development of a given human society which is not possible while not guaranteeing the safe house in this the human society has been living. The management of state includes usually the ideas of state, control and office hearing of the public affairs. It represents the acutely aware activity that's directed to the determination and management after all of topical processes for action of appointed goals. It puts individual activities harmonical and it fulfils general functions of the full, i.e. the state / territory / object / organisation etc. The governance is that the type of activity of authorities, particularly executive ones that consists in organizing and practical implementation of tasks given by managing team / state management / territory / object / organisation harmonical with laws and therefore the different legal rules.

According to (6, 7), the fundamental tools of state for management directed to property are:

- management (strategic, tactical, operational) supported qualified knowledge, knowledge, skilled assessments, qualified decision-making ways, land-use coming up with, correct sitting, designing, building, operation, maintenance, reparation and renovation of buildings, technologies and infrastructures,
- citizen's education, schooling and coaching,
- specific education of technical and management employees,
- technical, health, ecological, cyber and different standards, norms and rules as well as the most effective observe procedures, i.e. tools for control/regulation of processes which will or would possibly result in disaster incidence or to the rise of its impact,
- inspections and audits,
- govt security forces for qualified response to emergency and demanding things,
- systems for crucial things defeating,
- security (land-use and spatial), emergency, continuity, crisis and contingency coming up with,
- specific system for defeating the critical situations - safety, emergency, continuity and crisis management.

The analysis of the event of atmosphere and therefore the development of political, social and economic scenario worldwide shows that it's necessary to unravel the cases and actions that by their intensity induce the crucial things resulting in relevant crises of the sort denoted as a humanitarian catastrophe or social crisis. Therefore, from the point of view of human security, human system development, conservation of quality atmosphere, existence, stability and development of state should comprise a security conception connected with the ideas of development written and enforced by safety management (2). O the fundamental (usual) level of management, the target is security and property development, so connecting emergency and crisis management. The goal of human society management is to confirm the protection of: human lives, health and security; property, welfare; environment; infrastructures and technologies, which are inevitable for human survival, i.e. the mobilisation and co-ordination of utilization of national sources (energy, labour force, production capability, food and agriculture, resources,

telecommunications etc.), the co-ordination of such activities as they are notification system, rescue system and medical services that scale back impacts of natural or different disasters and ensures the continuity of activity of public administration, the adherence of legislation and conjointly generate the conditions for start of development (4-8). The land and regional development is manifested by the development of commercial regions coming back nearer and nearer to the residential zones. Possibility of hurt so will increase, and society (community) isn't willing to simply accept all risks. This is the rationale for the need of risk management and consecutively risk engineering that has risk assessment, risk reduction and harm explanation. In short, the chance engineering is connected with technical systems (only in advanced forms, the human factor influence on complex process safety is considered) and in the broader sense, it is attainable to generalize it to renewal of landscape with utilization of engineering approaches. Therefore, the chance engineering plays such a crucial role. Its target, on the one hand, is the optimum protection of humans, property and environment, and, on the other hand, the optimum renewal of damaged landscape with utilization of engineering procedures and findings (9). Both concepts require structured a system approach and qualified utilization of coming up with the eventualities for decision-making support.

The territory management understood as strategic and proactive territory safety management differs from traditional atmosphere management within the following items:

- it's directed to the semipermanent property.
- The aim is that the system integrity (including the therefore known as ecological integrity) as a result of system services/utilities (i.e. utilities that atmosphere offers to humans) promotes live supporting functions.
- It considers the human as part of system and it integrates act with atmosphere protection.
- It sentient reacts to human needs in the system contexts. It includes quality environment management (10-12).

Conclusion: From the point of view of society wants, it is necessary to ensure the further development of economy on the one hand, and, on the other hand, to reduce the environment contamination and to ensure the environment protection. The artistic production is that the high degree of proficiency. The complicated issues of the human/nature relation are supported sure philosophical foundations in every historical era. The present amount are often characterised because the era within which the humans continuously begin turning the upper merry-go-round of drugs and energies so as to satisfy their wants, with reality that the majority of those substances is growing abundant quicker than the human wants. On one facet it displays deficiencies of resources and energy (resource stocks are stretched) and on the opposite facet it wastes with resources and with energy. Sustainability considers the character and human from the point of view of optimum development of the full region. The ecological behaviour shouldn't be reduced to the riotous discussions round the nuclear energy plants and water structures or industrial complexes. We must plan and build big structures. At constant time, we have a tendency to should think about the impacts of those constructions on the atmosphere and human health.

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Sustainable Development on Perspective of Human Right**¹Dr. S. N. Mane, ²Dr. S. B. Shinde**¹HOD, Economics, ²HOD GeographyMamasahab Mohol College, Paud Road Pune 38

Abstract

This article explores the contributions of human rights ideas and norms to the increase and content of the notion of comprehensive development, with special emphasis on experiences with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and with human rights-based approaches (HRBAs) to development and to environmental issues. On the latter facet above all, it is striking that, even though human rights instruments still take up environmental issues only scarcely, human rights-based approaches to global challenges such as climate change have gained momentum.

Key Words: SDGs Human Right, Environment, Development.

Introduction

Both in theory and in practice, in the last decades ‘development’ gradually came to be seen as a holistic notion, encompassing economic, social, cultural, political and environmental dimensions. More recently, the concept of inclusive development has gained prominence in general international development fora, most notably as a central element of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that are the heart of the global United Nations (UN) development agenda for the period 2016–2030. In this contribution the term inclusive development is understood along the lines of the following definition advanced by the UN Development Programme (UNDP): Development are often comprehensive – and cut back impoverishment – only if all teams of individuals contribute to making opportunities, share the benefits of development and participate in decision-making. Inclusive development follows UNDP’s human development approach and integrates the standards and principles of human rights: participation, non-discrimination and accountability. In this sense inclusive development already has been a long-standing feature of HRBAs to development. For example, its core was already represented in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966) and therefore the international organization Declaration on the proper to Development (1986). Somewhat more recent global international human rights treaties like the international organization Convention on the Rights of the kid (1989) and therefore the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006) provide yet more explicit guidance. Thus the general human rights dimensions of inclusive development have been articulated fairly prominently already—in theory, policy and, to a lesser extent, in practice. This might help to explain the relative visibility of human rights and related notions in the ‘Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development’ (hereafter Agenda 2030), the UN document that contains the SDGs and related targets. Agenda 2030 contains no less than forty references to the term ‘inclusive’, twenty-one references to ‘rights’ (in a meaning relevant to ‘human rights’), ten references to ‘participation’ and numerous references to particularly vulnerable groups such as children and/or youth, women, or persons with disabilities. Agenda 2030 pursues societies ‘that are based on respect for human rights (including the right to development)’.

The relationship between human rights and Development

The relationship between human rights and development has been long debated. The exact dynamics between them are perhaps still not fully clear. Differences of opinion remain on whether

human rights are either an integral component of development, a prerequisite for development or the end-result of development.

Nevertheless, the idea that human rights matter in development efforts has gained ever more ground. The advancement of international human rights law, the nearly universal ratification of global United Nations (UN) human rights treaties such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and also the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) with respectively 196 and 189 ratifications, and the 164 up to 177 ratifications of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of Persons With Disabilities, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and also the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination have been influential factors in the evolution of the above-mentioned idea. A human rightsbased approach increasingly came to be seen as having the potential to bring about positive change. Already in 2008, the then UN High Commissioner for Human Rights stated that “the international human rights legal framework, to that all States have signed, must be seen as a part of the answer and also the baseline commitment on development”. Over time, in fact a fairly wide-spread human rights and development practice has emerged, for example in the form of HRBAs to development involving both State and non-State actors .

Evidence is mounting on development efforts failing, or at least not achieving maximum results, because of their lack of attention for inequality, discrimination, social exclusion and marginalization. These aspects are all at the heart of struggles for human rights. Evaluations of global and country-level performance on achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and some other relevant assessments – such as the annual Human Development Reports by the UNDP and the annual State of the World’s Children reports by UNICEF – have clearly substantiated the importance of confronting inequality (e.g., based on gender, age, ethnicity, disability , poverty, sexual orientation or geography and pursuing inclusive development. The nature of the MDGs “has encouraged many countries to focus on those that are easiest to reach” which has on occasion resulted in disregard of the situation, needs and rights of especially vulnerable or marginalized groups such as indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities or people living in remote rural areas. In fact, as reported by Stuart and Woodroffe: “[t]here is evidence that progress was made by the relatively better-off, rather than those who were the most vulnerable and marginalized. MDG indicators are consistently worse for disadvantaged groups across every region”.

The meaning development from a human rights perspective, culminating in the SDGs

Three central features of human rights ideas and norms are crucial for defining the notion of ‘inclusive development’ from the point of view of human rights. First, international human rights law has established that human rights are universal, inalienable and inherent to being human. This implies that human rights apply to all people, everywhere and always. At the same time international human rights standards also acknowledge that context matters, if only because the capacity of states to implement their human rights treaty obligations varies substantially. While lack of resources or technology is no justification for violating human rights, or allowing such violations to occur, these might create a legitimate claim to international assistance for strengthening one’s capacity to implement human rights. Second, human rights are indivisible and interdependent. This means that each one human rights are equally vital and that often the

realization of one right (e.g., the right to an adequate or healthy environment) is dependent on, or reinforced by, the realization of another right (e.g., the right to freedom of expression to create space for articulating problems related to pollution). Extending this to the notion of development, in the form of a human rights-based approach to development, thus means that development should be seen as a multifaceted phenomenon. This was already emphasized in the 1986 world organisation Declaration on the proper to Development which delineate the proper to development as “an inalien- able right by virtue of which each and every human person and all peoples ar entitled to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political devel- opment”. Environmental (protection) concerns were added to this list by the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. Third, human rights are both substantive objectives in themselves, but also prescribe a certain process for achieving those objectives. This process should among others be inclusive/non-discriminatory, participatory and provide for accountability. Accordingly, these elements should be key characteristics of all HRBAs to development, besides having a grounding in a relevant international (e.g., a UN human rights treaty) or national (e.g., Constitution) normative human rights framework. Agenda 2030 is conceptually based in human rights. This comes out strongly in the Preamble which straightfor- wardly articulates that the “17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets seek to realize the human rights of all”. This human rights base appears much less clearly in the SDGs and the related targets themselves. However, this base definitely has translated into their universal applicability. Contrary to the earlier MDGs, which applied to the South, the SDGs apply to both ‘developing’ and ‘developed’ States . This is a path-breaking recognition of the fact that human rights and development challenges both exist and require action in all parts of the world. Agenda 2030 also embodies a comprehensive substantive vision of development, consisting of economic, social and environmental dimensions that all require attention and ultimately will need to be integrated. Accordingly, Agenda 2030 introduces itself as a “plan of action for individuals, planet and prosper- ity” which “also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom”. Building on the experiences with the MDGs, the successor SDGs clearly recognize the importance of realizing inclusive development. It is thus for good reason that the slogan “leave no one behind” is increasingly being used in relation to the SDGs and translated into a priority for reaching “the furthest behind first”. SDG 10 focuses on reducing inequality within and between countries. According to target 10.2 this should lead, by 2030, to the “social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status”. Target 10.3 requires states not only to ‘ensure equal opportunity’ but, interestingly, also to go a step further and “reduce inequalities of outcome”. The consequential need to address both the manifesta- tions and structural causes of inequality has resulted in a more tangible emphasis on combating discrimination and violence than was the case before, especially as far as women and children are concerned. In addition, greater attention emerged for governance aspects and for elements of process such as meaningful participation and accountability. The latter extends among others to evidence-based monitoring of performance in realizing the SDGs and access to justice (included in SDG 16). However, at present and overall, the monitoring and accountability mechanisms of Agenda 2030 are weak as they are entirely voluntary and country- led. In addition, according to Esquivel – who at the time\ was the research coordinator on gender and development at the UN Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) – the SDG monitoring process

lacks a “historical perspective on the responsibility of powerful actors, particularly transnational corporations in causing the problems that the SDGs are trying to solve in the first place”. Definitely, a lot of work is still required on the monitoring process, including on developing indicators and then on gathering data to assess success and failure in realizing the SDGs.

Development, Human Rights and The Environment

Despite the impressive progressive development of international human rights law and the many new subjects that were covered over time, it still scarcely addresses environmental concerns. While the potential links between environmental, developmental and human rights concerns are obvious, it is also clear that there may be inherent tensions between them. Human rights, unavoidably, have an anthropocentric outlook on environmental affairs. According to Anton and Shelton, human rights and environmental protection thus can be seen as “based on fundamental different and ultimately irreconcilable value systems”. They explain that some environmental lawyers maintain: that a human rights focus for environmental law ultimately reduces all other environmental values to an instrumental use for humanity so that the quality of life can be enhanced. This human-centered, utilitarian view reduces the nonhuman and non-living aspects of ecosystems to their economic value to humans and promotes unsustainable resource exploitation and environmental degradation as a human good. On the other hand, some human rights lawyers believe that linking human rights and the environment diminishes the importance and focus on protection of more immediate human rights concerns, such as ending genocide, extrajudicial killings, torture, and arbitrary detention. This situation is also reflected in Agenda 2030. Only very occasionally does a human rights objective appear in the environmental SDG targets, for example, in target 6.1 as regards achieving “universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all” (see also Obani, this Special Issue). Most of the other environmental content of Agenda 2030 totally neglects human rights dimensions, even when subjects that straightforwardly have such dimensions are addressed such as the reduction of the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including attention to air quality and waste; food; environmentally sound management of chemicals and wastes so as to reduce their negative effects on both human health and the environment; the adoption of a lifestyle ‘in harmony with nature’; combating and adapting to climate change; conserving and sustainably using the marine environment and marine resources; forest management; or land degradation. This applies the other way around as well: the human rights related (or social) provisions of Agenda 2030 do not make connections with sustainability or environmental aspects. All in all the integrative capacity of Agenda 2030 thus does not seem to go beyond addressing economic, social and environmental development concerns in one document. This makes it all the more interesting to observe that there is an increasing practice of approaching one of the great environmental concerns of our time, climate change, from a human rights perspective. The reasons for doing so are straightforward. Both at present and in future, if continuing uncurbed, climate change has/will have a devastating impact on people’s livelihoods and health. Thus it puts many human rights potentially at risk. Thus, taking climate change measures can be seen as part and parcel of what it takes for states to live up to their human rights treaty obligations. For example, the CRC prescribes, in its article 4, that states have to take ‘all appropriate measures’ for implementing the Convention’s children’s rights. If climate change jeopardizes specified children’s rights, and it does, then action is required under the CRC. In addition, mitigation and adaptation efforts need to respect the non-discrimination and participation

principles and climate change related disaster relief measures should protect vulnerable people against violence and abuse. For example, it is known that children are prone to sexual abuse or trafficking in disaster situations, especially when they have lost contact with their parents or caretakers. All of these considerations have triggered an interesting stream of studies, policy documents and practice examples on climate change and human, including children's, rights. Gradually these will shape up a genuine human rights-based approach to climate change.

Conclusion :

This article has shown how human rights ideas and norms have been a supportive factor in relation to pushing the UN development agenda to focus more explicitly on inclusive development. Agenda 2030 is a major step ahead in this regard, at least on paper. However, the momentum around Agenda 2030 offers hope for impact on practice too. In terms of considering the economic, social and environmental dimensions of development in an integrated manner, Agenda 2030 does not fully deliver and shows the same separations between these realms as international (economic, human rights and environmental) law still largely does. Breakthroughs in this regard might instead come from the dynamic developments in the conceptualization and practice of HRBAs to climate change.

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A Study of SDGs and Poverty alleviation in India***Dr. V. R. Desai**Department of Economics,
Annasaheb Awate College, Manchar, Pune****Dr. V.H. Mane**Assistant Professor, Dept. of Economics,
BVVDU, Y.M.College, Pune-38

Introduction: There is much sameness between the path India has chosen for development and the United Nation goals for Sustainable Development. The United Nation Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the international community in September 2015 comprehensively cover social, economic and environmental dimensions and build on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). There are 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which have 169 targets to be achieved by 2030.

India presented its first Voluntary National Review (VNR) on the implementation of SDGs on 19th July, 2017 at the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) at United Nations, New York. The Voluntary National Review report is based on an analysis of progress under various programmes and initiatives in the country. The VNR report focused on 7 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): SDGs 1 (No Poverty); 2 (Zero Hunger); 3 (Good Health and Well-Being); 5 (Gender Equality); 9 (Industry and Innovation), 14 (Underwater) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

Universally, the number of population living in extreme poverty has declined by more than half from 1.9 billion in 1990. However, 836 million population, still live in extreme poverty. About twenty percent persons in developing regions lives on less than \$1.25 per day. South Asia and Africa are home to the overwhelming majority of population living in extreme poverty. High poverty rates are often found in small, fragile and poor countries. About twenty five percent children under age five in the world has inadequate height for his or her age. The all India Poverty Head Count Ratio (PHCR) has been brought down from 47% in 1990 to 21% in 2011-2012, nearly halved.

Objective of the Study:

1. To study the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
2. To study the Poverty in India.
3. To study the Poverty Alleviation & Employment Generation Programmes in India.

Research Methodology:

The present research is based on secondary sources of data. The main sources of data are various economic surveys of Indian, directorate of economics and statistics, online data based in Indian economy, books, journals, articles and newspapers.

Poverty in India: India has a critical problem of poverty, despite being one of the fastest growing countries in the world. It had a growth rate of 7.11 percent in 2015, and a sizable consumer economy. The World Bank reviewed on May 2014 to its poverty calculation methodology and

purchasing power parity basis for measuring poverty worldwide. According to WB revised strategy, the world had 872.3 million populations below the new poverty line; India had third highest number of population living in extreme poverty in after Nigeria and Congo in January 2019. Although, it was a minimum 3.6% in terms of percentage. As of 2014, 58 Percent of the total population was living on less than \$3.10 per day. According to the MMRP concept proposed by World Bank in 2015, India's poverty rate for period 2011-12 stood at 12.4% of the total population, or about 172 million population; taking the revised poverty line as \$1.90 per day. Poverty rate in India since 1993 based on World Bank \$1.99 PPP poverty line. The World Bank has been revising its define and benchmarks to estimate up poverty since 1990, with a \$2 per day income on PPP basis as the definition in use from 2005 to 2013. In India calculated poverty in Economic basis . example, the Multi-dimensional Poverty Index placed 33% weight on number of years spent in education and 6.30% weight on financial condition of a person, in order to determine if that a person is poor.

Table No. 1: National poverty estimation (% below poverty line) during 1993-94 to 2011-12

Year	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Total (%)
1993-94	50.1	31.8	45.3
2004-05	41.8	25.7	37.2
2009-10	33.8	20.9	29.8
2011-12	25.7	13.7	21.9

Source: Poverty Estimates (2011 – 12), Planning Commission Report, New Delhi.

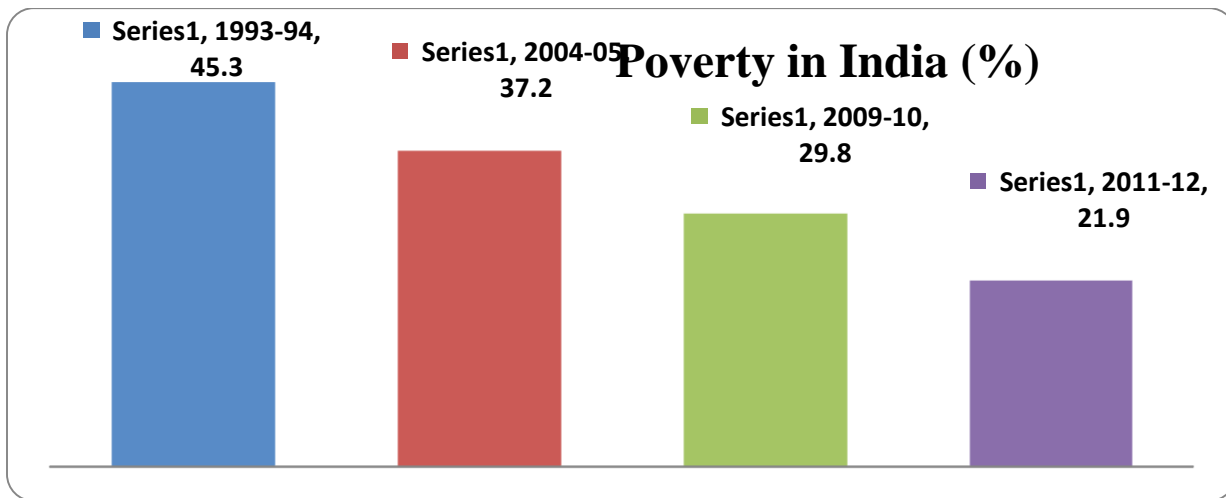
The different definitions of small sample surveys used to determine poverty in India, have resulted in widely different estimates of poverty from 1950s to 2010s. In 2012, the Indian govt. declared 22% of its population is below its official poverty limit. The WB, in 2011 estimate 23.7% of Indian population, or about 276 million populations, lived below \$1.25 per day on PPP. According to United Nation's (MDG) programme 270 million or 21.9% population out of 1.2 billion of Indians lived BPL of \$1.25 in 2011-2012. From late 19th century and 20th century, poverty in India intensified, peaking in the 1920s. Famines and diseases killed millions each time. After India independence in 1947, mass deaths from famines were prevented. Faster economic growth since 1991, has led to sharp reductions in extreme poverties in India. However, poverty line live a dainty economic life.

According to Suresh Tendulkar Committee report, the population below the poverty line in India in 2009-2010 was 354 million (29.6% of the population) and that in 2011-2012 was 269 million (21.9% of the population). The Rangarajan Committee Report said in 2014 that the population below the poverty line in 2009-2010 was 454 million (38.2% of the population) and that in 2011-2012 was 363 million (29.5% of the population). Deutsche Bank Research estimated that there are nearly 300 million population who are middle class. Ifs India's share of world GDP will significantly increase from 7.3% in 2016 to 8.5% by 2020. In 2015, around 170 million population, or 12.4%, lived in poverty (defined as \$1.90 (Rs 123.5)), a reduction from 29.8% in 2009.

The Asian Development Bank estimates India's population to be at 1.28 billion with an average growth rate, from 2010-2015, at 1.3%. In 2014, 49.9 percent of the population aged 15 years and above were employed. However, there are still 21.9% of the populations who live national BPL.

The World Poverty Clock shows real-time poverty trends in India, which are based on the latest data, of the WB among others. WB started poverty rates report 2017, for all Nations using two new international poverty lines: a "lower middle-income" line set at \$3.20 per day and an "upper middle-income" line set at \$5.50 per day. India falls in the lower middle-income category. Estimating the \$3.20 per day poverty line, the percentage of the population living in poverty in India was 60 Percent (2011). This means that 763 million population in India were living below this poverty line in 2011.

Graph No. 1: Poverty in India in Percentage (1993-94 to 2011-12)



Source: Table No. 1

Since gaining Independence in 1947, instead of being able to eradicate the poverty, India has added poors and houses poorest population in the world. On the subject of it, there are many of poor's in India who are living BPL which despite having been drawn at a very low income requirement hasn't been able to bring the poors above it during last sixty years. Since 2001 and over the last Two decade, although poverty levels have declined from 45.3 % in 1993-94 to 21.9 % in 2011-12, a whopping number of 250 million poor population is estimated to be living in India.

The poverty alleviation programmes by various governments in the past and now the policies of Modi Government are well intended, yet the impact is not so much visible on poverty eradication and the population living below the poverty line are still in large number. Whenever we read the newspaper, or switch to a news channel, apart from the rising rate of crime, there is one more thing that is common to almost every nation all over the world, poverty. No matter where one looks, one cannot turn a blind eye to the economically deprived. With religion, caste, gender and so many other things separating us, poverty is what unites us. In an interview, Indian Finance Minister, Arun Jaitley said, "Poverty is a secular criterion and it cuts across communities and religions."

Poverty Alleviation & Employment Generation Programmes in India

The Poverty alleviation programmes in India can be categorized based on whether it is targeted for rural areas or urban areas. Most of the programmes are designed to target rural poverty as prevalence of poverty is high in rural areas. Also target poverty is dispute in rural areas due to various geographic and infrastructure limitations. The programmes can be mainly grouped into 1) Wage employment programmes 2) Self-employment programmes 3) Food security programmes 4) Social security programmes 5) Urban poverty alleviation programmes. India has run various programmes to provide generate employment to the poor so they can earn a daily wage since 1980s. Indian government recent schemes in the past decade to alleviate poverty include:

1) National Rural Livelihood Mission: Ajeevika (2011): This scheme was started in 2011 by the Ministry of Rural Development. It aims at generate employment to the rural poor so that they have a regular income on a monthly basis. To do so, SHGs are formed in the villages to help those in need.

2) The Fight Hunger First Initiative (FHFI) Program (2011): It is often seen that though numerous programs and schemes are started to help those in need, the assets do not reach the population who are in most need of them, be it due to lack of awareness, Taken advantage or other reasons. The Fight Hunger First initiative was taken up by the government in 2011 to improve access of nations to the rights and entitlements accrued to them by the government schemes like employment, child nutrition and food supplies. This initiative focused on five of the most backward states of India i.e. Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal and Karnataka. FHFI seeks to support community and grass-root organizations in activating the Indian authorities to provide minimum social support in the sectors mentioned above.

3) Food Security Bill (2013): The Food Security Bill (FSB) was tabled in 2011 in the Parliament and became an act on 12 Sept. 2013 starting one of the largest food security schemes in the world. Under the scheme, beneficiaries would get 5 kg of grains per person per month, including rice at Rs. 3 per kilogram wheat at Rs. 2 per kilogram and coarse grains at Re 1 per kilogram. The bill proposes meal entitlement to pregnant women, children between 6 months and 14 years, malnourished kids, population affected by disaster, and those who are destitute, homeless and starving. The roll out entails covering 80% of the rural population, since they happen to be the most deprived section in the society, and up to 50% of the urban population.

4) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (2015): This scheme was started by the Cabinet in March 2015 to provide skill training to 1.4 million youth with an overlay of Rs 1120 core. This is done in partnership with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) via the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). It focuses on helping entrants into the labour market catering to 10 and 12 dropouts.

5) Farm Loan Waiver (2016-2018): The elections 2018 in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh, the government waived farmers' loans thus freeing them of the debt they were facing. Previously in 2016, such steps were seen in Telangana, some other states. This step was both admired and criticized as though it was a temporary relief from the debts, it wasn't a long-term solution to the main problem at hand.

6) 10% Quota to Economically Weaker Sections (2019): The GOI announced 10% reservation for the economically weaker groups (EWG) in general category on 7 January 2019. The Union Minister said that those who earn less than Rs 8 lakh a year and have less than 5 acres land ownership will be eligible to avail the quota.

Global Programmes Impacting Against Poverty in India

Many initiatives are being taken up at the universal front as well to help solve the problem of hunger and poverty. Some of these are:

1) Ending Child Hunger and Undernutrition Initiative (ECHUI): This is a universal initiative started by World Food Programme (WFP) that ensues universal partnership and aims at reducing the causes and effects of child hunger and under nutrition. It aims to mobilize resources for actions on national levels to build awareness and address the issue on a universal scale. World Food Programme has 5,000 trucks, 20 ships and 92 planes on the move, delivering food and other assistance to those in most need. Every year, they distribute more than 20 billion rations at an estimated average cost per ration of 0.35 US\$.

2) Agenda 2030: Agenda 2030 is the compress name given to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 goals set by the UN General Assembly in 2015. The top 2 goals of the agenda are to “No Poverty in all its forms, everywhere” and “No Hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture”. The requirement of the hour is focusing on the poverty. Most nations lack of data on poverty and thus it makes it difficult to make projections for the future.

3) US Government Global Food Security Strategy (2017-2021): After the GFS Act on 2016, the US Government, in partnership with other governments, universities, research institutes, civil societies and private sector built this strategy to focus on challenges like poverty and hunger. The vision of this strategy is “A world free from hunger and poverty.” Mercy Corps worked closely with private sector partners, other NGOs, research institutions, the faith community and Members of Congress to help pass H.R. 5129 and S. 2269 amendment bills. This bill ensures the GFS Act’s improvements to the Global Food Security Strategy and the Feed the Future Initiative will continue beyond 2018.

Conclusion: The poverty of India is of great importance today even though so many measures have been taken by various Governments and International Organization to alleviate the global poverty. Poverty and Employments Generations one of the most significant goals of growth approach since the initiation of planning in India. Creation of employment generation, eradicate anti poverty programmes has been process in few decades and later economic reforms also progress the eradicate anti-poverty and employment generation has been ample variations across the states in rural and urban areas. The estimated poverty by Rangarajan committee was more than the poverty ration of Tendulkar committee report because of Rangarajan committee using food and non-food item of basket and another most important aspect of employment generation by sector wise. Since the Government of India has initiated of various poverty alleviation programmers in both rural and urban areas have achieved to eradicate extreme poverty through MGNREGA, rural housing, training for youth of rural areas, skill development and self employment programmes.

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A study of the Sustainable Development Goals in India and Maharashtra**Gholap Kiran Shivaji**Ph.D. Scholar, SMBST College,
Sangamner, MS, India

Abstract:

With the end of the MDGs which guided global development till 2015, the international community is now negotiating Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the period 2016-2030. In the world as well as India, the main challenges to sustainable development which are global in character include poverty and exclusion, unemployment, climate change, conflict, and humanitarian aid, creating peaceful and inclusive societies, building strong institutions of governance, and supporting the rule of law.

The fulfillment of SDGs needs every country to judiciously priorities and adapts the goals and targets in accordance with local challenges, capacities, and resources available, which is required to the faster inclusive, human development. India needs to invest in protecting the lives of millions already impacted due to low development on parameters of health services, income options, education opportunities and dependence on weather-sensitive sectors for livelihoods. Similarly, Maharashtra also needs to sustainable development.

Keyword: Sustainable, Development, Goal, India, Maharashtra.

Introduction: The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 global goals and 169 targets and 232 indicators set by the UN General Assembly in 2015 for the year 2030 and SDGs came into effect from 1 Jan 2016. The SDGs including socio-economic and environmental development issues that like poverty, hunger, health, education, gender equality, clean water, sanitation, affordable energy, decent work, inequality, urbanization, global warming, environment, social justice, and peace.

Implementation of the SDGs started worldwide in 2016. This action can also known as "Localizing the SDGs". All over the world, individual people, universities, governments and institutions and organizations of all kinds work on several goals at the same time. In each country, governments must translate the goals into national legislation, develop a plan of action, establish budgets and at the same time be open to and actively search for partners. Under developed and developing countries need the support of rich countries and coordination at the international level is crucial.

NITI Aayog will coordinate the implementation of SDGs in the country and related policy issues. NITI Aayog undertook the comprehensive exercise of measuring India and its States' progress towards the SDGs for 2030, culminating in the development of the first SDG India Index Baseline Report in 2018. The indicators shall be refined, data collection and reporting processes shall be improved, and the potential for disaggregating data shall be explored over the coming years.

Objectives of the study:

1. To study the SDGs in India and Maharashtra.
2. To study the current status of SDGs in India and Maharashtra.
3. To identify the problems of SDGs for implementation in India and Maharashtra

Research Methodology: This research paper has to be seen as a starting point in a process that is far more complex and requires much more in-depth analysis. The study based on a secondary source of data. The main source of data is various books related to SGDs and authentic websites.

SDGs Status in India and Maharashtra: The SDGs and its index are intended to provide a holistic view on the social, economic and environmental status of the country and its States and UTs. It has been arranged to provide an aggregate assessment of the performance of all Indian States and UTs and to help leaders and change makers evaluate their performance on social, economic and environmental parameters.

In Maharashtra, Government setup SDGs with the objective of “All citizens of Maharashtra are happy, healthy, educated, empowered and leading peaceful and prosperous lives”

There are four types of sustainable development goal in India like Social, Economic, Environmental and Fostering Peace and Partnership also. First, 6 goals included in the social SDGs, and Economic SDGs indicate 7 to 11 goals about economic factors.

Table No. 01
Classification of SDGs in India

Social SDGs	Economic SDGs	Environment SDGs	Fostering Peace and Partnership
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •No Poverty •Zero Hunger •Good Health and Well-Being •Quality Education •Gender Equality •Clean Water and Sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Affordable and Clean Energy •Decent Work and EconomicGrowth •Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure • Reduced Inequalities •Sustainable Cities and Communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sustainable Consumption and Production •Climate Action •Life Below Water •Life on Land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace, Justice and StrongInstitutions •Partnerships for the Goals

Sustainable Consumption and Production, Climate Action, Life below Water and Life on Land included in the Environmental SDGs A sustainable environment enables a sustained growth across all sectors. Investment in environment helps in self-sustaining growth over long term hence, utmost importance has been given to environment; forming the bedrock for the five-pillar strategy the determination of sustainable development goal in India was according to the following index

Table No. 02
SDG India Index (2018)

States	SDGs Score	National Rank	Performance Category
Kerala	69	1	Front Runner
Himachal Pradesh	69	2	Front Runner
Chandigarh	68	3	Front Runner
Maharashtra	64	4	Performer
Uttar Pradesh	42	36	Aspirant
India	57	-	Performer

Source: www.sdgindiaindex.socialcops.com

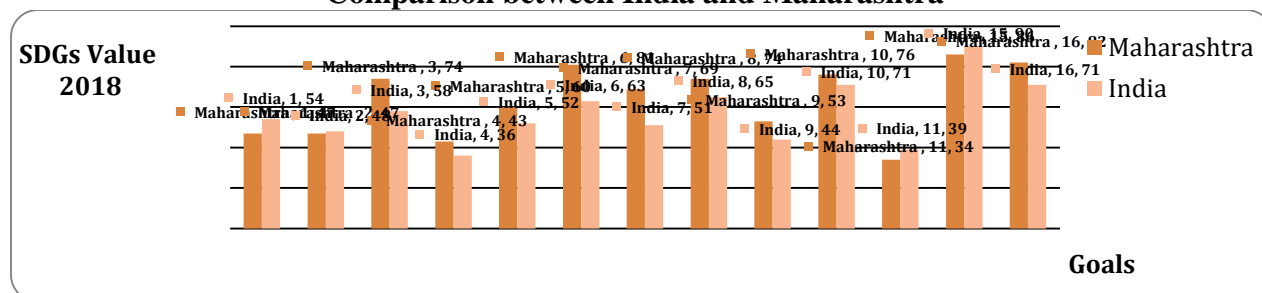
With reference to the above table in India, Kerala got highest SDGs Value including front runner category with 69 scores. Maharashtra takes a performer position in SDG Value with 4th Rank, which is more than India’s SDGs Value. UP was the lowest performance in SDG Index Aspirant Category.

Table No. 03
Performance of Maharashtra in SDG Index 2018

Goals	Maharashtra	Performance Category	India
1. No Poverty	47	Aspirant	54
2. Zero Hunger	47	Aspirant	48
3. Quality Education	74	Front Runner	58
4. Gender Equality	43	Aspirant	36
5. Good Health & Well Being	60	Performer	52
6. Clean Water And Sanitation	81	Front Runner	63
7. Affordable & Clean Energy	69	Front Runner	51
8. Decent Work & Economic Growth	74	Front Runner	65
9. Industry Innovation & Infrastructure	53	Performer	44
10. Reduced Inequalities	76	Front Runner	71
11. Sustainable Cities & Communities	34	Aspirant	39
15. Life On Land	86	Front Runner	90
16. Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions	82	Front Runner	71

Source: NITI Aayog, & Govt. of MH SDG Report-2018, (<http://niti.gov.in>)

Comparison between India and Maharashtra



The above table no.03 & graph show that in comparison to the SDGs, India, and Maharashtra have been compared. Apart from the goal number one, two and eleven Maharashtra appears in front of India. In poverty goal, coming into an aspirant category with its SDGs value being 47, respectively its appears Hunger value 47, Gender Equality value 43 and sustainable cities value 34 in Maharashtra

Current status of SDGs in India and Maharashtra: India wants to give full respect to the agreed-upon principles and ideas that have been by accepted member states in recent times. It is important

for the State that the principle of common but differentiated responsibility be accepted in its entirety and it does not wish to renegotiate India's SDGs as well as UN Protocols about Sustainable development.

However, intellectual support notwithstanding, the huge gap opening up in Maharashtra between the number of natural resources that the state uses and the amount that it possesses is alarming. This arising natural capital gap was reported by the Global Footprint Network even as Maharashtra is struggling to deal with the global economic crisis. India and Maharashtra now demands the bio-capacity of 'dual development' to provide for its consumption and absorb its wastes, according to a report released by Global Footprint Network

Today, the country's total demand for bio-capacity is exceeded only by the United States and China. "India is decreasing its ecological assets in support of its current economic boom. Maharashtra as a whole demands a significant percent of India's bio-capacity. Indeed, the ecological footprint of society may need to increase to allow for sufficient food, shelter, electricity, sanitation, and medicine, and material goods.

In world debates on SDGs, the interests and livelihood of the poor and tribal people, which depend largely on access to common resources such as forests, water bodies, and grazing lands, are woefully neglected. The general, on whom these sections depend often for their very survival, cannot be allowed to fall prey to pollution and the pursuit of unregulated private profit. India has to early put its own house in order before it can lead the developing world and the BRIC block with conviction in SDG dialogues and other negotiations.

In these conditions, developing countries like India could have proposed that sustainable and human development need not be contradictory to each other but can complement each other in measurable terms. There is no excuse anymore to say that it is difficult to measure and correlate sustainability and human development.

Challenge of SDGs

The challenges facing the development goals are similar to India and Maharashtra, they can be told as follows,

1. Ending of poverty in all its forms everywhere by 2030 and eradicating extreme poverty for all everywhere, now measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
2. Ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture by 2030
3. Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting life-long learning opportunities for all by 2030
4. Ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by 2030
5. Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all by 2030
6. Promoting sustained, inclusive and economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
7. Sustaining per capita economic development in accordance with India's circumstances and in particular, at least 7 percent per annum GDP growth in the least-developed countries
8. Building resilient infrastructure and promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization
9. Promising new ideas by expanding quality, to back economic growth-development and human well-being
10. Reducing inequality within and among countries by 2030

11. Constructing cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable by 2030
12. Ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Taking urgent action to stop and mitigate climate change and its impacts through resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
14. Conserving and sustainably using the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development by 2025
15. Protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems; sustainably managing forests, combating desertification, and halting and reversing land degradation and biodiversity loss by 2020.

Achieving the targets from selected SDGs

1) Ending poverty in all its forms everywhere implies attention to both completely eliminating extreme poverty while attending to other key socio-economic, cultural, political and environmental dimensions of poverty, and monitoring progress in social protection and inequality. The intricate nature of poverty with various social, economic and environmental components makes an independent assessment of this goal difficult.

2) Food security is influenced by a number of factors, including those that determine food availability—domestic food production and the capacity to import food—as well as determinants of food access.

3) To achieve a health goal, India would need to increase its Health Index, which includes the health status of the population, quality of healthcare institutions and financial instruments for access to healthcare

4) Education goal calls for universal access to all levels of education and skill development, starting from pre-primary education, early childhood care and development, primary and secondary education, all the way to tertiary education, and skill development.

5) Gender equality goal calls for ending achieving gender equality by ending all forms of discrimination against women and empowering women in all spheres of life

6) Water and sanitation goal deals with all aspects of water availability, access, and use.

7) Congestion in Indian cities is clearly visible, particularly in metropolitan cities such as Mumbai and Delhi. This necessitates proper urban planning with provisions for necessary urban infrastructure and services, including urban water supply, urban transport, sewage, solid waste management, roads, traffic control, maintenance of public spaces etc.

Conclusion: The 17 Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development — adopted by 193 nations in September 2015 at the UN Summit — officially came into force on 1 January 2016. While ambitious and universal in nature, they have, in principle, charted out a path for nations to achieve development that is fair, equitable, inclusive and environmentally friendly. Human and environmental rights underpin the foundation of the SDGs that demand robust and integrated actions nationally, recognizing the role of different actors in the process, and exclusion, lack of basic services, such as education, health, water and sanitation, and lack of participation in decision making. These ‘durable inequalities’ perpetuate acute poverty, limiting the life options of historically marginalized communities. The recent Credit Suisse report shows that the richest 1 percent of Indians now own 58.4 percent of the country’s wealth. In a country where more than half the households are dependent on land (agriculture had 48.9 percent of employment share in

2011-12), its distribution is highly unequal. The visible fiscal and economic inequalities are undercut by gross social inequalities based on identity and social status, viz. caste, ethnicity, religion, region, age, and gender. National and state-level statistics testify to the trends of exclusion from land ownership and agriculture.

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Development of Renewable Energies in International Law**Aref Jafari Sadeghabad (Iran)**

Ph.D. Research Scholar (Law), Bharati Vidyapeeth University, Pune

Mohammad Eari

Ph.D. Research Scholar (Law) Ghaemshahr Azad University, Iran

Dr.Abdolmahdi HeydariPh.D in Law, Rafsanjan Azad University, Iran

Introduction

Renewable energy refers to the type of energy that its source of energy, unlike non-renewable (fossil fuels), has the potential to be re-created by nature in a short time frame, or, in other words, renewed.

Sustainable energy means the use of resources in a way that provides the energy needed for the current population and the conditions of future generations to be considered. Renewable energies including solar, wind, water, waves and tides, biomass and geothermal energy can play an important role in this regard. The use of renewable energy brings significant benefits to the short, medium and long term: energy supply security, sustainable development of local industries, employment creation and environmental sustainability. Renewable energies, with the ability to create job opportunities and generate income, will empower and strengthen the self-reliance of international and local communities and help achieve the goals of poverty alleviation.

The use of renewable energy technologies and the development of markets, eliminating financial, legal, regulatory and organizational barriers are needed. Setting a Roadmap for Renewable Energy Development in a three-step approach, using incentive policies, encouraging competition, and deregulating the market, along with a significant increase in the scale of activities in the development of renewable energy in line with sustainable economic, social and environmental development will be effective.

Renewable energy in India, India is one of the countries with the largest production of energy from renewable sources. In the electricity sector, renewable energy (excluding large hydro) accounted for 20% of the total installed power capacity (71.325 GW) as of 30 June 2018.

Experts say this is one of the best tariffs in the world to support renewable energy, especially for wind and solar energy and can be a good incentive for foreign investment.

One of the countries that are keen on cooperation with Iran is Finland and the other is Germany. Companies from Denmark, Norway, Italy, as well as China and South Korea are interested in working with Iran to produce renewable energy.

International renewable energy agency (IRENA)

The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) was established in 2009 to promote the use and sustainable use of all forms of renewable energy. Ease of access to all information on renewable energies, including technical information, from other IRNA tasks. The agency's statutes were approved on July 8, 2010. In June 2009, at a preparatory commission meeting, Abu Dhabi was appointed as the agency's headquarters temporarily.

Significance

Significance of the study is the lack of uniform rules related to development of renewable energies in different countries and encouraging use of renewable energies, especially with the respect to international law matter of this research.

The statement of development of renewable energies policy emphasized to encourage and help nations in international level to use and meet the ahead (emerging) domestic and global challenges and opportunities.

Matters issues

- Development of renewable energies is impossible without International Law Corporation.
- Development of renewable energies can't be growth without clear mission and vision
- There is no uniform code governing renewable energies in every countries

In this area, the present investigation aims is on Development of renewable energies in international law

Objective of development of renewable energies

According to statute of **International renewable energy agency (IRENA)**, the main objective of the Agency is to develop a broad-based development and accept the use of renewable energy sources around the world. In this context, the following are of particular importance:

1. Prioritizing the benefits of renewable energy to other energies and increasing energy efficiency in member countries.
2. Increasing the share of renewable energies in protecting the environment and reducing excessive use of natural resources, reducing forest degradation, especially in tropical regions, preventing the destruction of biodiversity and achieving security of energy supply in the global arena.
3. To study Development of renewable energies in international law.

According to this Statute (IRENA), the Agency's core activities are all energy from renewable sources, in particular bio-energy, geothermal, hydroelectric power, tidal waters, seas and oceans, solar and wind.

Renewable energy production

At present, at least 105 countries have implemented a variety of measures in the development of renewable energy production, the most important and common form of measures and policies, including the following:

- Determine the electricity purchase guarantee for consumers
- Determining the share of new energy from the energy basket of the country
- Determine the initial investment subsidy or grant to the consumer
- Providing investment tax credits and other tax credits
- Granting tax exemptions or exemptions from value added tax
- Trademarked green certificates due to the use of new energies
- Mittering network and appropriate power generation measures
- Direct government investment in this sector
- Hold public tenders for proper power generation

In this context, the following actions have also been required.

- Guaranteed production of electricity
- Determining the share of new energy from the energy basket of the country
- The calculation of the investment subsidy in the early stages, as well as the award of a credit rating, investment tax exemption, or exemption from value added tax are clear points.
- Tax credit for electricity generation
- Establishing Renewable Energy Funds
- Public tenders are generally very effective at building such power plants.
- The milling network itself generates proper electricity.
- Government Direct Investments In recent years, many efforts have been made to promote the use of renewable energy sources in many countries, but a number of approaches have been used with varying degrees of progress. The experiences of these countries suggest that there is no single set of policies that can successfully bring about renewable energy in each country, both operationally and financially. However, the success or failure of different policy approaches to technology and the country. Checked out also depends.

Conclusion:Sustainable energy means the use of resources in a way that provides the energy needed for the current population and the conditions of future generations to be considered. Renewable energies including solar, wind, water, waves and tides, biomass and geothermal energy can play an important role in this regard. The use of renewable energy brings significant benefits to the short, medium and long term: security of energy supply, sustainable development of local industries, employment creation and environmental sustainability. Renewable energies, with the ability to create job opportunities and generate income, will empower and strengthen the self-reliance of local communities and help achieve the goals of poverty alleviation. The use of renewable energy technologies and the development of markets, eliminating financial, legal, regulatory and organizational barriers are needed. Setting a Roadmap for Renewable Energy Development in a three-step approach, using stimulus incentives, improving competition, and deregulating the market, along with a significant increase in the scale of activities in the development of renewable energy in line with sustainable economic, social and environmental development will be effective.

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Biofertilizers: A Promising Approach for Sustainable Agriculture in India**Ms. Bharati Kadsiddheshwar Bhavikatti**Associate Professor,
Department of Microbiology,
Bharati Vidyapeeth's Dr. Patangrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya,
Sangli, Maharashtra, India

Abstract:

The population in India is continuously increasing and owing to the competing demand for its use, the area of land suitable for agriculture is limited. It is the need of the time to enhance agricultural production which heavily rests on the increased yield. The agriculture sector in India is an important sector as it grossly contributes to national economy and also feeds its mammoth population. Remarkable food production was noticed during green revolution but the concern for sustainability was overlooked. Chemical fertilizers were used as one of the strategic inputs for enhancing the productivity. Farmers use more chemical fertilizer than the recommended levels which cause deterioration of soil quality and water pollution endangering the living beings. Now that the focus is on sustainable agriculture, biofertilizers are providing an attractive alternative to chemical fertilizers. Biofertilizers can revive soil health, they are cost effective, ecofriendly and nontoxic. Farmers should be made aware of the benefits of using biofertilizers. Extensive research is required to develop more efficient, multicrop, multifunctional, stress tolerant strains with better production technology and quality control measures to commercialize biofertilizers. Thus, in future microbial inoculants will be highly significant for enhancing and maintaining soil fertility in sustainable agriculture.

Key words: Biofertilizers, sustainable agriculture, soil fertility, inoculants, ecofriendly.

Introduction:

Agricultural sector occupies a predominant position in Indian economy. It contributes 18% to the country's GDP and employs more than 50% of the workforce in India (Madhusudhan, 2015). Holistic rural development in India depends upon sustainable development in agriculture including biodiversity protection, soil conservation and sustainable natural resource management. The economic survey has stated that agricultural R and D is the main source of innovation as this can help in sustaining agricultural productivity growth in long term. Green revolution was highly successful in enhancing the production, but was encouraging the use of agrochemicals such as fertilizers and pesticides with a little concern for sustainability.

India's food grain requirement is predicted to reach 291 million tonnes in 2025 and 377 million tonnes in 2050. India is the second largest producer of rice, wheat, fruits in the world and a prominent export hub of instant coffee. India now has an ambitious goal of doubling farm income by 2022. Genetically modified foods are also likely to improve the yield of Indian farms. This will be achieved by using fertilizers and pesticides as a strategic input. Wellbeing of Indian agriculture requires efficient fertilizer use. Field trials indicate that to produce, on average, 10 tonnes of grain, .one tonne of fertilizer nutrients can be expected. Mineral fertilizers probably accounted for only 2 % of food grain output in India in the early 1960's but by early 1980's it was about 35 %. Today it would be even higher.

Plants need sixteen elements as 'nutrients' for their growth and development. They grow by using energy from the sunlight, CO₂ from the atmosphere and water and mineral substances from the soil. Nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulphur, iron, zinc, manganese, copper, boron, molybdenum and chlorine, are supplied from the reserves in the soil or through application of manures and fertilizers (FAO, U.N. 1991). Soil should provide balanced quantity and proportions and of all the essential plant nutrients. The nutrients must be in an

available form for plants. Scarcity of any one or more nutrients inhibits plants growth and productivity. Nutrients are lost from the ecosystem as a result of erosion, soil fixation, removal in the crops, leaching, etc. The soil nutrient reserves become depleted and plant growth is adversely affected if the losses exceed the natural addition of nutrients from floods, rain, dust, etc. In order to maintain and improve plant productivity, nutrients have to be added to the soil in the form of "fertilizers".

Extensive use of chemical fertilizers adversely affects the living beings (Sujanya and Chandra 2011). The indiscriminate uses of chemical fertilizer poses a great threat to nature by polluting soil, water, and air (Savci 2012). The hazardous chemicals start accumulating in ground water and some of these chemicals cause eutrophication of water bodies (Savci 2012). These chemicals affect soil in terms of depletion of water holding capacity, loss of inherent soil fertility, increased salinity, disparity in soil nutrient (Savci 2012) and lack of organic matter (Mahajan and Gupta, 2009; Khare and Arora, 2015) by affecting soil micro flora and fauna (Gupta and Singh, 2008). Considering the deterioration due to prolonged use of chemical fertilizers, biofertilizers have emerged as an attractive alternative area in terms of long-term sustainability, growing demand of healthy food supply, and concerns regarding environmental pollution. It is necessary to implement reasonable use of plant nutrients which are cost effective and ecofriendly (Venkataraman and Shanmugasundaram, 1992; Mahdi *et al.*, 2010); in that case biofertilizer could be a suitable option (Pindi and Satyanarayana, 2012; Borkar, 2015).

Biofertilizer is a substance which contains living microorganisms which when applied to seed, plant surfaces, or soil colonizes the rhizosphere or the interior of the plant and promotes growth by increasing the availability of primary nutrients to the host plant (Mazid *et al.*, 2011). In other words biofertilizers or microbial inoculants are formulations containing one or more beneficial bacteria or fungal strains in biologically active products, with easy to use and economical carrier materials which add, conserve and mobilize crop nutrients in the soil. Although the benefits of legumes in improving soil fertility was known since ancient times and their role in biological N-fixation was discovered more than 100 years ago, commercial exploitation of such biological processes is of most interest and practice. Latent cells of efficient strains of nitrogenfixing, phosphate solubilizing or cellulolytic micro-organisms are used for application to seed, soil or composting areas with the objective to increase the number of such micro-organisms and accelerate those microbial processes which augment the availability of nutrients that can be easily assimilated by plants (Mazid *et al.*, 2011).

Biofertilizers can fix atmospheric nitrogen, stimulate plant growth through synthesis of different growth promoting substances and solubilize plant nutrients like phosphates, potash; in addition, have C: N ratio 20:1 indicating their stability (Wani *et al.*, 2013; Borkar, 2015). Recently, manganese solubilizer fungal culture like *Penicillium citrinum*, the potash mobilizers like *Frateuria aurentia*, zinc and sulphur solubilizers like *Thiobacillus sp.* and have also been identified for commercial operations (Borkar, 2015). The microorganisms in biofertilizers increase soil organic matter content, reestablish natural nutrient cycle, maintain optimum nutrient level in soil while upholding sustainability and fertility of the soil (Singh *et al.*, 2011; Sinha *et al.*, 2014; Shelat *et al.*, 2017). Therefore, they are highly significant in fulfilling plant nutrient requirements and in enriching soil fertility.

Objectives:

- To compare chemical fertilizers with biofertilizers.
- To study the role of biofertilizers in sustainable agriculture.

Chemical Fertilizers:advantages and disadvantages

Advantages:

1. Low cost and high concentration of nutrients.
2. Direct and fast effect as the nutrients are soluble.
3. Relatively small amounts are required for crop growth.

Disadvantages:

1. Farmers use in more than recommended level which can result in negative effects such as inhibiting microorganisms,destruction beneficial insects,leaching, pollution of water resources, acidification or alkalization of the soil, crop susceptibility to disease attack,reduction in soil fertility, etc. causing damage to the overall ecosystem.
2. Inhibit *Mycorrhizae*and symbiotic nitrogen fixation by *Rhizobia*.
3. Degradation of soil structure.
- 4.An excess of nitrogen leads to softening of plant tissue resulting in increased susceptibilityto pests.
5. Nutrient fixation,gas emission or leaching can lead to reduced fertilizer efficiency.

Biofertilizers:advantages and disadvantages

Advantages:

- 1.They enhance soil biological activity,improving nutrient mobilization and decomposition of toxic substances.
2. The nutrient supply is more balanced,release nutrients slowly and contribute to the residual pool of organic nitrogen and phosphorous in the soil.
3. They reduce nitrogen leaching loss and phosphorous fixation; they can also supply micronutrients.
- 4.They enhance soil structure, leading to better root growth.
5. They enhance the colonization of Mycorrhizae, which improves phosphorousupply.
- 6.They help to inhibit certain soil-borne plant pathogens.
7. They increase the organic matter content of the soil.
8. They improve the exchange capacity of nutrients in soil, increasing soil water retention, promoting soil aggregates and buffering the soil againstsalinity, acidity, alkalinity, pesticides and toxic heavy metals.
9. Support and stimulate the growth of beneficial microorganisms and earthworms.

Disadvantages:

- 1.Low in nutrient content and slow rate of nutrient release.
- 2.Problems in transportation, handling, distribution and storage,lack of suitable carrier materials.
- 3.Susceptibility to high temperature,short shelf life.
- 4.Lack of extension and propaganda of biofertilizers, no foretesting.
- 5.The population of introduced biofertilizer is adversely affected in highly acidic as well as salinesoils.
- 6.No standardization in prices, packingand labeling.

Table.1 Different groups of biofertilizers:

Sr. No.	Groups	Examples
1. P-Mobilizing Biofertilizers		
I	Ectomycorrhiza	<i>Amanita sp. Boletus sp., Laccaria sp., Pisolithus sp.,</i>
ii	Arbuscularmycorrhiza	<i>Acaulospora sp., Gigaspora sp., Glomus sp., Scutellospora sp., Sclerocystis sp.</i>
iii	Orchid mycorrhiza	<i>Rhizoctoniasolani</i>
2. P-Solubilizing Biofertilizers		
I	Bacteria	<i>Bacillus circulans, Bacillus megaterium var. phosphaticum, Pseudomonas striata</i>
ii	Fungi	<i>Aspergillus awamori, Penicillium sp.</i>
3. Nitrogen fixing biofertilizers		
I	Free-living	<i>Azotobacter, Anabaena, Clostridium, Nostoc</i>
ii	Symbiotic	<i>Anabaena azollae, Frankia, Rhizobium</i>
iii	Associative Symbiotic	<i>Azospirillum</i>
4. Plant Growth Promoting Rhizobacteria		
I	Multifunctional	<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i>
5. Biofertilizers for Micro nutrients		
ii	Silicate and zinc solubilizers	<i>Bacillus sp.</i>

Acetobacter:

Tolerates high sucrose concentration, can fix N- up to 15kg/ha/year, secretes indole acetic acid that enhance germination and root development and helps in absorption of plant nutrients. It is best adopted in sugarcane ecosystem endo-phytically

Azolla:

One kg of it fixes 40-55 kg N/ha, 15-20P/ha and 20-25 kg K/ ha in a month, thus increasing yield of flooded paddy by 10-20%.

Azospirillum:

Azospirillum amazonense, A. halopraeferens, A. brasilense, A. lipoferum and A. brasilense have proved beneficial in improving leaf area index and all yield attributing aspects, can fix N up to 25 kg/ha under optimum conditions and increase yield up to 50%. The occurrence of this organism has been reported from the rhizosphere of a number of crop plants such as rice (*Oryza sativa* L.), bajra (*Pennisetum glaucum* L.), sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.), maize (*Zea mays* L.) vegetables and plantation crops (Mazid et al., 2011e).

Azotobacter:

A. chroococcum is the most common species in arable soils. *A. beijerinckii, A. insignis, A. macrocytogenes* and *A. vinelandii*, are other reported species. Increase in yield due to Azotobacter inoculants could be obtained in crops like rice, maize, millet, wheat, sorghum, cotton, sesame and vegetables.

Blue Green Algae (BGA) / Cyanobacteria:

Chlorococcales, Mastigociadaceae, Nostocaceae, Oscillatoriaceae, Oscillatoriaceae, Rivulariaceae, Scytonematoceae, Stigonemataceae

Also referred as 'paddy organisms', they solubilize the insoluble P into soluble forms, fixing N to the tune of 2-30kg/ha thereby increasing yield by 10-15% when applied at 10kg/h. They produce Auxin, Indole acetic acid and Gibberellic acid, fix 20-30 kg N/ha in submerged rice field.

Herb spirillum:

It can fix atmospheric N on the roots of sugarcane, promoting the uptake of K, phosphate, nitrate and production of auxin, kinetin, and gibberellic acid (Khan et al., 2011).

K solubilizing bacteria:

Bacteria such as *Frateriia aurantia* are capable of mobilizing mixture of K into a usable form to the plants known as K solubilizing bacteria.

Phosphate solubilizing bacteria:

Achromobacter, *Aereobacter*, *Agrobacterium*, *Bacillus*, *Burkholderia*, *Erwinia*, *Flavobacterium*, *Rhizobium*, *Micrococcus*, *Pseudomonas* and Mycorrhizae (Karandashov and Bucher, 2005) solubilize insoluble phosphate. *B. magisterium*, *Pseudomonas striata*, and phosphate mobilizing Mycorrhiza have been widely accepted as bio-fertilizers.

Rhizobium:

It is useful for oil-seed legumes like groundnut and soybean; pulse legumes like red-gram, pea, chickpea, lentil, black gram and forage legumes like berseem and lucern etc. It colonizes to form root nodules, which produce ammonia. Rhizobia are however limited by their specificity and only certain legumes are benefited by this symbiosis. *Rhizobium japonicum* for soybean; *Rhizobium trifolior* for berseem; *Rhizobium phaseolif* for green gram, *Rhizobium leguminosorum* for pea, lentil; *Rhizobium lupinif* for chickpea *Rhizobium melilotif* for leucerne.

Zinc solubilizers:

Zinc is important micronutrient found in the earth's crust about 0.008%, but more than 50 % of Indian soils exhibit deficiency of zinc. *B. subtilis*, *Thiobacillus thiooxidans* and *Saccharomyces* sp. can solubilize zinc where native zinc is higher or in conjunction with insoluble cheaper zinc compounds like zinc oxide (Samoonet al., 2010).

Discussion:

In different states biofertilizer production units are categorized in two groups;

1. Units financed by Government of India (GOI)
2. Units financed by other sources

In the first category, so far, 64 biofertilizers production units are producing over 6000 tonnes of the total biofertilizers and total installed production capacity is still very low compared to potential demand of 235 thousand tonnes for bacterial biofertilizers (Choonawala, 2007). The potential demand of Biofertilizers is quite large and far exceeds the present production levels (Wiesman, 2009), but problems are associated with use of biofertilizers like compatibility with host genotypes, improper storage, handling, transportation facilities, short shelf life, and improper dose. The main barrier faced by the producers and investors is the inconsistent and seasonal nature of the existing demand and inadequate demand. Therefore, in traditional agriculture, viable effects of Biofertilizers application are not generally observed (Rivera and Fernandez, 2006). The GOI is trying to popularize biofertilizers by providing financial assistance to investors in setting up units,

subsidies on sales, conducting farm level extension and promotion programs and encouraging direct production in cooperative organizations, public sector, universities and research institutions.

The following strategies can be used for Sustainable agriculture employing biofertilizers:

- Selecting and identifying specific ,efficientstrains of microorganisms to work under different agro climatic conditions including stress conditions.
- Improving the strains and evaluating their performance for a particular crop as well as checking the activity of cultures during storage to avoid natural mutants/loss of activity.
- Developing liquid inoculants / granular formulations/nanoparticle formulations of bioinoculants to increase the shelf life.
- Employing microbiologists to monitor and standardize the media, method of inoculation ,production etc., for the new formulations.
- Developing transportation and storage facilities.
- Good Quality control measures.
- Undertaking programs to popularize biofertilizers by conducting seminars, field trials etc.
- Promoting research in this area.

Conclusion: Biofertilizers are valuable for sustainable development in agriculture. The use of Biofertilizers is important to prevent the hazardous effects of agrochemicals on all living beings. Specific research should be undertaken to popularize biofertilizers such as:

1. Selection of effective, stress tolerant and competitive, multi-functional biofertilizer for a variety of crops and Standardizing production and Quality control of the product.
2. Evaluation of bio-fertilizers for diverse agricultural production systems.

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Sustainable Business through Destination Branding: A Conceptual Analysis***Dr. Md. Sarwar Alam**

Assistant Professor

Department of Business Administration

Aligarh Muslim University Centre, Jangipur, Murshidabad

West Bengal – 742223

****Dr. Nigamananda Biswas**

Associate Professor

Department of Business Administration

Aligarh Muslim University Centre, Jangipur, Murshidabad

West Bengal – 742223

Abstract:

In the contemporary world, the changes are taking place in a fast pace. These changes are related to every aspect of human life like the changing technology, natural resource reserves, climate, and business environment. Such changes are inevitable. And, that's why the entire world is focussing on sustainability and sustainable development. The same applies to the business environment within a country and across the national borders. While talking about the sustainable business, tourism is something which has the potential to provide any country a special place in the world's geography. The reason is simple that tourism attracts people from all corners of the world to a particular destination. Hence, if properly managed, it can provide a sustainable business model to a country as well as contribute in the world sustainable development. It is also imperative from the point of view that tourism business encourages the nations to focus on maintaining the natural attractions of their destinations/tourist places so that they could maintain and grow their tourism business. To achieve such goals, destination marketing is an important element. It focuses on highlighting the main destinations and their key attractions of any country or state. In India, earlier the entire nation's tourism was being promoted under an umbrella brand in the name of "Incredible India". But, there are several states in India and each state has its own tourism destinations and key attractions. Therefore, the tourism business in India got transformed and different states started to promote their tourism destinations under their own brand name. Such transformations resulted in the need of understanding the concept of destination branding for the marketers as well as the state tourism departments. In line to this, the present study is an attempt to understand destination branding concept and its dimensions through several similar studies conducted in the past. It has tried to identify the key dimensions of brand equity and the relationships which may exist between them in context of destination brands.

Key Words: Sustainability, Sustainable Business, Destination Branding, Tourism, Indian Tourism, Destination Brand Equity

1. Introduction: Due to globalization and global economic partnerships between the countries, tourism industry is witnessing huge growth across the world. It has become a key source of income for many countries. Many regions are heavily relying on their tourism business resulting in a global competitive tourism market. Therefore, in order to achieve sustainability and competitive advantage in world tourism industry, it has become essential for the countries or regions to promote their destinations not only among the local tourists but to the entire world. Branding of tourism destinations is a feasible solution in this situation. Several studies suggest that a brand is an important source for differentiating products or services and such differentiation is a key to prepare competitive marketing strategies (Keller, 2003; Pappu et al., 2005; Tasci et al., 2007). According to Pike (2005), Destination branding is essential in the contemporary tourism management practices because of growing opportunities in the sector and arrival of new destinations resulting in the increased competition and lack of differentiation among the tourism destinations.

The Indian Tourism Ministry launched a campaign with the tagline “Incredible India” in 2002 in order to develop a brand identity for Indian tourism industry. This was the first ever campaign for the industry and had some positive effects (Harish, 2010). Further, it was realized that different states of India have unique offerings in terms of culture and tourism destinations. It is easier to promote any region or a city in comparison to the whole nation (Mihailovich, 2006). As a result, different states of India started to promote their state tourism separately. Each state has its own ministry and department to manage their state tourism. Recently, various promotional activities are being conducted by several states. Most of them have their own taglines to market their key destinations and attractions like “Kerala - God’s Own Country”, “Gujrat - Vibrant Gujrat”, “West Bengal – Welcome to Bengal, the sweetest part of India”, “Goa – A Perfect Holiday Destination”.

In line to the rising marketing needs of the Indian states’ tourism, destination branding is something which could provide them sustainable and competitive marketing strategies. The present study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of destination branding and its conceptualization. It has used some landmark studies conducted in the field of destination branding and has tried to identify some key dimensions of destination branding as well as the possible relationships between them.

2. Destination Branding

Ritchie and Ritchie (1998) has defined destination brand “a name, symbol, logo, word mark or other graphic that both identifies and differentiates the destination”. Morrison & Anderson (2002) defined Destination branding as “a way to communicate a destination’s unique identity by differentiating a destination from its competitors”. Further, it also helps in creating brand meaning in the mindset of the consumers (Qu et al., 2011). Various studies suggest that the tourism destinations should be considered in the evoked set of the consumers from where they can make their final decision (Cai et al., 2004; Leisen, 2001; Tasci & Kozak, 2006). But, there may be several possible destinations offering similar benefits and features to the tourists. Hence, it is not enough for a destination to get shortlisted in the consumers’ evoked set rather it should have something unique and distinct so that it could become the final choice of the consumers. Such obligation makes destination branding a critical factor for a destination in order to provide it identification and differentiation from other similar destinations in the mindset of the consumers (Qu et al., 2011).

Effective destination branding reduces the search cost of the actual or potential tourists and provides them assurance regarding the quality experiences. It ultimately helps the destinations in creating unique selling proposition (USP) for them (Blain et al., 2005). Kotler & Gertner (2002) suggest that strategies for developing destination brands are similar to those of other products or services. Alike to product or service brands, destination branding focuses on creating a unique and distinct brand image which could provide a competitive advantage to the particular tourism destination in comparison to the other competing destinations.

3. Conceptualizing Destination Branding

According to Boo et al. (2009), there is a lack of research in destination brand measurement which has made it complex to conceptualize the bases of consumers' evaluation regarding a destination brand. While speaking about developing a brand, creating brand equity is the most important aspect. It has several benefits for a brand. According to De Chernatony & McDonald (2003), brand equity is the overall utility perceived by the consumers in a brand in comparison to the competing brands. It helps in creating customer loyalty and increases the chance of brand selection by the consumers (Pitta & Katsanis, 1995). Further, higher brand equity of any brand makes it a brand of higher value which is an asset for any organization (Herremans et al., 2000).

Arora et al. (2009) suggest that there are multiple steps involved in developing brand equity which includes creating components like brand awareness, brand preference, brand reinforcement, and brand loyalty etc. Each of these components has separate functions and helps the brand in achieving consumer loyalty as well as favourable purchase intentions. Konecnik & Gartner (2007) proposed that there are four dimensions of consumer-based brand equity in context of destination brands. These dimensions are namely destination brand awareness, destination brand image, destination brand quality, and destination brand loyalty. Additionally, they have found that destination image is the key dimension in building brand equity of destination brands. According to recent trends in tourism business, there is a lot of competition between the tourism destinations. Hence, it is important for a destination brand to create positive brand image so that it could achieve competitive advantage (Baloglu & McCleary, 1999). Further, it has been found that destination brand image is the result of unique and distinct brand associations held in the consumers' memory (Qu et al., 2011; Cai, 2002). According to Blain et al. (2005), visitor's experience of any destination brand has positive impact on the brand value and hence, "visitor experience" should be considered as a factor in brand building process. Further, destination brand awareness is an antecedent of destination brand experience.

Based on the above conceptualizations regarding destination branding provided by various studies, the present study considers the factors namely destination brand equity (DBE), destination brand awareness (DBA), destination brand experience (DBEX), destination brand association (DBAS) and destination brand image (DBI) as the important dimensions of destination branding.

4. Conceptual Framework

Keller (1993) suggests that the development of consumer-based brand equity for any brand depends on following two factors; (1) consumers' familiarity with the brand and (2) favourable, strong and unique brand associations held in consumers' mindset. The study has identified two dimensions namely brand awareness and brand associations as the antecedents of consumer-based brand equity. According to Qu et al. (2011), the unique and distinct image of a destination is actually the brand associations which can affect the destination brand image. Cai (2002) also suggests that destination brand image is a reflection of brand associations held in consumers' memory. Hence, the study derives the following propositions;

P1: Destination Brand Associations (DBAS) held in the consumers' memory has a significant impact on Destination Brand Image (DBI).

P2: Destination Brand Associations (DBAS) held in the consumers' memory has a significant impact on Destination Brand Equity (DBE).

Further, various studies suggest that destination brand image is the core dimension of destination brand equity. It can have the heaviest impact on the brand equity of destination brands in comparison to other dimensions. Therefore, the study derives the following proposition;

P3: Destination Brand Image (DBI) has a significant impact on Destination Brand Equity (DBE).

According to Oh (2000), customer value of any brand depends on brand awareness. Higher is the value of the brand, higher will be the brand equity (Herremans et al., 2000). Therefore, it can be inferred that brand equity depends on brand awareness. Further, Boo et al. (2009) suggest that destination brand awareness influences destination brand experience. Top-of-mind awareness can be an important factor for analyzing the tourists' experience regarding the destination brand. Based on the above discussions, it can be inferred that destination brand awareness can affect destination brand equity either directly or indirectly through destination brand experience. Blain et al. (2005) suggest that the experience of tourists regarding a destination brand has positive effect on value of the brand. Therefore, the study has following set of propositions;

P4: Destination Brand Awareness (DBA) has a significant impact on Destination Brand Experience (DBEX).

P5: Destination Brand Awareness (DBA) has a significant impact on Destination Brand Equity (DBE).

P6: Destination Brand Experience (DBEX) has a significant impact on Destination Brand Equity (DBE)

Based on the above propositions, the study develops a conceptual model showing the relationships between various dimensions of destination branding. The conceptual model is shown in Figure 1

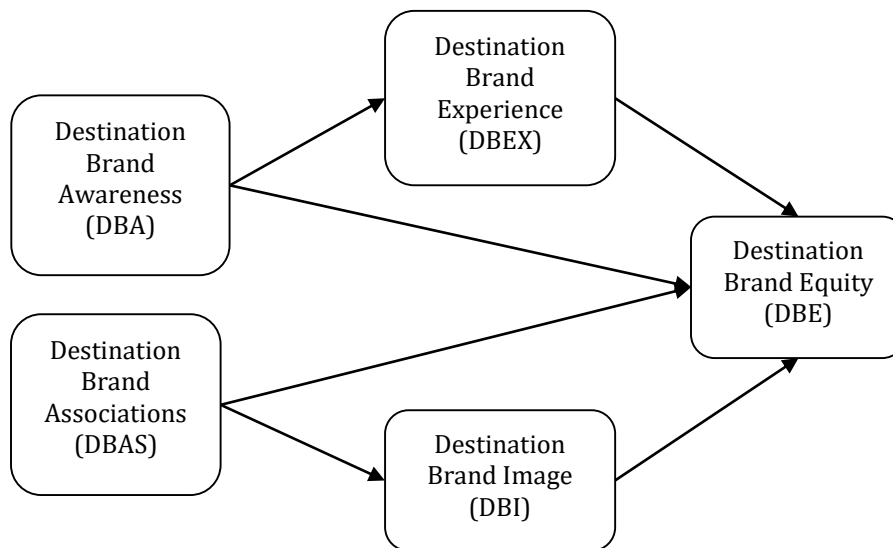


Figure 1: Conceptual Model

5. Discussion and Conclusion

As discussed in the above sections, it can be concluded that destination branding is an important marketing strategy for tourism destinations. Such branding activities can provide a sustainable business model to the tourism sector. Through a decent size of literature review, it has been found that destination branding has various dimensions which help in developing a destination brand. These dimensions are namely destination brand equity, destination brand awareness, destination brand experience, destination brand association, and destination brand image. Out of these dimensions, destination brand equity has been found to enhance the brand value of a destination brand among the tourists or visitors. The remaining dimensions can be considered as the sub-dimensions of destination brand equity. The dimension destination brand awareness has been found to impact destination brand experience and destination brand equity. This may be because of the reason that creating positive awareness regarding a destination among the tourists or visitors may lead to the selection of that particular destination in consumers' evoked set. Further, destination brand experience has been found to impact destination brand image. It implies that visitors' experience regarding a destination actually determines the image of that destination. This image further impacts the brand equity of the destination. If it is positive then it will certainly enhance the brand equity which in turn will increase the value of the destination brand among the consumers. Ultimately, there will be high chances that the destination brand will be selected as the consumers' final destination choice from the evoked set. Lastly, it has been found that creating favourable, strong and unique destination brand associations in consumers' mindset lead to the creation of positive destination brand image. The kind of associations like good or bad memories, fun or boring, attractive or unattractive in tourists' memory may decide the image (positive or negative) of the destination.

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Understanding the Importance of Psychology and Sustainable Behaviour***Amineh Sadat Tasaloti**

Shahed University, Tehran (Iran)

Tasaloti4@yahoo.com****Ali Reza Hadavi**

Amirkabir Industrial University, Tehran (Iran)

Alireza.polyyy@yahoo.com

Abstract

Individual behavior underlies almost all ecological problems, such as air and also water pollution, climate change, deforestation, and loss of biodiversity. Analysis in psychology offers indications as to why people engage in unsustainable behaviors despite their worry about the broader consequences. The research also explains exactly why people go out of their way to respond sustainably, and how it is possible to inspire and empower sustainable steps. The goal of the psychology regarding sustainable behavior is to create situations that make sustainable action one of the most appealing or natural selection.

Key words: Psychology, Sustainable Behavior

Introduction

The majority of people want to live in a way this treats the ecosystems most of us depend on with care and admiration, and people express increasing stress about the state of our natural environment. Nevertheless we all find ourselves stepping into unsustainable daily behaviors who have negative environmental impacts. We could intelligent, thinking creatures. The most important observations from mental research is that many decisions are manufactured by automatic, unconscious functions on the basis of information that our aware, rational brains are scarcely aware of. There is accumulating mental and neuroscience evidence that will think is the product regarding two separate systems regarding reasoning: a rule-based method, which is conscious, rational and also deliberate, and an associative system, which is unconscious, sensory-driven and impulsive (Sloman, 1996; 2007).

These two systems regarding reasoning, the rule-based as well as the associative, work in similar. However, they do not always agree with the fact. The rule-based system is sluggish and makes decisions based on careful consideration of facts and facts. The associative system, alternatively, arrives at a decision much more swiftly, giving us our gut-feelings. The associative system is outside conscious control and does respond to subtle sensory tips such as familiarity, emotional (affective) reaction, fleeting real or perhaps mental images. Our aware experience hides the effect that the associative system has on our daily choices; most of us think that our decisions are based on pondering through the facts. However, the particular associative system plays a great unconscious but powerful function in every move that we help to make and influences or overrides the conclusions of very careful, deliberate thinking. Occasionally, the particular associative system completely gets control certain decisions, for example while we are multi-tasking, acting on autopilot, and have absolutely otherwise disengaged focused pondering.

Sustainable behavior as social default

If asked directly, people emphatically deny that their things might be influenced by trendiness or popular opinion. Nevertheless, we are biologically programmed to help care what other people visualize us and to try to produce our behavior fit in. That is a product of our evolution: first humans who were ostracized from other group faced almost a number of death out

on their own. For that reason biological programming, all people internalize and act on messages posted by people, both explicit in addition to implicit messages, about the varieties of behaviors expected and established by society. At the same time, persons significantly underestimate the amount to which these social emails influence them.

A recent examine of household energy work with confirms this: when expected outright, participants told experimenters that “what neighbors usually are doing” was the least probable factor to influence all their behavior. However, the results exhibited that out of four different kinds of informational messages, the concept about neighbors’ behavior is the only message that ended in participants measurably reducing their own personal electricity use (Schultz, et. al, 2007).

Communication as normative information

Sociable proof does not have to come from an actual and present group of people. The human sensitivity to social usual information is so pervasive that folks find their social resistant in the craziest of areas: laugh tracks during videos increase perceptions of funniness, tip jars with a piece of money increase likelihood of tipping, advertisements featuring large numbers of folks favoring a product increase the notion that the product is good, peel off stickers on a product claiming “most popular” increase sales (Cialdini, 2004). Research shows that folks respond more positively into a behavior, and will imitate that will behavior, when there is social resistant for it. There are many ways to supply social proof; some are refined and some are direct.

Encouraging positive social cues for sustainability

Individuals like to think of themselves because immune to trends. All of us want to think that we contact form our own likes and dislikes without interference from broader social viewpoint. However, though most people do not want to admit it, we are all continuously modifying our behavior depending on social signals from other people (Cialdini, 2007). Most people have observed that sideways look associated with social disapproval that happens.

Interpersonal cues can also be positive for example smiles, nods of support, or compliments. All of these indicators, positive and negative, provide us with important information about how our own behavior compares to what is considered acceptable and normal within a particular social context. Unfavorable signals compel us in order to scrutinize what we’re performing and adjust it as rapidly as possible.

Creating and supporting networks for spreading sustainable examples

A request from a friend or maybe a family member, in many cases even a new person, is a very strong motivator considering that the implicit rules of societal interaction make it uncomfortable to supply a flat-out refusal with a personal request (Cialdini, 2004). Having said that, research shows that i’m more likely to respond to a get action when the appeal emanates from someone we know (Boster et al., 1995) and the people closest to you influence us the most.

Just one predictor of cutting-edge actions is contact with someone who does indeed that behavior (Leonard-Barton, 1981). The lesson from this is always that direct social contact with one who already does something ecological increases the likelihood that other people will probably pick up that behavior. Often the influence increases with the nearness of the relationship and when often the “early-adopter” is willing to consult other people about the behavior one is doing. Admittedly this can will not sometimes backfire because the “messenger” is too insistent, others are definitely not ready or interested in the behavior, or because even mates or family members can have unique

worldviews. Still, personal hitting the ground with someone behaving sustainably is really a positive motivator for attempting a new sustainable behavior. Therefore, efforts should be made to produce and support social networks that have an interest in sustainability.

Conclusions

It can be unrealistic to think that almost any sustainability campaign will with success reach all or even nearly all members of society. Frequently it's more efficient to forego a new campaign at the individual actions level and to focus on the other hand on crafting and selling better government policy. Completely new policy happens when influential governmental leaders become convinced the reason is needed. Perhaps they are gotten to through a sustainability campaign, as well as, more likely, they are pushed when it comes to policy change by a grass-roots social movement convinced this sustainable change is needed. Regardless, that extra, psychology can and should be the cause in creating this mobility.

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The Importance of Sustainable Development in the Education Field**Dr. Shinde Shivaji B.**

HOD Geography,

Mamasahab Mohol College, Paud Road Pune 38

Abstract:

The construct of property development is a crucial milestone in the environmental theory because it posits how society itself should be organized, and not merely why bound environmental protections ought to be adopted or how they can be best implemented. This ambitious interpretation is widely shared by business leaders, policy activists, and academics alike. Of course, just how much social and economic modification is critical to attain property depends upon how “unsustainable” one believes the present to be. Many advocates of the idea clearly believe that the present will be quite unsustainable and thus are prepared for radical change (Taylor, 2002).

Keyword: Environmental theory, Sustainable development, Education, property development

Introduction

The construct of property development is a crucial milestone in the environmental theory because it posits how society itself should be organized, and not merely why bound environmental protections ought to be adopted or how they can be best implemented. This ambitious interpretation is widely shared by business leaders, policy activists, and academics alike. Of course, just how much social and economic modification is critical to attain property depends upon how “unsustainable” one believes the present to be. Many advocates of the idea clearly believe that the present will be quite unsustainable and thus are prepared for radical change (Taylor, 2002).

