3.3.1 Number of research papers per teachers in the Journals notified on UGC website during the year 22-23

Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal
CORRELATION BETWEEN PER CAPITA INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF DIFFERENT INCOME GROUP COUNTRIES	Dr. Retwade L.G	Economics	Scholarly Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies	Nov/Dec 2022	(E)2278- 8808,ISSN(P) 2319-4766	www.srjis.com
IMPACT OF CEREAL PRODUCTION ON ECONOMY IN INDIA	Dr. Retwade L.G	Economics	Journal of research and Development A Multidisciplinary International Level Refereed Journal	Sept-Oct 2022	2347-7075	http://ijaar.co.in /current-issue
M.I.D.C Audhogikaran and Gramin Vikas	Dr.Vishal Gaikwad	Economics	B.Aadhar International Peer -Reviewed Indexed Research journal	Nov-22	2278-9308	www.aadharsocial.com

Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Economy	Dr.(CA) A.U.Mojad	Commerce	Printing Area Peer reviewed International Journal	Aug-22	2394-5303	www.vidyawarta.com		
Impact of COVID-19 on the Corporate Sector	Dr.(cA) A.U.Mojad	Commerce	An International Multidisciplinary Half Yearly Research Journal	June-Nov- 22	2278-8158	www.sjifactor.com		
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE(AI)	Dr.(CA) A.U.Mojad	Commerce	Vidyawarta Peer reviewed International Journal	July-Sept- 2022	2319-9318	www.vidyawarta.com		
Jagtikkaran Mahila Karmcharicha Tan Tanavacha Abhyas -Ek Drishtisep	Dr.Rajni Jarande	Commerce	National Journal Of Research in Marketing, Finance and HRM	Sep-22	2454-8499	www.irjms.in		
TOTAL NUMBER OF RP(2022-23)=07	ΓΟΤΑL NUMBER OF RP(2022-23)=07						

3.3.1 Number of research papers per teachers in the Journals notified on UGC website during the year 21-22

Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publicatio	ISSN number	Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal
Impact of	Dr. Retwade	Economics	AJANTA	October/	2277-	www.sjifactor.com
Globalization	L.G		Research	December	5730	
on Agriculture			Journal	2021		
Sector						
Antimicrobial,	Dr. Sunita	Microbiology	Annals of Plant	2021	2287-	http://dx.doi.org/10.21746/aps.2021.10.12.16
Antioxidant	Sakure		Sciences		688X	
Potential of						
Garcinia Indica by						
Invitro Method						
and Evaluation						
of Its						
Phytoconstituents						
OVERVIEW OF	Dr.Rajni	Commerce	National	Oct-21	2455-	<u>www.irjms.in</u>
WORK -LIFE	Jarande		Journal Of		5398	
BALANCING			Research in			
WORKING			Marketing,Fina			
WOMEN			nce and HRM			

DISTRICT	WEEKLY MARKETS IN SITU CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY IN SAWANTWADI BLOCK OF SINDHUDURG DISTRICT	Prof. Pacharane S.R	Geography	UGC care Group I Listed Journal	May-21	2278- 4632	NA
----------	--	---------------------------	-----------	---------------------------------------	--------	---------------	----

TOTAL NUMBER OF RP(2021-22)=04

3.3.1 Number of research papers per teachers in the Journals notified on UGC website during the year 2020-21

Name of the author/s	Title of paper	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publicatio n	ISSN number	Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal
Dr. Patil Deepali	UNHEARD MELODIES OF RENAISSANCE: A Journey through Selected Poems	English	LangLit: An International Peer-Revised Open Access Journal	2020	2349- 3189	www.langlit.org

Dr. Dhamale S.	Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj Yanchya Kalatil	Physical Eduation	vidhyawarta	2020	2319- 9318	<u>NA</u>
Dr. Dhamale S.	Prasiddha Kustyanche Wyavsthapan Rajarshi Shahu Maharajanche krida kshetratil prashashkiy Vyawsthapan	Physical Eduation	An International Refereed, Peer Reviewed & Indexed Quarterly Journal in Arts, Commerce, Education & Social Sciences	2020	2277- 8071	www.ycjournal.net
Dr. Retawade L.G.	"Impact of GST on Economy, Commerce and Industry"	Economics	Prof.Ramkrishn a More Arts,Commerce and Science College,Akurdi, Pune-411044, " Impact of Goods and Services Tax on Indian Economy" ISSN: 2454 - 8499	18 th &19 th February 2020	NA	NA

Dr. Retawade L.G.	"Strengthening Business Competencies For SustainableDevelopment (SBCSD-2020)"	Economics	S.N. Arts,D.J.Malpan i Commerce and B.N. Sarda Science College Sangamner, Dist. Ahmednagar 422605 (M.S.) "Effects of Demonetization on Indian Economy"	14 th &15 th February 2020		
Dr. Retawade L.G.	"Global Economic Slowdown: India's preparedness to meet the emerging challenges"	Economics	Abeda Inamdar Senior College of Arts, Science & Commmerce Camp,Pune-1 "Foreign Direct Investment: Need And Impact on Indian Economy"	20 th February 2020	NA	NA

Dr. Retawade L.G.	"International Interdisciplinary Conference on Sustainability And Innovation In HigherEducation,Commerce,Management and Sciences"	Economics	Arts,Commerce &Science College,Narayan gaon,Tal.Junnar, Dist- Pune.410504 "Goods and Services Tax (GST)" ISSN (2348- 9766)	20 th February 2020	NA	NA
Dr. Survase D. k.	"International Interdisciplinary Conference on Sustainability And Innovation In HigherEducation,Commerce,Management and Sciences"	Commerce	Arts, Commerce & Science College, Narayan gaon, Tal. Junnar, Dist-Pune. 410504 Digital India: Apportunities and Challenges ISSN (2348-9766)	May-20	NA	NA
TOTAL	NUMBER OF RP the year 2020-21=	08				

Name Of Teachers	Departmen ts	Name of the Seminar/conference/ workshops / symposia etc.(Title)	Name of the sponsoring Agency (Venue)	Date	Level	Journals/Confer ence Proceedings	Impact factor
Dr. Sakure Sunita Satish	Science	"TALCUM POWDER FORMULATION OF ACTINOBACTERIAL ISOLATES AND ITS EFFECT ON SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM ON VARIETY CO-86032 NIRA: IN VITRO STUDY".	Advance and Innovative Research ISSN (2394- 7780)	April -June 2019	International Journal	Journal	NA
Dr.Sanjay Gaikwad	Art	"Women Rights and the Role of Women in Democracy	RJPSS2019, Vol.XLIV	Mar-19	NA		
Dr.Sanjay Gaikwad	Art	"Bhartiya Per Rashtra Dhorana Samoril Awane"	AJANTA INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL	Jan/March 2019	International Journa		2018- 5.5
Dr. Shivaji Pacharane	Art	"Potential For Tourism-Study Of Forts In Pune District " ISSN (12320-2882)	International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts	March- June- 2019	International	E Journal	NA

Dr. Shivaji Pacharane	Art	"A Geographical Study of Litercy and Sex Ratio in Ahmadnagar District Maharashtra State" ISSN2348-7143	International E-Research Journal	Jan-19	International	E-Research Journal	6.261
Dr.Archana Gaikwad	Art	"Ecotourism in India" ISSN 2277-5730	AJANTA INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL	April -June 2019	International Journal		5.5
Dr.Archana Gaikwad	Art	"Reent Trends in Tourism Industry in India"	AJANTA INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL	Jan/march 2019	International Journal	E-Research Journal	5.5
Dr. Dadarao Ingle	Economics	ATM Robbery in India : Failures of Financial Services	Research Journal	January 2019	International	E - Research Journal	6.261
Dr. Dadarao Ingle	Economics	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Thoughts on Agriculture	Galaxy International Multidisciplinary Journal	May 2019	International	Research Journal	N.A.
Dr. Dadarao Ingle	Economics	Understanding the Development of Capitalist in the Global India and Cast System before vision India	Cosmos BI annual Refereed Journal	January 2019	International Conference	Conference	N.A.