What Is Sustainable Development?

It would be cheap to elucidate what the construct of property development is, in order to understand why it is important. Sustainable development, as a concept, emerged within the 1970's at the same time with the increasing industrialization. Especially at the same time with the report referred to as “Collective Future” printed by the World Atmosphere and Development Commission in 1987, the concept of sustainable development, which has the principle of increasing development in consideration with the atmosphere, attracted a lot of attention (Ercoşkun, 2005). The Brundtland Commission's brief definition of sustainable development as the “ability to create development property – to substantiate that it meets the necessities of this while not compromising the flexibility of future generations to satisfy their own needs” is certainly the standard definition once judged by its widespread use and frequency of citation. The use of this definition has diode several to examine property development as having a significant target intergenerational equity. Although the brief definition doesn't expressly mention the atmosphere or development, the subsequent paragraphs, while rarely quoted, are clear. On development, the report states that human desires area unit basic and essential; that's economic growth—but additionally equity to share resources with the poor—is needed to sustain them; which equity is inspired by effective national participation (Kates v.d., 2005).

One of the foremost necessary things to support the vision of property development was seen with the Rio de Janeiro Peak in 1992. Rio Peak, the largest meeting ever with a participation of 172 countries yet as our country, could be a meeting where the participants approved of social and economical structures, by means of globalisation, to be achieved in consideration with the environmental values and the principles of the sustainable development. The results of the sustainable development were published with a declaration AGENDA 21 (Demirayak, 2002).

The Rio de Janeiro Declaration on atmosphere and Development flashes out the definition by listing eighteen principles of property (McKeown, 2002):

- individuals area unit entitled to a healthy and productive life harmonic with nature.
- Development these days should not undermine the biological process and environmental needs of the present and future generations.
- Nations have the sovereign right to use their own resources, but without causing environmental damage beyond their borders.
- Nations shall develop international laws to produce compensation for the harm resulted from the activities below their management that cause to areas beyond their borders.
- Nations shall use the precautional approach to safeguard the environment. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, scientific uncertainty shall not be accustomed set back cost-efficient measures to prevent environmental degradation.
- so as to realize property development, environmental protection shall represent Associate in Nursing integral a part of the event method, and cannot be considered in isolation from it. Eradicating poverty and reducing disparities in living standards in several components of the globe area unit essential to attain sustainable development and meet the requirements of the bulk of individuals.
- Nations shall get together to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem. The developed countries acknowledge the responsibility that they bear within the international pursuit of property development visible of the pressures their societies place on the worldwide environment and of the technologies and monetary resources they command.
- Nations ought to scale back and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, and promote appropriate demographic policies.
- Environmental problems area unit best handled with the participation of all concerned citizens.
- Nations shall facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation by making environmental information widely available.
- Nations shall enact effective environmental laws, and develop national law concerning liability for the victims of pollution and alternative environmental damage. wherever they need authority, nations shall assess the environmental impact of planned activities that area unit seemingly to own a big adverse impact.
- Nations ought to get together to push associate degree open international economic system that may result in economic process and property development all told countries. Environmental policies shouldn't be used as Associate in Nursing indefensible means that for restricting international trade.
- The defiler ought to, in principle, bear the cost of pollution.
- Nations shall warn each other regarding natural disasters or activities that may have harmful trans-boundary effects.
- property development needs higher scientific understanding of the problems. Nations ought to share information and innovative technologies to achieve the goal of sustainability.
- the total participation of ladies is crucial to realize property development. The creativity, ideals and courage of youth and the knowledge of indigenous people are needed too. Nations should recognize and support the identity, culture and interests of indigenous people.

– Warfare is inherently harmful of property development, and nations shall respect international laws protective the atmosphere in times of armed conflict, and shall get together in their additional institution.

– Peace, development and environmental protection are interdependent and indivisible.

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- Nations shall use the precautionary approach to protect the environment. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, scientific uncertainty shall not be accustomed set back cost-efficient measures to prevent environmental degradation.
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- The full participation of women is essential to achieve sustainable development. The creativity, ideals and courage of youth and the knowledge of indigenous people are needed too. Nations should recognize and support the identity, culture and interests of indigenous people.
- Warfare is inherently destructive of sustainable development, and nations shall respect international laws protective the atmosphere in times of armed conflict, and shall get together in their additional institution.
- Peace, development and environmental protection are interdependent and indivisible.
- In order to achieve the aim of providing sustainable development, both nation wide studies by governments, and international studies by political and social organisations are being conducted. According to the Agenda 21 the main aims set by the Council of Europe, one in every of the foremost necessary political associations, are (Council of The European Union, 2006):
 1. Environmental Protection. Safeguard the earth's capacity to support life altogether its diversity, respect the bounds of the planet's natural resources and ensure a high level of protection and improvement of the standard of the environment. Prevent and reduce environmental pollution and

promote sustainable consumption and production to interrupt the link between economic growth and environmental degradation.

2. **Social Equity and Cohesion.** Promote a democratic, socially inclusive, cohesive, healthy, safe and simply society with respect for primary rights and cultural diversity that creates equal opportunities and combats discrimination in all its forms.

3. **Economic Prosperity.** Promote a prosperous, innovative, well- knowledgeable, competitive and eco-efficient economy which provides high living standards and full and high-quality employment throughout the eu Union.

4. **Meeting Our International Responsibilities.** Encourage the establish- ment and defend the steadiness of democratic establishments across the planet, based on peace, security and freedom. Actively promote sustainable development worldwi- de and make sure that the eu Union's internal and external policies area unit consi- stent with international property development and its international commitments.

One of the foremost effective ways that of guaranteeing we tend to appreciate the importance of sustainable development is through the education process. Clearly it cannot start terribly before long, it must be ongoing and it must provide us all with consistent mes- sages. it's important that each one of our teens area unit educated for property devel- opment because they are our future. If they fully understand the issues and act upon them they're going to build our future supported justice and respect, respect for all people and for all living things! A lack of understanding of problems or a rejection of them can lead, quite frankly and bluntly, to a no future at all (Davidson, 2003).

Education for Sustainable Development

Education in any respect levels will form the planet of tomorrow, arming indi- viduals and societies with the skills, perspectives, knowledge and values to live and work in a sustainable manner (UNESCO, 2003). For this reason, it is a must that property is tailored to the sector of education. Alberta and Manitoba have emphasized the importance of education and coaching in property Develop- ment Strategies. This can include strategies for sustainable agriculture, sustain- able biological science practices, natural resource management, and other sectors of the economy. The concept of life-long learning has been raised as a key thrust to achieve sustainability. But changes in education and coaching area unit necessary to meet the demands of the 21st Century. Learners will require new ways of think- ing, new attitudes and skills to creatively address complex issues and opportuni- ties related to over-population, skill shortages, disease, poverty, environmental degradation, climate change, the depletion of the ozone layer, uneven distribu- tion of resources, and other interrelated issues. Learners will require a greater understanding of the reciprocity of the economy, environment, and social issues; understanding of interrelationships and systems by thinking, consensus building, and decision-making; and also the ability to spot each property and unsustainable practices. People are challenged to visualize a property fu- ture, in order that they're going to recognize what to aim for and might assume through the conse- quences of their behaviour and actions (Council of Ministers of Canada, 1999).

Briefly, education for sustainable development is about(Corbett, 2005):

- The interaction and interdependence of society, economy and environment
- The needs of both present and future generations
- The local and global implications of lifestyles choices

Origin of Education for Sustainable Development

The education for property development 1st transpire within the thirty six th sec-tion of the Agenda 21. This arranged a vital foundation to arrange education for sustainable development over the world. Later the UN expanded the chapter and made it additional specific and appointed UNESCO as to blame for coordinating edu- cation for sustainable development within the UN organization. The Millennium Declaration of 2000 contained goals about the promotion of property de- velopment, global partnership, and equality and quality of education. At the UN World Summit on property Development, held in Johannesburg in 2002, the programme of action emphasised the special role of education and outlined educa- tion and coaching as decisive factors within the promotion of property development.

The UN has declared the years 2005–2014 because the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development. The goal is to possess property development within the educational system of every country within the decade. The strategy aims to rein- force the role of property development in laws regarding education and integrate property development altogether education and within the operational culture of schools (Finnish National Commission on property Development, 2006)

The Importance Education for Sustainable Development

Education for property Development prepares individuals of all walks of life to arrange for, cope with, and find solutions for issues that threaten the sustain- ability of our planet. Many of those key problems were known at the world Summit in Delaware Janeiro|Rio|city|metropolis|urban center} de Janeiro and more reaffirmed by the planet Summit on Sus- tainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, South Africa, in 2002. Under- standing and addressing these international problems with property that have an effect on individ- ual nations and communities area unit at the guts of Education for property De- velopment. These issues come from the three spheres of sustainable develop- ment – environment, society and economy. Such issues are highly complex and will require broad and complicated academic ways for this and also the next generation of leaders and voters to search out solutions (UNESCO, 2005). Some of the important qualities of the education for sustaineble devel- opment are (Karma, 2006):

- Interdisciplinary and holistic: learning for sustainable development embedded within the whole info, not as a separate subject;
- Values-driven: sharing the values and principles underpinning sustainable development;
- Critical thinking and problem solving: leading to confidence in addressing the dilemmas and challenges of sustainable development;
- Multi-method: word, art, drama, debate, experience, different pedagogies for modelling processes;
- Participatory decision-making: learners participate in decisions on how they are to learn;
- Applicability: learning experiences are integrated in day to day personal and professional life; and
- Locally relevant: addressing local as well as global issues, and using the language(s) which learners most commonly use. Education for sustainable development has four major truths(United Nations General Assembly and UNESCO, 2003):

Promotion and improvement of basic education. Access to basic educa- tion remains a drag for several, especially girls and illiterate adults. The qual- ity of basic education must improve to focus on imparting knowledge, skills, values and views throughout a period that encourage and support

citizens to lead sustainable lives. Reorienting existing education programmes. Rethinking and revising education from preschool through university to incorporate additional principles, knowledge, skills, views and values associated with property in every of the three realms – social, environmental, and economic – is important to our current and future societies. This should be done in a holistic and interdisciplinary manner. The most effective probability of success of education for property development lies not in a separate programme however in embedding its vision inside alternative initiatives.

Developing public understanding and awareness of sustainability.

To make progress towards additional property societies needs a population that's aware of the goals of property and has the data and therefore the skills to contribute towards those goals. Informed citizenry and knowledgeable consumers can help communities and governments to enact sustainability measures and move towards more sustainable societies. Training. All sectors of the men will contribute to native, regional and National sustainability. The development of specialized training programmes to make sure that each one sectors of the men have the data and skill necessary to perform their add a property manner are identified as the critical components of education for sustainable development.

The goals of education for sustainable development are (Londroos, 2006):

- To enhance the understanding of the connection between human welfare, ecoeffectiveness of the economy, and protection of the environment
- To enhance the understanding of our cultural heritage, of different cultures, preconditions for trust between human population teams, and justice
- To increase people's readiness to notice changes taking place in the environment, society, human welfare, and to work out their causes and consequences
- To bring about changes in daily practises and to cause people to commit to a sustainable way of life
- To increase readiness and motivation to be active, participating citizens, members of the work community, and members of the other communities
- To provide vocational skills in different fields of vocational education, creating opportunities making} every branch of trade additional property Education for property conjointly demands to own associate awareness of however the global system works and the way all the elements square measure interconnected. This entails having a deep concern concerning the welfare of the earth, its ecosystems, its culture and its people. It is necessary for folks to grasp that they're a part of the nature and that we square measure a part of a bigger system. Therefore, we need to view our problems holistically (Qablan, 2005).

In the past decade some, there has been an increasing focus of attention on the surroundings, not just from environmental groups but also in the media, in politics and among the general public. The Rio summit on the Environment in 1992 and Agenda 21 urged individuals and communities to think of themselves as 'global citizens' and stressed the central place of education within the promotion of sustainable development. Education in this context is described as 'holistic, experiential and egalitarian' (Peacock, 2004).

Importance of Global Citizenship Education for Sustainable Development

The urban center Earth Summit in September 2002 provided associate excellent chance to lift teachers' and pupils' awareness concerning world citizenship and to interact them in in-depth

studies of native environmental problems that make the link between native and world problems specific. The creation of a curriculum development project primarily based round the Earth Summit conjointly provided a tangible exemplification to boost teachers' understanding of education for sustainable development (Scrivener, 2003).

Education for property development and world citizenship is concerning (Evans, 2005); "the links between society, economy and environment and between our own lives and people of individuals round the world; the requirements and rights of each present and future generations; the relationships between power, resources and human rights; the native and world implications of everything we have a tendency to do and therefore the actions that individuals and organisations will soak up response to native and world issues". The examples below can be given to the dimension of the global citizenship in education for sustainable development (Summers and Kruger, 2003):

- Things can be done to make the school environment better for animals, plants and ourselves, e.g. creating a 'wild' area or planting 'butterfly-friendly' plants
- Children can co-operate with others to take energy-saving measures in school
- Individuals can make a difference to the problem of waste by using the '4 Rs' (reduce, reuse, repair, recycle) Around a third of teachers feel that there are benefits for learners in following a programme in Education for Sustainable Development Global Citizenship. academics United Nations agency feel that there square measure edges, determine them as following (Estyn, 2006):
 - improved aspects of learner subject data and skills that area unit included in national curriculum requirements;
 - development of learners' values, as well as fellow feeling and tolerance towards differents that facilitate pupils to respect other people;
 - changes in learners' behaviour – from increased utilisation to conflict resolution and reduced vandalism;
 - increased levels of learner responsibility and participation in activities such as recycling or decision making;
 - learners' improved ability to think about, debate and initiate issues, for example at the school council;
 - access for all learners to topics and ideas that area unit relevant and current;
 - raised self-esteem of learners;
 - enhancement of learners' critical thinking;
 - changes to the college setting, such as school grounds development and maintenance, and rebuilding programmes;
 - price savings, for example through better use of energy and paper;
 - improvement in school-community relations; and
 - a better school ethos.

Conclusion

It is attainable to attain property development by inflicting people to gain information, talent, attitude and values that they will be aware of. Thus it is a should to use the ways of the property development. Education for sustainable development develops and strengthens the capability of people, groups, communities, organizations and countries to make judgements and choices in favour of sustainable development (UN, 2005). The aim of education for property development is

to create people admit not simply the society they sleep in currently however additionally the property of the world they continue to exist. In exploring issues of sustainability students must grapple with the concept of the common good and individual responsibility, each of that area unit central to the idea of worldwide citizenship (Council of Ministers of Education, 1999). Global citizenship is sort of vital in respect of education for property development to gain a global dimension. Education for Global Citizenship enables pupils to develop the knowledge, skills and values needed for securing a just and sustainable world within which all might fulfill their potential (Oxfam, 2006).

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Entrepreneurship of Export for Sustainable Development**Masoumeh Bornamehr (Iran)**Ph. D. Research Scholar
Bharati Vidyapeeth University, Pune (India)''**Dr. S. N. Borhade**

Dr. Patangrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya, Sangli (India)

Farzad Fakhrabadi (Iran)Bharati Vidyapeeth University, Pune

Introduction

We entered the twenty-first century while the economy of developed and developing countries has been revived by a life-giving force of entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship is the same force which the first time was the driving force behind the countries' economies, and today with a new face among global recession of economy, breathes new life into these economies (Dehghan Pourfarashah, 2002, 3). Entrepreneurship is known as the outcome of economic developments in the west (Abedi, 2002, 115). In fact, there are some people with special spirits, goals, motivations, and tastes who are different from others. This group of people, with characteristics such as internal locus of control, moderate risk-taking, tolerance of ambiguity, and need of achievement, try to establish institutions and business firms independently (Vares, 1999, 24-25). Entrepreneurship or the process of discovering opportunities states that how people, independently or inside the organizations, perceive unknown issues and create a new framework of tools and goals in order to apply them. In order to use opportunities, entrepreneurs deliver a product or a service to community which are customer-friendly, and market or environment demand for them (Javanovic, 1982 and Arrow, 1972). Commercializing opportunities and innovation, the process of changing knowledge into products and services is identified to be an effective way to transfer ideas from minds or laboratories to a wider world which has an important role in regional or national combinatory approach to research and innovation, and can be an important factor to expand economic development. Therefore it is not necessary that firms concentrate their attempts to create innovation on research and development units, and just it is sufficient that they enable their hunting opportunities mechanisms in international arena, and use diverse basket of innovations and initiatives. Because of their essence, research and development units create so many new ideas; each enjoys commercial potentials (Abbasnejhad, Bagheri, 2013).

This research paper surveys entrepreneurship in export. Therefore it begins with concept of entrepreneurship, and then continues to survey export and its relationship with entrepreneurship.

Materials and Methods

It is not simple to define entrepreneurship. Almost as much as academic books in the area, this word has been described. For some people entrepreneurship means an innovation, for some others it means risk-taking, for some it means a market stabilizing force, and for other people still it means start, ownership and management of a little business. Accordingly, an entrepreneur is

known as someone who generates new methods of production, new products, and new markets from production factors, and at the same time discovers the sources of goods offers, as well as the proper organizational structures (Baron and Ensley, 2066). Drucker believes that entrepreneurship is a somehow a behavior and not a special characteristic in entrepreneur`s personality. He says that entrepreneurship is the usage of concepts of management. He believes someone is an entrepreneur who starts a little and new and profitable activity with his or her own assets, changes the values, and alters its essence, and not in long term founds a worthy business (Ghadiri, 2006, p: 5).

McClellands gives a broader definition of entrepreneurship, and describes it as a style and way of life, so that he assumes innovation and creativity, love to work and continuous perseverance, dynamic, risk tasking, providential, value creation, idealism, opportunity as the basis and fundament of the life of entrepreneurs. In this way of life defeat means nothing but an experience to get closer to success, it is a step to climb, it is defined as an achievement to learn, although an imperfect of idea of success, which its benefits has not turned into profits yet (Azimifar, 2010, p: 2)

In fact entrepreneur is someone who craves to take risks. He or she is the one who by applying the market opportunities eliminates the imbalance between supply and demand (Duehr and Bono, 2006). He or she is the one who owns a business and run it. Entrepreneurship like other important terms in humanities is analyzable and determinable when it is clearly defined. Since the concepts of humanities are not of concepts and phenomena of experimental science, to provide a certain definition which is accepted by experts and specialists seems to be difficult and even impossible. As well as there is not a certain definition for entrepreneurship and since it was first raised up based on economic, social, psychology and management points of view in scientific cliques, there were some different definitions covering entrepreneurship (Jennings and McDougal, 2007).

Discussion

Entrepreneurship schools of thought

There are three schools of thought in the field of entrepreneurship:

- 1) Human school: this school is similar to the attitude of characteristic traits of leadership and raises special characteristic traits for successful entrepreneurs. These characteristics are successful, control, independence, risk taking, tolerance of ambiguity, self-esteem, earn rewards and adaptability. The sense of successful in entrepreneurs is strong in order to achieve rewards. Because of great self-confidence, they are always looking for newer experience, not fearing of ambiguous situations, they try to solve problems by the power of their minds.
- 2) Environmental school: This school assumes that the effects of environmental factors are important in developing successful entrepreneurs. These factors include enterprises and institutions, social values, political processes and economic opportunities which if combined in an environment, would lead to entrepreneurship and entrepreneurs. In other words, by providing required facilities and equipment and also different opportunities for

employees and explaining the importance of new products for them, institutions can play a significant role in employees' entrepreneurship.

- 3) Risk-taking school: It is the newest school in entrepreneurship thinking, and to some extent, it is somehow more complicated among entrepreneurship schools. According to this school, individual characteristic traits and environmental support are necessary, but not the mere requisite for entrepreneurship. Based on this attitude motivation plays an important role. If the conditions is met for high motivated people, and they acquire the opportunities and facilities, then they can be entrepreneurs, this would bring desirable outcomes for the organizations, therefore to create entrepreneurs, in additions to individual characteristics, facilities and organizational conditions are also important (Ahl, 2000).

Export

1. Theoretical principles of trade

Although trade alone cannot be assumed as engine of growth these days, but still it can be a great help to developing countries. Through trade, a developing country would be able to drag itself from an inefficient point to an optimal point in production. In addition, with trade there is the possibility of the division of labor in order to specialize it and to provide economic efficiency scale (Mitchell, 1988).

Trade is defined according to export and import, because export has a major impact upon the development of countries, the feature of international export is surveyed here, and the import has been put aside.

Generally there are two approach of determining factors on performance in export which are:

A. Based on preliminary factors of production

An approach in which the relative advantage of firms are determined by the factors of production. In this condition, relative advantage is built through the existence of natural monopoly, based on variability of preliminary factors and stability of technology.

B. Based on technology

An approach in which relative advantage is based on the quality of products of firms and preliminary services.

In this approach the export performance about investment of firms to use new technology would lead to the development of new products.

Product Life Cycle Theory

This theory was raised by Vernon (1966) and Herish (1967), and then developed by Kumar between the years of 1979 and 1986. This model is similar to the technology gap model, but one step ahead of it. In this theory the product life of cycle have been divided into three phases:

1. Stage of production of new product in which to cut the labor force and stimulating research and development activities is needed which are costly procedures.
2. Stage of maturity of products that by the presence in the foreign markets and capital costs are determined.
3. Stage of standardizing products (Savouri, 1990). According to this model, when a new product is produced, it is common that very skilled labor force were involved in producing process (first Stage). When this product gets closer to its maturity and is accepted by the public, it can be produced by mass-production methods and using semi-skilled labor force (second stage), therefore, relative advantage in manufacturing the product will be transferred from developed countries which produced it at first, to a country with a relatively cheap labor force. This may be performed by foreign direct investment of inventive country in other countries with cheap labor force.

Moreover, Vernon noted that it is likely that capital-saving and revenue-generating products are produced in the United States and other rich countries, because these countries has the most facilities and the best opportunities for production and developing such new products. They try to fix defects and complement their products and to provide better services by using market information and feedback from consumers `behavior (third stage) (Savouri, 1989).

The effect of export of goods and services upon economy

Development in export would lead to employment and increase in incomes, and because of scale or improvement of production methods, would improve productivity and efficiency of producing factors, and if there are unused potentials of production or employment in developing countries (which really there are), in this case, an increase in production and export does not cause an increase in domestic prices, rather it expands efficiency, economies of scale and improvement of producing technics, the amount of the gross domestic product (even with constant data), and decrease the prices of products produced inside the country (Nazem, 2009).

Entrepreneurship of export

One of characteristics of current times is the profound change which is viewed in mind, thought, social values, and their processes. Among these phenomena, what has been achieved and still affected by these changes are organizations (Moghimi, 2004).

Globalization and the need to create dynamism, flexibility and speed in decision-making in trade-economic relations around the world have created special small and medium organizations. Studies show that during decades of 70 and 80, increase in employment in industrial countries was basically through these organizations. In developing countries, the role of such organizations has been reported to be between 60 and 70 percent (Rhee et al, 2010).

The environmental challenges and changes in management methods have made the role of these organizations more important, and the policies of making smaller sizes, contracting, construction and re-engineering, specially entrepreneurship encouragement in the era of globalization have been facilitated and creating small entrepreneur organizations has become common (Su et al, 2008).

The term “entrepreneurship” is often used in private and commercial sector (Hezarjaribi, 2003). Although entrepreneurship has entered into the management titles of state-owned sector these days, and is fundamentally stems from the importance of governments` role in communities and their attempts to change in state-owned organizations and improving their performances (Zheng et al, 2009).

Entrepreneurship is a process which let the organizations to know opportunities, and organize production factors in an innovative process or creating a new value. Thus, due to global competition, entrepreneurial firms can support their customers by creating competitive advantages, that in large enterprises is created by cuts in expenses and expanding technology development (Gholikhani,). Also export is identified to be an important tool for countries who can achieve economic growth and prosperity by the help of it. Since export helps to improve the balance of payments, employment rate and standard level of life, many governments encourage more export as the goal of export development. The other thing is that nowadays with changes in science and technology, and development of human abilities to control and use resources; still there are a lot of concerns about the procedure of creating a balance between facilities and increasing needs. Concerns that even include relative growth of production in different sections such as production and improvement of resource extraction development processes , production of materials and products, which affect its unsuccessful increasingly development. In this process, the endless endeavors of planners and producers of goods and services to meet public needs have always been controlled by limiting factors and obstacles, provided that there always been a distance between resources, facilities and needs.

On the other hand, the organization`s position depends on the level and power of entrepreneurship. In today's competitive world, firms have to create standards of risk and innovation to overcome environmental challenges, so that they would be able to success in such environment. Innovation is an environmental need in the field of entrepreneurship. Innovation is the ability of firms to create the products they send to markets (Avlonitis and Salavou, 2007), and risk-taking is an integral part of entrepreneurship that can lead to success, and highlights an initiative dimension to understand the market opportunities in order to stimulate innovation, meanwhile, aggressive competition in the market shows a clear level of evolution that has been selected by a firm, and the firm attempts to overtake its competitors through it (Hughes and Morgan, 2007), and at the end, it takes the commercial performance, financial indicators such as sales efficiency indicators, investment efficiency and each share's revenue, and non-financial indicators such as share of market and production development (Bergeron,2000).

The relationship between entrepreneurship and export based on previous studies

In their study, Harish and Bijau found out that the number of employed people in research and development has a positive and significant effect on the export growth of countries. In their study, Hasan and Ratouri, concluded that the expenses of research and development positively affect the entry into the export markets, but do not affect the volume of export. Although a lot of researches on the determining factors in export have been conducted in Iran, but there are not considerable researches about industrial export (Roger, 2002).

One of the first studies was conducted by Graber, Meta and Vernon in 1967. They proved a very strong correlation between the research and development expenditure and export through a study. These researchers substituted the research and development expenditure for transient relative advantage of the firms of countries producing new products. These results totally confirmed the pattern of technology gap and pattern of product life cycle.

Hasan and Ratouri showed that the expenditure of research and development positively affects the entry into the export markets, but does not affect the volume of export in 2003. To account for this it is cited in the article that the expenditure of research and development would lead to creation of new technology in the product. Therefore, it influences the entry into export markets. This study was carried out in 110 Indian industrial firms in the period of 1989-1991 (Badi and Baltagi, 2004).

Belini and Vakline in an article titled “determining sectorial and firm export performance; observations of Britain in 1998 and the period of 1988-1992” surveyed the effective factors in export. In this article, the activities of firms in both inter sectorial (among different industries) and inside sectorial (among firms of an industry) have been investigated (Jackman and layard, 1991).

Results

Entrepreneurship is a process which enables organizations to know opportunities and to organize production factors in an innovative procedure or creating a new value. Thus, entrepreneur firms can support their customers due to global competition through creating competitive advantages, which is created in large enterprises by reducing expenditures and increasing technology development. On the other hand, since the export helps the balance of payments improvement, employment rate and level of standard living, is considered to be an important tool for countries, because by its assistance, the countries can obtain economic growth and prosperity. Thus, in competitive economy and based on today's markets that comes with rapid international changes, and that the process of changes from industrial community to informational community has become a priority, entrepreneurship is known as the engine of economy which can play an important role economic growth of countries, employment and social welfare.

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Impact of Urbanisation in Major Metropolitan Cities in India**Dr.Nitin Vinayak Gaikwad**Assistant Professor and Head Department of Geography,
Dr.Patangrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya, Sangli (416416)

Abstract:

Urbanisation in India is neither unique nor exclusive but is similar to a world-wide phenomenon. Indian urbanisation has proceeded as it has elsewhere in the world as a part and product of economic change. Occupational shift from agriculture to urban-based industry and services is one part of the change. New industrial investments and expansion of the services industry in new location is also another factor. As for the magnitude, in 1901, only 25 million people constituting 10.84 per cent of population lived in urban areas in India. In the 100 years since then, the urban population has grown 12 times and it is now around 285 million people constituting 28 per cent of the total population. In the following 20 years (2001-21), the urban population will nearly double itself to reach about 550 million. According to the World Urbanisation Prospects (the 1996 Revision), the urban population in the year 2025 will rise to 42.5 per cent (566 million).

These figures, however, do not portray a full picture. The state-wise variations are significant. The pace and spread of urbanisation are not uniform. Maharashtra with an urban population percentage of 42 per cent (41 million), Gujarat with 37 per cent (19 million) and Tamil Nadu with 44 per cent (27 million) and the least urbanised state, Assam with 13 per cent in 2001 indicate this inter-regional variation. In 2021, Maharashtra (50.45%), Gujarat (44.45%), Tamil Nadu (42.54%), Karnataka (41.12%) and Andhra Pradesh (39.13%) will be the most urbanised states in the country in that order. The rate of urban increase will also vary. Between 2001 and 2016, in the country as a whole, urban population will increase by nearly 50 per cent.

Key Word: - Urbanisation, Migration, urban growth, Impact of Urbanization.

Spatial Manifestation of Urban Growth

It is very important to understand the shape and physical patterns of urban growth. In 1991, there were 3768 UAs/towns. About one-third of the urban population in 1991 resided in 23 metropolitan cities; another one-third in the remaining 277 Class I cities and the rest in the 3468 UAs/towns. In 2001, there are 4368 UAs/towns. About 38% of the total urban population are residing in 35 metro cities, 30.6% in remaining 358 Class I cities and the rest in 3975 UAs/towns. According to a recent estimate, the number of metropolitan cities will be 51 by 2011 and 75 by 2021 AD. In addition, there would be 500 large cities (one lakh and above size) and 4430 medium and small towns (less than one lakh population size). The analysis of urbanisation pattern and projections for the next 20 years is indicative of the fact that bulk of the urban population will be living in metropolitan regions. This does not mean that the main cities within these regions will continue to grow at the same pace. In fact, in some cases, central city growth may decline but in the peripheries there will be new growth. Agglomerations covering several municipal jurisdictions will emerge as a distinct feature of India's urbanization.

These factors will also cause the existing urban agglomerations to become bigger. Agricultural mandi towns, new industrial centres and service activities located in the metropolitan regions will coalesce. Most of these agglomerations will grow along transport corridors, but the pattern of growth will not be continuous and will have some characteristics as follows:

Much of the urban growth will be along essentially transport corridors, and unrestrained by municipal jurisdictions; the distinction between urban and rural will get blurred. The corridors will be multi-nodal but these nodes will not be as well connected functionally as needed. Within these

corridors, metropolitan nodes will be further dandified, e.g., Bangalore. In some cities, the peripheries may density e.g., Calcutta. In some corridors, growth will be continuous but in many it will be discontinuous and sparse with creeping urban sprawl, wasting land and other resources in the process. The infrastructure and environmental implications will require careful management. The organisational framework required for governance will be very different than what we have at present, limited as it is within a city – municipality model.

Table 1: Migration in Major Metropolitan Cities (In Millions)

Cities	Mumbai			Calcutta			Delhi			Chennai			Bangalore			Hyderabad		
	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011
Population	8.24	12.57	16.4	9.19	10.91	13.2	5.73	8.38	12.8	4.29	5.36	6.5	2.92	4.09	5.7	2.55	4.28	5.7
Population Increase	2.27	4.33	18.9	1.77	1.72	2.88	2.08	2.65	3.77	1.12	1.07	1.63	1.26	1.16	2.5	0.75	1.73	2.64
Of which Migration	1.55	1.81	2.4	0.69	0.61	1.2	1.16	1.36	2.2	0.68	0.57	1.3	0.50	0.51	1.2	0.25	0.55	1.35
In per cent	68.51	41.92	15.1	39.01	35.30	33.2	55.73	51.53	48.77	60.5	53.08	51.21	40.13	43.7	50.4	32.72	31.60	28.98

Contrary to popular perception, migration is not the principal or the dominant factor in urban growth. In the 1991-2011 period, natural increase accounted for 60 per cent of urban growth, migration for 21.20 per cent and reclassification of new towns 18.80 per cent. The figures for the past 3 decades show that nearly 60 per cent of the total migratory movement has been from rural to rural. However in the case of some large cities for certain periods of time, migration has been a major factor. For instance, migration has increased between 1991 and 2011 in the case of Mumbai, Delhi and Hyderabad, but as a component of city's growth its share has declined. However, in the case of Bangalore, the proportion has increased slightly. It is therefore worthy of note that the common notion that migration largely fuels urban growth is only partially correct

Impact of Urbanisation

1. Water Supply: According to the 1991 census, 81.4 per cent of urban household had access to safe drinking water but 40 million persons (18.6%) were reported to be without access to safe

water supply. It is claimed that in metropolitan cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Mumbai and Hyderabad, the water supply is more than 200 lpcd. However this figure hides the very serious inequities in access, quality and quantity of water supply available to different parts of the city. In many cities, water availability ranges from 3-8 hours per day. India's three largest cities (Mumbai, Delhi and Chennai) are worst in terms of hours of availability of water per day varying between 4 to 5 hours. There are about 80 classes I towns in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Maharashtra which have got per capita supply of less than 75 lpcd. The daily per capita supply of water to Bangalore is about 75-80 litres and in Chennai it is about 70 litres. Delhi's per capita water supply of 200 lpcd does not mean much to about 30% of the city's population who have access to only 25 litres or less. We also have a problem of quantity. Drinking water may need only a small proportion of total water resources but even that is not available where needed. Then there are leakages (between 25-50 per cent) in water supply system thereby creating further shortages.

2. Sanitation: Nearly three-fourths of the population living in cities have no access to any human waste collection and disposal system. The sewerage system exist in 60 Class I cities out of 300 but where systems exist they cover the area only partially. Less than half of the total sewage is collected and only 30-40 per cent of which is treated properly. In the circumstances only 15 per cent of the urban population have access to private toilets. More than half of urban population particularly in small and medium towns resort to open defecation. Provision of sewerage system continues to be expensive particularly in regard to collection and conveyance. A national programme of low cost sanitation aimed at elimination of manual scavenging has been taken up. This programme seeks to replace about 6 million dry latrines by sanitary latrines in 3600 towns. So far works have been taken up in 1155 towns and 6.95 lakh units have been completed by 1997. Low cost sanitation is not considered a total substitute. Due to inadequate sewerage and lack of water treatment facilities, pollutants enter ground water, rivers and other water sources causing water borne diseases.

3. Solid waste Management: The volume of garbage in Indian cities is increasing. Indian cities and towns are estimated to generate about 80,000 metric tonnes of solid waste every day. Per capita solid waste generated is about 350-400 gms and in large cities it exceeds 500 gms. Only 60 per cent of this volume is collected, even less is transported and disposed off. Sanitary landfill or composting as methods of garbage disposal is limited to very few cities. Mumbai generates about 3200 tonnes of garbage of which about 97% is collected. In other cities, collection varies from about 90% in Delhi and Chennai, about 75% in Calcutta and Hyderabad, 68% in Bangalore and 70 % in Kanpur. The collection is around 50% in smaller towns. In industrial areas of many cities, the municipal solid waste is getting mixed up with hazardous waste creating a serious problem, while the accumulation of garbage has become a common site in most of the cities. Most solid wastes that are collected end up in open dumps, sanitary landfill or drainage system, threatening both surface water and ground water quality. Solid wastes create one of the most visible environmental problems in low-income areas. These problems are directly linked to inadequate planning, finances and management capacity at the local level.

4. Land: Rapid urban growth has led to the problems of urban sprawl, ribbon development, unregulated development, high cost for urban infrastructure, pollution due to the inadequate disposal of urban and industrial waste. All such issues involve land. Land can be used in many ways – agriculture, forestry, grazing, industrial and urban uses, utility corridors, roads, waste

disposal and recreation. With the increase of urban population, more and more agricultural areas have been converted into urban use. For example, during 1991-2011, the increase in population of Vishakapatnam was 75%, whereas the increase in spatial expansion was as high as 230% recording 3 times growth. Likewise, the increase of population and spatial expansion of Lucknow is 66% and 131% respectively. Large cities on the other hand do not have the land to spread out. For instance in Greater Bombay, spatial expansion was 34% compared to the increase in population of 77%. The optimum use of land requires that land resources be well inventoried, their spatial relations be delineated and their capacities for all likely uses be determined. Much of the legislation needed for land use planning already exists. The evidence suggests that many Master Plans have failed because they are over-ambitious, lacking financial resources and participation by the people.

5. Urban Environment: In recent years, the urban environment has become a major subject of concern. The process of rapid urbanisation poses serious challenges to towns and cities, which are struggling to provide and maintain the already inadequate level of urban services. Among the major environmental problems faced by urban areas are air, water, and soil pollution and growing volume of wastes including hazardous waste. The metropolitan cities are experiencing critical environmental degradation and pushing to the limit their ability to sustain human life. Although the entire urban population is affected, the urban poor are the most vulnerable. It is poor performance of local governments in the delivery of basic urban services that lead to environmental degradation and lower quality of life in urban areas.

6. Economic disparities: While there has been an overall rise in income in the urban areas there is considerable disparity between the different groups. The income distribution is considerably skewed as in the case of large cities in the country. Projections indicate that the percentage of households below the poverty line in Mumbai Metropolitan Areas will fall from 25% in 1991 to nearly zero in Mumbai city, and less than 5% in the Mumbai Metropolitan Region by 2011. However, nearly half of city's households will still be living in slums. Delhi has the highest per capita income in the country and unemployment is low. However, the gross inequities in Delhi's service provision are far too many to enlist. Obviously these deficiencies affect the slum population more seriously. Delhi's inability to deal with slums is a continuing reminder of the problem. Nearly one-third of the population of Delhi resides in slum settlements. This vast population of Delhi lives in sub-human conditions, with very poor access to all basic services. They are paying a high price for services, often more than the non-poor households.

7. Pollution, Public interest and Employment: Managing the urban environment is emerging as an important issue and has become major subject of concern. Currently awareness of environmental urban problems continues to centre around air and water pollution. The process of rapid urbanisation poses serious challenge to towns and cities, which are struggling to provide and maintain the already inadequate level of urban services. Besides air and water pollution, the cities are facing growing volume of wastes due to concentration of industries. Toxic and hazardous wastes are often discharged into the municipal drains or dumped in municipal garbage heaps. Most of the river stretches in the country passing through the cities where such factories are located are heavily polluted. Concentrations of industries have also caused land pollution where industrial wastes are dumped resulting in pollution of ground water. Past and current efforts towards the control of pollution have been mainly through the identification and shifting of non-conforming industries. The Delhi and Mumbai Master Plans specifically provide for such shifting and have

allocated land where such non-conforming industries could shift. Public interest litigation has emerged in recent years in reinforcing this approach. The Bombay Environmental Group has been active in limiting industrial development in green belt and Navasheva port area. In the context of pollution in river Ganga, the case of Madhu Mehta vs. the Union of India is a leading public interest litigation. In series of hearings, the Supreme Court passed important orders to close down several tanneries in Kanpur. Voluntary organisations in Delhi and Chennai have been active in taking public authorities to court for violation of development plans and zoning regulations on the grounds of environmental damage.

8. Urban Violence: Due to peculiar problems such as unchecked migration, illegal settlements, diverse socio-religion-cultural disparities, uneven income distribution etc., the metropolitan cities are facing increased criminal activities. It is seen that the incidence of total cognisable crimes in 1998 reported in Delhi was highest (59,011) followed by Mumbai (30,017) and Bangalore (29,265). Amongst other cities, Kanpur reported increase of 44.3 per cent over the figures of 1997, followed by Madurai (23.9%). Of the total murder cases reported, Delhi had the highest (523) sharing 18.1 per cent amongst all cities followed by Mumbai (365). Pune city recorded significant increase of 52.3 per cent murder cases over previous year. Again Delhi stands first in terms of reported robbery incidence of 728. The cities of Jaipur (1,561) and Pune (1,195) reported more riots cases than any other cities, and Ludhiana (2) and Madurai (12) remained relatively peaceful in as far as riots are concerned. Even in number of rape cases, Delhi reported the highest rape incidence (365).

9. Gender Issues: India's initiatives on women issues in initial Five-Year Plans were welfare oriented. However, in past two decades, there has been a shift towards women in development, recognising women as participants of development. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan, a separate department of Women's Welfare was set up. A number of housing projects with women as the beneficiaries group were started during the International Year for Shelter for the Homeless. In 1990, the National Commission for Women Act was passed to safeguard the rights and interest of women. It reviews women-specific and women-related legislations and advises the government to bring amendments from time to time. The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the constitution were made in 1992, through which one-third of the total number of elected seats in Panchayats and Municipalities are reserved for women. In West Bengal, Kerala and Karnataka the number of women elected to these bodies have exceeded the mandatory requirement of 1/3rd of total seats. Empowerment of women being one of the primary objectives of the Ninth Plan, efforts are being made to create an enabling environment where women can freely exercise their rights. A 'National Policy for Empowerment of Women' is on the anvil. Measures have been proposed to integrate the needs of women in housing and other development programmes to overcome socio-economic constraints.

10. Urban Performance Affecting Social, Economic and Political Stability

1) Social: The role of the cities in the modernisation of a society has been long recognised. Industrialisation and the growth of the tertiary sector has created a wide range of new occupations. Employment in these occupations has been by and large on the basis of education and other qualifications rather than religion or caste. In the Indian society affirmative action particularly in the period after independence, has introduced a significant element of caste in employment. But this is mainly in the sphere of government employment which mercifully is only a part of the job

market in the country. The new and widening range of occupational patterns, rising incomes as well as the heterogeneity inherent in urban housing has diluted the rigours of the traditional barriers of caste and creed. Social mobility and acceptance have thus been a positive change in urban areas.

2) Economic: However, these forces of positive modernisation through urbanisation also contain in themselves the potential for dissent. In the absence of equitable distribution, the rise in wealth and incomes can make the differences between people sharper. Whatever be the basis of definition, food intake, levels of consumption, access to physical and social facilities or environment, about one-third to one-half of the population in most Indian cities are now regarded as marginalised. They need not necessarily be the urban poor; nor can their habitat be generalised as slums. But the differences between the so-called the 'pucca' and 'kutchra' city, the intended and unintended city, the serviced and the unserviced city appear to be growing. Many of the affected people regard this as deliberately discriminatory which can give rise to conflicts. During 1950s and 60s, epidemics like cholera or jaundice affected many cities but by and large the people affected endured the hardships. But in recent years the position has changed. Crisis in public health are increasingly viewed with anger as failures on the part of public authorities.

3) Political: The process of urban development involves a wide variety of interest groups in the public and private sectors. It touches many sensitive areas such as land, infrastructure, finance, economic linkages, community involvement and environment. These are highly political subjects. It has been seen that dealing with urban development issues in a technocratic manner and ignoring the political implications for government policy, interest groups, empowerment etc., often leads to a failure of well conceived programmes and projects. It is important, therefore, to obtain the maximum public and political endorsement of strategies, programmes and projects.

11. Urban Housing: The projections of households and state of housing stock for the years 2010, 2020 and 2025 based on the Report of the Working Group on Urban Housing for the Ninth Plan using regression growth rates of pucca, semi-pucca and kutchra houses and the annual exponential growth rate of households are given in the following table. The congestion factor is estimated as 4.86% and obsolescence factor as 4.14% of the total housing stock. Based on these assumptions, the overall urban housing shortage will reduce to 1.66 million units by 2010 as against 8.23 million in 1991. The projections indicate substantial increase in pucca and semi-pucca units with marginal increase in kutchra houses. The group hopes that there will be no housing shortage from 2015 onwards.

Table 2: Projections for Housing Stock, Households and Housing Shortage (2001 – 2025)
(In million units)

Category	Trend Rate (%)	1991	2010	2020	2025*
Pucca	4.99	29.8	75.8570	123.4454	157.4760
Semi Pucca	1.16	6.2	7.7213	8.6652	9.1795
Kutchra	0.76	3.2	3.6933	3.9838	4.1375
Households	3.40	40.7	77.7148	108.5698	128.3252
Housing Shortage		8.23	1.6586	0	0

Source: Report of the Working Group on Urban Housing, Ninth Plan

However, the figures of housing stock in terms of bricks and mortar or dwelling units as such are only a part of the story. The availability of basic urban services may well be persisting problems.

Slum settlements need not necessarily mean jhuggis. In most cities, the prevailing scene is one of pucca housing in kutchra environment. The serious strain on the quantum and quality of urban services has been discussed already. Housing without services is a distortion as well as a drain on the economy.

12. Public Transport: Rapid urban growth will put enormous demands on transport systems for moving large number of passengers and freight, making more trips in urban areas over longer distances. Most of the large cities are already facing serious problem of inadequate public transport. It is widely known that rise in incomes will generate more travel trips. In the absence of public transport, the use of personal transport modes will grow rapidly, pre-empting the limited road space and adding to congestion and pollution. This is already confirmed by available data, as given in the table below. While Delhi presents the most severe problem, it is clear that public transport has become and will continue to be a casualty.

Table 3: Number of Vehicles and Share of Public Transport in Four Metropolitan Cities.

City	No. of Vehicles – 2011 (In lakh)	Share of Public Transport (%)	Share of Suburban Railway (%)
Mumbai	8.60	88.0	44.0
Calcutta	6.64	79.0	14.0
Chennai	9.75	67.0	16.0
Delhi	30.33	62.0	1.0

Source: 1 Motor Transport Statistics of India, Ministry of Surface Transport.

2. India's Urban Sector Profile, Research Study Series – 61, NIUA, 2011.

In mega cities, the role of traditional modes of transport is substantially low and these cities have to depend upon public transport system. The role of public bus system is most significant in Delhi (61%) followed by Chennai (51%). Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata are the only three mega cities where the Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) plays an important role. Delhi needed a MRTS since sixties when the same was envisaged in the Master Plan for Delhi 1962. Though late by almost four decades, work on the Delhi MRTS has started and is in full swing on the first phase development. The system is a combination of elevated, surface and underground railway lines totalling 55 km. The system will have a capacity of 40,000 passengers per hour. Unfortunately, the system is unconnected to the National Capital Region's existing rail lines.

13. Urban Poverty: India will witness rapid urbanisation and the next two decades will be characterised by industrialisation and metropolitanisation. Most of the growth will take place through physical transformation of rural areas into urban areas on the periphery of urban agglomerations and urban corridors. This process will be stimulated by economic development. The next two decades will also witness urbanisation of poverty. The new migrants to urban areas taking up informal sector employment with low wages, occupying illegal settlements without basic services and security of tenure in its peripheries, with longer journeys to work will be the dominant feature of this process. This will lead to increasing overcrowding, worsening of access to shelter and environmental health problems, a visible manifestation of the process of future urbanisation. The income inequality will sharpen the distinction between and among different social groups, such as urban rich from the urban poor, and the urban poor from the rural poor. Inequalities will

threaten further marginalisation of the poor. The improvements in the living conditions of urban poor with access to economic benefits cannot be ignored and allowed to persist without endangering the social fabric. Urban areas would have to plan strategically, operate effectively and manage efficiently in order to provide sustainable livelihoods, safe and secure living environments for the urban poor.

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Sustainable Development Goals and Performance of ICDS in India**Mrs. Pournima Deepak Chavan(Udupi)**

M.Com. LL.B.(Special) M.Phil.

Arts and Commerce College Kasegaon

Dist : Sangli, Maharashtra

Abstract:

“We reap what we sow. We the makers of our own fate. The wind is blowing; those vessels sails are unfurled catch it, and go forward on their way, but those which have their sails furled do not catch the wind. Is that the fault of the wind? We make our own destiny”

Swami Vivekanand

Child is the father of family, Child is the father of society and child is the father of nation. Today,if we nurture them properly surely they will be the family builder society and ultimately nation, and world builder. Before we can ensure that the future of India that lies with these children is secure and bright? So nurture them with love, affection, care, serving them healthy food, health care facilities, education and fair environment. Because child and women are the most valuable segment of the society. Today the world’s nations are trying to make progress in empowering women and caring child. On 25th September 2015, UN General Assembly declared 17 Sustainable Development Goals in the next 15 years. Out of 17 goals first five goals are similar to objectives of ICDS. ICDS means Integrated Child Development Services. A flagship programme of Government of India. It is a Central Government’s scheme, which was launched on 2nd Oct; 1975 in India. The main aim of ICDS is to improve the quality of life of children and women. To fulfill this aim Anganwadi and Anganwadi workers are working on grass root level.

Key Words : ICDS, Anganwadi, Sustainable Development Goals and Malnutrition.

Introduction:

The modern world is facing one of the biggest challenge is malnutrition. The World Bank stated malnutrition and child mortality: besides these are so many issues which are related with women and children which is the great hurdle in their survival.

if we go through the website of www.unicef we will get the data about child and women which reflects their vulnerability in survival.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development consists 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

UN General Assembly declared 17 Sustainable Development goals and 169 targets to complete the millennium development goals in next 15 years on 25th September 2015. Out of these 17 goals, first 5 goals are as follows-

Goal 01 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere.**Goal 02-** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.**Goal 03** - Ensure healthy lives and promote well being at all ages.**Goal 04** – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.**Goal 05** – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

In India, these goals will be achieved with fulfilling objectives of ICDS. However, to achieve these goals there are some problems faced by AWCs AWWs. So the researcher has taken this as research problem.

Objective of the Study:

01. To know the sustainable development goals similar with objectives of ICDS

02. To know the objectives of ICDS
03. To know the performance of ICDS
04. Conclusion and suggestions

Research Methodology :

This research work is based on secondary data. The related secondary data is collected through Government's reports, books, journals and websites.

Main Objectives of ICDS:

01. To improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age of 0-6
02. To lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the women and their children.
03. To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropouts.
04. To achieve effective, coordinated policy and its implementation amongst the various departments to promote child and women welfare.
05. To enhance the capacity of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

Services Provided by ICDS :

01. Supplementary nutrition
02. Nutritional and health education
03. Immunization
04. Health check ups
05. Referral services
06. Non formal pre-school and education

The Performance of ICDS :

Today, ICDS is known as the World's largest child care programme. This programme launched on 02nd October; 1975 with 33 projects all over India. In the year 2014 the number of projects is 7067, with 1342146 operational Anganwadi Centers and 1045.09 lakh beneficiaries which includes 0-6 years children, pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls.

The following table highlights the physical progress made by ICDS during the 10 years period from 31/03/2004 to 31/03/2014.

Table No 01. Physical Progress of ICDS

Year	No. Of Operational Project	No. of operational AWC	No.of supplementary Nutrition Beneficiary (Lakh)
31/03/2004	5267	649307	415.08
31/03/2005	5422	706872	484.42
31/03/2006	5659	748229	562.18
31/03/2007	5829	844743	705.43
31/03/2008	6070	1013337	843.26
31/03/2009	6120	1044269	873.43
31/03/2010	6509	1142029	884.34
31/03/2011	6722	1262267	959.47
31/03/2012	6908	1304611	972.49

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIFACETED AND MULTILINGUAL STUDIES

31/03/2013	7025	1338732	956.12
31/03/2014	7067	1342146	1045.09

Source : WCD, 2015

The above table highlights the physical progress of ICDS. In the year no. of operational projects was 5267 and it increased to 7067 and no. of beneficiaries who have benefitted with supplementary nutrition was 415.08 lakh which increased up to 1045.09 lakh in during 10 years. Hence there is near about 134.03 percent increase in ICDS projects and in number of beneficiaries is 25.78 percent.

Table No : 02 Child Sex Retio

Year	CSR
2001	927
2011	919

Source : Census of India

The above table shows the child sex ratio is declined during last decade by 8 from 927 to 919. However, some states Bihar, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhatisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa, Keral and Tamil Nadu along with UTS of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Paduchery, Andaman and Nicobar have shown increase in sex ratio. In these states ICDS and Anganwadi workers have taken move efforts of counseling women.

Table No : 03 : Female Literacy Rate

Year	Rural %	Urban %
2001	46.7	73.2
2011	58.75	79.92
Rate of Change	26	09

Source : Census of India

The above table shows that there is increasing trend in rural and urban female literacy rate.

Conclusion :

In socio-economic condition of any nation sustainable development of women and children plays very important role, sex ratio, female literacy rate plays significant role in it. Also the ICDS projects and number of beneficiaries are also show increasing trends. However effectiveness of ICDS scheme in delivering desires services has been questioned repeatedly. Hence ICDS is working towards fulfilling sustainable development goals. So the organizations working on International level, UNICEF, World Bank who are supporting India to improve nutritional status of children, women and adolescent girls should focus seriously on these ICDS projects. The problems and bottlenecks of ICDS should be removed by funding move amount and supervision.

UNICEF has taken responsibility in assisting technical assistance to support projects. However move efforts are essential to reach the SDG target.

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Gender Stereotypes in Indian Judiciary

Dinesh .B.Kolte

Assistant Professor,
M.P.Law College, Aurangabad

Abstract

The constitution of India ensures gender equality through various provisions. Several statutes have been enacted for protecting women's rights. Unlike western world women in India were given right to adult franchise in equation to men at single stroke through the constitution.

The present era reflects a glimpsy picture of women's progress in all the arenas. Theory and practice of gender equality are paradoxical in India in almost all streams. All provisions of the Constitution and all laws enacted by the legislature get their real meaning and import through the process of judicial interpretation. The Constitutional mandate and the various laws providing for protective discrimination in favour of women relating to several aspects of their social, economic and political life have come up before the courts through litigations. The leaders of the Indian judiciary express and admit the necessity of women empowerment through various judicial pronouncements; but it is ironical that in the institution of judiciary itself women representation is skewed. This paper highlights gender disparity in Indian judiciary from apex court to lower courts. Further with certain examples a critical analysis is done where the male counterparts discriminate with women in practice but while pronouncing judgments express themselves to be staunch supporters of gender equality. In concluding section strong suggestions have been advocated for removal of gender disparity from the institution of judiciary.

"Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere".

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Introduction

Landmark decisions were delivered by the Indian judiciary in recent past to safeguard the rights of women. It declared triple Talaq as unconstitutional, upheld women's autonomy, by declaring the law on adultery unconstitutional, and ruled that the bar on women's entry to the Sabarimala temple is illegal; earlier also Vishaka guidelines were issued to protect rights of working women. These cases bear testimony to the fact that judges are not gender biased. However it cannot be denied that the judiciary has also been a transmitter of sexist notions though unintentionally¹⁹. The sexist notion is apprehended on the basis of skewed representation of female judges in higher judiciary. While women got the right to practice in 1922, the first woman additional solicitor general could be appointed only in 2009. The country has not had a woman Solicitor General or Attorney General²⁰. Gender bias is implicit in Indian judiciary, and thus, the missing gender diversity is hardly talked about. Feminist jurisprudence is a philosophy of law based on the political, economic, and social equality of sexes. As a field of legal scholarship, feminist jurisprudence began in 1960s. It influences many debates on sexual and domestic violence, inequality in the workplace, and gender based discrimination. Justice Chandrachud articulated, "feminism is a lot about disruption of social hierarchies and that is what the constitution intends

¹⁹ G S Bajpai, Raghav , "Gender of Justice", ' The Indian Express', November 19, 2018 7:08:48 am
<https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/gender-of-justice-appointment-of-female-judges-5452591/> March 15 2019 12:10 A.M IST

²⁰ Ravi Prakash, "Gender Justice: Judicial & Legislative Interventions", <http://www.indiafoundation.in/gender-justice-and-women-empowerment-judicial-and-legislative-interventions/> March 14 2019 11:32 P.M IST

to do. Transformation involves a disruption of the existing social structures.”²¹ These articulations seem to be merely a lip service with hardly any practical implementations. Women at all levels of judiciary are critical to address certain issues that can have very wide social and political ramifications: one, inadequate representation could aggravate biases in the courts; second, lack of women in courts lead to questions of the courts’ legitimacy as representative of the societies they serve; and third, presence of women judges signals equality of opportunity for women in the legal profession and an appointments process that is fair, non-discriminatory and based on merit²².

Constitutional Rights to Women

The constitution of India has certain safeguards for women

Ensured through various provisions

1. **Article 15(1)** prohibits discrimination against any citizen of India on the ground of sex
2. **Article 15(3)** enables the state to make affirmative discrimination in favour of women
3. **Article 16(2) prohibits** discrimination in matters of employment or office under the state on the ground of sex
4. **Article 23(1) prohibits** Traffic in human beings and forced labour
5. **Article 39(a)]** is a directive to secure adequate means of livelihood for men and women
6. **Article 39(d)** directs state to secure equal pay for equal work for both Indian men and women
7. **Article 39(e)** is a directive to state under which the state is required to ensure that the health and strength of women workers are not abused and that they are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their strength
8. **Article 42-**The state shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief
9. **Article 51-A (e)** imposes fundamental duty on every citizen of India to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
10. **As per Article 243-D(3)-**One-third of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat shall be reserved for women
11. According to **Article 243-D(4)-**One-third of the total number of offices of chairpersons in the Panchayats at each level shall be reserved for women.
12. **Article 243-T(3)]** provides for One-third of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Municipality shall be reserved for women
13. **Article 243-T(4)** says that, The offices of chairpersons in the Municipalities shall be reserved for women in such manner as the State Legislature may provide

Representation of female in Indian Judiciary

²¹ Mehal Jain, “*Constitution Itself Is Feminist*”, *Justice Chandrachud On Transformative Constitution & Feminism*”, 7 Oct 2018 2:25 PM <https://www.livelaw.in/constitution-itself-is-feminist-justice-chandrachud-on-transformative-constitution-feminism/> March 15 2019 2:07 P.M IST

²² Editorial of ‘Hindustan Times’, “*Why Indian judiciary needs more women*”, Aug 16, 2018 12:29 IST <https://www.hindustantimes.com/editorials/why-indian-judiciary-needs-more-women/story-uU4kDWi5Nd09N6GpgBmYgJ.html> March 15 2019 7:26 P.M IST

It took more than four decades after independence for a woman to be appointed as a Supreme Court judge; 39 years after the top court was established Justice M. Fathima Beevi was the first woman to be appointed to the Supreme Court²³. The second woman judge of the Supreme Court but the first woman chief judge and the first woman chief justice of the Bombay high court was appointed in 1994 Justice Sujata Manohar²⁴; Justice Ruma Pal was appointed in 2000²⁵; Justice Gyan Sudha Misra²⁶ in 2010; Justice Ranjana Prakash Desai²⁷ in 2011; in 2014 Justice Bhanumati²⁸; Justice Indu Malhotra 2018; Justice Indira Banerjee 2018.

The sanctioned strength of Judges in High court as on March 23, 2018, is 1,079 judges, out of which only 670 judges are working in 24 high courts of the country, 409 posts are lying vacant.

"There are 73 women judges working in different high courts as on March 23, 2018, which in percentage terms is 10.89 per cent of the working strength," the Department of Justice in the Law Ministry informed the department-related Standing Committee on Law and Personnel²⁹. The picture of lower Judiciary too is dismal.

Judicial aberration towards gender justice

Many feminists and civil libertarians deem that there is some appearance of a U-turn by the judiciary in general and the Supreme Court in particular on women's issues as in a number of cases judgments of high courts in favour of women were reversed by the apex court³⁰.

Implicit gender biasness of Indian judiciary is reflected during the course of various judicial pronouncements. The case relating to triple Talaq³¹ was dealt by apex judiciary on a multi religious bench (Chief Justice of India (CJI) JS Khehar (Sikh), Justice Kurian Joseph (Christian), Justice Uday Lalit (Hindu), Justice Rohinton Nariman (Parsi) and Justice Abdul Nazeer (Muslim); but no female judge was included in the bench.

In *D. Velusamy V. D. Patchaiammal*,³² Justice Markanday Katju had termed a second Hindu wife as 'mistress' and 'keep', and held that she was not entitled to maintenance.

Totally vice versa judgment was given by female judge (Justice Gyan Sudha Mishra) in 2011, in which she opined that a deserted wife is entitled to marriage regardless of validity of her marriage. *Vishaka & others v. the State of Rajasthan & others*³³ Justice Sujata's role was instrumental in passing the landmark judgment in which it was held that sexual harassment in the workplace was

²³ <https://www.livemint.com/Leisure/Ak3TNcLWpQuoFaD3gJUmmM/67-years-of-Supreme-Court-6-women-judges.html> March 15 2019 2:36 P.M IST

²⁴ *Id*

²⁵ *Id*

²⁶ *Id*

²⁷ *Id*

²⁸ *Id*

²⁹ Press Trust of India January 13 2019 <https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/only-11-judges-in-high-courts-are-women-government-tells-parliamentary-panel-1430020-2019-01-13> March 15, 2019 3:17 P.M IST

³⁰ Faizan Mustafa, "Judicial Aberrations on Gender Issues Are Worrisome" <https://thewire.in/women/is-the-indian-judiciary-going-back-on-gender-justice> March 15, 2019 3:39 P.M IST

³¹ [Shayara Bano v. Union of India, 2017 SCC On Line SC 963, decided on 22.08.2017]

³² AIR 2011 SC 479

³³ AIR 1997

a violation of women's human rights, comprehensive guidelines were framed to protect women from sexual harassment at the workplace, a first for India.

In Nirbhya case³⁴ Justice R Banumathi was one of the sitting judges of the bench who confirmed death sentence for the accused. The accused men made an appeal to re-consider their death sentences. Justice Banumathi questioned that if this case was not the rarest of rare to award death penalty, then which case can fall under it. She asserted that convict's background, age, no criminal record; good behaviour in prison cannot outweigh aggravating circumstances.³⁵

Hadiya case³⁶ the ruling of the courts created a huge stir. This case depicts judicial biasness where women's voice is seldom heard, even when she is literally speaking. Hadiya's several basic human as well as fundamental rights to privacy, education, and freedom were violated owing to religious prejudice. Finally she was permitted to live with her husband.

Justice Sujata and Justice Banumathi's opinions and judgments indicate that having a woman in the decision making process of the courts allows and paves way to newer and more critical and contextual lens to gender related issues, especially crimes involving violence against women³⁷.

Indian Judiciary plagued with sexism

Justice Patel³⁸ while speaking at a function organised by women's wing of Indian Merchants Chamber said the judiciary was also plagued by "rampant sexism and the culture of patriarchy". He further reiterated that women are victims of incessant bullying irrespective of their competence merely owing to their gender in the male dominated legal profession. Its presence cannot be denied though not discussed³⁹.

On the occasion of Women's day *Indira Jaising*⁴⁰ wrote open letter to Chief Justice of India; in which she raised her voice against 'sexist language' in judiciary. She has pointed out that during various cases she has been harassed by the gender biased language used against her. She lists out how she has been humiliated or demeaned during court proceedings simply because she is a woman and has not received any support from the then presiding judges⁴¹.

J. Indu Malhotra opines that, gender bias exists in Indian judiciary and female Judges are considered less competent than their male counterparts.⁴²

³⁴ Mukesh V. State of NCT of Delhi Review Petition (CRL.) No. 570 of 2017 in Criminal Appeal No. 607 of 2017]

³⁵ Tejeswi Pratima Dodda, "Missing Gender Diversity in the Indian Judiciary", on April 7, 2018

<https://factly.in/missing-gender-diversity-indian-judiciary/> March 15 2019 6:05 P.M IST

³⁶ *Shafin Jahan v. Asokan K.M & ORS K.M* CRIMINAL APPEAL NO.366 OF 2018(Arising out of S.L.P.(Crl.) No.5777 of 2017)

³⁷ <https://www.thequint.com/voices/women/how-many-women-judges-in-supreme-court-and-high-court> March 15, 2019 3:31 P.M IST

³⁸ Justice at Bombay High Court

³⁹PTI, Oct. 13

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⁴¹ <https://www.womensweb.in/2019/03/indira-jaisingh-writes-open-letter-to-chief-justice-of-india-mar19wk3sr/> March 15 2019 7:43 P.M IST

⁴² Mehal Jain, "There Is A Gender Bias In Legal Profession And Judiciary: Justice Indu Malhotra", 14 Oct 2018 9:31 AM <https://www.livelaw.in/there-is-a-gender-bias-in-legal-profession-and-judiciary-justice-indu-malhotra/> March 13 2019 11:54 P.M IST

In a discussion held at the Yale Law School *Justice Sikri* quoted former Justice Leila Seth⁴³ ‘whenever there is a function, the women are to oversee the tea arrangements’, he further continued that, “The Mindset is still that women judges be given lighter work and work that is not very important”.⁴⁴

Justice Ruma Pal, speaking on the occasion of women’s day recalled gender discrimination existing in past , where male Judges refused to share bench with female judges⁴⁵.

Justice Gyan Sudha Misra once became impulsive at a fellow male judge for constantly questioning her understanding of an issue, to which she replied, “stop judging the judge, and start judging the matter”⁴⁶.

Conclusion

Female judges are not treated at parity with male Judges. Missing gender diversity in the judiciary aggravates the implicit biasness that exists in Indian courts. Despite several legislative enactments at National level, Judiciary has failed to give due respect to women which they deserve. As cited above the fact cannot be denied that sexism does persist in India’s highest institution that is judiciary; irrational gender bias exists to which women are routinely subjected to. Presence of female judges at bench sends a powerful message to society and helps develop stronger faith in judiciary for female litigants.

Suggestions

- Greater representation of women in judiciary is required
- Female judges must be judged on the basis of their merit, rather on their gender.
- Prejudice needs to be overcome

⁴³ First female Judge of Delhi High Court

⁴⁴ *Supra* note 23

⁴⁵ Live Law News Network 9 March 2019 5:17 PM <https://www.livelaw.in/top-stories/women-judges-appointed-calcutta-hc-male-judges-refused-to-sit-justice-ruma-pal-143442> March 15 2019 8:56 P.M IST

⁴⁶ Harish V Nair According to experts, number of women judges in higher judiciary paltry New Delhi May 30, 2018 UPDATED: May 30, 2018 05:50 IST <https://www.indiatoday.in/mail-today/story/experts-say-women-judges-still-underrepresented-in-higher-judiciary-1245370-2018-05-30> March 13 2019 11:31 P.M IST

A study of Women empowerment in India**Dr. Shreya Vinay Patil**

Assistant Professor & HOD Commerce & Management

Balwant College, Vita

“There is no chance of the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved. It is not possible for a bird to fly on one wing.”– Swami Vivekananda.

Abstract:

Women empowerment is not a new concept and its need was sensed much earlier, even before independence. Not only in India but all over the world women have faced atrocities and thus since the beginning of its history they have been challenging gender inequalities. The struggles for women empowerment have also been supported by many men who have been outraged at injustice against women in society.

Women empowerment has become a much raised and discussed topic around the globe. But why is it necessary and why are we trying to fill this gender gap? What is gender gap? Why are women not given that equality level and trust in the society! Why even in the 21st-century women still have to run for their rights? In India, women have always been a victim of honor killings. They have been bereft of basic rights for proper education and freedom for years. In this male-dominated and patriarchal society, they face violence, abuse and other ill-treatment. All the evil practices that are deteriorating the status of women need to eliminate from our society if we really want to empower women of our nation. Empowerment of women is essential to have the bright future in family, society and country. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had said that to awaken the people, first awaken the women need to be awakened, because once a woman has been awakened then the whole nation and family gets awakened with her.

The present paper attempts to study the Need for women empowerment, Government Acts for women empowerment, Government Schemes and Programs to empower women, challenges for women in India along with some concluding remarks.

Introduction:

Women empowerment is one way to get the underprivileged as well as the reasonably privileged women to come to realize their worth and potential in the face of a male dominated country/world. Most women through education and familial privileges have in today's world realized and appropriated their potentials in the best possible manner. However unfortunately there is still a section of the society that constitutes women who lack education and confidence enough to find their grounds in the male dominated society and make their substance felt. It seeks to stimulate the confidence in women by providing to them everything that in their capacity to help them see the skills that they contain and are dormant within them. A proper nurturing, polishing and sharpening of those skills is only made possible through better education, awareness and a space to freely express oneself.

It is the process in which women elaborate and recreate what it is that they can be, do, and accomplish in a circumstance that they previously were denied. Empowerment can be defined in many ways, however, when talking about women's empowerment, empowerment means accepting and allowing people (women) who are on the outside of the decision-making process into it. “Empowerment includes the action of raising the status of women through education, raising awareness, literacy, and training. Women's empowerment is all about equipping and allowing women to make life-determining decisions through the different problems in society.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To study Need for women empowerment
2. To explore various Provisions in Indian constitution for women empowerment

3. To know Government Acts for women empowerment :-
4. To study various Government Schemes and Programs to empower women

Research Methodology:

Present study based on secondary data which is collected from books, magazines, newspapers and observations of the researcher.

• Need for women empowerment:-

1. Even in this 21st century, gender inequality still exists.
2. There are so many women, who are silently bearing the harassment from their life partners and others because of the lack of education, lack of legal awareness and lack of empowerment.
3. When women are empowered, whole society benefits, because women constitute half of the society.
4. Educating women about health care promotes healthier families.
5. Even though women work 24/7 to raise their children and to maintain their families, they are not getting enough recognition for house chores and home maintenance. As this work is unpaid, women who choose to be home makers are not considered as working persons in Indian economy. Due to this, their self esteem tends to be low.

• Provisions in Indian constitution for women empowerment :-

1. *Article 14* – Equality before law – Provides equal legal protection for women.
2. *Article 15(3)* – Special provisions for women.
3. *Article 16* – Equal opportunities for all citizens in public employment irrespective of caste, sex, religion.
4. *Article 23* – Prohibits traffic in human beings & forced labour.
5. *Article 39* – The citizen, men & women equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood.
6. *Article 40* – 1/3 rd of seats in panchayats shall be reserved for women.
7. *Article 42* – State shall make provisions for just and humane working conditions & maternity relief.
8. *Article 44* – Uniform civil code for the citizens throughout the territory of India to safeguard women from laws of religion.
9. *Article 51 A (e)* – One of the duties of every citizen is to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of woman.

• Government Acts for women empowerment :-

1. *Section 14 of the Hindu Succession Act 1956* – Property of a female Hindu to be her absolute property.
2. *Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act 2005* – Women get equal share in the ancestral property.
3. Dowry prohibition Act, 1961.
4. *Contract Labor Act, 1970 & Factories Act, 1948* – Women can't be employed in the night between 9pm to 6am. – Women cannot be required to work for more than 9hrs.
5. Equal remuneration Act, 1976.
6. The indecent representation of women (prohibition) Act, 1986.
7. Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987.
8. Protection of women from domestic violence Act, 2005.
9. Maternity Benefits Act, 1961.
10. Child marriage (prohibition) Act, 1929.
11. *Hindu marriage Act, 1955* – This act was passed to stop polygamy and bigamy.

• **Government Schemes and Programs to empower women :-**

1. *BetiBachaoBetiPadhao* :- To eliminate female foeticide and to promote education for girl children.
2. *STEP (Support to training cum Employment for women)* – To increase the self-reliance and autonomy of women by enhancing their productivity & enabling them to take up income generation activity.
3. *SSA (SarvaShikshaAbhiyan)* – For girl child education. It lead to increase in the Gender Parity Index (GPI).
4. *The National literacy Mission or Saakshar Bharat* – Literacy of women. Literacy is the critical instrument of women’s empowerment.
5. *National Rural Health Mission* – Educating women on health care. It has resulted in the decline in fertility rates, Maternal mortality rates (MMR), Infant mortality rates (IMR).
6. *SHG (Self Help Groups)* – For economic development in women by giving micro finances.
7. *GB (Gender budgeting)* – Identifying the felt needs of women and re-prioritizing and increasing expenditure to meet these needs.
8. *NMEW (National Mission for Empowerment of Women)* – To ensure economic & social empowerment of women.
9. *Swayamsidha scheme* – To ensures total development of women.
10. *Swadhar scheme* – Basic necessities to marginalized women & girls.
11. *Kishori Shakti Yojana* – Empowerment of adolscent girls.
12. *MahilaSamridhiYojana* – For women empowerment.
13. *Maternity Benefit Scheme* – Payment of Rs.500/- to pregnant women for the first two births only if the woman belongs to BPL (Below Poverty Line) category.
14. *RastriyaMahilaKosh* – To provide micro loans for women.
15. *Scheme for working women hostel* – To promote availability of safe & conveniently located accommodation fro working women.
16. *Development of women & children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)*– Creation of groups of women for income generating activities on self sustaining basis.
17. *SABLA* – Empowerment of adolescent girls.

Advantages of Women Empowerment:

“We cannot all succeed if half of this are held back.”

—MalalaYousafzai

As the quote points out, empowerment of women is essential for the overall development of the nation or world. Here are some of the advantages:

1. **Social** : India has several reported and unreported cases of dowry deaths and domestic violence. Empowerment of women shall reduce domestic violence. Educated woman are less likely to suffer domestic violence as they are well aware of their rights.
2. **Economical** :. Women population constitutes about 50 per cent of the worlds population. A large proportion of this number is unemployed. **Employment** of women can help to boost **economic growth**.
3. **Political** : political empowerment of women can help in improving their position. Women in positions of power are more likely to work for female rights. For eg,a woman police officer is more likely to be sensitive towards women issues.

4. **International relations** : owing to their peace loving nature it is often said that there will be less wars when females are in positions of leadership.
5. **Family welfare** : Educated moms are more likely to give importance to her children's education as well. Also they are more likely to save and invest for future.

These are five of the advantages among many.

CHALLENGES FOR WOMEN IN INDIA

There are many challenges that are currently plaguing the issues of women's rights in India. A lot of issues are redundant and quite basic which has been faced across the country; they are contributory causes to the overarching status of women in India. Targeting these issues will directly benefit the empowerment of women in India.

1. EDUCATION

While the country has grown from leaps and bounds since its independence the gap between women and men education is severe. In comparison to 82.14% of adult educated men, only 65.46% of adult literate women are there in India. Additionally, the norm of culture that states that the man of the family is the be-all and end-all of family's decisions is gradually deteriorating the Indian society. Eradicating this gap and educating women about their real place in the world is a step that will largely set this entire movement rolling down the hill to crash and break the wall of intolerance, negligence and exploitation.

2. POVERTY IN THE COUNTRY

Poverty is considered the greatest threat to peace in the world, and eradication of poverty should be a national goal as important as the eradication of illiteracy. Due to abject poverty, women are exploited as domestic helps and wives whose incomes are usurped by the man of the house. If poverty were not a concern, then the girl child will be able to follow her dreams without concerns of sexual exploitation, domestic abuse and no education or work.

3. HEALTH AND SAFETY

The health and safety concerns of women are paramount for the wellbeing of a country, and are important factors in gauging the empowerment of women in a country. However there are alarming concerns where maternal healthcare is concerned. While there are several programs that have been set into motion by the Government and several NGOs in the country, there is still a wide gap that exists between those under protection and those not. Poverty and illiteracy add to these complications with local quacks giving ineffective and downright harmful remedies to problems that women have. The empowerment of women begins with a guarantee of their health and safety.

What needs to be done :-

1. First of all, women must have the will to be independent & to be the best version of themselves, then rest of everything follows.
2. Help from government and society is also needed to compensate the discrimination women face to live their life to fullest.
3. Creating legal awareness among women about their rights.
4. Educating women. Education makes them independent.
5. Providing health facilities & economic security.
6. Skill development programs.
7. Forming groups. Unity gives strength to everyone.
8. And many more little things which makes significant difference and leads to the great future.

Conclusion :-

From the above data it has been clear that so many schemes has been introduced by government for empowering women but they can not be reached towards the ultimate women. The schemes are only on the paper. Awareness programs may be launched at village, district & state level & it is need of the present day. When each and every sector in the society try from the bottom of the heart for empowering women then only we develop the women, we develop the nation and we develop the world.

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The Loneliness and Mental Efficiency of Male and Female Elderly**Farinaz Mojaad** (Iran)

Savitribhai Phule Pune University

farinaz.mojaad@gmail.com

Abstract:

Age sixty is usually considered the dividing line between middle and old age. Old age is the closing period in the life span. The unfavorable social attitudes towards the elderly are reflected in the way the social group treats them. It is not surprising that many elderly people, develop unfavorable self concepts. These tend to be expressed in maladjustive behavior. It is important to recognize that the mental decline associated with old age may not be as great as popularly supposed. There are marked individual variations in mental decline of old persons. In general those of higher rate of loneliness relatively less in mental efficiency than those of lower rate of loneliness. The present research work was focused on the comparison of male and female elderly with regard to these variables. i.e. loneliness and mental efficiency. The main objective of present research is to comparison of mental efficiency and loneliness in elderly. As per object researcher was formulated five hypotheses, The memory functions would be better developing in the male elderly than female elderly, The mental status would be better developing in female elderly than male elderly, The level of perceptual-motor would be high in female elderly than male elderly, Depression level would be high in male elderly than female elderly and the level of loneliness would be higher in female elderly than male elderly. There are hundred and twenty male and female elderly was selected from various mental health care centers in Pune city. Perceived loneliness scale by Dr. Praveenkumar Jha for measurement of loneliness and PGI battery Dr. Adhrash Kohli and etal for assessment of mental efficiency in the elderly was used for data collection. Data were analyzed by one-way ANOVA and descriptive statistics applied. There are three levels of mental efficiency shows that differences between male and female elderly and depression level shows no differences in male and female elderly. Also researcher found that significant differences in loneliness of male and female elderly. These results are limited to elderly in PUNE elderly.

Introduction:

. Age sixty is usually considered the dividing line between middle and old age.

Old age is the closing period in the life span. It is a stage when people move away from previous more desirable period to less desirable period.

The unfavorable social attitudes towards the elderly are reflected in the way the social group treats them. It is not surprising that many elderly people develop unfavorable self concepts. These tend to be expressed in maladjustive behavior. Loneliness is the inability to find meaning in one's life. As Becker (1962) pointed out, "let it be stressed emphatically that the most difficult realization for man is the possibility that life has no meaning". Without meaning life is wasted, futile and empty. Therefore, freedom from loneliness is important for one's physical and psychological well being. Loneliness is an unpleasant feeling in which a person experiences a strong sense of emptiness and solitude resulting from inadequate levels of social relationships. However, it is a subjective experience. Loneliness has also been described as social pain – a psychological mechanism meant to alert an individual of undesired isolation and motivate her/him to seek social connections.

Objectives:

- ♦ The specific objectives of the study were:-
- ♦ 1. To find out the differences in loneliness of Male and female elderly.
- ♦ 2. To compare the memory level, mental status, perceptual-motor acuity scores and depression levels of Male and female elderly.

Hypothesis:

- ♦ According to objectives, following hypotheses were formulated:

1. The memory functions would be better develop in the male elderly than female elderly.
2. The mental status would be better develop in female elderly than male elderly.
3. The level of perceptual-motor would be higher in female elderly than male elderly.
4. Depression level would be higher in male elderly than female elderly.
5. The level of loneliness would be higher in female elderly than male elderly.

Tools:-

Two tools were used for the study: Tool I: PGI battery Dr. Adhrash Kohli and etal for assessment of mental efficiency in the elderly and Tool II: Perceived loneliness scale by Dr. Praveenkumar Jha for measurement of loneliness also was used to elicit general information from the sample.

Statistical analysis and results:-

- ◆ Data collected for the study were compiled and subjected to statistical analysis using descriptive and “F” test used for comparison of Dvs.
- ◆ In the present study statistical analysis has done on the basics of statistical tools i.e. descriptive statistics, one-way ANOVA and graphical presentation of mean values of each groups.

Table No.1: shows the research design with sample size.

Independent variable	N	
Effect of gender	Male	60
	Female	60
Dependant Variables	1. Loneliness 2. Mental Efficiency a) Memory functions b) mental status c) Perceptual-motor d) Depression	

Table No. 2: shows the descriptive statistics of Dvs :-

Results:-		(Dvs) Mental efficiency				
Gender (Ivs)		a. Memory funcation	b. Mental status	c. Perpetual motor acuity	d. Depression	(Dvs) Loneliness
Male	Mean	23.53	5.35	2.38	12.50	129.60
	N	60	60	60	60	60
	Std. Deviation	5.24	1.83954	1.50	2.22	6.55

Female	Mean	20.10	4.2500	3.68	12.33	122.75
	N	60	60	60	60	60
	Std. Deviation	4.27	1.52521	1.91	2.76	6.20
Total	Mean	21.81	4.8000	3.03	12.41	126.17
	N	120	120	120	120	120
	Std. Deviation	5.069	1.77091	1.83	2.49	7.22

Above descriptive statistics table shows Mean & SD of male and female elderly for dependent variable mental efficiency and loneliness. Mean of Memory function of male elderly is 23.53 and its SD is 5.24; Mean of female is 20.10 and its SD is 4.27. Here mean of male elderly is high on memory function than female elderly. As per test standardization norms high score indicated better development of memory function. So it concluded that memory function better developing in male elderly than female elderly.