		2030					
Dr. Shivaji Pacharane	Geography	A Study on Development of small Scale industries in Rajsamand District – Rajasthan	Online International Interdisciplinary Research Journal	March 2019	International	Online Research Journal	N.A.
Dr. S.D.Thorat	Art	"Sustainable Developement and Agro-Tourism Potential in Pune District" ISSN:2348- 7143	"Research Journey " International E-Research Journal	Jan-19	International E-Journal	E-Research Journal	SJIF- 6.261
Dr.D.M.Chavan	Art	"Impact of GST on Indian Economy"	"RESEARCH JOURNEY" INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH E- JOURNAL	Feb-19	International E-Journal	E-Research Journal	SJIF- 6.261
		ТОТАТ	JOURNAL NUMBER OF RP(20)	 			

101AL NUMBER OF RP(2019-20)=15

3.3.1 Number of research papers per teachers in the Journals notified on UGC website during the year 2018-19

Departments	Title of Paper	Name of the sponsoring Agency (Venue)	Date	Level	Journals/Conference Proceedings	Impact factor
Geography	Study of Migration pattern of Street vendors in Pimprichinchwad	International Research Fellow Association	November 2018	International	E- Research Journal	6.26
Geography	Conservation and Preservation of Heritage sites in urban are	International Research	July 2018	National	E- Research Journal	4.318
Politics	Reservation System in India Past and Present	International Conference	December 2018	International	Research Journal	
Economics	Ambedkarist Economics and Indian Economy	Galaxy International Multidisciplinary Journal	July 2018	International	Research Journal	
	Geography Geography Politics	Geography Study of Migration pattern of Street vendors in Pimprichinchwad Conservation and Preservation of Heritage sites in urban are Politics Reservation System in India Past and Present Ambedkarist Economics and Indian	Geography Study of Migration pattern of Street vendors in Pimprichinchwad Geography Conservation and Preservation of Heritage sites in urban are Politics Reservation System in India Past and Present Reservation System in International Conference Galaxy International Multidisciplinary	Geography Study of Migration pattern of Street vendors in Pimprichinchwad Geography Conservation and Preservation of Heritage sites in urban are Politics Reservation System in India Past and Present Ambedkarist Economics Ambedkarist Economics Agency (Venue) International Research Politics International Research July 2018 International Conference December 2018 Galaxy International Multidisciplinary July 2018	Geography Study of Migration pattern of Street vendors in Pimprichinchwad Geography Conservation and Preservation of Heritage sites in urban are Politics Reservation System in International Research Fellow Association International Research Fellow Association International Research July 2018 National National Politics Reservation System in International Conference 2018 International Conference December 2018 Ambedkarist Economics Admissible Economics and Indian Multidisciplinary July 2018 International International Multidisciplinary	Agency (Venue) Proceedings

TOTAL NUMBER OF RP (2018-19)=04

Scholarly Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies,

Online ISSN 2278-8808, SJIF 2021 = 7.380, www.srjis.com
PEER REVIEWED & REFEREED JOURNAL, NOV-DEC, 2022, VOL- 10/74



CORRELATION BETWEEN PER CAPITA INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF DIFFERENT INCOME GROUP COUNTRIES

L.G. Retwade¹, Nitin D. Ade² (ORCID ID 0000-0002-0189-8997),

Kalpesh U. Mendke³ & Ramesh Sayaji Desai⁴

- ¹Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Appasaheb Jedhe Arts, Commerce & Science College, Pune, 411002
- ²Corresponding Author (ni3ade@gmail.com) Associate Professor, Department of Economics, MES Abasaheb Garware College, Pune, Maharashtra 411004
- ³ Research Scholar, Post Graduate Research Centre in Economics, MES Abasaheb Garware College, Pune, Maharashtra 411004

Paper Received On: 25 DECEMBER 2022 Peer Reviewed On: 31 DECEMBER 2022

Published On: 01 JANUARY 2023

Abstract

The researcher is trying to explain the relationship between income and expenditure/consumption with the help of higher, middle- and lower-income countries. We can prove if country having high income, then the expenditure of that country is also higher. For this research the researcher took per capita income and per capita expenditure of 9 countries from various sources. The time period of data is from 2010 to 2015. Firstly we took data of same group of countries. And after that the researcher compares different three countries from each class (higher, middle, and lower) and explained the difference. The relation between income and expenditure is frequently called a utilization plan or consumption schedule. It is utilized to portray monetary patterns in the industry or organization. When there is more cash or expectation of income, more products are bought by purchasers. In this article the following function with the help of all the data has observed C = F(Y) and Y = C + S, as $\uparrow Y \to Consumption \uparrow$

Keywords- expenditure, consumption, per capita expenditure



<u>Scholarly Research Journal's</u> is licensed Based on a work at <u>www.srjis.com</u>

Introduction

Income, expenditure and savings are interrelated. The expenditure incurred on the various needs is vital to enhance the health status and welfare of households. On the other hand, savings are essential for future use. According to the theory of consumption (Dornbusch, 2016), consumption patterns vary according to income levels of households; higher income household tends to allocate smaller percentage for daily needs such as food and clothing and higher *Copyright © 2022, Scholarly Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies*

⁴Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Shri Shahu Mandir College, Pune411009

Scholarly Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies,

Online ISSN 2278-8808, SJIF 2021 = 7.380, www.srjis.com
PEER REVIEWED & REFEREED JOURNAL, NOV-DEC, 2022, VOL- 10/74



CORRELATION BETWEEN PER CAPITA INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF DIFFERENT INCOME GROUP COUNTRIES

L.G. Retwade¹, Nitin D. Ade² (ORCID ID 0000-0002-0189-8997),

Kalpesh U. Mendke³ & Ramesh Sayaji Desai⁴

- ¹Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Appasaheb Jedhe Arts, Commerce & Science College, Pune, 411002
- ²Corresponding Author (ni3ade@gmail.com) Associate Professor, Department of Economics, MES Abasaheb Garware College, Pune, Maharashtra 411004
- ³ Research Scholar, Post Graduate Research Centre in Economics, MES Abasaheb Garware College, Pune, Maharashtra 411004

Paper Received On: 25 DECEMBER 2022 Peer Reviewed On: 31 DECEMBER 2022

Published On: 01 JANUARY 2023

Abstract

The researcher is trying to explain the relationship between income and expenditure/consumption with the help of higher, middle- and lower-income countries. We can prove if country having high income, then the expenditure of that country is also higher. For this research the researcher took per capita income and per capita expenditure of 9 countries from various sources. The time period of data is from 2010 to 2015. Firstly we took data of same group of countries. And after that the researcher compares different three countries from each class (higher, middle, and lower) and explained the difference. The relation between income and expenditure is frequently called a utilization plan or consumption schedule. It is utilized to portray monetary patterns in the industry or organization. When there is more cash or expectation of income, more products are bought by purchasers. In this article the following function with the help of all the data has observed C = F(Y) and Y = C + S, as $\uparrow Y \to Consumption \uparrow$

Keywords- expenditure, consumption, per capita expenditure



<u>Scholarly Research Journal's</u> is licensed Based on a work at <u>www.srjis.com</u>

Introduction

Income, expenditure and savings are interrelated. The expenditure incurred on the various needs is vital to enhance the health status and welfare of households. On the other hand, savings are essential for future use. According to the theory of consumption (Dornbusch, 2016), consumption patterns vary according to income levels of households; higher income household tends to allocate smaller percentage for daily needs such as food and clothing and higher *Copyright © 2022, Scholarly Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies*

⁴Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Shri Shahu Mandir College, Pune411009

JOURNAL OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

A Multidisciplinary International Level Refereed Journal

ISSN: 2230-9578

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.265

Publication Certificate

This certificate is hereby awarded to	o Pfof/Dr./Mrs./ Retwade L.G.
contribution of paper/article titled"	
Impact of Cereal in I	Production on Economy

published after blind peer reviewed and editorial process in this journal. The editor wishes him/her a resplendent future.

Details of published article /paper as under:

Volume: Issue:

Month: -2022

Journal of Research and Development A Multidisciplinary International Level Refereed Journal ISSN-2230-9578.

Dr. R. V. Bhole
Editor

Journal of Research and Development ISSN No-2230-9578 Jalgaon

International Journal of Advance and Applied Research 11.56 J.347 POPS (Detailed Ed., PND) Peer Reviewed) (B) Monthly Research (connai)

Search.

CURRENT ISSUE

Vol. 10 No. 1

September - October 2022

TABLE OF CONTENT

Si No		Title of Paper	Pag No.	e View/Download
	in Prakash Bharri Blawar	Cobot and Obraries	1 to	6 Download
	The Ohamanyay Shuswan	Web Scale Discovery Services in LIS: A New Platform for Effective and Remote Access to E Resources	7 to	9 Download
	The Bhomson Payer	Implementation of Japanese 5'S Methodology in the Librarie	5 10 to	Download
	i i hwa hase	Reading Club: An Alternative Framework for Academic Enhancement	16 to	Download
	Print Dage	The Impact of Book Club Conversations on Reluctant or Struggling Readers	231g 31	Download
	Site Subsuction Sugar	Scamper Technique. In Perspective of Recent Trends in LIS Profession	32 to	Download
	Figure Tate Ehoyan	Massive Open Online Courses (MOCIC 3 to India: A Golden Chance for Teachers, Students and Educators	39 to 43	Download
	7 KVS Value Millo Provide	Best Practices and Quality Library Science	44 to	Download
	We have Kangle	Best Practices in the Modern Library	50 to	Download
	8 (c-1) P	Best Practices and Qualitative Library Services in Academic Libraries	55 to	Download
	Str. Whitters	Best Practices in the Chetana's thiri, Mansakhlal Chhaganlal Sabrary	60 to	Download
	Kina dia 9 Manjina	A Review of Best Practices in Library Resources in Arademic Information	67 (a.	Download
	proposition (Jaronet In p. R. H. Morwe	Best Practices and Quanty to Library Scavices in Academic Libraries	75 to 80	Download
4	Sir Rugal Sooperenat Joseph	Best Practices for Quanty Enforcement in SSSCM, Library	S1 to 84	Download
	Tryanka V Halle Holder (I Waltur)	Information Resources and Services in Engineering and Management Institutes, A Srudy	9910	Download
	Shiran nj Butsabyar	microtive ICT Enabled Ubrary Services		Download



https://ijaar.co.in/current-issue/

CURRENT ISSUE - International Journal of Advance and Applied Research

e		CORRENT ISSUE – International Journal of Advance and Applied R			
Sr. No.	Name of Author	Title of Paper	Page No.	View/Download	
*35	0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000	Stoderstanding The Barrier's And Challetiging The Traditional Norms for Female Freedom in Semalia	816 to 821	Download	
136	Akshay Raj Manocha, Ajay Kumar, Bhart Singh	Sustainable Development: Future Of Groundwater Management	822 to 830	Download	
	Dr. Parech Shah, Mrs. sonal Disse	Impact Of Liquidity Ratios On Retirn On Capital Employed Of Selected Steel Companies In India	831 (n 836	Download	
	Mr.: Aast Agay Thousant Professor (O. A. A. Ranshambe	Vision Of Modern Ferminism in The Select Novel: Of Shashi Deshpande	837 10 839	Download	
	Di Menka Dr Rojkumari, Vietii	A Study Of Social Skills Among Secondary School Students In Relation To Demographical Variables	840 to 843	Download	
	Mr - Vasmal-V, ladhav	Marketing Strategies For Fast Moving Consumer Goods To Succeed In Rural Market	844 10 648	Download	
1	Miss Prittee Ananthrap ⁶ Pawar, Prof. Dr. L. C. Petwade	Impact Of Cereal Production On Economy In India	8.49 to	Bownload .	
	जीहर अयोकसब उगले , हॉ. आस्पासम ही टेंकाळे	प्लायमट्रिक आणि प्रतिकार प्रशिक्षणाचा आंतर महाविद्यालयीन हाँकी खेळाडूच्या शारीरिक क्षमता आणि शरीर्राक्रयात्मक घटकावर हाणाऱ्या परिणामांवा अभ्यास	852 to 856	Download	
13	डॉ. प्रा. रजत मंडल रवींद्रनाथ मंडल	वनसंपदा विभिन्न जीवनदायी संशोधन का व्यवस्थापनावर विकास	852 to 856	Download	
. 44	रानेश्वः तुकाराम् इराळे	मालेय हॅग्ड बॉ ल खेळाडूच्या कोगत्याधिष्ठित शारीरिक क्षमता व शरीरमापनाचा संशस्थितीचा अभ्यास	860 to 864	Download	
145	संग्रा यागवेत लेंडे , डॉ. मोहस्मद ए. वारी	धारणा व ब्राटक योगीक क्रियाचा आंतरशालेप बास्केटवॉल खेळाडूच्या कोशस्य कार्यमानावर होणास परिचाम अभ्यासण	865 to 868	Download	
146	िरमकर महेण मधुकर, डॉ न साथ एन, डोस्डेट	सूर्यनमस्कार प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमाचा किकबॉर्विस्य खेळाडूच्या भिनिसम संस्कृतर किटनेस कार्यमानावर होणार्या परिणामाचा अभ्यास	869 10 671	Download	
-43	श्रीकात साहेबराच पहील, प्रोप्ताः वर्ग भकर : एस ज शी	िशंह आयम प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आणि सर्नुतित आहाराचा महिलाच्या श्रृहते १२ हाणाऱ्या परिणामाचा तुलनात्मक अभ्याम	872 to 875	Download	
148	प्राचेत्रमाचे व्रियंका भारतमाहंच	भारतातील सामाज्ञिक व राजकीय सुधारकाची महिला सक्षमी करणातील गोरदान	876 to 881	Download	
149	प्र. कन्नाडे एम. के.	रती चलवानीचा समाजशास्तीय अभ्याम	882 10 883	Download	
*90	प्राचीन्द्रमार स्मरत्य स्वर्थ	मृहिस्बोध की काजा देतना	896 10 691	Download	
CL 90	तो तजेश मीर्य प्रा. २ औ, मिसल	भारतीय फिल्म उद्योग ऐतिहासिक अवलोकन	892 10 899	Download	



International Journal of Advance and Applied Research

www.ijaar.co.in

ISSN - 2347-7075 Peer Reviewed Vol.10 No.1

Impact Factor - 7.328

Bi-Monthly

Sept - Oct 2022



IMPACT OF CEREAL PRODUCTION ON ECONOMY IN INDIA

Miss. Pritee Anandrao Pawar¹ Prof. Dr. L. G. Retwade

¹Research Student in Pune Jilha Shikshan Mandal Baburaoji Gholap College ,Sangvi.

Pune.

²Research Guide

Corresponding Author- Miss. Pritee Anandrao Pawar

Email id: __pawarpritee3@gmail.com

DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.7266670

Abstract

This article discusses the key development in the agriculture sector in productivity gain and integration with domestic and global food and pulses production improvement before discuss in some of the challenges for future agriculture development which include land distribution policies water management using Technology practice and adopt it in Indian agriculture and food Distribution.

Keywords: Impact, Production, Cereal, Productivity, Pulses.

Introduction:-

Agriculture is largest source of livelihood for the Indian people. The share of agriculture sector in capital formation of the country's economy has increased from 17.7 percent in 1950 51 to 15.5 percent in 2016-17. Agriculture is the largest free private sector in India. Agribusiness is the only major business which is not subject to Income Tax.

Background:-

India has a particularly large agriculture sector while the sector's share of GDP has halved in the past 30 years to around 15%, it still employs around half of India's workforce and account for much of the volatility in Indian GDP. India has the second largest area of arable land in the world and is a major producer of a number of Agricultural Products around the turn of the century India over the United State as the world's largest producer of milk and is also major producer of pulses such as chickpea and lentils which are major sources of protein in vegetarian diet.

Importance of agriculture sector in Indian economy:-

India's economy is Agrarian and dependent on per Independence agriculture has declined. However the development of the agricultural sector is important for the entry of the country's economy as whole. The development of the agricultural sector contributes to the development of the country's industry and service sector.

1. The share of agriculture in the national income:-

At the time of independence the share of agriculture and allied sector in the GDP was more than 50% and then it declined. The GDP of Agricultural sector represent a positive structural change. In developed Nations the share of Agricultural sector is less taper 3 or 4 percent.

2. Jobcreation:-

Most of the people in India are engage in agribusiness. At the time of independence more than 70% of the people in India where directly and indirectly dependent on agriculture and allied sector. According to the 2001 census agriculture and allied sector accounted for 58.2 % of employment in the country.

3. Contribution to foreign trade:-

Since agriculture is the main occupation of the people of India, many types of

Agricultural Products are exported. India is one of the top 15 exports of Agricultural commodities in the world.

4. Supply of raw materials:-

The raw materials required for various industries in the Indian agriculture are supplied through the agriculture sector. In this, products like sugar can, Cotton,

Impact Factor-8.575 (SJIF)

ISSN-2278-9308

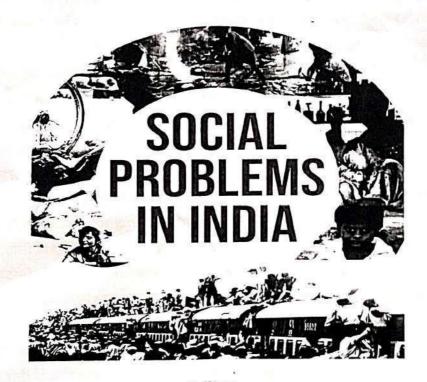
B. Aadhar

Single Blind Peer-Reviewed & Refereed Indexed

Multidisciplinary International Research Journal

November - 2022

ISSUE No- CCCLXXV) 375- B



Chief Editor
Prof. Virag S. Gawande
Director
Aadhar Social
Research & Development
Training Institute Amravati

Editor

Dr. Baliram Pawar Head, Department of Sociology Mahatma Phule College Kingaon Latur Maharashtra Editor

Dr. Manita Kaur Virdi Head , Department Of Political Science Government College Bichhua, Chhindwara Madhya Pradesh



This Journal is indexed in:

- Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
- Cosmos Impact Factor (CIF)
- International Impact Factor Services (IIFS)

For Details Visit To: www.aadharsocial.com

Aadhar Publications



Impact Factor -(SJIF) -8.575,

Issue NO, 375 (CCCLXXV) B

ISSN: 2278-9308 November, 2022

एम.आय.डी.सी (M.I.D.C.) औद्योगिकीकरण आणि ग्रामीण विकास डॉ.विशाल विठ्ठल गायकवाड

समाजभूषण बाबुराव उर्फ आप्पासाहेब जेधे कला,वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, शुक्रवार पेठ, पुणे Email . vgaikwad888@gmail. com