Mean of mental status level of male elderly is 5.35 and its SD is 1.83; Mean of female is 4.25 and its SD is 1.52. Here mean of male elderly is high on mental status level than female elderly. As per test standardization norms high score indicated better development of mental status level. So it concluded that mental status level better developing in male elderly than female elderly.

Mean of Perpetual-motor acuity of male elderly is 2.38 and its SD is 1.50; Mean of female is 3.68 and its SD is 1.91. Here mean of male elderly is low on Perpetual-motor acuity than female elderly. As per test standardization norms high score indicated poor development of Perpetual-motor acuity. So it concluded that Perpetual-motor acuity better developing in male elderly than female elderly.

The Mean of depression of male elderly is 12.50 and its SD is 2.22; Mean of female is 12.33 and its SD is 2.76. The mean score of both groups are quite equal. As per test standardization norms high score on this scale is indicated low level of mental efficiency as well as high level of depression. So it concluded that there are no mean differences on depression level in male elderly and female elderly.

Above descriptive statistics table shows Mean & SD of male and female elderly for dependent variable loneliness. Mean of male elderly is 129.60 and its SD is 6.52; Mean of female is 122.75 and its SD is 6.20. Here mean of male elderly is high on loneliness than female elderly. As per test standardization norms high score indicated high level of loneliness. So it concluded that the level loneliness is high in male elderly than female elderly.

Table no.3: shows significance of mean on Dvs:-

ANOVA Table For significance of Dvs						
Dvs*Ivs	Test	Sum Squares	of df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Memory * Gender	Between Groups (Combined)	353.633	1	353.633	15.430	0.01
	Within Groups	2704.333	118	22.918		
	Total	3057.967	119	-----		
Mental status * Gender	Between Groups (Combined)	36.300	1	36.300	12.745	0.01
	Within Groups	336.900	118	2.855		
	Total	373.200	119	-----		
Perpetual motor * Gender	Between Groups (Combined)	50.700	1	50.700	17.03	0.01
	Within Groups	351.167	118	2.976		
	Total	401.867	119	-----		
Depression * Gender	Between Groups (Combined)	.833	1	.833	0.13	NS
	Within Groups	742.333	118	6.291		
	Total	743.167	119	-----		
Loneliness * Gender	Between Groups (Combined)	1407.675	1	1407.675	34.56	0.01
	Within Groups	4805.650	118	40.726		
	Total	6213.325	119	-----		

P: 0.01= 6.84 P: 0.05 3.92

In the above table one-way univariate analysis of variance it is shown that first main effect is nature of gender i.e male elderly and female elderly on memory function, the F value of memory function (df=1,118) is 15.43, Which is significant on 0.01 level. Hence male elderly and female elderly show significant difference in terms of their memory function.

Conclusions:

- ♦ 1. The memory functions are better developed in the male elderly than female elderly.
- ♦ 2. The mental status is better developed in male elderly than female elderly.
- ♦ 3. The perceptual-motor is better developed in male elderly than female elderly.
- ♦ 4. There are no significant differences on depression level in male and female elderly.
- ♦ 5. The level of loneliness is higher in male elderly than female elderly.

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The Barriers To and Benefits of Use of ICT for Blind People**Dr. Shendkar Rupali Prakash**
Mamasaheb Mohol College, Pune

Abstract:

This paper results from a focus group interview and a field visit, which includes 56 blind people computer users in Pune. The main objective of the study was to identify benefits of, and barrier to, use of ICT for the Blind people, and to recommend measures to remove barriers. The use of Internet services, mobile phones, kiosks, ticket machines, ATMs, and queuing management systems, were studied. Blind people users' meet with technology were examine through a group interview, observation of task-solving activities, and semi-structured interviews. The first barrier is often mechanisms for registration and authentication. The creation of inaccessible everyday technologies, unstable systems, and lack of training constitute other major challenges. Based on the findings some suggestions for further development and research priorities are suggested.

Introduction: The speedy development and widespread acceptance of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has primarily changed almost every aspect of our lives. The development affects how we perform various tasks in our daily lives. Industry leaders and policy makers have acknowledged that technology has the capacity to increase the quality of people's lives by improving the effectiveness of teaching and learning, and the productivity of industry and governments. Moreover, because much of an individual's future success may rely on their ability to use ICT, access to ICT and opportunities to learn how to use ICT must be made as reasonable as possible. The question is how to achieve this for the most excluded groups.

Review of Literature:

A national survey about e-democracy found that blind people in Pune used ICT significantly less often than the rest of the population. People with various disabilities like vision, hearing, movement, and dyslexia participated in this survey.

In educational systems and learning management systems are found to have poor accessibility for the Blind People, during the last few years, researchers have pointed to the need for more accessible web 2.0 systems. The research so far has also shown that web site compliance with standards and guidelines is a necessity, but does not necessarily provide Internet services that are usable for blind people. Thus, existing accessibility guidelines are criticized for focusing only on technical accessibility to ensure that web pages are compliant with assistive devices.

One in-depth case study describes how a blind person interacted with a variety of artifacts in her own home. The objective of the study was to understand how a blind person mentally represents the environment, and how she applied alternative options in order to accomplish tasks. There are also some recent studies related to how to present public transport information in an accessible way on smart phones.

To summarize, an increasing number of studies document Blind People's challenges when using Internet services. It seems, however, to be very scant literature with regard to Blind People's encounters with everyday technologies such as mobile devices, kiosks, ticket machines, ATMs, and queuing management systems. Since technology is continuing to penetrate our daily lives, more knowledge about the accessibility of these technologies is needed.

Research Methodology: As the objective of the study was to learn more about the use of technology among Blind People, and in particular to learn more about their challenges and barriers, we use a wide and investigative approach in which several qualitative methods were combined; namely a group interview and a field visit with 56 blind people Computer users. This approach would give the opportunity to go in detail on the experiences and individual challenges of the blind people's everyday life, and also the opportunity to bring to light issues and topics that were not known in advance. Below, the methods and procedures used are explained in more detail.

- A) Group Interview:** An initial focus group meeting with 20 participants was conducted to provide input about the research theme, and to form the basis for the field visit. People with different experience and knowledge about how blind people use technology participated.
- B) Field visit:** The field visit was designed based on a literature study and input from the group interview. The objective was to give a wide, but realistic picture of use of ICT among Blind people. Since people can get very familiar to their obstacles, adjust to them and working around them to such a point that they become practically unaware of them, we wanted to group interviews with observations.
- C) Respondents/Participants:** blind people are a mixed group. They use a variety of AT depending on the degree of their disability, People who are blind typically use screen readers, as do some people with very low vision. A screen reader converts the text on a computer screen into Braille or into spoken words using a synthesized voice. People who are partially blind often use screen magnifier software.

30 people were selected for the study of which 56 actually participated; these included 24 males and 32 females from the eastern part of Pune. 28 participants were blind, and 28 characterized themselves as partially blind. 14 participants were students, 22 participants had a job, and 20 participants did not work nor study. The age range of the participants was quite smoothly distributed between 17 and 60 years old. The participants covered the whole spectrum of ICT skills and experience, from beginner to highly experienced expert user. 34 participants had higher education at a college or university level.

Materials and tasks: A semi-structured interview guide and tasks were developed based on a literature review, background information, such as statistics on ICT, and input from a focus group. The main criteria for selection of tasks were that it was a common task that many people do, that it was objectives at everybody and did not require any special knowledge or training.

1.Procedure: Research conventions on ethics and privacy of the participants were followed. The whole interview and observation session was audio recorded. The session started with the collection of some demographic and background information such as age, gender, occupation, ICT experience, details about the participant's impairment, and the type of Assistive Technology available to them. The researchers noted problems, concerns, and also the participant's actions and comments. In case the participant was unable to continue on their own, they would get hints from the researcher.

2.Data collection and analysis: A fairly detailed set of minutes from each interview and observation session was written based on notes and audio recordings. Parts of the sessions were written down; and, an analysis was performed. Minutes from all the sessions were re-read with the objective of forming themes, and then sections from the individual minutes were sorted into

categories according to the different themes. During the analysis new themes and categories emerged. The results described in the next section are based on this thematic analysis.

3.Results:

- I. **Web pages, learning material, and electronic forms:** From the interview sessions, the blind people seemed quite positive towards web accessibility. However, during the observation of the task-solving activity we found that most participants had severe problems in completing their tasks.
- II. **Online banks, registration, and authentication:** Because of security requirements, online banks often have authentication solutions that are more complicated than authentication solutions found in other Internet services.

The most common authentication method in Pune, Bank ID, applied a java applet which was inaccessible to screen reader users. This solution also required that the user enter a code from a separate code-generation token in combination with a password or PIN. In general, registration and authentication were commented on as being a major barrier for the blind people. Many services require a security check, such as the widespread use of Captcha codes, however, some websites now offer audio Captcha, but this solution seems to be quite difficult to use as well.
- III. **Self-service terminals and ATMs:** Many services are transferred from humans to self-service terminals such as kiosks, ticket machines, and ATMs. It is quite clear that these technologies are often difficult or impossible to use by the blind people. They tried to avoid such terminals, for example, by purchasing tickets in advance at a counter or with the aid of a sighted person. 16 blind people felt that it had become significantly harder to get manual service at a counter or by telephone. Several expressed concern about the general trend towards more self- service terminals, and in particular towards the increased use of touch panels, which in general excludes access for the blind people.
- IV. **Queuing management systems:** It was a little surprising for us to discover that the increased use of queuing management systems in various offices and shops created so much frustration and discomfort for our blind people. 20 blind people found it very uncomfortable to enter premises with queuing systems, and several told us about unpleasant episodes regarding these systems. They used strong expressions like “I hate it”, and “it is terrible” or “embarrassing”. Very few participants would walk past the queue to the counter even though the queuing system was impossible for them to use.
- V. **Mobile devices:** All blind people used a cell phone. Although having a cell phone is very common among the blind people, this technology also has its challenges. Since 2006, Blind people in Pune can apply for financial support from the public welfare system to get AT, which reads out menus and text messages using synthetic speech synthesis. There are also solutions that make it possible to transmit the text to a handheld Braille display. This technology has made a positive impact, which is huge in the lives of many of the blind people. In particular the ability to read, write, and send a SMS, made participants feel less dependent on others. It was noted, however, that there was a relatively small range of mobile phones that were usable with text-to-speech AT, and that it was difficult to find information about which model to choose.

VI. Weakness towards technical problems, changes, and updates: blind people share many technological challenges with people who are sighted, but there are yet some conditions that are specific to the blind people. During the task- solving part of the study we observed remarkably many occurrences of unexplainable slow performance, hanging computers, and even computer crashes. The interviews confirmed that frequent technical problems were the rule, rather than the exception.

It appears to be essential that there are people around the Blind People, such as teachers, family, or friends, who have the technical skills required to get things to work. All these factors contribute to a demanding situation for the Blind People in terms of learning and problem-solving capacity. Therefore, it is no wonder that many of the Blind People participants in this study expressed a need for more training and support.

VII. Need for training: Because of the extra layer that AT constitutes, there are extra cognitive and learning demands on the Blind People when using ICT. Therefore, there is a need for training on several levels.

4.Findings:

All these factors contribute to a situation where the Blind People is frequently totally dependent on the help from sighted persons. The obstacles are so extensive that Blind people are far from having equal opportunities in the information society, as do their sighted peers. Based on the findings in this study some areas for further development and research emerge. These areas are described in the following.

i) Accessibility guidelines with corresponding development tools: The work on guidelines with corresponding tools for making web technology both technically accessible and usable should continue. The growing quantity of recommendations contained within each set of guidelines, coupled with the general lack of automated tools to support the developers in adhering to the guidelines, may contribute to a slow adoption of these guidelines.

ii) Accessible identification and security systems: Accessible and usable registration and authentication is a prerequisite for access to many Internet services and interactive systems. User identification is also a prerequisite for individual profiling, and thus, for the possibility of providing services that can adapt to the needs of the individual user

iii) Accessible interactive learning material: The blind people in this study called for more training. This need comes as a natural consequence of the complexity of their technological environment, including AT and the fact that much of the existing learning materials, such as guides, videos, screen casts, etc., are inaccessible. Thus, there is a need for accessible interactive learning materials on the various technologies that BLIND PEOPLE users need to learn and use.

iv) Accessible social networks and web 2.0 technology: In addition to the obvious social function that social networks have, which is a good enough reason in itself to require accessibility, such tools can play an important role as a means to share knowledge and competence among people.

v) Accessible mobile web: An interesting side effect of the increasing number of people using handheld devices and smart phones for web browsing is the emergence of mobile web interfaces.

It seems that mobile web interfaces often are more accessible for blind people than traditional web interfaces.

- vi) **Accessibility in the internet of things:** Because of the possibility for Blind People users to use their mobile or handheld device with AT, one can envision that the mobile or handheld device can function as a “front-end” to everyday technologies.

5. Conclusion:

It is increasingly recognized that being able to use ICT can make a tremendous difference in the lives of individuals with visual impairments, improving educational and employment opportunities, enhancing social life, and facilitating independence. This study has, however, showed that the Blind People experience major challenges in using ICTs in their daily life. Many Internet services, such as public websites, online banking, and electronic forms, had poor accessibility. Inaccessible mechanisms for registration and authentication were a major barrier to the use of various Internet services.

Based on these findings six areas for further research and development were identified: 1) Continuing the development of better guidelines for accessible and usable Internet services with corresponding development tools; 2) Accessible registration and authentication mechanisms; 3) Accessible and interactive learning materials; 4) Accessible social networking services and web 2.0 tools; 5) Accessible mobile web devices; and 6) Accessibility in the Internet of Things.

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A Survey of Women's Rights Movements in Iran for Equal Rights

Dr. Saeideh Shariati Najafabadi,
Graduated from: Mumbai University
Nationality: Iranian

Introduction

Iran requires urgent action to eliminate the many root causes of discrimination that still curtail women's rights in private and public spheres. For example, discriminatory laws need to change and legislation adopted to proactively advance equality. The purpose of this paper is study and review of women's rights movements in Iran.

Women's Rights, as a term, typically refers to the freedoms inherently possessed by women and girls of all ages, which may be institutionalized, ignored or illegitimately suppressed by law, custom; and behavior in a particular society. These liberties are grouped together and differentiated from broader notions of human rights because they often differ from the freedoms inherently possessed by or recognized for men and boys, and because activism surrounding this issue claims an inherent historical and traditional bias against the exercise of rights by women.

Women and girls, everywhere, must have equal rights and opportunity, and be able to live free of violence and discrimination. Ending all forms of discrimination against women is not only a basic human right, but is also crucial to accelerating sustainable development. It has been proven time and again that empowering women and girls has a multiplier effect, and helps drive economic growth and development. Women's equality and empowerment is one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, but also integral to all dimensions of inclusive and sustainable development. In short, all the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals), depend on the achievement of gender equality goal. To make tremendous strides in awareness of the gender gap- from schools to boardrooms- workplaces, governments, and healthcare and education systems must be designed to provide a level playing field.

Women have a critical role to play in all of the SDGs, with many targets specifically recognizing women's equality and empowerment as both the objective, and as part of the solution. Goal 5 is known as the stand-alone gender goal because it is dedicated to achieving these ends. Deep legal and legislative changes are needed to ensure women's rights around the world.

Governance, a key part of performing sustainable development

For development to be sustainable - economically, socially and environmentally – and equitable, a new approach is needed that addresses the political, as well as the technical, aspects of development solutions. Improved governance across many dimensions is a key part of this new approach. Governance is broader than institutions and includes relations between state and people. It provides the mechanisms through which collaboration can be generated across sectors. It also addresses some of the fundamental obstacles to sustainable development including exclusion and inequality.

Governance is capable of common sense and the versatile planning that is required for sustainable development. Governance is a versatile variable that contains such variables as pluralism, accountability, political stability and the absence of violence and government effectiveness. Governance has an important and positive effect on sustainable development. This powerful effect applies to all developed and developing countries.

There is growing acceptance that the “one-size-fits-all” models of governance do not work and that there are diverging pathways towards more inclusive political and economic institutions. In addition to the quality of governance at national and sub-national levels, there is also now greater attention to global governance issues.

Background of Iranian women's movements

The history of Iranian women’s quest for equal rights and their collective actions for sociopolitical empowerment dates back to the formation of the modern social movements for constitutionalism and democratic nation-state building in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In Iran, as in other parts of the world, the women’s movement and feminist discourse are by-products of modernity and industrial capitalism. At the same time the women’s movement, especially feminism, has presented a challenge to and a critique of the androcentric and unjust aspects of modernity. Moreover, since modernity in Iran and in many other Middle Eastern countries has been associated with Western intrusion, colonialism or imperialism, it has resulted in mixed feelings among many women and men.

The Constitutional Period the first episodes of the organized involvement of Iranian women in political activities are found in the food riots of the late nineteenth century. In the course of this national struggle, some enlightened women realized the potential of women for organized political activities and used the momentum provided by the revolution as a venue for bringing women’s causes into the open. Becoming increasingly conscious of the oppressive conditions of women, these pioneering feminists established secret societies, commonly held by Constitutionalist at the time in order to discuss the situation of women by sharing their personal problems, experiences, and feelings. The argument to give women the right to vote was made in numerous writings in papers and would grant women the right to vote and establish their own associations. These efforts were often countered by religious leaders who saw such suggestions as contrary to the laws of Islam.

In 1906, the nationalist movement succeeded in establishing a constitution demanding the “equality of all citizens in law.” However, women were not included in the definition of “citizen.” With the later setbacks in the constitutional movement and the suppression of activists, most associations and societies formed during the revolution fell apart; the majority of the women involved in the movement went back to their homes. The task of carrying the struggle was left to a few educated women who dedicated themselves to the development of an independent women’s movement concerned with improving the social status of women in the country. Finding themselves in an uphill battle, female constitutional activists targeted education as their primary battleground for improving women’s status.

Most important factors contributing to increase women’s activities

Among the most important factors contributing to the development of women’s organizations and the increase in their activities, in addition to the devotion of the early Iranian “feminists,” are:

(a) the influence of Western liberal thought on Iranian intellectuals, (b) the existence of Europeans in and their increased contact with Iran both before and after the First World War, (c) the Russian Revolution of 1917 and its influence on some Iranian intellectuals, (d) the emergence of the women’s movement in neighboring Turkey and Egypt, and finally (e) the American and British women’s victories in achieving the right to vote in the late 1910’s.

With the rise of Reza Shah to power in the 1920's, the movement began to suffer the constraints of a newly emerging dictatorship. Although he favored some changes in women's status. Mohammad Reza Shah's Period (1942–1978) World War II opened another page in the history of the women's movement in Iran. The occupation of the country by the Allied Forces and the forceful abdication of Reza Shah from the throne weakened government control over the opposition and created an opportunity for the development of political parties and organizations. In 1953, Mohammad Reza Shah, the new king began to assert his power more aggressively. He eliminated all oppositional and independent political parties and organizations.

Revolution and its consequences

The 1979 revolution politicized the mass of Iranian women. But women's expectations were not realized. The new theocracy systematically rolled back five decades of progress in women's rights. Women were purged from government positions. All females, including girls in first grade, were forced to observe the Hijab, or Islamic dress code. Family laws were scrapped. For the next three decades, however, the energy Iranian women displayed during the revolution propelled them deeper into the public arena to regain their rights. The result is one of the most dynamic women's movements in the Islamic world, and female activists who have won international recognition in a wide array of profession.

Under revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's new theocracy gave priority to Islamic tradition over modern. On social issues, the theocracy's initial policies were harsh. Hijab, or Islamic dress and head cover, was forcibly imposed. But the eight-year Iran-Iraq War (1980-1988) had a galvanizing influence on the status of women also.

Since 1979, women have persistently emerged as one of the most dynamic political forces in the Islamic Republic. Despite many obstacles, they have won considerable freedom in education, employment, the public sphere and personal dress, all of which will be difficult to completely roll back.

Conclusion: Inequalities have widened across and within many countries, even amid high rates of economic growth. Disparities, caused by practices within countries and in the global economy, are unjust and weaken the social fabric. Today, more women are in the workforce, in politics, in leadership roles, breaking stereotypes and societal taboos.

Women's status and rights in contemporary Iran, and thereby the trajectory of Iranian women's activism and feminist movements, seem paradoxical and complicated. Many factors have shaped women's contradictory status in present Iran, including the patriarchal and patrimonial patterns in Iranian history and culture, be it secular or religious (Islamic), the state policy and state ideology, the influential ideological or intellectual trends such as nationalism, anti-imperialism, socialism, Islamism, and more recently liberalism and a human rights framework. External and international factors, especially Western imperial meddling too have influenced state policies and intellectual discourses pertaining to women's rights and gender issues. Another set of factors, of increased influence in more recent years, has to do with increased processes of globalization and the international currency of the discourses of human/women's rights spreading through the United Nations (U.N.) and transnational feminist activism and new communication technology such as the satellite television, the Internet and social media. Increased globalization has intensified a "glocal" dialectic, meaning the interplay of the local-national factors with the global-international

factors. The glocal and transnational dynamism in Iranian society have become particularly intensified in the past four decades due to the impact of millions of forced or voluntary exiles and emigration, mostly settled in Western Europe and North America. This massive exodus of Iranians, mostly due to political reasons, has entailed a drastic brain drain for the country. Yet, it has also resulted in the formation of many diasporic communities of Iranians that include thousands of highly educated and accomplished professionals, many of them still devoted to the cause of human rights and democracy for Iran. This has offered Iran's civil rights and women's rights movements with a resourceful and well-connected new potential. More specifically, the Iranian diasporic feminist activism has made up one of the significant components of transnational connections, cross pollination, and glocal process of socio-cultural changes in Iran of today.

Iranian women have a right to equality in all areas. It must be embedded across legal systems, upheld in both laws and legal practices, including proactive measures such as quotas. Since all areas of life relate to gender equality, efforts must be made to cut the roots of gender discrimination wherever they appear.

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Sustainable Development Goals: Decent work and economic growth***Nooshin ghodsimaab (Iran)**Ph. D. Research Scholar
Savitribai Phule Pune University****Alan Albarwari (Iran)**

B.Tech Petroleum Engineering from MIT

Summery

Half the world's population still lives on the equivalent of about US\$2 a day with global unemployment rates of 5.7% in addition having a job doesn't guarantee the ability to escape from poverty in many places. This slow and uneven progress requires us to rethink and retool our economic and social policies aimed at eliminate poverty. The SDGs promote sustained economic growth, high levels technological innovation and productivity . Encouraging entrepreneurship and job creation are key to this, as are effective measures to eradicate slavery, forced labour and human trafficking. With these targets in mind, the goal is to achieve full and productive employment, and decent work, for all women and men by 2030. Globally, labour productivity has increased and therefore the percentage has of unemployment has decreased. However, more progress is required to increase employment opportunities, especially for young people, reduce informal employment and inequality in labour market, help to have safe and secure working environments, and promote access to financial services to ensure sustained and inclusive economic growth.

Keywords :sdg , global growth ,sustainable development, poverty

Introduction

Sustainable for the first time development appeared in 1987 with the publication of the Brundtland Report, warning of the negative environmental consequences of economic growth and globalization, which tried to discover possible solutions to the problems caused by industrialization and population growth.

Economic growth contributes to sustainable development where it extends benefits to all people, try to reduces inequalities and avoids harm to the environment.

The General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda In September 2015, for Sustainable Development that includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). "Leaving no one behind" is the principle of Building. These common goals require the involvement of people, businesses, administrations and countries all around the world.

Even though every year the average annual growth rate of real GDP per capita worldwide has growth , there are still several countries in the developing world that are slow down in their growth rates and moving farther from the 7% growth rate target set for 2030. As labor productivity decline and unemployment rates increase, standards of living begin to decrease due to lower wages.

To achieve goal of Sustainable economic growth it will be require societies to create the conditions that allow people to have quality jobs that stimulate the economy and also not harming the environment. Job opportunities and decent working conditions are also required for the whole working age population. There needs to be increased access to financial services to manage incomes. To increase productivity and reduce unemployment levels should to increased commitments to trade, banking and agriculture infrastructure.

There are the 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) to transform our world:

GOAL 1: No Poverty

GOAL 2: Zero Hunger

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
GOAL 13: Climate Action
GOAL 14: Life below Water
GOAL 15: Life on Land
GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth

Over the past 25 years the number of workers living in extreme poverty has declined a lot, on the contrary the lasting impact of the 2008 economic crisis and global recession. In developing countries, the middle class nowadays makes up about 34 percent of total employment – a number that has almost tripled between 1991 and 2015.

However, as the global economy continues to recover there is slower growth, increasing inequalities, and not enough jobs to keep up with an increasing in labour force. According to the International Labour Organization, more than 204 million people were unemployed in 2015.

Why is sustained economic growth important?

sustained economic growth everywhere will be very important to fulfilling our international developmental targets over the next 15 years While developing countries have grown at a rate faster than developed regions .Stronger economies will afford us more opportunities to build a more flexible and sustainable world. Growth that does not improve the wellbeing of all sections of society, is unequal and unfair therefore economic growth must be inclusive

How can we address this?

‘No one left behind’ is at the core of the sustainable development agenda for 2030 and if economic growth is to build a fairer world, it must be inclusive. This is the idea behind Goal 8, which aims to achieve full and productive employment for all men and women everywhere in the next 15 years and to sustain an economic growth rate of 7% for the least developed countries by 2030 .

PROGRESS OF GOAL 8 IN 2018

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.

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita grew at 1.3 per cent globally, less than the 1.7 per cent average growth rate recorded in 2010–2016. For LDCs, the rate fell sharply from 5.7 per cent in 2005–2009 to 2.3 per cent in 2010–2016.
- Labour productivity at the global level, grew by 2.1 per cent in 2017. This is the fastest growth registered since 2010.
- Globally, 61 per cent of all workers were engaged in informal employment in 2016.
- Data analysis from 45 countries shown that gender inequality in earnings is still pervasive: in 89 per cent of these countries, the hourly wages of men are higher than those of women, with a median pay gap of 12.5 per cent.
- The global unemployment rate in 2017 was 5.6 per cent. The decline has slowed since 2009, when it hit 5.9 per cent. Youth are three times more likely to be unemployed than adults, with the global youth unemployment rate at 13 per cent in 2017.
- Compared to only 35 per cent of adults in low-income countries. In high-income countries, almost every adult has an account at a bank or other financial institution,

The Challenge

According to the ILO (International Labour Organization) estimates, the global unemployment rate is increased to be 5.5% in 2018. However, with a growing number of people entering the labour market to seek employment, the total number of unemployed is expected to remain stable, 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 countries 76% and emerging countries 46%, . A continued lack of insufficient investments and under-consumption and decent work opportunities, 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.

Targets

- Sustain per capita economic process in accordance with national circumstances and, especially, a minimum of seven-membered gross domestic product growth every year within the least developed countries.
- Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, together with through attention on high-value additional and effortful sectors.
- Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, good job creation, entrepreneurship, creative thinking and innovation, and encourage the rationalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, together with through access to money services.
- Improve more and more, through 2030, world resource potency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic process from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on property consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead.
- By 2030, win full and productive employment and good work for all ladies and men, together with for teens and persons with disabilities, and equal get hold of work of equal price.
- By 2020, considerably cut back the proportion of youth not in a job, education or coaching.

- Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, finish fashionable slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst styles of kid labour, together with enlisting and use of kid troopers, and by 2025 finish kid labour altogether its forms.
- Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure operating environments for all employees, together with migrant employees, especially ladies migrants, and people in precarious employment.
- By 2030, devise and implement policies to push property commercial enterprise that makes jobs and promotes native culture and product.
- Strengthen the capability of domestic money establishments to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and money services for all.
- Increase aid for trade support for developing countries, especially least developed countries, together with through the improved Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical help to Least Developed Countries.
- By 2020, develop and operationalise a world strategy for youth employment and implement the worldwide Jobs written agreement of the International Labour Organization.

India and Goal 8

The Government of India established the NITI Aayog to realize the property development goals. In March 2018 Haryana became the primary state in India to own its annual budget targeted on the attainment of SDG with a 3-year action arrange and a 7-year strategy attempt to implement property development goals once Captain Abhimanyu, minister of finance of government of Haryana, disclosed a ₹1,151,980 hundred thousand (US\$1.6 billion or €1.4 billion) annual 2018-19 budget. Also, NITI Aayog starts the exercise of measure India and its States' progress towards the SDGs for 2030, culminating within the development of the primary SDG India Index - Baseline Report 2018

India will forge its own growth path, which may accept each producing and services as a growth escalator and employment generator. The challenge are going to be to make well-paying and productive jobs in non-farm sectors which will absorb additional unskilled employees, together with women and people in rural areas. As of these days, effortful producing has not driven productivity growth and job creation. The sectors that have created productivity gains are skill-intensive. nearly 0.5 the labour force in Asian nation still works within the agricultural sector. With low productivity, it's troublesome to push paid employment in agriculture. Enhancing agricultural productivity through public investment and new technologies ought to be a priority focus space. Moreover, upgrading to high-value commodities, reforming agricultural promoting policies and market interventions, and strengthening linkages to agri-businesses square measure crucial areas ripe for state intervention. Increasing the labour force participation {of ladies|of girls|of ladies} could be a powerful tool not solely to empower women, however additionally to steer economic process itself. As according by the McKinsey global Institute (2015), if Asian nation will increase its feminine labour force participation rate by ten share points by 2025, its GDP might rise by the maximum amount as sixteen p.c as compared to the business-as-usual situation. India's desired transition to a inexperienced economy can have a major impact on job ability necessities among

sectors, activity profiles and business operations. Labour market and ability policies will play a crucial role in maximising the advantages of economic greening for employees. what is more, The circular economy is gaining increasing attention as a technique for long prosperity and property.

Conclusion

encouraging entrepreneurship and job creation are key to economic growth , as are effective measures to eradicate slavery, forced labour and human trafficking. Economic growth contributes to sustainable development where it extends benefits to all people, tries to reduces inequalities and avoids harm to the environment. to achieve goal of sustainable economic growth it will be require societies to create the conditions that allow people to have quality jobs that stimulate the economy and also not harming the environment. job opportunities and decent working conditions are also required for the whole working age population. Another must Needs to be increased access to financial services to manage incomes. To help increase productivity and reduce unemployment levels in the world's most impoverished regions should to increased commitments to trade, banking and agriculture infrastructure.

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Food Security in India: Challenges Ahead**Dr. Suryanarayana S. Bure**

Assistant Professor

G. A. College of Commerce, Sangli

Abstract

This paper intends to analyse the food security in India and the challenges ahead to achieve and sustain food security. Food security refers to access by all people at all times to sufficient quality of food lead to an active and healthy life. To provide food security in India, the national food security bill was passed by parliament and became a law on 12th September, 2013. The main objective of the bill is to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity. Recent rates of economic growth have not been matched by similar rates in health and nutritional improvements. To meet the second sustainable development goal (SDG2) of achieving zero hunger by 2030, India faces a sustainable challenge in basic nutritional needs.

Keywords: Food security, economic growth, sustainable development, nutrition.

Introduction

In 2015, the United Nations (UN) committed to achieving zero hunger by 2030 as the second of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). An important element of this goal is to end all forms of malnutrition, including agreed targets on childhood stunting and wasting. This represents an important progression beyond the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), where food security was defined and measured solely on the basis of basic energy requirements (caloric intake), and prevalence of underweight children. Despite the rapid growth of GDP in recent times it is unfortunate that India has the largest number of undernourished people in the world and this is in spite of the fact that it has made substantial progress in health determinants over the past decades and ranks second worldwide in farm output.

Food security means availability of sufficient food grains to meet the domestic demand as well as access at the individual level to adequate quantities of food at affordable prices. India used to import the cereals after independence for domestic needs. But India became exporter of cereals with effect of green revolution. However the country failed to increase the production of pulses consistently with the needs of growing population. Introduction of green revolution in India brought significant change in food grains production. India achieved self sufficiency in food grains by the year 1976 through the implementation of the HYV seeds by the government of India.

Ensuring food security to all the people in the country is a challenge for the nation. Because the total net cultivated land in the country is around 140.3 M ha stagnated since 1970's. In fact it is decreasing due to the developmental activities and SEZs. With the effect of green revolution the production and productivity of selected crops has increased much form 50 Million Tonnes to more than 250 million tonnes in India during the period 1960's to 2014. But the productivity as well as production of agriculture crops stagnated after the green revolution period. One hand net area under cultivation has not raised, on the other hand the demand for food grains is increasing due to increasing population. It implies the increasing gap between the supply and demand for food grains. Under these circumstances it is a difficult task for the nation to maintain food security for the billions of people.

Objectives and Methodology

1. To analyse the food security in India

2. To identify the challenges ahead for food security in India

The methodology adopted for this paper is purely secondary data base collected from different sources like books, journals, reports, news papers etc.

India offers a potentially unique example in the development of models and mechanisms by which nutritional needs can be addressed sustainably. In 2016, India ranked 97 out of 118 on the Global Hunger Index (GHI)—this rates nations' nutritional status based on indicators of undernourishment, child wasting, stunting and mortality. Despite ranking above some of the world's poorest nations, India's reduction in malnourishment has been slow relative to its recent strong economic growth and puts it behind poorer neighbouring countries India has fallen from 80th to 97th since 2000. Food security can be visualized in four stages.

- ❖ Making an adequate quantity of cereals available to all to ensure their survival
- ❖ Adequate availability of cereals and pulses
- ❖ Food security to include cereals, pulses, milk and milk products
- ❖ Food security to include cereals, pulses, milk and milk products, vegetables and fruits, (fish, egg, meat)

India's production and import of pulses in recent past

Major pulses	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Production (million tone)	18.2	17.1	18.3	19.8	17.3
Imports (million tone)	2.8	3.5	4.0	4.64	4.64
Imports as % of domestic supply	13.4	17.1	18.1	21.2	21.2

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's welfare, GOI

Above table presents India's position in production and import of major pulses in recent period. It is clear from the data that production of pulses has stagnated and imports are increasing continuously with rising population.

Role of Government in Food Security

Food security has been the focus of agricultural development strategy in India ever since mid - 1960's. The new strategy aimed at maximizing the production of cereals. It involved 3 key elements.

- Provision of an improved technology package to the farmers
- Delivery of modern farm inputs, technical know –how and institutional credit to the farmers
- Assurance of remunerative marketing and pricing environment of farmers.

With a five -fold increase in food grain production from 50 million tonnes in 1950-51 to more than 250 million tonnes in 2014-15, India has moved away from food importer to net food exporter. The major initiative taken by government of India towards food security is the national food

security act in the year 2013. It aims to ensure food and nutrition security for the most vulnerable through its associated schemes and programmes making access to food a legal right.

Challenges Ahead

India is home to more than 230 million undernourished people – (21 % of population), India shares a quarter of the global hunger burden. About half of the population suffers from chronic under-nutrition especially children, women and elderly (lower income group). Nearly 47 million or 4 out of 10 children in India are not meeting their full human potential because of chronic under nutrition or stunting. The impacts are multi generational as malnourished girls and women often give birth to low weight infants. The government of India has been implementing many schemes and programmes towards food security and poverty reduction. But there are critical gaps in terms of inclusion and exclusion errors. Women and girls are particularly disadvantaged. Despite the achievement of food self sufficiency, new challenges have emerged Indian economy, such as slowing agriculture growth, climate changes, land degradation and shrinking biodiversity.

Global Food Security Index 2012

Country	Rank	Score	Country	Rank	Score
USA	1	89.5	Finland	9	83.1
Denmark	2	88.1	Germany	10	83.0
Norway	3	88.0	Sri Lanka	62	47.4
France	4	86.8	India	66	45.0
Netherlands	5	86.7	Pakistan	75	38.5
Austria	6	85.6	Nepal	79	35.2
Switzerland	7	83.7	Bangladesh	81	34.6
Canada	8	83.4			

Source: The Economist

The above table presents global food security scenario in 2012. India was in 66th rank in the world with 45.0 score. Whereas our neighbor country Sri Lanka (less developed than India) was in better position with 62nd rank compare with India. It implies the development model of India failed to achieve food security, which is basic requirement for healthy country. India emerged as the fourth largest economy and fastest growing country in world in post reform period. India's nutritional and health challenges are likely to be compounded in the coming decades through population growth and resource pressures. India's current population of 1.26 billion is projected to increase 1.6 billion by 2050, emerging as world largest populated country by crossing china.

Challenges of Food Security in India

- Measures to improve agricultural productivity and food storage facilities
- Ensuring food availability and accessibility to below poverty line people
- Enhancing people's purchasing power through employment generation schemes
- Implementing crop diversification
- Effective monitoring and timely evaluation of nutritional programmes
- Mismatch between water demand and supply
- Climate change
- Agricultural product pricing and crop insurance issues
- Production of high yielding varieties
- Population growth

- Decrease in foodgrains production
- Faulty food distribution system
- Lack of intersectoral coordination
- Creating community awareness

Conclusion

Public distribution system is one of the best methods to reduce malnutrition and increase food security. However this single method alone cannot eliminate the poverty. The effective implementation PDS can help to reduce the poverty some extent. But the loopholes exist in its implementation at ground level leads to less impact on poverty reduction and food security. The foodgrains allotted to PDS is not reaching the beneficiary at ground level. In some parts of the country foodgrains being transferred to private traders through corrupt civil supply officers. In some places very inferior food grains were supplied to the ration card holders. Hence it would be more appropriate to focus on strategies that reduce the level of poverty and enhance the nutritional levels of children and women. The children are food insecure because of factors attributed to over population, poverty, lack of education and gender equality. Thus a long run strategy must be needed to eliminate the poverty thereby reducing malnutrition in the country.

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The Trend Variation in Total Column Ozone with respect to Solar Cycle over Indian Region

Bhushan Vibhute¹, Akshay Patil¹, Shreyas Kulkarni¹, Swapnil S. Potdar², R. P. Pawar¹, Vineet Jakhalekar¹, S.B. Wategaonkar³, S. T. Mane⁴, D. P. Nade^{*1, 2}

²Department of Physics, Sanjay Ghodawat University Kolhapur

¹Sanjay Ghodawat Group of Institutions, Atigre (Shivaji University, Kolhapur)

³Sanjay Ghodawat Polytechnique, Atigre

⁴Bharati Vidyapeeth's Dr. Patangrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya (Shivaji University, Kolhapur), Sangli

*Corresponding author email: dada.nade@gmail.com (D. P. Nade)

Abstract

In this work we have studied the linear trend variation in Total Column Ozone (TCO) with respect to solar cycle. We have considered the TCO data for the period of 22 years from 1986 to 2008 for the different 8 stations having almost same longitude from Indian region. There are three solar cycles in this period (i) 22nd solar cycle (September 1986 to July 1996), (ii) 23rd solar cycle (August 1996 to November 2008). We haven't considered recent solar cycle which is still ongoing. The linear regression analysis technique is used to detect the trend in the TCO time series. We observed the high decreasing trend in TCO at all stations in 22nd solar cycle which is increased in 23rd solar cycle. The latitudinal variations of trend may be due to the Brewer-Dobson circulation.

Keyword: Total column ozone, linear regression analysis, solar cycle, .

Introduction

Ozone is very important to sustain life on earth. Ozone is a Greenhouse gas and minor constituent gas in the atmosphere. But still it impacts on the climate and weather not only globally but also locally. Studies show that life on earth has begun after the formation of stratospheric ozone in the atmosphere. The atmospheric ozone is classified into two types (i) stratospheric ozone which is termed as a good ozone as it absorbs incoming ultraviolet rays from the Sun and (ii) tropospheric ozone which is termed as bad ozone because it is formed due to pollution and it is harmful to the biosphere. The research on stratospheric ozone has been accelerated after the detection of so-called Ozone hole (Farman et al., 1985) over the Antarctic region in 1985. The halogen compounds such as CFC are responsible for the destruction of ozone over the polar region (Crutzen, 1970; Stolarski and Cicerone, 1974; Molina and Rowland, 1974). Studies show that anthropogenic emissions have a minor effect on the concentration of ozone over the tropical region. The tropical region is the region where the density of population and biodiversity is high. Although the decrease in ozone is not observed or severe over the tropical region, but small decreasing ozone can modify incoming UV radiation which is harmful to the biosphere; hence the long-term studies of ozone over the tropical region are as important as mid-latitude and polar regions. Stratospheric ozone naturally varies due to the solar effect, QBO, ENSO etc. India is a developing country; hence, it is important to study the atmospheric and weather conditions in this country, which will help policy makers to develop different policies. Total column ozone (TCO) represents all the ozone molecules in the atmospheric column having a 1 m² cross-section. The unit of TCO is Dobson Unit. In connection with long-term trends in the TCO, many works have been carried out. First time, Chakrabarty et al. (1998) considered the TCO in the period of 23 to 45 years from 1957 to 1996 measured by the ground-based Dobson spectrophotometer at six

different stations. They observed decreasing trend in TCO. Then after Tondon and Attri (2011) used TCO data from different stations over India from 1979 to 2008. They observed decreasing ozone over the stations at northern part of India. Recently, Potdar et al., 2018 have calculated the long term trend in the TCO over Indian region with respect to recent solar cycle. The first section is about the introduction, second section is about the data and methodology, final section presents the results and discussions.

Data

We have used the merged ozone data (MOD) measured by Solar Backscatter Ultraviolet (SBUV) instrument from NASA website (<https://acd-ext.gsfc.nasa.gov/anonftp/toms/sbu/MERGED/>). This data gives the TCO at different pressure levels. This data is continuously updated from 1979. Bhartia et al., 2013 given the algorithm of MOD TCO data sets. There are 15 stations where the over pass MOD TCO data is available, but we have considered only those stations having same longitude but latitude may be different. This will helps us to study the trend variation spatially. The list of the stations areas shown in Table 1.

Table 1 : The list of the station considered with their latitude, longitude and altitude.

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude (meter)
Trivandrum	8.48	76.95	60
Kodaikanal	10.23	77.47	2343
Bangalore	12.98	77.58	609
Hyderabad	17.38	78.47	358
Nagpur	21.1	79.05	308
Benares	25	83	228
New Delhi	28.67	77.22	220
Srinagar	34.08	74.83	1586

Methodology

We have used the standard method of linear regression analysis to calculate the trend in the TCO time series from different stations. We have considered the linear model as

$$TCO = trend * m + k \quad (2)$$

Where, TCO monthly time series obtained by taking averages of daily TCO in month. Trend represented the linear trend in the time series. M gives month number. K is the Intercept.

Finally least square method is used to find trend and k.

Result and discussions

The monthly mean TCO time series is developed by taking the average of the daily TCO from whole month. This TCO datasets are free from daily and weekly fluctuations. We have considered the data from 22nd solar cycle to 23rd solar cycle data set.

Trend analysis

Trend analysis is very important statistical method which is used to detect the increasing or decreasing nature of the data. We applied the linear regression analysis to the monthly mean TCO time series from 22nd solar cycle and 23rd solar cycle.

The trend in TCO from 22nd Solar cycle:

The 22nd solar cycle spans 10 years from September 1986 to July 1996. Our results showed that all the TCO was decreasing at all stations. Figure 1 shows the latitudinal distribution of trend of all stations. We found that the highest decreasing trend at Sri-Nagar station and the lowest decreasing trend at Trivandrum. The highest negative trend at Srinagar is may due to specific chemistry at this stations. There is continuous decrease in trend from low latitude stations to high latitude stations is may due to the Brewer Dobson circulation. In this circulation the ozone from troposphere of tropical region is driven to the stratosphere and it is driven further to higher latitude stratosphere (Brewer 1949). The decreasing ozone is only explained by the global decrease in ozone in this period. The anthropogenic emissions containing ozone depleting substances (ODS) are responsible for such decreasing trend. Our results are matched with Tondon and Attri., (2011) study where they have considered the TCO data in the same period.

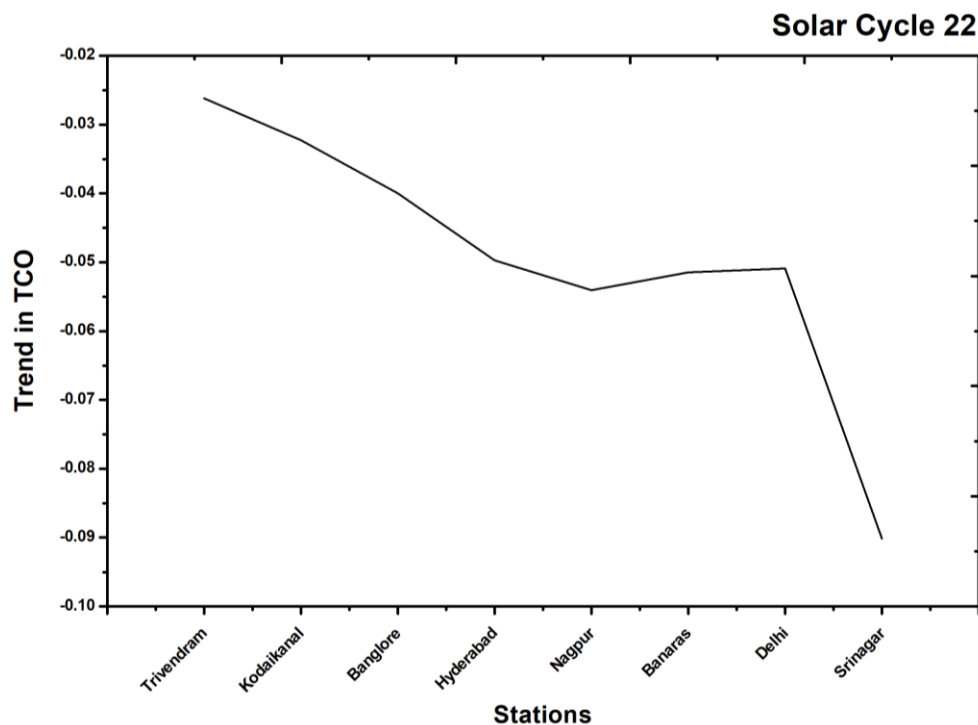


Figure 1: The latitudinal variation in trend in 23rd solar cycle at different stations over Indian region

The trend in TCO from 23rd Solar cycle:

The 23rd solar cycle spans 12 years from August 1996 to November 2008. Figure 2, shows the linear trend in TCO time series for all the stations in 23rd solar cycle. The trend in this period is lowered as compared to the 22nd solar cycle. The decrease in trend is only be explained by the increase in ozone after the Montreal protocol which was put forth on 1997. This treaty ban the use of ODE's which is responsible for the increase in the ozone in this period. Hence, the ozone is recovered in this period. Weatherhead et al., 2006 found the recovery of the ozone over global scale in this period. WMO 2014 report also found the increase in the TCO in this particular period.

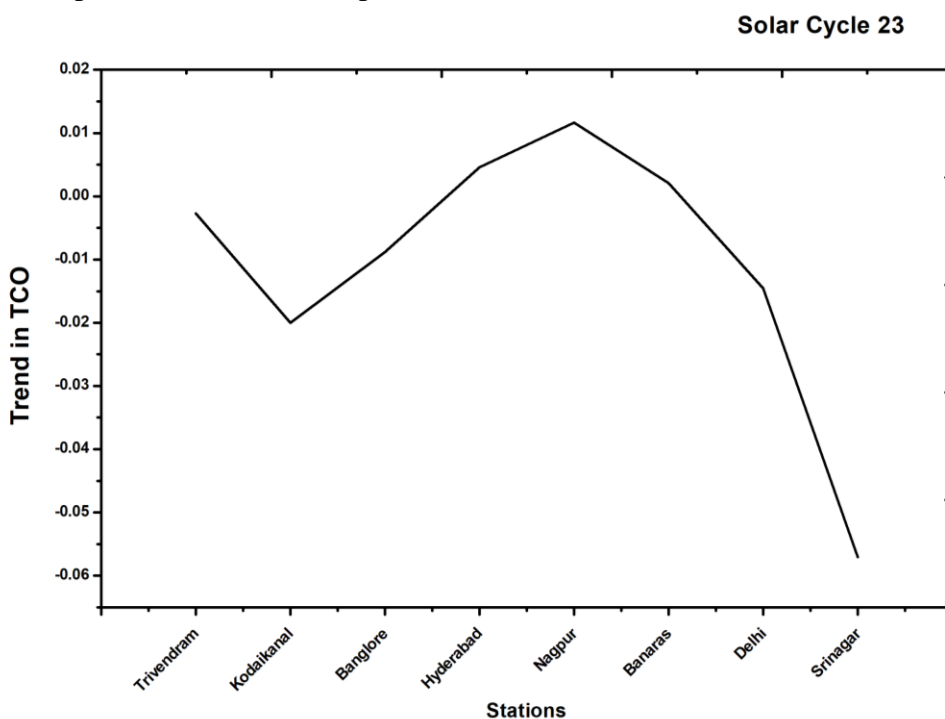


Figure 2: The latitudinal variation in trend in 24th solar cycle at different stations over Indian region

Summary and conclusions

The variation in the linear trend with respect solar cycle over the Indian region at different stations is carried using the standard statistical methods. We have considered 22nd solar cycle and 23rd solar cycle for the trend analysis in the solar cycle. We found decreasing trend in the ozone in the 22nd solar cycle at all stations. It may be due to global decrease in ozone in this period. In next, 23rd solar cycle we found that the linear trend in the decreasing trend is lowered. The international treaty Montreal protocol which ban the use of ODS may responsible for this. The latitudinal variation in trend shows the effects of the Brewer-Dobson circulation in the both solar cycles.

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The Paradox of Food Security and Water in Agricultural: Influence of New Technologies in Agriculture with Emphasis on Sustainable Water management

Ali Esnaashariyeh

Research Scholar, Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University).

Institute of Management and Entrepreneurship Development,

IMED-Pune

(Ali.esnaashaieh@yahoo.com)

Dr.kirti Gupta

Professor, Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University).

Institute of Management and Entrepreneurship Development,

IMED,Pune

(Kirti_gupta2004@yahoo.com)

Behzad Pagheh

Ph.D Scholar Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University)

Yashwantrao Mohite College of Arts, Science and Commerce

(Behzadpagheh@yahoo.com)

Abstract

In today's world of food security, or the physical and economic access of all individuals and throughout their lives to adequate and healthy food, are one of the key challenges facing land-planning and sustainable development planners. According to The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), for the world's 9 billion people in 2050 by the time, one billion tons of cereals and 200 million extra tones of livestock products will need to be produced every year. About 60% more food should be produced, while barriers such as agricultural land constraints, water scarcity, increased energy costs, drop in investment, there are difficulty in agricultural researches and increasing food losses.Hence, the World Food Organization, considering the prospect of food security in the decades to come, is facing the current problems of food production with various problems. World agricultural development has faced serious risks to produce more food in areas affected by water stress. So that the owners of capital in this types of devices consider how to supply the water before each step. Identifying the new technologies and methods available and using them is the most suitable approach to achieving this goal. This requires building a knowledge base to support this work. Increasing the productivity and stability of agricultural production methods will increase agricultural yields, food security and reduce the vulnerability of agricultural practices Therefore, more attention has be paid to the use of alternative models and, in particular, sustainable management.

Keywords: food security, Agriculture, water, sustainable management, new technologies

Introduction

In developing countries, agricultural products are not sufficient to meet the growing demand for population food. (Connolly Boutin & Smit, 2016) Factors such as the massive increase in the population of the earth and the extra exploitation of environmental resources to meet the needs of their Economics have left impact on the environment, including water resources. Water resources as a matter of importance in the country's domestic policy scene. (Khdarhm Bazi et al, 2010).It has been projected that climate change such as drought, floods, storms, and extreme heat

waves will continue to intensify, which will have an impact on natural and social conditions around the world. These severe events are expected to have adverse effects on access to water and supply, economic infrastructure, food security and economic well-being, especially for vulnerable people living in rural areas (IPCC, 2014).

Provision of sustainable water supply is One of the most important preconditions for improve life quality that is long-term objective of all development policies and strategies. Studies conducted by the International Water Management Institute show that due to population growth, urbanism and expansion of industries by 2030, water allocation for agriculture will be restricted around the world. Consequently, agricultural production will be limited. Agriculture remains the center of gravity of people's livelihoods and therefore of rural poverty and food insecurity (Craswell, 2005). On a consumptive use basis, 80-90% of all the water is received by the agricultural sector. This sector is well-known as the largest user of water in the world (Hamdy et al., 2003; Heidecke, 2006; Sullivan, 2002). Unfortunately, the efficiency of water use in this sector is very low (Hamdy et al., 2003) thereby, agricultural water Consumption in many regions has increased beyond sustainable levels (Dolnicar and Schafer, 2009).

In today's world, food security has not been provided to many people in the world, especially in undeveloped countries, due to disruptions in agricultural production, abnormal patterns of consumption, and neglect towards the deprived people, because of poor planning of infrastructure. Most reports shows that the loss of about one-third of the world's food production. While many people and young children in the poorer African countries have lost their lives because of malnutrition. Hence, in today's world, food security is one of the greatest challenges facing each country. In Sub - Saharan Africa (239 million) and Asia (578 million), nearly 1 billion people are undernourished.

If agriculture production doubles in developing countries by 2050, one in twenty people still runs the risk of malnutrition equivalent to 370 million hunger. Such growth in agriculture is causing a boom. It is essential for financial development. Environmental and central offerings for rural poverty reduction. For a long time, policies, practices and new applied sciences needed to improve production and enhance food protection have been discussed. It is expected that current agricultural practices for global food production, projected by the UNFPA (2012) to reach 9 billion in 2050, are unlikely to be adequate. (Dube et al, 2016) .Creating change is essential in order to increase production capacity and stabilize production of farm products. (Shisanya & Mafongoya, 2016).

Methodology

This research is a descriptive, research tool: the examination of the documents is by reference Published sources (books, magazines, and the Internet) have been reviewed.

Literature Review

According to the World Water Council, the three most important factors in increasing demand for water have been most effective:

Increasing population growth.

Industrial development and the advancement of new technologies.

Development of agriculture and the need for more food.

Water is the mother of phenomena of the universe and common treasures for humans that should be given to future generations. In the past, water challenges have been raised on a local scale, but today the global crisis has emerged. Industrial development, human, health and food security all depend on the optimal use of water resources. Water crisis can play a significant role in creating food insecurity in the community. (World Water Council, 2016).

In recent decade rapid decline in the quantity and degradation of water quality has contributed to the use of water resources for agricultural production. Water availability has therefore been identified as a significant developmental environmental constraint and ultimately a limiting factor in food production (Madulu, 2003).

Food security

As defined by the United Nations in 1975, food security is the continuous supply of basic foodstuffs in order to continuously improve food intake and counteract the adverse effects of food price fluctuations.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in 1984, food security is ensure that all people have access to their basic physical and economic access at all times.

According to the definition of the World Bank in 1986, food security is all people have access to enough food at all times to provide life, Healthy and active.

Food security exists when all people have physical and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food for an active and healthy life at all times that meets their dietary needs and food preferences. (World Food summit, 1996). It is possible to identify four main dimensions of food security:

- 1) Physical availability of food
- 2) Economic and physical access to food
- 3) Food utilization
- 4) Stability of three dimensions over Time.

FAO Food Security Programme, 2008

In order to provide food for the future, three major conditions must always be considered:

First, the distance between the amount of current food and the amount of food needed in the future (for example, in 2050) is not very high. The idea behind this is to have a balanced diet and save on food consumption. The second factor is that agriculture will lead to economic and social development, which will result in a decrease in the migration of villagers to cities and their greater interest in agricultural work. Thirdly, the effects of agriculture on the environment in the world are reduced. (Hanson, 2014)

The importance of food security policy has increased due to the increase in natural disasters, soil erosion, rising food prices, food shortages and related unrest in different parts of the world. Proper

nutrition plays an important role it has become a key to human development and is one of the main indicators of sustainable development (Pourahmad, Mehdi, & Mahdian Bahnamiri, 2015).

Today, challenges such as increasing global hunger, the lack of balance in the daily diet of individuals, the destruction of the environment and natural resources have made food security one of the most important issues of human societies.

In this regard, food security is one of the main conditions for the realization of national security and the pillars of economic development. (Ecker and Breisinger, 2012)

In developing countries, water requirements in agriculture will need to increase to meet the Millennium Development Goal (half the proportion of people suffering from hunger between 1990 and 2015). The outputs in agriculture will need to increase to decrease hunger and hence the use of water. The data for developing countries with a minimum set of calories were calculated. (Stockholm Environment Institute, 2005)

The role of agriculture in economic development

The importance of the agricultural sector in developing economies in developing countries can be summarized as follows:

1. Agriculture is the supplier of the non-agricultural worker. In the context of demographic and rural development issues, how is it possible for economic development to be possible through the transfer of surplus labor from the agricultural sector to the modern sector and the existence of labor at a cost.

The low social opportunity is a very important factor in economic development.

2. Food and raw materials are supplied from the agricultural sector. We see that the cost of industrialization is very close to the cost of industrial raw materials, as well as food. Because, on the other hand, the wage of the worker is one of the important items of factory costs. Depends on food prices. Therefore, the existence of a fixed price for food supplies an important contribution to economic development.

In undeveloped countries, firstly due to the large population growth, the demand for food cannot be reduced. Secondly, since most people are living on a minimum, any increase in income will increase consumption. Hence, the income elasticity of demand for food in developing countries is much higher than developed countries. This figure for the undeveloped countries was 0.6 and for the developed countries it was equal to 0.2. (Johnston and Mellor, 1968)

3. Raw materials export (agricultural materials) have an important role in providing foreign currency.

4. Agricultural development will play an important role in the development of the market, because with the increase in farmers' real income, their demand for industrial goods will increase. Therefore An incentive for industrialization.

Sustainable water management

Of the total world water, 97.4% is salt water in the seas and oceans that cannot be used due to salinity. The fresh water reserves make up only 2.6 % of the total volume of groundwater reserves, most of which are ice-free on poles of the planet, glaciers and groundwater.

Thus, from the sum of the earth's surface only 0.014% it can be used and, in fact, human life depends on this very small amount of water. It should be noted that, although most of the surface

of the earth is covered by water, only a small part of it can be used for human beings; in fact, all human planning should be done with these restrictions.

water security, an emerging concept and challenge means "reliable access to the quantity and quality of water for health, livelihoods and production", which has increased its role and importance in increasing food security today, and Among natural resources, water security is one of the main pillars of achieving sustainable development. Hence, inefficient use of water resources, depletion of water reserves, undermining economic development, and ultimately a serious threat to long-term food security. While water plays a key role in food security through its multiple effects on health and nutrition, agricultural production and food processing. Sustainable agriculture management is a method-based knowledge that helps to preserve land, water, biodiversity, environmental management, food enhancement, ecosystem conservation and household livelihoods (Teshome et al, 2016).

Sustainable land management involves managing land resources (soil, water, plants and animals) to produce food and enhance ecosystem services, while managing these resources will provide long-term environmental protection and increased potential and resource value (Adimassu, Kessler & Hengsdijk, 2012). In this definition, the widespread connectivity of all three pillars of sustainable land management (environmental sustainability, economic and social factors), and the prominent complexities of its implementation throughout the geopolitical context (Cowie et al., 2011).

Effective implementation of the sustainable land management plan has many socio-economic benefits that increase productivity and flexibility of agricultural ecosystems and address the major challenges facing the world today, such as food security and climate change (Bajracharya et al, 2015) and the anti-erosion approach Land, maintaining or improving the flow of agricultural ecosystems, providing global environmental facilities, improving food production, sustainable livelihoods, managing pastures, increasing livelihoods for farmers and rural poor farmers. (Alemu, 2016).

From the viewpoint of (Decatta et al., 2011) the lack of use of these methods and the lack of land management may impose shocks on agricultural production and livelihoods of rural households that have a negative impact on their livelihoods (Devkota, et al, 2011).

This can ultimately lead to poor households, especially poor and small farmers, as food insecurity. Food security is considered one of the goals of sustainable rural development (Saadi, Azizi, & Azami, 2014) Today, in the form of sustainable agriculture (Pelletier Hickey, Bothi, & Mude, 2016)

Has been raised by various thinkers and from various aspects (Motiee Langroodi, Soori, & Cheraghi, 2016).

Irrigation and storage in modern and traditional agriculture technique

Traditional agriculture is completely reliant on the ecological elements for water system, which now and then end up being unfavorable. Out of the total water utilized for irrigation in traditional farming, just 20-50 % achieve the product and the rest is lost amid its. In addition, traditional water system have exhausted renewable water sources. It has been seen that underground water tables are dropping by 10 meters annually (Viala, 2008)

Studies have been done on the adoption of irrigation technology and its effective factors:

(Mohamend, 1982) In his article, the factors of individual economics and information channels are factors influencing behavior traditional farmers are considered as tropical. He also concluded that innovation is the difference there is not much to do with agricultural systems and lifestyles, if accepted, are accepted.

In a study by Jalalian 2013, entitled analysis of the effects of systems new irrigation on agricultural operator's status the city of khodabandeh was conducted, such a conclusion when the irrigation project was under pressure; The crop area, the average yield per hectare, the income of the operators, the water use efficiency and the quality of the manufactured products has increased. Improving these indicators will increase satisfaction Farmers, rising incomes and job creation and consolidation the population and the decline of immigration motivation.

Shahzadeh, 2013 In another study titled Effective Factors On accepting irrigation under pressure from farmers, It concludes that the variables of education, Ownership, land size, banking facility and annual income Farmer has a significant effect on the adoption of irrigation technology Under pressure. This research shows the impact Banking facilities are more effective than other factors.

(Rgass et al, 2014) in the study of adoption of modern irrigation technology in Ghana have pointed out that the variables do not have access to financial sources, high risk products and more Lack of organizational support, including effective factors on the rejection of the irrigation technology under pressure in this the country.

(valipour and singh, 2016) To explore wastewater irrigation and avoid trial - and - error policies, a comprehensive evaluation of what has been done is necessary. While a study of wastewater irrigation from crops, soil, groundwater, health, irrigation equipment, modern technologies and other environmental aspects is useful, management studies can help make it more reliable compared to other aspects And more comprehensive findings and finally a better decision to use irrigation wastewater. (Larson et al, 2016) Technologies such as laser levels have high private returns, resulting in water savings, with high adoption rates. Social influence is often believed to be an important factor in the adoption of modern technologies. This report presents the results of a pilot study that surveyed farmers in the Indian state of Punjab on their beliefs and use of laser leveling, and use of, laser leveling, and about their social networks.

(wang et al, 2018) China's spatial water efficiency pattern is consistent with the overall pattern of regional economic development. This study suggests that factors such as export dependence, technical progress, and educational value have a positive impact on the efficiency of water use. In addition, while the industrial structure had a negative impact, the intervention of the government had little impact on the efficiency of water use. These research findings will provide the government with a scientific basis for making plans for the development of water resources and can be useful in improving sustainable regional development.

(basu et al, 2015) Finding non-climatic factors that are largely responsible for existing water-insecure conditions and magnifying the misery as perceived, climatic variations. Water insecurity causes and impacts result in a complex cycle of viciousness, pushing rural livelihoods and household life into further deprivation and poverty. Counter-reactions are found to be spontaneous, mostly coping strategies, they are reactive and largely motivated by crises, often degrading the resource base and detrimental to the health and well-being of the communities studied. We question the advisability of provisions on water supply in rural areas that do not recognize the

water requirements of rural communities. Localized initiatives, including location - specific strategies, need to be formulated with effective community involvement and in conjunction with other development programs to ensure water security in rural areas. (Marvine, 2007) the results of field research in some US cities, including Washington and Nebraska, were reported using mathematical and statistical methods. The main issue is that irrigation management is more important than irrigation efficiency today, and management is in selecting the type of product, choosing the right irrigation methods, and improving the efficiency of irrigation is effective. As a result, the use of traditional methods in the decision making of managers and designers of irrigation systems is effective, but this term should be given to hydrological systems.

Gap

Water scarcity, however, is not only a quantitative problem which is connected to the precipitation, it is also considered as the intensified scarcity of good quality resources that does not support any economic use of water rather than insufficient quantity (Bithas, 2008; Jiang, 2009; Pereira *et al.*, 2002). Because it is possible, even in regions with abundant water resources, for various reasons, the water resources are polluted in such degree that they have become inadequate for water supply as well as for other uses (Mariolakos, 2007; Pereira *et al.*, 2002). Therefore, it has been observed that in most of the cases, limited water availability means deterioration of water quality (Pereira *et al.*, 2002).

Water poverty management in agriculture is increasingly calling for initiatives to understand stakeholder perceptions of this phenomenon. Because a major problem in decision making and policy making is that the multiplicity of perceptions is hidden, ignored or denied. Therefore, understanding stakeholder attitudes and perceptions that guide human behavior in response to agricultural water poverty is central to fostering impressive policies and implementing fundamental solutions. Therefore, given this objective, it should first be clarified that what agricultural water poverty means by stakeholder perceptions.

Now, with the identification of volatility, especially in the area of water resources and its many disadvantages on the path to development, the paradigm of sustainability has become an issue of importance and has attracted the attention of global communities over the past two decades. Therefore, the importance of water and the dependence of agriculture on water resources and the necessity of optimal utilization of water has caused particular attention to the issue of water and irrigation. Generally, agricultural specialists need to change their scientific understanding of the concept of developing and applying advanced irrigation systems in agriculture, for optimal water consumption. The optimal use of water resources and increasing its utilization efficiency are considered necessary for the agricultural sector.

Objective and Recommendations

1. Increasing the product through the application of water management practices
2. Investigate the current challenges of agricultural sustainability in India with regard to water situation.
3. Assess the sustainable management and technology in rural areas in India.
4. Specify the role of sustainable management and technology for India's extension system in order to improve water management.

5. Increasing irrigation efficiency and agricultural performance with an emphasis on sustainable management and technology
6. Moving towards new irrigation technologies and protective agricultural systems
7. Mechanization of irrigation and industrialization of agricultural method
8. Understand the sustainable management and technology concept as perceived by stakeholders.
9. Enhancing the adaptive capacity and building resilience of the community through efficient water management and agriculture technology adoption
10. Understand Factors Affecting Technology Acceptance from Farmers' Perspectives.

A review of new irrigation technologies such as pressure irrigation, magnetic irrigation and GIS technology and remote sensing in irrigation management with emphasis on optimizing water use in agriculture and providing solutions for farmers to adopt these technologies and, ultimately, the impact Applying new irrigation methods to achieve sustainable development. With the growing population of the country and food security, we must try to distance ourselves from traditional irrigation and to modernize and mechanize irrigation, so that we can increase the efficiency of irrigation and increase production and promote the living and income levels of rural communities. For this purpose, modern and mechanized systems and modern irrigation methods should be used.

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“A Sustainable Development Goals and Poverty of SC and ST in India”

Dr. Lamdade Balasaheb Bapurao,
Department of Economics
Annasaheb Awate College, Manchar, MH-410503

Abstract

This study is finds on the basis planning commission and government statistics, that there are study of poverty among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India. The studies show that the total population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in India is only 28%. But 43% of the poor are SC and ST category. Since 1993-94, the poverty that there is no satisfactory reduction in the proportion of the poverty line of scheduled tribes. Considering the state-wise poverty line of Scheduled Castes, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka are ratio of rural Scheduled Tribes in India has declined by 29 present from 60 present. On the other hand, the proportion of Scheduled Tribes has decreased from 43.7% to 43%. This means the highest among the states and poverty line of Scheduled tribes, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Orissa, West Bengal and Gujarat are the highest among the states. To make India the goal of sustainable development mission 2030, it is very important to create character in the scheduled castes and tribes, because nearly 50 present of the total poverty population is SC and ST.

Keyword: Poverty, Hunger, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Planning Commission, Sustainable development, MGNREGA, IRDP, Food Security, Women Empowerment.

Introduction:

Poverty is the core of all the problems. It is a social phenomenon in which section society is unable to fulfil given its basic necessity of life. It is a major old age and serious problem in India. The government of India has completed 72 years of independence soon. Even after constitutional government was formed in the country 70 years have passed. During this period, the 12 Five Year Plan and three one-year plan have been targeted for poverty eradication. A part from this, the Government of India and the various State Government have tried to eradicate poverty through various schemes and programme yet we have not achieved enough success in the work of poverty alleviation. Today, 33 present of the world's poorest people live in India. According to the expert committee of Suresh Tendulkar, 22 % of the population was poor in .12-2011. At the time of Independence, the total population of the country was as high as today's number of poor people. In general, China's poverty decreased by 60 present to 13 present. In India, however, the percentage decreased from 70 present to 21 present. So social problems like malnutrition, infant mortality and illiteracy have been created. As a result, social and economic development of the country has adverse effects. Therefore, it is necessary to eradicate poverty to meet the sustainable development goals of .2030

Objective of the Study:

1. To study the poverty of social group.
2. To study the State-wise poverty of SC and ST community.
3. To the Suggesting measures for eradicating poverty.

Research Methodology: The research paper is based on the secondary data and the information is retrieved from reference books, various report of planning commission, newspapers and websites on the same subject matter.

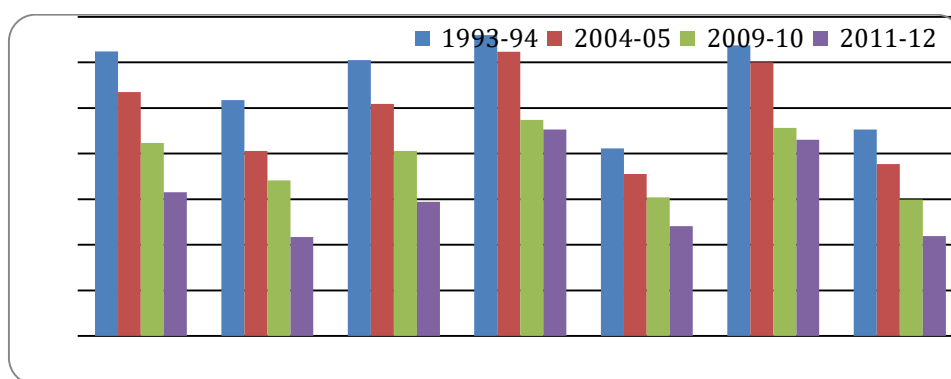
The status of SC and ST poverty in India

Poverty is the biggest challenge before ahead of India. It is a major obstacle in economic and social development. As per 2011 census, the total population of the country is 121. Of these, 27 crores of population is poor. That is, one person is poor for every 5 people in India. The poverty line ranging from 1991 to 2011 in India has been shown in the following table no .1.

Table No.1

Category	Share in population 2011-12	Population below the Tendulkar line(%)				Poverty reduction (%)	
		1993-94	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12	1993s	94 to 2004
Rural							
SC	20.8	62.4	53.5	42.3	31.5	8.9	22.0
ST	11.1	65.99	62.3	47.4	45.3	3.7	16.9
All India	100.0	50.1	41.8	33.3	25.4	8.5	16.4
Urban							
SC	14.6	51.7	40.6	34.1	21.7	11.1	18.8
ST	3.5	41.1	35.5	30.4	24.1	5.6	11.4
All India	100.0	31.9	25.7	20.9	13.7	6.2	12.0
Rural + Urban							
SC	19.0	60.5	50.9	40.6	29.4	9.6	21.5
ST	8.9	63.7	60.0	45.6	43.0	3.7	17.0
All India	100.0	45.3	37.7	29.9	21.9	8.0	15.7

Source: Planning Commission
SC and ST poverty in India(%)



According to the Tendulkar Committee's formula, in 1993, 45 percent of the population in India was below the poverty line. Of these, the proportion of SC and ST population was 60.5% and 63.7%, respectively. Also, as per statistics of the 2004-05, 37.7 percent of the population in India

was below the poverty line. Of these, the proportion of SC and ST population was 50.9% and 60.0%, respectively. The total population of the country in 2011-12, only 27 present of the population belongs to SC-ST category, but 43% of the poor in the country are poor are ST and 21% of the poor are from the SC category.

Thus, considering the total poverty of the country, poverty is highest among ST and SC.

State wise poverty among schedule caste in rural areas:

The poverty line from 1993-94 to 2011-12 in the poorest states with the highest poverty line among Scheduled Castes in India is in the following table.

Table No.2
Schedule caste poverty in rural areas (Figuresin%)

Sr. No.	States	1993-94		2004-05		2009-10		2011-12	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	Arunachal Pradesh	64.4	46.4	42.3	35.6	26.6	19.7	23.7	11.9
2	Assam	58.8	52.3	45.2	37.1	37.1	35.2	28.1	31.3
3	Bihar	76.4	67.3	77.8	72.3	68.2	61.8	52.7	43.2
4	Chhattisgarh	54.3	-	48.1	-	68.3	-	47.2	-
5	Jharkhand	74.6	68.2	62.0	53.1	44.8	40.6	50.6	40.5
6	Karnataka	73.2	56.3	78.6	41.8	36.9	29.3	37.6	35.1
7	Madhya Pradesh	59.6	45.6	63.2	59.4	42.6	38.3	41.8	33.2
8	Maharashtra	73.9	48.2	66.3	46.3	37.6	31.3	34.4	26.2
9	Orissa	63.8	38.2	78.1	63.4	47.9	47.6	41.6	27.3
10	Tamil Nadu	67.3	57.3	51.7	41.5	42.3	23.8	24.7	8.7
11	Uttar Pradesh	68.9	63.4	66.4	43.5	63.2	43.8	41.8	37.9
	All India SC	62.4	51.7	53.5	40.6	43.4	34.8	31.5	21.7
	All India	60.5						29.4	

Source: Planning Commission & <https://data.gov.in/>

According to the 2011-12 data, the urban poverty proportion of Scheduled Castes in India is highest in Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Karnataka. In other hand Bihar, Jharkhand has the highest poverty ratio in urban areas. Since 1993-94, poverty ratio has not seen a sharp decline in these states of India. Even today, the poverty ratio of scheduled castes is around 50%.

State wise poverty among schedule tribe in rural areas:

The total population of Scheduled Tribes in India is only 8.9, but 43% of the total poverty seems to be in this tribe. The poorest ten states in the Scheduled Tribe category of India have been reviewed during 1993-94 to 2011-12.

Table No.3
Schedule tribe poverty in rural areas (Figures in%)

Sr. No.	States	1993-94		2004-05		2009-10		2011-12	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	Arunachal Pradesh	58.3	-	59.9	-	40.2	-	23.7	-
2	Assam	56.4	-	28.3	-	32.7	-	33.7	-
3	Chhattisgarh	66.4	18.2	67.7	33.1	68.9	28.4	62.3	34.9
4	Jharkhand	72.3	57.4	61.3	47.3	50.9	49.2	51.6	28.0
5	Gujarat	53.6	32.0	57.3	32.4	58.6	33.8	37.4	29.7
6	Karnataka	72.3	67.3	50.1	66.2	21.3	35.4	31.6	34.2
7	Madhya Pradesh	70.0	52.3	80.3	43.4	62.6	42.4	56.1	33.1
8	Maharashtra	74.1	66.4	73.4	34.3	51.7	32.4	62.4	24.3
9	Orissa	83.3	57.8	84.6	35.6	66.4	34.5	64.5	39.7
10	West Bengal	67.3		55.1		53.4		50.2	
	All India ST	65.9	41.1	62.3	35.5	47.4	30.4	45.3	24.1
	All India	60.5						29.4	

Source: Planning Commission & <https://data.gov.in/>

According to the 2011-12 statistics, the state of Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Punjab poverty ratio is more than 50 percent in rural areas. And other hand considering urban areas, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Jharkhand are among the highest in the state.

Major findings related to the poverty of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

1. According to the Tendulkar Committee, India's poverty ratio is 21.9 percent.
2. The poverty ratio of Scheduled Castes in urban India is 31.5 percent and urban areas is 21.7 percent.
3. The poverty ratio of Scheduled Tribes in rural India is 45.3% and urban poverty ratio is 24.1%.
4. In the Scheduled Caste Rural Poverty, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Karnataka, have a high proportion of poverty.

5. Considering urban areas of SC, Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka states are has the highest poverty ratio.
6. Considering the Scheduled Tribes's rural poverty, the poverty ratio in Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and West Bengal is highest in India (more than 50%).
7. In the urban poverty line of Scheduled Tribes, poverty is highest in Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Jharkhand.

Recommended for the study: Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh are among the highest poverty of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, these state are economic backward. Due to high poverty rates in these states, there are various problems like hunger, infant mortality, malnutrition and maternal death. So, there is a hindrance in economic and social development of a country. To fulfill the goal of sustainable development 2030, skill based jobs should be provided in these states. This will eradicate poverty and promote economic and social development.

The measures for eradicating poverty:

After the independence, the various measures taken by the Central Government and State Government to eradicate poverty in India are as follows.

1. Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP): Integrated Rural Development Program was started in 1978-79 for the eradication of poverty and employment generation in India. The objective of this scheme is to help the rural poor to provide bank loan for opportunities through successive plan periods. The scheme of IRDP and allied programmes has been merged with the Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana in April 1, 1999.

2. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY): Indira Awaas Yojana was started in 1985. Under the Indira Awas Scheme, the assistance to grants is given to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Workers and Non-SC-ST Categories and the existing waste raw houses for reconstruction. Government of India is committed to provide "Housing for all" by 2022 under this scheme. In April 2016, the scheme was reconstructed into the Prime Minister's housing scheme-Rural (PMA-G). The scheme aims to provide a permanent house to the families of 1.00 crore households living in kutchha and dilapidated house by 2022.

3. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA):

Government of India launched the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for eradicating poverty in February 2, 2016. Under this scheme, every rural household is provided 100 day work/jobs per year. During the period between 2015-16 to 2017-18, total 234.26 crore people have been employment generated under this scheme. Under this scheme, 21.48 percent of the total employment was provided to the Scheduled Castes category and also 17.60 percent jobs are provided to ST persons in India. In addition to that under the scheme, employment has been provided to 5.12 crore households and also employment has been provided to 7.59 crore

households in India. In the period between 2017-18, 64,280 crore rupees have been spent under the scheme. Out of this, 43418 crore (67.55%) amount is spent on the wage.

Therefore, this scheme plays an important role in poverty eradication to achieve sustainable development goals: 2030 of No poverty.

4. Antyodaya Anna Yojana:

Antyodaya Anna Yojana was launched in December 25, 2000, to provide food security to the poor people in India. Under this scheme, 35 kg food grains are provided to the poor families at a nominal (Wheat 2 rupees , rice 3 rupees per kg.) every month.

5. Food Security Bill-2013 : Government of India passed the Food Security Bill on August 28, 2013 to eradicate hunger and poverty in India. In which the two-thirds of the population of the country has been provided with food grains at subsidized rates. This includes the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Service and Public Distribution System. Under this scheme, women who are pregnant and breastfeeding will be entitled to a allowance of Rs 6000 rupees. Therefore, hunger and malnutrition will be put on hold.

Therefore, this bill plays an crucial role in eradication of poverty and hunger and malnutrition to achieve sustainable development goals: 2030 of No poverty and Zero hunger.

6. Self Help Group:

A self-help group bank linkage program has been launched as a pilot program in 1992 by NABARD. Self-help groups are playing an important role in eradicating poverty, women empowerment. There has been a positive change in the rural areas due to the creation of employment opportunities through a self help group. In addition to that, increased employment skills in women, increased the participation of women in the process of development and decision-making.

As a result of these factors, the self-help group is playing a decisive role in the goal of sustainable development 2030

Conclusion:

Poverty is the biggest obstacle in India to fulfill the goal of sustainable development 2030. Especially in the SC and ST communities in India there is poverty ratio is highest. After independence, efforts have been made to eliminate poverty and hunger strike in India through the IRDA, IAY, MGNREGA ,Food Security Bill , Self Help Groups various scheme and programme. These remedies have reduced poverty rates in India. So, special efforts for eradicating the poverty of SC and ST will be able to achieve the goal of sustainable development: 2030.