गोषवारा/ प्रस्तावना :- जलद गतीने देशाचा आर्थिक विकास साध्य करायचा असेल तर औद्योगिकीकरणा शिवाय पर्याय नाही. आर्थिक विकासाची गरज विचारात घेऊन महाराष्ट्र राज्याने 1962 मध्ये महाराष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास महामंडळाची (MIDC) स्थापना करण्यात आली. एमआयडीसीच्या स्थापने नंतर एमआयडीसीने 35 जिल्ह्यांपैकी 33 जिल्ह्यांमध्ये 275 औद्योगिक वसाहती विकसित केल्या आहेत. यावसाहती अंतर्गत मोठ्या उद्योगांची जवळपास 2500 व लघु व मध्यम उद्योगांची जवळपास दोन लाखांपेक्षा जास्त संख्या आहे. एमआयडीसी अंतर्गत एकूण रोजगार निर्मितीचे प्रमाण जवळपास दहा लाखांपर्यंत आहे. एमआयडीसी औद्योगिक वसाहतीच्या विस्ताराचा प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्ष परिणाम ग्रामीण भागाच्या आर्थिक विकासावर झालेला दिसून येतो.

सदर संशोधन लेखाच्या माध्यमातून एमआयडीसी पुणे जिल्ह्यातील एमआयडीसी औद्योगिक वसाहतीच्या विस्ताराचा ग्रामीण विकासावर प्रामुख्याने पुणे जिल्ह्याच्या ग्रामीण भागाच्या विकासावर झालेल्या परिणामांचा आडावा घेतला आहे.

- उद्दिष्टे :- प्रस्तुत संशोधन निबंधाची खालील प्रमाणे उद्दिष्ट निश्चित करण्यात आली आहे.
- 3 पुणे एमआयडीसी औद्योगिक वसाहतीचा ग्रामीण व शहरी भागातील आढावा विस्ताराचा आढावा घेणे.
- 2 एमआयडीसी औद्योगिक वसाहतीचा ग्रामीण विकासावर होणाऱ्य प्रत्यक्ष परिणामांचा आढावा घेणे.
- 3 एमआयडीसी औद्योगिक वसाहतीचा ग्रामीण विकासावर होणाऱ्या अप्रत्यक्ष परिणामांचा आढावा घेणे.
- 4 एमआयडीसी औद्योगिक विस्ताराचा ग्रामीण भागाच्या विकासावर होणाऱ्या प्रतिकूल परिणामांचा आढावा घेणे.
- 5 एमआयडीसी औद्योगिकीकरण आणि ग्रामीण विकासासाठी योग्य अशा उपयोजनात्मक शिफारशी सुचवणे.
- गृहीतके :- प्रस्तुत संशोधन निबंधाचे गृहीत संकल्पना खालील प्रमाणे
- 1 पुणे एमआयडीसी औद्योगिक विस्तार ग्रामीण भागात मोठ्या प्रमाणात झाला आहे.
- 2 एमआयडीसी औद्योगिकीकरणाचा ग्रामीण विकासावर प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्ष अनुकूल परिणाम झाला आहे.
- 3 एमआयडीसी अंतर्गत कुरकुंभ औद्योगिक वसाहतीचा शेतीवर प्रतिकूल परिणाम झाला आहे.
- व्याप्ती/मर्यादा:- प्रस्तुत संशोधन निबंध हा पुणे जिल्ह्यातील एमआयडीसी औद्योगिक वसाहतीच्या विस्तारास संबंधित आहे. यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने मुख्य औद्योगिक वसाहती (Majar Industrial Estate) विचारात घेतले आहेत उप औद्योगिक वसाहती (Sub Industrial Estate) तसेच आयटी पार्कच्या (IT Park) वसाहतीचा वसाहतीच्या परिणामांचा आढावा प्रस्तुत संशोधन लेखात घेतला नाही.

संशोधन पद्धती:- प्रस्तुत संशोधन लेखासाठी प्राथमिक व दुय्यम अशा दोन्ही तथ्य संकलन मार्गांचा अवलंब केला आहे. एमआयडीसी औद्योगिक वसाहतीची माहिती मिळवण्यासाठी एमआयडीसी विभागीय कार्यालय तसेच वसाहती अंतर्गत येणाऱ्या (स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था) ग्रामपंचायत कार्यालयांना प्रत्यक्ष भेट देऊन माहिती मिळवली आहे तसेच दुय्यम तथ्य संकलन करताना एमआयडीसी अहवाल, डायरी, ऑनलाइन वेबसाईट अशा वेगवेगळ्या मार्गांनी एमआयडीसीची सांख्यिकीय माहिती मिळवली आहे. उपलब्ध माहितीचे तक्त्या द्वारे सादरीकरण करून शेकडा प्रमाण पद्धतीचा अवलंब करून वस्तुनिष्ठ पद्धतीने विश्लेषण केले आहे.

ISSN 2278-8158 AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY HALF YEARLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

ROYAL

Volume - XI Issue - I June - November - 2022

English Part - I / II

Peer Reviewed Refereed and UGC Listed Journal Journal No. 47037



4.v. mosod

ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये

IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING 2020 - 5.972 www.sjifactor.com

◆ EDITOR ◆

Assit. Prof. Vinay Shankarrao Hatole M.Sc (Math's), M.B.A. (Mkt), M.B.A (H.R), M.Drama (Acting), M.Drama (Prod & Dirt), M.Ed.

❖ PUBLISHED BY ❖



Ajanta Prakashan

Aurangabad. (M.S.)

S CONTENTS OF ENGLISH PART - II ≪

Sr. No.	Name & Author Name	Page No
10	10 Impact of COVID-19 on the Corporate Sector Dr. (CA) A. U. Mojad	
11	Contribution of the Age Old to the Development of Society during Pandemic	67-69
	Dr. Shanta Y. Bangari	

10. Impact of COVID-19 on the Corporate Sector

Dr. (CA) A. U. Mojad

S.B.B. Alias Appasaheb Jedhe Arts, Commerce & Science College, Shukarwar Peth, Pune -02.

Abstract

The Novel Coronavirus has been bringing various revolutionary dynamic aspects to the World. It taught us many useful lessons. The COVID-19 has an impact on almost all human and economic activities. Lakhs of people have retrenched from their jobs in the Indian Corporate Sectors. The Indian Corporate Sectors have been affected slightly from the Financial Year 2019-20, but it will have a severe impact in the current and future financial years. It can also seem in the Corporate Governance of the different companies in India. It has inherent commercial risks impacting business operations due to disruptions to Meetings, Dividends, Liquidity, Disclosure, Capital Allocation, Risk Management, and Internal Control. The Author of research paper attempt to study the impact of COVID-19 on the Corporate Governance in general. The crisis witnessed a horrifying mass exodus of such floating population of migrants on foot, amidst countrywide lockdown. Their worries primarily were loss of job, daily ration, and absence of a social security. India must rethink on its development paradigm and make it more inclusive. COVID 19 has also provided some unique opportunities to India. There is an opportunity to participate in global supply chains, multinationals are losing trust in China. To 'Make in India', some reforms are needed, labour reforms being one of them.

Keywords: COVID 19, Economic Impact, GDP, Growth Rate, Sectoral Impact, COVID Relief Measures.

Introduction

The COVID pandemic has impacted the corporate sector in India, with reference to intensive services, and micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) being the most affected. A wide range of policy measures have been introduced to mitigate shocks to the corporate sector, including a moratorium on loan repayments, credit guarantee schemes and resolution frameworks for distressed assets. Finally, the forward-looking multi-year corporate stress tests suggest that the overall impact of the COVID-19 shock on the corporate sector will crucially depend on the speed of the economic recovery. Under the baseline path, the overall corporate



An International Multidisciplinary Half Yearly Research Journal





ISSN - 2278 - 8158 Volume - XI, Issue - I, June - November - 2022

Impact Factor 2020 - 5.972 (www.sjifactor.com)

Is Hereby Awarding This Certificate To

Dr. (CA) A. U. Mojad

In Recognition of the Publication of the Paper Titled

Impact of COVID-19 on the Corporate Sector

Ajanta Prakashan,

Jaisingpura, Near University Gate, Aurangabad. (M.S.) 431 004 Mob. No. 9579260877, 9822620877 Tel. No.: (0240) 2400877, ajanta6060@gmail.com, www.ajantaprakashan.com

Editor: Vinay S. Hatole



Printing Area International Interdisciplinary Research Journal in Marathi, Hindi & English Languages August 2022, Issue-92, Vol-01

Editor Dr. Bapu g. Gholap

(M.A.Mar.& Pol.Sci., B.Ed.Ph.D.NET.