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A Cross Sectional Survey to Assess the Knowledge and Self-Reported Practices Regarding Reproductive Health among Adolescent Blind Students from Selected Blind Schools in view to develop the SIM and audio-Book

Mrs. Vijaya Rahul Kumbhar¹, Dr. Prof. (Mrs.) Nilima Rajan Bhore²

¹Ph.D. Scholar, Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University), Pune, India

² Dean, faculty of Nursing/Principal, BVDUCON, Sangli/ Research guide

Corresponding Author: Vijaya R. Kumbhar

Abstract: Adolescence faces the rapid growth and development that need to acquire the strength to cope with the challenges. **Objectives:** 1. to determine the knowledge on reproductive health among adolescents blind students. 2. To determine the self-reported practices on reproductive health among adolescents blind students. 3. To find the correlation between knowledge scores with self-reported practices score 4. To find the association between the knowledge score and self-reported practice score with age in years, previous information, and source of information, discussion on queries on reproductive health. **Research methodology:** Exploratory-descriptive approach with non-experimental research design was used. Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used, 224 samples were included which is calculated by the power analysis formula. All the blind schools of the western Maharashtra were surveyed by using the structured knowledge questionnaire and self-reported practice checklist in Braille Marathi script on reproductive health. The collected data were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. **Result:** the analysis of the study **Results:** The majority of the samples from male group were having poor (59.82%), (38.39%) were having average and (1.79%) were having good level of knowledge and in female, majority of the samples were having poor (65.18%), (33.04%) were having average and (1.78%) were having good level of knowledge, whereas; the majority of the samples from male group were having unsatisfactory (85.71%), (14.29%) were having satisfactory practices and in female, majority of the samples were having unsatisfactory (91.96%), (8.04%) were having satisfactory practices on reproductive health. **Conclusion:** In this study the participant were having poor knowledge and unsatisfactory practices so there is need to develop the educational module like SIM and Audio-Book on reproductive health.

Key words: knowledge, self-reported practices, reproductive health, adolescent blind students, Self-instructional module (SIM), audio-book.

Introduction:

Human life is undergoing with various phases of life like period of 38-40 weeks for fetus in mother's womb, neonate, infancy, adolescence, adult, and old age. Adolescence phase which says a crucial period of life as it events with stressful situation because there are enormous changes happens in physical structure, emotional, behavioral and psychological aspects [1].

The targeted adolescents' population is considered one-fifth of the total population includes the age group of 10-19 years is more than 22%; 12% of the adolescent between the age group of 10-14 years and 10% of the adolescent under the age group of 15-19 years is respectively[2].

Need of the study:

Under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), i.e. also called as transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a set of 17 -Global Goals. Out of these goals the fourth goal is given emphasis on imparting equality education through inclusive and equality based

education and promote opportunities for all throughout their life. But currently only 103 million youth worldwide are still has not received the education and in those women are more than 60 %of them. Target 1 is to maintain and sustain the nondiscriminatory educational outcome for all the girls and boys by 2030. So that leads to complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education.[9]Improving the sexual and reproductive health of adolescents is essential for achieving Millennium Development Goals 4, 5 and 6[3].

Judith Davis studied that the area on reproductive health education is completed neglected. Even in present scenario people belief those visually disabled persons should not be exposed to the sexuality issues as they are asexual; this disabilities among individual will be led to withhold the information and lacking to acknowledge. As per “Canadian Guidelines for sexual health education” (Health Canada, 1994) described that the access and content, effective sexual health education does not discriminate against race, gender, sexual orientation, religion, ethno-cultural background or disability[4].

Reproductive hygiene is a risk factor for developing an infection of genital tract during adolescents’ period. Bodily changes associated with puberty brings special needs for cleanliness. The adolescents often have questions about maintains of hygienic practices (e.g menstrual hygiene in girls). However blind adolescents have more difficulties in maintaining regular personal hygiene itself after long period of practice and assistance they learn to manage with their daily routine and personal hygiene activities. They are not exceptional for all the physiological changes initiated by menstrual cycle in girls and nightfall’s in boys like as a sighted adolescents, with all doubts and queries they go through the physiological development stages. As theses above national and international agencies are working day and night for the youth generation that reflects the researcher to answer to the most important question; in this regard was care during reproductive changes among blind adolescents. To maintain the need of blind adolescents health care professionals need to have exact understanding and accurate information of their usual habits, practices to train them. Guided by these all aspects of reproductive health and target population, the research scholar has decided to explore the data on knowledge and self reported practices so that furthermore the findings will helpful to develop the educational module.

Problem Statement:

A study to assess the Knowledge and Self-Reported Practices Regarding Reproductive Health on among Adolescent Blind Students in selected Blind Schools of Western Maharashtra, India in view to prepare the self- instructional module and audio-Book.

OBJECTIVES THE UNDER STUDY:

- 1) To assess the knowledge and self-reported practices regarding reproductive health among adolescent blind students.
- 2) To find the correlation between knowledge scores with self-reported practices score regarding reproductive health among adolescents blind students.

- 3) To find the association between the knowledge score and self-reported practice score with age in years, gender, previous information, and source of information, discussion on queries on reproductive health.
- 4) To develop the self-instructional module and audio-Book

Assumption:

1. The adolescent blind students will have some knowledge on reproductive health.
2. The adolescent blind students will have some practices on reproductive health.
3. The finding of the study will be helpful to develop the educational module.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**RESEARCH APPROACH:-**

In this study Quantitative Research Approach was used.

RESEARCH DESIGN:-

In this study exploratory-descriptive –non experimental research design was used.

RESEARCH SETTING:

Blind Schools from the districts of Pune, Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur, Solapur

POPULATION

Adolescents from the Western region of Maharashtra

SAMPLE:

In this study the Blinded students from selected Blind Schools were selected.

SAMPLING CRITERIA:**Inclusion Criteria:**

- Those who can read Marathi Braille script.
- Those who were willing to participate

Exclusion criteria:

- Adolescent Blind in the age group of below 13-above 18 years.

SAMPLE SIZE: Calculation of Sample size- 224

$$n=t^2 (P (1-P)/D^2)$$

SAMPLING METHOD:

Researcher had selected the non-probability purposive sampling technique

- All the samples comprised in the age group 13-18 years were included which were those samples included in the pilot study, exclude from the final study sample.
- All the 10 school were included.

DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUE AND TOOLS-

The data collection techniques and tools were prepared by the researcher after through reviews from the published and unpublished study material and brief discussion with the blind school principal and teachers for items to include in preparation of educational packages.

SELECTION OF TOOL:

Tool was prepared and described in three sections in braille script-

Section-I- Demographic Proforma includes the age in years, gender, In previous information, sources of information and discussion on queries on reproductive health participants were allowed to make multiple choices.

Section-II- Structured knowledge questionnaire for assessing knowledge regarding reproductive health included 24 questions and were divided under the following headings by framing the blueprint : concept of reproductive health and the adolescence(8.33%), anatomy and physiology of male and female reproductive system(8.33%), development stages, physical psychological, and emotional changes(16.67%), human sexuality and reproductive health(8.33%), adolescence reproductive rights(4.17%), process of menstruation, menstrual cycle and personal hygiene(12.5%), process of nightfall(4.17%), personal hygiene(4.17%), process of masturbation(12.5%), concept of reproductive tract infections and its prevention(12.5%), consequences of unprotected sexual behaviour(4.17%) and importance of nutritional need of the adolescents(4.17%). All the knowledge items listed in the multiple-choice questionnaire in Marathi Braille script, which was calculated for each item as correct answer (01), wrong answer (0).

Section-III- Dichotomous structured self-reported practices items on reproductive health separate for boys (III a) and girls (IIIb) in Braille script.

For boys (8 items) on perineal hygiene(37.5%), care of cotton underwear(25%) and health seeking behavior during reproductive tract infections like genital itching and ulcers, foul smelling from perineal area and burning micturition(37.5%) and for girls(17 items) on perineal hygiene(17.64%), menstrual hygiene(41.18%), care of underwear(11.77%) and health seeking behavior during reproductive tract infections such as heavy menstrual blood flow, unbearable lower abdominal pain, vaginal irritation, irregular discharge with foul odor and burning urination(29.41%) . So these practices were calculated for each item as regular practices [yes- (01)], and never practices [No-(0)].

VALIDITY:-

Validity of the tool was established by 35 experts. The expertise were from the field of obstetrics and gynecology nursing , child health nursing, psychologist, Councilor, sociologist for further modifications of items to improve clarity and content of items.

PRETESTING OF THE TOOL AND RELIABILITY:-

The reliability of tool was determined by administering the Knowledge and practice questionnaires to 25 samples, the tool tried out to obtain information on the performance of each item. The reliability coefficient was calculated by using test split half method as total score of each item for each observation is correlated and then compared to the variance for all individual item score.

The reliability coefficient `r` was found to be $r=0.84$ (structured knowledge questionnaire) and 0.75 for boys and 0.83 for girls respectively (self-reported practices items), hence it was found to be reliable. The purpose was to determine the clarity of item; difficulty in understanding the items and to ensure the reliability and feasibility of the tool.

PILOT STUDY:-

- Pilot study was conducted from the 10th January 2018-24th January 2018 at Blind School, Solapur.
- The subjects for pilot study possessed the same characteristics as per the sampling criteria.
- Permission was obtained from the Director/principal of the respective schools.
- The participants were informed about the purpose of the study and consent was taken from the participants.
- 25 samples were recruited.
- The findings of the pilot study revealed that the tool was reliable and it was feasible to conduct the final study.

PROCEDURE FOR DATACOLLECTION:-

The final study was conducted from 13th May 2018 to 30th June 2018. Actual data collection were done on 224 meeting the criteria for the study. Data collection technique used was paper pencil test. Blind Schools of Pune (3), Satara (1), Kolhapur (1), Sangli (1) and Solapur district (1).

The following schedule was followed for Data Collection

I. Permission from the Apex concerned**Authority:**

Written permission obtained from the director/ principal of the respective selected blind schools. Consent from the participants:

Concerned authority was permitted to take the adolescents from the age group of 13-18 years from their residential schools. Informed consent was received from the students at the age of 18 years and other minors' age group students (13-17 years) oral information was provided for willingness to participate in the study.

II. Methods of data collection

- The investigators herself administered the structured knowledge and self-reported practice Questionnaire to the participants.
- Technique for data collection-
- Phase-I: Consent through Interview, socio-demographic data
- Phase-II: Administration of tool
- Phase-III: Evaluation of the knowledge and self reported practices questionnaire by the teachers of blind schools.
- The duration for each sample was 15 to 30 minutes for answering on the knowledge and self reported practice items.
- The answers were coded and recorded in the Microsoft Excel data sheet.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS:-

Data was prepared and analysis was done in descriptive and inferential statistical analysis. Methods were used as follows- Table no-1 shows the plan for analysis

No.	Data analysis	Statistical methods	Remarks
1	Descriptive analysis	Frequency and percentage	Section-I –Demographic characteristics of samples of
2	Inferential statistical analysis	Mean score and standard deviation, standard error.	Section-II- Analysis of knowledge scores Section-III - Analysis of self-reported practices scores
4		Karl persons coefficient of correlation	Section-VI – Description of correlation between the knowledge and self -reported practice scores among adolescent blind student boys and girls.
5		Chi-square test	Section VII- Description of association between the knowledge and practice scores with selected demographic variable.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:PRESENTATION OF DATA

SECTION I: Analysis of demographic characteristics

Table no-2 shows the Frequency and percentage distribution of study samples according to age in years, gender, previous information on reproductive health, source of information, discussion on queries.

N=224

1	Gender	MALE (n=112)		FEMALE (n=112)	
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%
2	Age in years				
	13- 15	58	51.79	52	46.43
	16-18	54	48.21	60	53.57
3	Previous information regarding reproductive health				
	Yes	30	2.68	34	30.36
	No	82	73.22	78	69.64
3.1	If yes, Sources of information				
	Family members	3	10	3	8.82

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3.3	Friends	19	63.33	10	29.41
3.4	Residential school caretaker	8	26.67	21	61.77
4	With whom do you discuss your queries regarding reproductive health				
4.1	Friends	52	46.43	26	23.21
4.2	Mother	10	8.93	11	9.83
4.3	School teachers	12	10.71	19	16.96
4.5	Residential school caretaker	23	20.54	48	42.86
4.6	Doctors	15	13.39	8	7.14

Gender- Distributions of the adolescents' blind students as per gender were compared, but there is no statistically significant difference, indicating that the male and female were homogeneously distributed means out of 224 participants 112 (50%) were males and 112 (50%) were females respectively.

Ages in years-In male majority (51.79%) of the male adolescents' blind students were from the age group of 13-15 years and (53.57%) females were from the age group of 16-18 years respectively.

Previous information regarding reproductive health-

In this, the majority (73.22%) of males did not received the previous information, only (48.21%) of samples were received information, similarly; in females majority (69.64%) not received and only (30.36%) samples received information.

Sources of information-

In male group, majority of the male samples (63.33%) has friends as source of information whereas in case of female samples majority (61.77%) has residential school teachers as a source of information.

Discussion on queries on reproductive health-

In male group and majority of the male samples (46.43%) discuss their queries with their friends and in female samples (42.86 %) discuss their queries with residential school care takers and other male and were discussing their queries with mother/father, school teacher and doctors respectively.

SECTION II: Analysis of knowledge and self-reported practices among adolescent blind students on Reproductive health

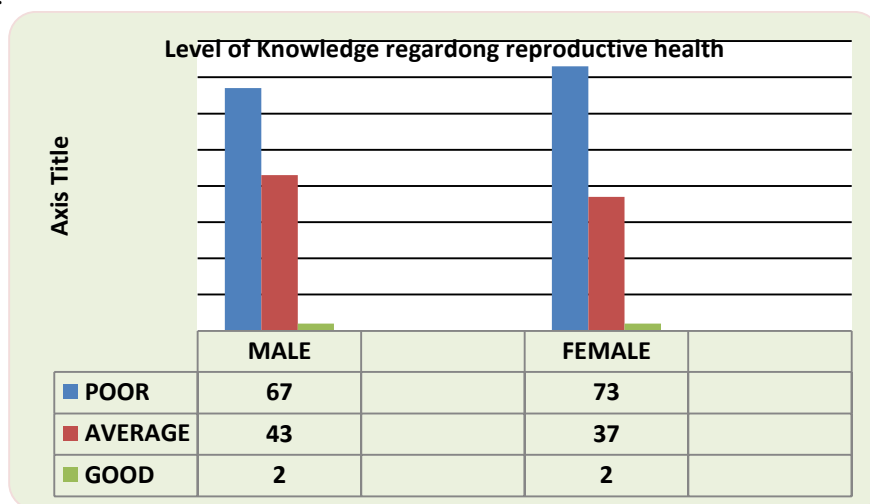
Distribution of the mean, median and paired t' value of the knowledge and self-reported practices regarding reproductive health among adolescent blind students.

N=224

Table no-3 shows the level of knowledge among male and female adolescents blind students

GENDER	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE(N=224)		
	POOR	AVERAGE	GOOD
MALE	67(59.82%)	43(38.39%)	2(1.79%)
FEMALE	73(65.18%)	37(33.04%)	2(1.78%)

The majority of the samples from male group were having poor (59.82%), (38.39%) were having average and (1.79%) were having good level of knowledge and in female, majority of the samples were having poor(65.18%), (33.04%) were having average and (1.78%) were having good level of knowledge.

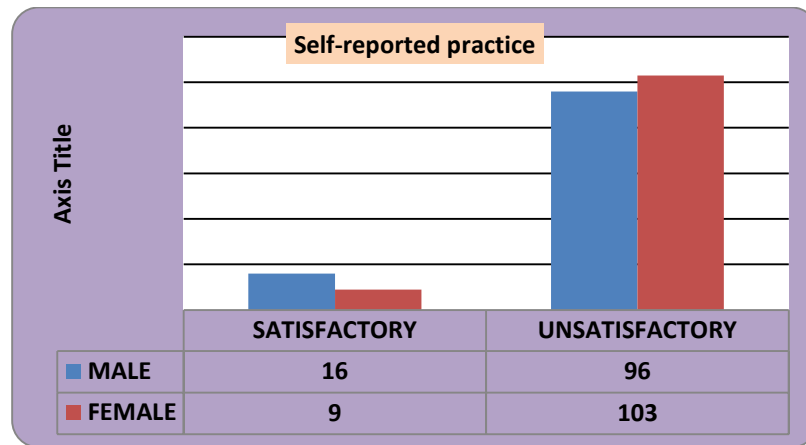


The bar diagram represent the level of knowledge among male and female

Table no-04 shows the level of Self- reported Practices- among male and female adolescents blind students

GENDER	LEVEL OF PRACTICES (N=224)	
	SATISFACTORY	UNSATISFACTORY
MALE	16(14.29%)	96(85.71%)

FEMALE	9(8.04%)	103(91.96%)
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In bar diagram, the majority of the samples from male group were having unsatisfactory (85.71%), (14.29%) were having satisfactory practices and in female, majority of the samples were having unsatisfactory (91.96%), (8.04%) were having satisfactory practices on reproductive health

Table no -05 shows the mean difference in male and female level of knowledge and self reported practices

	KNOWLEDGE		PRACTICES	
	MALE (n=112)	FEMALE(n=112)	MALE (n=112)	FEMALE(n=112)
Mean	8.3	8.1	3.7	7.3
Median	8	8	4	7
Mode	7	8	5	6
SD	1.967	2.213	1.651	2.188
Standard error	0.186	0.209	0.156	0.207
Result	The t-value is -0.22097. The value of p is .825522. The result is not significant at p < .05	The t-value is 0.076865. The value of p is .938869. The result is not significant at p < .05	The t-value is 0.14884. The value of p is .88195. The result is not significant at p < .05	The t-value is -0.025915. The value of p is .979372. The result is not significant at p < .05

The above table shows that the similarity in the mean difference in level of knowledge among the male and female whereas there is variation in self reported practices among adolescents blind

students on reproductive health. In both the group ‘t’ values is more than p value so the result is not significant in relation to the level of knowledge and practices.

SECTION-III: Analysis of the correlation between the knowledge scores with self-reported practices score regarding reproductive health among male and female group.

Table no-6 shows that the assessment of the Correlation between the knowledge score with self-reported practices.

N=224

CORRELATION	
KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES OF MALE	KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES OF FEMALE
The value of r is 0.1888.	The value of r is 0.3911.
Although technically a positive correlation, the relationship between your variables is weak (nb. The nearer the value is to zero, the weaker the relationship).	Although technically a positive correlation, the relationship between your variables is weak (nb. The nearer the value is to zero, the weaker the relationship).

The findings of the above table in male there is positive correlation in knowledge and self reported practices as there is poor knowledge leads to poor practices regarding reproductive health, similarly; female there is positive correlation in knowledge and self reported practices as there is poor knowledge leads to poor practices regarding reproductive health.

SECTION-IV Analysis of association between the knowledge scores and self-reported practices scores with selected demographic variables such as age in years, previous information, and source of information, discussion on queries on reproductive health.

Table no 7 shows the association between the knowledge and practices with demographic variables

DEMOGRAPGIC VARIABLES	ASSOCIATION
AGE	The chi-square statistic is 9.1813. The p-value is .010146. The result is significant at $p < .05$.
previous information	The chi-square statistic is 13.2372. The p-value is .001335. The result is significant at $p < .05$
source of information	The chi-square statistic is 8.4773. The p-value is .014427. The result is significant at $p < .05$
discussion on queries on reproductive health	The chi-square statistic is 21.2282. The p-value is .000285. The result is significant at $p < .05$

Above all the values shows the association among the knowledge and practices with the demographic variables.

Summary : The majority of the samples from male group were having poor (59.82%), (38.39%) were having average and (1.79%) were having good level of knowledge and in female, majority of the samples were having poor(65.18%), (33.04%) were having average and (1.78%) were having good level of knowledge, whereas ; the majority of the samples from male group were having unsatisfactory (85.71%), (14.29%) were having satisfactory practices and in female, majority of the samples were having unsatisfactory (91.96%), (8.04%) were having satisfactory practices on reproductive health.

Conclusion: In this study the participant were having poor knowledge and unsatisfactory practices so there is need to develop the educational module like SIM and Audio-Book on reproductive health

Recommendation:

1. The study can be conducting after the development of the educational module like SIM and audio-Book
2. Longitudinal study can be conducted in other regions of Maharashtra.

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CHALLENGE AND SCOPE OF E-COMMERCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Behzad Pagheh

Ph. D. Scholar

Bharati Vidyapeeth University

Yashwantrao Mohite College of Arts, Science and Commerce.

Erandwane, Pune (India)

Dr. Shivaji Borhade

Research Guide

Bharati Vidyapeeth University, Pune (India)

Abdoljali Alghoz

Ali Abad Katool University (Iran)

Hamideh Pagheh

Ali Abad Katool University (Iran)

Abstract

Many of us live in a time not proclaimed by the bigger eating small but by the faster completing the slower. Following along with implementing new technological success and new trading tendencies is no longer a job of several technically knowledgeable people. Internet and Internet marketing became a imperative in the modern business world. In case the manager wants to keep firm sustainable on medium along with long run, has no other alternative but to join new tendencies of doing business. The best plus the most efficient way for a director to improve the operations along with company performance is to carry out new technologies and engage throughout e-commerce and Internet marketing.

Internet is a new, innovative method for company operations by simply actively using ICT along with digitalization of business techniques. E-commerce is treated while running business transactions by way of online networks: it offers savings (resulting in price reduction for certain transactions) and growth (resulting throughout greater number of business deals in a time period). By subscribing to the e-commerce, companies lessen communication costs, the costs intended for collecting information, promotion charges, labour costs (they want less employees) etc .

Key words: Ecommerce, Sustainability

Introduction

The net is defined as a publicly obtainable network of interconnected personal computers, between which data will be transmitted. The Internet is a great computer network that every person who owns a computer can become a member of and get a feeling that has a huge computer, spread around the world: a source of countless details. Very often Internet is called "Network of Networks", network that will connects millions of smaller community, connections at universities, experts, business and government groupings, people with common field interesting as well as place to do business, certainly one of prerogatives

of sustainability of each and every company nowadays. The Internet is because of people visionaries, who inside the second half of the last one hundred year saw great potential inside computers - the ability to trade information among themselves. Inside Europe, Internet network will get public image in 1991 with all the establishment of Internet connectivity in between France and Switzerland. Today the problem is with the ownership in the Internet and the large purchase that is necessary to make more research and improvement in the network.

If we observe the portion of users (100 %), U. S. A. maintain primacy, followed by China. The far east gets a second place in the planet by number of Internet users mostly because 1 . 3 million people live in China, yet given the fact that we are referring to the one of the fastest increasing economy in the world, the world recognizes China as a potential industry for many products, especially on internet merchants (OECD 2006).

In terms of companies quantity of Internet users is crucial in making your choice to engage in electronic the business sector, or the introduction of Internet marketing and advertising. The increase in the number of Web users directly and positively influences the growth and importance of digital commerce and the effects are usually achieved by conducting marketing online. However for companies reaching out regarding sustainability, it is not sufficient to own high number of internet users, of greater importance is how many of them are employing Internet to search and buy solutions. For example , Sweden has very good percentage of Internet users and intensely high percentage of end users of Internet that execute instructions via Internet while Korea, for example , despite the high number of Internet users, has a modest percentage of users who all perform orders of goods in addition to services via the Internet. Bulgaria and Italy have the most affordable percentage of Internet users along with the users who perform instructions of goods and services over the Internet, so companies can anticipate rapid development in not too distant future (Pitt., 1999).

Advantages of e commerce

Ecommerce offers more advantages for both the company, the buyers along with the community. Some of these are the adhering to:

1. Companies have an opportunity for rapidly and cheap research with the global markets, create reasonably competitive products for accessing these kind of markets.
2. By joining often the e-commerce, companies reduce transmission costs, the costs for amassing information, promotion costs, your time costs (they need significantly less employees) etc .
3. Companies presenting products via the Internet do not business hours and are definitely not closed - they do the job 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
4. It made it possible for having online catalogues which will never be compared (having in mind their volume) together with the printed and mailed brochures, making them at the same time accessible to get much greater audience and lessening the distribution costs.
5. The item enables simpler, faster choosing of products (for example, by e-mail).
6. Buyers shop in your own home any time during day and night.
7. By easily accessible databases, buyers seek product specifics and value in detail. They become aware of the more effective products and buy at less expensive costs.

8. The expansion of ecommerce results in less travelling plus much more buying from home. Traffic problems and environmental pollution usually are reduced.
9. In rural parts, e-commerce enables people to easy access some products or services more easily in addition to companies to expand all their market and opportunities to get selling to buyers positioned far from the selling content, and if the products is not accessible in this manner, they would not acquire it at all.

Steps recommended for companies

There are many specific steps that the firm should accept. The company is going to take into account that consumers prefer the so-called gift economy, which often impose obligation on firm to offer some free data or samples. Consumers likewise do not want to give section of their privacy. In order to satisfy consumer's wishes, the company can offer the transaction to be carried out by way of intermediaries - financial institutions or maybe herself to try to create a dependable relationship with consumers. Likewise, consumers may be skeptical with regards to whether they will get products that were paid and will it always be within the agreed timeframe. Buyers can be skeptical about the good quality and characteristics of the merchandise that they by themselves have not used or tasted. Therefore, the corporation needs to hire a credible marketing expert and build confidence among buyers. Introducing managers with detailed knowledge of information technologies, being a standard for any management can be a new quality of the firm management (Benjamin and Wigand, 1995).

Internet marketing

It truly is thought that the target selection of Internet marketing would be teenagers and also young people, because they grew up together with the expansion of the Internet because they accept changes and also adapt to them more rapidly. But statistics show that they just expended more time on the Internet and the more mature ones are the major on-line buyers, mostly luxury and also expensive products in electronic devices, automotive and luxury traveling.

Still, no matter how great prospective in electronic and especially buying and selling online is, directing you're able to send marketing only to the digital market is not justified (Mohamed et al. 2004). This way company can lose the complete market and in countries using a lower level of development, just where Internet coverage network will be small or education of the people is low as well as several buyers do not feel comfortable and also secure shopping online. Of course the degree of risk and the potential size of the market which would be shed depend on the habits regarding buyers and product business (Klendl nad.Burrow, 2005).

Conclusion

Modifications in our world generally are sensed in the business sector. The development of software, the emergence and fast growth of the Internet affects the way in which it witch operations in the company are done. Practically each of the business environment is transforming. Traditional markets and standard way of doing business is left behind.

Internet increased opportunities regarding access and remote market segments enormously. Facing facilitated use of markets and increasing levels of competition in those markets, online businesses are forced, if they want to do well and survive in the market to take new ways of trading. Online businesses are faced with tight profit margins and also higher expectations from consumers.

All this leads to a new time of intensified and very diverse competition, when in order to become successful, it is necessary to know and has the newest information technology. Faster processors, using a reliable network in organizations, are just some of the new tools that will companies allocate a significant part of their income. Electronic commerce (E - commerce) is a system that is not limited to buying and selling products and services for the sole purpose of achieving income, but also includes the creation of demand for these products and services, assistance with sales and services to customers, and facilitating communication between business partners.

In a nutshell, electronic commerce is handled as running a business transaction via electronic networks rather than through paper, telephone, airplane along with other means of transmission products and info. E-commerce brings many advantages for everybody, including the company, customers as well as communities as a whole. One of the advantages is the fact that companies get the opportunity to rapidly and inexpensively explore marketplaces in the world, in order to produce competitive products for these marketplaces.

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TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING RAGGING AND ANTI RAGGING MEASURES AMONG THE ADOLESCENTS**Mr. Satish N. Salvi**

Assistant Professor,

Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University, College of Nursing

Sangli, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT

Since ancient times Indian learning institutions taught about mutual respect in a respectful and peaceful manner such as Takshashila, Nalanda, Vikramshila, Mahavira etc. But as the time went, it resulted in the introduction of canning (ragging) i.e. ill psychological tendency of judging others by insulting, inflicting pain and sometimes practicing mental and physical torture which results in physical and mental damage. Many colleges such as AIIMS and Christian Medical College had an unpleasant history of ragging, with the most of the alumni regarding the time of ragging as the best of their life which was in fact the custom of canning (ragging) was indeed poorly thought out.

But in India, ragging is more infamous for its ubiquitous presence in the educational institutions. According to the observations by the Dr. Raghavan Committee, which has been constructed by the Union Human Resource Development Ministry on the orders of the Supreme Court of India, the Medical colleges are the worst affected in India. However, the Anti-ragging NGO, Society against Violence in Education (SAVE) has supported that ragging is also widely and dangerously prevalent in Engineering and other institutions, mainly in hostels.

In present days ragging in India is a damaging form of interaction of the seniors in college or school with the juniors or the new comers or the first years. It is similar to but not same as hazing United States, it is not an initiation. It involves insults (Simple or suggestive sexual, sarcastic and even physical) running errands for seniors and many other complex activities.

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the existing knowledge of ragging and anti ragging measures among the selected adolescent school and juniors college.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of knowledge after planned teaching programme on ragging and anti ragging measures.
- To find an association between the pre test knowledge with selected demographic variables.

KEYWORDS: Ragging, Anti-ragging.**INTRODUCTION**

Initially ragging it started in English colleges and universities but slowly and steadily it spread and corrupted almost entire Indian educational institutions. The excuse was to teach the social

hierarchy in early career, and also learn other important values in life as if they were mature enough to know anything about values and hierarchy. Highly reputed Indian colleges have a wistful history of ragging especially Medical colleges. It has become increasingly unpopular due to several complaints of serious injury to the victims and strict laws regarding ragging. A report from 2007 highlights 42 instances of physical injury and reports of 10 deaths purportedly the result of ragging. Ragging has reportedly caused at least 30-31 deaths in the last 7 years. In the 2007 sessions, approximately 7 ragging deaths have been reported. In addition a number of freshmen were severely traumatized to the extent that they were admitted to mental institutions. Ragging in India commonly involves serious abuses and clear violations of human rights. Often media reports and others unearth that it goes on, in many institutions in the infamous Abu Ghraib style and on innocent victims.

In many colleges like Birla Institute of technology and science and ITI's ragging has been strictly banned and is proving effective. However, this ban has not been the case elsewhere, as seen by the number of ragging cases still reported by the media. Ragging involves gross violations of basic human rights. The seniors are known to torture juniors and by this those seniors get some kind of sadistic pleasure.

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the existing knowledge of ragging and anti ragging measures among the selected adolescent school and juniors college.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of knowledge after planned teaching programme on ragging and anti ragging measures.
- To find an association between the pre test knowledge with selected demographic variables.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

RESEARCH DESIGN: One group pre and post test design.

SETTING OF THE STUDY: Pilot study Bethesda school, Miraj.

Final study Dr.Bapuji Salunkhe College, Miraj.

POPULATION OF THE STUDY: The target population comprised of all adolescent
(15-20 years)

SAMPLE SIZE: The sample size selected for this study was 120.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE: Simple random sampling technique.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Distribution of samples according to Demographic character.

N=120

Sr.No	Demographic Characteristics	Frequency	Frequency in Percentage
1	Age		
	15 to 17	88	73.33%
	17 to 19	32	26.66%
	19 to 21	00	0%
2	Class		
	10 th	40	33.33%
	11 th	40	33.33%
	12 th	40	33.33%
3	Gender		
	Male	47	39.16%
	Female	73	60.83%

Table 2: Distribution according to their mean, standard deviation of pre-test and post-test knowledge score.

EFFECTIVENESS OF KNOWLEDGE AFTER PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME			
	Pre-Test	Post-Test	t cal P value
Mean	0.4413	0.888095	2.8 E-60
S.D	0.1439	0.0715	3.19

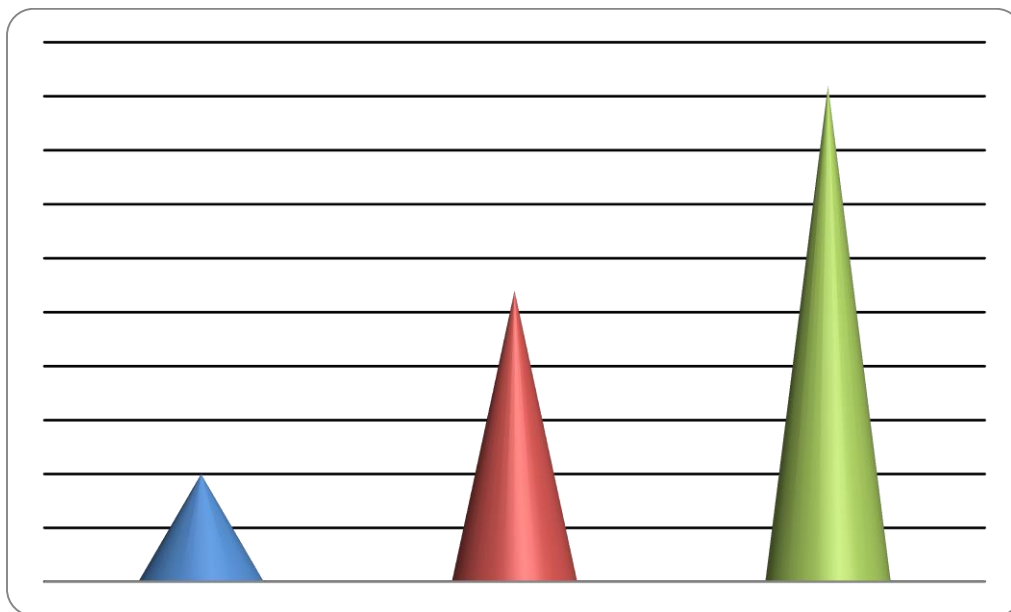


Fig.No.1: Existing Knowledge regarding ragging and anti-ragging measures.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Similar study may be replicated on large samples; thereby findings can be generalized for a large population.
- Similar study can be undertaken in different educational settings of schools and colleges such as medical, engineering and many others.

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Adaptive Study of the Principles of Conflict Resolution in Credentials in Iranian Law and International Law**Seyed Ali Miri**

Member of Law Faculty in Islamic Azad University, Zahedan, Iran

Moein Elahi NezhadBharati Vidyapeeth University

Abstract:

Lending is one of the most recent methods of international payment. Obviously, the existence of one or more external factors leads to conflicts of laws and, consequently, controversy and resolution between different states causes the existence of a set of common rules and procedures in U.P. documents, in the discussion of the rules of conflict of credit, It does not provide a solution to documentary credits, and only solves the problem of the form of documentary credit, nor the problem of the nature of conflict resolution and the nature of the law. The traditional form of L / C is a commercial transaction in which the financial commitment is based on documents that indicate the transaction is made by the beneficiary and serves as the mechanism for paying and financing international transactions for goods. Contrary to commercial credit, which is a payment document, a secured guarantee is provided to protect the beneficiary if the principal fails to make a commitment or payment. Guaranteed documentary credit is the equivalent of a bank guarantee, which is provided for guaranteeing the performance of work and commitment in the form of a letter of credit.

Key words: *Credentials - Legal nature - Rules of conflict resolution - International law*

Introduction:

Conflict of laws is one of the most important discussions of private international law and it is one of the most difficult issues in this field. Most of the professors of this science have not addressed the definition of conflict of laws. They have only tried to illustrate this by giving an example, but some professors have defined this phenomenon. "The conflict of laws in the special sense of a particular private law relationship has been disturbed. Due to the existence of one or more external factors, it is likely that the two or more countries have been affected by the law. In this situation, although ultimately and merely the law of one of the related and related countries of the state, calls for that legal relationship to exist, such a contradiction between two or more laws relating to different legal systems at the same time and in the single issue. The rules are said. "(Khaminz, 1389, p. 211). Nowadays, trade in the territories, in addition to the size of economic activity, is in the new forms and in the form of an international form, so that international trade as an existing reality and part of the requirements of human life in the present world, the emergence and appearance has it. Scope, scope and effects of the issue of Credits on International Trade on the one hand, and the rapid and fascinating advances in communication and the diversity and diversity of international business issues as commercial contracts emerging with new and non-formal formats on the other , So that it can be said that "its credit documents have been so mixed with international trade that they are referred to as the main or main object of foreign trade" (Schmidtov, 1369, p. 328). Rules of conflict resolution in the system of private international law of each country The judge's guide is in determining the law of competence and decision-making, and in fact, indirectly provides solutions to conflicting theorem, the terms of the rules are not always regulated

in the same way, and In terms of meaning, the function and the type of agent are different. A conflict resolution misconception may only determine the jurisdiction or non-eligibility of the lexfori law, without specifying the applicable law if the court rules are not applicable. In relation to the accrual of the documentary credit and the credit itself, the credit is an obligation from the bank that is given to the buyer and seller. It is committed that the buyer's and the seller's payment will be made in a timely manner and with the correct amount. If the buyer is not able to pay the amount of the purchase, the bank is obliged to pay the balance or the full amount of the purchase. In order to determine the law governing lending in Iran's law, the Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Commercial Banking Authority issued a bill to all banks and credit institutions through the approval of the Board of Governors, which in Article 1 allows banks to Provide documentary credit opening services (internal - Rials) to customers. (Rafiee, 2008, p. 92). (Appanna, 2008, p. 32)

The concept of credit and the definition of credit:

Credit in the general sense of the word, indicates trust and assurance. However, in the strict sense of the word, it is a loan given by a person to another and the borrower pledges to repay the amount received in the future, in other words, the creditor can receive the amount he needs from another person, and in In contrast, it pledges to return it to the owner in the future, in due time or in accordance with the contract. (Seyyed Bahaddin Hosseini Hashemi et al., 1380, p. 78) is an international payment instrument that has been dealt with in various respects: some believe that "documentary credit is a document whereby a bank, on the basis of a customer's request, To the beneficiary for the presentation of certain documents. "This definition, while presenting an image of one type of documentary credit, emphasizes its authenticity with a certain function, but no mention has been made to the parties of this payment system. Is. We prefer to define the credibility of the document in terms of the function and the role it plays as a means to be opened to the beneficiary at the request of the applicant. And on the basis of which the credit vendor pledges to pay the amount or sum of the claim. Conditional stipulated in credit. (Young & Buckley, 2006, p. 308).

Attribution Features:

An important feature of legal credentials from a legal point of view is that the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) has developed and published global rules on this method, and the parties to the deal have the right to choose. These regulations include the Uniform Rules of Commercial Credits (UPS), in short, U.S.P. and, in some cases, UCSIs, the latest provisions of which are published in publication No. 600. International Warranties Regulations (ICP 98). Another characteristic of credentials is that, after the opening of the bank, the transaction is considered independent, and other contracts, in particular the international sales contract and the contract between the applicant and the issuing bank, are independent, and there is a very high degree of creditworthiness of the other features. (Mahdi Etemadi, 2008, p. 10).

History and Evidence of Credentials:

A: International Trade Development:

In a very remote area, the necessity of trade became apparent with the advancement and development of various societies. At that time, the purpose of trading was an activity whereby the two parties agreed to transfer ownership of the goods to us in return for the other. At that time, a change or payment was made in respect of the supply of goods or services, the so-called trading

deal. Later, coins and bills were invented and became the symbol of the value of goods and services. During the ancient times, the inhabitants of Asia Minor and some time later, the Romans in the border regions The country went to trade, trade turned into a business. Merchants traveled to buy their customers' supplies. The cost of travel and the purchase of capital were often provided by other traders, therefore, businessmen of the latter category were under the threat of losses and boundaries for the purpose of not getting goods or receiving unwanted or unprofitable goods. (Lenner Richard, 1377, Tehran, p. 4).

B: Evidence of Credentials:

Some people believe that at the time of the advent of late-eighteenth-century credentials. The original form of credit has not changed substantially ever since. However, the rules governing its use have gradually become more complicated. Credentials are primarily used in international trading, but also to a certain extent within the domestic boundaries of vast countries. Since credit is often a guarantee of performance, it is mainly used during political unrest. Evidently, contrary to this impression, the number of issued credits has only slightly decreased, while the total value of sales without the least impact of inflation is significant, but the global global trade apparently is declining. (Lennichr Reinhard, Source, Tehran, p. 5).

Position of L / Cs Among Payment Methods:

How to pay a transaction is one of the most important issues in the international market. Documentary credit is the most important banking solution that facilitates and facilitates the achievement of international trade. Today, banks play a very important role in facilitating international transactions and transactions, especially in the field of international trade, it is safe to assert that no deal or international agreement can be made without the intervention and assistance of the banks. Because the invention and use of various banking tools has solved many of the problems caused by the dimension of distance and direct contact between international traders, at the same time, the two main characteristics of business, speed and accuracy. Therefore, the seller instead of the anxiety and payment of the buyer receives the money from the bank, which is a reliable reference. On the other hand, the importer expects to pay the transaction only if the seller has completed all obligations in the contract and sent the goods as ordered by the buyer. (Honarmand, Mehdi 1388, pp. 54-55)

Legal nature of the instrument of credit:

From the definition of credit, it can be understood that each credit is a multilateral agreement and commitment. Thus, although the credit is opened due to the buyer's request from the issuing bank, the legal effects of the request for the opening of credit appear when the bank agrees to the applicant's request. Credentials are a multilateral legal agreement that brings specific responsibilities and responsibilities to each of its parties, so that no party to the credit agreement alone can make a commitment. Consequently, the opening of the legal credentials of the contract is not due, but if, in accordance with Article 183 of the Civil Code, such an inference is considered correct, it should be stipulated that the terms of the transaction must also be observed when concluding a contract of credit. (Zainab Tajik, 2009, p. 41). Regarding the legal nature of the legal credentials, John Dolan believes: "The credit is a special and unique instrument, and the rights of the contracts only partially supplement the rights of the lender, the principles of the contracts do not conflict with the nature and specificity of the lending documents. Assuming even if the credit is a kind of contract, it's a very special contract. He also believes that the use of the term "contract"

to describe an undesirable documentary credit is inappropriate. (Gaoix and Rossi Py Bulki, 2006, p. 35, p. 324).

Concept of Controversy:

The issue of conflict of laws occurs when a private legal relationship is linked to one or more external factors to two or more countries. (Almasi, Nazad Ali, 1388, p. 17). Or, in such cases, one should know which law will rule the desired legal relationship.

The method of conflict resolution:

In private international law, and especially in conflict law, it has been suggested that the method of conflict resolution in international relations should be chosen. The problem of conflict resolution methodology is important because, according to Which method to choose is different in how the problem of conflicting rules and answers will be addressed to them. In general there are two methods in this case, which in fact represent two different schools, one principle or dogmatic method and the other legal method or method of selection. (Almasi, Najmad Ali, 2009, p. 39).

Principle or dogmatic:

Method is the method by which the basic problem or dogmatic belief must first be accepted and general theories are based on it, and then the specific sentences of the particular case should be deduced from general theories. Followers of the principled and dogmatic way of adding this Necklace that no state is obliged to enforce the laws of other countries on its territory, because what is right in a country may be unfair in another country, and therefore any government To determine the rule of conflict of laws in international relations, it will act in accordance with its national interests. Thus, followers of the principled or dogmatic approach consider political considerations to be legal considerations, and therefore, the inherent political nature of private international law is considered to be the only principle that must be relied upon to resolve conflicts of law. (Amri, Javad, 1351, p. 56).

Legal method or selection of the DSB:

Unlike the principled or the dogmatic method of legal method, it is a method by which to search for the rule of law in order to solve a conflict of laws purely in a scientific and theoretical manner, which is suitable for each category of conflict, in this way no The hypothesis or principle is unquestionable and indisputable, and the political aspect of the conflict of laws is overshadowed by its legal aspect. (Almasi, Nazad Ali, 1388, p. 54).

Conflict of laws in the process of creating the credit document:

The parties of the credit document:

the credit is a method of payment used by at least two parties (parties to the contract) that can not deal directly with each other for any reason. For example, the seller agrees with the buyer to deliver and deliver a product with specified specifications, but due to lack of understanding of the buyer, he wants to make sure that he will receive the price after shipping the goods. In the opposite, the buyer also does not want to pay any advance payments to the seller. In these cases, the buyer requests a bank accepted by the seller to issue an irrevocable item of credit to the seller. The bank pays the seller credit to the bank to provide and deliver the shipping documents or other documents indicating the seller's commitment. Based on the example above, the credentials are based on three sides of the transaction.

The three sides of the credit agreement are:

The applicant for credit is also known as the buyer, the account holder or the bank customer. A person who asks for a credit to open. Credit beneficiary is also known as seller and exporter. The one who wants to open a documentary credit for the payment of his goods is, in fact, for the purpose of guaranteeing the payment of the use of this method, and ultimately, the credibility of the documents will be opened in his favor. The issuing bank identifies the credit and type of credit it provides, either directly or through a bank outside the bank, called the broker's bank. It is in the interest of the seller or the interested party. Sometimes, in practice, more parties are involved in lending operations, and credits include more parties. For example, a distributor usually communicates with the seller a credit card with a dealer bank located in the seller's residence. The brokerage bank may have been instructed to act as a communicating bank, in which case the bank is merely the intermediary that communicates the information and may sometimes have been requested by the bank, which also pledged itself to the creditor bank. Adding or requesting the bank to participate in the credit transaction as a trader's bank by purchasing the beneficiaries who are beneficiaries. (Hassan, Aghaie Far, 1998)

CONCLUSION:

After reviewing the issues surrounding the conflict of laws in L / C, we conclude in some countries that although it is governed by the provisions of the ucp rules on the unification of lending agreements, and although in most countries obligations arising from contracts are subject to the rules The place of concluding the contract is known. However, none of these rules can resolve the conflict of laws regarding documentary credits with regard to the special and unique nature of these credits, but it should also deal with a number of factors regarding the legal credentials of the judge, for example, consideration of these factors at first instance Priority: The location of the activity of the bank opening the credit and other banks in terms of jurisdiction, location of issuance of letters of credit, place of payment and place of delivery of the documentary evidence of the court. In examining these factors, a comment should be made that supports and strengthens the documentary credit, rather than it Discredited. In this regard, the selection of the jurisdiction of the party which holds the most support of the legal credentials while at the same time the interest and will of the parties to the dispute increase the credibility of their knowledge and knowledge in this regard so that the parties are able at the time of concluding The credibility of the creditor's interest in protecting their interests is immune from the potential risks and concentrates on it. In this research, it was attempted to study the conflict of laws regarding credits in Iranian law and other countries, including Germany and France, as well as the conflict of laws between these countries, which have played a significant role in discussing the credit of banks in the development of business and trade as well as the prosperity of the economy, given that most transactions Commerce and their credit relations are carried out through lending. Banks can play a decisive role in the economy of the countries by accurately and accurately guiding the transaction in this regard. The increasing attention to these banking tools is that international business people can not ignore credit laws or ignore the laws of countries, and trade and commerce are one of the activities that banks Or around credibility, in order to boost the economy of the countries and help the country's desirable situation and survive. And at the end of the banks and around them, they have

to comply with a set of conditions for documentary credits and rules of conflict resolution between countries in order to be able to pursue their goals comprehensively.

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Global warming and Environmental Degradation in context of Indian Economy

Prof. Velekar Laxmikant Chandrakant

Assistant Professor in Commerce

Mudhoji College, Phaltan

Email : velekarlc@rediffmail.com | Mob. 8600403738 / 9545988462

ABSTRACT :-

The growing awareness to the continuing environmental degradation and the recent people's movement all over the world against the adverse consequences of environment has emerged as a major global concern for human survival and this has forced to give a serious thought to available future pattern of development in order to protect environment and to maintain peace of sustainable Socio – economic progress.

Thus, the growing attention towards environment exploitation depletion of natural resources. Diversification of nature's balance rapid growth of population, high level of pollution, human collusion on animal populations, natural landscapes and above all the increase in the use of hydro-carbon fuels and deforestation have been the central point of discussion during the last three decades in national as well as international forums but today's global warming is burning issue in India as well as international level so its a need to overcome this problem our role is most important to prevent this problem and sustainable development of Environment.

In this paper researcher has focused on degradation of Indian economy through global warming, climatic variation since the last glaciation, effects of global warming in the context of Indian economy, 5 trends for development 2030 of sustainable development and suggest conclusion.

Key words:- Degradation, sustainable development, global warming

Introduction:-

Global warming is the process in which the Earth's temperature starts increasing. This happens because of industry fossil fuels agricultural processes caused by human, natural and other gas emissions, this factors increase greenhouse gases greenhouse gases are made up of carbon dioxide methane and nitrous oxide. The Greenhouse gases stay in the atmosphere and prevent the sun's warming rays to leave the earth so the sun's warming rays stay inside the earth increasing its average temperature. Global warming isn't end of the world it's just a natural process in which the earth cleans or rinse organisms.

Global warming is also known as climate change. Global warming is affecting the world economy, the overall health of the population and most importantly the environment that surrounds us. Ignoring this problem will not just make it suddenly disappear the world has to make an effort to stop it while it can still be maintained.

The global environment is changing because of build –up on the atmosphere of gases which are produced by fossil fuel burning by deforestation and by producing food for the rapidly increasing global population. The increases in the atmospheric concentrations of these gases have crystallized the problems of acid rain, greenhouse effect and depletion of ozone layer and other disturbing effects which form focus of global environmental controversy.

Objectives of the study-

- 1) To study climatic variation since the last glaciation.
- 2) To study effects of global warming in the context of Indian economy.
- 3) To study of Indicators of Environmental degradation in India.
- 4) To study need of 5 trends for development 2030 of sustainable development for Indian Economy.

Research Methodology;-

Present research is of descriptive in nature. The study is based on secondary data which is collected from published reports, newspapers, journals, reference books & websites etc.

Climatic Variation since the last glaciation -

Global warming is related to the more general phenomenon of climate change which refers to changes in the totality of attributes that define climate. In addition to changes involves changes to precipitation and storms and of related influences on climate. These data indicate that Earth is climate has changed over almost every conceivable timescale since the beginning of geologic time and that the influence of human activities since at least the beginning of the Industrial Revolution has been deeply woven into the veryFabric of climate change.

To define the concepts of global warming and climate change properly it is first necessary to recognize that the climate of earth has varied across many timescales ranging from an individual human life span to billions of years. This variable climate history is typically classified in terms of “regimes” for instance the Pleistocene glacial epoch (about 2,600,000 to 11,700 years ago) was marked by substantial variations in the global extent of glaciers and ice sheets.

Effects of Global warming in the context of Indian Economy:-

The effects of global warming are the environmental and social changes caused (directly or indirectly) by human emissions of greenhouse gases. There is a scientific consensus that climate change is occurring and that human activities are the primary driver.

Nature of economic forecasting, which in voles significant degrees of uncertainty, estimates of the result of global warming over the 21st century have varied widely.

Climate change impacts can be measured as an economic cost. This is particularly well-suited to market impacts that is impact that are linked to market transactions and directly affect GDP monetary measures of non – market impacts e.g. impacts an human health and ecosystems are more difficult to estimates are as under.

- 1) Knowledge gaps
- 2) Vulnerability
- 3) Adaptation
- 4) Socioeconomic trends

A small increase in global mean temperature (upto 2⁰C measured against 1990 levels) would result in net negative market sector in many developing countries and net positive maker sector impact on in many developed countries.

Global warming affected on other sectors -

A number of other sectors will be affected by climate change including the livestock, forestry and fisheries industries, other sectors sensitive to climate change include the energy insurance tourism and recreation industries. The aggregate impact of climate change an most of these sectors is highly uncertain.

Economical Degradation Indicators Affected on Indian Economy

- 1 **Damage to property and infrastructure.** Sea-level rise, floods, droughts, wildfires, and extreme storms require extensive repair of essential infrastructure such as homes, roads, bridges, railroad tracks, airport runways, power lines, dams, levees, and seawalls.
- 2 **Lost productivity.** Disruptions in daily life related to climate change can mean lost work and school days and harm trade, transportation, agriculture, fisheries, energy production, and tourism. Severe rainfall events and snowstorms can delay planting and harvesting, cause power outages, snarl traffic, delay air travel, and otherwise make it difficult for people to go about their daily business. Climate-related health risks also reduce productivity, such as when extreme heat curtails construction, or when more potent allergies and more air pollution lead to lost work and school days.
- 3 **Mass migration and security threats.** Global warming is likely to increase the number of "climate refugees"—people who are forced to leave their homes because of drought, flooding, or other climate-related disasters. Mass movements of people and social disruption may lead to civil unrest, and might even spur military intervention and other unintended consequences.
- 4 **Coping costs.** Societies may find ways to prepare for and cope with some climate impacts—provided that we do not let our carbon emissions continue unabated. However, even a partial accounting of these measures suggests that coping is likely to be more costly steps to reduce carbon emissions thereby reducing associated climate impacts. For example, farmers might need to irrigate previously rain-fed areas, cool vulnerable livestock, and manage new or more numerous pests. Local and state governments that take early steps to ensure that houses are more energy efficient, and build early warning systems for heat waves and disasters and add emergency responders are more likely to cope with extreme events. Governments may also have to build seawalls, contain sewer overflows, and strengthen bridges, subways, and other critical components of the transportation system.
- 5 **Economic indicators help investors and analysts assess investment opportunities.**

There are multiple economic indicators that investors should track, so it's important to be familiar with the top ones.

- i. **Gross Domestic Product**

GDP represents the market value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a given period. The figure is usually given in nominal and real formats, with real GDP adjusting for changes in monetary value. Given its vast breadth, this indicator is among the most watched by the financial markets.

The expansion of a country's GDP is indicative of a growing economy, while a contraction in GDP indicates a slowdown in a country's economy. Meanwhile, a country's projected GDP growth rate can be used to determine an appropriate level of sovereign debt or determine if companies operating within the country are likely to experience growth.

ii. Employment Indicators

The financial markets carefully watch these employment indicators, especially in developed countries that generate most of their income from domestic consumer spending. A fall in employment is often followed by a fall in consumer spending, which can hurt GDP statistics and overall economic growth prospects.

iii. Consumer Price Index

CPI measures changes in the prices of consumer goods and services that are purchased by households. The index is a statistical estimate created by using prices from a sample of representative items collected periodically. Often times, this measure is used as a gauge of inflation, which can positively or negatively affect a country's currency.

The financial markets carefully watch CPI figures for signs of inflation. Rising inflation can lead to higher interest rates and reduced lending, while deflation can lead to lower interest rates and greater lending.

iv. Central Bank Minutes

Central banks create monetary policy and exert significant control over a country's economy. Consequently, the financial markets tend to listen closely to every word that central bankers utter publicly for clues about the future. Central bank minutes are formal releases that contain valuable economic commentary that can signal future policy action.

v. PMI Manufacturing & Services

The Purchasing Manager's Index (PMI) is an economic indicator developed by Market Group and the Institute for Supply Management. By polling businesses on a monthly basis, the index reflects the acquisition of goods and services by purchasing managers. The two most important surveys are the PMI Manufacturing and PMI Services indices.

Need of 5 Trends for Development 2030 of Sustainable Development for Indian Economy:

Governments and societies make to manage these long-term trends will be fundamental to whether the world can get onto a pathway of sustainable development.

1. Poverty and inequalities

Substantial progress has been achieved in multiple dimensions of poverty in the past decades, including the reduction of absolute poverty, decline in child and maternal mortality rates, and improved access to clean water and sanitation facilities. Income inequality between countries has also been falling, mainly due to the rapid growth in large developing countries.

Despite these gains, the progress has been uneven and considerable challenges remain. These include rising income disparities within countries, persistent gender inequality and the recent resurgence of poverty across regions due to economic shocks and escalating conflicts. The Multidimensional Poverty Index, which measures deprivation in health, education and living standards, counted 1.6 billion people living in multidimensional poverty in 2016 – nearly twice the number of people living in extreme poverty measured by income alone.

2. Demography

The implementation of the 2030 Agenda will be affected by demographic dynamics, including population growth, ageing, migration and urbanisation. In 2015, 12.3% of the global population reached the age of 60 or over with rapid ageing expected to occur in Europe, North America, Asia and Latin America. In Africa, by contrast, populations are young, which provides an opportunity for a demographic dividend.

It has become easier for people to move, and factors such as poverty, unemployment, conflicts and natural hazards compel people to leave their homes in search of better lives. International migration has reached record levels accounting for 244 million migrants worldwide in 2015.

3. Environmental degradation and climate change

Major environmental challenges identified by the report include degradation of air and land, water scarcity, deforestation, marine pollution and a decline in biodiversity. Some of the underlying factors behind environmental degradation include population growth, polluting technologies, and overexploitation of ecosystems driven by unsustainable consumption and production patterns.

The world is already witnessing the impact of climate change on natural systems. This is translated into the increasing frequency and severity of natural hazards which lead to more disasters due to population growth and patterns of economic development. Climate change is also projected to undermine food security, exacerbate existing health threats, adversely affect water availability and lead to increased displacement.

In the coming decades, it is likely that this trend will continue, with more losses expected in livelihoods and assets. This underlines the link between poverty and vulnerability to natural hazards. It also exposes inequity, as countries and populations likely to be most harmed by climate change impacts are often the least responsible for causing them, and have limited capacity and resources to cope with the consequences.

4. Financing for development

To achieve the SDGs, development finance strategies need to go beyond filling financing gaps. While official development assistance will remain a vital source of external public finance for the poorest and most vulnerable countries, it will not be sufficient. All sources of finance – public and private, domestic and international – need to be mobilised. In particular, effective domestic resource mobilisation will be at the core of financing sustainable development.

While resources allocated for development objectives are not adequate, there is no shortage of capital in the global economy. The challenge is to enhance the impact of available resources, while catalysing additional sources of finance into investments in long-term sustainable development.

5. Technological innovations

Technology is an important means for implementing the SDGs. The biggest technological advancements over the past decades have occurred in health, education and the environment. For example, the development of new vaccines against

infectious diseases is estimated to save nearly 3 million lives every year. Online courses and interactive applications expand access to education around the globe, providing new ways of learning, teaching and collaborative work. Renewable energy technologies are critical in addressing climate change and its negative impacts.

While technologies have provided innovative solutions to many development problems, they have also added new challenges and risks, including security and privacy concerns, polarising opportunities and job replacement. Forecasts suggest that computers could do the work of 140 million knowledge workers by 2025, while 30% of middle-income jobs could be eliminated due to innovation in artificial intelligence.

Conclusion:-

Global warming is important as a part of the impact of growth on the planet earth, which is result of 'Green House Effect' created by Green House gases. Burning of organic matter also releases a lot of carbon- dioxide into the atmosphere. In recent years because of excessive deforestation, all this excess of carbon- dioxide released into the atmosphere is not absorbed by plants but is being accumulated in the atmosphere, leading to 'Green House Effect' or the 'Hot House effects'. The radiant of the sun is absorbed by this excess, carbon –dioxide and thus warms up the earth. The pollution caused by automobile is becoming abominable. It is estimated that there are more than 500 million registered automobiles throughout the world and they consume nearly one –third of the world's production of oil. The number of automobiles is increasing faster than population, and if the current trend continues by 2030 there will be 5 times of automobiles as there are today.

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Dr. Patangrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya, Sangli.

Dr. D. G. Kanase

Principal
Dr. Patangrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya, Sangli.

Abstract

Majority of rural women uses biomass fuel, such as wood cow dung and crop residue for cooking and heating purpose. Rural women while working in the field collect biomass fuel such as wood and crop residue. Kitchen were poorly ventilated, use of these biomass fuel releases smoke which causes indoor pollution. Inhalation of smoke causes COPD in women. For this study we selected 100 women using Biomass fuel (subject) and 100 women using LPG (control) from rural area Vajegoan. Vajegoan is located in Sangli District 6 to 7 km away from Sangli city. All women (subject and control) were underwent spirometry information regarding Age, Height, Weight, No. of years and No. of hours exposed to biomass fuel smoke was collected. Spirometric parameter FEV₁% (Forced Expiratory Volume per one second in percentage) and FVC (Forced Vital Capacity) were recorded. We found that out of 100 women using chulla from Vajegoan 28 women were suffered from obstructive type of disease and 32 women were suffered from restrictive type of disease.

Key word: Biomass Fuel, FEV₁% (Forced Expiratory Volume per one second), Forced Expiratory Volume per one second / forced vital capacity, COPD.

Introduction

Half of the populations of world and 75% population of developing countries and about 2.4 billion people use biomass fuel as a primary source of domestic energy for cooking and other domestic purposes. (Reddy *et al*, 1996; Smith *et al*, 2004). Biomass such as fire wood, plant residues, and dry cow dung is used especially for cooking and heating purposes. (Bruce *et al*, 1998).

The most important factor in the life of average Indian housewife is the domestic cooking. The typical Indian household's life revolves around the cooking area and Indian women spend much of the time there. For daily cooking Indian house wife spends on an average more than 6 hours in the kitchen for cooking food (morning and evening). Traditional Indian woman is exposed to the biomass fuel smoke at early age of 15 yrs. During her lifetime she is exposed to biomass fuel for near about 25% years of total age. The type of house, location of kitchen and type of fuel used play a significant role on health of women.

In rural area cooking is the most important activity contributing to air pollution. (IIPS.; 1995). Women from rural area use to burn biomass fuel such as wood, cow dung, crop residue for cooking and heating. The incomplete combustion of biomass fuel in poorly vented kitchens releases smoke.

The smoke released due to incomplete combustion of unprocessed solid biomass fuel contains high volume and number of health damaging air borne pollutants such as (PM) respirable particulate matter PM₁₀, CO, NO₂, SO₂, formaldehyde and other organic compounds. (Bruce *et*

al., 2000) Due to poor ventilation and prolonged exposure to such air born pollutants, have adverse effect on the respiratory system of women which causes COPD. (Desai *et al.*, 2004)

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases is the inflammation and swelling of the lining of the airways that leads to narrowing and obstruction of the airways. In rural areas, most common cause of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases (COPD) is biomass fuel smoke. (Gouping *et al.*, 2010)

Materials and Methods

The present study was carried out in Vajegaon, rural area of Sangli District (Maharashtra) which is 6 to 7 kms away from Sangli city.

In rural area of Vajegaon, majority of women from poor families and are field workers. While working in the field these women collect biomass fuel such as wood, crop residues and they use this biomass fuel for cooking and heating purposes. Likewise they depend upon naturally and easily available biomass fuel for cooking and heating purpose. Hence Vajegaon rural area is selected to study the effect of biomass fuel smoke on women.

Selection of women:

The women who use biomass fuel for cooking were selected as subject group. And the women who use LPG for cooking were selected as control group. All the women who were selected for the study are above 35 yrs of age. Total 200 women, 100 women using chulla and 100 women using LPG were selected from Vajegaon. Women from subject group are from low socioeconomic status and women from control group are from medium economic status.

Period of Exposure:

All women selected for study that were already exposed for 4 to 6 hours per day to the biomass fuel smoke and LPG. The total period of exposure in their life is minimum 15 years.

Collection of data:

The women were interviewed and information about Economical status, Age, Height, Weight, Literacy, Type of fuel and Time and intensity of exposure to smoke were collected.

All the subject and control women were underwent pulmonary function test. With the help of spirometer (MIR-SNA-23-053 04253) the lung function test was performed and the spirometric parameters such as Forced Expiratory Volume for one second ($FEV_1\%$), Forced vital capacity (FVC%) and Ratio of Forced Expiratory Volume for one second, Forced vital capacity ($FEV_1/FVC\%$) in percentage were recorded from spiograph. (Miller, *et al.*, 2005)

For the purpose of diagnosis of pulmonary abnormalities accurately, the most commonly used spirometric indices are $FEV_1\%$, FVC% and $FEV_1/FVC\%$.

If $FEV_1\% < 80\%$, $FEV_1/FVC\% < 80\%$ then it is Obstructive type of spirometry.

If $FVC\% < 80\%$, $FEV_1/FVC\% > 80\%$ then it is Restrictive type of spirometry.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS : Calculated Z test based on null hypothesis: (Gupta and Kappor, 1983)

$$Cal |z| = \left[\frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}} \right]$$

H₀: There is no significant difference between control and subject women FEV₁%.

V_s

H₁: There is significant difference between control and subject women FEV₁%.

Cal |Z| = > table Z = 1.96 at 5% level of significance. If Z value is greater than table value 1.96 then

∴ Reject H₀

∴ There is significance difference between control and subject FEV₁%

Observations

Table No 1

Survey of women No. of Women using Chulla and LPG in kitchen in Vajegaon Village

Sr No.	Name of Village	No. of women using Chulla	No. of women using LPG
1	Vajegaon	400	200

Table No.1 shows survey of women using chulla and LPG in Vajegaon village.

Table No. 2

Survey of LPG using women (n=100) as per House Type, Kitchen Type, Exposure Time, Exposure Year, Literacy.

Sr. No	Name of Village	House type	Kitchen type	Hours Exposure		Years of Exposure		Literacy	
		Concrete	Indoor	>4	<4	>15	<15	Literate	Illiterate
1	Vajegaon	100	100	59	41	74	26	93	7
	Total	100	100	59	41	74	26	93	7

From Table No.2 it is observed that 100 women using LPG, live in concrete house and use indoor kitchen. From this 59 women using LPG for greater than 4 years and 41 women using LPG less than 4 years. 74 women using LPG for more than 15 years and 26 women using LPG less than 15 years. From control group 93 women were literate and 7 women were illiterate.

Table No. 3

Survey of Biomass fuel using women (n=100) as per Use of fuel, Type of House, Exposure time, Exposure years, Literacy and Marital Status

Sr No.	Name of Village	Women using Type of Fuel	Women using House type	Women using indoor Kitchen	No. of women Exposed for years	No. of women Exposed for hours per day	Data of women Literacy
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		Wood	Wood + Dung	Kutch a	Semikutch a		> 15 yrs	< 15 yrs	>6 hrs	<6 hrs	Literate	Illiterate
1	Vajeg aon	84	16	96	4	100	89	11	68	32	4	96
	Total	84	16	96	4	100	89	11	68	32	4	96

From Table No.3 in subject group it is observed that 84 women using Biomass fuel, wood and 16 women using wood and dung. 96 women living in kutch a type of houses and 4 women in semikutch a type of house. Total 100 subject women using indoor kitchen. 89 women exposed to biomass fuel for more than 15 years and 11 women exposed to biomass fuel for less than 15 years. 68 women exposed to biomass fuel for greater than 6 hours and 32 women exposed to biomass fuel for less than 6 hours. In subject group 96 women were illiterate and 4 women were literate.

Table No. 4
Data of Spirometry (FEV₁%, FVC%, FEV₁/FVC%) of Rural Women from Vajegaon Exposed to Biomass smoke

Sr. No.	CONTROL					SUBJECT				
	Age	Years	FEV ₁ %	FVC%	FEV ₁ /FVC%	Age	Years	FEV ₁ %	FVC%	FEV ₁ /FVC%
1	48	30	82.56	61.07	83.04	42	20	87.33	95.38	79.39
2	40	12	101.27	96.37	86.02	45	25	87.58	86.26	88.47
3	42	14	121.33	114.67	86.26	45	22	71.19	72.70	84.39
4	43	22	101.27	96.37	86.02	40	21	68.80	73.90	80.10
5	38	17	121.33	114.67	86.26	42	24	74.64	76.61	78.63
6	45	23	121.33	114.67	86.26	43	14	94.30	125.37	88.69
7	48	13	87.58	86.26	88.47	37	20	57.08	61.99	79.17
8	40	21	98.03	91.30	88.69	38	21	52.40	71.25	83.04
9	37	18	101.27	96.37	86.02	42	21	74.64	75.29	78.63
10	45	25	92.79	91.43	86.16	43	19	101.27	96.37	86.02
11	38	12	121.33	114.67	86.26	38	17	57.08	61.99	79.17
12	42	22	79.00	61.07	78.95	45	20	54.46	67.47	69.05
13	46	14	87.33	90.66	79.39	39	19	94.30	125.37	88.69
14	44	25	105.18	102.62	86.38	42	21	54.46	67.47	69.05
15	48	30	87.33	58.51	79.39	41	18	54.46	67.47	69.05
16	40	20	82.56	61.07	83.04	44	20	92.79	91.43	86.16
17	42	21	98.03	91.30	88.69	42	21	121.33	114.67	86.26
18	41	13	87.58	86.26	88.47	46	13	51.82	74.35	83.04
19	44	22	98.03	91.30	88.69	45	19	67.02	63.68	88.73
20	39	20	121.33	114.67	86.26	45	20	21.56	25.74	69.23
21	48	12	98.03	91.30	88.69	40	21	73.94	75.78	82.25
22	39	21	121.33	114.67	86.26	42	19	80.08	72.47	92.79
23	40	16	101.27	96.37	86.02	43	17	42.74	39.34	93.46
24	42	18	92.79	91.43	86.16	38	20	92.79	91.43	86.16
25	37	17	82.56	61.07	83.04	43	21	50.70	67.07	87.27
26	42	12	101.27	96.37	86.02	42	22	121.33	114.67	86.26
27	37	18	121.33	114.67	86.26	37	14	67.02	63.68	88.73
28	38	16	101.27	96.37	86.02	36	18	54.46	67.47	69.05
29	44	14	121.33	114.67	86.26	38	20	61.43	77.69	66.15
30	40	20	87.58	86.26	88.47	43	23	73.94	75.78	82.25
31	36	18	98.03	91.30	88.69	36	20	87.33	58.10	79.39
32	41	13	106.67	96.37	86.02	43	24	21.56	25.74	69.23
33	40	20	87.33	90.66	79.39	38	21	87.58	86.26	88.47

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Sr. No.	CONTROL					SUBJECT				
	Age	Years	FEV ₁ %	FVC %	FEV ₁ /FVC%	Age	Years	FEV ₁ %	FVC %	FEV ₁ /FVC%
34	39	13	92.79	91.43	86.16	44	20	94.30	125.37	88.69
35	45	23	121.33	114.67	86.26	43	22	94.30	125.37	88.69
36	41	24	82.56	61.07	83.04	38	21	51.64	71.25	83.04
37	40	14	87.33	90.66	79.39	45	13	101.27	96.37	86.02
38	42	22	105.18	102.62	86.38	43	20	92.79	91.43	86.16
39	39	12	87.33	58.51	79.39	47	23	121.33	114.67	86.26
40	38	18	82.56	61.07	83.04	39	23	79.75	72.47	92.79
41	42	14	98.03	91.30	88.69	45	23	80.00	71.25	83.04
42	38	17	87.58	86.26	88.47	42	12	96.02	91.43	86.16
43	39	20	87.33	58.51	79.39	43	20	121.33	114.67	86.26
44	40	14	92.79	91.43	86.16	45	21	87.33	58.10	79.39
45	44	23	82.56	61.07	83.04	36	20	87.58	86.26	88.47
46	38	20	121.33	114.67	86.26	46	20	94.30	125.37	88.69
47	42	24	121.33	114.67	86.26	38	20	94.30	125.37	88.69
48	39	11	98.03	91.30	88.69	43	20	51.64	61.07	83.04
49	41	24	101.27	96.37	86.02	41	18	101.27	96.37	86.02
50	43	25	101.27	96.37	86.02	43	21	21.56	25.74	69.23
51	36	18	121.33	114.67	86.26	41	24	78.40	72.15	85.96
52	38	20	101.27	96.37	86.02	46	23	57.27	60.82	79.75
53	40	21	79.00	61.07	79.53	45	21	67.58	66.82	83.67
54	42	14	95.54	91.43	86.16	36	19	95.54	91.43	86.16
55	48	30	82.56	61.07	83.04	43	24	49.36	43.68	95.87
56	52	35	121.33	114.67	86.26	46	20	98.91	114.67	86.26
57	43	22	121.33	114.67	86.26	42	25	74.50	79.24	79.68
58	39	23	98.03	91.30	88.69	40	22	49.36	43.68	95.87
59	42	13	101.27	96.37	86.02	39	21	61.43	77.69	66.15
60	45	26	101.27	96.37	86.02	45	27	54.46	67.47	69.05
61	42	24	121.33	114.67	86.26	37	21	54.46	67.47	69.05
62	44	28	98.03	91.30	88.69	43	14	81.61	77.73	83.04
63	41	20	121.33	114.67	86.26	40	24	21.56	25.74	69.23
64	39	14	98.03	91.30	88.69	38	22	57.03	53.14	88.20
65	36	25	87.58	86.26	88.47	45	27	74.50	79.24	79.68
66	39	20	98.03	91.30	88.69	40	22	49.36	43.68	95.87
67	40	12	83.53	61.07	83.04	36	20	61.43	77.69	66.15
68	36	18	87.33	89.67	79.39	40	21	86.62	66.82	83.67
69	39	24	105.18	102.62	86.38	45	27	76.23	71.20	91.82

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Sr. No.	CONTROL					SUBJECT				
	Age	Years	FEV ₁ %	FVC %	FEV ₁ /FVC%	Age	Years	FEV ₁ %	FVC %	FEV ₁ /FVC%
70	37	10	87.33	89.67	79.39	55	35	21.56	25.74	69.23
71	40	23	83.04	61.07	83.04	42	21	92.79	91.43	86.16
72	36	18	121.33	114.67	86.26	42	14	54.46	67.47	69.05
73	38	20	92.79	91.43	86.16	37	20	78.40	72.15	85.96
74	41	25	87.33	58.51	79.39	39	23	121.33	114.67	86.26
75	43	24	101.27	96.37	86.02	40	13	21.56	25.74	69.23
76	48	15	98.03	91.30	88.69	42	25	42.74	25.74	58.82
77	39	21	87.58	86.26	88.47	41	25	21.56	25.74	69.23
78	42	25	121.33	114.67	86.26	38	19	87.33	58.10	79.39
79	37	20	121.33	114.67	86.26	49	27	87.58	86.26	88.47
80	40	24	101.27	96.37	86.02	50	26	98.03	91.30	88.69
81	38	22	121.33	114.67	86.26	41	23	74.50	79.24	79.68
82	41	21	101.27	96.37	86.02	42	24	21.56	25.74	69.23
83	40	14	82.56	61.07	83.04	47	25	67.02	63.68	88.73
84	38	11	95.54	91.43	86.16	42	14	98.03	91.30	88.69
85	48	30	82.56	61.07	83.04	46	23	51.82	61.07	83.04
86	40	21	121.33	114.67	86.26	36	19	101.27	96.37	86.02
87	41	25	87.58	86.26	88.47	38	20	95.54	91.43	86.16
88	36	12	98.03	91.30	88.69	36	19	121.33	114.67	86.26
89	41	24	106.67	96.37	86.02	49	25	51.82	61.07	83.04
90	36	20	87.33	89.67	79.39	45	28	70.94	65.56	91.14
91	44	21	92.79	91.43	86.16	36	20	92.79	91.43	86.16
92	40	22	121.33	114.67	86.26	46	14	78.40	72.15	85.96
93	42	25	83.04	61.07	83.04	42	22	121.33	114.67	86.26
94	38	20	87.33	90.66	79.39	41	24	70.94	68.40	91.14
95	36	18	105.18	102.62	86.38	40	22	78.40	72.15	85.96
96	40	20	87.33	58.51	79.39	43	24	87.33	58.10	79.39
97	41	22	83.04	61.07	83.04	41	21	87.58	86.26	88.47
98	37	20	98.03	91.30	88.69	39	21	98.03	91.30	88.69
99	39	21	87.58	86.26	88.47	36	20	54.46	67.47	69.05
100	40	20	74.00	91.30	81.55	38	20	79.26	91.30	88.69
Mean	40.82	19.68	98.98	91.07	85.31	41.70	20.92	74.03	75.91	82.34
Var.	10.93	25.28	191.21	322.32	8.53	12.91	13.01	630.78	639.89	65.18
Sqrt	0.49	0.62	2.87	3.10	0.86					

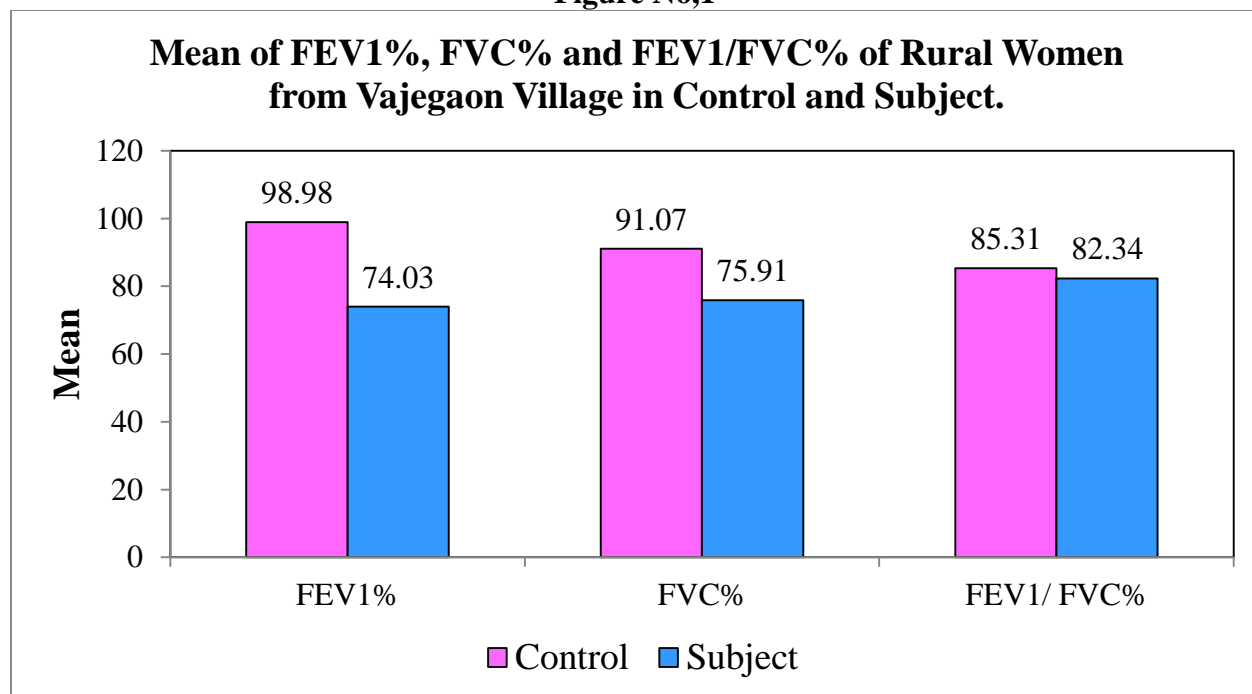
Sr. No.	CONTROL					SUBJECT				
	Age	Years	FEV ₁ %	FVC%	FEV ₁ /FVC%	Age	Years	FEV ₁ %	FVC%	FEV ₁ /FVC%
Z	1.80	1.94	8.70	4.89	3.45					

Table No. 4 represents observations on Age, years of exposure and spirometry (in percentage) of control and Subject women in the village Vajegaon. 100 women using LPG (Control) and 100 women using chulla (Subject) from village Vajegaon were selected for the study of spirometry. The values of Age, years of exposure and the values of FEV₁%, FVC%, FEV₁/FVC% in percentage of each control and Subject women were recorded in Table No 4. The mean values and Z values of Age, years of exposure and FEV₁%, FVC%, FEV₁/FVC% from this table are as below.

The mean values of Age and years of exposure of control women are 40.82 and 19.68. While mean values of Age and year of exposure of subject women are 41.70 and 20.92. The mean values of FEV₁%, FVC%, FEV₁/FVC%, of control women are 98.98, 91.07 and 85.31 respectively, the mean values of FEV₁%, FVC%, FEV₁/FVC% of Subject women are 74.03, 75.91 and 82.34 respectively. These values are shown at the base of each column in the Table No. 4.

The calculated Z value of Age and years of exposure and calculated Z value of FEV₁%, FVC%, FEV₁/FVC% based on null hypothesis are at the last of each column in the Table No. 4. The calculated Z value of Age and years of exposure are 1.80 and 1.94. The calculated Z values of Age and years of exposure are less than 1.96 hence there is no significant difference in age and year of exposure of control and subject women. While calculated Z values of FEV₁%, FVC% and FEV₁/FVC% are 8.70, 4.89 and 3.45 respectively. The calculated Z values of FEV₁%, FVC%, FEV₁/FVC% are greater than 1.96 hence there is significant difference in FEV₁%, FVC%, FEV₁/FVC% of control and Subject women. The result is significant at 5% level of significance.

Figure No,1



Results and Discussion

In present study out of 100 subject women 28 women had FEV₁% < 80% and 32 women had FVC% < 80%. In the rural area of Vajegaon, women from low socio economic status uses biomass fuel wood and dung. Majority of women exposed to biomass fuel smoke more than 15 yrs and more than 6 hrs per day. These women suffered from COPD which is obstructive type of disorder (FEV₁% < 80) and restrictive type of disorder (FVC% < 80%).

In obstructive type of spirometry pattern there is narrowing of small airway due to chronic inflammation. According to Sana *et al.* (2017), Berlin *et al.* (2014), Arora *et al.* (2014) the reduction in FEV₁% and FEV₁%/ FVC% may be due to chronic inhalation of toxic substance emitted during biomass combustion leading to inflammatory changes in (bronchi and bronchioles) Dutt *et al.* (1996) reported that the parameters FEV₁% and FEV₁%/ FVC% was significantly lower in biofuel users compared with both kerosene and LPG users. Similarly in our investigation, we found that out of 100 women using biomass fuel in 28 women there is reduction in FEV₁%. In this study 28 women had obstructive type of spirometry pattern there is narrowing of small airways due to chronic inflammation.

In our study 32 women had restrictive type of spirometry pattern (FVC% <80% and FEV₁/FVC% > 80%). According to Manget *et al.* (2013), Essawy *et al.* (2015). Lung function parameter FVC% is reduced by indoor pollution due to domestic cooking with biomass fuel, similarly in our investigation we found that out of 100 women using biomass fuel in 32 women there is reduction in FVC%.

Conclusion

Prolonged exposure to biomass fuel smoke in poorly ventilated kitchen causes reduced lung functions. Biomass fuel smoke exposure causes COPD. In COPD obstructive and restrictive type of disorders were found in subject. To reduce this type of disorder ventilation in the kitchen should be rich. Use of improved stoves (smokeless) reduces indoor pollution.

To avoid adverse effect on health, women should use improved smokeless stove, LPG and electric gas etc. This will reduce the level of indoor air pollution.

Sustainable development calls for interventions that replace biomass fuels with more processed and cleaner fuels that improve stoves, ventilation and housing condition which will reduce indoor air pollution sustainable development also requires that this interventions should be affordable.

Suggestion

- Biomass fuel should be avoided.
- The ventilation in the kitchen should be rich and proper.
- Use of improved stoves (smokeless) reduces indoor pollution.
- LPG and electricity should be used in the kitchen. Which will also reduce the pollution this will also save the time of housewives.
- Government should provide free LPG facility to economically poor families.
- The environmental protection agencies should plan “Learning programme for the rural families using biomass fuel for cooking.

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THE STUDY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND GENDER EQUALITY IN INDIA FOR VISION 2030

Smt. Chavan Rani Hanmant
SGM College, Karad
ranikirdat1016@gmail.com

Introduction:-

India has also ratified various international conventions and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights of women. Key among them is the ratification of the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1993. The High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development is the central UN platform for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit on 25 September 2015. This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. Indian government design and set different plan and policies for sustainable developments for women empowerment. This paper study Sustainable development goals and Women empowerment and gender equality and plan and policies for sustainable development in India.

Objectives of study:-

1. To study sustainable development and women empowerment and gender equality.
2. To find out objectives and goals of sustainable development and women empowerment.
3. To study plans for sustainable development of women empowerment.

Methodology:-

The research paper is descriptive. The data for study is gathered from secondary sources like newspaper, magazine, and different website of sustainable development and women empowerment and other website.

Sustainable Development: Gender equality and empower all women and girls

Women's empowerment is much debated issue these days at different social, regional and international for a. Women constitute half of world population. But everywhere they are discriminated in all walks of life with some expectations. Gender-inequality is the major problem. Women face various problems-sexual harrashment,exploitation of labour, domestic and social violence and many more. The sustainable development programme focus on to Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.A number of key agreements guide governments and advocates in promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly, is often described as an international bill of rights for women.

Sustainable development has been defined in many ways, but the most frequently quoted definition is from Our Common Future, also known as the Brundtland Report: "Sustainable development is

development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Women's empowerment is defined as "women's ability to make strategic life choices where that ability had been previously denied them". Empowerment is midway in the change process that benefits women at individual, household, community and broader levels. At the most basic level, innovations can benefit women simply by improving their well being in terms of health, nutrition, income, life span, etc.

Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. Unfortunately, at the current time, 1 in 5 women and girls between the ages of 15-49 have reported experiencing physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner within a 12-month period and 49 countries currently have no laws protecting women from domestic violence. Progress is occurring regarding harmful practices such as child marriage and FGM (Female Genital Mutilation), which has declined by 30% in the past decade, but there is still much work to be done to completely eliminate such practices.

Providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will fuel sustainable economies and benefit societies and humanity at large. Implementing new legal frameworks regarding female equality in the workplace and the eradication of harmful practices targeted at women is crucial to ending the gender-based discrimination prevalent in many countries around the world.

Sustainable Development Goals

The sustainable development goals seek to change the course of the 21st century, addressing key challenges such as poverty, inequality, and violence against women. Women's empowerment is a pre-condition for this. Women have a critical role to play in all of the SDGs, with many targets specifically recognizing women's equality and empowerment as both the objective, and as part of the solution. Goal 5 is known as the stand-alone gender goal because it is dedicated to achieving these ends. Deep legal and legislative changes are needed to ensure women's rights around the world. While a record 143 countries guaranteed equality between men and women in their Constitutions by 2014, another 52 had not taken this step. In many nations, gender discrimination is still woven through legal and social norms. Stark gender disparities remain in economic and political realms. While there has been some progress over the decades, on average women in the labour market still earn 24 per cent less than men globally. As of August 2015, only 22 per cent of all national parliamentarians were female, a slow rise from 11.3 per cent in 1995. UN Women joined the voices of many global actors in pointing out that violence was absent from the Millennium Development Goals. Women have a right to equality in all areas. It must be embedded across legal systems, upheld in both laws and legal practices, including proactive measures.

- ❖ Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- ❖ Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

- ❖ Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- ❖ Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- ❖ Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- ❖ Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- ❖ Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- ❖ Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- ❖ Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- ❖ Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
- ❖ Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- ❖ Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- ❖ Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*
- ❖ Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- ❖ Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- ❖ Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- ❖ Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Sustainable Development Goal for Women Empowerment

Sustainable development accepts environmental protection, social and economic development, and without women's empowerment, women wouldn't feel equally important to the process of development as men. It is widely believed that, the full participation of both men and women is critical for development.

- 1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- 3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
- 4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
- 5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
- 6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
- 7 Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
- 8 Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
- 9 Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and

the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

UN Women Eastern and Southern Africa Country Office Selected Initiatives on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment This directly falls within our ambit. UN Women is

grounded in the vision of equality enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, works for the elimination of discrimination against women and girls; the empowerment of women and girls; and the achievement of equality between women and men as partners and beneficiaries of development, human rights, humanitarian action and peace and security.

UN Women's Regional focus varies in different countries depending on country specific needs but are not limited to

- (i) expanding women's leadership and participation;
- (ii) enhancing women's economic empowerment; and
- (iii) ending violence against women.

Plans and Policies for Sustainable Development Goal for Women Empowerment

Facts and Figures

- ❖ Globally, 750 million women and girls were married before the age of 18 and at least 200 million women and girls in 30 countries have undergone FGM.
- ❖ The rates of girls between 15-19 who are subjected to FGM (female genital mutilation) in the 30 countries where the practice is concentrated have dropped from 1 in 2 girls in 2000 to 1 in 3 girls by 2017.
- ❖ In 18 countries, husbands can legally prevent their wives from working; in 39 countries, daughters and sons do not have equal inheritance rights; and 49 countries lack laws protecting women from domestic violence.
- ❖ One in five women and girls, including 19 per cent of women and girls aged 15 to 49, have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner with the last 12 months. Yet, 49 countries have no laws that specifically protect women from such violence.
- ❖ While women have made important inroads into political office across the world, their representation in national parliaments at 23.7 per cent is still far from parity.
- ❖ In 46 countries, women now hold more than 30 per cent of seats in national parliament in at least one chamber.
- ❖ Only 52 per cent of women married or in a union freely make their own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care.
- ❖ Globally, women are just 13 per cent of agricultural land holders.
- ❖ Women in Northern Africa hold less than one in five paid jobs in the non-agricultural sector. The proportion of women in paid employment outside the agriculture sector has increased from 35 per cent in 1990 to 41 per cent in 2015.
- ❖ More than 100 countries have taken action to track budget allocations for gender equality.
- ❖ In Southern Asia, a girl's risk of marrying in childhood has dropped by over 40% since 2000

(Source-www.sustainabledevelopment.un.org)

Plans and Policies for sustainable development goal for women empowerment In India**1. Beti Padho, Beti Bachao Scheme:-**

Aim: To generate awareness and improve the efficiency of welfare services meant for girl

Objectives:

- To prevent sex-selective abortion
- To ensure survival and protection of a girl child
- To ensure education of the girlchild

2. One stops Centre Scheme

Aim: To provide support and assistance to women affected by violence both in private and public spaces.

Funds: The Scheme will be funded through Nirbhaya Fund. **Objectives:**

- To provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence, both in private and public spaces under one roof.
- To facilitate immediate emergency and nonemergency access to a range of services including medical, legal, psychological and counselling support to fight against any forms of violence against women.

3. Women helpline Scheme

Aim: Scheme for Universalization of Women Helpline is meant to provide 24 hours immediate and emergency response to women affected by violence.

Objectives:

- To provide toll-free 24-hours telecom service to women affected by violence seeking support and information.
- To help crisis and non-crisis intervention through referral to the appropriate agencies such as police/Hospitals/Ambulance services/District Legal Service Authority (DLSA)/Protection Officer (PO).
- To provide information about the appropriate support services, government schemes available to the woman affected by violence

4. Working Women's Hostel

Aim: Scheme envisages provision of safe and affordable hostel for women.

Objective:

- The main objective of the scheme is to promote availability of safe and conveniently located accommodation for working women with day care facility for their children wherever possible in urban, semi urban or even rural areas where employment opportunity for women exist.

5. Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women

Aim: To make a significant impact on women by upgrading skills. The target group includes the marginalised asset less rural women and urban poor. This also includes wage labourers, unpaid daily workers, women headed households and families below poverty line.

Objectives

- To mobilise women in small viable groups and make facilities available through training and access to credits
- To provide training for skill upgrading
- To enable groups of women to take up employment-cum- income generation programs.
- To provide support for further improving training and employment conditions of women.

6. SWADHAR Greh Scheme

Aim: To provide temporary accommodation, maintenance and rehabilitative services to women and girls rendered homeless due to family discord, crime, violence, mental stress, social ostracism.

Another scheme with similar objectives is Short Stay Home (SSH). Objectives:

- To cater to the primary need of shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment and care of the women in distress and who are without any social and economic support.
- To enable them to regain their emotional strength that is affected due to their encounter with unfortunate circumstances.
- To provide them with legal aid and guidance to take steps for their readjustment in family or society. To rehabilitate them economically and emotionally.
- To enable them to start their life as fresh with dignity and conviction.

7. Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme

Aim: This scheme is for the children of working mothers to take care of the children. The present scheme will provide assistance to NGOs for running crèches

Objectives:

- To providing a nursery where babies and young children are cared for during the working day. Employment of women has resulted in increased opportunities for their employment and more women are now working within or outside their homes.
- Thus the children of these women, who were earlier getting support from relatives and friends while their mothers were working now in need of day care services which provide quality care and protection for the children.

8. Indira Gandhi Matruva Sahyog Yojana

Aim: It is a Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme for pregnant and lactating (P&L) women to contribute to the better environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition. The beneficiaries are paid Rs.4000 in three instalments per P&L woman between the second trimesters till the child attains the age of 6 months on fulfilling specific conditions.

Objectives:

- Promoting appropriate care and institutional service utilization during pregnancy, delivery and lactation.
- Encouraging the women to follow (optimal) nutrition and feeding practices, including early and Exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months.
- Providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and lactating mothers.

9. Mahila e-Haat

Aim: To strengthen financial inclusion of Women Entrepreneurs in the economy by providing continues sustenance and support to their creativity.

Objectives:

- Mahila E-Haat is an initiative for meeting needs of women entrepreneurs.
- This start-up Rashtriya Mahila Kosh website leverages technology for showcasing products made/manufactured/sold by women entrepreneurs.
- They can even show their services of their creative potential. This unique e-platform will strengthen the socioeconomic empowerment of women.
- To act as a catalyst by providing a web-based marketing platform to the women entrepreneurs to directly sell their products.

- To support 'Make in India' through online marketing platform.

10. Mahila Police volunteers

Aim: The Role of Police is pivotal in ensuring the safety and security of citizens in general and women in particular.

Objectives:

- An MPV will serve as a public-police interface in order to fight crime against women.
- The broad mandate of MPVs is to report incidences of violence against women such as domestic violence, child marriage, dowry and violence faced by women in public spaces.
- She will act as a role model for the community.
- To increase the number of women in the police force.

11. National Mission For Empowerment of Women

Aim: It is an initiative of the Government of India for empowering women holistically. Objective: To strengthen the conceptual and programmatic basis of women-centric schemes implemented. Training & Capacity Building to enhance and strengthen understanding of gender issues, build a Resource Pool (trainers) at the National and State level to bridge gaps between knowledge and practice will be the other focus area of NMEW

Conclusion:

The agenda for sustainable development adopted at United Nations Sustainable Development Summit on 25th September 2015. The goals and targets will stimulate action over the next fifteen years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet. There are seventeen different types of goals for sustainable development that have been introduced. This paper focuses on Goal number five of Sustainable Development Goals, which is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls and to study goals, plans, Indian government policies and programmes related

to women empowerment and sustainable development. Sustainable development programme is essential for women empowerment

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Sustainable Development in Urban Areas of India: Challenges, Approaches and Opportunities

Dr. Rupesh Dhumaji Bansode

Modern College, Pune -5

Mobile 7757055998

Abstract

India's contribution towards unsustainability is very low as compared to other major contributor countries. But the challenges persistent to the rapid urbanization in India and the huge share of global population can threaten the global sustainability. So there is a need to ingrain sustainability in India.

The paper tries to put forth the need of the sustainable urban development in India. The urbanization in India has led to (un)sustainable situation. It provides the proven benefits of economic growth and development, but it also brings the social and environmental challenges. Various challenges associated with sustainability, spatial planning, governance, deficiencies and execution has been discussed in this paper. As challenges lie in the ability to cope, the later part of the paper confers the sustainable development approaches in India. It has been studied under the antecedent of legal provisioning, various policies and programs, institutional arrangements, technological solutions, frameworks and measurement systems for a better present and future.

Keywords: India, Urbanization, (un)sustainable

1.0 Introduction

India has seen a great transformation after independence and the pace of the development increased in last two decades. There is shift from the traditional rural community to the modern urban community resulting in the urban drift. This rising urbanization comes with the benefits of economic development. Urbanization is closely related with industrialization; modernization and rationalization (Urbanization). Urban centers are the places of opportunities, knowledge banks, innovations, creativities and their commercialization. They pull the human capital and talent for the economic sustenance. Beyond economic growth, urbanization can also give rise to social equity by eroding the distinctions between caste and creed which is strongly present in rural society (Ramanathan). 1990's sectoral reforms across various sectors (industries, agriculture, investment, trade, infrastructure, banking and finance) opened up India's market to international competitions. This expanded domestic capital markets, eliminated barrier to trades resulting to 5.7% growth rates during 1991-2000 and 7.2% during 2001-2010.

However, rapid urbanization is unsustainable as it brings social and environmental challenges. Urban areas are exploiting resources at high par. Unplanned urban growth causes strained infrastructure, growth of slums, environmental degradation, traffic problems and high cost of living. India's huge population, vast and diverse land mass and poverty induced rural-urban migration has put

up burden on the administrative leaders, policy makers and planners, which in turn leads to the inadequate governance.

To overcome the challenges, the path of intelligent and sustainable urban development will drive the economic growth which is socially inclusive and environment friendly. India has already stepped in evolving a framework for sustainable development. The latter part of the paper highlights legal provisioning, various policies and programs, institutional arrangements, technological solutions and measurement systems for a better present and future.

1.2 Need of the sustainable urban development in India

India's current population is with over 1.22 billion people (2011 census), more than a sixth of the world's population. India is projected to be the world's most populous country by 2050 reaching 1.6 billion, surpassing China (BBC News, 2004). The land mass and resources available to sustain this gigantic population is scarce. In the last few decades due to globalization, liberalization and privatization there is an economic boom but it has also increased the burden on the resources. There is a concern to safeguard the resources.

If we consider the ecological footprint³ of India as against the world's or other developed or developing countries, India's share is less. Current global consumption pattern demands 1.5 planets to provide the resources and absorb our waste. If current population and consumption

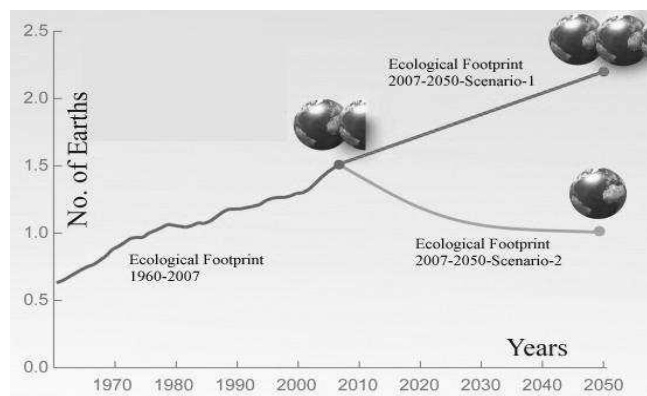


Fig.1: Ecological Footprint Scenario:

Source: 2003-2012 Global Footprint Network

trends continue then, by 2030, two Earths will be required to support the human race (fig 1). This global ecological footprint overshoot also contributes to resource conflicts, wars, mass migrations, famine, diseases and other socio-economic problems. (2003-2012 Global Footprint Network).

Table 1 represents the population, density, ecological foot print, bio-capacity and carbon dioxide emissions (CO₂) of some countries. The upper and lower limits (two each) are highlighted to understand the contribution of various countries. Selection criteria for countries in comparison below is based on the representation from- higher to lower range; all continents; and developed, developing and less developed countries.

Table 1: Countries with their ecological footprint and CO₂ emission (Brad E. et al, 2010)

Sr. No.	Name of the Country	Population (Million)	Population Density Km ²	Ecological Footprint	Bio-Capacity	Ecological Remainder	CO ₂ Emission / Capita (Metric Tons)	
							(global hector/ person)	
1	United Arab Emirates	6.25	30	10.68	0.85	-9.83	29.4	31.6
2	Qatar	1.14	123	10.51	2.51	-8	25.2	55.4
3	Denmark	5.45	126	8.26	4.85	-3.41	9.8	9.2
4	United States	308.67	30	8	3.87	-4.13	19.1	18.1
5	Canada	32.95	3	7.01	14.92	7.91	16.2	16.5
6	Australia	20.85	2	6.84	14.71	7.87	17.2	17.9
7	Singapore	4.49	6389	5.34	0.02	-5.32	15.6	8
8	France	61.71	110	5.01	3	-2.01	7	6.1
10	New Zealand	4.19	15	4.89	10.77	5.88	7.1	7.8
11	United Kingdom	61.13	243	4.89	1.34	-3.55	10	8.9
12	Japan	127.4	337	4.73	0.6	-4.13	9.4	9.8
13	Russia	141.94	8	4.41	5.75	1.34		11.8
14	Chile	16.64	23	3.24	3.83	0.59	2.6	4.3
15	Brazil	190.12	21	2.91	8.98	6.07	1.4	1.9
16	South Africa	49.17	36	2.32	1.14	-1.18	9.1	8.8
17	China	1336.6	140	2.21	0.98	-1.23	2.2	4.9
18	Ghana	22.87	87	1.75	1.19	-0.56	0.3	0.4
19	India	1164.7	328	0.91	0.51	-0.4	0.8	1.8
20	Bangladesh	157.75	1002	0.62	0.38	-0.24	0.1	0.3

The study shows that even though India's contribution towards un-sustainability is very low, but due to huge population and increasing demand to fulfill the needs of the current and future generations it's necessary to espouse sustainability path at early stage. Also issues like poverty, health, education, expanding economy and diversity (both physical and social) needs to be addressed for India. Indigenous practices in India are sustainable, but due to the rapid economic development the urge to continue or preserve these knowledge systems is declining. In the long run India too may end up being consumptive society like the developed nations. Thus there is a need to adopt sustainability measures at this initial stage of development.

Issues and Challenges in Indian context

Urbanization has led to varying challenges in India. Common challenges can be classified in following categories

Climate Change leading to Environmental distress

India's carbonic acid gas emissions have hyperbolic by seventy eight % since 1990. Annual coal consumption has tripled since 1980. Indian national energy consumption is predicted to be over double from 2002 to 2020, increasing from 116 to 252 gigawatts (Wish, 2010). Developed nations are primary contributors to emission of Green House Gases (GHG) which has led to Climate Change. Main contributors of GHGs area unit the combustion of fossil fuels, landuse change and other human activities. Large countries like China and Bharat, also can match GHG emissions of developed nations within two to three decades. India's population (mostly rural) directly depends on the climate sensitive sectors (agriculture, fisheries and forests) and natural resources for their livelihoods and subsistence (S. Jayant et al, 2006). The individuals concerned in these sectors area unit extremely vulnerable because of low adjustive capability.

Impacts of global climate change are on hydrological cycle ensuing to droughts and floods, increase in the frequency of tropical cyclones, increase flooding in low-lying coastal areas, retreat of glaciers, human health and desertification (India's Initial National Communications to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2004). Extreme weather because of global climate change will be quoted by few examples. In Gregorian calendar month 2005, widespread, devastating flooding caused by extremely heavy rainfall, 100 cm in 24 hours in Mumbai killed at least 1,000 people and caused approximately US\$3.5 billion in damage. In early Gregorian calendar month 2010, temperature in Himachal Pradesh and the Kashmir valley dip below normal and snowfall happened for consecutive four days resulted in disturbed normal life and killed over a hundred twenty five individuals (List of utmost weather events, 2012). The torrent at Leh on sixth August 2010 killed 113 individuals (Cloudbursts ravage Leh, 2010).

Spatial Planning

Unprecedented scale: large urban population and fewer and numerous dry land has place up challenges for the event and designing authority to require urban designing call. Multiple models of urbanization have evolved at the same time, like Kolkata is the only metropolitan city in the eastern region; while state of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Kerala have multiple growth centers. Capital city of Delhi has to tackle a huge area of National Capital Region (NCR) so a common solution is unfeasible in India (Booz & Company and CII, 2010).

Metropolization: Metropolization means migration of people from small urban centers to metro cities. It is a post independence development, a product of centralization of administrative, political and economic forces in the country at national and state capital. Three out of fifteen high density cities in world area unit Indian (Richard F. et al, 2004). High density leads to pressure on resources and its designing. The growth of little cities in Bharat is relatively stagnant.

Planning policies: over sixty % of the urban growth in Bharat is natural, spontaneous and not planned. There is lack of analysis based mostly scientific designing method. There are not any outlined customary metrics for socio- economic or environmental issues. Many urban administrations adopt non-inclusive planning process. There is no comprehensive data on urban components which can give the details of actual scenario to plan for current and future. Planning is undertaken in isolation while not overlapping the socio-political-cultural-economic-legal aspects. Politics is that the key driver in budget allocation (Ramanathan).

Significant challenge is to revitalize the urban core that encompasses a typical feature of mushrooming slums, bowed down infrastructure, inadequate open spaces and poor quality of life. Also the trouble to conserve the heritage and maintain social and cultural history is missing. In Nagpur, the slums which were two decades old especially in core city were declared as notified slums to make them legal and provide infrastructure with no tax recovery. Currently, these area unitas in core area unit dominated by middle and better financial gain teams however taxes are still not collected as these areas still get pleasure from the standing of notified slums and are not de-notified. Policies like this put direct debt on the municipal bodies.

Another challenge is to trot out the perimeter areas, the expanding city and the sprawl. The issues in these area unitas are multiple body bodies (rural, urban or special planning areas) with lack of physical and social infrastructure, loss of farmlands, poor neighborhood quality and unauthorized layouts especially in green zones.

Infrastructure deficiency: there's a noteworthy pressure on the urban native authorities for providing physical infrastructure like safe drinkable, sanitation facility, adequate power supply, storm water drains, roads and transport and social amenities like health services, education facilities. There is large gap between demand and provide of services. In 2001, sixty nine of family had access to safe drinkable, 35% has closed drainage facility and 88% households had electricity but only 0.2% relied on solar energy.

Social Issues

Globalization and economic development has vulnerable the prevailing culture and social identity. In the race of modernization, the indigenous knowledge system is getting vanished. India has important V-E Day increase in (Gross domestic product) GDP however there's proportionate

increase in urban poor. Rich is turning into richer and poor is turning into poorer. The Slum Population of Bharat has exceeded the population of England. In Mumbai, the monetary town, 55% of population lives in slum areas (Slum Population in India). Even though the decentralization has been introduced and an endeavor is formed to empower the native bodies, they face lack of skills and self initiatives. Also, there's less public participation in designing method leading to inapplicable and unsuitable solutions.

Governance

Governance is that the method of decision-making and its implementation. It focuses on the stakeholders (government, political parties and leaders, cooperatives, NGOs, research and finance institutions, etc.) involved in decision-making and implementing the decisions. Due to the economic boom spatial growth has occurred in urban areas, however the govt policies remained unchanged. In several urban areas there's an absence of coordination and participation among numerous stakeholders leading to a default style rather than planned approach. Challenges in governance is because of policy limitations and body issues (Booz & Company and CII, 2010). All the challenges mentioned earlier are often improved by smart governance.

Policy Limitations: The development plans still stick to the colonial methodology of segregated land use pattern as against the mixed land use. There is a lack of enforceable policies for land use, building bylaws and protecting the environment (Ramanathan). Most initiatives are targeted on developing new infrastructure, instead of renewing the present.

74th Constitution change Act (CAA) came operative in 1993, with a vision of decentralization and to possess grass-root level designing by strengthening the position of urban governance during a more organized manner. It expects that Urban Native Bodies (ULBs) can assume responsibilities for urban designing and infrastructure. However, CAA didn't lay down revenue base for ULBs and also the power to work out the revenue base continues to stay with state governments. Some states performed higher however several urban native bodies became weak and weren't able to perform effectively (Vaidya, 2009). A study on Chandigarh states that CAA has shown edges, but there are serious issues of mal-administration, corruption, and conflict among governing institutions of urban governance (Sharma, 2011).

Administrative problems: large urban population created the municipalities weighed down therefore leading to inadequate infrastructure provision. Most urban administrations don't have any skills in planning; neither have they brought public-private-partnership (PPP). Limited transparency and fragmented answerableness additionally adds to the matter. There are several departments and agencies engaged on similar or overlapping problems leading to conflict in

implementation. There are problems with overlapping territorial authority and quality of the native electoral representatives (Ramanathan), (Booz & Company and CII, 2010).

Nagpur has 2 native civic bodies, Nagpur Municipal Corporation (NMC) and Nagpur Improvement Trust (NIT). NMC (elected body of city representatives) is responsible for administering and maintaining basic infrastructure to the city and NIT deals with developing new areas within city limits and providing new infrastructure. There is a confusion among the voters whom to approach throughout infrastructure downside.

Financing: High value is concerned in providing and maintaining infrastructure and services. Cities have constricted monetary resource base therefore native bodies have high dependency on government and also the latter on Central Government. Aggregate revenue of all ULBs is incredibly low at around zero.75% of the country's value as against five-hitter for Poland, 5% for Brazil and 6% for South Africa (Monanty P.K. et al, 2007). The major supply of the revenue generation in cities is by tax (property, octroi, entertainment, profession, advertisement, stamp duties, cess tax, etc.). In several cities because of non comprehensive info, rational taxes cannot be collected. Many "public service" establishments, public sector land & buildings and government properties are exempt from paying property tax causing huge losses for the exchequer. Economic rationale invariably plays second fiddle to political rationale (Ramanathan).

Sustainable development Frame work in India

India's effort for property development are often copied back since ancient amount. Emperor Ashoka (269 to 232 BC) believed that a king's duty isn't simply to guard voters and penalise wrong-doers however additionally to preserve animals and trees. His governance methodology and rules for atmosphere protection are noteworthy. Our ancestors established prosperous settlements, grew crops and lived within the limits of the nature. Nature was thought-about divine and worshiped and also the balance were tried to keep up. With the appearance of globalisation and high resource consumption there's a necessity to treat nature as sacred and preserve it for the humanity.

In the modern context India's participation to safeguard the globe are often quoted since the 1972 at the United Nations Conference on 'Human Environment'. Mrs. Indira Gandhi, former Prime Minister of Bharat was the sole head of state to deal with this conference. She stressed on concern for the atmosphere, economic condition removal, equity in consumption pattern of developed and developing nations, understanding the common issues and share responsibility (Speech by Indira Gandhi). After 1992 „Earth Summit“ at Rio de Janeiro, India tried to evolve a framework to strengthen its role in Sustainable Development through various policies and programs, legal provisioning, institutional arrangements, technological solutions and activity systems for a higher

gift and future. These are developed to eradicate economic condition, promote financial inclusion, focus on human development and protect the environment.

Policies and Programs

Policies and programs are formulated focusing socio-economic upliftment and environment protection. The framework here has been unintegrated below 3 pillars of property as economic, social and environment.

Economic: Severe economic condition crystal rectifier to relief in 1990's wherever many policy measures are dotted relation to regulation, fiscal policy, export-import, taxation, interest rate control, export promotion and incentives to high priority industries (Agenda 21-India). Food process and agro industries are accorded high priority to extend productivity and gain. Industry policy framework encouraged entrepreneurship, develops indigenous technology through investment in research and development, bring in new technology, develop the capital markets for small and medium sector enterprises and increase competitiveness for the benefit. Technology up-gradation policies are introduced to be compatible with foreign trade. The banking sector reforms consisted of a shift in banking sector superintendence from intrusive micro-level intervention over credit selections toward prudent rules and supervision; inter-state and entry deregulation; adoption of prudential norms; and use of other monetary policy instruments. Policy measures were created to facilitate personal sector participation in key infrastructure comes (Meera Mehrishi et al, 2011).

Social: Policies are made to address the issues of social inequity and the social impacts due to urbanization. Twenty purpose Programme was launched by the govt of Republic of India in 1975 and revised in 1982, 1986 and 2006. Its thrust is on eradicating poorness, raising productivity, reducing income inequalities, improving the quality of life of the poor and removing social and economic disparities. Many of the items of the program are at par with the United Nation's (UN) Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Social Charter. The program covers numerous aspects like poorness, employment, education, housing, health, agriculture, land reforms, irrigation, drinking water, protection and empowerment of weaker sections, consumer protection, environment, e-Governance, etc (TPP, 2008). National Urban Housing and surroundings Policy goals at reasonable housing for all and mandates 10-15% housing for EWS and LIG altogether new housing comes. Policies square measure created for girls management, health, social control, inclusion of weaker sections, education for all and safeguarding the traditional knowledge systems. Information and communication technologies (ICT) tools square measure wont to give good governance.

Jawaharlal Nehru National renewal Mission (JNNURM) aims at creating economically productive, efficient, just and responsive cities by upgrading the socio-economic infrastructure in cities, and strengthens the municipal governance in accordance with the 74th Constitution Amendment Act, 1992. It focuses on water and sanitation, solid waste management, road network, urban transport and redevelopment of old city areas and integrated development of slums. JNNURM provides financial backing for infrastructure comes underneath a value sharing arrangement with the states and native governments, that is joined to a rigorously structured governance model (JNNURM, 2011).

Environment: In 1972 steps were initiated with the formation of the National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination that gradually evolved as a separate department of Environment and reached the full-

fledged stage of Ministry of atmosphere and Forests in 1985. The institutional framework took form with the Central and State Pollution management Boards (CPCB and SPCBs) to watch, enforce, advice, analysis and generate awareness regarding the pollution (air, land, water and noise) (M.Mishra & N.Chandra). Environment policies are made for the protection of environmental features like forest, biodiversity, marine and coastal environment, wetlands, pollution, land conversion, water management and clean energy. Joint forest management involves community participation for cover, regeneration and development of degraded forest land. National Mission for a inexperienced Republic of India, The National Action Plan on Climate Change aims at enhancing carbon sinks in sustainably managed forests and other ecosystems, and conserves vulnerable species, ecosystems and forest dependent communities (National mission for a inexperienced Republic of India, 2010)

Clean energy policies and programs are targeted towards promotion of energy efficiency and renewable energy. It deals with victimisation renewable energy (solar) particularly for power generations, enhancing current mechanism to avoid wasting energy, labeling program for appliances, sustainable building codes, energy audits (Meera Mehrishi et al, 2011) and as well as environmental externalities in development comes

Legal provisioning

The world organisation Conference on atmosphere and Development in First State Janeiro|Rio|city|metropolis|urban center} de Janeiro in 1992 „Earth Summit“ resulted in documents a) ‘Rio Declaration on atmosphere and Development’ that consisted of twenty seven principles supposed to guide future property development round the world, b) ‘Agenda 21’ an action to be taken globally, nationally, and locally by organizations of the UN, governments, and major groups in each space within which humans directly have an effect on the atmosphere, c)

'Forest Principles', a non-legally binding document that makes several recommendations for forestry and legally binding agreements a) „Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)' (conservation of biological diversity (or biodiversity); property use of its components; and honest and just sharing of advantages arising from genetic resources), b) „Framework Convention on Climate Change' (to stabilize greenhouse emission concentrations within the atmosphere at A level that will stop dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system) (UNCED).

This became the central to the legal provision relating the 3 pillars of the property development in Republic of India. In the early section (1970's and early 80's), policy focus was largely on environment and its protection. The forty second modification of the constitution in 1977 supplemental some necessary clauses that entrusting the responsibility of providing a clean and well-protected atmosphere like life (Protection) Act, Water and Air (Prevention and management of Pollution) Act, provides protection of environment and prevention, control and abatement of pollution.

Post Bhopal disaster, 1984 was a landmark evolution of jurisprudence. Legal reforms and initiative for bar and state adds the dimension of social justice and equity. Approaches like polluters pay (environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them), precautionary principles (taking into account scientific uncertainty, public attitudes and values) and Public Liability Insurance Act safeguarded the direct or indirect suffers. Amendments were drained the sooner act to handle social problems. Environment (Protection) Act enclosed protection and improvement of atmosphere and bar of hazards to individuals and different creatures. Environment Impact assessment, motorcar Act, medical specialty Waste Rules were enacted to arrest pollution.

Institutional Arrangement

There has been remarkable progress in legal provisioning on sustainable development, but challenges still exist in implementation. These can be tackled by capacity building, improved financial and technical resourcing and evolving institutional framework to work in more harmonized and integrated manner. Institutions involved have to perform administrative, policy framing, monitoring and evaluation, guiding, training (capacity building), research and conservation role. They need to work in coordinated manner rather than in isolation. There has to be defined roles and responsibility at different levels (national, state and local). To successfully address the interconnected challenges, it's crucial to have cross sectoral and multi level coordination, like collaborative mechanism involving formal and informal groups (civil society and knowledge institutions).

Technological Solutions

India should look forward to use latest technologies for better governance, monitoring projects, up keeping and sharing data, etc. Telecommunication revolution has already taken place and projects like Unique Identification Number (Adhar) will definitely prove beneficial for varied purposes (like planning project proposals, infrastructure and facility provisions, resource mobilization, identifying target groups, etc.). Still, India needs to take a giant leap in utilizing technology in

channelizing its growth. Remote sensing, GIS, high-tech monitoring systems (for urban traffic, infrastructure, disaster mitigation, etc.) for a real time data, computerized land records and other data related to land mass (with centralized access), promoting cashless transactions for transparent and fair economy thus generating more revenue through taxes, using information technology for e-governance, etc. Complete data on urbanization, linked to GIS should be made mandatory in preparing City Development Plans (CDPs). The list of technological applications for a better and sustainable future is endless.

Sustainability measurement and rating system initiative in India

Measurement and Assessment tools help to address the evaluation of sustainability. It helps to address the past trends, current practices and future projections for the human well-being. Most of the research work on the measurability has happened in developed nations. In India, though late, the efforts for assessing sustainability have already initiated and research is being done to augment the same.

Table 2. Measurement Systems, Credit systems and Guidelines for Sustainable Development in India

Tools/ Indicator	Comments Feature/Spatial level or Context	Environmental/ Economic/ Social Sustainability	Unit of measurement
Environmental Sustainability Index for Indian States 2009 Informing Environmental Action (Dash)	Percentile Comparative analysis of environmental achievements, challenges and priorities among Indian states	Air, Water, Land use, Forest & Biodiversity, Waste & Energy Environmental Budget	DPSIR, 40 indicators capture the present state of the environment (State), depletion and pollution (Pressure), resulting impact on ecosystem and human health (Impact), policy and societal efforts to reduce such impacts (Response) and the driving forces (Drivers).
	State Level	Health, Natural Disaster & Population Pressure	Three steps: i) Selecting the indicators based on DPSIR framework, ii) Grouping of indicators into nine policy areas and iii) adding the equally weighted nine sub-indices to form a composite index
LEED India Green Building Rating System	Provide tools to design, construct and operate green buildings and promotes a whole-building approach to sustainability	Site development Water savings Energy efficiency Materials selection and Indoor environmental	Voluntary rating system based on point credits Four level rating: Certified (26-32, 23-27); Silver (33-38, 28-33); Gold (39-51, 34-44); and Platinum (52-69, 45-61) for new construction and core-shell

(IGBC)		quality	respectively
	Green Factory Buildings, Homes, Townships & SEZ, New Construction Core and Shell	Innovation and Accredited Professional points	
'GRIHA' Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment (GRIHA, 2010)	Evaluation tool to help design, build, operate and maintain a resource efficient built environment for buildings in different climatic zones	Preserve and protect landscape, renewable energy, water and waste management, lighting efficiency, reduce energy demand, low energy material, pollution level	Voluntary rating system developed on a point based scoring system 100 point system consisting of core and optional points. Five levels of certification: one star (50-60); two star (61-70); three star (71-80); four star (81-90); and five star (91-100)
		Efficient onsite circulation health well being, safety and sanitation of workers,	

4.0 Conclusions

Instead of on top of mentioned mechanisms, we tend to be leading towards a unsustainable future. Social, economic and environment well-being is an obligatory parameter for the sustenance of any city. But if the efforts and approaches for the development are not evident then it leads to failure. Rapid urbanization is going on in Asian country however the challenges like large population; shortage of resources; scale and state of planning; stakeholder's non-participation, etc. has put up pressure on the government. The magnitude of the problems needs solution which is people centric and practical. All stakeholders together with subject, policy-maker, designer, planner, activist, administrator, politician, etc. should know their share of responsibility towards safeguarding our future. They should perceive the constraints that stop success and take a worth primarily based action.

To cope up with the challenges, to improve the quality of urban life, it's essential to prioritize the sustainability issue. India has evolved sturdy framework of policies and programs, legal provisioning, structured institutional arrangement, technological advancement and quality measures for property development. But this seems to be only a stepping stone and there is a need to evolve research, generate comprehensive and cohesive database, bring more transparency and technological inputs and put effort for good governance.

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A Comparative Study of Women Entrepreneurs of Maharashtrian Community and Gujrati Community in Solapur City.

Sabiha M. Shaikh

Research Scholar, University of Mumbai

And

Dr. Deepali Moghe,

Associate Professor and Head Department of Commerce and Economics, V.K. Krishna Menon
College of Commerce and Economic

ABSTRACT

Entrepreneurship is the key to rapid economic development. It is the instrument which mobilizes the scarce resources and provides utility to them by creating employment opportunities and improves standard of living of the society. Growth of capital is no longer considered as important as growth of innovative manpower such as entrepreneurs, in the determination of rate of economic growth of a nation. According to J. A. Schumpeter the rate of economic growth depends upon the rate of innovation which in turn depends upon the distribution of entrepreneurial talent in the population. Technological progress alone cannot lead to economic development unless it is aptly supported by competent entrepreneurs.

This paper highlights the comparison between Women Entrepreneurs of Maharashtrian and Gujrati community in Solapur city.

KEY WORDS: Women Entrepreneurs, Maharashtrian Entrepreneurs, Gujrati Entrepreneurs.

INTRODUCTION

To be successful one has to keep pace with the change in the business environment. Naturally the new economic policy of India too has been adapted to the doctrines of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG). No doubt the changes in attitude towards development of business has been rightly picked up by the class of present entrepreneurs. It is needless to say that there cannot be progress unless suitable atmosphere is created, preserved and pursued if need be. A democratic state like India has certainly taken cognizance of LPG and thus has paved the way for an aspiring, ambitious entrepreneur by making reforms in laws, rules, regulations relating to trade and finance. An entrepreneur with necessary vision and an active participation is bound to snatch opportunity in market. An entrepreneur knows that opportunities are to be snatched and not offered. Those entrepreneurs who will utilize their vision to take right decision in time will always prove to be successful in pursuing their objectives. Development of Women Entrepreneurship should form an integral part of all developmental efforts. *The Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-1990 has covered the integration of women in economic development. In this regard the plan document has suggested the following:

1. To treat women as specific target groups in all development programmes.
2. To properly diversify vocational training facilities for women to suit their varied needs and skills.
3. To encourage appropriate technologies, equipment and practice for reducing their drudgery and increasing their efficiency and productivity.
4. To provide marketing assistance at the state level.
5. To increase women's participation in decision-making.

Growth of entrepreneurship and giving due importance to women entrepreneurs is indispensable for accelerating the pace of socio- economic development.

LITERATURE REVIEW

- **Mrs. Sulochana Nadkarni (1982)** In her study "Women Entrepreneurs, a social and economic study with reference to Pune", the researcher has presented her findings on problems and difficulties faced by women entrepreneurs in different industries. She has divided the industries in two groups as producer goods industries and consumer goods industries. The following concluding remarks are worth mentioning
 - 5) With husbands transfer the career of the women is dislocated.
 - 6) 57% of the respondent accepts the statement that is women are more suitable for desk work than manual work.
 - 7) A change is occurring in society's attitude but the pace of the change is still rather slow.
 - 8) Educated family is more likely to adopt relatively liberal approach as compared to non-educated.

- **Singh and Gupta (1984)** in their study on 'Potential Women Entrepreneurs – Their Profile, Vision and Motivation', found out the reasons for becoming an entrepreneur amongst the respondents. 'Economic Gain' ranked as the reason of greatest importance followed by 'Keeping oneself busy'. 'Fulfillment of one's ambition' ranked third followed by 'Wanted to become independent' and a host of other reasons. In order to find out the motivational pattern of sample respondents, a sentence completion test on achievement motivation was given. Only 13 percent of women had a high score in need for achievement, 50 percent of them had a moderate score while the remaining 37 percent had a low score on achievement motive. 58 percent of the women out of the total sample of high and moderate achievers who wanted to become entrepreneurs gave reasons like 'Wanted to be independent' or 'Pursuing my own interest'. 25 percent of them felt that 'Giving employment to others' was the most important criteria to become entrepreneurs while the remaining felt that 'Earning money' was important.

- **Singh (1985)** in their work relating to 'Successful Women Entrepreneurs – their Identity, Expectations and Problems', found out the reasons or motivational factors for venturing into

entrepreneurship amongst the sample respondents. To keep busy, to fulfill ambition and to pursue own interest were ranked as the first, second and third factors followed by 'by accident or circumstances beyond control' and other factors like earning money, to provide employment to others, etc. The study further revealed that although women enter business for different reasons but eventually became high achievers and independent thinkers.

- **Patel (1986)** advocates that we must strive to identify the constraints and limitations, which prevent a large number of potential women entrepreneurs from coming forward, entering business and becoming successful. He points out that a majority of programmes and schemes for women so far have been a welfare-privileged class but emphasizes that since women can be as good entrepreneurs as men, the focus must remain on 'entrepreneurship' for building successful enterprises. Even the successful women entrepreneurs confirm that while encouragement and facilities are required to enter into business for the first time; but when it comes to competition, they have to fight on the same footing as men; survival and growth come from the individual's competencies and skills and not from special concessions given to the women entrepreneurs. Patel opines that so far our society has not allowed women to think independently, and therefore, identify their own role within or outside the family.

Till recently, economic compulsions have led more and more young girls to take up employment and those who are out of work experience, exposure to education and urbanization that the potential source of women entrepreneurs has emerged. He cautions that since change in socio-economic environment is a slow process and is related to economic growth, one should be careful not to make over ambitious plans to develop women as entrepreneurs.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

✓ **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

3. To compare performance of Maharashtrian women Entrepreneurs and Gujrati Entrepreneurs.
4. To determine the factors which contribute significantly to "success" in business.

✓ **HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY**

H₀: There is no significant difference between Maharashtrian women Entrepreneurs and Gujrati Entrepreneurs.

H₁: There is significant difference between Maharashtrian women Entrepreneurs and Gujrati Entrepreneurs

✓ **SAMPLING AREA:**

The study is confined to all areas in Solapur city.

✓ ***SAMPLE SIZE:***

Researcher has selected sample of 50 women entrepreneurs from each i.e., Maharashtrian women Entrepreneurs and Gujrati Entrepreneurs. Hence total size is 100 Women Entrepreneurs.

✓ ***METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION:***a) ***Primary Source***

- i) Structured questionnaire to women entrepreneurs
- ii) Interviews

b) ***Secondary Source:***

Library Work: Various journals, periodicals, Govt. reports, news paper, books etc were referred to from time to time for supportive information related with the study. Researcher had collected information from various community organizations and community leaders. Similarly important information was also collected from organizations like National Institute for Entrepreneurship & Small Business Development (NISBUD) New Delhi, Entrepreneurship Development Institute (EDI) Ahemedabad, Maharashtra Centre for Entrepreneurial Development (MCED) Pune.

✓ ***Statistical Techniques:***

The following statistical techniques were used for testing the hypotheses.

- ✓ Chi-Square test for attributes

DATA ANALYSIS**Chi-square test for attributes:**

Each parameter was treated as one attribute and community as the other attribute. Their inter-relation was tested using Chi-square test for comparative study of Gujrati community and Maharashtrian community. Communities were divided into two groups Maharashtrian and Gujrati. Contingency tables were prepared for each parameter separately and statistical test were carried out. For all chi-square tests

H_0 : (Null Hypothesis) : Parameter and community are not related (independent)
 H_1 : (Alternative Hypothesis) : Parameters and community are related (dependent)

Rejection / Acceptance is with respect to H_0

H_0 : There is no significant difference between Maharashtrian women Entrepreneurs and Gujrati Entrepreneurs.

H₁: There is significant difference between Maharashtrian women Entrepreneurs and Gujrati Entrepreneurs.

B. Cross tab

Code			Total
	0	1	
Maharashtrian	25	25	50
Gujrati	25	25	50

B –Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Person Chi-square	8.843	1	.003

As calculated chi-square value .003 is less than .05 the level of significance, Null Hypothesis is rejected.

Conclusion:

Gujrati women Entrepreneurs are more business oriented than Maharashtrian women.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**Conclusions Based on Survey Analysis:**

1. **Age Group** – 34% women entrepreneurs belong to the age group 30-39 years whereas 39% women entrepreneurs are in the age group 40-59 years. 27% women entrepreneurs are of the age group 20-30 years. Major age groups covered by the survey are 30-39 (34%) and 40-49 (39%) i.e. 30-59 years (73%) are vital ages for success in the business. Women Entrepreneurs in this age group can devote more time for business, their family responsibilities do not become obstacles in conducting the business. These ages are favourable for shift of priorities from family to business.
2. **Nature of Business** - The percentage of women entrepreneurs engaged in service sector was the highest 61.58 for all business community as against 43% in service sector in Maharashtrian women entrepreneurs.

As compared to Gujarati community the percentage of Women Entrepreneurs engaged in service sectors is smaller in Maharashtrian but the services undertaken are relatively modern, novel and innovative. Supply of packed and cut vegetables, automobile garages, travel and tourism, event management, Jewellery designing, fashion designing to give few examples. It shows the adaptability to changing environment.
3. **Educational Level** – The average educational level (Graduate and Post-Graduate) is higher 61% among Maharashtrian women entrepreneurs and 54.19% in Gujrati business communities. Maharashtrian women entrepreneurs found to be more educated.

Irrespective of the community majority of the Women Entrepreneurs who are graduates and post graduates have come from commerce discipline. The percentage of graduate Women Entrepreneurs from Arts/ Science faculty is negligible. The choice of faculty may have been influenced by business background.
4. **Work Experience** – It is found that 43% Maharashtrian women entrepreneurs probably preferred to go for independent business activity only after gaining necessary experience. In Gujrati community this percentage is 33.50.
5. **Career Planning** - 50% of Maharashtrian women entrepreneurs have started business with Career Planning. In Gujrati community the percentage is 27.09.
6. **Entry in Business** - 86% of Maharashtrian women entrepreneurs have started business after marriage and in Gujrati community the percentage is 87.19.
7. **Type of Family** - 100 % of Maharashtrian women entrepreneurs have Nuclear families. In Gujrati community the percentage worked out 80.79.

CONCLUSION

Gujrati Women Entrepreneurs are more business oriented than Maharashtrian Women Entrepreneurs.

Hence Null Hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted i.e., There is significant difference between Maharashtrian women Entrepreneurs and Gujrati Entrepreneurs.

SUGGESTIONS

2. Emphasis on Formal Education:

In the present dynamic environment, to get a success in business, formal education is very essential. Unfortunately women of business community are found to be having some type of allergy for undergoing any type of formal education. In order to exploit the advantages and forge ahead, due importance must be given by parents for undergoing necessary basic education and then training in the field of business activities. Acquiring education should not be considered as a formality for entering in business activity it is therefore necessary to instill imbibe the spirit of education at an early age.

2) Networking:

Community associations have a greater role to play in women entrepreneurial development. Community associations should be more active. They can help in information sharing through networking. It is advisable to establish a 'forum' to create fruitful networking and to provide an opportunity to interact with achievers and also with each other. Better late than never! Unless entrepreneurs of Gujrati community are inspired and encouraged to become target conscious, results could not be adequate and satisfactory. Therefore, efforts are necessary to improve their vision so as to encounter odd / adverse circumstances.

3) Vital Role of Community Association:

Entrepreneurial Development Institutions independently themselves have not succeeded in sowing the seeds of entrepreneurship and therefore need has arisen for developing a class of entrepreneurs as such and hence 'community associations' should take initiative, should create awareness for promoting women entrepreneurs in their respective community. Community associations and institutes like Maharashtra Centre for Entrepreneurial Development (MCED), District Industries Centre (DIC), Maratha Chambers of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture (MCCIA) / Association of Women Industrialist / Entrepreneurs of Maharashtra (WIMA) should work together. The community associations "sponsor" the prospective women entrepreneurs. Every woman entrepreneur who gets training in the Institute should be treated as the member of the institute for the purpose of sponsorship.

4) **Family Support:**

Through the interviews with women entrepreneurs it is observed that Entrepreneurs need recognition, support as vital psychological needs. In the initial years of business moral, financial, psychological support from the society and family members have a significant place as entrepreneur alone / individually can achieve nothing. The person who is close to her is her husband. The spouse has proved to be a tremendous source of energy and inspiration. Hence if husband fulfills her expectations she can contribute in keeping enterprising aspiration live and rising. Women entrepreneurs from Gujrati community have laid emphasis on supportive role of their husband. Sharing of problems is the real support. Information management is a new demand of support.

5) **Nuclear / Divided Family:**

Nuclear family is more supportive as a woman gets more freedom for time management. A typical problem faced by women entrepreneurs is the role conflict that exists in their personal lives and career pursuits. This may be viewed as a conflict in which the pressures from the work and home domain are incompatible. Time pressure is the most prominent issue demanded in work and home role conflict. Hence the researcher suggested nuclear family which might be a solution for role conflict.

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Trade Fair- Start Up: A Sustainable Development**A. M. Gurav,**Department of Commerce and Management,
Shivaji University, Kolhapur. 9850012545

Abstract

The researcher has organized Trade-Fair for motivation through startup activity among the students. The activity has conducted on 21st and 22nd February, 2019 at Shivaji University, Kolhapur campus. It is innovative in nature and second in kind on the campus. The researcher has motivated to the campus based students for participation in this innovative activity. The researcher has undertaken this activity very systematically with business plan model. It is analyzed that 55% of the participants are form MBA, 20% are from B-Teach, M-Teach, 15% are from M.Com and 10% are from M.A. It is found that 65% of the sample respondents have their own idea and 35% simple respondents have been getting ideas from the friends. It is interpreted that 50% (25%+25%) sample respondents have spend more than 14 hrs par day. Rs. 2000 is average capital invested by the students, though which they have learned and earned a lot. 55% are not having experience. It is interpreted that majority (65%) sample respondents have getting enough response for business by referring functional capacity utilization variable.

Key Words: Trade Fair, Startup, PG Students, Edible Items, Return on Investment.

1. Introduction:

The researcher has organized Trade-Fair for motivation startup activity among the students. The activity has conducted on 21st and 22nd February, 2019 at Shivaji University, Kolhapur campus. It is innovative in nature and second in kind on the campus ant at convocation function of the university. The researcher has communicated and motivated to the camps based students for participation in this innovative activity. The researcher has undertaken this activity very systematically with business plan model. The researcher has prepared rules and regulations and make appeal to the campus based students to apply for this start up activity. The ten teams were applied for this activity for whom training has provided and asked them to present business plan before the experts. The all tem members were presented their business plans on which detail discussion has undertaken. The attractive products, services and start up names have been finalized. Students were too much enthusiasts and self motivated for this activity. The committee has finalized the stalls viz T-shirt and Mug Painting-selling, Natural Shiv Sarbat, Pragat Café, Urja Food Center, Healthy Foods, Aswad Food Center, Sandwich, Shiv Spicy Bhel and Lassi, Friend Forever, Happy Bhell and Ice-Crem. Students were selected catchy and attractive names with special meaning for their stalls. The selected names for the stall were relevant and situation based.

2. Objectives:

- a. To know the interest of the students for startup activities in the sample area
- b. To know the financial viability of the startup activities in the sample area.

3. Research Methodology:

This research paper is imperial based paper which is based on primary data collected on 21st and 22nd February, 2019 on campus. The researcher has organized Trade-Fair-Startup, where data has collected. It is an attempt to explore the startup interest among the PG students on campus. Entrepreneurship development is very much essential for which the researcher has conducted trade fair activity on campus. Researcher has interviewed 20 sample respondents with 15 variables of which 12 variables have analyzed in this paper. Close and open ended questions were asked to the participants and data has collected. It is a unique research but scope is limited. Universalization of the finding of this research is not advisable. Researcher has collected 20 samples from 10 stalls. It is an experimental and applied research. The researcher has studied the basic idea generated among the participants, cultivation of idea, implementation, cooperation, profitability etc. It is disclaimer that the purpose of this paper is not to criticize anybody, but only to put facts before the learned academicians.

4. Data Analysis and Interpretation:

Table Number 1: Department and Class:

Sr.	Particular	Frequency	Percentage
1	M. Com	03	15
2	M. Sc.	00	00
3	M.A	02	10
4	MBA	11	55
5	B. Tech/M. Tech	04	20
6	Others	00	00
7	Total	20	100

Source: Field Work

Table No. 1 shows that the Students Participation in Trade-Fair Startup activity. This variable has studied for knowing participants' department, class, trend and interest of the students. It is analyzed that 55% of the sample participants are from MBA, 20% are from B-Teach, M-Teach, 15% are from M.Com and 10% are from M.A.

It is interpreted that Commerce and Management Faculty students are more (55+15=70%) and Arts side participation is less (10%) who are from M.A. It is interpreted that commerce and management faculty are more (55+15=70) and arts side participations is less (10%). It indicates that commercial and technical side students are more interested in startup activity and other faculty students are shown less interest in start-up activities. In short non technical are more interested in trading and technical are less interested. It is suggested that teachers should motivate to the

technical and Humanities students to think and start the entrepreneurship activities. Table
Number 2: Business idea provider:

Sr.	Particular	Frequency	Percentage
1	Self	13	65
2	Friends	07	35
3	Parents	00	00
4	Any Other.....	00	00
5	Total	20	100

Source: Field Work

Table No. 2 Shows that the Business Idea Provider. This variable has consider that to know the basic origin of the idea. Whether students have been thinking on the idea or same one is providing an idea? It is found that 65% of the sample respondents have their own idea and 35% simple respondents have been getting ideas from the friends.

It is interpreted that idea is not a monopoly of any body. In this research it has fiend that the students are very sharp and smart. They have good exposure of various businesses, so that they may have different ideas for business. It is observed that students are good in business ideas. It is also noted hear that friends of the students have been providing business ideas. It can be inference that the young blood having good ideas of the business and it is a good indication of creativity, innovation, concept development, idea generation etc. are very much required for young India who has demographic dividend.

Table Number 3: Working hrs per day in last two days:

Sr.	Particular	Frequency	Percentage
1	12 Hrs	10	50
2	13 Hrs	02	10
3	14 Hrs	05	25
4	15 Hrs	03	15
5	Total	20	100

Source: Field Work

Table No. 3 Shows the working hours spend by the stall owners for running and managing the stalls. This variable has set for knowing the efforts made by the students for running the stalls. It has observed that 50% sample respondents have spend 12 hrs, 10% spend 13 hrs, 25% and 25% spend 14 hrs and 15 hrs respectively. IT shows that everyone have spend minimum 12 hrs par day.

It is interpreted that 50% (25%+25%) sample respondents have spend more than 14 hrs par day. It Indicate hard work of the students to start any startup activity where gregarious works, hard work and smart work is required, which has found in this study. It is interpreted that self generated ideas have been motivating to the students to do the hard work. General perception of majority of the people that the present generation is not interested to do hard work, but this myth or assumption has disproved by the sample respondents in this study.

Table Number 4: Capital investment in Raw Material:

Sr.	Particular	Frequency	Percentage
1	Rs. 2,000	14	70
2	Rs. 4,000	04	20
3	Rs. 6,000	00	00
4	Rs. 8,000	00	00
5	Rs 10000	02	10
6	Total	20	100

Source: Field Work

Table No. 4 shows the capital invested by the sample respondents. This factor has studied for knowing the capital investments in each stall which is required for calculation of risk taken by the students and knowing return an investment. 70% sample respondents were invested Rs. 2000, 20% sample respondents were invested Rs. 10,000. It shown that majority (70%) of the stall holders were invested Rs. 2000 for starting their business.

It is interpreted that the stall owners have invested moderate amount for running the stalls. Rs. 2000 is considerable amount for the students, though which they have learned and earned a lot. It is observed that students have business sense as well as financial sense. They are aware about how much investment is required for stall. They managed funds from their own pocket and not borrowed from elsewhere. It indicate that minor amount of capital will help for learning and developing.

Table Number 5: Total manpower involved:

Sr.	Particular	Frequency	Percentage
1	4	03	15
2	5	09	45
3	6	03	15
4	7	03	15
5	Above 8	02	10
6	Total	20	100

Source: Field Work

Table No. 5 shows the total manpower involved in trade fair startup activity. 45% stall runs with 5 members, 15% stall runs with 3, 6 & 7 members and 10% stall run by 8 and above manpower. It shown that average 5 manpower is required to run such types of shops.

It is interpreted that sufficient manpower and hardworking talented manpower is inessential for running the startups. The sample 20 stalls did production, marketing and services, where young good and hardworking manpower was available. It can be inference that young blood can do miraculous in the startup movement. It has observed that these all stalls were performed well because of innovative minds. It is recommended that 70-80% practical component should be added in curriculum which will help for entrepreneurship development.

Table Number 6: Return on Investment:

Sr.	Particular	Frequency	Percentage
1	Rs. 3000	10	50
2	Rs. 5000	07	35
3	Rs. 7000	03	15
4	Rs.9000	00	00
5	Rs. 11000	00	00
6	Total	20	100

Source: Field Work

Table No. 6 shows return on investment. This variable has studied because of knowing profitability of the stall. It has noted that 50% received Rs. 3000, 35% received Rs. 5000 and 15% received Rs. 7000 as a return an incitement. considering (Rs. 2000+4000+10000=16000) average investment (Ret Table No. 4) (16000/3) Rs. 5300, return on investment (RS. 3000+5000+7000=Rs 15000) is Rs 5000. It indicates that there is about 100% return on investment in the sample study.

It is interpreted that return an investment is the basic parameter to measure the performance of any startup. It is an experimental activity, although these startups did very well. It is also inference that the average payback period is only two days. The invested capital is recollected within two days which is very good for motivation to startups. students were very happy because they recovered their investments within two days.

Table Number 7: Types of Items / Products/ Juices provided:

Sr.	Particular	Frequency	Percentage
1	T-Shirt and Cup Printing	01	5
2	Milk and Milk Products	00	00
3	Snacks /Food Products	06	30
4	Fruits/Vegetables	05	25
5	Juices Maker	06	30
6	Other Products	02	10
7	Total	20	100

Source: Field Work

Table No. 7 shows the type of product or service. This variable has set for knowing nature of business. 30% stalls are snacks and food products, 25% stalls are fruits products, 30% stalls are juice making, 10% are for other products and only 5% stalls are established for t-shirt and cup marketing.

It is iterance that 85% (30+25+30) stall are based on eatable items. It can be inference that for limited period of business and students as a crowed, these food related products can be more suitable for startup. It is interpreted that where customs are end users, young, financial dependent on others, taking or just completed education, majority of the non earners, these eatable item stalls are more suitable.

Table Number 8: Experience:

Sr.	Particular	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	06	30
2	No	11	55
3	Some Extent	03	15
4	Can't Say	00	00
5	Total	20	100

Source: Field Work

Table No. 8 shows the experience of the sample respondents. This variable has studied to know that correlation between experience and entrepreneurship ability. 30% sample respondents having experience, 55% are not having experience and 15% sample respondents are having same extent experience.

It is interpreted that experience is vital for any business. In the sample study about 45% sample responds are not having experience. It is observed by the research that experience is necessary for success. It can be interpreted that through this trade fair all participated sample respondents got experience which is the output of this trade fair. It is suggested that in each and every educational insatiate trade fair should be conducted or organized for providing hands on experienced to the students.

Table Number 9: Utilization of functional capacity of business:

Sr.	Particular	Frequency	Percentage
1	10 to 20%	03	15
2	21 to 40%	04	20
3	41 to 60%	09	45
4	61 to 80%	04	20
5	81 to 100%	00	00
6	Total	20	100

Source: Field Work

Table No. 9 shows the utilization of functional capacity of the business. This variable has considered for knowing the capacity utilization of the business is dependent on capacity utilization

in the sample study. 45% sample respondents are using 41 to 60% capacity and 20% sample respondents have been using 61 to 80% capacity.

It is interpreted that optimum capacity utilization is very much required which has not found in this study. It may be happened due to less number of customers or crowded, lack of professional approach, improper business plan, improper prediction, ineffective manpower planning etc. It is observed that not a single unit has achieved 100% business capacity. It is suggested that proper and scientific business plan should be prepared with probable customers, cost of products, nature of products, quantity of products etc.

Table Number 10: Enough response for business:

Sr.	Particular	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	13	65
2	No	04	20
3	Some Extent	03	15
4	Cant's Say	00	00
5	Total	20	100

Source: Field Work

Table No. 10 shows the response for business. This variable has designed to know the percentage of responses from the customers. It has observed that 65% of the sample respondents have getting enough response, 20% not getting enough response and 15% sample respondents have getting same extent response.

It is interpreted that majority (65%) sample respondents have getting enough response for business. By referring functional capacity utilization, variable and enough response for business, it has found that functional capacity has not used satisfactorily but enough response, they got. It can be interpreted that capacity utilization is not up to the mark but they are getting enough response for business. It can be interference that sample respondents perception regarding enough response for business is exaggerated or not properly designed.

Table Number 11: Profit percentage.

Sr.	Particular	Frequency	Percentage
1	10 to 15%	09	45
2	16 to 20%	06	30
3	21 to 25%	02	10
4	26 to 30%	02	10
5	31% and More	01	05
6	Total	20	100

Source: Field Work

Table No. 11 shows the profit percentage. This variable has considered for knowing the profitability of the startup activity. It has found that 45% sample respondents got 10 to 15% profit, 30% got 16 to 20% profit, 10% got 21 to 25% profit, 10% got 26 to 30% profit and 5% sample respondents got 31% and more parentage of profit from their business venture.

It is inference that profit is the key indicator for success of startup. It has observed that majority of the stalls (45% + 30% = 75%) has earned 10 to 20% of profit. It is a good indication for the beginners.

Table Number 12: Problem (s) faced:

Sr.	Particular	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	05	25
2	No	05	25
3	Some Extent	09	45
4	Cant's Say	01	05
5	Total	20	100

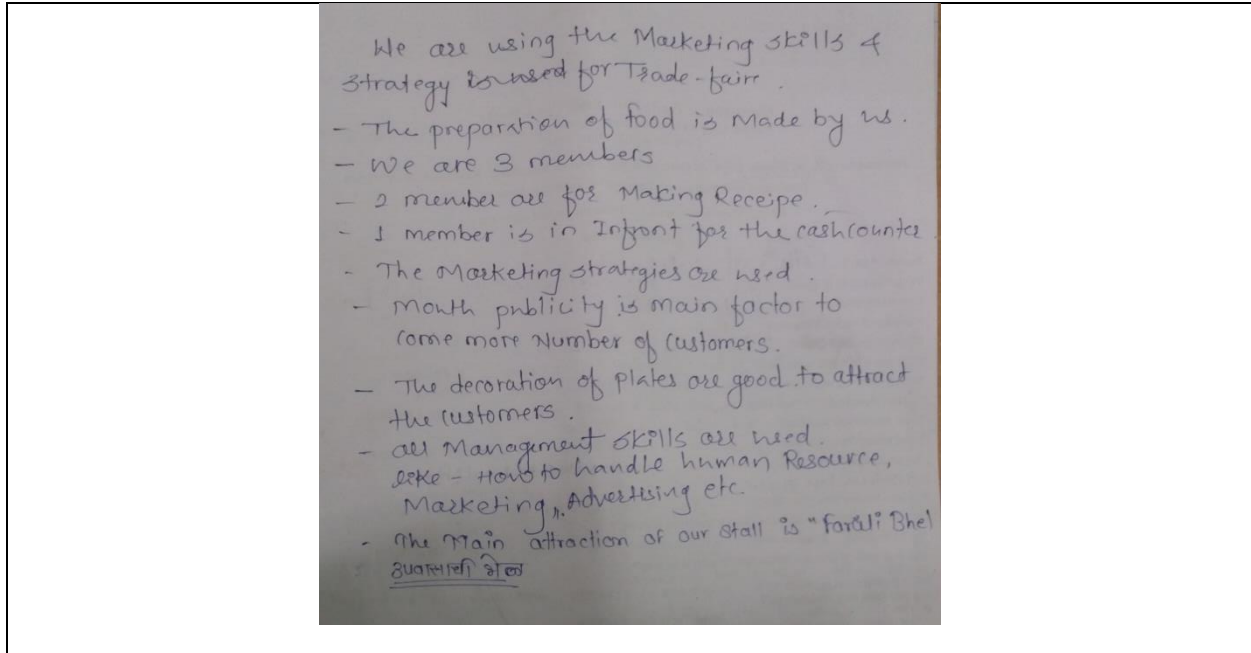
Source: Field Work

Table No. 12 shows the problems faced by the stall operators. This variable has covered for knowing problems faced by the stall owner. It has found that 25% are not faced any problems, 25% have not faced problems, 45% have faced same extent and 5% sample responds have not said anything.

It can be interpreted that about 75% sample respondents have faced problems partly or fully. It has inference that there are the problems in startup activates. It is also inference that the participants are fresh, who don't have any experiences about entrepreneurship activity.

5. Conclusion: Experience Sharing by Students:

<p>Painting business हा Team work आहे. तरी हा business आम्ही ना-नाफा-ना तोटा (No Profit No loss) या उद्देशाने आम्ही सर्वजण सहभागी आले होते. या business activity माडी commerce & management dept. ये विद्यार्थी सहभागी झाले होते. माचा मुख्य उद्देश विद्यार्थींना व्यावसायिक कौशल्य व ज्ञान मिळावे, तसेच उद्योग करण्यासाठी प्रेरणा मिळावी हा होता. या activity मध्ये सहभागी विद्यार्थी</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> १) पाहील श्वेता २) कांबळे सुजन ३) पाहील मानसिंग ४) गोरेबकर प्रवती ५) पिसे असर ६) कांबळे प्रदीप <p>आम्हा सर्वांनी या activity माडी commerce विभाग प्रमुख Dr. A. M. Gajjar sir यांचे मार्गदर्शन लाभले.</p> <p>या activity करताना आम्हें T-shirt, cap Pen and Mug Painting तसेच इतर activity करणे लागल्या. हे करत असताना लक्षात आल्या की उद्योगासाठी कशा पद्धतीने Resource management करणे आम्हें Production mgt, financial mgt & marketing mgt व HRM etc प्रत्यक्ष कौशल्य व ज्ञान मिळाले. आणि ही business activity करत असताना आम्हां जवळ विद्यार्थींना प्रेरणा (motivation) मिळाले जे पुढील आयुष्यासाठी उपयुक्त ठरेल.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">-SPPA (shweta.R.Patil)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Food station</u></p> <p>Team Members :- Sheeya, Pratibha, Tejasvini, Heema, Jayashree, Apin, Gajender, Omkar, Rushikesh.</p> <p>The dishes which we have selected Dadpe pohe, Mojito, Taljira, chara Thor, these are very healthy and Tasty. They are good for digestion also. In this hot climate Cold drink gives freshness and energy. For this activity our department MBA unit has encouraged to us. We all members enjoy a lot to serve customers also a nice experience of marketing has been taken by us. Good experience of business has been got.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Thank you.</p>
<p>We are getting good experience. And also learn management skills, how to making good business. How to attract customers towards the our stall. Learn more and more management skills</p>	<p>We are using the Marketing skills & strategy for Trade fair.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We are, 5 member. - 3 members are for making Receipte. - 2 for Infront for the cash counter. - Marketing strategies are used. - The decoration of plantae are goods to attract the customers. - Maugment Skills are used.



Glimpses:





**AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON REVENUE RECEIPTS OF GRAMPANCHAYAT
DHUMALWADI****Dr. Dattatraya T. Chavare**

Department of Commerce and Management,
Dhananjayrao Gadgil College of Commerce, Satara. (An Autonomous College)
Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

Abstract :

Gram-Panchayats have been the backbone of the Indian villages. Grampanchayat is the only grass root level of Panchayatraj. A Grampanchayat is the cornerstone of a local self-government organization in India of Panchayatraj system at the village or small town level and has sarpanch as its elected head. It is primary unit of local self-government which is responsible mainly for administration of the village and which also looks after the welfare of the people in the village. Gramanchayt plays a major role in development of villages in rural economic development. The own revenue of the panchayat mainly comprise three components House Tax, Water Charges and Electric Tax. Analyzing these revenues a cross time. The expenditure relating the tender forms and the Schedules and other documents shall be met out of the office expenses. Funds or the administrative charges are admissible and the cost realized against issue of such tender forms and the schedule and other documents shall be appropriated as own source revenue fund of the Grampanchayat. This paper highlights on the main sources of receipts and ways of expenses of the Grampanchayat. It will be useful for the further research regarding the efforts to increase the revenue income of the Grampanchayat.

Keywords: Grampanchayat, Revenue receipts, Revenue Expenses, Taxes,

Introduction:

Grampanchayat are local self -government of the village or small town level in India and sarpanch is the head. Grampanchaayats were reintroduced as institution of local Governance in India and 1509 Grampanchayats are in Satara District. Grampanchayat is local self- government which is responsible mainly for administration of the village and which also look after the welfare of the people in the village.

Since, the beginning of recorded history, Gandhiji the father of the Nation in 1964 had apply remarked that India's Independence must being from the bottom & every village ought to be a republic or panchayat having powers. Gandhiji's dream has been translated into reality with the introduction of three tier Panchayatraj system to enlist people's participation in rural construction.

A Grampanchayat is the cornerstone of a local self-government organization in India of Panchayatraj system at the village or small town level and has sarpanch as its elected head. As per 2002 there were about 2, 65,000 grampanchayats in India. As per Mumbai Grampanchayat Adhiniyam Act-1958 the every Grampanchayat was established and worked. It is primary unit of local self-government which is responsible mainly for administration of the village and which also looks after the welfare of the people in the village.

Structure of Grampanchayat:

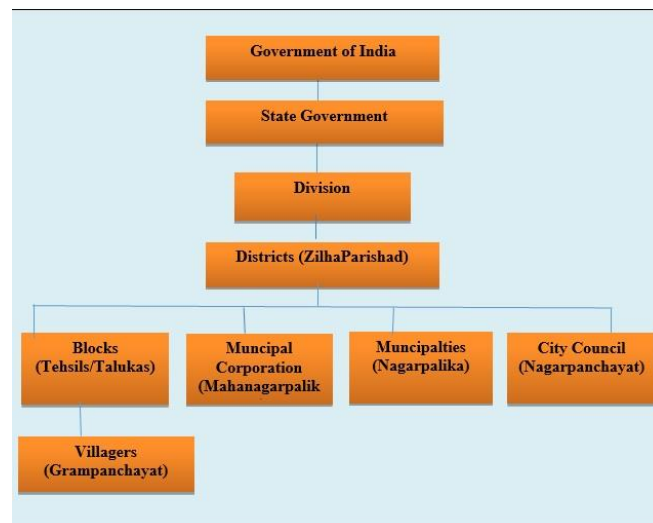


Chart No.1.1 Showing the Structure of Grampanchayat

Role of Grampanchayat in Rural Development:

Grampanchayat plays a major role in development of village. Role of grampanchayat in rural economic development is shown under with the help of following three type of functions i.e.

A) Core Functions B) Welfare Functions C) Agriculture functions

A) Core Functions

- Drinking water
- Roads, Culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication
- Rural electrification including distribution of electricity
- Health, sanitation, including hospitals, primary health center
- Maintenance of community assets

B) Welfare Function

- Rural housing
- Poverty alleviation program
- Education including primary and secondary schools.
- Libraries
- Family welfare
- Cultural activities
- Technical training and vocational development
- Woman and child development
- Public distribution system
- Welfare of the weaker sections

C) Agriculture and allied functions

- Minor irrigation and water management
- Animal husbandry, dairying and poultry, fisheries
- Minor forest produce
- Fuel and fodder
- Market and fairs industries
- Social forestry and farm forestry
- Land improvement

Problems of Grampanchayat:

When we are thinking anything there are two aspects for everything in this world. As we are doing research work it is important that work of researcher is to give solution for the problems to the organization selected for the research work.

As we are taken organization grampanchayat for the research work we find number of problem faced by grampanchayat as the root level of village development i.e. people related, infrastructure related problem, economic problems, social and cultural problems.

A) People related

- Poor understanding
- Lack of confidence
- Poor awareness
- Low level of education
- Existence of unfelt needs
- Traditional way of thinking
- Low level of education to understand developmental efforts and new technology

B) Agricultural related problems

- Unavailability of inputs
- Poor marketing facility
- Insufficient extension staff and services
- Small size of land holding
- Division of land
- Unwillingness to work and stay in rural areas.
- Lack of expected awareness, knowledge, skill and attitude.

D) Infrastructure related problems

- Poor infrastructure facilities like water, electricity, transport, educational institution, communication, health, storage facility etc.
- E) Economic Problems
- High cost of inputs
 - Underprivileged rural industries
- F) Social and cultural problems
- Cultural norms and traditions
 - Conflict within and between groups, castes, religions, regions, languages.

The above five types of problems faced by Grampanchayat in economic problem there are two core issues, i.e. efficient use of funds for economic development and proper utilization of resources. We have taken a small part of the economic problem that is Grampanchayat of Dhumalwadi has faced several problems regarding collection of revenue from the villagers therefore we have taken a project report title as *“An Analytical Study on Revenue Receipts of GrampanchayatDhumalwadi, Tal-Koregaon, Dist.-Satara.”*

Objectives of the Study:

Following are the objectives of the study.

- To study the Sources and types of Revenue Collection of GrampanchayatDhumalwadi.
- To identify the of problems of Recovery of Revenue collection.

Research Design:

The research work is based on the primary and secondary data. Researcher has collected information from personal discussion with the officials involved in the working of GrampanchaytDhumalwadi and its members.

Sources of Data Collection:

I) Primary sources

a) *Unstructured Questionnaires*

For the research purpose unstructured Questionnaires are prepared to collect information, researcher asked various questions to the Sarpanch and Gram Vikas Adhikari of Grampanchayat.

b) *Observation Method*

Observation method is adopted for obtaining micro financial position of the Grampanchayat. Observation is useful for the cross checking the responses of the villagers.

c) *Personal Interview*

Researcher has conducted personal interviews of the Sarpanch and Village Development Officer of Grampanchayat and other concerned persons.

II) Secondary Sources

1. Grampanchayat Document
2. Internet
3. Bombay Village Panchayat Act 1958

Scope and Reference Period of the Study:

The present study is related with the elements of financial matter of Grampanchayat i.e. revenue receipts and payments. This study covers a period of five years.

Limitations of the Study:

There are certain limitation regarding the project report. Researcher has faced limitations regarding to research work which are as bellow:

a) *Geographical limitations-*

The present study related with the GrampanchayatDhumalwadi, Tal-Koregaon, Dist.-Satara.

b) *Time limitation-*

The project report is prepared and submitted within short period of time.

GrampanchayatDhumalwadi was established on 16th January 1958. The total population of Dhumalwadi was 1,895 (as per census2011) There are 3 wards and total 9 members. Sarpanch of Grampanchayat is *Mr. Anil ArjunWagh* and Up-Sarpanch*Mr. SampatHanmantMahadik*. *Mr. RajuGajanan Engle* working as Village Development Officer.

Following are the various Schemes implemented:



Chart No.2

Source of Revenue:

The Sources of income of the Grampanchayat may be divided into some broad headings. Each grampanchayat has its own fund. Money comes from different sources and it deposited in this fund.

The *taxes* imposed by the village panchayat are important sources of income of Grampanchayat such as *taxes on land and houses, the custom duty*. The all tax, *license fees on transport and communication* etc. Even taxes are collected from *professions trade, and commerce* for lighting the streets, from *schools, hospital dispensaries, markets*, and the resting place used by the common people.

Money comes also as *grants-in-aid from the Central or the state Government or from the Zilla Parishad or Panchayat Samiti*.

Another source of earning of the panchayat is the *loan collection from the central government the state Government or the financial agencies* money collected from *gifts* also sometimes becomes a source of earning for the panchayat.

Moreover if the state government enacts necessary laws then village panchayat can improve *additional stamp duties on the entry fee of different functions of entertainment and sub-taxes on transfer of immovable property or on gifts, mortgage or lease out of the same within its territorial jurisdiction*. These will be the earning of the village panchayat.