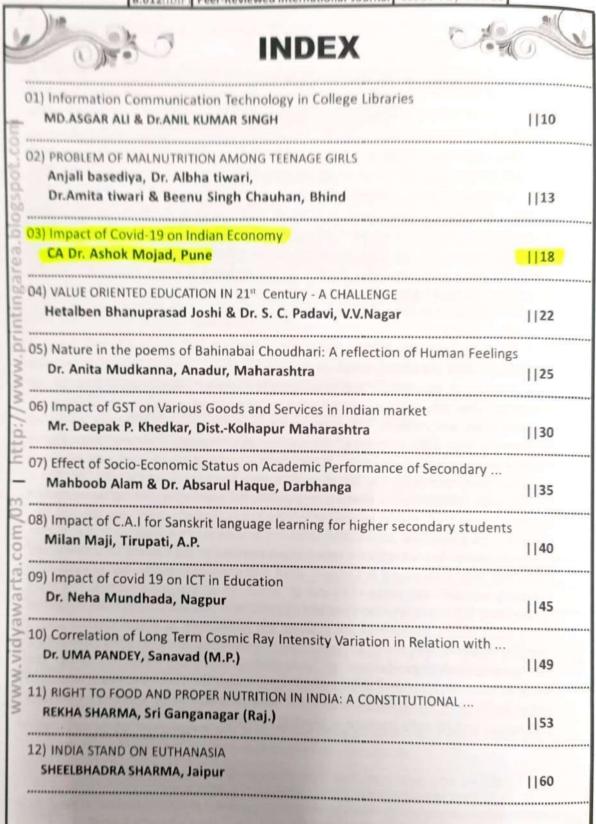
"Printed by: Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd. Published by Ghodke Archana Rajendra & Printed & published at Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd.,At.Post. Limbaganesh Dist,Beed -431122 (Maharashtra) and Editor Dr. Gholap Bapu Ganpat.



arshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd.

At.Post.Limbaganesh,Tq.Dist.Beed
Pin-431126 (Maharashtra) Cell:07588057695,09850203295
harshwardhanpubli@gmail.com, vidyawarta@gmail.com

All Types Educational & Reference Book Publisher & Distributors / www.vidyawarta.com



Printing Area: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal

4. Banerjee, Ghosh.M, J.(2015), "Reaching out of School adolescent for Anemia Control," From Medical College Vadodara, Gujarat," The Maternal and child Health Community, Pub.

Med., P. 91-92. 5. Bansal, B., (2013), Prevalence of Anemia in Non pregnant women of western Rajasthan, A international J of Current Medical Science and practice, (5), P15-19.

Beard, J.L. & Woarton. B.A. (2015), "Iron Deficiency in children: Detection and Prevention," Dr. J. Haematal 106(2), P.270.

7. Best, J.W. and Kahn, J.V. (2016), Research in education, New Delhi, Prentice Hall P-73.

8. Bhaodwaj, A et.al, (2013) Rapid Assessment for coexistence of vitamin b12 and iron deficiency Anemia Among adolescent Male & Female in Northern Himalayan state of India, Hindawi Publishing Corporation, p. 5-7.

9. Bhatiya, B.D. (2015), Methodology of Social Science & Research, P19

10. Borg. Walter R., (2015), educational Research an Introduction, New Delhi, David Meaky co. P-162.

11. Brabin, J.(2012) American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, Vol. 47, P.55.

12. Brumer, (2016), Understanding Anemia; http://kidshealth.org/teen/ disease_ conditions/bllod/anemiap2html, 2016

13. Bulliya. G.,(2017),: Hemoglobin Status of on non School going adolescent girls in three districts of Orissa, India, Int Adolescent Mel. Health, 19(4), P.395-406.

Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Economy

CA Dr. Ashok Mojad

Professor & Head of Commerce Department S.B.B. alias Appasaheb Jedhe College Pune

Abstract:

India is one of the most affected countries from coronavirus pandemic. The government imposed nationwide lockdown in late March to combat the spread of the novel disease. After six months of closure India has the second highest number of cases in the world with more than 5.73 million positive cases. The government lifted lockdown restrictions in a phased manner while the shutdown took a toll on the country's economy.

The lockdown restriction halted the most economic activities and led to job loss of millions of people and revenue streams. The government took precautionary measures to curb the virus spread by restricting the movement but the virus wreaked havoc in the country. The virus killed many, including those who were fighting the battle against it to safeguard others' life. Let's take a look at the impact of COVID-19 during the six months since the lockdown.

Keywords: COVID-19, Indian Economy, lockdowns, Recession, Gross-Tax Revenue (GTR) Objectives:

- 1. To Study of different sectors been affected due to Covid-19
- 2. To Study of the impact of the lockdowns and restrictions
- 3. To Study about the path to recovery Introduction:

As per the official data released by the ministry of statistics and program implementa-

Printing Area: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal

August 2022

022

ery. The second threat is the vaccination rates arising from the vaccine supply. Without inoculating a major portion of our labour force, there is a threat that viruses will disrupt our real economy. It is apparent from the worldwide cases of Covid-19.

CONCLUSIONS

This paper dealt with the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the Indian economy. The health crisis has been accompanied by an unprecedented economic crisis, where demand and supply have fallen autonomously and concurrently, even as they depress each other in feedback loops. The intensity of this crisis was exacerbated by the fact that the Indian economy was slowing down over a decade prior to the pandemic. As a result, India's capacity to deal with the pandemic stood seriously diminished in March 2020.

References

- · Reserve Bank of India, RBI (2003). Annual Report. Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai.
- · Vyas, M. (2020b). Jobs for Youngsters Dwindle. CMIE Economic Outlook, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, Mumbai, 24 August.
- · FICCI (2020). Impact of Coronavirus on Indian Businesses. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi.
- · "COVID-19: Challenges for Indian Economy." Prepared by EEPC, ASEAN-India Center. https://www. eepcindia.org/eepc-download/617-Covid19_Report.pdf
- · Gupta, M., & Minai, M. H. (2019). An empirical analysis of forecast performance of the GDP growth in India. Global Business Review, 20(2), 368-386.
- Kishore, Roshan (6 June 2020). "Addressing pre-Covid issues to be crucial for India's recovery". Hindustan Times. Retrieved 6 June 2020.
- https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/ readersblog/shreyansh-mangla/impact-ofcovid-19-on-indian-economy-2-35042/



VALUE ORIENTED EDUCATION IN 21st Century - A CHALLENGE

Hetalben Bhanuprasad Joshi

Assistant Professor, S.T.T. College, Kheda

Dr. S. C. Padavi

Department of Education, Sardar Patel University.V.V.Nagar

xototototototototok

The twenty first century is round the corner. The nations of the world are striving utmost to bring into the lives of their people the marvels of science and technology. Undoubtedly, human life on this planet has been greatly enriched with the incredible scientific advance. One would normally derive immense satisfaction from the above trend of affairs but the global status is quite the contrary. We are living in a fast changing worried world, ever stricken with fear of war and annihilation. Even if we overlook these global threats for a moment and focus our vision on India the scenario is alarming. India reputed in the ancient lore as the custodian of the 'soul' is now becoming a nation without soul. Materialism has engulfed us to the extent that every one by and large has become a worshipper of Mammon. Too much of dominance of materialism in a country leads to lack of faith in idealism which is not good for that country.

All values and norms are being cast to the winds in pursuit of pelf and power. There is a wide spread spectrum of kaleidoscopic anoms, dissension and conflict, misery, corruption, sensuality, falsehood, hypocrisy and degradation of mind, morals and relationship. Late Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi said "Never in our life

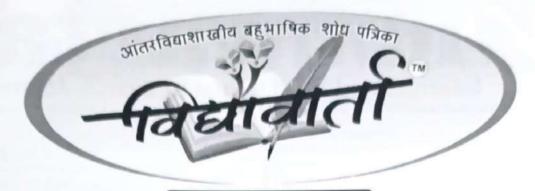
Printing Area: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal

01

Vidyawarta® Peer-Reviewed International Journal ISSN: 2319 9318

MAH/MUL/ 03051/2012

ISSN:2319 9318



July To Sept. 2022 Issue 43, Vol-04

Date of Publication 01 August 2022

Editor Dr. Bapu g. Gholap

(M.A.Mar.& Pol.Sci., B.Ed.Ph.D.NET.)