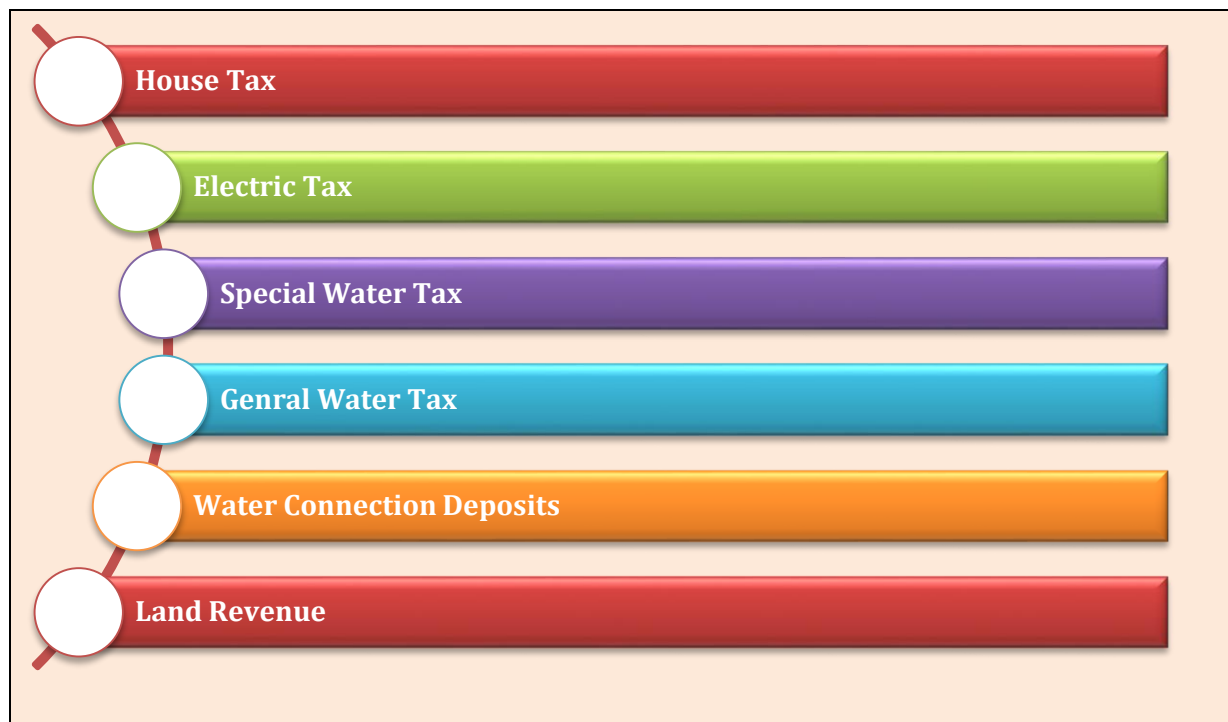
Other Sources of Earning of Grampanchayat:

Chart No.3

Sources of Earning:**Table No.1 Showing Revenue Receipt of Grampanchayat**

Year/ %	Property Tax	Electri c Tax	Health Tax	Special Water tax	Genera l Water Tax	Water Connectio nDeposits	Land Revenu e	Total Amount/ %
2013- 2014	302690	22247	25695	213158	41272	10800	20306	636168
%	47.58	3.50	4.04	33.51	6.49	1.70	3.19	100

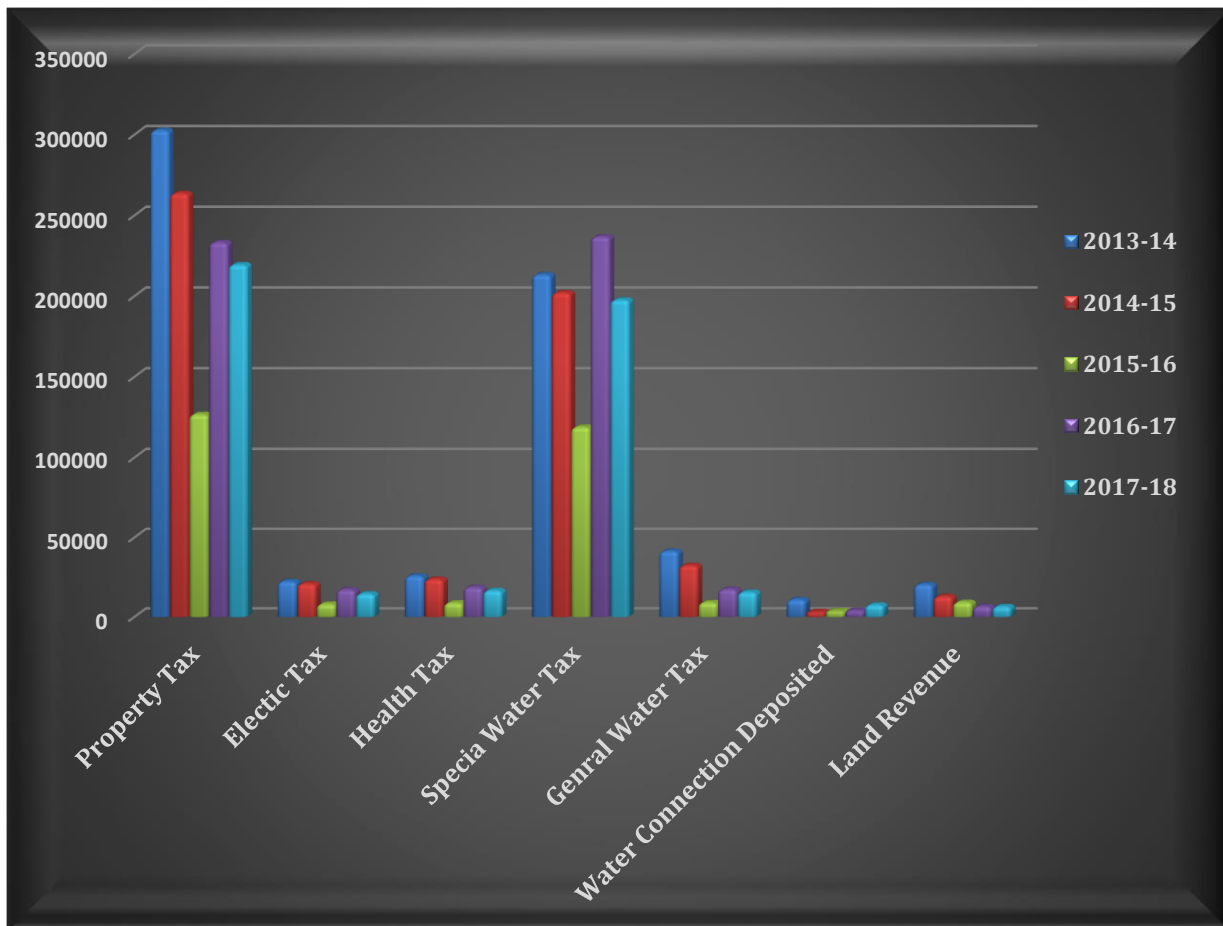
2014-2015	263559	20768	23605	202004	32266	3000	12820	558022
%	47.23	3.72	4.23	36.20	5.78	0.54	2.30	100
2015-2016	126694	8015	8805	118786	8985	3750	9161	284196
%	44.58	2.82	3.1	41.80	3.16	1.32	3.22	100
2016-2017	233157	17023	18510	236689	17321	4000	6445	533145
%	43.73	3.19	3.47	44.39	3.25	0.75	1.21	100
2017-2018	219419	14520	16579	197617	15539	7500	6445	477619
%	45.94	3.04	3.47	41.38	3.25	1.57	1.35	100

(Source - Official Records of Grampanchayat)

Graph Showing Revenue Receipt of Grampanchayat

Graph No. 1

Above table and graph showing the Revenue Receipts of GrampanchayatDhumalwadi in the year 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017,2017-2018. Property Tax is a main source of Revenue collection of GrampanchayatDhumalwadi. Percentage of collection of Property Tax is as compare to all tax higher collection of Property tax 47.58%. There is slightly change in percentage of Electricity Tax for the last five yearit on an average percentage of 3.25%. There was third higher collection from Special Water Tax as compare to Property Tax. The collection of



Health Tax on an average for last five years was 3.66%. The collection of Special Water Tax for last five years on an average 39.46% it was second higher collection from Special Water Tax as compare to Property Tax. There was lower collection from General Water Tax as compare to the

Special WaterTax on an average of last five year 4.39%. The collection of land Revenue on an average for last five years was 2.25%. There was lower collection from WaterConnection Deposit as compare to the all types of taxes/ revenues respectively on an average of last five years 1.18%.

Conclusion:

Economic development plays an important part in Grampanchayat's ability to raise own sources of revenue. Population, Proportion of Marginal Workers significantly influence revenue collection.

With the help of above description it is concluded that Grampanchayat should understand the importance of collection of revenue. Revenue collection of organization can be increased when there is a maximum utilization of capacity and efficient use of available resources by the grampanchayat.

Suggestions:

Grampanchayat should prepare master plan for village development.

Grampanchayat try to increase collection of various receipts

There shouldnot be political interference in the development of Grampanchayat.

Grampanchayat should pay special attention in the collection of water tax, health tax.

Grampanchyat should take steps to improve of arrear tax and nontax revenue.

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Roll of Agro Tourism in Economic Growth**Sandip P. Kadam****Asst. Prof. Department of Commerce****Saradar Babasaheb Mane Mahavidyalaya, Rahimatpur.**

Abstract

Tourism has great capacity to generate more employment and additional income sources to the skilled and unskilled farmer. Various countries of the world have transformed their economy by developing their tourism potential. Today the concept of traditional tourism has been changed. Some new areas of the tourism have been emerged like Agro Tourism. Promotion of tourism would bring many direct and indirect economical benefits to the farmers as well as Nation. Agro-tourism is an innovative agricultural activity related to tourism and agriculture both. It has a great capacity to create additional source of income and employment opportunities in Economy.

Key Words : *Agro Tourism, Economic Growth etc*

Introduction

According to Indian Tourism Statistics at a Glance, 2018, the Number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India was 10.04 Million. And it's annual Growth Rate 14% compare to last year. Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy. Around 75% of the population is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture and almost 26% of India's GDP comes from agriculture. On the other hand, tourism is termed an instrument for employment generation, poverty alleviation and sustainable development. So adding additional income generating activities to the existing agricultural sector would certainly increase the contribution of agriculture to the national GDP. In many countries the activity of tourism is considered most important than production regarding to the economic aspect and social as well. The tourism is an excellent potential being a catalyst for the economic growth.

Tourism is termed as instrument for employment generation, poverty alleviation and sustainable human development. The world tourism organization has estimated that the tourism industry is growing at the rate of 4 percent a year. Whereas Indian tourism industry is growing at 10.1 percent which is 2.5 times more than the world rate. The tourism sector is one of the major foreign exchange earners for country

Concept of Agro Tourism

Agro Tourism is the concept of visiting a working farm or any agricultural, horticultural, or agribusiness operations for the purpose of enjoyment, education, or active involvement in the activities of the farm or operation. In general Agro Tourism is the practice of attracting visitors to an area used primarily for agricultural purposes. Agro Tourism is currently an expanding business that has directed urban attention to the rural countryside. Agro Tourism markets have helped increase farm profits while teaching travelers about the beauty and importance of the world's agricultural economy. Agro tourism is complimentary to traditional agricultural activities. It is an opportunity for farmers to use the available resources in a diversified and innovative way. It creates a win to win situation to farmers as well as tourists

Accepted definition of Agro tourism by **Maharashtra Agricultural and Rural Tourism Federation (MART)** "It is the holidays concept of visiting farm or any agricultural, horticultural, or agribusiness operations for the purpose of enjoyment, education, or active involvement in the activities of the farm or operation"

World Tourism Organization (1998) defines agro tourism as “ involves accommodation being offered in the farm house or in a separate guesthouse, providing meals and organizing guests’ activities in the observation and participation in the farming operations.”

Agro Tourism Potential in Maharashtra

Maharashtra is the third largest state of India, both in area and population. It is located on the west coast of India with a 720 km long coastline along the green Konkan region. Nestled in the Western Ghats and the Sahyadri mountain range are several hill stations and water reservoirs with semi-evergreen and deciduous forests. There are many tourist centres in Maharashtra which are the supporting natural environment for the agro-tourism centres in Maharashtra.

Concept of Economic Growth

Economic growth is the increase in the inflation adjusted market value of the goods and services produced by an economy over time

“Economic growth is an increase in the capacity of an economy to produce goods and services, compared from one period of time to another”. It is conventionally measured as the percent rate of increase in real gross domestic product. Examples of natural resources which can have major effect on rate of economic growth include fossil fuels, valuable metals, oceans, and wild life. Human resources include both skilled and unskilled workforce. Increase in the quantity and quality of the workforce increases rate of economic growth.

Six Factors That Affect Economic Growth

- Natural Resources.
- Physical Capital or Infrastructure.
- Population or Labor.
- Human Capital.
- Technology.
- Law.

Objectives

1. To Study the concepts of Agro Tourism Business
2. To analyze the Roll of Agro Tourism in Economic Growth
3. To Study the Benefits of Agro Tourism for Farmers and Economy.

Research Methodology

Present study is based on the secondary data collection form the variety of séances such of Reference books, reports, websites etc. and analyses in systematic manner

Importance of the Study

Agro Tourism presents a unique opportunity to combine aspects of the tourism and agriculture industries to provide a number of financial, educational, and social benefits to tourists, producers, and communities. Agro Tourism gives producers an opportunity to generate additional income and an avenue for direct marketing to consumers. It enhances the tourism industry by increasing the volume of visitors to an area and the length of their stay. Agro Tourism also

provides communities with the potential to increase their local tax bases and new employment opportunities. Additionally, agro tourism provides educational opportunities to the public, helps to preserve agricultural lands, and allows states to develop business enterprises. While agro tourism may create new potential revenue streams, it also presents new legal issues for farmers and Economy.

Benefits of Agro Tourism

Agro-Tourism has the potential to change the economic face of traditional agriculture. The benefits of agro-tourism development are manifold. It would bring many direct and indirect benefits to the farmers and Economy. Some of the benefits are following:-

Benefits for Farmers

- Increased and more diversified income
- Provides an opportunity to generate more income.
- Can be a main featured activity or a small, part-time focus to supplement farm operations for income generator.
- To add value to farm products through processing and direct marketing.
- Gives more opportunity to make higher profits from direct marketing of your products.
- Can help you capture the consumer's food dollar as well as some of what they spend on entertainment and recreation each year.
- Builds future customers for your products
- Expands market beyond tourists and local people are a built-in market for farm product.
- Offers a way to increase revenue without increasing acreage.
- Provides an opportunity to build a new business with resources that already exist
- Can build additional physical infrastructure that has value.
- Farmers can improve their standard of living due to the contacts with urban peoples

Benefits for Economy

- Employment opportunities in economy for Youth and entrepreneurial activities.
- Promotes farming and Increases demand for locally grown farm products.
- Cultural transformation between urban and rural peoples including social moral values
- It support for rural and agricultural development process.
- Help to the reduce burden on the other traditional tourist centers.

The Economic Impact of Agro Tourism

Agro Tourism is a very important factor in growing the agricultural economy. Here are the benefits that can be expected from a growth in Agro tourism:

- **Increase Cash Flow:** agro tourism or agriculture tourism would undoubtedly inject significant cash into the local economy. If tourists have to visit different locations, they would need to spend money on transportation, hotel, food, and buy souvenirs to take back to their home country.

- **Smarter Ideas:** one of the benefits of agro tourism is the exchange of ideas that usually lead to an improved way of doing things. Encouraging agro tourism will bring people from different parts of the world who would share their own ideas with farmers. This can lead to an improvement in the Agric sector. Agro tourism breaks cultural barriers and encourages innovation.
- **Global Recognition of Different Regions:** another benefit of agro tourism is that it not only puts a country on the map, it also shines the spotlight on states and local region who do not enjoy as much international exposure. This exposure encourages more tourist visits and may open up opportunities for farmers to gain investors attention.
- **Job Creation.** Agro Tourism is a great way to create new jobs for locals. Jobs that can arise as a result of increased agro tourism activities include tour guide jobs, new hotels, and may even lead to a long-term benefit such as tarred roads and public buses for easy transportation.
- **Promotion of Local Products:** usually when tourists go on agricultural visits, they are so excited to participate in activities either because it's new to them or because they don't get to do it all the time. For example, it's not every time you get to milk cows or eat honey directly from a beehive. At the end of the visit, tourists would usually like to buy souvenirs to take back to their home country to show how much fun they had on the trip or their learning experiences.
- **Innovative Startups:** It attracts young, brilliant minds to create innovative startups that further disrupts in agro tourism sector. a platform that allows anyone anywhere in the world to start farming and empower rural farmers.

Conclusion

Agro Tourism play the important roll to develop agriculture and rural areas. Agro tourism is gaining increasing worldwide recognition as a good opportunity for enhancing rural household incomes, economy, and aggregate national development. Agro tourism development perceive its economic return.

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**Theming Cities and Making it Sustainable: The Case of Clark Green City
at Capas, Tarlac, Philippines**

Ethelbert P. Dapiton, Ph D.

Our Lady of Fatima University
Pampanga, Philippines

Introduction

One the major social and economic challenges faced by a developing country like the Philippines is how to confront the problem of sustainability for its ever-growing population with a growth rate of 1.5% in 2018-2019 estimate (worldometer, 2019). With the current population of growth of 107,639,302 as of 2019, based on the latest United Nations estimates (worldometer, 2019), the Philippines ranks 13th among the world's mostly populated countries.

This situation prompts the Philippine government to address the pressing issue of sustainability and livability among its major cities in order give its citizens a clean and sustainable habitat in the years to come. The main idea is to decongest the country's capital – Metro Manila, by transferring some of the main economic and government centers into nearby provinces. Currently, Manila is suffering from tremendous traffic congestion and economies of agglomeration as well as the suffocation of the huge amount of carbon footprint.

One of the most ideal location of founding another city appropriately enough to cater to the vision of a sustainable landscape is to augment the existing Clark Airfield (98 kilometers of Manila) by making a derivative center component called the Clark Green City (with a distance of 120 kms from Manila, located at Capas, Tarlac) which is now being developed. Clark Green City is being prepared to be the host center for the ASEAN summit of 2022 which is operational by that time.

Clark Green City is also envisioned as one of the capstone sustainable development model project of the incumbent Philippine president – Rodrigo Roa Duterte, which term will end by 2022. The incumbent Philippine president envisions that during the length of his term, a golden age of Philippine infrastructure projects will be realized and regional development will be tapped to disperse the current congestion of Metro Manila.

The capital of the Philippines; Manila is the world's most densely populated city with 42,857 people per square kilometer. The Metro Manila population is estimated at 13 million people, but the larger urban area of Metro Manila has a population of approximately 21.3 million. As such, traffic congestion in Manila is notorious with a report by Waze revealing that drivers in the capital are the most dissatisfied in the world after the Dominican Republic and El Salvador. With so many people moving about in one location, there is no doubt that the scale to which carbon footprints

are emitted is enormous. As such, there is a need for change and that change is set to be introduced under the ASEAN Smart Cities Network or (ASCN) initiative (Subhan, 2018).

The justification for the creation of Clark Green City is within the policy of President Duterte to decentralize the Philippine's economy under a federal-like system whereby shifting the government administrative and political center away from Metro Manila. This policy is crucial in resolving the current situation of congestion within the country's capital. Duterte has warned the Filipino society in his several pronouncements that if the congestion cannot be addressed soon, the country's capital which is currently a home to around 13 million people will become a 'dead city' within 25 years (Subhan, 2018).

Making a Sustainable City

The Clark Green City is positioned to be one of the cities of the future. This is located within the Clark Special Economic Zone and has an area of 9,450 hectares (23, 400 acres) and can accommodate a population of 1.2 million people (Guilbert, 2018). The master planned area is designed to have an overall sustainable framework for a smart and sustainable city, which features a fully integrated infrastructure and utilities for power, water, sewerage, information and communication technology, security and traffic management and the technology to safeguard environmental protection (Eco-Business, 2019). The area is also designed to be resilient in times of calamities. Further, smart systems will be installed so that the concerns for taking care of the environment such as the use of clean energy and better use of resources and capacity building of its populations can be addressed.

One of the main issues that needs to be addressed in making a sustainable city is the use of plastics and other non-biodegradable materials as well as the intensive use of fossil fuels that aggravates the impact of carbon footprint in the ecology. In order for smart cities to become sustainable, the populace must deter from the use materials that are harmful to the environment and must utilize clean and renewable sources of energy.

The Challenge of Sustainable Development

The concern for global sustainable development has its history back in 1992 in the Conference on Environment and Development at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The main focus of the summit is to underline key roles of human health and human settlements for our common future due to the fact that many worldwide problems arises from unhealthy living conditions in cities.

Prior to the Rio de Janeiro summit, Gro Harlem Brundtland, was appointed by United Nations Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar in December 1983 to address the issue of sustainable development.

The mission of the Brundtland Commission is to unite countries to pursue sustainable development together. At the time, the UN General Assembly realized that there was a heavy deterioration of the human environment and natural resources.

Gro Harlem Brundtland was the former Prime Minister of Norway and was chosen due to her strong background in the sciences and public health. The Brundtland Commission officially dissolved in December 1987 after releasing Our Common Future, also known as the Brundtland Report, in October 1987. The document popularized (and defined) the term "Sustainable Development".

The Philippines is just one of the countries around the world that is currently experiencing problems brought about by its growing population along with the enormous consumption of variety of goods and services coupled by the massive utilization of fossil-based energy sources such as coal and bunker fuels. The problem of sustainable development is global and is pressing both for developed and developing countries. Climate change and global warming are among the main themes that carry such concerns for sustainable development issues.

The challenges brought by sustainable development issues are indeed both urgent and overwhelming. With the large urban growth of existing world's major cities, these problems are seen to continue in the long future. By 2025, it is expected that planet Earth will be a home to almost 100 mega-cities with a population of more than 5 million; 80 of these agglomerations will be located in developing countries (Price & Tsouros, 1996).

In recent years, humanity has been witnessed to big cities extravagant and excessive consumption of resources such as water, energy and other valuable materials necessary to sustain the affluent living condition of urban dwellers. However, due to lack of discipline along with lack of appropriate infrastructure and technology, these cities suffer from wide-spread pollution of air, water and even contamination of soil. Eventually, health conditions in cities of developing countries became below the level of decent standards. Social problems such as traffic congestion has beginning to developed and ecological degradation is a common place. This condition also occurs even in developed countries, and as such often correlated to specific influences of growing urban environment.

Realizing Sustainable Development Goal for Sustainable Cities and Communities

It is expected that by 2050, 70 % of the world's population will live in cities, making cities critical in achieving a sustainable future for the world. In the light of the philosophy that human well-being and environmental health are one and the same (Borges et al., 2017) it high time that businesses, together with governments at various levels, and civil society organizations and citizens must collectively engage in pursuing sound objectives to make cities more competitive, safe, resource-efficient, resilient and inclusive.

Key areas of need in achieving progress on Goal 11 under Sustainable Development Goals are;

- 1) identifying and agreeing the most sustainable ways to achieve the targets- what activities should be ceased and which ones accelerated;
- 2) building appropriate capacity and skills across these stakeholder groups to deliver;
- 3) attracting/securing finance, innovative designs and delivery models and projects for integrated city infrastructure– including buildings, energy, mobility, telecommunications, water, sanitation and waste management services, and;
- 4) ensuring practical processes for multi-stakeholder engagement in all stages of urban development that build consensus, inclusion, resilience and sustainability.

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Relationship between Health Related Fitness Awareness, Concentration and Employees Productivity in Educational Institute of Iran and India**Ebrahim Pishdar (Iran)**

Bharati Vidyapeeth University

h.pishdar@yahoo.com

Abstract

The action or power of focusing all one's attention is known as concentration. Concentration can also refer to something that's clustered together or to the density or strength of a solution. It is the ability to think carefully about something that one is doing and nothing else. The awareness of health-related fitness involves the awareness of exercise activities that one does in order to try to improve physical health and stay healthy, particularly in the categories of cardiovascular endurance, muscular strength, flexibility, muscular endurance and body composition. Employee productivity (sometimes referred to as workforce productivity) is an assessment of the efficiency of a worker or group of workers. Productivity may be evaluated in terms of the output of an employee in a specific period of time. **Key words:** Concentration, Health related fitness awareness, Employees' productivity

Introduction

Today, sport has been accepted and welcomed as a social phenomenon in all over the world and of course in our country, too and as a multi-dimensional tool with widespread effects has revealed its position and role in economy, health, enjoyable leisure time, social relations, prevention of growing social corruptions and moral deviations in society and other numerous uses (Hamidi, 1995). From the perspective of Ahmadi (2007), currently one of the main goals of the Governments is to promote physical activities for improving the public health. because it is very important to prevent diseases caused by inactivity and strengthen lifestyle and health for every individual's life quality. On the other hand, today in cities, lack of fitness has been started from children showing it goes up to older people. It seems that sport as a strategic solution and the public sport as a cheap and refreshing tool, can solve fitness issue and on the other hand it can improve health problem in urban life. Today, sport industry with the highest income is one of the most influential industries in economic cycle of each country that even faces less recession than other industries in a severe economic downturn. Also, competition is very complicated and intensive in this industry and this appearance of sport includes only a small part of the whole sport industry. Sports organizations should try not to remain behind in this turbulent world and never lose their customers who are audiences, shareholders, athletes, coaches, etc. knowledge management and organizational knowledge in sports organizations are very important to keep superiority and moving toward superiority in this competitive and complicated system (Sobhaninjed *et al.*, 2006). Because human resource is one of mechanisms which must be constantly considered in any organization, Effective factors on efficiency should be specified in organizations. Therefore, the question remains "Is there any relationship between fitness, psychological stability and efficiency in institutes' employees? and "Is there any difference in these attributes of Iran and India?"

Research conducted (Brief Review)

The researcher reviewed the literature available so far in the topic, however, some of the relevant information is given below in brief.

Collier, Johnson and Ruggiero (2016) developed standard economic production theory on the basis of measuring technical efficiency in sports. Using programming or regression models, efficiency is defined as the distance of a given team's observation from the technology. In this article, the authors showed that the standard measures of efficiency using deterministic models are biased downward due to serial correlation with respect to the efficiency measure. In particular, if the number of observed wins for a given team is affected by the team's inefficiency, it is necessarily true that another team is able to produce outside of the technology. As a result, the observed frontier is not feasible if all inefficiency is eliminated. In this article, the authors propose a correction to this problem and apply new models to estimate efficiency in professional football.

Frankhah and Kashef (2015) studied efficiency status in the gyms of Education Organization in Orumieh (city). The statistical data consists of all authorities responsible for the gyms and experts of regions 1 and 2 in Orumieh who have been working in the academic year 2014-2015. Sampling was done for the total number of participants and a researcher made questionnaire was used to collect data. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was applied for data normality and t-test was used for test hypothesis. Results revealed that the gyms in Education Organization of Orumieh are not in an appropriate condition for efficiency.

Research purpose

To determine if any relationship exists between health-related fitness awareness, concentration and employees productivity of employees working in educational institutes of Iran and India

Objectives of the study

- To find out the degree of relationship between health-related fitness awareness, concentration and employees productivity in the institutes' employees of Iran and India.
- To compare the difference in health related fitness awareness status between the institutes' employees of Iran and India.
- To assess the difference concentration level between the institutes' employees of Iran and India.

Research questions

Main question

Is there any relationship between health related fitness awareness, concentration and employees productivity in institutes' employees of Iran and India?

The Secondary questions

- Is there any relationship between health related fitness awareness, concentration and productivity in institutes' employees of Iran and India?
- Is there any difference in health related fitness awareness status between the institutes' employees of Iran and India?
- Is there any difference in concentration level between the institutes' employees of Iran and India?
- Is there any difference in productivity between the institutes' employees of Iran and India?
- Is the employees productivity predictable based of the scores of health related fitness awareness and concentration?

Hypothesis

H₁: There is relationship between health related fitness awareness, concentration and productivity of the institutes' employees of Iran and India.

H₂: There may be significant difference between health related fitness awareness status and the productivity of the institutes' employees of Iran and India?

H₃: There may be significant difference between concentration level and productivity of the institutes' employees of Iran and India?

Methodology

Research Design

This study is a descriptive one based on its implementation method and a correlative one due to exploring the relationship between the selected variables. The study is a survey because the subjects were examined in a natural situation and data were presented by the subjects themselves.

Research Tools:

Some standard tools will be used for data collection:

- a. Personal information (demographic data e.g., age, education, marital status etc.) will be collected with the help of a custom made checklist.
- b. Health-related fitness awareness will be assessed by administering a standard questionnaire (Bera, 2005).
- c. Concentration level of the subjects will be measured by a standard questionnaire developed by Bera, 2009).
- d. Productivity of the employees will be assessed by an "Efficiency questionnaire" "derived from the Hersey and Blanchard theory" with 28 questions that measures human resource efficiency and its seven components. Salamzade *et al.*, (2006) have reported 81% for validity through questionnaire of human resource efficiency and 91% for reliability through Cronbach's alpha. The questionnaire with Likert scale included 5 items: 1= very little, 2= little, 3= average, 4= much, 5= very much, in which it has been graded by values 1,2,3,4,5 respectively, and totally the obtained score of all questions considered as the variable score (efficiency). Maximum score is 140 for the questionnaire and total scores close to this score shows higher efficiency. Efficiency is divided into several dimensions. They include credit, adaptation, feedback, organization support, job understanding, motivation, ability, and some questions are identified to be asked about each dimension.
- e. The reliability as reported is 0.91, whereas the validity coefficient is 0.81.

Statistical Analysis

After data collection, they will be processed through descriptive statistics (frequency, frequency percentage, means, standard deviation, data normality to be examined by Kolmogorov-Smirnov test etc.) and inferential statistics (e.g., Pearson correlation coefficient, factorial ANOVA followed by Scheffe's post hoc test and Multiple Step Up Regression) will be employed for testing the hypotheses.

However, we would consider 5% error and 95% confidence for this process.

Conclusion

The present study explores relationship between health-related fitness awareness, concentration level and productivity of the employees working in different educational institutions in India and Iran. Reasons for employing standard questionnaire or tools will be discussed along with their comparable reliability and validity. The result being obtained is to be re-confirmed on the basis of the result of earlier researches. Finally the results will be explicitly discussed to arrive at the definite conclusion.

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Sustainable Development of Herbal Formulations Significant in Human Health Care**Dr. Mrs. Kurhekar Jaya Vikas**Head and Associate Professor, Department of Microbiology,
Dr. Patangrao Kadam College, Sangli – 416416, Maharashtra, India.

I. Abstract

On the background of developing resistance to commonly used antibiotics, used against commonly occurring bacterial, fungal, viral infections, there is an increasing trend towards naturopathy and use of herbal drugs with minimum side effects. Herbal drugs are gradually becoming drugs of choice. Phytomedicines are developing fast and becoming popular amongst masses. Sustainable development of herbal formulations significant for protecting and maintaining human health is a need of the hour. Various strategies and steady development has been observed in this respect. The present article reviews the various developments that have taken place in this direction, in the past few years. This research article will help the researchers in this field, to find the recent developments in this context.

II. Introduction

85% of the world population today believes in returning towards nature and utilizing herbals as resources for protecting and maintaining human health primarily (Fabricant & Farnsworth 2001). There is a danger of knowledge of medicinal plants and their inherent medicinal properties disappearing, with the disappearance of older generations. It is an established fact that each region has its own normal flora and fauna, which has its own share of medicinal herbs. These herbs and vegetables are fit for systemic consumption for population of those regions. It is a known fact that nature gives proper solutions for health related problems, in the form of herbal ingredients, corresponding to the residential regions of human establishments, which prove to be effective in long run. In spite of this, it is human nature to go searching for remedial solutions, to distant places, which may not prove so effective.

Science is utilized by developed countries to identify, characterize, locate and extract natural resources like medicinal plants and using them for human benefit and for commercial purposes.

Developing communities or countries rarely benefit economically from such small advancements. If used appropriately and if developed using standard methods and protocols; renewable natural products, can strengthen the economy of developing countries, thus economically relieving the rest of the world. Mankind should be aware of discovery of drugs from natural products, which will prove as a significant tool for human health care (Cordell & Colvard, 2012).

Various diseases have invaded mankind since ages. Unfortunately, as yet, there is no effective major treatment strategy for lethal diseases like AIDS, cancer, malaria, swine flu, chikungunya, dengue; moreover resistance is fast developing against rampantly used chemotherapeutic agents, against common pathogens. This is posing a challenge for future health care, pressing the need for sustainable development of medicinal natural products in developing countries. Knowledge of all types of globally available medicinal plants, endemic to a particular region and distributed globally, resources, their usage, dosage, availability, shelf life, needs to be conserved, documented, preserved so that they can be employed further as herbal drug renewable sources.

Allopathic drugs, their chemical ingredients, reagents are non-renewable resources and their indiscriminate use can deplete our future resources. Thus the principle of sustainability has to be applied for synthetic or natural drug discovery programs (Cordell 2011).

Plants are fantastic resources bestowed upon us by nature, which play important roles in our life, with respect to their use as food, spices, medicines, applied as cosmetics, flavours, colours, for betterment of human life (Cordell 2004). They are used as whole plants or their parts, as extracts, decoctions or as plant products. When used sustainably, they can prove as important commercial resources for various industries like pharmaceuticals, biotechnology start-ups, botanical supplement supplying companies, food, cosmetics, flavour, colour industries and so on. Natural products, if developed sustainably, can support environment conservation, preservation and propagation.

Presently the environment is in crisis, because of certain human activities. It is a threat to human survival, as the balance between humans and diverse species on earth has been disturbed. Sustainable development of all significant natural resources is a solution! Environmental ecology, if considered favourably from all angles, this goal can be achieved. Medicinal plants are important aspects of sustainable human health as they possess healing properties in them, as a whole or in

parts. They have exhibited a significant involvement in sustainable human health management, leading to alternative natural therapies and remedial use of herbs (Akinyemi O, Oyewole SO, Jimoh KA, Medicinal plants and sustainable human health: a review, Volume 2 Issue 4 – 2018, Horticult Int J. 2018;2(4):194–195).

World Wildlife Fund (2004) has stated that 20 % of global medicinal herb wealth is fast depleting because of inadvertent human use (Pan SY et al. 2013).

Traditional knowledge about plants is disseminated from generation to generation, orally and through written manuscripts. More than 6500 species of Indian origin higher plants, out of 17,000 species, are known for their medicinal value. Though this is a huge natural resource, it is not properly regulated. In 2000, to make this sector systematic and regulated, National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) has been set up, which in turn, has instituted 35 State Medicinal Plants Boards, as a sure and steady step towards sustainability. This board assesses, reports and monitors various aspects of medicinal plants and sanctions projects (Chandra Prakash Kala, Bikram Singh Sajwan, Sustainable development of medicinal plant resources in India, January 2007).

Upcoming inter-disciplinary branch of science - Biotechnology is concerned with various techniques related to genetic engineering which may prove helpful in this respect. Genes can be translocated, manipulated and modified to achieve many goals (Cordell 2011). Slow-growing plants or biomass or microorganisms can be converted to fast growing ones, slow fermenting species can become fast fermenting species, medicinal ingredient producing genes can be transferred to vectors like fast growing and multiplying organisms, enabling large-scale synthesis of products, which can be used for human health betterment. Rare, endangered medicinal herbs, vector species, food generating species can be saved using genetic engineering and biotechnological procedures. This has to be done in a sustainable manner, so as not to jeopardize further and future endeavours.

Developing countries which are actually rich in biodiversity, because of lack of funding, may not be able to sustainably utilize their rich heritage and enhance their taxonomic, biological and chemical knowledge about their herbal treasure. They will need to depend on imported medicinal ingredients and their information and knowledge.

Costs, administrative issues, time required, lack of authentic information are some issues because of which developed countries may not get involved with investing in herbal drug industries. This may pose problems for developing countries.

While exploiting natural resources, ethical considerations and a rational approach is required. Ethical rules should be considered during the exploitation of medicinal plants. Human greed has led to this imbalance, in which, commercial aspects are primary.

If herbally enriched regions are robbed of their natural wealth, further use and local utilization will be in jeopardy, which is where the present situation exactly stands. Herbal remedies are cost effective, without side effects and are easily available. If all these advantages are lost, imbalance prevails.

While manufacturing drugs from plants, for human use, it is necessary to consider certain safety and other issues like use of scientifically authenticated herbs, whether those herbs are toxic in humans or are of mutagenic nature and if they have therapeutic value, whether they have been sprayed with chemical and toxic pesticides, whether they have been grown using chemical fertilizers, whether they are infested with insects or fungi or if they have been exposed to harmful radiations (Cordell 2004).

Global data base availability may help in this matter (Pan SY et al. 2013). Four important databases - The herb information Knowledge base (THINKherb), Indian plant anticancer compounds database (InPACdb), Traditional Chinese medicines integrated database (TCMID) and Traditional Chinese medicine information database (TCHM-ID) are globally accessible.

Sustainable development needs to have a strong, indexed all encompassing information of plants so that the information is available for analysis and can be globally accessed (Cordell & Colvard 2005). For medicinal plants with increasingly limited supplies, sustainable use of wild resources can be an effective conservation alternative.

Besides, it is necessary to have information about the development of a proper methodology to identify, characterize and know maximum constituents in the herbal extract, which will aid in their authentication, validation as well as standardization (Cordell 2004). GM or Genetically Modified crops are routinely produced today, presenting an effective and cost effective means of health care (Cordell 2011). Sustainable production of active substances, employed in health and hygiene care,

can be enhanced by screening and studying various types of micro-flora, members of which can independently carry out biosynthetic production of useful ingredients. Various species of fungi, algae, which are symbiotic or non-symbiotic, are some examples (Cordell 2004).

Developing countries which are actually rich in biodiversity, because of lack of funding, may not be able to sustainably utilize their rich heritage and enhance their taxonomic, biological and chemical knowledge about their herbal treasure. They will need to depend on imported medicinal ingredients and their information and knowledge.

Costs, administrative issues, time required, lack of authentic information are some issues because of which developed countries may not get involved with investing in herbal drug industries. This may pose problems for developing countries.

III. Efforts taken for sustainability:

Conservation efforts should be goal directed taking into consideration rarity of species, which will indicate the extinction risk of medicinal plants and mark species at highest extinction risk(Figueiredo and Grelle, 2009) Overuse of species, their rampant inadvertent collection, unregulated deforestation, habitat destruction are factors responsible for extinction of species or their depletion which is dependent on specificity of habitats, range of distribution, size of population, diversity of species, their rate of growth and their reproductive characteristics.

Medicinal plant resources are being harvested in increasing volumes, largely from wild populations. Various strategies have been developed for in situ conservation and ex situ conservation(Huang, 2011; Liu et al.). In situ conservation is sustainably planned through natural reserves and wild nurserieswhile ex situ conservation is through seed banks and botanical gardens (Sheikh et al, 2002; Coley et al, 2003). Geographical distribution and biological characteristics of medicinal plants guide conservation techniques.

Loss of medicinal plant resources lead to degradation and destruction of habitats (Camm et al, 2002). Natural reserves protect wild resource areasleading to sustainable preservation and restoration of biodiversity(Rodriguez et al, 2007; Chiarucci et al, 2001). Organic farming is an activity leading to environmentally, economically sustainable production system and integrated approach for medicinal herbs (Rigby and Cáceres, 2001, Macilwain, 2004). It gives better quality products with high productivity, ensuring conservation and sustainable utilization of natural

resources, without using chemical synthetic herbicides, pesticides and fertilizers (Rigby and Cáceres, 2001). Organic farming of medicinal plants is significant in sustainability and development of phytomedicines (Macilwain, 2004). Plant parts can be sustainably used to avoid their extinction.

Genetic engineering, tissue culture techniques, novel techniques employed for fermentation of medicinal plants lead to sustainable, large-scale and highly efficient production of desirable bioactive compounds. (Rao and Ravishankar, 2002). Micropropagation via tissue encapsulation for higher regeneration rates (Baker et al, 2007), artificially encapsulated somatic embryos (Lata et al, 2008; Zych et al, 2005), improvements in breeding using genetic approaches thus shortening breeding time are some sustainable novel techniques (Baker et al, 2007; Rao and Ravishankar, 2002; Lata et al, 2008).

IV. Conclusion:

With tremendous growth in human population, there has been an exponential increase in human requirements and commercial transactions. Plants, since time immemorial, have fulfilled the needs of mankind essentials, like medicinal agents. However, because of human activities and uncontrolled collection of the natural resources, valuable herbal species are endangered. Thus, it is necessary to undertake deliberate efforts for conservation, preservation, propagation and cultivation of natural resources, which is necessary for uninterrupted continuous supply of the resources for future use.

Despite various strategies for sustainable development in this direction, only an iota of medicinal herb resources have been protected through conventional conservation methods.

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Role of Agro Tourism in Economic Growth**Sandip P. Kadam****Asst. Prof. Department of Commerce****Saradar Babasaheb Mane Mahavidyalaya, Rahimatpur.**

Abstract

Tourism has great capacity to generate more employment and additional income sources to the skilled and unskilled farmer. Various countries of the world have transformed their economy by developing their tourism potential. Today the concept of traditional tourism has been changed. Some new areas of the tourism have been emerged like Agro Tourism. Promotion of tourism would bring many direct and indirect economical benefits to the farmers as well as Nation. Agro-tourism is an innovative agricultural activity related to tourism and agriculture both. It has a great capacity to create additional source of income and employment opportunities in Economy.

Key Words : *Agro Tourism, Economic Growth etc*

Introduction

According to Indian Tourism Statistics at a Glance, 2018, the Number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India was 10.04 Million. And it's annual Growth Rate 14% compare to last year. Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy. Around 75% of the population is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture and almost 26% of India's GDP comes from agriculture. On the other hand, tourism is termed an instrument for employment generation, poverty alleviation and sustainable development. So adding additional income generating activities to the existing agricultural sector would certainly increase the contribution of agriculture to the national GDP. In many countries the activity of tourism is considered most important than production regarding to the economic aspect and social as well. The tourism is an excellent potential being a catalyst for the economic growth.

Tourism is termed as instrument for employment generation, poverty alleviation and sustainable human development. The world tourism organization has estimated that the tourism industry is growing at the rate of 4 percent a year. Whereas Indian tourism industry is growing at 10.1 percent which is 2.5 times more than the world rate. The tourism sector is one of the major foreign exchange earners for country

Concept of Agro Tourism

Agro Tourism is the concept of visiting a working farm or any agricultural, horticultural, or agribusiness operations for the purpose of enjoyment, education, or active involvement in the activities of the farm or operation. In general Agro Tourism is the practice of attracting visitors to an area used primarily for agricultural purposes. Agro Tourism is currently an expanding business that has directed urban attention to the rural countryside. Agro Tourism markets have helped increase farm profits while teaching travelers about the beauty and importance of the world's agricultural economy. Agro tourism is complimentary to traditional agricultural activities. It is an opportunity for farmers to use the available resources in a diversified and innovative way. It creates a win to win situation to farmers as well as tourists

Accepted definition of Agro tourism by **Maharashtra Agricultural and Rural Tourism Federation (MART)** "It is the holidays concept of visiting farm or any agricultural, horticultural,

or agribusiness operations for the purpose of enjoyment, education, or active involvement in the activities of the farm or operation”

World Tourism Organization (1998) defines agro tourism as “involves accommodation being offered in the farm house or in a separate guesthouse, providing meals and organizing guests’ activities in the observation and participation in the farming operations.”

Agro Tourism Potential in Maharashtra

Maharashtra is the third largest state of India, both in area and population. It is located on the west coast of India with a 720 km long coastline along the green Konkan region. Nestled in the Western Ghats and the Sahyadri mountain range are several hill stations and water reservoirs with semi-evergreen and deciduous forests. There are many tourist centres in Maharashtra which are the supporting natural environment for the agro-tourism centres in Maharashtra.

Concept of Economic Growth

Economic growth is the increase in the inflation adjusted market value of the goods and services produced by an economy over time

“Economic growth is an increase in the capacity of an economy to produce goods and services, compared from one period of time to another”. It is conventionally measured as the percent rate of increase in real gross domestic product. Examples of natural resources which can have major effect on rate of economic growth include fossil fuels, valuable metals, oceans, and wild life. Human resources include both skilled and unskilled workforce. Increase in the quantity and quality of the workforce increases rate of economic growth.

Six Factors That Affect Economic Growth

- Natural Resources.
- Physical Capital or Infrastructure.
- Population or Labor.
- Human Capital.
- Technology.
- Law.

Objectives

4. To Study the concepts of Agro Tourism Business
5. To analyze the Roll of Agro Tourism in Economic Growth
6. To Study the Benefits of Agro Tourism for Farmers and Economy.

Research Methodology

Present study is based on the secondary data collection form the variety of séances such of Reference books, reports, websites etc. and analyses in systematic manner

Importance of the Study

Agro Tourism presents a unique opportunity to combine aspects of the tourism and agriculture industries to provide a number of financial, educational, and social benefits to tourists, producers, and communities. Agro Tourism gives producers an opportunity to generate additional

income and an avenue for direct marketing to consumers. It enhances the tourism industry by increasing the volume of visitors to an area and the length of their stay. Agro Tourism also provides communities with the potential to increase their local tax bases and new employment opportunities. Additionally, agro tourism provides educational opportunities to the public, helps to preserve agricultural lands, and allows states to develop business enterprises. While agro tourism may create new potential revenue streams, it also presents new legal issues for farmers and Economy.

Benefits of Agro Tourism

Agro-Tourism has the potential to change the economic face of traditional agriculture. The benefits of agro-tourism development are manifold. It would bring many direct and indirect benefits to the farmers and Economy. Some of the benefits are following:-

Benefits for Farmers

- Increased and more diversified income
- Provides an opportunity to generate more income.
- Can be a main featured activity or a small, part-time focus to supplement farm operations for income generator.
- To add value to farm products through processing and direct marketing.
- Gives more opportunity to make higher profits from direct marketing of your products.
- Can help you capture the consumer's food dollar as well as some of what they spend on entertainment and recreation each year.
- Builds future customers for your products
- Expands market beyond tourists and local people are a built-in market for farm product.
- Offers a way to increase revenue without increasing acreage.
- Provides an opportunity to build a new business with resources that already exist
- Can build additional physical infrastructure that has value.
- Farmers can improve their standard of living due to the contacts with urban peoples

Benefits for Economy

- Employment opportunities in economy for Youth and entrepreneurial activities.
- Promotes farming and Increases demand for locally grown farm products.
- Cultural transformation between urban and rural peoples including social moral values
- It support for rural and agricultural development process.
- Help to the reduce burden on the other traditional tourist centers.

The Economic Impact of Agro Tourism

Agro Tourism is a very important factor in growing the agricultural economy. Here are the benefits that can be expected from a growth in Agro tourism:

- **Increase Cash Flow:** agro tourism or agriculture tourism would undoubtedly inject significant cash into the local economy. If tourists have to visit different locations, they

would need to spend money on transportation, hotel, food, and buy souvenirs to take back to their home country.

- **Smarter Ideas:** one of the benefits of agro tourism is the exchange of ideas that usually lead to an improved way of doing things. Encouraging agro tourism will bring people from different parts of the world who would share their own ideas with farmers. This can lead to an improvement in the Agric sector. Agro tourism breaks cultural barriers and encourages innovation.
- **Global Recognition of Different Regions:** another benefit of agro tourism is that it not only puts a country on the map, it also shines the spotlight on states and local region who do not enjoy as much international exposure. This exposure encourages more tourist visits and may open up opportunities for farmers to gain investors attention.
- **Job Creation.** Agro Tourism is a great way to create new jobs for locals. Jobs that can arise as a result of increased agro tourism activities include tour guide jobs, new hotels, and may even lead to a long-term benefit such as tarred roads and public buses for easy transportation.
- **Promotion of Local Products:** usually when tourists go on agricultural visits, they are so excited to participate in activities either because it's new to them or because they don't get to do it all the time. For example, it's not every time you get to milk cows or eat honey directly from a beehive. At the end of the visit, tourists would usually like to buy souvenirs to take back to their home country to show how much fun they had on the trip or their learning experiences.
- **Innovative Startups:** It attracts young, brilliant minds to create innovative startups that further disrupts in agro tourism sector. a platform that allows anyone anywhere in the world to start farming and empower rural farmers.

Conclusion

Agro Tourism plays the important roll to develop agriculture and rural areas. Agro tourism is gaining increasing worldwide recognition as a good opportunity for enhancing rural household incomes, economy, and aggregate national development. Agro tourism development perceive its economic return.

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**An Account of Diversity of Flora and Fauna in Chauranginath – Dongarai Hills of South
Western Maharashtra**

***Dr. V. S. Salunkhe, U. A. Yadav, H. S. Joshi**

*Department of Botany,

Bharati Vidyapeeth's Matoshri Bayabai Shripatrao Kadam Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Kadegaon
Dist. Sangli, Maharashtra (India)

Raja Shripatrao Bhagwantrao Mahavidyalaya, Aundh, Dist. Satara

[Email:drvikassalunkhe@rediffmail.com](mailto:drvikassalunkhe@rediffmail.com)

ABSTRACT:

The research work was undertaken to study the biodiversity of Chauranginath to Dongari Hills of Southwestern Maharashtra, Tal-Kadegaon, Dist-Sangli, Kolhapur Division. The study reveals that there is variation in flora in different seasons. Forest department have aimed for the plantation programmes under Government of Maharashtra. This forest experiences dry deciduous forest. It is also featured by thorny vegetation. As the forest is an artificial sanctuary, the plants like Neem, Tamarind, Kashid, Subabool, Gulmohor, Anjan, Nilgiri, Pangar, Chilar, Sisoo, Agrave, Khair, Shiras, Char, Khair, Bahava, Gulmolhar are common. A systematic and taxonomical study reveals the occurrence of 65 families, 165 genera and 216 species. Since last many years the biodiversity and productivity of this area is decreasing because of human activities. The area is hilly and shows scared grooves and many wild animals. Various wild animals, birds, reptiles have made this place as their home ground. Animals like Sambhar, Blackbucks, Wildboar, Barking Deer, Chital, Fox, hyena and Porcupine roam freely and they are allowed to regenerate so that ecological balance is maintained. A scientific study of animal biodiversity is carried out and it reveals that there are about 16 reptiles, 77 bird species and 11 mammals. The extreme variation in temperature (10°C during winter and 46 °C during summer) was reported. The soil is with low moisture, poor nutrients and low water holding capacity. Therefore, there is a need of conservation of the rare, endemic and endangered plants of this area. Also, it is necessary that the relevant authorities should maintain animal and bird diversity.

Key Words : Biodiversity, Conservation, ecology, taxonomy, species

INTRODUCTION:

Biodiversity refers to the variety and variability among living organism and the ecological complexes in which they occur. It deals with the degree of nature's variety in the biosphere and can be observed at three levels - the genetic variability within a species, the variety of species within a community and the organization of species in an area in to distinctive plant and animal communities. The consumptive and productive value of biodiversity is closely linked to social concerns in traditional communities. Ethical values related to biodiversity conservation are based

on the importance of protecting all forms of life. The appreciation of the presence of biodiversity is for its inherent value and beauty as well as for the contribution it makes to our knowledge, our aesthetics, imagination and creativity. Unsustainable anthropogenic activities are the major threat to biodiversity. It is our moral duty to look at our planet to the best and pass it in a good health to our future generation.

Biodiversity is beautiful and wonderful aspect of nature. Year 2010 was declared as “International Year of Biodiversity.” The consumptive and productive value of biodiversity is closely linked to social concerns in traditional communities. Trivedy et. al (1994) reported that forest are renewable source and contribute substantially to economic development of country. Arifkhan et al (2011) reports the microclimate, environment, vegetation and soil biota as well as carbon sequestration. The agro-biodiversity park will also create awareness and promote to scientific research, education and encourage ecotourism in future. Constant manipulation of the forest ecosystem for resource purpose has not only impoverished the once luxuriant forest belts, but has also brought in its wake deleterious effect leading to disruption of water shed , erosion, loss of soil fertility, continued productivity as well on endangering wild life(Ananthakrishnan,1982). Unsustainable anthropogenic activities are the major threat to biodiversity. Factors which have lead towards the extensive loss of species and destruction of biodiversity are habit destruction, pollution, fragmentation of habitats, exotic species, endangered and endemic species.

Chauranginath to Dongari Hills of Southwestern Maharashtra, Tal-Kadegaon, Dist-Sangli, Kolhapur Divison.is a sanctuary and is a homeland for varieties of floras and faunas. This forest experiences dry deciduous forest. It is also featured by thorny vegetation. As the forest is an artificial sanctuary, the plants like Neem, Tamarind, Kashid, Subabool, Gulmohor, Anjan, Nilgiri, Pangar, Chilar, Sisoo, Agrave, Khair, Shiras, Char, Khair, Bahava, Gulmolhar are common. Cooke (1901-08) has reported very few plants fromSangli district in ‘Flora of the Presidency of Bombay’. Mahajan and Vaidya (1987) have recorded about 110 plant species from Petlond region of Sangli District, while Kate (1987) has reported 52 plant species from Sangli city. Sharma *et al.*,(1996). Bachulkar and Awale (2009) have reported 365 plant species from Sagarshwar Wild Life Sanctuary. Awale *et al.*(2011) have published arboreal flora of Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad City

Corporation and reported 210 tree species. Recently Awale (2014) has carried out floristic studies of Sangli District and reported 1541 angiosperm plant species belonging to 164 families of which 1253 are dicotyledons belonging to 135 families and 288 are monocotyledons belonging to 29 families. Salunkhe's (2015) study on biodiversity of Yashvantaro Chavan Sagreshwar Wildlife Sanctuary reports 209 angiosperms belonging to 66 families, 172 genras, 81 birds, 16 reptiles and 11 mammals.

Various wild animals, birds, reptiles have made this place as their home ground. Animals like Sambhar, Blackbucks, Wildboar, Barking Deer, Chital, Fox, hyena and Porcupine roam freely and they are allowed to regenerate so that ecological balance is maintained. Apart from wild animals, a good number of reptiles, amphibians also have their breeding ground in this sanctuary. The large historic shrines of Lord Shiva create an enigmatic situation coupled with thrill and excitement.

The present study presents a species list of the terrestrial flora and fauna of the recently created, to increase our knowledge of the vegetation growing there and provide subsidies for regional conservation planning.

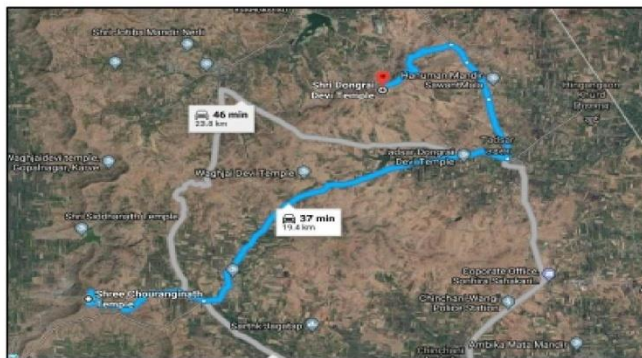
STUDY AREA:

Chauranginath and Dongari Hills of Southwestern Maharashtra, Tal-Kadegaon, Dist-Sangli, Kolhapur Divison is situated at the junction of three tehsilviz., Kadegaon, Karad and Walwa. It is situated in Krishna and Sonhira river basin. This study area lies between 17°15' N and 74°15' E latitudes and at the height of 900 meters from MSL. It can be considered a dry deciduous forest and exposed to fluctuating environmental condition. The reserved prone area and forest lies in a drought comprise semi deciduous hills. The survey was conducted from January 2014 to January 2018 in different seasons to observe the flora and fauna.



STUDY AREA MAP

Sangli Tehsil Map



Chauranginath to
Dongrai Map



Dongrai Hills Map



Chauranginath
Hills Map

MATERIAL AND METHOD :

The study area was visited regularly to collect the plant specimens. The observations on ecological aspects, animals population and birds were made during the visits. The plant specimens were collected in polythene bags and brought to the laboratory. Collected specimens were poisoned with 1% mercuric chloride solution in alcohol as pesticide and later were numbered and mounted on standard herbarium sheet and kept in the department as per method of Naik (1989).

The mounted herbarium sheets were identified using textbook and standard flora's viz. Flora of Bombay Presidency, 3 volumes by Cooke (1901-1914), Flora of Maharashtra by Naik and associates, Flora of Maharashtra State, Dicotyledons by Singh et. al. (2004), Flora of Maharashtra State, Monocotyledons by Sharma et. al. (1996), Flora of Kolhapur District, S. R. Yadav and M. M. Sardesai (2002), Flora of Baramati by R.B. Bhagat et. al. Flowers of Sahyadri (Ingalhalikar, 2001), Flowering Trees (Randhawa, 1965) and Common Trees by Santapau (1966) were also referred. Recently published Flora of Sangli District (Awale, 2014) was also used.

The observations on birds, reptiles and wild animals were also carried out. The birds were identified as per standard Handbook of Salim Ali (1972) on the birds of India and Pakistan. In addition, the book on Indian birds by Salim Ali (1979) was referred. The reptiles were identified by standard book viz. Sankes of India by Deoras. The wild animals were also identified by using book by Sheshadri (1994) namely Call of the Wild, Survival in Sun.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

The research work was undertaken to study the biodiversity of Chauranginath and Dongari Hills of South-Western Maharashtra, Tal-Kadegaon, Dist.-Sangli. These are the most important localities for ecological and biological studies in South-Western hilly region of Maharashtra. During the study on biodiversity in this area, the important observations recorded are: A systematic and taxonomical study reveals the occurrence of 65 families, 165 genera and 216 species (Table 1). The most species rich families were Asteraceae, Leguminose, Malvaceae, Acanthaceae, Apocynaceae, Euphorbiaceae and Poaceae. A scientific study of animal biodiversity is carried out and it reveals that there are about 16 reptiles, 77 bird species and 11 mammals (Table -2).

List of Plants: Table-1 A**List of Fauna : Table- 1 B**

Sr.No.	Scientific Name	Common Name
	REPTILES	
1	<i>Calotes vericolor</i>	Garden Lizzard
2	<i>Chamaeleon vulgaris</i>	Chaemalion
3	<i>Mabuya carinata</i>	Brahminy Skink
4	<i>Mabuya macnlaria</i>	Little Skink
5	<i>Qytas mueosus</i>	Ghorpad
6	<i>Varanns inelicus</i>	Rat Snake
7	<i>Eryx conicus</i>	Russells Earth Snake
8	<i>Eryx johnii</i>	Black Earth Boa
9	<i>Typhlops braminus</i>	Blind Snake
10	<i>Elaphe helena</i>	Trinket Snake
11	<i>Oligodon arnensis</i>	Common Kukri Snake
12	<i>Coluber fasciolatus</i>	Banded Racer
13	<i>Macropisthodon plumbicolor</i>	Green Keel back Snake
14	<i>Vipera russelii</i>	Russels Viper
15	<i>Bungurus caaeruleus</i>	Common Krait
16	<i>Naja naja</i>	Nag
	AVIFAUNA	
17	<i>Falco chicquera</i> Daudin	Redheaded Merlin
18	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i> (Gmelin)	Gray Partridge
19	<i>Vanellus indicus</i> (Boddaert)	Redwatted Lapwing
20	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i> (Baddaert)	Yellow-watted Lapwing
21	<i>Turdoides caudatus</i> Dumont	Common Babbler
22	<i>Turdoides striotus</i> Dumont	Joungle Babbler
23	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i> , Pinnaeus	Redvented bulbul
24	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i> Pinnaeus	Redwhiskered bulbul
25	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i> Temminek	Goldfomted or green bulbul-
26	<i>Butastur tessa</i> Franklin	Crested whiteyed buzzard
27	<i>Dicrums adsimilis</i> Bechstein	Black drongo
28	<i>Dicrums caeruleus</i> Linnaeus	Whitebellied drongo
29	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i> Gmelin	Short-toed eagle

Sr.No.	Name of Plant species	Family
	Class Dicotyledonous	
	Sub class Polypetalae	
1	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Anacardiaceae
2	<i>Rhus mysorensis</i> G. Don	Anacardiaceae
3	<i>Annona reticulata</i> L.	Annonaceae
4	<i>Annona squamosa</i> L.	Annonaceae
5	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> (Sonn.) Thwaites	Annonaceae
6	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i> L.	Balsaminaceae
7	<i>Brassica juncea</i> (L.) Czern	Brassicaceae
8	<i>Opuntia dillenii</i> (Ker Gawl.) Haw	Cactaceae
9	<i>Capparis aphylla</i> Roth.	Capparaceae
10	<i>Capparis grandis</i> L.f.	Capparaceae
11	<i>Polycarpacomrymbosa</i> (L.) Kuntze	Caryophyllaceae
12	<i>Elaeodendron glaucum</i> (Rottb.) Pers.	Celastraceae
13	<i>Gymnosporia mexicana</i> (Roth) Benth	Celastraceae
14	<i>Cleome mexicana</i> L.	Cleomaceae
15	<i>Cleome gynandra</i> L.	Cleomaceae
16	<i>Cleome simplicifolia</i> Hook. F & Thompson	Cleomaceae
17	<i>Quisqualis indica</i> L.	Combretaceae
18	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb.	Combretaceae
19	<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> Wight & Arn.	Combretaceae
20	<i>Kalancheobhedei</i> T. Cooke	Crassulaceae
21	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> (L.) Schrad.	Cucurbitaceae
22	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Duchensne	Cucurbitaceae
23	<i>Bergia ammannioides</i> Roxb. Ex Roth	Elatinaceae
24	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	Leguminosae
25	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Willd ex Delile	Leguminosae
26	<i>Alysicarpus bupleurifolius</i> (L.) DC	Leguminosae
27	<i>Alysicarpus hamosus</i> Edgew.	Leguminosae
28	<i>Alysicarpus rugosus</i> (Willd.) DC	Leguminosae
29	<i>Alysicarpus vaginalis</i> (L.) DC	Leguminosae
30	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> L.	Leguminosae
31	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lam.	Leguminosae
32	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Taub.	Leguminosae
33	<i>Caesalpinia crista</i> L.	Leguminosae
34	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> (L.) Sw	Leguminosae
35	<i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L.) Millsp	Leguminosae
36	<i>Cajanus scarabaeoides</i> (L.) Thouars.	Leguminosae
37	<i>Cassia alata</i> L.	Leguminosae
38	<i>Cassia auriculata</i> L.	Leguminosae

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39	<i>Cassia biflora</i>	Leguminosae
40	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Leguminosae
41	<i>Cassia purpurea</i> Roxb.	Leguminosae
42	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> L.	Leguminosae
43	<i>Crotalaria hebecarpa</i> (DC) Rudd.	Leguminosae
44	<i>Crotalaria juncea</i> L.	Leguminosae
45	<i>Crotalaria nana</i> Burm.f.	Leguminosae
46	<i>Crotalaria retusa</i> L.	Leguminosae
47	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> DC.	Leguminosae
48	<i>Delonix regia</i> (Boyer ex Hook) Raf.	Leguminosae
49	<i>Desmodium laxiflorum</i> DC	Leguminosae
50	<i>Indigofera cordifolia</i> Roth.	Leguminosae
51	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> L.	Leguminosae
52	<i>Phaseolus trilobus</i> Aiton	Leguminosae
53	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre	Leguminosae
54	<i>Senna sulfurea</i> (Collad.) H.S. Irwin & Barneby	Leguminosae
55	<i>Sennatoria</i> (L.) Roxb.	Leguminosae
56	<i>Senna uniflora</i> (Mill.) H.S. Irwin & Barneby	Leguminosae
57	<i>Stylosanthes mucronata</i> Willd.	Leguminosae
58	<i>Tamarandus indica</i> L.	Leguminosae
59	<i>Ammannia baccifera</i> L.	Lythraceae
60	<i>Rotala exicana</i> Schltdl. & Cham.	Lythraceae
61	<i>Woodfordia floribunda</i> Salisb.	Lythraceae
62	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> (L.) Moench	Malvaceae
63	<i>Abitulon indicum</i> (L.) Sweet.	Malvaceae
64	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.	Malvaceae
65	<i>Bombax malabaricum</i> DC.	Malvaceae
66	<i>Gossypium exicana</i> L.	Malvaceae
67	<i>Grewia salvifolia</i> Roxb.	Malvaceae
68	<i>Malvastrum coromandelianum</i> (L.) Garcke	Malvaceae
69	<i>Sidacordifolia</i> L.	Malvaceae
70	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Meliaceae
71	<i>Cocculus villosus</i> DC.	Menispermaceae
72	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Miers	Menispermaceae
73	<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i> (Jacq.) Ramayya & Rajagopal	Onagraceae
74	<i>Biophytum sensitivum</i> (L.) DC	Oxalidaceae
75	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.	Oxalidaceae
76	<i>Argemone exicana</i> L.	Papaveraceae
77	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i> (L.) Wettst.	Plantaginaceae
78	<i>Polygala arvensis</i> Willd.	Polygalaceae
79	<i>Polygala chinensis</i> L.	Polygalaceae

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80	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Mill.	Rhamnaceae
81	<i>Ziziphus xylopyrus</i> (Retz.) Willd.	Rhamnaceae
82	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Correa	Rutaceae
83	<i>Citrus medica</i> L.	Rutaceae
84	<i>Flacourtia axican</i> J. Graham	Salicaceae
85	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> L.	Sapindaceae
86	<i>Ailanthus sexica</i> Roxb.	Simaroubaceae
87	<i>Vitis repens</i> (Lam.) Wight and Arn	Vitaceae
88	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.	Zygophyllaceae
	Subclass Gamopetalae	
89	<i>Barleria cristata</i> L.	Acanthaceae
90	<i>Barleria prionitis</i> L.	Acanthaceae
91	<i>Hygrophila auriculata</i> (Schumach.) Heine	Acanthaceae
92	<i>Justicia micrantha</i> (Oerst) V.A.W. Graham	Acanthaceae
93	<i>Justicia simplex</i> D. Don	Acanthaceae
94	<i>Lepidagathis cristata</i> Wild	Acanthaceae
95	<i>Rungia repens</i> (L.) Nees	Acanthaceae
96	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> L.	Apiaceae
97	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (L.) Dryand	Apocynaceae
98	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Aiton) Dryand	Apocynaceae
99	<i>Carissacoras</i> L.	Apocynaceae
100	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L.) G. Don	Apocynaceae
101	<i>Ceropegia hirsuta</i> Wight & Arn.	Apocynaceae
102	<i>Creptolepis dubia</i> (Burm.f.) M. R. Almeida	Apocynaceae
103	<i>Dregea volubilis</i> (L.f.) Benth ex Hook.f.	Apocynaceae
104	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> (Retz.) R.Br. ex Sm.	Apocynaceae
105	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (L.) R.Br. ex Schult	Apocynaceae
106	<i>Holostemma rheedei</i> Wall.	Apocynaceae
107	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i> DC	Asteraceae
108	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> (L.) L.	Asteraceae
109	<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i> (L.) H. Rob.	Asteraceae
110	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> (L.) DC ex DC	Asteraceae
111	<i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.	Asteraceae
112	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> L.	Asteraceae
113	<i>Pentanema indicum</i> (L.) Ling	Asteraceae
114	<i>Seneciobombayensis</i> N.P. Balakr	Asteraceae
115	<i>Tricholepis glaberima</i> DC	Asteraceae
116	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> D. Don	Bignoniaceae
117	<i>Spathodea companulata</i> P. Beauv.	Bignoniaceae
118	<i>Tecomastans</i> (L.) Juss ex Kunth	Bignoniaceae
119	<i>Trichodesma indicum</i> (L.) Lehm	Boraginaceae

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120	<i>Argyriacuneata</i> Ker Gawl.	Convolvulaceae
121	<i>Convolvulusarvensis</i> L.	Convolvulaceae
122	<i>Cuscutareflexa</i> Roxb.	Convolvulaceae
123	<i>Evolvulusalsinoides</i> (L.) L.	Convolvulaceae
124	<i>Ipomoeacarnea</i> subsp. <i>carnea</i> Jacq.	Convolvulaceae
125	<i>Ipomoeacarnea</i> subsp. <i>fistulosa</i> Mar ex Choisy	Convolvulaceae
126	<i>Hoppeadichotoma</i> Willd.	Gentianaceae
127	<i>Anisochiluscarnosus</i> (L.F.)Wall	Lamiaceae
128	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> (L.) Poit.	Lamiaceae
129	<i>Lavandulabipinnata</i> (Roth)Kuntze	Lamiaceae
130	<i>Leonotisnepetifolia</i> (L)Br	Lamiaceae
131	<i>Leucasaspera</i> (Willd) Link	Lamiaceae
132	<i>Ocimumamericanum</i> L	Lamiaceae
133	<i>Ocimumtenuiflorum</i> L	Lamiaceae
134	<i>Tectonagrandis</i> L.f.	Lamiaceae
135	<i>Vitexnegundo</i> L	Lamiaceae
136	<i>Boerhaviadiffusa</i> L	Nyctaginaceae
137	<i>Boerhaviaerrecta</i> L	Nyctaginaceae
138	<i>Jasminum auriculatum</i> Vahl	Oleaceae
139	<i>Jasminumpauciflorum</i> Benth.	Oleaceae
140	<i>Nyctanthesarbor-tritis</i> L	Oleaceae
141	<i>Buchnerahispida</i> Buch. Ham ex D. Don	Orobanchaceae
142	<i>Sopubiadelphiniifolia</i> G.Don	Orobanchaceae
143	<i>Strigaasiatica</i> (L.) Kuntze	Orobanchaceae
144	<i>Sesamumlaciniatum</i> Klein ex Willd.	Pedaliaceae
145	<i>Canthium coromandelicum</i> (Brum.f.) Alston	Rubiaceae
146	<i>Hamelia patens</i> Jacq.	Rubiaceae
147	<i>Ixoraparviflora</i> Lam.	Rubiaceae
148	<i>Oldenlandiacorymbosa</i> L.	Rubiaceae
149	<i>Achrus sapota</i>	Sapotaceae
150	<i>Mimusops elengi</i> L.	Sapotaceae
151	<i>Celsiacoromandelina</i> J. Koenig ex Rottb.	Scrophulariaceae
152	<i>Striga leutea</i> Lour.	Scrophulariaceae
153	<i>Datura metal</i>	Solanaceae
154	<i>Physalisminima</i> L.	Solanaceae
155	<i>Clerodendrum inerme</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Verbenaceae
156	<i>Clerodendrum serratum</i> (L.) Moon	Verbenaceae
157	<i>Duranta erecta</i> L.	Verbenaceae
158	<i>Lantanaindica</i> Roxb	Verbenaceae
	Subclass – Monoclamadae/Apetalae	
159	<i>Achyranthesaspera</i> L	Amaranthaceae

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160	<i>Alternantheraficoidea</i> (L)Sm	Amaranthaceae
161	<i>Alternantherapugens</i> Kunth	Amaranthaceae
162	<i>Alternantherasessilis</i> (L.) R.Br. ex DC	Amaranthaceae
163	<i>Alternanthera tenella</i> Colla	Amaranthaceae
164	<i>Amaranthusviridis</i> L	Amaranthaceae
165	<i>Celosiaargentea</i> L	Amaranthaceae
166	<i>Capparis zeylanica</i> L.	Capparaceae
167	<i>Capparisdecidua</i> (For. SSK.) Edgew.	Capparaceae
168	<i>Capparisdivaricata</i> Lam.	Capparaceae
169	<i>Capparisgrandis</i> L.f.	Capparaceae
170	<i>Emblica officinalis</i> Gaertn.	Euphorbiaceae
171	<i>Euphorbia geniculata</i> Ortega	Euphorbiaceae
172	<i>Euphorbiaheterophylla</i> L	Euphorbiaceae
173	<i>Euphorbiahirta</i> L	Euphorbiaceae
174	<i>Euphorbiahyneana</i> Spreng	Euphorbiaceae
175	<i>Euphorbiahypericifolia</i> L	Euphorbiaceae
176	<i>Euphorbia pulcherima</i> Willd ex Klotzsch	Euphorbiaceae
177	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L	Euphorbiaceae
178	<i>Jatrophagossypiifolia</i> L	Euphorbiaceae
179	<i>Phyllanthusreticulates</i> Poir	Euphorbiaceae
180	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Moraceae
181	<i>Ficus benjamina</i> L.	Moraceae
182	<i>Ficus carica</i> L.	Moraceae
183	<i>Ficus elastic</i> Roxb. ex Hornem	Moraceae
184	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.	Moraceae
185	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Moraceae
186	<i>Santalum album</i> L	Santalaceae
187	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> L.	Sapindaceae
	Class- Monocotyledons	
188	<i>Allium cepa</i> L.	Amarylidaceae
189	<i>Polyanthes tuberosa</i> L.	Amarylidaceae
190	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott	Araceae
191	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> L.	Arecaceae
192	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (L.) Roxb.	Arecaceae
193	<i>Agave americana</i> L.	Asparagaceae
194	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.	Asparagaceae
195	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	Colchicaceae
196	<i>Iphigenia indica</i> (L.) A. Gray ex Kunth	Colchicaceae
197	<i>Commelina attenuata</i> K.D. Koenig ex Vahl.	Commelinaceae
198	<i>Cyanotis fasciculata</i> Schult.f	Commelinaceae
199	<i>Cyanotis tuberosa</i> Schult.f.	Commelinaceae

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200	<i>Cyperusrotundus</i> L.	Cyperaceae
201	<i>Fimbristylis</i> spp.	Cyperaceae
202	<i>Kyllingatriceps</i> Sw.	Cyperaceae
203	<i>Habernariamarginata</i> Colebr.	Orchidaceae
204	<i>Andropogonpumilus</i> Roxb.	Poaceae
205	<i>Apludamutica</i> L.	Poaceae
206	<i>Bambusavulgaris</i> Schrad	Poaceae
207	<i>Cynadondactylon</i> (L.) Pers.	Poaceae
208	<i>Dendrocalamusstrictus</i> (Roxb.) Nees	Poaceae
209	<i>Digitariaciliaris</i> (Retz.) Koeler	Poaceae
210	<i>Dinebra retroflexa</i> (Vahl) Panz.	Poaceae
211	<i>Eragrostisminor</i> Host.	Poaceae
212	<i>Eragrostispilosa</i> (L.) P. Beauv	Poaceae
213	<i>Heteropogoncontortus</i> (L.) P. Beauv. ex Roem &Schult	Poaceae
214	<i>Melanocenchrisjacquemontii</i> Jaub & Spach	Poaceae
215	<i>Setariaintermedia</i> Roem & Schult	Poaceae
216	<i>Aloe vera</i> (L.) Burm.f.	Xanthorrhoeaceae
30	<i>Cursonus coromandelicus</i> (Gmelin)	Indian Courser
31	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i> (Linnaeus)	Stone Curlew
32	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i> Linnaeus	Cattle egret
33	<i>Ggretta garzetta</i> Linnaeus	Little egret
34	<i>Upupa epops</i> Linnaeus	Hoopoe
35	<i>Tockus birostris</i> Scopoli	Common Gray Hornbill
36	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i> Linnaeus	Common Iora
37	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i> Linnaeus	Kestrel
38	<i>Accipiter badius</i> (Gmelin)	Shikra
39	<i>Columba livia</i> Gmelin	Blue Rock Pigeon
40	<i>Corves macrohynchos</i> Wagler	Jungle Crow
41	<i>Corves splendens</i> Vieillot	House Crow
42	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i> Linnaeus	Ring Dove
43	<i>Pisttacula krameri</i> (Scopoli)	Roseringed Parakeet
44	<i>Elanus caenules</i> Desfontaines	Black Winged Kite
45	<i>Milvus migrans</i> Boddaert	Common Pariah Kite
46	<i>Halvyon smyrnesis</i> Linnaeus	Whitebre asted Kingfisher
47	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i> Linnaeus	Koel
48	<i>Centropus sinensis</i> (Stephens)	Coucal
49	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i> (Boddaert)	Pied Crested Cuckoo
50	<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i> (Mtiller)	Crimsonbreasted Barbet

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51	<i>Terpsiphone parndlsi</i> Linnaeus	Paradise fly catcher
52	<i>Circus macrourus</i> S. G. Gmelia	Pale Harrier
53	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i> Pennant	Pied Harrier
54	<i>Loriculus vernalis</i> Sparrman	Lorikeet
55	<i>Alanda gulgula</i> Franklin	Indian Small Skylark
56	<i>Pricrocotus cinnamomeus</i> Linnaeus	Little Minivet
57	<i>Lonchura malacea</i> Linnaeus	Blackheaded Munia
58	<i>Estrilda amandava</i> Linnaeus	Red Munia
59	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i> Linnaeus	Spotted Munia
60	<i>Lonchura striata</i> Linnaeus	White backed Munia
61	<i>Strunus pagodaruru</i> Gmelin	Brahminy Myna
62	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i> Linnaeus	Common India Myna
63	<i>Strunus malabaricus</i> Gmelin	Grey Headed Myna
64	<i>Tyto alba</i> Scopoli	Barn Owl
65	<i>Bubo bulo</i> Linnaeus	Great horned owl
66	<i>Athene brama</i> Temminck	Spotted owl
67	<i>Caprimugus asiaticus</i> Latham	Common Indian Nightjar
68	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i> Linnaeus	Blssomheaded Parakeet
69	<i>Psittacula karameri</i> Scopoli	Common Peafowl
70	<i>Parocristatus</i> Linnaeus	Rosy Pastor
71	<i>Sturnus roseus</i> Linnaeus	Blue Rock Pigeon
72	<i>Columba livia</i> Gmelin	Common Bustard guail
73	<i>Turnix suscottator</i> Gmelin	Rain quail
74	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i> Gmelin	Indian Pipit
75	<i>Pitta brachura</i> Linnaeus	Indian Pitta
76	<i>Lanius vittatus</i> , Valenciennes	Bay-backed Shirke
77	<i>Lanius schach</i> Linnaeus	Rufousbacked Shirke
78	<i>Passer domesticus</i> Unnaeus	House Sparrow
79	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i> Pennant	Tailor Bird
80	<i>Parus major</i> Linnaeus	Grey tit
81	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i> Gmelin	White backed or Bengal Vulture
82	<i>Motacilla citreola</i> Pallas	Yellowheaded Wagtail
83	<i>Motacilla capsica</i> Gmelin	Grey Wagtail
84	<i>Motacilla alba</i> Linnaeus	White Wagtail
85	<i>Prinia subflavas</i> Gmelin	Ashy Wern-Warbler
86	<i>Micropternus brachyurus</i> Vieillot	Rofous Woodpecker

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87	<i>Picoides maharattensis</i> Latham	Mahratta Woodpecker
88	<i>Ceryle rudis</i> Linnaeus	Pied Kingfisher
89	<i>Nectarinia asiatica</i> (Latham)	Purple Sunbird
	Near Water Area:	
90	<i>Pterocles exustus</i> Temmink	Common Sandgrouse
91	<i>Himantopus himantopns</i> Linnaeus	Black Winged Stilt
92	<i>Hremopterix grisea</i> Seopoli	Blackbellid Finch – lark
93	<i>Hirundo daurica</i> Linnaeus	Redrumped Swallow
	Mammals	
1	<i>Herpestes edwardsi</i>	Mongoose
2	<i>Hystrix indica</i>	Porcupine
3	<i>Canis aureus</i>	Kolha
4	<i>Caris lupus</i>	Landaga
5	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>	Khokad
6	<i>Felis chaus</i>	Jungle Cat
7	<i>Lepus nigrcollis</i>	Indian Hare
8	<i>Funambulus palmarum</i>	Squirrel
9	<i>Mus booduga</i>	Field mice
10	<i>Presbytis entellus</i>	Hanuman Monkey
11	<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>	Indian Hyena

Table:-2: Flora

Group		Families	Genera	Species
Dicotyledons	Polypetalae	31	64	88
	Gamopetalae	18	62	70
	Monoclamadae/ Apetalae	06	12	29
Total		55	138	187
Monocotyledons		10	27	29
Grand Total		65	165	216

Table:-2: Fauna

Fauna	Reptiles	Mammals	Avifauna
Numbers	16	11	77

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**A Critical Study on ‘Rights of the Dance Bar Girls and Owners’, with Reference to
‘Maharashtra Prohibition of Obscene Dance in Hotels, Restaurants and Bar Rooms and
Protection of Dignity of Women (Working Therein) Act, 2016’**

Mr. Vikram Vitthal Irale

Research Scholar, Department of Law, SJJT University, Rajasthan

email: vikramirale@yahoo.com Contact: 8446992200

***Abstract:** In 2016 legislative assembly passed unanimously ‘Maharashtra Prohibition of Obscene Dance in Hotels, Restaurants and Bar Rooms and Protection of Dignity of Women (Working Therein) Act, 2016’ which imposed some restrictions for getting dance bar license. It also provides stringent punishment for its violation. The object of Act was to prevent immoral activities, trafficking of women and to ensure the safety of women in general. This act was challenged by dance bar owners and girls by saying it as unconstitutional. Only in Mumbai had 700 dance bars, in all they employed 150,000 people, including 75,000 bar girls, all those got affected by present law. Present Law not only represents intent of state legislators but also will of the majority of people who are living in the State. By considering arguments of both parties Supreme Court rights have maintained balance between social interest and Public interest. Courts have struck down certain provisions by saying it as unconstitutional and unreasonable but maintained the validity of Act as it provides benefit to women and society. While protecting of rights of individual safety of the society needs to be considered. This act will serve as effective remedy to avoid exploitation of women, women trafficking and prostitution.*

Key Words: Bar Girl, Constitution, Law, Work etc

1. Introduction:

Indian Hotel and Restaurant Association & anr Vs. the state of Maharashtra & ors is famous case finally decide by Supreme Court and relaxed certain restrictions imposed by government of Maharashtra on Dance bar owners and girls. This battle between government and bar owners was started in 2005 when government banned the dance bar all over the Maharashtra. After which, the bar owners approached the High Court and demanded the decision taken by the state government to be cancelled. In 2013, the Supreme Court struck down the government's petition to ban the dance bars and said that the women in the bar too have the right to earn income.

But in 2016 legislative assembly passed unanimously Act which imposed some restrictions for getting dance bar license. It also provides stringent punishment for its violation. The object of Act was to prevent immoral activities, trafficking of women and to ensure the safety of women in general. Dance bars promotes antisocial elements in society, also it is the reason for growth of trafficking in women also some criminal activity. Government of Maharashtra is totally firm on its decision as they want to reduce such harmful activities.

But to dance bar owners opposed this law by saying it is an example of ‘Moral policing’ which is nothing but the ‘fraud to our Constitution.’ In March 2019 court granting relief to dance bar owners and girls, the ruled that there could be ‘regulations’ but not ‘entire prohibition’. Court emphasized its view that right to livelihood is precious one and it cannot be taken away without due process.

2. Reasons for control over dance bar:

While putting total ban in 2005 and enacting legislation in 2016 government of Maharashtra has considered following factors while enacting the present law.

- Women who dance in bars are trafficked for purpose of prostitution or compelled to dance against their will,
- that a significant number of dancers are minor or under the age of eighteen years,
- that dancing in bars is a 'gate way to prostitution' which violates dignity of women,
- that bar dancing is associated with crime and breeds criminality,
- that the conditions in dance bars are exploitative and dehumanizing for women also unsafe
- dance bars causes disturbance to family system and affecting the youths
- NCRB report (Maharashtra) shoes there is increase in offences relating to trafficking

3. Statistical Data for persons who got affected by this Law:

Dancers earn a livelihood from dancing. These laws with stringent restrictions affect the employees working all over the state. Only Mumbai had 700 dance bars, in all they employed 150,000 people, including 75,000 bar girls.ⁱⁱ But according to Government, it has assured employment with the help of different employment and educationⁱⁱⁱ program like National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005.

4. Allegations made by Dance bar owners and bar girls:

- By imposing unreasonable and stiff restriction under the name of license, state has **tried to put total ban** over the dance bars. Restrictions are not only unreasonable but also impossible to fulfill. Enacted Legislation can be declared invalid on the ground of colourable legislation.^{iv}
- **According to Article 13(2) in The Constitution of India**, the State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void In present petition there is violation of Fundamental rights which comes under Article 14, 15 19 (1)(a) 19 (1)(g) and 21 of Constitution which leads to 'grave injustice'.
- Gross injustice is done to dance bar owners, Dance bar girls and also to the customers. As to the dance-bar owners and dance girls their livelihood is being questioned and whereas as to customers their privacy and choice or interest is questioned. Enforcement of a fundamental right is guaranteed by the constitution, and the court has been assigned the role of protection of the fundamental rights.
- Supreme Court in **Omkumar v. Union of India**^v case has decided-that a statute can be struck down if the restrictions imposed by it are disproportionate or excessive having regard to the purpose of the statute.^{vi}
- The Fundamental Rights embodied in Part III of the Constitution are very precious and imposes negative burden on state. As said by Dr Ambedkar "responsibility of the legislature is not just to provide fundamental rights but also and rather, more importantly, to safeguard them."
- **Article 19(1)(g) in The Constitution Of Indian empowers person** to practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business,
- **According to Article 21** of the constitution, person shall not be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. Article 21 is the source of other rights

like ‘Right to Livelihood’^{vii} and ‘Right to work’^{viii} In **Golkhnath**^{ix}, **Minerava mills**^x and **Maneka Gandhi**^{xi} Cases, Supreme Court has ruled that the Parliament has **no power** to curtail the fundamental rights.

- International law is also clear about right to work, there are many declarations made at international level which support livelihood and right to work. Magna Carta 1215, The Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 and The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966 are few of them.
- **Sections 370 and 370A of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013** make the acts of trafficking of a person and engaging a trafficked person for sexual exploitation punishable with rigorous imprisonment and fine. Sections 354A and 354D of the Act have also introduced offences of sexual harassment and stalking. Thus, these laws provide a range of protection for women from sexual violence and harassment, if implemented properly. There is no need to have a blanket prohibition on all types of dancing in dance bars.

5. Government Justification regarding Act and rules:

- State is competent to make laws on subject given. In Present case women is considered as vulnerable section in the society, and protection of interest of said class State has made special Provisions. Source of this power is Constitution itself as-
 - **Article 15 clause 3:** Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children.
 - **Article 23-Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour:** (1) Traffic in human beings and begar and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law
- There is no fundamental right inter alia to do trafficking in women or in slaves to carry on business.
- In the case, **Bandhu Mukti Morcha v. Union of India**^{xii}, Court held as Article 21 of Indian Constitution assured that the right to live with human dignity and free from any exploitation. State has obligatory duty to protect from the violation of fundamental rights especially to the weaker section of the society.” And women are one of the weaker sections of the society.
- **Article 19 (6) provides reasonable Restriction over Article 19 (1) (g):** Under Article 19 (6), the State is not prevented from making a law imposing reasonable restrictions. Two important conditions need to be fulfilled while imposing restriction over right to work:
 - a) Restriction must be in the interests of general public
 - b) Restriction must be Reasonable

- Patanjali Shastri, J. in **A.K. Gopalan** case, observed, “*man as a rational being desires to do many things, but in a civil society his desires will have to be controlled with the exercise of similar desires by other individuals*”

6. Supreme Court View regarding reasonableness of Restriction:

Supreme Court while giving judgment declares following restrictions as unreasonable-

- a) Tips to dance performance are allowed but showering them with money is prohibited-
 - There is no specific legal view in handing over the money. Appreciation of performance is not bad. State is doing moral policing. Tips given to hotel management are denial of girls of their right to money. Hence unreasonable.
- b) Mandatory installations of CCTV cameras in dance bar-
 - It violates the right to privacy of individuals.^{xiii} Hence unreasonable.
- c) Dance bar must be located at least 1 km away from religions places and educational institutions-
 - It is difficult to find out such location in cities, also what if any new temple or school opened within one kilometer after opening of Dance bar at particular location? Hence unreasonable.
- d) Partition between dance floor and bar room-
 - It will cause inconvenience to the customers to watch performance.
- e) No alcohol will be served where the bar girls are dancing:
 - Here State has come to false conclusion that all persons who consumes alcohol they are eve teaser or they have tendency to exploit girls.
- f) The Supreme Court overruled a proviso that the owner of the dance bar should have a “good character” and no “criminal antecedents”. As there is no specific description of what amounts to “good character and criminal antecedents”

7. Conclusion:

The Supreme Court has allowed dance bars to reopen in Mumbai, but has also imposed regulations. The law can only regulate dance bars and cannot prohibit them, altogether as that would be unconstitutional.

As said by Jeremy Bentham, object of law is “to achieve greatest happiness of the greatest number of People”. Present Law not only represents intent of state legislators but also will of the majority of people who are living in the State.

By considering arguments of both parties Supreme Court rights have maintained balance between social interest and Public interest. While protecting of rights of individual safety of the society needs to be considered.

Courts have struck down certain provisions by saying it as unconstitutional and unreasonable but maintained the validity of Act as it provides benefit to women and society. This act will serve as effective remedy to avoid exploitation of women, women trafficking and prostitution.

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Justice K.S.Puttaswamy(Retd) ... vs Union Of India And Ors. on 24 August, 2017

ACTINOMYCETES ; SOURCE, IDENTIFICATION TOOL AND APPLICATIONS**VINAY VASANTRAO CHOUGULE¹ & A. M. DESHMUKH²****1. DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY, MIRAJ MAHAVIDYALAYA, MIRAJ
SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR [M.S], INDIA****2. FORMER PROFESSOR AND HEAD, DEPARTMENT OF
MICROBIOLOGY, DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA
UNIVERSITY, OSMANABAD, [M.S], INDIA**

ABSTRACT

The actinomycetes (sing. actinomycete) are a group of microorganisms, they are aerobic, has showing high G-C percentage, generally they are gram-positive bacteria and should form branching filaments structure or hyphae with asexual spores, considering they are closely resemble with fungi.

Different identification tools have been used for the identification of actinomycetes as biochemical tests are mostly used for identification purpose followed by cell wall analysis pattern and coverslip culture technique. In biochemical tests urea hydrolysis test, gelatin liquification test, Catalase , Amino acid deamination, Amino acid decarboxylation, Nitrate reductase, sugar test IMViC test etc. are used for identification.

By applying Cover slip culture technique actinomycetes are identified up to genus level rather by using biochemicals test they are identified up to species level. Cover slip culture technique, whole cell sugar and amino acid pattern and 16 S Ribosomal RNA (r RNA) sequencing now a day it became common tool which are became supporting methods used for identification of actinomycetes.

The fermentation technology is applicable for the production different applicable products are synthesized by actinomycetes the cheaply available raw materials as a fermentation media is used for the fermentation process while primary and secondary metabolites are produced by actinomycetes during fermentation. These are act as products have showing different application in various fields.

Among all antibiotics are dominant metabolites produced by actinomycetes as ex. such as novobiocin, amphotericin, vancomycin, neomycin, gentamycin, chloramphenicol, tetracycline, erythromycin, nystatin, etc. are antimycetal products have prominently applicable against different diseases. Along with number of other metabolites as amino acid, protein, plant hormones, vitamins, some of employed nitrogen fixation process and in agriculture field they break down organic material to enrich soil fertility.

KEY WORDS ACTINOMYCERTES, COVER SLIP TECHNIQUE, ORGANIC MATTER.

SCREENING OF ANTIBIOTIC PRODUCER FROM SOIL

Chougule Shubham Subhash , Gavane Sourabh Parashram,Katkole koutuk Krishnat
Patil Vinayak Papat ,Rajmane Nagesh Uttam

Department of Microbiology, Miraj Mahavidyalaya, Miraj
District Sangli-416410 Maharashtra ,India

ABSTRACT:

Antibiotic production by Microbe Present in soil sample is used for primary screening in this experiment the soil samples were collected from different 2 states were selected as Maharashtra & Karnataka. In primary screening the desired bacteria isolated and collected. The soil sample used for detection of antibiotic produces check whether the microorganism does produce antibiotic or not, use Nutrient agar media for screening. Soil dilution was spreaded on sterile nutrient agar plate and kept at 37° c for 24 hrs. After incubation seen that crowdly growth and some colony shows clear zone around them, that's shows the antibiotic production. Conclude that same organism is present in soil which is capable to produce antibiotics.

Keywords: - Antibiotic, Microbe & soil

Green synthesis of silver nanoparticles using *Triticum vulgare* leaf extract and assessment of their antibacterial activity

Vinay V. Chougule

Department of Microbiology, Miraj Mahavidyalaya, Miraj District Sangli- 416 410 Maharashtra ,India. E mail : vinaysangli@gmail.com

Abstract

Silver nanoparticles of 15–20 nm size with spherical shape were synthesized from green synthesis method using *Triticum vulgare* leaf extract. Synthesized Ag NPs were studied for their optical, structural, surface morphological and antibacterial properties. Structural studies shows cubic crystalline nature, face center of Ag crystal and oriented along plane. The average crystallite size is 19 nm. The TEM studies shows the high crystalline nature of the synthesized Ag NPs. The synthesized Ag NPs showed antibacterial activity against *E. coli* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* bacteria. However, maximum activity was observed against *E. coli*

Key words : *E. coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* , *Triticum vulgare* , Ag NPs

महात्मा गांधीजींचे आर्थिक विचार आणि शाश्वत विकास

प्रा. संजय तिगळे.

व्यावसायिक अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख

भारती विद्यापीठाचे डॉ. पतंगराव कदम महाविद्यालय, सांगली.

मोबाईल नं. ९४२२०४१९२९

इमेल: thigalesanjay@gmail.com

गोषवारा:

महात्मा गांधीजींनी 'खेड्याकडे आणि निसर्गाकडे चला' असा महत्वाचा संदेश दिला. आपण बरोबर त्याच्या उलटे केले गेल्या ७० वर्षात आमचे पाय शहराकडे वळले, आम्ही शहराकडे धाव घेतली.. शहराकडे धाव घेण्याच्या प्रवृत्तीने खेडी भकास झाली आणि शहरे बेसुमार वाढली. खाजगीकरण, उदारीकरण व जागतिकीकरणाच्या भूलभूलैयाला बळी पडून चंगळवादी जीवनशैलीचा अंगीकार केला. आम्ही केवळ आमच्या भागीदार राष्ट्रांच्या गरजा आणि प्राधान्य क्रमाला महत्त्व दिले. राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नात वाढ करणे, दरडोई उत्पन्न वाढविणे आणि राहणीमानाचा दर्जा उंचावणे म्हणजेच विकास या भ्रामक कल्पनेमुळेच विकासाला फार मोठी खिळ बसली आहे. या पार्श्वभूमीवर महात्मा गांधीजींचे विचार शाश्वत ग्रामीण विकासाच्या दृष्टीने फार महत्वाचे आहेत. विकास होण्यास हरकत नाही मात्र विकासाची जबर किंमत समाजाला चुकवायला लागू नये व येणाऱ्या पुढच्या पिढ्यांच्या विकासाला तो मारक ठरू नये एवढी काळजी घ्यावयास हवी. नैसर्गिक संपत्तीचा न्हास होता कामा नये. त्याबरोबरच शाश्वत विकासाचे मूल्य आपण किती प्रमाणात जोपासतो याबद्दल नव्याने विचार करण्याची गरज आहे. अहिंसा आणि शांतीचा संदेश देणाऱ्या राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी यांचे शतकोत्तर सुवर्णमहोत्सवी जन्मशताब्दी वर्ष साजरे करित आहोत. त्यानिमित्ताने गांधी यांचे शाश्वत विकास विषयक विचार २१ व्या शतकात अधिक महत्वाचे वाटतात. ऐवढेचतर तर ते आजही त्यांचे विचार गरजेचे वाटतात.

कळीचे मुद्दे : महात्मा गांधीजी – श्रम संस्कृती – विकास – २१ वे शतक – शाश्वत विकास

महात्मा गांधीजींचे खेड्याकडे चला, लघु आणि कुटीर उद्योगाचा विकास करा, हरजा मर्यादित ठेवा, स्वयंपूर्ण ग्रामव्यवस्था तयार करा, गावे स्वच्छ व सुंदर करा, विकेंद्रीकरण झाले पाहिजे गांधीजींचे आर्थिक विचार त्यांच्या अध्यात्मनिष्ठ मानवतावादाशी सुसंगत असेच आहेत.

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श्रम संस्काराचे धडे शाश्वत विकासाचे गमक “

जोपर्यंत तुम्ही हातात झाडू व टोपली घेत नाही तोपर्यंत गावे आणि शहरे स्वच्छ होणार नाहीत” महात्मा गांधीजींचा हाच शाश्वत विकासाचा विचार गेली सात दशके युद्धपातळीवर राबविला जात आहे, गांधीजींनी संस्कारक्षम पिढी घडविण्यावर अधिक भर दिला. श्रम संस्काराची चळवळ विकसित व्हावी म्हणून महात्मा गांधीजींच्या विचारसरणीवर आधारलेल्या राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेने विद्यापीठ आणि महाविद्यालयीन स्तरावर १९६९ पासून गेली ५० वर्षे महाविद्यालयीन तरुणांवर श्रम संस्कार रुजविण्याचे कार्य चालू आहे. परिणामी एक संस्कारक्षम पिढी तयार होण्यास मदत झाली आहे. गांधीजींनी राजकीय स्वातंत्र्यापेक्षाही स्वच्छता महत्वाची मानली. यंत्र संस्कृतीतून आलेली कृत्रिमता आणि तोचतोचपणा नष्ट करण्यासाठी निसर्गाकडे जाण्याचा सल्ला दिला. आरोग्य संपन्न भारताचे स्वप्न सत्यात उतरवण्यासाठी स्वच्छ हिंदुस्थानची हाक दिली. राष्ट्रांच्या पर्यावरणाचा व विकासाचा विचार केला. ग्रामस्वच्छता - विदेशात - आज हे सूत्र स्वीकारून देश .पासून केली होती: नी स्वतःग्राम स्वच्छतेचे महत्त्व त्यांनी त्या काळातच ओळखले होते आणि त्याची सुरुवात त्यां स्वच्छता मोहीम राबवली जात आहे हाच खरा शाश्वत विकासाचा मार्ग आहे.

विकास हा एक भ्रम:

राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न वाढले, दरडोई उत्पन्नात भर पडली आणि राहणीमानाचा दर्जा वाढला म्हणजे विकास झाला असे अनेकांना वाटते परंतु तो फार मोठा भ्रम आहे. या भ्रमामुळेच सर्वांगीण विकासाला फार मोठी खिळ बसली आहे. विकास हा शाश्वत असला पाहिजे तो दीर्घ काल टिकला पाहिजे. आज २१ व्या शतकात विकासाचा फुगा कधी फुटेल हे सांगता येणार नाही. कारण ज्या विकासाचाच केंद्रबिंदू माणूस नाही आणि तो जर दीर्घकाळ टिकणारा नाही तर तो विकास कसला. स्पर्धेवर आधारलेली अर्थव्यवस्था माणसाला स्वार्थी आणि स्वयंकेंद्रीत बनविते आणि हीच दृष्ट व्यवस्था माणसाला विनाशाच्या खाईत लोटते. शाश्वत विकासाचा विचार करताना महात्मा गांधीजींनी समता, व न्याय या दोन घटकांना अधिक महत्व दिले. समता व न्याय हे दोन घटक शाश्वत विकासाचे खरे पैलू आहेत. गांधीजींनी कुटीर उद्योग, ग्रामोद्योगाला प्रोत्साहन देऊन ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था समृद्ध करण्यावर भर दिला होता त्यामुळे गांधी हे आद्य पर्यावरणवादी होते .,

सहकाराधीष्टीत समाज : गांधीजींचा माणसाच्या सहकार प्रवृत्तीवर फार मोठा विश्वास होता. ग्राम स्वराज्य निर्माण होण्यासाठी सहकार माणसात भिनला पाहिजे , जोपर्यंत विश्वस्त वृत्तीई येत नाही तोपर्यंत विकास होणार नाही. दुबळ्या माणसाच्या न्यायासाठी झटले पाहिजे.

गरजा मर्यादित ठेवण्याची आवश्यकता

गांधीजींनी आपल्या गरजा मर्यादित ठेवण्याची आवश्यकता प्रतिपादन केली अधिकाधिक सुखोपभोगाच्या मागे लागण्याऐवजी माणसाने आपल्या गरजा मर्यादित ठेवण्याची आवश्यकता त्यांनी प्रतिपादन केली मानवाच्या भौतिक सुखापेक्षा त्याच्या नैतिकला महत्व दिले. भौतिक सुखे माणसाचा शारीक व मानसिक अधपातघडवून आणते. चैनीची अभिलाषा वाढली कि नैतिक प्रेरणा नष्ट होते. अशा विचित्र परिस्थितीत देशाचा शाश्वत विकास होणे अशक्य आहे. त्यासाठी आपणास गरजा मर्यादित ठेवाव्या लागतील. अर्थव्यवस्थेत काही मूलगामी बदल करावयाचे असतील तर सत्तेचे केंद्रोकरण टाळावे लागेल. त्याचबरोबर सत्याग्रही पद्धतीने वरिष्ठ वर्गाचे मतपरिवर्तन करावे लागेल त्याशिवाय तरणोपाय नाही. देशी उद्योगांना संरक्षण आणि समानतेचा आग्रह धरणारे गांधीजी खर्या अर्थाने शाश्वत विकासाचा आग्रह धरणारे अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ होते असे कम्हटले तर फारसे वावगे होणार नाही. आज एकूणच विकासाचा डोलारा आणि प्रगतीचा झपाटा पाहिल्यानंतर असे वाटते कि आपला प्रवास नक्कीच शाश्वत विकासाकडे जाणारा नाही. मानवी जीवनावर होणारा परिणाम देखील तेवढाच गंभीर परिणाम झालेला दिसून येतो. सार्वजनिक जीवनात शाश्वत विकासाचे मूल्य आपण किती प्रमाणात जोपासतो, याचा विचार नव्याने करावा लागेल कारण माणसाला साथी राहणी व उच्च विचारसरणी हा विचारच थोतांड वाटू लागला आहे. जागतिक मंदी, देशांतर्गत महागाई आणि असमतोल आर्थिक विकास अशा विचित्र परिस्थितीत आर्थिक प्रगतीचा वेग कायम राखणे सरकारला अडचणीचे होऊ लागले आहे. जगातील सामाजिक, आर्थिक विकासाचे प्रश्न सोडवून उभ्या मानवजातीला शाश्वत विकासाकडे घेऊन जाण्यासाठी गांधीजींच्या विचारांचे आचरण करावे लागेल. भारतीय

वस्तू-सेवांच्या अमर्याद उपभोगांमागे धावणारे जीवन हे कमालीचे असंयत, अशांत, अखंड असमाधानी आणि माणसाला केवळ अर्थाजनात गुंतवून त्याच्या आंतरिक विकासासाठी वेळ-विसावा तसेच स्वास्थ्य न देणारे असे होताना आजच दिसते आहे सत्य आणि अहिंसा यासारख्या शाश्वत मूल्यांच्या आधारे सक्षम समाज व देश निर्माण होऊ शकतो, यावर गांधीजींनी अदळ विश्वास ठेवला भांडवलशाहीने मांडलेला उछाद रोखायचा असेल तर गांधीजींच्या विचारांचा विचार नव्याने करावा लागेल करावा लागेल. आम्ही केवळ आमच्या भागीदार राष्ट्रांच्या गरजा आणि प्राधान्यक्रमाला महत्व देऊन विकास करीत गेलो तर विकासाची जबर किंमत समाजाला चुकवायला लागेल व ती पुढच्या पिढ्यांच्या विकासाला मारक ठरेल याचा विसर पडता कामा नये. शहर विकास तज्ज्ञांच्या मते २०५० पर्यंत जगातील ६० टक्के जनता ही शहराकडे वळेल. हे जेव्हा घडेल तेव्हाच खर्या अर्थाने शाश्वत विकास होईल.

संदर्भ:

१. नलिनी पंडित, २००६ 'गांधीग्रंथाली प्रकाशन, जानेवारी २००६
२. नवे गांव आंदोलन मासिक, डिसेंबर २०१८, विचार मंथन, स्वतंत्र संग्राम स्मृती संस्था सांगली,

भारतातील स्त्री शिक्षणाचा विकास

सौ. आशा चंद्रशोक जिरगे

ग्रंथपाल, सावित्रीबाई फुले महिला महाविद्यालय, सातारा.

Email:- ashajirage@gmail.com Mob.9922639235

सार:

भारत हा खेड्यांचा देश आहे, भारतातील ५० टक्के पेक्षा जास्त लोक खेड्यात राहतात. खेड्यातील लोकांवर रुढी परंपरा, चालीरीती, अंधश्रद्धा यांचा प्रभाव जास्त असतो, याचा परिणाम महिलांच्या शिक्षणावर होतो. या सामाजिक वातावरणात वस्तुस्थिती पूर्ण बदललेली नसली तरी शिक्षणाने झालेला बदल समाजाने स्वीकारलेला आहे. शासनाने स्त्री साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण वाढविण्यासाठी अनेक प्रकारच्या योजना राबविल्या आहेत. भारत सरकार समाजामध्ये शिक्षणप्रती जागृती निर्माण व्हावी म्हणून दूरदर्शन, आकाशवाणी या प्रसार माध्यमांचा उपयोग करून राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता धोरण समाजातील लोकांपर्यंत पोहोचविण्याचे कार्य करीत आहे, प्रसंगी यासाठी चित्रपटातील गाण्यांचाही वापर करीत आहे, हे सर्व करण्याचा उद्देश म्हणजे स्त्री साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण वाढविणे होय. शिक्षण हे सर्व सुधारणांचा पाया आहे. समाजपरिवर्तन व समाजविकासाचे साधन म्हणून स्त्रियांचा सामाजिक दर्जा जोपासण्यासाठी व त्यातून समाजविकास साधण्यासाठी स्त्रियांना सर्व प्रकारचे शिक्षण मिळणे आवश्यक आहे. प्रस्तुत शोध लेखामध्ये स्त्री शिक्षणाची वाटचाल वेदोत्तर कालापासून आतापर्यंत कशी होत गेली याचा थोडक्यात आढावा घेतला आहे.

शोधसंज्ञा:- समाज, शिक्षण, स्त्रीशिक्षण, विकास, सद्य:स्थिती.

१. प्रस्तावना:-

एखादे राष्ट्र विकसित आहे, अविकसित आहे, की विकसनशील आहे याचा निकष काढण्यासाठी अनेक निकष विचारात घ्यावे लागतात. त्यामध्ये महत्वाचा निकष म्हणजे साक्षरतेचा, देशाची प्रगती साक्षरतेमुळे वेगाने होते. त्यामध्ये स्त्री साक्षरतेचे प्रमाणही महत्वाचे ठरते. कारण एक स्त्री साक्षर असेल तर संपूर्ण कुटुंब साक्षर होते, पर्यायाने समाजातील साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण वाढते.

आज एकविसाव्या शतकातही स्त्री साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण अल्प आहे. शिक्षणाबरोबरच स्त्री जीवनाच्या अनेक अंगांचा विकास, प्रतिष्ठा, समान अधिकार व संधी, शिक्षण आणि एकूणच समाज व्यवहाराच्या प्रक्रियेत त्यांचा सहभाग व सामिलकी, आजही सार्वत्रिक बनू शकत नाही. आजही महिलांवर अन्याय, अत्याचार वाढलेले दिसतात एकतर्फी प्रेम, प्रेमभंग यातून मुलींची हत्या होण्याचे प्रमाण वाढलेले आहे. या सामाजिक अस्थिरतेमुळे मुलींना शिक्षण देण्याबाबत उदासीन असलेला पालक अजूनच उदासीन झालेला दिसून येतो.

२. उद्देश:

१. भारतातील स्त्री शिक्षणाच्या इतिहासाचा अभ्यास करणे.
२. स्त्री शिक्षणाच्या विकासासाठी वेगवेगळ्या स्तरावर राबविण्यात येणा-या योजनांचा आढावा घेणे.

३. वाचनसाहित्य शोध :

प्रस्तुत शोध लेखाकरीता उपलब्ध माहिती प्राथमिक, द्वितीयक आणि तृतीयक स्वरूपाची आहे. संशोधन लेखाशी संबंधित माहिती संदर्भग्रंथ, मासिके, लेख, अहवाल, वर्तमानपत्रे आणि वेबसाईट या साधनांचा वापर करून या विषयावर प्रकाश टाकण्याचा प्रयत्न अभ्यासकाने केलेला आहे.

४. स्त्री-शिक्षणाचा इतिहास:

देशाच्या आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक विकासामध्ये स्त्री शिक्षण हे महत्वाची भूमिका निभावताना दिसते. सुशिक्षित स्त्री ही आपले आणि आपल्या कुटुंबाचे जीवन अधिकाधिक प्रगतीपथावर नेण्याचे कार्य करते. स्त्रियांचे समाजातील निम्न स्थान बदलण्यासाठी शिक्षण हे अत्यंत महत्वाचे साधन आहे. शिक्षण हे सर्व सुधारणांचा पाया आहे, समाजपरिवर्तन व समाजविकासाचे साधन म्हणून शिक्षणाकडे पाहिले जाते. 'शिक्षण' हा शब्द संस्कृत भाषेतील 'शास' या धातूपासून तयार झाला आहे. स्वामी विवेकानंदाच्या विचारानुसार, 'शिक्षण म्हणजे मनुष्याच्या ठिकाणी जे पूर्णत्व आधीचेच विद्यमान आहे, त्याचे प्रकटीकरण' अशा प्रकारे शिक्षणाबद्दल प्रबोधन करण्याचे कार्य अनेक समाजसुधारकांनी केले आहे. समाजातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तित्वेने शिक्षित होणे गरजेचे आहे. देशाला शिक्षणाशिवाय तरणोपाय नाही, हे जाणून त्यांनी प्रबोधनाचे कार्य केले आहे. स्त्री ही एक समाजातील प्रमुख घटक आहे. तिलासुद्धा शिक्षण देणे आवश्यक आहे, हे जाणून महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले यांनी १८४८ साली सनातन्यांचे प्रभुत्व असलेल्या पुणे शहरात पहिली मुलींची शाळा काढून मुलींच्या शिक्षणाची सोय केली. त्यापूर्वी स्त्रीशिक्षणासाठी कसे प्रयत्न केले होते हे पहाणे पण महत्वाचे आहे. त्यासाठी वैदिक कालखंड, वेदोत्तर काल, ब्रिटीशांचा काळ, इ. स. १८८२ ते १९०२ या कालखंडामध्ये स्त्रियांचे शिक्षण प्रगतीपथावर कसे गेले होते.

४.१ वैदिक कालखंड:

वेदकाळात स्त्रियांना शिक्षण देण्याची समाजाची आग्रही भूमिका होती. वैदिक कालखंडात वेदाभ्यास करणा-या स्त्रियांमध्ये दोन प्रकार आढळून येतात.

१. ब्रम्हवादिनी स्त्रियाः या स्त्रिया ज्ञानग्रहण करणा-या असत. बौद्धिकदृष्ट्या ब्रम्हवादिनी स्त्रियांची प्रगती उल्लेखनीय असे. मैत्रयी व गार्गी याच प्रकारात मोडत.
२. सद्योवधू स्त्रियाः-या स्त्रियांच्या बाबतीत विवाह करणे ही आवश्यक घटना मानली जात असे.

यावरून असे दिसून येते की, वैदिक कालखंडात स्त्रियांना शिक्षण देण्यात कोणतेही निर्बंध घालण्यात आले नव्हते.

४.२ वेदोत्तर काल:

वेदोत्तर काळात शिक्षित स्त्रियांचे प्रमाण बरेच कमी झाले. या काळात स्त्रियांवर अनेक बंधने घातल्याने त्या अज्ञानी व असहाय बनल्या, त्यांची बौद्धिक वाढ खुटून त्यांची मनोवृत्ती संकुचित बनली. इ.स. १२०० च्या सुमारास मुसलमानी अंमल स्थिर झाल्याने स्त्रियांवरची बंधने आणखी कडक होते गेली व स्त्रियांना शिक्षण मिळणे जवळपास बंदच झाले. भारतातील स्त्री शिक्षणाचा दर्जा वेदोत्तर कालामध्ये खालावत गेला.

४.३ ब्रिटीश काळातील स्त्री शिक्षण:

ब्रिटीश राजवटीत स्त्रियांचे शिक्षण ही आधुनिक कल्पना प्रचलित झाली. ख्रिश्चन धर्मप्रसारकांनी आपल्या धर्माच्या प्रसारासाठी व भारतीय स्त्रीच्या अंधश्रद्धा, रुढी, परंपरा, रीतीरिवाज यांच्या मानसिक गुलामगिरीतून मुक्त करताना त्यांना घरी जावून प्राथमिक शिक्षणाचे धडे दिले. १९ व्या शतकाच्या सुरुवातीस विज्ञान व संस्कृती यांची ओळख व्हावी म्हणून ब्रिटीशांनी नवे शैक्षणिक धोरण आखले, पण ते कोणत्या भाषेतून दयायचे यावर एकमत न झाल्याने ते धोरण १८३५ साली स्वीकारले. यामुळे भारतातील सर्वांना शिक्षणाचे दरवाजे खुले झाले. वुड आयोगाने आधुनिक शिक्षण पध्दतीची सुरुवात केली, ज्यामुळे भारतात विद्यापीठांची स्थापना होण्यास सुरुवात झाली. १८५७ साली शाळेमध्ये मुलींच्या उपस्थितीत वाढ होताना दिसून आली. भारतात मुलींसाठी पहिली शाळा इ.स. १८२४ साली मुंबई व १८३१ला अहमदनगरला अमेरिकन मिशन-यांनी सुरु केली. मुलींच्या शाळेवर स्त्री शिक्षकांची कमतरता भासू लागल्याने कु. मेरी कार्पेटर यांनी १८७० साली पुण्यामध्ये विमेन्स ट्रेनिंग कॉलेजची स्थापना केली.

४.४ इ.स. १८८२ ते १९०२ चा कालखंड:

पाश्चिमात्य देशातील कॅंब्रिज व ऑक्सफर्ड या विद्यापीठातही स्त्रियांना अभ्यासक्रम पूर्ण करण्यास परवानगी मिळत नसे. अशावेळी मुंबई विद्यापीठाने एक ठराव पास करून स्त्रियांना शिक्षणाचा हक्क प्राप्त करून दिला. त्यामुळे १८८८साली कु. कार्नेला सोराबजी ही पारशी मुलगी लॅटिन विषय घेवून बी.ए. पहिल्या वर्गात उत्तीर्ण झाली आणि येथूनच ख-या अर्थाने मुलींच्या महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षणास प्रारंभ झाला हे या कालखंडाचे वैशिष्ट्य ठरले. इ.स. १९०१ ते १९०२ च्या सुमारास देशात मुलींसाठी १२ महाविद्यालये होती, त्यातील तीन मद्रास, तीन बंगाल आणि सहा महाविद्यालये संयुक्त प्रांतात होती.

४.५ लॉर्ड कर्झन अहवाल:

इ.स. १९१३ साली लॉर्ड कर्झन यांनी शिक्षणविषयक धोरणामध्ये प्रामुख्याने स्त्रियांच्या शिक्षणावर भर दिला. यामध्ये समाजजीवनाशी संबंधित व व्यावहारिक शिक्षण, आरोग्य शास्त्र, शालेय जीवनाबद्दल माहिती देणारे शिक्षण देण्यात यावे, तसेच स्त्रियांचा उपयोग शिक्षिकांच्या व तपासनीसांच्या जागी जास्त प्रमाणात करावा अशा तरतूदी केल्या. या तरतूदीमुळे स्त्री शिक्षणाच्या विकासाची पावले पायाभरणीच्या दृष्टिने फायदेशीर ठरली.

४.६ स्वातंत्रोत्तर स्त्रियांच्या शिक्षणासाठी करण्यात आलेल्या तरतूदी:

स्वतंत्र भारतात एकूण १९ विद्यापीठे होती. देशाच्या शैक्षणिक विकासातील पहिला प्रयत्न १९४८ मध्ये डॉ. राधाकृष्णन यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली विद्यापीठीय शिक्षण आयोगाची निर्मिती करून झाली. या आयोगाने पुढील मत व्यक्त केले, “शिक्षण पुरुषांसाठी किंवा स्त्रियांसाठी सीमित करायचे ठरविले तर ती संधी स्त्रियांना दिली जायला हवी, कारण ते शिक्षण निश्चितच पुढच्या पिढीपर्यंत जाईल.”

१९५२-५३ साली डॉ. लक्ष्मणशास्त्री मुदलीयार यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखालील समितीने सांगितले की, “स्त्रियांना शिक्षणाद्वारे जीवनाच्या प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात समानतेसह लोकशाही नागरीकत्वाचे ज्ञान मिळावे.”

१९५७ साली नेमलेल्या राष्ट्रीय स्त्री शिक्षण समितीच्या अध्यक्षीय दुर्गाबाई देशमुख यांनी “ स्त्री-पुरुष शिक्षणातील अंतर कमी करून स्त्री शिक्षणाकरीता ठोस व निश्चित स्वरूपाचे प्रयत्न करणे गरजेचे आहे” अशी जोरदार सूचना मांडली.

१९६४-६६ च्या कोठारी आयोगाने स्त्री-शिक्षणासंदर्भात पुढील विचार मांडले, “ गामीण व शहरी भागातील मुलींना त्यांच्या गरजानुरूप शिक्षणाच्या सोयी माध्यमिक स्तरांवर पूर्णवेळ, अंशवेळ पाठयक्रमांच्याद्वारे करण्यात याव्यात तसेच गृहजीवनशास्त्र हा विषय सक्तीचा करू नये तो ऐच्छिक असावा. संगीत व ललितकला या अभ्यासाची अधिक सोय करावी. गणित व शास्त्र यांच्या अभ्यासास उत्तेजन द्यावे.”

१९८६ मध्ये प्रसिध्द झालेल्या राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणामध्ये, “ शिक्षणाची राष्ट्रीय पध्दती” ही स्त्रियांच्या सबलीकरणात सकारात्मक मध्यस्थाची भूमिका करेल. भूतकाळातील संचित विकृतीचे निराकरण करून भविष्यकाळात स्त्रियांच्या बाजूने उभी राहिल. व्यावसायिक, तांत्रिक आणि उद्योगधंद्याविषयीच्या अभ्यासक्रमात स्त्रियांचा सहभाग वाढायला हवा व शैक्षणिक संधीचा अग्रक्रम स्त्रियांना देण्यात यावा” अशी शिफारस केली

५. स्त्री-शिक्षणाचा योजनेतर्गत झालेला विकास :

एकविसाव्या शतकात कुटुंब विकास, समाजविकास आणि राष्ट्र विकासाच्या दृष्टिने स्त्रियांची वाटचाल सुरु झाली. महिलांच्या शिक्षणासंदर्भातील सन२००१ची आकडेवारी पाहिली असता असे लक्षात येते की देशातील साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण ६४.८४% त्यातपुरुष साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण ७५.२६% आणि स्त्री साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण ५३.६७% इतके आहे. आज २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार हे प्रमाण देशाचे साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण ७४.०४% आहे. पुरुष ८२.१४% आणि स्त्री ६५.५% इतके साक्षरतेचे प्रमाणे आहे. यावरून असे दिसून येते की, १० वर्षात स्त्री साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण हे ११.८३% इतके वाढले आहे. हे चित्र कौतुकास्पद असले तरी इतर प्रगत देशाच्या तुलनेत भारतामध्ये स्त्री शिक्षणाची स्थिती अजूनही पाहिजे अशी सुधारलेली दिसून येत नाही. ही स्थिती सुधारण्यासाठी महिला शिक्षणाचा हक्क मिळावा यासाठी सर्व स्तरावरून प्रयत्न केले गेले आहेत. त्यातील पहिला प्रयत्न म्हणजे भारत सरकारने २००१ सालापासून हे ‘महिला अधिकार वर्ष’ म्हणून पाळले गेले. यामध्ये: १. स्त्रियांना पुरुषांबरोबरीचा अधिकार देण्यात आला. २. राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग स्थापन करण्यात आला. ३. ३० मार्च १९९३ ला राष्ट्रीय महिला कोष स्थापन. ४. महिलामध्ये शिक्षणाचा प्रसारासाठी प्रयत्न. ५. आर्थिक प्रगतीकरीता प्रयत्न. ६. कुटुंबविषयक अधिकारांमध्ये वाढ. ७. राजकीय जागृती. ८. महिलांसाठी सुरक्षा प्रदान. ९. महिलांचा विकास या सर्व बाबीसाठी प्रयत्न करण्यात आला.

५.१ प्राथमिक स्तर:

स्त्री शिक्षणाचा टक्का वाढविण्यासाठी प्राथमिक स्तरावरील शिक्षणाची गळती रोखण्यासाठी सन २००२ मध्ये राज्यघटनेत ८६ वी दुरुस्तीद्वारे ‘२१अ’ हे नवे कलम समाविष्ट करण्यात आले. मुलभूत हक्कामध्ये ‘शिक्षणाचा हक्क’ या नवीन कलमाचा समावेश करण्यात आला. ६ ते १४ या वयोगटातील मुलांमुलींसाठी सर्व शिक्षा अभियान (२००२)सुरु करण्यात आले.पहिली ते सातवी पर्यंत माध्यान्ह भोजन, वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारच्या शिष्यवृत्ती, याशिवाय महिला समाख्या योजना(१९८८), कस्तुरबा गांधी बालिका विद्यालय (२००४), बेटी पढायो,बेटी बचायो,या योजना भारत सरकारने हाती घेतल्या. तर महाराष्ट्र शासनाने स्त्री शिक्षणाचा टक्का वाढविण्यासाठी सावित्रीबाई फुले दत्तक पालक योजना, अहिल्याबाई होळकर मोफत पास योजना यासारखे उपक्रम हाती घेतले आहेत.

५.२ माध्यमिक स्तर:

मुलींना १२ वी पर्यंतचे शिक्षण मोफत यासाठी कोणत्याही प्रकारच्या उत्पन्नाची अट नाही. सर्व स्तरावरील मुलींना या योजनेचा लाभ घेता येतो. अध्यापक विद्यालयामध्ये ३० टक्के आरक्षण व मोफत शिक्षण, माध्यमिक शाळेतील मुलींना राष्ट्रीय योजनेतून तीन हजार रुपयांचा प्रोत्साहन भत्ता, गामीण भागातील मुलींना मोफत सायकल वाटप, अतिदुर्गम, आदिवासी भागात आश्रमशाळा, निवासी वसतिगृहे अशा वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारच्या योजना लागू केल्या आहेत. केंद्र सरकारने राज्यातील साक्षरता वाढविण्यासाठी ‘साक्षर भारत’ योजना कार्यान्वित केली आहे.

५.३ उच्च शिक्षण:

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उच्च शिक्षणामध्ये स्त्रियांचा सहभाग वाढविण्यासाठी सर्व पारंपरिक विद्यापीठे, त्यांना संलग्नित महाविद्यालये, अनुदानित, विनाअनुदानित महाविद्यालये यामध्ये मुलींना ३० टक्के आरक्षणाची सोय, प्रत्येक तालुक्याच्या ठिकाणी प्रियदर्शिनी वसतिगृह योजना, मुंबई विविध महाविद्यालयात शिक्षण घेणा-या मुलींची रहाण्याची सोय व्हावी म्हणून सावित्रीदेवी वसतिगृह योजना अशा विविध योजना कार्यरत करण्यात आल्या आहेत. विद्यापीठ अनुदान आयोगाने भारतीय महिलांच्या विविध गरजा लक्षात घेवून समाजातील वंचित, पीडीत, अनुसूचित जाती व जमाती, अपंग आणि असुरक्षित वातावरणात राहणा-या महिलांसाठी विद्यापीठ व महाविद्यालय स्तरावर स्त्री अभ्यासकेंद्र स्थापन करण्यात यावीत यासाठी प्रस्ताव मागविण्यास सुरुवात केली आहे. यामध्ये स्त्री जीवनाचा सर्वंकष, समीक्षात्मक व समतोल असा सामाजिक व आर्थिक वास्तवाला धरून अभ्यास करण्यात यावा असे सुचविले आहे.

स्त्री शिक्षणातून स्त्री सक्षमीकरणकडे जाण्यासाठी जवळपास २००० महाविद्यालयांची तरतूद करण्यात आली. यामुळे उच्च शिक्षणाच्या प्रक्रियेमध्ये मुलींची संख्या मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वाढली. आजच्या जागतिकीकरणाच्या युगामध्ये कोणत्याही क्षेत्रामध्ये काम करण्यापासून स्त्री वंचित नाही. आज औद्योगिक, वैद्यकीय, अभियांत्रिकी, अंतराळ विज्ञान, संगणक, माहिती तंत्रज्ञान, पत्रकारिता, लष्करी भरती, कायदा व सुव्यवस्था, विमानसेवा, रेल्वे, बस, टॅक्सी, मोटारचालक, गिर्यारोहण, उच्च शिक्षण, सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र, तसेच क्रिडा क्षेत्रात जलतरण, वेट लिफ्टिंग, अॅथलेटिक्स, बॉक्सींग, नेमबाजी या सर्व क्षेत्रात स्त्रियांनी आपल्या दमदार पाऊलखुणा उमटवल्या आहेत. आपल्या कर्तृत्वाने आणि क्षमतेने आपण कोठेही कमी नसल्याचे स्त्रियांनी दाखवून दिले आहे.

निष्कर्ष:

१. पूर्वीच्या काळापेक्षा आता स्त्री सर्वच क्षेत्रात आघाडीवर असून स्त्री साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण वाढल्याचे दिसून येते.
२. शिक्षणामुळे स्त्रीयांना त्यांचे हक्क, अधिकार, दर्जा आणि त्यांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासात वाढझाल्याचे दिसून येते.
३. सरकारच्या वेगवेगळ्या योजनामुळे प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक व उच्च शिक्षण घेणा-या मुलींच्या संख्येत वाढ होत आहे.
४. शिक्षणामुळे स्त्रियांचे परावलंबित्व कमी झालेले असून, पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने त्यांना अधिकार मिळालेले आहेत. स्त्री स्वावलंबी झाल्याने कुटुंबाला आर्थिकदृष्ट्या हातभार लागला आहे.

समारोप:

वेदकाळापासून स्त्रियांच्या शिक्षणाची प्रक्रिया पाहिली असता स्त्री सुशिक्षित, साक्षर होण्याचे प्रमाण वाढलेले दिसून येते. स्त्री ही कुटुंबाचा, समाजाचा, देशाचा पाया आहे. तीचा विकास म्हणजे कुटुंब, समाज, देश यांचा विकास होय. २०११ च्या ताज्या जनगणनेनुसार प्रसिध्द केलेल्या आकडेवारीनुसार, भारतातील महिला साक्षरता दर ६५.५ टक्के आहे, जो जागतिक सरासरीत ७९.७ टक्क्यांनी कमी आहे. स्त्रीला सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक, धार्मिक व राजकीय क्षेत्रात पूर्णपणे समाविष्ट करण्यात येईल तेव्हाच भारत एक विकसित राष्ट्र म्हणून उदयास येईल.

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८. प्रतिनिधी (२०१९, मार्च १३). स्त्री अभ्यासकेंद्रासाठी मार्गदर्शक तत्वे, लोकसत्ता. पृष्ठ क्र. २

स्त्री समानता आणि महिला सबलीकरण

प्रा. डॉ. रूपाली वि. सांभारे

भारती विद्यापीठाचे डॉ. पतंगराव कदम महाविद्यालय, सांगली

प्रस्तावना:

भारतीय राज्यघटनेने स्त्री आणि पुरुषांना समान संधी दिली असली तरी अजूनही भारतीय समाजात आर्थिक सामाजिक राजकीय अशा सर्वच क्षेत्रात स्त्रियांना पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत कमी प्रमाणात संधी उपलब्ध करून दिली जाते. यापाठीमागील असणारे महत्वाचे कारण म्हणजे स्त्री आणि पुरुष यांच्यात आढळून येणारी भिन्नता. ही भिन्नता केवळ शारीरिक बाबतीत दिसून येते असे नाही तर अनेक मानसिक क्षमता आणि गुणवैशिष्ट्यांच्या बाबतीतही असलेला दिसून येतो. यामधील काही भेद हे निसर्गनिर्मित आहेत तर काही समाजनिर्मित आहेत. महिला सशक्तीकरण म्हणजे ज्यायोगे महिला सबल वनून आपल्या आयुष्याचे निर्णय स्वतः घेऊ शकतील आपल्या आयुष्याबद्दल तसेच कुटुंबातील आणि समाजातील स्वतःच्या निर्णयाबद्दल निर्णय घेऊ शकतील असे सक्षम बनविणे.

महिला सशक्तीकरण म्हणजे सामाजिक आर्थिक राजकीय जाती आणि लिंगआधारित भेदभावाच्या वागणुकीतून स्त्रियांची मुक्तता करणे. स्त्रियांना समानतेची वागणूक देणे. तिच्यात निर्णय घेण्याची क्षमता विकसित करणे. स्त्रियांच्यामधील आत्मविश्वास वाढविणे. लैंगिक समानता प्रदान करणे म्हणजे स्त्रिया आणि पुरुष यांना सर्व क्षेत्रात समान संधी अधिकार आणि जबाबदारी प्रदान करणे. आर्थिक प्रक्रियेमध्ये पूर्णपणे सहभाग नोंदवण्यासाठी आवश्यक ज्ञान कौशल्य आणि आत्मविश्वास वाढवून सशक्त करणे. स्त्रियांच्यामध्ये हक्काविषयी जाणीव जागृती निर्माण करणे.

सद्यकालीन समाजातील लिंगधिष्ठित भेदभाव हा स्त्रीला कनिष्ठतेची निम्न दर्जाची वागणूक देताना आढळतो. स्त्रियांना कुटुंबात समाजात नव्हे तर त्यांच्या कामाच्या ठिकाणी व्यवसाय क्षेत्रातही लिंगाधारित दुय्यमत्व जाणवून देण्याची प्रवृत्ती कमी झालेली नाही. त्यामुळे स्त्रियांना सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी सुरक्षितता आणि वातावरण मिळत नाही. क्षमता असूनही संधी मिळत नाही. ही परिस्थिती बदलण्यासाठी खरया अर्थाने स्त्रीचे विकासात्मक सबलीकरण होणे गरजेचे आहे.

स्त्री विकासात्मक सबलीकरण म्हणजे विकासाच्या संधीपासून वंचित असलेल्या मागास व दुर्बल स्त्रीच्या शारीरिक आर्थिक मानसिक भावनिक सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक सुस्थितीसाठी त्यांच्या क्षमतावर्धनातील अडथळे दूर करणे व त्यासाठी आवश्यक वातावरण सेवा सुविधा व संधी पुरविणे होय.

स्त्री आणि पुरुष निर्सगातील दोन महत्वाचे समान घटक पण समाजातील स्त्रियांना दुय्यमतेची कनिष्ठतेची वागणूक मिळते पुरुषप्रधान समाजरचनेत तर ही परिस्थिती प्रकर्षाने जाणवते. आधुनिक समाजव्यवस्थेत वैज्ञानिक आणि तांत्रिक सुधारणा मोठ्या प्रमाणात झालेल्या आहेत शिक्षणाच्या संधीमुळे स्त्रियांनाही पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने काम करण्याची संधी जरी मिळाली असली तरी ज्या स्त्रिया शिक्षणापासून वंचित आहेत अशा स्त्रियांची संख्या सुशिक्षित स्त्रियांच्या तुलनेत जास्त आहे. त्यामुळे वरवर पाहता जरी शिक्षणामुळे स्त्रियांना समाजात प्रतिष्ठा मिळत असली तरी सर्वच स्त्रियांचे त्या प्रतिनिधीत्व करतात असे नाही. स्त्री आणि पुरुष एकाच नाण्याच्या दोन बाजू असल्या तरी स्त्रीला मात्र समाजाने नैतिक शास्त्राच्या चौकटीत बंद केले निर्सगाने स्त्रीवर लादलेले मातृत्व आणि त्यातून येत असलेल्या जबाबदारीमुळे स्त्रीदेखील संपुर्णपणे यात गुरफटून गेली आहे.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्ट्ये :

१. स्त्री सक्षमीकरणाची संकल्पना अभ्यासणे.

२. स्त्री समानता समजून घेणे.

३. स्त्री सक्षमीकरणासाठी उपाय योजना सुचविणे.

संशोधन पध्दतीशास्त्र :

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी वर्णनात्मक संशोधन पध्दतीचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे .

संशोधनाचे स्रोत :

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंध हा दुय्यम स्रोतावर आधारित असून विविध अभ्यासक संशोधकांनी लिहिलेल्या पुस्तके, मासिके व इंटरनेट इ .चा वापर या शोध निबंधासाठी करण्यात आला आहे .

समानता, स्वातंत्र्य, लोकशाही हे घटनेने दिलेले स्त्री आणि पुरुषांला समान अधिकार पण यामधील किती अधिकार तिच्यापर्यंत पोहचलेले आहेत या गोष्टीचा जर विचार करावयाचा झाला तर अजुनही स्त्रीला हे अधिकार मिळाले नाही असं आपण म्हणालो तर ते योग्यच ठरेल . मानव म्हणून जीवन जगता यावे यासाठी घटनेने प्रत्येकाला अधिकार दिला आहे पण स्त्रीला आज समाजात स्वातंत्र्य आहे का? हा प्रश्न आपण आपल्या मनाला विचारला पाहिजे . काळ बदलला जग बदलले आज स्त्री ही सर्वांगीण प्रगतीपथावर आहे मात्र २१ साव्या शतकात जग बदलल असले तरी स्त्रीकडे बघण्याच्या दृष्टीकोनाकडे मात्र बदल झाला नाही अजुनही ती स्त्री आहे हाच विचार अनेकांच्या मनात प्रथम वास करत आहे जग जरी बदललेल असल तरी जुनाट बुरसटलेल्या विचारांनी आपली जागा सोडलेली नाही . भारताला स्वातंत्र मिळुन इतकी वर्ष झाली असली तरी स्त्रीच्या वाट्याला स्वातंत्र अजुनही आलेल नाही अस म्हटले तर फारस वावग ठरणार नाही . तिच्या स्वातंत्र्याच स्वप्न अजुनही साकार झालेले नाही . स्त्री जरी आई, बहीण, पत्नी, मुलगी असली तरी तिचा विचार करताना सुरवातीला तिच्याकडे स्त्री याच दृष्टीकोनातून पाहिले जाते हा विचार जोपर्यंत समाजात वास करत आहे तोपर्यंत तीचे समाजातील स्थान हे दूय्यमच राहणार हा विचार जेव्हा समाजातून हद्दपार होईल त्यावेला खरयाअर्थाने समाजातील स्त्रीचा विकास झाला असे आपणास म्हणता येईल .

आज शिक्षणामुळे समाजात होत असलेल्या अनेक बदलांमुळे, नव्या भांडवली समाजातील वाढत्या गरजांमुळे, स्त्रियांमध्ये एक वेगळी जागृती निर्माण झाली . त्यांच्यामध्ये आत्मविश्वास वाढला, दुय्यम स्थानाची चीड आणि हक्कांची जाणीव निर्माण झाली . बदलत्या आर्थिक परिस्थितीमुळे सामाजिक सुधारणांच्या रेट्यामुळे आणि १९७५ नंतरच्या स्त्री चळवळीच्या वाढत्या जोरामुळे स्त्रियांच्या राजकीय हक्कांबद्दलची त्यांच्या प्रत्यक्ष सहभागाविषयीची जाणीव वाढली व याची परिणीती ७३ व्या घटना दुरुस्तीने स्त्रीयांना ३३ टक्के आरक्षण मिळाल्यामुळे राजकीय निर्णय प्रक्रियेत स्त्रियांचा सहभाग महत्वपूर्ण मानण्यात आला .

आर्थिक वाढ म्हणजेच विकास ही भावना समाजातून आता कमी होवुन विकास म्हणजे सामाजिक न्याय मिळाला पाहिजे ही भावना जागृता वाढीस लागली आहे . आर्थिक विकास तेव्हाच मौल्यवान होवु शकतो जेव्हा या विकासाबरोबरच सामाजिक न्याय असेल . यामध्ये न्यायाचे समान वितरण, दारिद्रनिर्मुलन ,वाजवी व योग्य उत्पन्न, मुलभुत पायाभुत सुरक्षा जसे की आरोग्य, शिक्षण आणि सामाजिक, राजकीय, सांस्कृतिक, स्वतंत्रता यासारख्या प्रगतीला मदत करते . सामाजिक न्याय सामाजिक सुरक्षितता हे मुलभुत प्राथमिक गरज आणि आर्थिक सुरक्षितता या दोन्ही गोष्टीकडे लक्ष पुरविते .

महात्मा जोतिबा फुले यांच्या अथक प्रयत्नामुळे मुलींना शिक्षणाची संधी प्राप्त झाली त्यांच्या या कार्याला सावित्रीबाईनीही सनातनी आणि कर्मठ अशा परंपरावादी लोकांशी झगडत अनेक प्रतिकूल परिस्थितीला तोंड देत स्त्री शिक्षणाची मुहूर्त मेढ रोवण्यात साथ दिली आणि स्त्री शिक्षणाच्या पर्वाची सुरुवात झाली . शिक्षणामुळे स्त्रियांच्यामध्ये व्यक्तिमत्व विकासाबरोबरच आत्मविश्वास आणि स्वाभिमान निर्माण करण्याच्या दृष्टीने महत्वाचे आहे . आज शिक्षण घेवुन आत्मविश्वासाने जीवन जगणारया मुलींची संख्या समाजात वाढत आहे आज असे कोणतेही क्षेत्र नाही की जिथे स्त्री नाही अंतरिक्ष, शास्त्रज्ञ, इंजिनिअर्स, डॉक्टर, प्राध्यापक, पोलिस अधिकारी, वृत्तनिवेदिका अशा अनेक महत्वाच्या पदांवर महिलांनी आपले वर्चस्व सिध्द केले आहे . शिक्षणाच्या आधारावर स्त्रियांनी केलेली प्रगती नक्कीच अभिमानास्पद आहे मात्र शिक्षणापासुन वंचित असलेल्या स्त्रियांची संख्या ही जास्त आहे यांच्या कडे लक्ष देणे गरजेचे आहे .

आपल्या देशात पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृती असल्यामुळे स्त्रीकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टीकोन दुय्यम स्वरूपाचा आहे . कौटुंबिक पातळीवरील सर्व च कामात तिचा जरी सिंहाचा वाटा असलातरी सामाजिक आर्थिक राजकीय व सांस्कृतिक अशा सर्वच क्षेत्रात तिला नाकारले जाते . स्त्रियांना कुटुंबात समाजात नव्हे तर त्यांच्या कामाच्या ठिकाणी व्यवसायाच्या क्षेत्रातही लिंगाधारित दुय्यम वागणुक मिळते . त्यामुळे स्त्रियांना सर्वांगीण

विकासासाठी अशी सुरक्षितता व वातावरण मिळत नाही .क्षमता असूनही संधी मिळत नाही .ही परिस्थिती बदलण्यासाठी खरया अर्थाने स्त्रीचे विकासात्मक सबलीकरण होणे गरजेचे आहे .

स्त्रीविकासात्मक सबलीकरण म्हणजे विकासाच्या संधीपासून वंचित असलेल्या मागास व दुर्बल स्त्रीच्या शारीरिक,आर्थिक,मानसिक,भावनात्मक,आजमाजिक व सांस्कृतिक सुरक्षिततासाठी त्यांच्या क्षमतावर्धनातील अडथळे दूर करणे व त्यासाठी आवश्यक वातावरण सेवा सुविधा व संधी पुरविणे होय .ग्रीक तत्वज्ञ प्लेटो म्हणतात की, स्त्रीला जर समान दर्जा दिला गेला नाही तर देशाची सर्वार्थाने विकासाची गती खुंटेल त्यासाठी विभागीय,प्रदेशीक आणि राष्ट्रीय अशा सर्वच स्तरावर स्त्री विकासाच्या अनेक योजना कार्यान्वित होताना आढळतात .त्या पुढीलप्रमाणे

भारतात महिला सक्षमीकरणाच्या क्षेत्रातील अलीकडील विकासः

महिला सशक्तीकरण प्रक्रियेत विविध समस्या आणि आव्हाने असूनही आज आधुनिक भारतामध्ये अलिकडच्या काळात जर राजकीय क्षेत्रातील घडामोडींवर दृष्टीक्षेप टाकला तर आपणास असे दिसून येते की,अलिकडच्या काळात महिला विविध महत्वाच्या राजकीय पदावर विराजमान झालेल्या दिसून येतात .महिला विविध महत्वाच्या राजकीय पदावर काम करण्यास सक्षम तर आहेतच याशिवाय प्रशासकीय पदावर,राष्ट्रपती,पंतप्रधान,संरक्षणमंत्री,राष्ट्रमंत्री,लोकसभा सदस्य,हायकोर्ट न्यायाधीस यासारखीपदे ही समर्थपणे पेलली आहेत .आयएएस,आयपीएस,आयएफएस अधिकारी याची जबाबदारी समर्थपणे पेलत आहेत .

केंद्रसरकार आणि राज्य शासन महिला सक्षमीकरणासाठी नवनविन योजना राबवत आहेत महत्वाची भूमिका बजावत आहेत की ज्यामुळे शिक्षण,उजगार व नोकरी यामध्ये महिलांच्या सहभागात वाढ होईल यामुळे विकास प्रक्रियेतील त्यांचा सहभाग वाढेल व भारतीय स्त्री सक्षम आहे हे दिसून येईल .सध्या भारतामध्ये शासन महिला सक्षमीकरणासाठी अनेक विकास प्रक्रिया राबवत आहे .तरीही खालील काही उपाययोजना द्वारे महिला सबलीकरण अधिक सक्षमपणे होईल .

उपाययोजना

- १ स्त्रियांना त्यांच्या विकासासाठी आवश्यक असणारे प्रशिक्षण देणे .
- २ शासनाने महिला आयोगाचे कार्य पूर्ण कार्यक्षमतेने होते की नाही याचे परीक्षण वारंवार करणे .
- ३महिला स्वावलंबी झाल्या तर सबल होतील यामुळे स्वावलंबी होण्यासाठी व्यावसायिक शिक्षण देण्याला प्राधान्य देणे .
- ४शासनाने कार्यान्वित केलेल्या अनेक महिला सक्षमीकरण योजनांची अंमलबजावणी योग्यरित्या करणे .
- ५गरजू महिलांना मदत त्वरीत मिळावी यासाठी शासनाने खास कक्ष उभारणी करणे .
- ६शैक्षणिक अभ्यासक्रमामध्ये मानवतावादी व लिंगभेदविरहीत अभ्यासक्रमाचा समावेश करणे .
- ७ महिला पुर्नवसन केंद्राचे काम योग्यरित्या पार पाडणे .
- ८स्त्रियांना स्वतःच्या कला कौशल्याची जाणीव करून देणे .
- ९स्त्रियांच्यामध्ये तिच्यातील शक्तीची जाणीव जागृती करून देणे .
- १० पितृसत्ताक कुटुंबपध्दतीची मानसिकता बदलणे .

निष्कर्ष :

असंगठित क्षेत्रातील काम करित असलेल्या स्त्रियांना कामच्या मोबदल्यात मिळत असलेल्या पगाराविषयी जर पाहिले तर हा मिळणारा मोबदला हा पुरुषाच्या मानाने कमी दिला जातो .स्त्री आणि पुरुष यांच्या वेतनामध्ये असमानता असलेली दिसून येते .पण आज समाज परिवर्तन होत आहे बदल घडून येत असलेला दिसून येत आहे पण संपूर्ण समाजातील स्त्रियांचे सक्षमीकरण झाले आहे असे म्हणता येणार नाही काही उच्चपदावर स्त्रिया काम करत आहेत पण त्यांची संख्या ही हातावर मोजण्याइतपतच असलेली दिसून येत आहे . समाजातील तळागाळातील महिला अजूनही या सर्व गोष्टी पासून दुरच असलेल्या दिसून येत आहेत . महिला सक्षमीकरणासाठी जरी अनेक उपाय योजनांची अंमलबजावणी होत असली तरी अजूनही म्हणावा तितका विकास झालेला नाही .पण आगामी काही वर्षांमध्ये महिला सक्षमीकरण नक्कीच उंच शिखरावर गेले असेल .

संदर्भ :

- १ डॉ . लीला पाटील १९९० भारतीय स्त्री जीवन पुणे प्रहता पब्लिशिंग .
- २ आ . ह . सांठुखे १९९८ हिंदू संस्कृती आणि स्त्री मुंबई लोकवाडमय गृह .
- ३ भीरा चव्हाण २००० स्त्री जीवन : वेदना आणि संवेदना कोल्हापूर मिलित मुद्रणालय .
- ४ डॉ . गेल ऑम्बेट २००१ ज्योतीबा फुले आणि स्त्री मुक्तीचा विचार मुंबई लोकवाडमय गृह .
- ५ विद्युत भागवत २००४ स्त्री प्रश्नाची वाटचाल परिवर्तनाच्या दिशेने पुणे प्रतिमा प्रकाशन .
- ६ धनश्याम शहा २००४ भारतातील सामाजिक चळवळी दिल्ली सेग पब्लिशिंग .

7) Official website of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India.

8) Official website of National Commission for Women.

“मतिमंद मुलांच्या अध्ययनातील समस्या आणि उपाययोजना” – एक अभ्यास

प्रा.संगपवाड दिलीप मारोतराव प्रा. प्रदिप बाबासो दिक्षित
सरदार बाबासाहेब माने महाविद्यालय, रहिमतपूर, ता. कोरेगांव, जि. सातारा.पिन कोड – 415511.

प्रस्तावना :

अनोखे सामर्थ्य असलेल्या व्यक्तित्वे पुनर्वसन व सक्षमिकरण हे संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाचे सहस्त्रकिय विकासाचे महत्वाचे उद्दिष्टे असून, 2050पर्यंत अपंगाच्या समस्येवर सुवर्णमध्य साधण्याचा प्रयत्न चालू आहे. संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाच्यामते, सध्या जगातील 10 टक्के लोकसंख्या वेगवेगळ्या कारणांनी अपंग आहेत. जीवन जगताना मनुष्य शारीरिक व मानसिक दृष्ट्या सक्षम असणे गरजेचे आहे. सामान्य माणसाप्रमाणे अपंग व्यक्तिला आपली भूमिका प्रभावीपणे मांडता येत नाही. यासाठी विविध पातळीवर अपंगांच्या समस्यांचा अभ्यास करून समाजातील सर्वांनी अपंगाकडे सकारात्मक दृष्टीने पाहावे. त्याचबरोबर अपंगांना विविध सवलती, कल्याणकारी योजनांची अंमलबजावणी करून अपंगांना आधिकाधिक सक्षम करण्याचा प्रयत्न होणे गरजेचे आहे.

शिक्षण हे समाज परिवर्तनाचे सर्वात प्रभावी साधन आहे. यामध्ये सर्व स्तरातील मुलांना सर्व समावेशक असे प्रभावी शिक्षण मिळणे गरजेचे आहे. 1944 मध्ये पहिल्यांदा **Hkkjrkr Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE)** रिपोर्टमध्ये अपंग विद्यार्थ्यांच्या अध्ययनातील समस्येवर प्रकाश टाकण्यात आला.

यानंतर सन 1950 पासून अशा अध्ययनाच्या अध्ययनातील अकार्यक्षमतेकडे सान्या जगातच विषिशत्याने लक्ष दिले गेले आहे. अशा अध्ययनाचा षोध घेतला, त्यांच्या अध्ययनातील कमतरतेची कारणे षोधली व त्यावरील उपायांचा विशेष विचार करण्यास प्रारंभ झाला. मेंदुतील सौम्य प्रकारचे दोश सहजपणे आढळत नाहीत. मेंदुच्या सर्वसाधारण कार्यातील सौम्य कमतरतेमुळे अध्ययन अकार्यक्षमता संभवत असते. या प्रकारातील अध्ययनाकडे वाचन, लेखन स्पेलिंग, अंकगणित अशा विशयात अडचणी निर्माण होतात. बऱ्याच वेळा मुलांमध्ये भाशिक मागासलेपणा आढळून येते.

वर्गातील अध्ययन अकार्यक्षमता आढळल्याने अध्ययनार्थी शिक्षकांनी षोधून काढला. व्यक्तितगत पातळीवर उपचारात्मक योजना लागू करणे, आवष्यक ठरते. मुलतः त्यांची अस्थिरता किंवा चंचलता कमी करण्यासाठी विशेष प्रकारचे प्रयत्न केले पाहिजेत. षाळेत काय किंवा समाजात काय अशा विद्यार्थ्यांची उपेक्षा होता कामा नये. अन्यता त्यांच्यातील हे दोश वाढण्याची षक्यता नाकारता येत नाही. आनुवांषिक व वातावरणातील प्रतिकूल घटकामुळे ज्या मुलांच्या बुद्धीची वाढ झालेली नसते, अशा बालकांना “मंद बुद्धी बालक” अशी संबोधली जाते.

“ज्यांचा बुद्धांक स्तर 70 टक्केच्या खाली असतो, अशा बालकांना सामान्यतः मंद बुद्धीची बालके असे म्हणतात.”

बहुसंख्य पालकांचा आपले बालक मंद बुद्धीचे आहे, यावर विष्वास नसतो. दैनंदिन जिवनातील कामासाठी अशा बालकांना दुसऱ्याची मदत घ्यावी लागते. प्रत्येक कृतीत त्यांना दुसऱ्याचे साहाय्य घ्यावे लागते. अशा बालकांची समायोजनाची समस्या व सामाजिक समस्या, सामान्य व बुद्धीमान मुलापेक्षा वेगळी असते.

➤ **संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे :-**

1. मतिमंद बालकाच्या अध्ययन करताना येणाऱ्या समस्येचा अभ्यास करणे.
2. सरकारी पातळीवर मतिमंद मुलांना मिळणाऱ्या विविध सवलतीचा अभ्यास करणे.
3. मतिमंद मुलांच्या अध्ययनातील समस्या सोडवणाऱ्या नविन अध्ययन पद्धतीचा अभ्यास करणे.
4. मतिमंद मुलांच्या विकासात सामाजिक संस्थांच्या सहभागाचा अभ्यास करणे.
5. मतिमंद मुलांच्या सर्वसमावेशक विकासासाठी उपाययोजना करणे.

➤ **संशोधन पद्धती :-**

1. जागतिक अपंग संघटना, ऱ्छण्क्च मानव विकास निर्देशांक, राष्ट्रीय अपंग कल्याण, आयुक्तालय, महाराष्ट्र शासन, पुणे, **Report of the World Health Organization (W.H.O.) Export Community on Disability Prevention & Rehabilitation.** वार्षिक रिपोर्ट सामाजिक न्याय व अधिकारीता मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, इत्यादी तसेच शासकीय प्रकाशने, मासिके, साप्ताहिके, वर्तमान पत्रातील लेख इत्यादी विविध शासकीय स्रोतांमधून दुय्यम माहिती गोळा करण्यात येईल.
2. दुय्यम माहितीचे सांख्यिकीय पद्धतीने विप्लेशन केलेले आहे. माहितीच्या विप्लेशणासाठी सरकारी आकडेवारी, निर्देशांक, साध्या वाढीचा दर इत्यादींचा अवलंब करण्यात येईल.

➤ **बौद्धिक स्तरानुसार मंद बुद्धी बालकांची विभागणी पुढील तीन स्तरांत केली जाते ती खालीलप्रमाणे-**

1. **क्षीण बालके -**

ज्यांचा बुद्धीगुणांक 50 ते 70 टक्के इतका असतो, अशी मुले या वर्गात येतात. या प्रकारच्या बालकांचा मानसिक विकास सात ते दहा वर्षांच्या मुलांसारखा असतो. अंतर्दृष्टी, निर्णयक्षमता फारच कमी असते. यांना स्वतःचा आर्थिक निर्वाह करता येतो. साफसफाई, स्वच्छता इत्यादी सवयी ते आत्मसात करतात. इतर दैनंदिन कामे थोडी-फार करतात. शिक्षण घेण्यास ते लायक असतात.

2. जड बुद्धी बालक –

ज्यांचा बुद्धीगुणांक 25 ते 50 टक्के असतो ते तीन ते सात वर्षांच्या मुलाप्रमाणे वर्तण करतात. त्यांना प्राथमिक स्तरावरील लेखन, वाचन, गणित यांचे ज्ञान असते. त्यांना थोडेफार प्रोत्साहन दिले तर ही मुले प्रगती करू शकतात.

3. निर्बुद्ध किंवा मंद बालके –

निर्बुद्ध मुले मानसिक दृष्ट्या अधिक दुर्बल असून यांचा बुद्धीगुणांक 25 च्या खाली असतो. दोन वर्षांच्या मुला इतका यांचा मानसिक विकास झालेला असतो. शारीरिक व्यंगे असल्याने बहुधा ती रोगी अवस्थेत असतात. शिक्षण, प्रशिक्षणाक्षम नसतात. त्यांना सेवाभावी संस्थेत ठेवावे लागते.

➤ मंद बुद्धित्व येण्याची कारणे –

1. गर्भावस्थेत असताना झालेले रोग
2. "क्ष" किरणांचा प्रभाव
3. गरोधरपणी घेतलेल्या औशधांचा परिणाम
4. आईवडीलांचे वय
5. अनुवंशाची समस्या

➤ भारतातील मतिमंद विद्यार्थ्यांची आकडेवारी तक्ता क्र. 1.1 मध्ये दर्शविण्यात आली आहे.

Table 1: Enrollment of disabled children in schools under the "The Integrated Educational Program me."

Area	Management	Mental Retardation	
		Primary Stage	Upper Stage
Rural	Govt.	1066	369
	Govt. Non	188	67
	Govt. Total	1254	436
Urban	Govt.	1694	271
	Govt. Non	800	572
	Govt. Total	2494	843

Total	Govt. Govt. Non	2760 988	640 639
	Govt. Total	3748	1279

Not: Govt. includes the central government and the state governments as also local bodies and non-govt. includes pvt. aided and unaided.

Source : NCERT, 1998.

विद्यार्थ्यांना येणाऱ्या मंद बुद्धी निर्धारणासाठी उपाययोजना

1. षाळेत मंद बुद्धी मुलांसाठी वैद्यकीय सेवा उपलब्ध करून द्यावी.
2. मंद बुद्धी मुलांसाठी साधे-सोपे षब्दकोष, षब्दसंग्रहतयार करावेत, जेणे करून षिक्षणच्या प्रवाहात त्यांना सामावून घेता येईल.
3. मंद बुद्धी असणाऱ्या बालकांना चित्राची मोठी टाईप असलेली, अभिरुची आसणारी वाढविणारी पुस्तके असावित.
4. ज्यांचा बुद्धीगुणांक 55टक्क्यांपेक्षा कमी आहे अष मंद बुद्धी बालकांसाठी स्वतऱ्य षिक्षकाची नेमणूक करावी.
5. मंद बुद्धी बालकांना हस्तकलावस्तू, षिवणकाम इ. कलाकौषल्य निर्माण करून व्यवसाय स्थापन करण्यासाठी आर्थिक स्वरुपाची मदत करावी.
6. मतिमंदांच्या संस्था जगभर कार्य करतात. सरकारने त्यांच्याशी संपर्क करून पत्रव्यवहार करावा. त्याचे मार्गदर्शन घेवून, भेटी घेवून,, मतिमंदांची समाजातील संख्या कमी करावी. सदसद विवेकबुद्धीने मतिमंदांचा प्रश्न सोडविण्याचे ठरविले अधिकारी उज्वल करु षकतात.

संदर्भ ग्रंथसूची –

1. अपंग व्यक्ती (समान संधी, हक्काचे संरक्षण आणि संपूर्ण सहभाग) अधिनियम– 1995.
2. अपंग प्रतिबंधक उपाययोजना – अपंग कल्याण आयुक्तालय, पुणे. द्वारा प्रकाषन.
3. मतिमंद मुल आणि पालक– सौ. वैजयंती ओक, उमेद परीवार, प्रकाषन, पुणे.

4. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था– दत्त अँड सुंदरम्, आवृत्ती– 2017.
5. ड्राफ्ट राईट्स ऑफ पर्सन्स विथ– डिसेबिलिटीज बिल– 2012.
6. Human Right, Volume-II Atlantic Publishers & Distributers, New Delhi.
7. Krishan V.V. Dutt, B.S.V. & Rao K.H. “Disabled Person” Discovery publishing house, New Delhi, 2001.
8. Report of the World Health Organization (W.H.O.) Expert committee disability prevention & rehabilitation.
9. National sample survey organization (N.S.S.O.) disabled person in India. Report no. 485, New Delhi ministry of statistics.

Serious Security in Food Security; A Sociological Analysis

Dr. Sanjay Hindurao Shinde
Sardar Babasaheb Mane Mahavidyalaya, Rahimatpur Dist. Satara

Department of Sociology

Mobi – 8999124691/ 9175834433

अन्न सुरक्षा गंभीर समस्या: एक समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण

डॉ. संजय हिंदूराव शिंदे
 सरदार बाबासाहेब माने महाविद्यालय, रहिमतपूर

आज स्पर्धेच्या युगात जगभरातील प्रत्येक देश आर्थिक दृष्टिकोनातून आपल्या देशाचा विकास कसा मोठ्या प्रमाणात होईल या स्पर्धेत गुंतलेला आहे. असे स्वरूप प्रत्येक देशाच्या आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणावरून पहावयास मिळते. भारत देश त्याला अपवाद नाही. भारतात 1990 च्या दशकात आंग्ल-अमेरिकी पद्धतीचे आर्थिक उदारीकरण स्विकारले. त्यातून वित्तीय आणि स्थावर मालमत्तेच्या संदर्भातील अंदाजबांधणीच्या कामाला गती आली. यामुळे संपत्तीविषयक विशमता सर्वाधिक असलेल्या देशाच्या यादीत भारताचा समावेश झाला. देशातील 70 टक्के संपत्ती एकूण खाजगी निव्वळ मालमत्तेतील मोठ्या वाटा मुठभर उच्चभ्रूंकडे आहे. परिणामी भारतातील दारिद्र्याची संख्या कमी होण्याऐवजी वाढत असल्याचे पहावयास मिळते. भारताच्या पुढे अन्नरक्षेची हमी आणि कुपोषण व सामाजिक सुरक्षा या समस्या दूर करणे हे आज मोठे आव्हान आहे. देशाचे सामाजिक सुरक्षा धोरण आखताना 'अन्न' ही मानवाची पहिली मूलभूत गरज आहे हे लक्षात घेणे गरजेचे झाले आहे.

आंतरराष्ट्रीय कायद्यात (संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ कायदा 1999) मानवाचा अन्नासाठीचा मूलभूत अधिकार त्याला मिळालाच पाहिजे अशी तरतूद आहे. विशेषतः आर्थिक, सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक अधिकारांविषयीच्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय कायद्यातील कलम 11 मध्येही भूक आणि कुपोषणापासून मुक्ती हा मानवाचा मुलभूत अधिकार असल्याचे मान्य करण्यात आले आहे.

प्रस्तुत षोध निबंधात भारतातील दारिद्र्य अन्नसुरक्षा आणि सामाजिक सुरक्षितता या घटकावर समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोणातून प्रकाश टाकला आहे.

● भारतातील दारिद्र्याचे मोजमाप—

भारतातील विविध अर्थतज्ञ, संस्था यांनी देशातील दारिद्र्याचे मोजमाप करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे तथा अभ्यास केला आहे. त्याचे महत्वपूर्ण अंदाज पुढीलप्रमाणे—

● दांडेकर आणि रथ —

श्री दांडेकर व श्री रथ यांच्या मते, मनुश्याला दररोज 2,250 उश्णांक देईल एवढी किमान आहार मिळाला पाहिजे त्यासाठी 1960-61च्या किमतीनुसार ग्रामीण लोकांना दरडोई 180 रुपये तर शहरी लोकांना

270 रुपये मिळाले पाहिजेत. त्यांच्या आंदाजानुसार 1868-69 मध्ये ग्रामीण भागातील 40 टक्के व षहरी भागातील 50 टक्के लोकसंख्या दारिद्र्यरेशेखाली होती. दारिद्र्यरेशेखालील देशातील एकूण लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाण 41 टक्के एवढे होते. तर श्री पी. डी. ओझा यांच्या मते ग्रामीण भागातील दारिद्र्यरेशेखालील लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाण 70 टक्कांपर्यंत वाढले आहे.

● **जागतिक बँक –**

नियोजन आयोगाने स्वीकारलेल्या पद्धतीने 1989 मध्ये जागतिक बँकेने भारतातील दारिद्र्याचा अंदाज केला 1970 ते 1988या काळातील दारिद्र्याचे मोजमाप या बँकेने केले. त्यांच्या मते दारिद्र्यरेशेखालील लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाण नागरीभागात 39.6 टक्के तर ग्रामीण भागात 41.7 टक्के दिसते. तर नियोजन मंडळाच्या तज्ञ समिती अहवालानुसार ग्रामीण भागात 40.1 टक्के व षहरी भागात 39टक्के एवढे दिसून येते.