विद्येविना मति गेली, मतीविना नीति गेली नीतिविना गति गेली, गतिविना वित्त गेले वित्तविना शुद्ध रवचले, इतके अनर्थ एका अविद्येने केले

-महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले

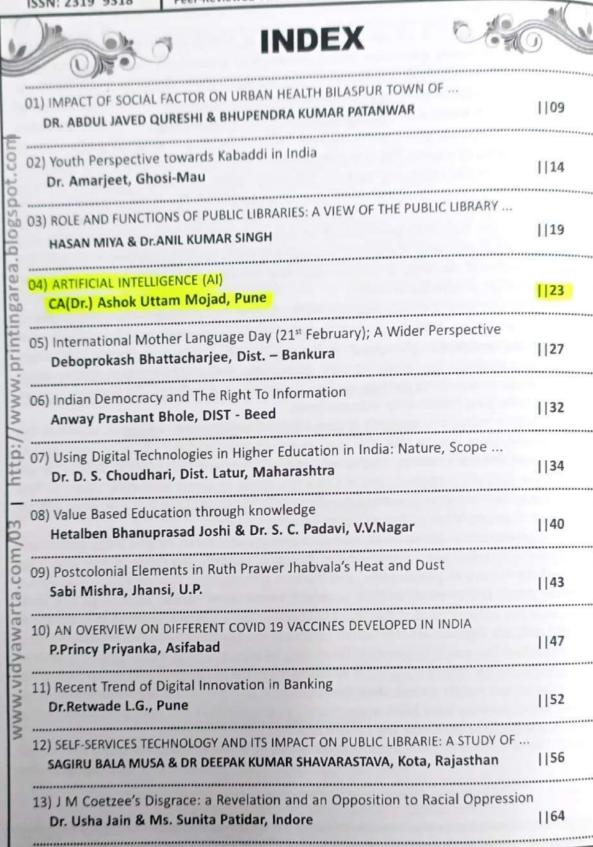
٠ विद्यावार्ता या आंतरविद्याशाखीय बहुभाषिक त्रैमासिकात व्यक्त झालेल्या मतांशी मालक, प्रकाशक, मुद्रक, संपादक सहमत असतीलच असे नाही. न्यायक्षेत्र:बीड

"Printed by: Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd. Published by Ghodke Archana Rajendra & Printed & published at Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd., At. Post. Limbaganesh Dist, Beed -431122 (Maharashtra) and Editor Dr. Gholap Bapu Ganpat.

Reg.No.U74120 MH2013 PTC 251205

At.Post.Limbaganesh,Tq.Dist.Beed Pin-431126 (Maharashtra) Cell:07588057695,09850203295 harshwardhanpubli@gmail.com, vidyawarta@gmail.com

All Types Educational & Reference Book Publisher & Distributors / www.vidyawarta.com



विद्यादाता : Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal Impact Factor 8.14 (IIII)



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI)

CA(Dr.) Ashok Uttam Mojad Professor & HOD of Commerce, Appasaheb Jedhe College, Pune

Abstract: -

Artificial intelligence (AI) is one of new major area of concepts use as innovation in commerce. It is simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, mainly through computer systems. It includes Specific applications such as expert systems, natural language processing (NLP), speech recognition and machine vision are used to determine and apply for artificial intelligence. Now a days AI is used as an application throughout the world in various sectors such as healthcare, Business, Education, Finance, Law, Manufacturing, Banking, Research and Innovations especially in technology.

At present Artificial Intelligence incorporated in various technologies such as Automation, Machine Learning, Machine vision, Natural Language processing, Robotics, Self Driving care, Research etc. Therefore, in this research paper the author has focused on Introduction of AI along with different terms used and Applications of AI in different fields.

Keywords: - Artificial Intelligence, AI Programming, Type of Artificial Intelligence, Ethics, Technology, Services, Applications, Security, Regulation.

Objectives: -

To Understand a critical examination of the advancing intellectual developments in artificial intelligence and evaluation of their salient philosophical and psychological implications and its future impact on Changing situation.

Research Methodology: -

The Data for Research paper has been collected from Secondary sources such as Internet websites, Reference books published on the subject and Articles published in Research Journals.

Introduction: -

Artificial Intelligence is an approach or procedure to make a computer, a robot, or a product to think how smart human think. At is a study of how human brain think, learn, decide and work, when it tries to solve problems. And finally outputs intelligent software systems is studied. The aim of At is to improve computer functions which are related to human knowledge. Following are some examples where At can be applied: - reasoning, learning, and problem-solving. The intelligence is intangible. It is composed of Reasoning, Learning, Problem Solving, Perception, and Linguistic Intelligence.

Al programming focuses on three cognitive skills: learning, reasoning and self-correction.

Learning processes. This aspect of AI programming focuses on acquiring data and creating rules for how to turn the data into actionable information. The rules, which are called algorithms, provide computing devices with step-bystep instructions for how to complete a specific task.

Reasoning processes. This aspect of AI programming focuses on choosing the right algorithm to reach a desired outcome.

Self-correction processes. This aspect of AI programming is designed to continually fine-tune algorithms and ensure they provide the most accurate results possible.

Types of artificial intelligence: -

Arend Hintze categorized Al into four types, beginning with the intelligent systems that exist today to sentient systems, which do not yet exist. His categories are as follows:

Type 1: Reactive machines. It's Al systems have no memory and are task specific. An example is

विद्यावार्ता : Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal Impact Factor 8.14 (IIJIF)



INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

Vol. 8, Issue 9, September, 2022

ISSN (Online): 2454-8499

Impact Factor: 2.899(GIF),

0.679(IIFS)

INDEX

Sr. No.	Title	Name of the Author	Country/State /City	Page No.
1	The Role of Self - Help Group in Women Empowerment in India			1-3
2	LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES IN Dr. Savadi Mandakini Shamrao (Dr. Pansare Mandakini Sudhakar), Dr. Mrs. A.V. Phadke		Sangli	4-8
3	Scope and challenges in Integrated Teacher Education programmes	Minakshee Nitin Raut, Sugrive K. Adal	Pune	9-11
4	Assessment of Primary Education in Border Areas of India	Rekha Raikar Kumar	Pune	12-19
5	Issues in Maharashtra politics	Dr. Bharat L. Rathod	Pune	20-22
6	Individual Taxpayers Perception towards E-Filing	Varsha Rohidas Kamthe, Dr.Smita S.Pande	Pune	23-33
7	Review on Bilwadi Agada & its Indication	Dr. Mahesh V Raut, Dr.Pramod P Bhave	Pune	34-37
8	संयम - हार्मोनीयम साथीदाराच्या अंगी आवश्यक गुण	प्रा.प्रवीण कासलीकर	पुणे	38-42
9	जागतीकीकरण महीता कर्मचार्यांच्या ताण- तणावाचा अभ्यास- एक रष्टीक्षेप	रजनी जरांडे, प्रा. डॉ. सतीश भोसले	पुणे	43-47

Web: www.irjms.in Email: irjms2015@gmail.com, irjms.in@gmail.com

Page No: 1



INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

Vol. 8, Issue 9, September, 2022

ISSN (Online): 2454-8499 | Impact Factor: 2.899(GIF),

0.679(IIFS)

जागतीकीकरण महीला कर्मचार्यांच्या ताण-तणावाचा अभ्यास- एक दृष्टीक्षेप

¹रजनी जरांडे, ²प्रा. डॉ. सतीश भोसले ¹रांशोधक वीद्यार्थी, ²रांशोधन मार्गदर्शक

गोषवारा

आधुनीकतेच्या युगात, स्पर्धा हा महत्वाचा भाग होऊन मेला आहे. प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात होणारी स्पर्धा हे जग जवळ घेऊन येताना दीसते. तसेच नाती मात्र दुर जाताना दीसतात. मानवी जीवन हे मानवाने अर्थात समाजाने घालून दीलेल्या कोशात बंधीस्त होऊन गेले आहे. स्त्री-पुरुष दोघीही या समाजातील अवीभाज्य घटक आहेत. रुपधेट्या जमात जमत असताना स्वतःला स्पर्धेत टीकून सहण्यासाठी रोजवी होणारी स्वतःचीच स्वतःशी होणारी स्पर्धा एक नीयमीत कार्य होत आहे. त्यामुळे स्त्री-असो वा पुरुष या स्पर्धेतले मुख्य खेळाडू आहेत. या स्पर्धेत चांगले वाईट ढोन्ही होणारे परीणाम या स्पर्धेतील सगळया घटकांना भोगावे लागतात.

आजच्या जागतीकीकरणाच्या काळात भारतातील सामाजीक आथीर्क व राजकीय स्थीतीत अमुलाग्र बदल होत आहेत. हे बदल स्वीकारले जातात देखील पण या बदलांमुळे सामाजीक आथीर्क प्रश्ताही बदलत जाताना दीसतात. प्रत्येक देशाच्या व्यवस्थेनुसार तीथे उम्रे राहणारे सामाजीक आणी आथीर्क प्रश्त किंवा इतर परीस्थीती भीन्न असते.

उदा. पाश्चीमात्य देशात असणारी सामाजीक आणी आथीर्क परीस्थीती नवकीच भारतातील सामाजीक आणी आथीर्क परीस्थीतीपेक्षा वेगळी आहे.