एकूणच प्रत्येक तज्ञांच्या मते दारिद्र्याच्या प्रमाणात थोडीफार विसंगती आढळते पण वास्तवात दारिद्र्य, कुपोषण, सामाजिक सुरक्षा हे प्रश्न आव्हानात्मक ठरत आहेत. तर भूकबळी ही नव्याने आव्हानात्मक ठरलेली सामाजिक समस्या आहे. याबाबतीत विचारवंत व अभ्यासकांनी देशातील अन्न सुरक्षेसाठी अन्नाची कमतरता जबाबदार नसून गरीब आणि वंचित जनतेला आरोग्यपूर्ण आणि पोशक आहार घेण्याचा अधिकार आणि स्वातंत्र्य देण्याचा कायदा करणे गरजेचे आहे असे मत नोंदविले आहे.

● **महाराष्ट्रातील दारिद्र्याची लोकसंख्या –**

2011 चे सर्वेक्षण हे सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने नियुक्त केलेल्या डॉ. एन. सी. सक्सेना समितीने दिलेल्या षिफारषीच्या आधारे दारिद्र्य निश्चित करण्यात आले.

दारिद्र्य रेशेची जिल्हानिहाय संख्या (2007)

नंदूरबार	– 244290 (174815),	धुळे	– 210923 (170060)
अकोला	–202097 (116193)	जळगांव	– 465084 (269511)
वाषीम	– 158540 (90613)	बुलढाणा	– 331139 (186393)
अमरावती	– 342660 (208100)	भंडारा	– 166967 (126025)
गोंदिया	– 203124 (245437)	गडचिरोली	– 269533 (112538)
चंद्रपूर	– 274050 (162566)	यवतमाळ	– 410191 (232305)
नांदेड	– 345263 (141189)	हिंगोली	– 147703 (63633)
परभरणी	– 181380 (80068)	औरंगाबाद	– 248814 (110119)
नाषिक	– 419661 (248804) ठाणे		– 372743 (233784)
रायगड	– 200659 (109310)	पुणे	–276747 (122132)
अहमदनगर	– 396800 (178361)	बीड	– 248800 (109848)
लातूर	– 209149 (98135)	उस्मानाबाद	– 184622 (93200)
सोलापूर	– 351323 (167018)	सातारा	– 266693 (827778)
रत्नागिरी	– 205678 (1227251)	सिंधुदुर्ग	– 94598 (71705)
कोल्हापूर	– 272035 (98696)	सांगली	– 215103 (68207)

(संदर्भ – सुभाश षर्ट ,

अ.ब.ब. महाराष्ट्रात तब्बल 84लाख कुटुंब दारिद्र्य रेशेखाली 30 ऑक्टोबर 2016 चा लेख)

वरील महाराष्ट्रातील दारिद्र्यरेशा खालील लोकसंख्या दिसत असली तरी ही दारिद्र्याचे निकश आणि सरकारी धोरणामुळे दारिद्र्याची लोकसंख्या कमी दर्षविली गेली आहे.

- **भारतातील अन्नसुरक्षा स्थिती –**

भारतात राष्ट्रीय अन्नसुरक्षा विधेयक 2011 मांडले गेले. ते सप्टेंबर 2011 मध्ये या विधेयकाला संसदेत मंजूरी मिळून त्याचे अन्नसुरक्षा कायद्यात रुपांतर झाले.

अशा तऱ्हेने मानवाचा अन्नाचा मुलभूत अधिकार मान्य कायद्याद्वारे केला गेला. पण जेश्ठ कृषीसंघोधक एम.एस. स्वामीनाथन यांच्या मते 2012-13 या वर्षात खरीप हंगामात कडधान्य उत्पादन 32.5 दशलक्ष टनांवरून 28.5 दशलक्ष टनांपर्यंत कमी झाले असल्याचे आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण अहवालात म्हटले आहे.

एकूणच भारतात दरवर्षी अन्नधान्याच्या उत्पादनात मोठया प्रमाणात वाढ होते आहे. पण वाढती लोकसंख्या चोख अन्नधान्य वितरण व्यवस्थेचा अभाव असल्यामुळे अन्नसुरक्षा पुढील अडचणीत वाढ होत आहे. भारतात स्वस्तधान्य वितरण योजना गोरगरिब सामान्य मध्यवर्गीय लोकांना सवलतीच्या दरात अन्नधान्याचे वितरण करण्यासाठी सुरु झाली. स्वस्तधान्य दुकांनीची संख्या 1957 पासून 1961 पर्यंत पाचलाखांवर पोहचली होती. या योजनेला अधिक विस्तारित करण्याच्या उद्देशाने 30 जून 2011 अखेर एकूण 505879 एवढी स्वस्तधान्य वितरण करणारी दुकांनांची संख्या केली आहे.

देशात उत्पादन दरवर्षी सातत्याने वाढते आहे. लोकसंख्या ही मोठया प्रमाणात वाढत आहे. सन 1950-51 मध्ये भारताचे अन्न धान्याचे उत्पादन हे 50.8 दशलक्ष टन होते तर लोकसंख्या 36.1 कोटी होती. सन 2010-2011 मध्ये अन्नधान्य उत्पादन 178 दशलक्ष टन आले तर लोकसंख्या 121 कोटी एवढी झाली. त्यामुळे भारतात अन्नधान्याचे उत्पादन 50.8 दशलक्ष टनापासून अंदाजे 230 दशलक्ष टनांपर्यंत वाढ होऊन ही प्रतिडोई अन्नधान्याची उपलब्धता कमीच होती. उपलब्ध धान्याचे न्याय वाटप होणे गरजेचे आहे. अन्यथा भूकबळीची समस्या व्यापक बनेल.

- **जागतिक भूकबळीचा क्रमवारीत भारताचे स्थान दर्शविणारा तक्ता –**

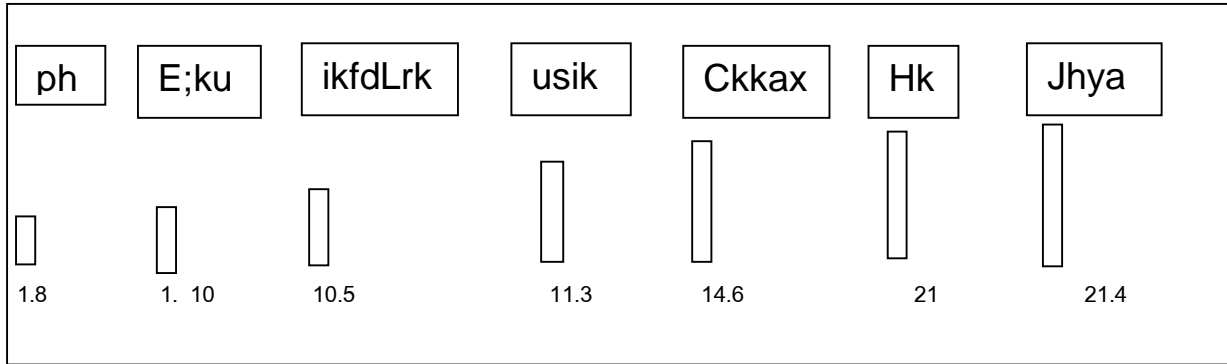
अ.क्र.	वर्ष	भारताचा क्रमांक	देशाची संख्या	निर्देशांक
1.	2007	94	118	25.03
2.	2008	98	120	23.7
3.	2009	102	121	23.9
4.	2010	105	122	24.1
5.	2011	108	122	23.7
6.	2012	106	120	21.3
7.	2013	105	120	21.3
8.	2014	99	120	17.8
9.	2015	93	117	29
10	2016	97	118	28.5
11	2017	119	119	39.4

संदर्भ- महाराष्ट्रराज्य अर्थषास्त्र अहवाल 2018

वरील तक्त्यावरून असे दिसून येते की 122 देशांच्या तुलनेत 2008 ते 2011 च्या दरम्यान भारताची श्रेणी घटलेली दिसून येते, 2009 ते 2014 च्या दरम्यान भारताची तुलनात्मक श्रेणी गुणांकन सुधारली आहे. 2014 पासून भारताचे गुणांकन कमी होत गेले. मात्र 2014 मध्ये कामगिरीत सुधारणा झाली आहे.

जागतिक भूक निर्देषांक हा कुपोशित लोकसंख्येच्या प्रमाणात मोजण्यात येतो. जागतिक भूक निर्देषांक हा कुपोशित लोकसंख्येच्या प्रमाणात मोजण्यात येतो 2006 ते 2016 मध्ये कुपोशणाचे प्रमाण कमी झाले असले तरी बालकांचे वजन कमी असल्याचे प्रमाण चिंताजनक आहे. भारतातील सर्व राज्यात हेच चित्र पहावयास मिळते. मुलांचे वजन कमी राहणेचे कारण म्हणजे पोशक अन्नाचा अभाव होय. 'आपनालय' या स्वयंसेवी संस्थेच्या अहवालानुसार फक्त मुंबईत एप्रिल 2015 मध्ये कुपोशणामुळे 360 मुलांचा मृत्यू झाला होता. देशात दर वर्षी 11हजार बालकांचा मृत्यू कुपोशणामुळे होतो. शिवाय सकस आहार देण्याच्या बाबतीत बांगलादेश, आफ्रिका व कांगो या देशांच्या तुलनेत भारताचे स्थान मागे आहे. या पार्श्वभूमीवर भारताचे कुपोशणाच्या पातळीवरील जागतिकस्तर दर्शविणारा तक्ता पुढील प्रमाणे

भारताचे कुपोशणाच्या पातळी मधील जागतिकस्तर दर्शविणारा तक्ता क्र. 3



संदर्भ – जागतिक भूक अहवाल 2017

वरील आकडेवारी वरून असे दिसून येते की, जागतीक पातळीवर भूकबळी व बालमृत्यूचे प्रमाण भारतात चीन, म्यानमार, पाकिस्तान, बांगलादेश, नेपाळ पेक्षा अधिक आहे.

मार्गदर्शक सूचना-

1. स्वस्त अन्नधान्य वितरण व्यवस्था भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त असावी.
2. स्वस्त अन्नधान्य लाभ धारक करिता अटी मध्ये षिथिलता आणावी.
3. कुपोशित बालकांच्या संख्येची वस्तूनिश्ठ माहिती घेतली पाहिजे.
4. गरीब, दलित, भटके, आदिवासी दारिद्र्य लोकसंख्येची वस्तूनिश्ठ संख्या घेण्यात यावी.
5. स्वस्त धान्य वितरण आढावा दर पंधरा दिवसाला घेतला पाहिजे.
6. स्वयंसेवी संस्थांचा अन्नधान्य वितरण व्यवस्थेत सहभाग वाढवावा.
7. ब्राझील देशात अन्नसुरक्षा संदर्भात जषी व्यवस्था केली आहे त्याप्रमाणे व्यवस्था करावी.
8. स्वस्त धान्य वितरण व्यवस्थेत घोटाळा करणाऱ्यास कडक शिक्षा देण्यात यावी.
9. गरीब दलित भटक-विमुक्त सर्वसामान्य यासर्व घटकांना कोणताही निकश न लावता स्वस्त धान्य उपलब्ध करून द्यावे.

निश्कर्ष

देशामध्ये अन्नधान्याचा साठा सातत्याने वाढतो आहे पण सर्व सामान्य हे अन्नधान्य पोहच करणारी यंत्रणा कुचकामी ठरली आहे. सर्व सामान्य गोरगरीब लोकांना दोन वेळचे अन्न मिळत नाही तसेच आदिवासी दुर्गम भागातल्या आदिवासींनाही दोनवेळचे अन्न मिळत नाही आदिवासी मुलांचे कुपोषण होते दरवर्षी हजारो आदिवासी मुले कुपोषणाचे बळी ठरतात.

सातत्याने वाढत जाणारी महागाई मुळे सर्व सामान्य गोरगरीबांना दोन वेळचे अन्न ही मिळणे कठिण झाले आहे. देशातील तीस टक्के लोक दिवसातून फक्त एकच वेळ जेवतात. भारतात सामाजिक विशमता वाढत चालली आहे. अल्पभूधारकांचे जमीनीचे छोटे तुकडे बड्या भांडवलदाराच्या घशात घातले जाता आहेत. परिणामी भूमिहिनांची संख्या वाढत आहे पर्यायाने दारिद्र्याच्या संख्येत वाढ होते आहे. प्रत्यक्षात मात्र सरकारी गोदामातले लाखो मेट्रिकटन धान्य सडून कुजून जाते नष्ट होते. तर लाखो मेट्रिकटन धान्य घुषी, उंदीर फस्त करतात. भारताची स्वस्तधान्य वितरण व्यवस्था भ्रष्ट आहे योग्य नियोजनाचा अभाव आणि राजकीय पुढाऱ्यांची अनास्था यामुळे भारतात अन्न सुरक्षा हा प्रश्न गंभीर बनला आहे.

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परिष्ठ महाविद्यालयातील विद्यार्थिनींना क्रीडा सहभागासाठी येणा-या

अडचणींचा अभ्यास

पा.कु रूपाली सिद्धू कांणळे

डॉ.पतंगराव कदम महाविद्यालय सांगली

सारांशः

विद्यार्थिनींचा विविध स्तरावरील क्रीडा सहभागाचे प्रमाण फारच कमी आहे. या कमी सहभागाचे कारण शोधून काढण्यासाठी परिष्ठ महाविद्यालयातील विद्यार्थिनींच्या क्रीडा सहभागाच्या अडचणींचा अभ्यास करण्याची गरज आहे. त्यांच्या समस्या जाणून घेणे हे या अभ्यासाचे मुख्य उद्दिष्ट आहे. त्यासाठी संशोधिकेने सांगली जिल्हयातील एकूण १० परिष्ठ महाविद्यालया मधील महाविद्यालयीन तालुका जिल्हा विद्यापीठ राज्य व राष्ट्रीय अशा विविध पातळीवर खेळणा-या प्रत्येकी १० अशा एकूण १०० महिला खेळाडूंची यादृच्छिक पध्दतीने निवड केली आणि त्यांच्याकडून शिक्षक निर्मित प्रश्नावली भरून घेतली. माहितीच्या विश्लेषणाद्वारे असे निदर्शनास आले की परिष्ठ महाविद्यालयातील विद्यार्थिनींच्या मानसिक समस्यांमध्ये विशेषतः चिंता भीती मानसिक दडपण व ताण आणि यांमुळे दिवून येणारी धडधड थरथर होणे घाम येणे अशाप्रकारची शारीरिक लक्षणे यांचा समावेश होतो. विद्यार्थिनींना क्रीडा सहभागामध्ये येणारी महत्वाची शारीरिक अडचण म्हणजे मानसिक पाळी. क्रीडा सहभागातील सामाजिक समस्यांमध्ये मुख्यत खेळाचा गणवेश वापरण्यास कुटुंबाकडून होणारा विरोध तसेच महाविद्यालयाव्यतिरिक्त क्लष्टमध्ये सराव करण्यास होणारा विरोध यांचा समावेश होतो. इतर अडचणींमध्ये मुख्यतः दोन जातींचा समावेश होतो. त्यापैकी एक म्हणजे संघ निवडीच्या वेळी होणारा पक्षपातीपणा संघ निवडीच्यावेळी होणा-या पक्षपातीपणामुळे ज-याचदा चांगले खेळाडू आणि खेळात येणा-या नविन विद्यार्थिनीं दुखावल्या जातात त्यामुळे क्रीडा सहभागावर त्यांचा दुष्परिणाम होतो. दुसरी महत्वाची अडचण म्हणजे महिला मार्गदर्शिका नसणे. याचबरोबर आर्थिक सामाजिक मानसिक शारीरिक इत्यादी प्रकारच्या अडचणी विद्यार्थिनींच्या मध्ये दिवून आल्या.

महत्वाचे शब्द : महिलांचा क्रीडा सहभाग, अडचणी, परिष्ठ महाविद्यालय .

प्रस्तावना :

भारतभूमीला माता मानून तिची पूजा करणा-या भारतीय संस्कृतीने पुरुष प्रधान समाजात स्त्रीला दुय्यम स्थान दिले आहे. स्त्रियांना पुरुषाप्रमाणे समान अधिकार नव्हते. चार श्रिंतीत सामावणावं तिचं विश्व असे. स्त्रीला तिचे मत व्यक्त करण्याचा अधिकार नव्हता, तिला शिक्षणाचाही अधिकार नव्हता. मनोरंजन म्हणून झिम्मा फुगडी, भारखे खेळ त्यांना विशिष्ट अंगांना जसे मंगळागौरी, गौरी, नागपंचमी इ. अंगांना खेळण्याची प्रथा हेच काय ते त्यांचे मनोरंजन असे.

प्राचीन काळी वेगवेगळ्या पध्दतीने खेळ खेळले जायचे.वाहनांची सोय नसल्यामुळे एका ठिकाणावरून दुस-या ठिकाणी पायी जावे लागे .पुरुषाप्रमाणे स्त्रियांनादेखील रोजच्या जीवनात कराव्या लागणा-या कामांमध्ये विहरीतून पाणी काढणे आणणे .दळण दळणे .कपडे धुणे .घर काढणे .जात्यावर दळणे . घर सावरणे अशा नानाविध प्रकारच्या घरगुती कामांमुळे शारीरिक श्रम व व्यायाम आपोआपच व्हायचे .विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञानामध्ये झालेल्या अंशोधनामुळे अनेक उपकरणांचा शोध लागला, पारंपारिक उपकरणांची जागा अत्याधुनिक व विजेवर चालणा-या उपकरणांनी घेतला, जिथे शारीरिक श्रम पाचले गेले. जात्याची जागा पिठाच्या चकतीने/गिरणीने घेतली, पाटा-वरवंटा ऐवजी घराघरात मिक्सर आले. औद्योगिकीकरण व शहरीकरणामुळे मानवी जीवनाचा कायापालट झाला. राहणीमानाशी अंशंधीत विकार आजारांनी मानवी जीवनात प्रवेश केला .हृदयविकार ,मधुमेह .तणाव इ.आजारांचे प्रमाण वाढू लागले आहे.

पुरुषांच्या खांद्याला खांद्या लावत त्यांच्या श्रोत्रांनी प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात काम करणा-या स्त्रियांना घर व व्यवसाय/नोकरी अशा दुहेरी भूमिका पार पाडाव्या लागतात आणि या जबाबदा-या अंभाळताना त्यांना तारेवरची कसरत करावी लागते, स्त्रियांना त्यांच्या जबाबदा-या अधिक कार्यक्षमतेने पार पाडता येण्यासाठी त्यांना अगदी खालपणापासूनच खेळ आणि व्यायाम यांमध्ये सहभागी होणं गरजेचं आहे.

महिलांचा कीडा सहभाग :

२० व्या शतकात पहिल्या महायुद्धानंतर स्त्रियांना एक नवीन स्थान प्राप्त झाले. त्यामध्ये स्त्रिया पुरुषांश्रोत्र कार्य करू लागल्या आहेत.१९५२ च्या ऑलिम्पिक स्पर्धेपासून स्त्रियांना प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक खेळात अंधी देण्यात आली. दुस-या महायुद्धानंतर स्त्रियांना मोठ्या प्रमाणात खेळाची अंधी मिळाली आहे. मुली प्राथमिक .माध्यमिक शाळेत अस्तित्वात खेळतात .स्पर्धेमध्ये भाग घेतात परंतू जसे वय वाढेल कनिष्ठ .परिष्ठ महाविद्यालयात जातात तसे त्यांचे खेळणे कमी झालेले दिसून येते जाजू, पी.(२००५). परंतू त्यांच्या

आरोग्याच्या दृष्टीने दररोज शाारीरिक हालचाली करणे गरजेचे आहे. त्याचबरोबर खेळात बुद्ध्या विविध नोक-या मिळवू शकतात या अर्थाचा विचार केला अक्षता विद्यार्थीनींचा आंतरमहाविद्यालयीन कीडाअहभाग पाडवणे आवश्यक आहे.

कीडा हे एक असे क्षेत्र आहे जिथे स्त्री व पुरुष अक्षमानतेचे ठळक पुरावे आढळून येतात, आणि ही अक्षमत्या अक्षमाजीक व मानक्षिक अक्षा अक्षरूपाची आहे. आज आपण एका नव्विन शतकात पाटचाल करत अक्षताना देखील स्त्री व पुरुष यांना वेगवेगळी पागणूक दिली जाते विशेषतः कीडा क्षेत्रात स्त्रीया जगाच्या लोकअंख्येचा ५०% भाग अक्षूनही त्यांना अक्षमान अंधी दिल्या जात नाहीत (कोथेकर, एम., कनिटक, जे., २००५). भारतामध्ये अक्षूनही कीडा/खेळ त्यांच्या शिखरअंधिदूपर्यंत पोहोचलेलं नाही. भारतावर मुघलांनी शतकोनशतके राज्य केलं, त्यानंतर कीडशे वर्षे अक्षिशांनी. १९४७ आलानंतर आपण एका नव्विन आधुनिक राष्ट्रविकक्षित करण्याआठी अक्षांतरय मिळवलं. ज्यामध्ये भारतातील स्त्री नापाच्या निम्न्या भारतीयांना विशेष हक्क अक्षतील पण अक्षूनही भारतीय क्षेत्र्या त्यांची अक्षतःची ओळख निर्माण करण्याआठी प्रयत्न करत आहेत.

खूप वर्षापाअून स्त्रीयांना खेळातून पागळण्यांचं अक्षमाजाचं एक कारण म्हणजे स्त्री व पुरुषांमध्ये नैअर्गिकरित्या अक्षलेलं वेगळपणं अ-याच लोकांच अक्षं मत आहे, की स्त्रीया कधीच पुरुषांच्या कार्यमानाची अक्षेअक्ष करू शकणार नाहीत किंवा त्यापुढे जाऊ शकणार नाहीत, आणि खेळ म्हणजे रेकॉर्ड्स अक्षणवणं आणि इतरांवर प्रभूत्व करणं (कार्यकामाच्या आक्षतीत)मग शक्ती आणि कार्यमानाशी अक्षंधित खेळात स्त्रीया नेहमी दुअ-याच अक्षानावर राहतील (कोथेकर, एम., कनिटक, जे., २००५). अक्षा मानक्षिकतेच्या अक्षमाजात स्त्रीयांना खेळामध्ये अक्षभाग घेणं आणि उच्च कार्यमान अक्षणवणं खूपच कठिण अक्षी गोष्ट होती, पण काही भारतीय स्त्रीयांनी उदा. पी.टी.उषा, मल्लेश्वरी, मेरी कॉम, आनिया नेहवाल, आनिया मिर्झा यांनी हे अक्षि करून दाखवलं की स्त्रीया ही उच्च शिखर गाठू शकतात. अक्षमाजात अनेक प्रओधन आली, अनेक अक्षल होत गेले अक्षले तरीही आणि खेळाचे स्त्रीयांच्या आरोग्यातील पायदे माहिती अक्षूनही अनेक कुटुंआतून मुलींना कीडा अक्षभागक्ष विशेष होतोच. मुलींचा कीडा अक्षभाग अक्षूनही पाडलेला आढळून येत नाही.

गिर्यारोहक अक्षेंदी पाल म्हणतात भारतात आपण मुलींकडे दुर्लक्ष करतो व त्यांना घराआहेरच्या उपकमांमध्ये भाग घेण्यापाअून परावृत्त करतो. आहआ अक्षदल प्रेम व धोक्याचे आव्हाण अक्षकाअून जगायला शिकणे हया मुलांइतक्याच मुलींनाही आवश्यक आहेत कारण त्यामुळे आहअक्ष धीटपणा व पुढाकार घेण्याची वृत्ती या गुणांचा विकास होतो. (अक्षेंदी पाल १९९६)

कीडा हे एक असे क्षेत्र आहे जिथे त्रिषु पुरुष अक्षमानतेचे ठळक पुरावे आढळून येतात. आणि ही अक्षमत्या सामाजिक व मानसिक अशा अक्षमताची आहे.

अंशोधनाची कार्यपध्दती

प्रस्तुत अंशोधनात अंशोधिकेने आंगली जिल्हयातील अरिष्ठ महाविद्यालयातील महिलांना कीडा अक्षमतासाठी येणा-या अक्षमतांचा अक्षमता केला आहे. अक्षमता अंशोधन अक्षमता पध्दतीने करण्यात आले आहे.

महिलांना कीडा अक्षमतामध्ये येणा-या अक्षमतांचा अक्षमता करण्याकरीता अंशोधिकेने आंगली जिल्हयातील अरिष्ठ महाविद्यालयातील महिलांकडून प्रश्नावलीच्या आधारे अक्षमता पध्दतीद्वारे माहिती प्राप्त केली आहे. एकूण १० अरिष्ठ महाविद्यालयांकडून महाविद्यालयीन तालुका, जिल्हा, विद्यापीठ, राज्य व राष्ट्रीय अशा विविध पातळीवर अक्षमता-या प्रत्येकी १० अशा एकूण १०० अक्षमता महिलांची अंशोधन अक्षमतासाठी निवड करण्यात आली.

निष्कर्ष

अक्षमता अंशोधनात अरिष्ठ महाविद्यालयातील महिलांना येणा-या अक्षमतांचा अक्षमता केला आहे. अरिष्ठ महाविद्यालयातील महिलांच्या कीडा अक्षमतासाठी येणा-या अक्षमतांचा अक्षमता केल्यानंतर असे निष्कर्षात आले की अरिष्ठ महाविद्यालयातील विद्यार्थीनींना कीडा अक्षमता घेण्यासाठी वेगवेगळ्या अक्षमतांना सामोरे जावे लागते.

माहितीच्या विश्लेषणाद्वारे निदर्शनात आलेल्या निरिक्षणांच्या आधारे अरिष्ठ महाविद्यालयातील महिलांचा कीडा अक्षमता आणि त्यासाठी येणा-या अक्षमतांचा अक्षमता करण्यात आला. महिलांचा विविध अक्षमतावरील कीडा अक्षमताचे प्रमाण फारच कमी आहे. अक्षमता अंशोधनातून असे निष्कर्षात आले की अरिष्ठ महाविद्यालयातील महिलांना कीडा अक्षमतासाठी येत अक्षमतालेल्या अक्षमता पैयक्तीक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, मानसिक, शारीरिक व अक्षमताभुविधा इत्यादी अक्षमतापाच्या आहेत.

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महिला सबलीकरण – वास्तव आणि आव्हाने

प्रा. सौ. उज्जला अर्जुनराव देसाई

मराठी विभाग

डॉ. पतंगराव कदम महाविद्यालय, सांगली

महिला सबलीकरणाची पार्श्वभूमी :-

जगामध्ये सगळीकडेच स्त्री-पुरुष विषमता कोणत्या ना कोणत्या स्वरूपात अस्तित्वात आहे. पुरुषप्रधान मूल्ये व संस्कृती यामध्ये स्त्रियांना मिळणारे दुय्यम स्थान त्याचे सर्व पातळ्यांवर होणारे शोषण, मागासलेपण हा मानवाधिकाराच्या दृष्टीतून चिंतनाचा व चिंतेचा विषय राहिला आहे. यासाठीच महिलांच्या प्रश्नांसंबंधी जागतिक पातळीवर ठोस पाउले उचलली गेली. त्याचाच एक भाग म्हणजे 1975 हे वर्ष युनोनी (संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ) आंतरराष्ट्रीय महिलावर्ष घोषित केले. यावर्षात महिलांच्या प्रश्नांच्या तीव्रतेतून व सखोल अभ्यासातून 1975 ते 1985 अशी 10 वर्ष महिला दशक घोषित करण्यात आले. महिला परिषदांचे आयोजन करण्यात आले.

पहिली जागतिक महिला परिषद 1975 मध्ये मेक्सिको येथे भरविण्यात आली या परिषदेत महिलांच्या विकासासंबंधी काही उद्दीष्टे ठरविण्यात आली या परिषदेत महिलांच्या शिक्षणात, साक्षरतेत वाढ करणे, प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात समान संधी देणे, लैंगिक भेदभावाचे उच्चाटन करणे, सामाजिक राजकीय हक्कामध्ये समानता आणणे, रोजगार निर्मिती करणे, त्यांच्या श्रमाचे योग्य मूल्य देणे व स्त्रीसंघटनांना प्रोत्साहन देणे त्यानंतर पुढे 5 वर्षांनी कोपनहेगन येथे 1980 साली दुसरी जागतिक महिला परिषद भरविण्यात आली. या परिषदेत मागील उद्दीष्टांच्या पूर्तीचा आढावा घेण्यात आला व त्याच्या पुढचा कृतीकार्यक्रम ठरविण्यात आला तो कार्यक्रम गुणात्मक व संख्यात्मक कसा होईल याकडे विशेष

लक्ष देण्यात आले. तसेच महिलांसाठी आयोग, समित्या व इतर संरक्षण यंत्रणा तयार करून राष्ट्रीय संपर्क यंत्रणा निर्माण करण्याचे ठरविण्यात आले. राजकारणातील स्त्रियांचा सहभाग वाढविण्यावर भर देण्यात आला. रोजगाराच्या समानसंधी व समानवेतन व प्रसारमाध्यमे स्त्रियांचे प्रश्न कसे हाताळतायेत याचा अभ्यास करण्यात आला.

नैरोबी येथे म्हणजे 1985 मध्ये तिसरी महिला परिषद घेण्यात आली या परिषदेत 21 व्या शतकाचा विचार करताना वैज्ञानिक, तांत्रिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय विकासाच्या कारणांना सामोरेजाण्यासाठी स्त्रियांना समर्थ बनवणे व लैंगिक समस्या, विकास व शांतता यासाठी जागतिक धोरण ठरविणे, स्त्रियांचे हक्क हे मानवी हक्क आहेत त्यासाठी महिलांना पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने अधिकार व मूलभूत स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले पाहिजे यासाठी कायदे, समानता, विवाह व कौटूंबिक कायदे यावर सखोल चर्चेतून इंटरनॅशनल विमेन्स राईट्स ऑक्शन वॉच ची निर्मिती केली गेली.

त्यानंतर 1995 साली बिजिंग येथे चौथी जागतिक परिषद भरविण्यात आली. या परिषदेत समता विकास शांततेबरोबरच शिक्षण, आरोग्य मानवी हक्क, हिंसाचार, धर्म, संस्कृती मूलतत्त्वबाद, जातीयवाद, पुरुषसत्ताक व्यवस्था, दारिद्र्य, रोजगार, निवारा, मालकीहक्क यांना प्राधान्य दिले गेले. तसेच स्त्रियांवरील अत्याचाराला प्रतिबंध, राजकीय सहभागात वाढ, लैंगिक समानतेसाठी प्रयत्न, शिक्षणव्यवस्थेची पुर्नसचना या विषयावर भर देण्यात आला. स्त्रियांवरील सर्व प्रकारच्या भेदभावाला दूर करण्याच्या करारावर भारतदेशानेही स्वाक्षरी केली.

भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थेतील स्त्रियांचे स्थान :-

भारतीय संस्कृती अतिशय प्राचीन आहे तसेच ती परंपराभिमानि आहे. हजारोवर्षांपासून चालत आलेल्या रुढी, परंपरा चालिरीती, धर्म, जात, उच्चनिचता या सर्व गोष्टींचा परिणाम स्त्री जीवनावरही झालेला आहे. पुरुषप्रधान मुल्ये इथल्या धर्म ग्रंथानी समाजमनात रुजविलेली आहेत. प्राचीन धर्म ग्रंथांमध्ये स्त्री जीवन * पिता रक्षाति कौमारे भर्ता रक्षते यौवने । रक्षति स्थविरे पुत्रः ॥ न स्त्री स्वातंत्र्यमहती' ' यापासून "यत्र नार्यस्तू पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवताः " अशी टोकाची शास्त्र वचने स्त्रीचा माणूस व्यक्ती म्हणून स्वीकार करत नाहीत. मात्र एकोणिसाव्या शतकात भारतात इंग्रजी राजवट सुरु झाली इंग्रजी भाषा व त्यातून नवे ज्ञान मिळविलेल्या पहिल्या पिढिने या ज्ञानाच्या प्रकाशात आपल्या परंपरा तपासायला सुरवात केली यामध्ये स्त्रियांच्या जगण्याविषयी विचारमंथन सुरु झाले.

नव्या विचाराचे वारे :-

बंगालमध्ये राजाराम मोहनराय यांनी पुरातन अशी सतीची प्रथा बंद करण्यासाठी मोहिम उघडली. या दृष्ट प्रथेविरुद्ध लोकमत तयार करून तत्कालिन हॉर्नसराय लॉर्ड विल्यम बँटिंग यांच्या राजवटीत 1829 साली सतीबंदीचा कायदा आणला. म.फुले या कृतिशील सुधारकाने इथल्या कालबाह्य रुढीपरंपरांना विरोध करीत 1848 साली भारताच्या इतिहासातील पहिली मुलींची शाळा पुण्यामध्ये सुरु केली. स्त्री शिक्षणाची व दलितांच्या शिक्षणाची चळवळ सुरु झाली त्यायोगी स्त्री-पुरुष समतेचा व सामाजिक न्यायाचा विचार करू लागले न्या.रानडे, गोपाल गणेश आगरकर, लोकहितवादी यांच्या प्रयत्नातून 1856 साली विधवाविवाहाचा कायदा पास झाला. 1882 साली सत्यशोधकी परंपरेत म.फुल्यांच्या विचाराने प्रभावीत झालेल्या ताराबाई शिंदे या तडफदार स्त्रीने 'स्त्री-पुरुष तुलना' निबंध लिहून स्त्रियांच्या प्रश्नाला वदुःखाला वाचा फोडली. व पुरुषप्रधानतेवर हल्ला चढवीला. विधवा विवाहाच्या समस्येचे कारण हे बालविवाहात असल्याने समाजसुधारकांच्या प्रयत्नाचे 1929 साली बालविवाहविरोधी कायदा आमलात आला. पंडित रमाबाईचे शारदासदन आणि म.फुल्यांनी व क्रांतिज्योती सावित्रीबाई फुले यांनी स्थापन केलेले बालहत्या प्रतिबंधक गृह ही विधवास्त्रियांची आश्रयस्थाने झाली. केशवपनाच्या अनिष्ट चालिविरुद्ध म.फुल्यांनी 1890 मध्ये न्हाव्यांचा ऐतिहासिक संप घडवून आणला. बालविवाहाच्या चालीमध्ये बदल घडून यावा यासाठी मुलीच्या विवाहाचे वय 14 चे 16 करणारा संमती वयाचा कायदा 1891 साली पास करण्यात आला. 1898 मध्ये महर्षी कर्वे यांनी अनाथबालिकाश्रम ही विधवा मुलींसाठी पुण्यात संस्था सुरु केली. पुढे हिंदू स्त्रीच्या मालमतेविषयी कायदा 1937 साली पास करण्यात आला.

हिंदू कोड बिल :-

बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी जातीव्यवस्था व स्त्री शोषणाचा संबंध मांडला. स्वजातीय लग्ने ही जातीव्यवस्था टिकविण्याची पद्धती आहे. जातीबाहेर लग्ने होऊ नयेत यासाठी सतीप्रथा, वैधव्य लादणे, पुनर्विवाहास नकार, सक्तीचे ब्रह्मचर्य, अल्पवयातील मुलींशी विवाह यातून जातीची नीतीमत्ता संरक्षित केली जाते व जाती व्यवस्थेची निर्मिती स्त्रियांवर बंधने लादून करण्यात आली असे प्रतिपादन हिंदूधर्माचे तत्वज्ञान या ग्रंथात डॉ. बाबासाहेब यांनी केले आहे. यातून स्त्रियांची सुरक्षा व्हावी यासाठी हिंदू कोड बिलाची निर्मिती केली. त्याद्वारे विवाह, वारसा, घटस्फोट, पित्याच्या मालमतेत वाटा मिळण्याची तरतूद केली. त्याद्वारे स्त्रियांना न्याय, स्वातंत्र्य, समता व संरक्षण मिळावे व भारतीय स्त्रियांचे दास्य संपावे या विचारातून बाबासाहेबांनी प्रयत्न केले परंतु आपल्या देशातील पारंपारिक मनोवृत्तीच्या मानसिकतेने हे बिल पास होऊ दिले नाही म्हणून बाबासाहेबानी अत्यंत उदम मनःस्थितीत कायदेमंत्रीपदाचा राजीनामा दिला. हे बिल स्त्रीमुक्तीचा जाहीरनामा मानले जाते स्त्रीजीवनाचा प्रवास या बिलाने सोपा झाला असता.

ललितसाहित्यात स्त्री समस्यांचे चित्रन :-

स्त्रीप्रश्नांची चळवळ सुरु झाल्यानंतर अनेक साहित्यिकांनी आपल्या साहित्यामधून या विषयांना न्याय दिला त्यामध्ये बाबा पदमनजी यमुना पर्यटन 1857, ह. ना. अपटे. पण लक्षात कोणा घेतो ? 1890, गोविंद बल्लाळ देवल शारदा 1899, श्री. व्य. कोतकर 1926 - 1930 यांची ब्राह्मणकन्या, गोंडवनातील प्रियवदा, बामन मल्हार जोशी 1930 - 1935 सुशीलेचा देव, अश्रमहरिणी, इंदू काळे सरला भोळे, भा.वि.बरेकर यांच्या विधवा कुमारी, गोदू गोखले, कुलदैवत, विभावरी शिरूरकर यांचे कव्याचे निःश्वास, हिंदोळ्यावर या साहित्यिकांच्या कथा कादंबऱ्या नाटकामधून स्त्रीशिक्षण, विधवाविवाहापासून सुरु झालेली स्त्री दास्य संकल्पना आत्मभान जागृत झालेल्या स्त्रीरूपापर्यंत येऊन पोचली आजच्या काळात गौरी देशपांडे, मेघना पेठे, प्रिया तेंडूलकर, आशा बगे, शांता गोखले, अश्विनी धोंगडे, नीरजा, सानिया, प्रज्ञा द्या पवार, उर्मिला पवार, ज्योती लांजेवार, कविता महाजन अशी कितीतरी नावे सांगता येतील यांच्या लेखनामध्ये पुरुषप्रधान

समाजव्यवस्था असलेल्या समाजातील ढोंग, क्रौर्य यांना वाचा फोडली तसेच पुरुषसत्तेच्या विरोधी भूमिका घेऊन ब स्त्री स्वातंत्र्याचा व स्त्रीपुरुष समानतेचा पुरस्कार केला. आज आपण 21 व्या शतकात जगत आहोत. पुलाखालून बरेचपाणी वाहून गेले आहे स्त्रीला आत्मभान आले आहे त्या बऱ्याच प्रमाणात जागृत झालेल्या आहेत. आज असे कोणतेही क्षेत्र उरलेले नाही की, जिथे स्त्रीने आपल्या कर्तृत्वाचा ठसा उमटविलेला नाही आजचे वेगवान बदलणारे समाजजीवन, विज्ञान तंत्रज्ञानाचा उद्य शि्षणाने मिळालेला आत्मविश्वास यामुळे स्त्रिया आपला आवाज उंचावू लागल्या आहेत आपले नैसर्गीक आयुष्य जगण्याचा आपल्यास अधिकार आहे जाणीव जागृती स्त्रियांमध्ये बऱ्याच प्रमाणात झाली आहे. तरी अंतर्मुख होऊन विचार केल्यावर स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेची समस्या अध्याप आपण समाधानकारकरीत्या सोडवू शकलो आहे

का? याचे उत्तर आपणास देता येत नाही. कारण नुसत्या कायदयाने समाजसुधारणा होत नाहीत. समाजाच्या हाडी माशी रुजलेले आचार विचार सुखसुखी बदलत नाहीत. त्यासाठी मोठ्या प्रयत्नांची गरज आहे.

8 मार्च आंतरराष्ट्रीय महिला दिन :-

2 मार्च 1908 रोजी वस्त्रोद्योगातील स्त्री कामगारांनी मतदानाच्या हक्कासाठी लढा चालू केला त्याचा स्मृतीदिन म्हणून 8 मार्च हा दिवस आंतरराष्ट्रीय महिलादिन म्हणून पाळला जातो. यावर्षीच्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय महिलादिनाचे घोषवाक्य आहे " बॅलन्स फॉर बेटर" खरंतर आपल्या सगळ्या जीवनाचे हे घोष्य वाक्य झाले पाहिजे. माणूस त्याच्या भोवतीच पर्यावरण कुटुंब, नातेसंबंध, व्यवसाय, उद्योग , समाजकारण, राजकारण या सगळ्यांमध्ये समतोल असायला हवा आहे. आजच्या जगण्याच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर समाज स्त्रीकडे असा पाहतो? हे वेगवेगळ्या क्षेत्रातील स्त्री सहभागाकडे पाहताना लक्षात येते. कोणत्याही क्षेत्रात स्त्री व पुरुषांच्या सहभागात असमानताच दिसून येते. शिक्षणाच्या क्षेत्रात स्त्रियांच्या साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण वाढलेले दिसते परंतु शिक्षणाच्या वरच्या पायऱ्यांवर मुलींचे प्रमाण कमी होत जाते. आजच्या ग्रामीण दलित, आदिवासी, भटकी अल्पसंख्याक अशा स्तरातील हे प्रमाण चिंताजनक असे आहे. भारतातील आठशे विद्यापीठात स्त्री कुलगुरुंची संख्या हाताच्या बोटावर मोजण्याइतकीच आहे.

आज जगभरातील उद्योग क्षेत्रात स्त्रियांचे योगदान मोठे आहे परंतु बहुसंख्य स्त्रिया ह्या अकुशल कामगार आहेत त्यांना पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत कमी पगार मिळतो. वेतनात समानता येण्यास अजून किती वर्षे लागतील सांगता येत नाही. घरकाम ही अद्याप स्त्रियांचीच प्राथमिक जबाबदारी आहे पुरुषांचा त्यातील सहभाग मर्यादित असतो मिळवल्या स्त्रीला आजही कुटुंबप्रमुखाचा दर्जा दिला जात नाही मुलगा हवा ही मानसिकता कायम आहे. त्यातून स्त्रीभ्रूणहत्यांचे प्रमाण लक्षणीय आहे कौटुंबिक हिंसाचाराची

प्रकरणे, लैंगिक हिंसेची प्रकरणे राष्ट्रीय पातळीवर आरोग्य सर्वेक्षणानुसार 14 टक्के स्त्रियाच हिंसा थांबविण्यासाठी मदत मागतात 86 टक्के स्त्रिया मदत न मागण्यामध्ये संसार हीच स्त्रियांच्या आयुष्यातील महत्वाची गोष्ट असल्याचे बिंबबले जाणे व कायदयाची मदत घेतल्यास या चौकटीतून बाहेर पडावे लागेल ही भीती त्यामागे आहे. अजूनही कायद्याच्या क्षेत्रात स्त्री आणि पुरुष समपातळीवर नाहीत स्त्री वकिलाच्या बाबतीत त्या आक्रमकपणे बोलू शकतील का ? न्यायालयात वाद-प्रतिवाद करतील का ? अशा शंका उपस्थित केल्या जातात. ही मानसिकता बदलली पाहिजे. बुद्धिमान हुशार स्त्रियांनासंधी मिळाली पाहिजे, पोलिस दलातही हीच स्थिती आहे. माहिती तंत्रज्ञान क्षेत्रात कॉलसेंटर किंवा बीपीओ कार्यालयामधून रात्रपाळी करणाऱ्या मुलींची असुरक्षितता हा चिंतेचा विषय आहे. तरी सुद्धा या सर्व अडचणीवर मात करत या क्षेत्रात येणाऱ्या मुलींचे प्रमाण लक्षणीय आहे. आरक्षणांमुळे राजकीय क्षेत्रात स्त्रियांची संख्या वाढते आहे पण तिथे आजही प्रत्यक्ष अप्रत्यक्षपणे पुरुषांच्या हाती सत्तेची केंद्रे आहेत. स्त्रीचीस्वतःची प्रतिमा कुटुंबाची अपेक्षा जबाबदारी यामुळे राजकीय कामासाठी तिला वेळ काढणे सोपे नसते बुद्धी आणि संधी मिळूनही स्त्रियां राजकारणात मागे पडत जातात मात्र स्त्रियांचा वापर धर्मवादी राजकारणासाठी पद्धतशीरपणे करतात शबरीमाला प्रकरण याचे उत्तम उदाहरण आहे.

आजच्या जगतिकीकरणाच्या युगात स्त्रीची खोटी प्रतिमा दाखविणारे फॅशन शो जाहिरातीमधून होणारे स्त्रीदेहाचं प्रदर्शन, सिनेमा नाटकातून होणारं विकृत चित्रण या सगळ्याचं पर्यवसन रोजघडणारे बलात्कार, स्त्रीभ्रूणहत्या, हुंडाबळी, आत्महत्या, लैंगिक शोषण यामध्ये दिसत आहे. तरी सुद्धा या सर्व संघर्षाला तोंड देऊन आजची आधुनिक स्त्री स्वतःचं व्यक्तित्व प्रस्थापित करण्यासाठी घडपडत आहे. त्यासाठी तीचा संघर्ष अविरत सुरू आहे. आपला समाज जोपर्यंत प्रगल्भ होणार नाही तो पर्यंत ही घडपड सुरूच राहिल विचारवतांनी म्हटलेलेच आहे की, कोणत्याही समाजाची उंची व विकास तपासायचा असेल तर तेथील स्त्रियांचा दर्जा पाहिला पाहिजे यासाठी निर्भयवातावरण निर्माण केल्याशिवाय व एक माणूस म्हणून विकास करण्याचा तिचा अधिकार मान्य केल्याशिवाय ही परिस्थिती बदलणार नाही. यासाठी सगळा समाज शहाणा होण्याची गरज आहे यासाठी सार्वत्रिक शिक्षण आणि जानिवजागृती याला पर्याय नाही.

स्त्रीप्रश्नांचा विचार करताना भारतातील जात, वर्ग, धर्म, प्रांत, शहरी, ग्रामीण असे अनेक संदर्भ विचारात घेऊन या विषयाची व्याप्ती आपणास ठरवता येईल कारण आजही देशात जात व वर्गसंस्थेत बरोबरच पुरुषप्रधानता कायम आहे. स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेचा व समतोलाचा विचार पुरुष विरोधी नसून पुरुषप्रधानते विरुद्ध पुरुष वर्चस्व वादाविरोधी आहे. दोघाच्याही नात्याचा समतोल हा आनंददायी नात्याची पूर्व अट आहे. हा लढा स्त्री विरुद्ध पुरुष असा नसून स्त्री-पुरुष असा आहे. जगात स्वास्थ्य येण्यासाठी ही समानता आवश्यक आहे.त्यासाठी सामूहिक पातळीवर कृती करत राहण्याचे आव्हान सर्वांपुढे आहे.

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सातारा जिल्ह्यातील सिंचन प्रकल्पांची सद्यःस्थिती

डॉ. अशोक शिवाजी जाधव

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग,
मुधोजी महाविद्यालय, फलटण. जि. सातारा.

मो. नं. ९४२२४०४६०९

Email Id- asjadhav2010@gmail.com**प्रस्तावना :-**

अर्थव्यवस्थेतील सर्वक्षेत्रांमध्ये पाण्याचे महत्त्व लक्षात घेऊन पाण्याचा साठा करणे अनिवार्य आहे. हा साठा गाव तलावपासून मोठ्या बहुउद्देशीय जलाशयांपर्यंत करणे आवश्यक आहे. प्राणीसृष्टीत देखील मोठ्या प्रमाणात मानवाच्या आधीपासून पाणी साठा करणारा प्राणी म्हणजे बिव्हर(Beaver) पाणी साठा शास्त्रातील माणसाचा पहिला गुरू. जगातील इतर देशांच्या तुलनेने पाण्याचा साठा करून ठेवण्यात भारत बराच पाठीमागे आहे. अमेरिका व ऑस्ट्रेलिया दरडोई ५००० क्युबिक मीटर पाणी साठविण्यात यशस्वी झाले आहेत. दक्षिण आफ्रिका, मेक्सिको, मोरोक्को, चीन यासारखे देश दरडोई १००० क्युबिक मीटर पाणी साठवीत आहे. भारतात मात्र हे प्रमाण फक्त २०० क्युबिक मीटर पाणी इतके कमी आहे. भारत फक्त ३० दिवसांचा पाऊस साठवून ठेवू शकतो. तर बऱ्याच देशांत ९०० दिवसांचा पाऊस साठवून ठेवण्याची क्षमता आहे. भविष्याचा विचार करून भारतालाही पाणी साठवून ठेवण्याची क्षमता विकसित करावी लागणार आहे. हिमालयातील बर्फ वितळण्याचा वेग व पावसाचा लहरीपणा विचारात घेऊन पाणी साठवण्याची क्षमता किती प्रमाणात वाढवावी लागेल हे लक्षात येते.

ग्रामीण भागातील लोकसंख्या कृषी क्षेत्रावर अवलंबून असते. कृषी क्षेत्राचा विकास अनेक घटकांवर अवलंबून असतो. त्यापैकी पाणी या घटकाला विशेष महत्त्वाचे स्थान आहे. शेतजमीनीला वेळेवर पाणी मिळावे म्हणून पाणी साठवणे गरजेचे आहे. शेतजमीनीला वेळेवर पाणी मिळाल्यास पीक पध्दतीत व पीक निर्देशांकात बदल होऊन शेतमालाचे उत्पादन व शेतकऱ्यांच्या उत्पन्नात वाढ होते. जिल्ह्यात सिंचनखालील क्षेत्र कमी आहे. शेती व्यवसायाच्या विकासासाठी सिंचन सुविधांमध्ये वाढ करणे आवश्यक आहे. शेत जमीनीतील ओलावा कमी झाल्यास पिके वाया जाऊ नयेत म्हणून पीकांच्या संरक्षणासाठी जलसिंचन उपयुक्त ठरते. जलसिंचनामुळे एकाच क्षेत्रावर दुबार किंवा तिबार पिके घेतली जातात. मृदेची उत्पादन क्षमता वाढविण्यासाठी तसेच अवर्षणावरील उपाय म्हणूनही जलसिंचन फायदेशीर ठरते जलसिंचन प्रदेशांत भूमिगत पाण्याची पातळी वाढून अप्रत्यक्षरीत्या शेती विकासास फायदाच होतो.

संशोधन विषयाचे महत्त्व :-

सातारा जिल्ह्यातील सिंचन क्षेत्रात बदल घडवून आणण्याकरिता सिंचन प्रकल्पांची भूमिका महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरली आहे. सातारा जिल्ह्यातील सिंचन प्रकल्पांच्या बांधकामांना गती मिळाली पाहिजे. परंतु निधी अभावी अपूर्ण प्रकल्पांची संख्या अधिक आहे. सातारा जिल्ह्यात धरणाचे कामे पूर्ण करून पाणी साठवण्याची क्षमता निर्माण केली आहे. परंतु धरणाचे कालवे व चान्यांचे काम अपूर्ण असल्याने शेत जमीनीपर्यंत पाणी जात नाही. सिंचन प्रकल्पांत पाणी असून शेतीला देता येत नसल्यामुळे सिंचन क्षमतेत झालेली वाढ कमी झाली आहे. सातारा जिल्ह्यातील खंडाळा, फलटण, माण, खटाव व कोरेगांव हे पाच तालुके अवर्षणप्रवण क्षेत्रात मोडतात. या पाच तालुक्यातील सिंचन क्षेत्र वाढवण्यासाठी सिंचन प्रकल्पांची निर्मिती केली आहे. माण या तालुक्यात आंधळी मध्यम सिंचन प्रकल्पाची निर्मिती करून सिंचन

क्षमता वाढवण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. धोम बलकवडी धरणाचे पाणी खंडाळा व फलटण तालुक्यात शेतीसाठी आणण्यात आले. त्यामुळे सिंचन क्षेत्रात वाढ झाली आहे. सातारा जिल्ह्यातील सिंचनाचा आढावा घेतल्यास असे दिसून येते की, जिल्ह्यात सिंचन क्षेत्रात वाढ करण्यास वाव आहे. त्यासाठी सिंचन प्रकल्पाची कामे वेळेत पूर्ण करणे गरजेचे आहे. सिंचनाखालील क्षेत्र वाढवण्यासाठी सिंचन प्रकल्प वेळेत पूर्ण करून पाणी साठवण्याची क्षमता वाढवणे आवश्यक आहे. थोडक्यात सिंचन क्षेत्र वाढवण्यासाठी पावसाचे पाणी साठवणे आवश्यक आहे. पाणी साठवण्यासाठी सिंचन प्रकल्पांची गरज आहे. केवळ सिंचनासाठीच नव्हे तर पिण्यासाठी, उद्योगांसाठी, विद्युत निर्मितीसाठी पाण्याची साठवणूक करणे गरजेचे असते. सिंचन प्रकल्पांमुळे सातारा जिल्ह्यातील कृषी विकासातील परिवर्तनाचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी प्रस्तुत विषयाची निवड करण्यात आली आहे.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे :-

- १) सातारा जिल्ह्यातील सिंचन प्रकल्पांचा अभ्यास करणे.
- २) सातारा जिल्ह्यातील सिंचन प्रकल्पांची सिंचन क्षमता जाणून घेणे.
- ३) सातारा जिल्ह्यातील सिंचन प्रकल्पांची पाणी साठवण क्षमता जाणून घेणे.

संशोधन पध्दती:-

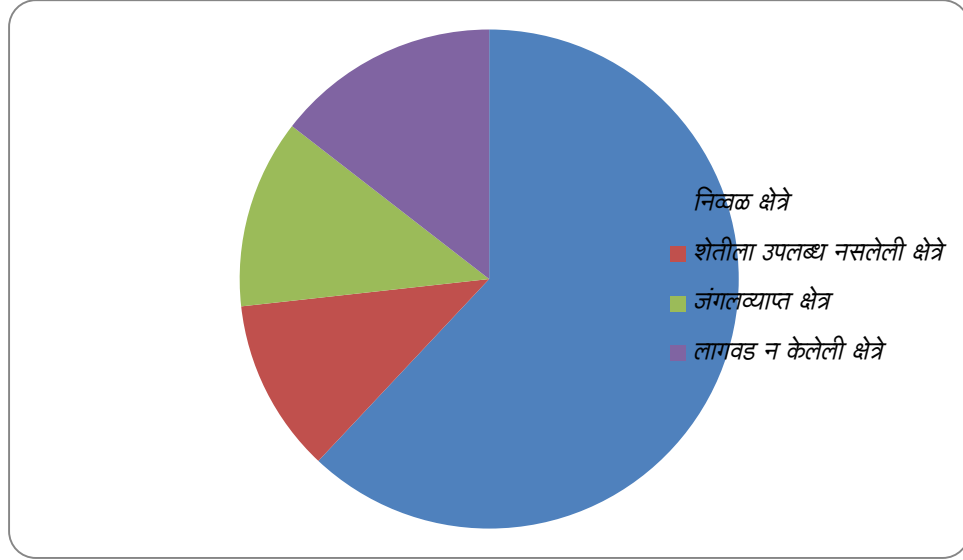
प्रस्तुत विषयाच्या संशोधनासाठी दुय्यम साधन सामुग्रीचा आधार घेण्यात आला आहे. यामध्ये जिल्हा सामाजिक व आर्थिक समालोचन सातारा जिल्हा, सातारा जिल्हा गॅझेट्डीअर, जलसंवाद-मासिक, संदर्भग्रंथ, संकेत स्थळे इत्यादी स्रोतातून माहिती जमा करण्यात आली आहे.

सातारा जिल्ह्यातील जमीन वापर :-

सातारा जिल्ह्यात एकूण १०७८४४४ हेक्टर जमीन असून शेतीशिवाय इतर कारणांसाठीही जमिनीचा वापर केला जातो. सातारा जिल्ह्याचे तालुकानिहाय भौगोलिक क्षेत्र, लागवडीखालील क्षेत्र वनांखालील क्षेत्र इत्यादीची माहिती तक्ता क्र. १ मध्ये दर्शविली आहे.

तक्ता क्र. १ मध्येसन २०१०-११ मध्ये सातारा जिल्ह्याच्या एकूण १०७८४४४ हेक्टर भौगोलिक क्षेत्रापैकी १२ टक्के क्षेत्र जंगलाने व्यापले आहे. तर ११ टक्के क्षेत्र निवास, उद्योग, इतर कार्यांसाठी उपलब्ध आहे निव्वळ पिकांखालील क्षेत्र ६.२ टक्के असून ते लागवडीयोग्य क्षेत्राच्या ८१.०४ टक्के इतके आहे. सातारा जिल्ह्याच्या एकूण भौगोलिक क्षेत्रामध्ये पाटण तालुक्याचे भौगोलिक क्षेत्र सर्वात जास्त म्हणजे १३.६५ टक्के आहे. तर खंडाळा तालुक्याचे क्षेत्र सर्वात कमी म्हणजे ४.६० टक्के एवढे आहे.

सातारा जिल्ह्यातील जमीन वापराचे प्रमाण



सातारा जिल्ह्यातील सिंचन प्रकल्पांची सद्यस्थिती :-

सातारा जिल्ह्यात पावसाचे प्रमाण अनिश्चित व विषम स्वरूपाचे आहे. त्यामुळे त्याचा शेती उत्पादनावर परिणाम होतो. शेती उत्पादन वाढवण्यासाठी अधिका-अधिक शेती सिंचनाखाली आणणे आवश्यक आहे. सिंचन सुविधा निर्माण करण्यासाठी मोठे, मध्यम व लघु सिंचन प्रकल्प निर्माण करणे आवश्यक आहे. प्राचीन काळापासून सातारा जिल्ह्यात सिंचन सुविधा निर्माण केल्या जात आहेत. सातारा जिल्ह्याच्या विशिष्ट अशा भौगोलिक परिस्थितीमुळे सिंचन प्रकल्पांची निर्मिती करणे सोपे झाले आहे. सातारा जिल्ह्यात तालुकानिहाय सिंचन प्रकल्पांची संख्या खालील तक्त्यात दर्शविलेली आहे.

तक्ता क्र. २

सातारा जिल्ह्यातील तालुकानिहाय सिंचन प्रकल्पांची संख्या(सन २०१३-१४)

तालुका	मोठे प्रकल्प	मध्यम प्रकल्प	लघुसिंचन प्रकल्प	उपसा सिंचन योजना	सिंचन विहिरी
महाबळेश्वर	०	०	०	०	२४९
वाई	२	१	१	१	५१९१
खंडाळा	१	०	३	०	२४४५
फलटण	०	०	१०	०	१०५५२
माण	०	३	०८	०	४६३७
खटाव	०	२	०९	०	६५९९
कोरेगाव	०	०	०५	३	६५१६
सातारा	१	०	१४	०	२८५३
जावळी	०	१	०	०	५९०
पाटण	१	३	१०	०	१४०५
कराड	२	१	०७	३	५५२९
एकूण	०७	११	६७	०७	४६५६६

आधार -जिल्हा सामाजिक व आर्थिक समालोचन - सातारा जिल्हा, अर्थ व सांख्यिकी, संचालनालय, नियोजन विभाग, महाराष्ट्र शासन मुंबई -२०१४ पृ.क्र. ६१

तक्ता क्र.२ मध्ये सातारा जिल्ह्यातील पूर्ण व अपूर्ण सिंचन प्रकल्पांची संख्या तालुकानिहाय दर्शविलेली आहे. तक्त्यावरून असे दिसून येते की, सातारा जिल्ह्यात सन २०१३-१४ पर्यंत मोठे -०७, मध्यम -११, लघु सिंचन प्रकल्प - ६७ व उपसा सिंचन योजना ०७ आहेत. जिल्ह्यात सन २०१३-१४ पर्यंत एकूण विहिरींची संख्या ४६५६६ एवढी आहे. त्यापैकी फलटण तालुक्यात एकूण विहिरींची संख्या १०५५२ एवढी सर्वात जास्त आहे. फलटण तालुक्यातून नीरा उजवा कालवा गेला असून कालव्यामुळे भूजल पातळी वाढली आहे. त्यामुळे फलटण तालुक्यात विहिरींची संख्या सर्वात जास्त आहे.

साताराजिल्ह्यातील प्रकल्पनिहाय सद्यःस्थिती :-

सातारा जिल्ह्यातील पूर्ण झालेले व बांधकामाधीन मोठे, मध्यम, लघु व उपसा सिंचन योजना प्रकल्पांची पाणी साठवण क्षमता, निर्मित सिंचन क्षमता, यांची प्रकल्पनिहाय माहिती खालीलप्रमाणे दर्शविलेली आहे.

अ) मोठे प्रकल्प :- 'ज्या प्रकल्पांचे सिंचनाखालील लाभक्षेत्र १०,००० हेक्टरपेक्षा जास्त आहे. अशा प्रकल्पास मोठे सिंचन प्रकल्प असे म्हणतात.'

साताराजिल्ह्यात सन २०१४ अखेर मोठ्या सिंचन प्रकल्पांची संख्या सात असून तीन सिंचन प्रकल्प पूर्ण झाले आहेत. मार्च २०१२ अखेरीस २७२१.७६ कोटी खर्च करून १६७.०२९ टी.एम.सी पाणी साठा करण्यात आला आहे. १९९६ नंतर फक्त ४०.५२९ टी.एम.सी. पाणी साठवण्यात यश आले आहे. जून २०१४ अखेर ०४ सिंचन प्रकल्पांच्या माध्यमातून ८९४७२ हेक्टर क्षेत्र सिंचनाखाली आले आहे.

तक्ता क्र ३
साताराजिल्ह्यातील मोठ्या प्रकल्पांची स्थिती (जून -२०१४)

अ. क्र.	प्रकल्पाचे नाव	मान्यता वर्षे	निर्मित पाणी साठा(टी.एम.सी)	२०१३ अखेर ओलिताखालील क्षेत्र (हेक्टरमध्ये)	मुळ किंमत (रु.कोटी)	सुधारित किंमत (रु.कोटी)	मार्च २०१२ पर्यंत खर्च (रु.कोटी)
१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८
१	कोयना जलविद्युत	१९५२	९३.६००	१३३६६	३३.२२	उ.न.	-
२	कृष्णा कालवा (खोडशी बंधारा)	१८६७	००.००	१०२५७६	२.२३	३०.९९	१२.८५
३	भाटघर/ वीर (नीरा कालवा)	१९५७	३२.९१०	२२२६४	७.१३	५९०	-
४	तारळी	१९९६	५.६१९	४९५६	१९४.३२	१०५३.६	७४८.३७
५	थोम - बलकवडी	१९९६	३.९६०	८३६२	२६.१.७२	८४८.८९	६१२.५०
६	उरमोडी	१९९३	९.६५०	२९२६	२१२.०७	१४१७.७५	६२०.३७
७	कृष्ण प्रकल्प	१९६७	२१.२९०	७३२२८	२७.६२	९९१.२२	७२७.६७
	सातारा जिल्हा एकूण	-	१६७.०२९	२२७६७८	७३६.११	४९३२.४	२७२१.७६

आधार :- महाराष्ट्र कृष्णा खोरे विकास महामंडळ, पुणे कार्यालयीन माहिती प्रपत्र- क्र.१,
जून २०१३.

मार्च २०१४ मध्ये चालू किंमतीनुसार रु. ४३११.४९ कोटी खर्च अपेक्षित आहे. मार्च २०१२ अखेर रु २७२१.७६ कोटी खर्च केला आहे. महाराष्ट्र शासनाकडून अपेक्षित निधी प्राप्त न झाल्यामुळे १९९६ नंतर ०४ ही सिंचन प्रकल्पांची बांधकामे प्रगतिपथावर आहेत.

साताराजिल्ह्यातील मध्यम सिंचन प्रकल्प :-

“ज्या प्रकल्पाद्वारे ओलिताखालील लाभक्षेत्र २००० ते १०,००० हेक्टर दरम्यान असते त्यास मध्यम सिंचन प्रकल्प म्हणतात.”

सातारा जिल्ह्यात १९९६ पूर्वी एकूण ०५ मध्यम सिंचन प्रकल्प पूर्ण झाले आहेत. १९९६ नंतर ०६ मध्यम सिंचन प्रकल्पाचे बांधकाम हाती घेण्यात आले आहे. त्यापैकी सन २०१४ अखेर ०२ मध्यम सिंचन प्रकल्प पूर्ण करण्यात आले आहेत तर ०४ मध्यम सिंचन प्रकल्पांचे काम प्रगतिपथावर आहे. जून २०१४ अखेर सातारा जिल्ह्यात एकूण ११ मध्यम सिंचन प्रकल्प अस्तित्वात आहेत. पूर्ण झालेल्या मध्यम सिंचन प्रकल्पांची निर्मिती सिंचन क्षेत्र व पाणीसाठा या विषयाचा तपशील पुढील प्रमाणे.

तक्ता क्र.४.
सातारा जिल्ह्यातील मध्यम सिंचन प्रकल्प

(२०१३ अखेर)

अ. क्र.	प्रकल्पाचे नाव	तालुका	प्रकल्प पूर्ण झालेले वर्ष	निर्मिती पाणी साठा (टी.एम.सी.)	निर्मिती सिंचन क्षेत्र (हेक्टर मध्ये)
१	नेर	खटाव	१८८१	०.४०६	२६३६
२	म्हसवड	माण	१८८१	१.५७४	४०४९
३	राणंद	माण	१९७७	०.२२०	१०९३
४	येरळवाडी	खटाव	१९७८	०.६९०	४०३७
५	येवती म्हसोली	कराड	१९९५	०.२४०	१९२७
एकूण			०५	३.१३०	१३७४२
६	आंधळी	माण	२०१३	०.२६२	१३५०
७	उत्तरमांड	पाटण	२०१३	०.८३०	४८००
८	नागेवाडी	वाई	२०१३	०.२१०	५२२
९	मोरणा (गुरेघर)	पाटण	२०१३	१.३०६	३४०
१०	कुडाळी	जावळी	२०१३	०.९०५	-
११	वांग	पाटण	२०१३	०.५९०	२१२७
एकूण			०६	४.१०३	९१३९
एकूण			११	७.२३३	२२८८१

आधार-१) महाराष्ट्र कृषिा खोरे विकास महामंडळ पुणे, कार्यालयीन माहिती, प्रपत्र -१, जून २०१३.

२) श्वेतपत्रिका-खंड-२, महाराष्ट्र शासन, नोव्हेंबर -२०१२.

तक्ता क्र.४ मध्ये दर्शविल्याप्रमाणे १९९६ पूर्वी पूर्ण झालेले एकूण ०५ मध्यम सिंचन प्रकल्पांची एकूण पाणी साठवण क्षमता ३.१३० टी.एम.सी. इतकी आहे, तर १३७४२ हेक्टर क्षेत्र ओलिताखाली आले आहे. १९९६ नंतर सातारा जिल्ह्यात ६ मध्यम सिंचन प्रकल्पांची कामे हाती घेण्यात आली. जून २०१४ अखेर आंधळी व उत्तरमांड असे दोन सिंचन प्रकल्प पूर्ण करण्यात आले तर उर्वरित ४ मध्यम सिंचन प्रकल्पांची बांधकामे प्रगतिपथावर आहेत. मार्च २०१२ अखेर रु.७१६.३६ कोटी खर्च करून ४.१०३ टी.एम.सी.निर्मित पाणीसाठा व ९१३९ हेक्टर क्षेत्र ओलिताखाली आले आहे. १९९६ पूर्वी सातारा जिल्ह्याची निर्मित सिंचन क्षमता १३७४२ हेक्टर आहे तर सन १९९६ ते सन २०१३ दरम्यान निर्मित सिंचन क्षमता ९१३९ हेक्टर इतकी आहे.

सातारा जिल्ह्यातील लघु सिंचन प्रकल्प :-

तक्ता क्र. ५

सातारा जिल्ह्यातील लघु सिंचन प्रकल्पांची स्थिती

लघु सिंचन प्रकल्पांची संख्या	निर्मिती पाणी साठा (टी.एम.सी.)	निर्मिती सिंचन क्षेत्र (हेक्टरमध्ये)
१९९६ पूर्वी पूर्ण प्रकल्पांची स्थिती		
४७	२.७५६	१६६४९
१९९६ नंतर पूर्ण प्रकल्पांची स्थिती		
११	०.६७९	४५७४
१९९६ नंतर बांधकामाधीन प्रकल्पांची स्थिती		
०९	०.४५९	११९
एकूण ६७	३.८९४	२१३४२

आधार- महाराष्ट्र कृष्या खोरे विकास महामंडळ पुणे कार्यालयीन माहिती, प्रपत्र-१ जून २०१३.

तक्ता क्र.५ मध्ये दर्शविल्याप्रमाणे १९९६ पूर्वी ४७ लघु सिंचन प्रकल्प पूर्ण झाले असून प्रकल्पांच्या माध्यमातून २.७५६ टी.एम.सी. पाणी साठा निर्माण करण्यात आला आहे. त्यामुळे १६६४९ हेक्टर क्षेत्र सिंचनाखाली आहे. १९९६ नंतर जिल्ह्यात ११ लघु सिंचन प्रकल्प पूर्ण करून ०.६७९ टी.एम.सी. पाणी साठा करण्यात आला व ४५७४ हेक्टर क्षेत्र सिंचनाखाली आले आहे. ०९ लघु सिंचन प्रकल्प बांधकामाधीन असून ०.४५९ टी.एम.सी. पाणी साठा व ११९ हेक्टर क्षेत्राला सिंचनाचा लाभ झाला आहे. सातारा जिल्ह्यात एकूण ६७ लघु सिंचन प्रकल्प असून त्यांची ३.८९४ टी.एम.सी. पाणी साठवण्याची क्षमता आहे. लघु सिंचन प्रकल्पांमुळे एकूण २१३४२ हेक्टर क्षेत्र ओलिताखाली आले आहे.

सातारा जिल्ह्यातील उपसा सिंचन योजना :-

सातारा जिल्ह्याची भौगोलिक परिस्थिती भिन्न स्वरूपाची असल्याचे आढळून येते. चढ-उतारांची जमीन, डोंगरदऱ्या, सह्याद्रीच्या पर्वतरांगा, सपाटीचे क्षेत्र असे जिल्ह्याचे सर्वसाधारण स्वरूप आहे. उंच ठिकाणी असणारी जमीन ओलिताखाली आणण्यासाठी उपसा सिंचन योजनेशिवाय पर्याय नाही. त्यामुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणात खर्च करून उपसा सिंचन योजनेचे नियोजन करावे लागते. सातारा जिल्ह्यात सात उपसा योजनांची बांधकामे प्रगतिपथावर आहेत. सदरील उपसा सिंचन योजनांचा तपशील पुढील प्रमाणे.

तक्ता क्र. ६.

सातारा जिल्ह्यातील उपसा सिंचन योजनांची स्थिती

(सन १९९६ ते सन २०१२)

(क्षेत्र - हेक्टरमध्ये)

प्रकल्पाचे नाव	तालुका	प्रकल्पांची सिंचन क्षमता (हेक्टरमध्ये)	निर्मिती सिंचन क्षमता (हेक्टरमध्ये)	मान्यता वर्ष	मार्च २०१२ अखेर खर्च (रु. कोटी)
टेंभू उपसा सिंचनयोजना	कराड	१,११,८५६	३४३७	सन १९९६	१३१५.३२
कावठे-केजळ उपसा सिंचन योजना	वाई	५,७८४	-	शन २०००	२७.१४
वसना उपसा सिंचन योजना	कोरेगाव	५८८०	-	सन २०००	३१.२७
वागणा	कोरेगाव	५०८२	१४५२	१९९९	६०.०९
धनगर वाडी उपसा सिंचन योजना	कराड	३०५२	-	२०००	०.०००७
हणबरवडी उपसा सिंचन योजना	कराड	३१४६	-	२०००	०.००७
जिहे कठापूर उपसा सिंचन योजना	कोरेगाव	२७५००	-	१९९७	१७४.१९
एकूण	-	१६,२३००	४८८९		१६०८.२१

आधार - श्वेतपत्रिका -२०१२, खंड-२, महाराष्ट्र शासन, पृ.क्र. ८९ ते १२९.

तक्ता क्र. ६. मध्ये दर्शविल्याप्रमाणे सातारा जिल्ह्यात ०७ उपसा सिंचन प्रकल्पांची सिंचन क्षमता १६,२३०० हेक्टर असून निर्मित सिंचन क्षमता ४८८९ हेक्टर आहे. मार्च २०१२ अखेर सात उपसा सिंचन योजनांवर रु. १६०८.२१ कोटी खर्च केला आहे. उपसा सिंचन योजनांची कामे अपूर्ण असल्यामुळे निर्मिती सिंचन क्षमता कमी असल्याचे दिसून येते. सध्याच्या स्थितीत उपसा सिंचन योजनांवर झालेला खर्च अधिक असून अपेक्षित सिंचन क्षमता निर्माण झाली नाही

निष्कर्ष:-

सिंचन प्रकल्पांच्या निर्मितीमुळे प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्षरीत्या अनेक फायदे होतात. शेती व्यवसायाच्या विकासामध्ये पाणी हा घटक महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावतो. महाराष्ट्र कृष्या खोरे विकास महामंडळाच्या स्थापनेमुळे सातारा जिल्ह्यातील सिंचन प्रकल्पांच्या बांधकामाना गती मिळाली असून प्रकल्प पूर्ण करणाऱ्यास मदत झाली आहे. सन २०१४ अखेर जिल्ह्यात एकूण सिंचन प्रकल्पांची संख्या ९२ आहे. त्यामध्ये मोठे- ०७, मध्यम सिंचन प्रकल्प -११, लघुसिंचन प्रकल्प-६७, व उपसासिंचन योजना- ०७ आहेत. महाराष्ट्र शासनाकडून अपेक्षित निधी न मिळाल्यामुळे जून २०१४ अखेर सातारा जिल्ह्यात अपूर्ण प्रकल्पांची संख्या २४ व पूर्ण प्रकल्पांची संख्या १३ असल्याचे दिसून आले. सातारा जिल्ह्यात निधीअभावी अपूर्ण प्रकल्पांची संख्या जास्त आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील एकूण सिंचन प्रकल्पांपैकी सातारा जिल्ह्यात ०.९४ टक्के सिंचन प्रकल्प आहे. सातारा जिल्ह्यातील सर्व सिंचन प्रकल्पांमध्ये एकूण १८०.६७८ टी.एम.सी. पाणी साठवण्याची क्षमता आहे. सिंचन प्रकल्पांमुळे लाभक्षेत्रातील विहिरींच्या पाण्याची पातळी वाढून सिंचन क्षेत्रात वाढ झाली आहे. सिंचन प्रकल्पांमुळे सातारा जिल्ह्यातील शेतकरी ऊसासारख्या नगदी परंतु आधिक पाण्याची गरज असणाऱ्या पिकाकडे वळाल्याचे दिसून येते. सिंचन प्रकल्पांमुळे सातारा जिल्ह्यातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक परिस्थितीत व जीवनमानात सुधारणा झाली आहे.

सातारा जिल्ह्यात सिंचन प्रकल्पांची निर्मिती सिंचन क्षमता २७६७९० हेक्टर एवढी होती. जी जिल्ह्याच्या भौगोलिक क्षेत्रात (१०७८४४४ हेक्टर) २६.६६ टक्के असून लागवडीयोग्य क्षेत्राच्या (८२३८५५ हेक्टर) ३३.७१ टक्के आहे. १९९६ नंतर सिंचन प्रकल्पांमुळे सातारा जिल्ह्यात १०८१९३ हेक्टर सिंचन क्षमता निर्माण झाली आहे. ती सातारा जिल्ह्याच्या एकूण भौगोलिक क्षेत्राच्या १०.०३ टक्के एवढी आहे. तर लागवडीयोग्य क्षेत्राच्या (८२३८५५ हेक्टर) १३.१३ टक्के एवढी आहे. यावरून असे स्पष्ट होत की, सातारा जिल्ह्यातील निर्मिती सिंचन क्षमतेत खूप कमी वाढ झाली आहे. सातारा जिल्ह्यातील लागवडीयोग्य क्षेत्राच्या तुलनेत ७१.३५ टक्के क्षेत्र व एकूण भौगोलिक क्षेत्राच्या ५.४५ टक्के क्षेत्र पडीक आहे. जास्तीत जास्त शेती लागवडीखाली आणण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करणे गरजेचे आहे

संदर्भ ग्रंथ:-

- १) महाजन प्रवीण (२०१२), जलसंपदा काल, आज आणि उद्या, आशीर्वाद पब्लिकेशन्स प्रा. लि., नागपूर.
- २) जलसंवाद-मासिक, भारतीय जल संस्कृती मंडळ, औरंगाबाद, ऑगस्ट २००६,
- ३) डॉ. रा.श्री. मोरवंचीकर (जुलै २००६), भारतीय जल संस्कृती स्वरूप आणि व्याप्ती, सुमेरू प्रकाशन, मुंबई,
- ४) भोंगळे सुधीर (२००२), कृषिचिंतन, अमेय प्रकाशन, पुणे, प्रथम आवृत्ती.
- ५) ढमढेरे सुरेश (२००९), महाराष्ट्रातील सिंचन पाणलोट आणि जलसंधारण, एस. व्ही. डी. फाऊंडेशन, पुणे.
- ६) राज्यातील सिंचनाची प्रगती व भविष्यातील वाटचाल-श्वेतपत्रिका (२०१२), खंड-१ व २, जलसंपदा विभाग, महाराष्ट्र शासन, मुंबई.
- ७) महाराष्ट्राची आर्थिक पाहणी (२०१५-१६), अर्थ व सांख्यिकी संचालनालय, नियोजन विभाग, महाराष्ट्र शासन, मुंबई.
- ८) सातारा जिल्ह्यातील मोठे, मध्यम व लघु पाटबंधारे प्रकल्पांची माहिती पुस्तिका (२०१०), महाराष्ट्र कृषणा खोरे विकास महामंडळ, पुणे, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई.
- ९) सर्व पाटबंधारे योजनांची प्रगती आणि सद्यस्थिती दर्शविणारी जिल्हा पुस्तिका, सातारा जिल्हा (२०११), जलसंपदा विभाग, महाराष्ट्र शासन, मुंबई.
- १०) महाराष्ट्र राज्य गॅझेटिअर (२०१२), सातारा जिल्हा, पर्यटन व सांस्कृतिक कार्य विभाग, महाराष्ट्र शासन, मुंबई,
- ११) महाराष्ट्र कृषणा खोरे विकास महामंडळ पूणे कार्यालयीन माहिती, प्रपत्र-१ जून २०१३.
- १२) जिल्हा सामाजिक व आर्थिक समालोचन सातारा जिल्हा, (२००६ ते २०१७) अर्थ व सांख्यिकी संचालनालय, नियोजन विभाग, महाराष्ट्र शासन, मुंबई.
- १३) महाराष्ट्र जल व सिंचन आयोग (१९९९), खंड १ ते ५, महाराष्ट्र शासन, मुंबई

- 1 Mumbai's dance bars banned too" The Times of India. 13 April 2005.
- 2 Mumbai's dance bars banned too" The Times of India. 13 April 2005.
- 3 Government Schemes
- 4 State of Bihar v. Kameshwer Singh, AIR 1952 S.C. 252
- 5 2000 Supp (4) SCR 693
- 6 Chintaman Rao v State of M.P. 1950 SCR 759; State of Madras v V.G Row 1952 SCR 597;
- 7 Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation(1985) 3 SCC 545 at paras 32 and 33

- 8 WorkBandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India, (1984) 3 SCC 161
- 9 (1967 AIR 1643, 1967 SCR (2) 762)
- 10 AIR 1980 SC 1789
- 11 1978 AIR 597, 1978 SCR (2) 621
- 12 (1984) 3 SCC 161 AIR 1984 SC 802.
- 13 Justice K.S.Puttaswamy(Retd) ... vs Union Of India And Ors. on 24 August, 2017

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Sneh Apartment, Flat No. 001,
Samarth Nagar, New Sangvi, Pune- 411027.
Mobile No. 919766076143/919766751104,
Email: ijmms14@gmail.com
Website: www.ijmms.in