शीर्ष शब्द :- महीता, आधुनीकता, रपर्धा, ताण-तणाव

प्रास्तावीक

स्त्री जीवन प्रवास :-

एकवीसाव्या भतकातील ज्ञान-वीज्ञानाची सर्वच क्षेत्रे आजव्या स्त्रीने आपल्या देदीप्यमान कार्यकर्तत्वाने पादाक्रांत केले असून वीश्वाच्या आफाट पसान्यात, आजच्या स्त्रीचे प्रतीर्विव वीलक्षण तेजाने झळाळते आहे. स्त्री जीवनाचा हा करोडे वर्षापासुनवा प्रवास मात्र असंख्य अडचणी आणी काट्याकुट्यांच्या रस्त्याने भरलेला आहे. दास्य, नीर्धनता, दुरयमत्व हया साऱ्या बाबी सोसून स्त्रीने केलेला हा प्रवास अचंबीत तर करणारा आहेच परंतु स्त्रीच्या सामर्थ्याबदल नन्याने वीचार करायला लावणारा आहे. कारण एकवीसाव्या भतकातील आजवी स्त्री सर्व क्षेत्रात स्वबळावर समर्थपणे वावरत आहे. तर अवकाशाच्या अनंत पोकळीत लाखो मैलाच्या वेगाने परग्रहाकडे जाणाऱ्या यानाचे अवकाश आणी परग्रह संशोधन करीत अवकाशयात्रीची भूमीकाही बजावीत आहे. वैदीक काळात 'स्त्रीयांना समाजामध्ये पंडीता वा ब्रम्ह वादीती म्हणून प्रतीष्ठा दीली मेली होती. या शीवाय वेदातील काही सुक्ते स्त्रीयांनी केली असल्याची नोंदही इतीहासात असून वीश्ववास, सूऱ्या, जुहू, इंद्राणी, श्रध्दा, सची सर्पराजी लोपमुद्रा, गार्गी, मैत्रीची अशी त्यांची नावे आहेत

स्त्री जीवनावीषयक स्थीत्यंतरे :-

एकोणीसाट्या भतकांच्या आरंभीचे स्त्रीजीवन हे स्वरं तर जीवन नसून फक्त 'जगणे होते. स्त्रीला मनुष्य रूपापेक्षा प्राधान्याने वास्तुरूपात पाहणाऱ्या पुरुषशाठीने जीवनाच्या सर्व अंगांना व्यापुन टाकले होते. आगरकरांनी वर्णन केल्याप्रमाणे 'प्रजननयंत्र म्हणून स्त्रीकडे पाहीले जात होते. या परीस्थीतीवीरुध्द सुधारकांनी कार्य केल्याने स्त्रीजीवनवीषयक स्थीत्यंतर घेऊन येण्यास मदत झाली. १९ व्या भतकात स्त्रीयांचा केवार घेऊन त्यांच्यात जागृती नीर्माण करण्यासाठी, त्यांच्या शीक्षणासाठी वैवाढीक रवातंत्र्यासाठी, वीधवा दुःख परीहारांसाठी, सतीप्रथेच्या वीरोधात मनापासुन प्रयत्न करणारे सुधारक झाले. पण त्यातील सर्वांनाच उक्ती आणी कृती याचा मेळ घालण्यात यश आल्याचे दीसत नाही.

10th September, 2022

Page No: 43

Web: www.irjms.in

Email: irjms2015@gmail.com, irjms.in@gmail.com

ISSN 2277 - 5730 AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

AJANTA

Volume - X

Issue - IV

October - December - 2021

ENGLISH PART - I

Peer Reviewed Refereed Journal

IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING 2019 - 6.399

www.sjifactor.com

❖ EDITOR ❖

Asst. Prof. Vinay Shankarrao Hatole

M.Sc (Maths), M.B.A. (Mktg.), M.B.A. (H.R.), M.Drama (Acting), M.Drama (Prod. & Dir.), M.Ed.

❖ PUBLISHED BY ❖



Ajanta Prakashan

Aurangabad. (M.S.)



Professor Kaiser Haq

Dept. of English. University of Dhaka, Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh.

Dr. Ashaf Fetoh Eata

College of Art's and Science Salmau Bin Adbul Aziz University. KAS

Muhammad Mezbah-ul-Islam

Ph.D. (NEHU, India) Assot. Prof. Dept. of Information Science and Library Management University of Dhaka, Dhaka - 1000, Bangladesh.

Dr. S. Sampath

Prof. of Statistics University of Madras Chennari 600005.

Dr. S. K. Omanwar

Professor and Head, Physics, Sat Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati.

Dr. Shekhar Gungurwar

Hindi Dept. Vasantrao Naik Mahavidyalaya Vasarni, Nanded.

Dr. S. Karunanidhi

Professor & Head. Dept. of Psychology. University of Madras.

Dr. Walmik Sarwade

HOD Dept. of Commerce Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

Prof. P. T. Srinivasan

Professor and Head, Dept. of Management Studies, University of Madras, Chennai.

Roderick McCulloch

University of the Sunshine Coast, Locked Bag 4, Maroochydore DC. Oueensland, 4558 Australia.

Dr. Nicholas Loannides

Senior Lecturer & Cisco Networking Academy Instructor, Faculty of Computing, North Campus, London Metropolitan University, 166-220 Holloway Road, London, N7 8DB, UK.

Dr. Meenu Maheshwari

Assit. Prof. & Former Head Dept. of Commerce & Management University of Kota, Kota.

Dr. D. H. Malini Srinivasa Rao

M.B.A., Ph.D., FDP (IIMA)
Assit. Prof. Dept. of Management
Pondicherry University
Karaikal - 609605.

Dr. Rana Pratap Singh

Professor & Dean, School for Environmental Sciences, Dr. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University Raebareily Road, Lucknow.

Memon Sohel Md Yusuf

Dept. of Commercee, Nirzwa College of Technology, Nizwa Oman.

Prof. Joyanta Borbora

Head Dept. of Sociology, University, Dibrugarh.

Dr. Manoj Dixit

Professor and Head,
Department of Public Administration Director,
Institute of Tourism Studies,
Lucknow University, Lucknow.

Dr. P. Vitthal

School of Language and Literature Marathi Dept. Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded.



Dr. Jagdish R. Baheti

H.O.D. S. N. J. B. College of Pharmacy, Meminagar, A/P. Tal Chandwad, Dist. Nashik. Dr. Sadique Razaque

Univ. Department of Psychology, Vinoba Bhave University, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand.

Prof. Ram Nandan Singh

Dept. of Buddhist Studies University of Jammu.

Dr. Safiqur Rahman

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Geography, Guwahati College Bamunimaidam, Guwahati, Assam.

Dr. Vijaykumar R. Soni

Head, Department of Commerce, M. B. College, Latur.

Dr. Shivprasad V. Dongare

Asst. Prof., Department of Commerce, M. B. College, Latur.

Dr. Rajkumar M. Lakhadive

Head, Department of English, M. B. College, Latur.

Dr. Manohar G. Chapale

Head, Department of Hindi, M. B. College, Latur.

Dr. Ratnakar C. Bedge

Head, Department of Marathi, M. B. College, Latur.

Mr. D. R. Bhure

Asst. Prof., Department of Hindi, M. B. College, Latur.

Mr. R. M. Tadavi

Asst. Prof., Department of English, M. B. College, Latur.

Mr. Someshwar Panchakshari

Asst. Prof., Department of Commerce, M. B. College, Latur.

Dr. Rahul Dombe

Asst. Prof., Department of Commerce, M. B. College, Latur.

PUBLISHED BY



Ajanta Prakashan

Aurangabad. (M.S.)



SP CONTENTS OF ENGLISH PART - I ≪

S. No.	Title & Author	Page No.
1	E-Banking Services - A Study in Indian Bank Chidambaram Branch	1-11
	Dr. R. Ramachandran	
2	Overview of FDI in Indian Economy	12-17
	Dr. Ajit Ashte	
3	Entrepreneurship: ARay of Hope for Rural Development in India	18-22
	Ankita Arya	
	Dr.Vijay Kumar	
4	Types and Benefits of Foreign Direct Investment	23-26
	Dr. Baliram Kashappa Hude	
5	Study of MUDRA Loan Performance in Maharashtra State	27-29
	Dr. Borde G. D.	
6	Globalization and Indian Economy	30-33
	Dr. Chandrakanth Gundappa	
7	Implications of Disinvestment on Indian Economy	34-41
	Dr. Chavan Ashok Daulatrao	
8	Programmes for Rural Development through Panchayat Raj Institutions	42-47
	Dr. Chitrashekhar Chiralli	
9	Gandhiji's Theory of Sarvodaya	48-54
	Sri. Dashavant Maruti Bande	
10	Globalization and Its Impact on Agriculture in India	55-57
	Mr. Deepak Pralhad Pate	
11	Leverage Performance Analysis of Maruti Suzuki India Ltd. and Honda Cars	58-64
	India Ltd.	
	Dr. Joginder Singh Yadav	
	Veena Yadav	
12	Impact of FIIs Investment on Mutability of Indian Stock Market: An	65-70
	Exploratory Analysis	
	Dr. Bhagyashree S. Dhamangaonkar	
13	Impact of Privatization on Indian Banking Sector	71-76
	Miss. Pratiksha Chandrakant Battewar	

9 CONTENTS OF ENGLISH PART - I **4** €

S. No.	Title & Author	Page No.
14	Privatization of Insurance Sector	77-80
	Smt. Pushpabai A. Kore	
15	Divestment Policy and its Impact on Indian Economy - An Insight into	81-89
	its Rationale	
	Linga Reddy Katipalli	
16	Make in India: Boon to Entrepreneurship Development in India	90-95
	Dr. More Sahebrao Kalu	
17	Impact of Globalization on Agriculture Sector in India	96-99
	Dr. N. H. Awade	
	Mr. Sidram V. Kyadarkunte	
18	A Comparison of Classical and Modern Library Bar Codeservices	100-107
	Pawan kumar	
	Dr. Rajkumar Bhakar	
19	'A Literature Review on Consumers' Attitude towards Online Shopping	108-114
	Radhika Rajkumar Lohiya	
	Dr. Reshma D. Doiphode	
20	Methods to Price Your Product: Guide for Producers/Sellers	115-120
	Dr. Rajratna Laxmanrao Sontakke	
21	Impact of Make in India on Entrepreneurship of India	121-126
	Dr. Rani Somnath Shitole	
22	Impact of Globalization on Agriculture Sector	127-131
	Dr. Retwade L. G.	
23	Current Scenario of Foreign Direct Investment in Indian Pharma Industry	132-136
	Dr. Sagar Shashank Pole	
24	Learning English: A Gateway of Financial Opportunities	137-141
	Sarang Gajanan Haribhau	
25	Make in India and Entrepreneurship	142-147
	Prin. Dr. Shashank Krishnarao Pole	
26	Transformation of Indian Economy: A Study of Banking Sector	148-154
	Mr. Akshay K. Pawar	
	Prof. Dr. Rajaram S. Pawar	

22. Impact of Globalization on Agriculture Sector

Dr. Retwade L. G.

Asst. Professor, Dept. of Economics, S.B.B. Alias Appasaheb Jedhe Arts, Commerce and Science College, 425, Pune.

Abstract

Agriculture is backbones of Indian Economy more than 70% peoples are depend on Agriculture Sector in India, because of globalization there is some positive and negative impact on agriculture sector. Under the globalization majorly after 1991the farmer in India have been expose to new Challenges and task. One of the negative impacts of globalization on Indian agriculture sector was the availability of the lesser man power in the field because of migration to cities for searching a job and Service. There also have positive impact of globalization Indian farmer get the advance technology to compute in global Economy.

Key Words: Globalization, Agriculture, Positive and Negative Impact.

Introduction

The term "Globalization" refers to the integration of the nation's economy with the world's economy; it is a multi-faceted aspect. It is due to the collection of multiple strategies, which are directed at transforming the world towards greater interdependence and greater integration. It includes the creation of networks and pursuits transforming social, geographical, and economic barriers. Globalization tries to build links in such a way that the events in India can be determined by events happening far away. Globalization is usually demonstrated to indicate the integration of the economy of the nation with the world economy, which is a multifaceted aspect. Globalization is the final product of the collection of multiple strategies that are directed at transforming the world towards greater interdependence and integration. It comprises the creation of networks and pursuits transforming social, economic, and geographical barriers. Globalization tries to construct links in such a manner that the events in India can be determined by events happening distances away.

Globalization in Indian Agriculture

India entered in the process of globalization by 1991, when there was a severe economic crisis in the country. To overcome the economic crises, India approached the International

Monetary Fund for financial assistance. IMF granted such assistance on the condition to make some structural changes and reforms in Indian Economy. In 1994, 124 countries along with India were signed Dankel Proposal, giving the final pass to proposal World Trade Organization was established in January 1995. The member countries involved themselves in globalization through WTO. These reforms and changes can be broadly classified into three areas: Liberalization, privatization and globalization (LPG). It includes withdrawal of government control of the market, privatize public sector organizations and reduce export subsidies and import barriers to enable free trade. India signed GATT too and opens up its economy to the world market. Initially this process was restrained by the barriers to trade and investment but after liberalizing it, the pace of globalization has speeded up. As India is the country which is known as agrarian economy, it is essential to know that how agricultural sector in the country is connected to this process. Initially the World Trade Agreement of 1994 brought agriculture within its policy framework. The obligations and disciplines incorporated in the agreement which seek to reform trade in agriculture and provide the basis for market-oriented policies on agriculture, relate to the aspects of market access, domestic support, export competition/subsidies, and Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). Some agreements are made for the simplicity in international dealings. Liberalization created an unprecedented demand in all sectors of trade including agriculture. This demanded pragmatism on the part of Indian Government. With globalization making headway everywhere, Government had to introduce reforms in agricultural sector too. Reforms in agricultural policies were felt necessary for achieving trade liberalization in the agricultural sector.

General Consequences of Globalization on Indian Agriculture

With the operationalisation of the provisions of the World Trade Organisation, the process of globalization commenced in the major parts of the world. There has always been an air of confusion among the members and non-members of the WTO in assessing the pros and cons of globalization on the health of their economy. The sector which has created the highest number of deliberations in the WTO as well as views and counterviews has been the agriculture, an area of utmost concern for the developed and the developing world alike. India is no exception to it. Better say it has been among few countries in the world spear-heading the campaign against the biased provisions of the WTO concerning agriculture.

Objectives of the Paper

The present has following objectives

- 1. To review prologue of globalization in Indian agriculture
- 2. To study positive consequences of globalization on Indian agriculture
- 3. To study consequences of globalization on Indian agriculture.

Methodology and Data Sources

The study is based on the secondary data. The data were collected from various secondary sources such as Economic Survey, Govt. of India, Books, Journals, Articles, Yojana and various websites.

The Positive Impacts of Globalization on Indian Agriculture are as under

Globalization aims at integrating national economy with that of the world. Increased free and open international trade, foreign investment, technology exchange etc. are all integral to the globalised world. Globalisation had a significant impact on Indian agriculture – in many good and some bad ways.

1. Increase National Income

Receiving the international market for the agricultural goods of India, there is an increase in farmer's agricultural product, new technology, new seeds etc. helped to grow the agricultural product.

2. Increase in Employments

While exporting agricultural products it is necessary to classify the products, its standardization and processing, packing etc. The industries depending on agriculture are stored and it made on increase in employments

3. No need to Reduce the Grants

According to the condition of agricultural agreement limit for grants is decided 10% of the production value for the developing countries. But the economical grants we are received less than 10% so there is no need of reduction.

4. Increase in the Share in Trade

Because of the conditions of WTO all of the countries get the same opportunities so there is an increase in the export of agricultural products.

Annals of

Plant Sciences

Volume 10, Issue 12(2021) pp. 4503-4509



Research Article

Antimicrobial, Antioxidant Potential of *Garcinia Indica* by *Invitro* Method and Evaluation of Its Phytoconstituents

Dr Sunita Sakure¹, Vaishali Nande², Deepshika Manerkar³ and Pratiksha Amrutkar³

¹Head Department of Microbiology, S.B.B. Alias Appasaheb Jedhe College, Pune2 ²Assistant Professor Department of Microbiology, S.B.B.alias Appasaheb Jedhe College, Pune2 ³S.B.B.Alias Appasaheb Jedhe College, Pune2

Abstract

Garcinia indica (Kokum) trees are found in humid tropical regions of Western Ghats of India. Kokum is a tropical evergreen tree of moderate to large size. It grows to a height most useful part of the plant is the fruit of Kokum. This fruit is of commercial importance owing to its enormous medicinal properties. Kokum fruit is a popular condiment used in several states of India for making vegetarian and non-vegetarian "Curry" preparations, including the popular "Solkadhi". The rinds of Garcinia indica possesses an important phenolic compound called as Garcinol. There are many other compounds, beside garcinol which are present in the fruit and this study aims to investigate the antimicrobial properties of such compounds. Of all these compounds furfural and cyanidin-3-glucose are potent antimicrobials. The amount to which these compounds get extracted in different solvents determines the percent of bactericidal action. Extract of Garcinia indica was extracted by using various solvents like Ethanol, Methanol, Acetone and aqueous in Soxhlet Apparatus and antimicrobial test was tested by agar well diffusion method against various pathogens and Ethanol extract showed best results. concentrations of extract (10, 25, 50 and 100 µg/ml) were tested for in vitro antioxidant properties by reducing power ability test. Ferric reducing power of the extract was also evaluated by Oyaizu method Maximum antioxidant activity was observed at $100 \mu g/ml$. Ethanol and aqueous extract have shown the significant antimicrobial activity against E.coli, Staphylococcus aureus, Micrococcus spp.,k.pneumoniae,Bacillus subtilis,Staphylococcus aureus,Pseudomonas aeruginosa at 100µg/ml. Phytochemical investigation shows presence of active components such as tannins and glycosides .Conclusion: The results obtained from this study specify that fruit of Garcinia indica is a potential source of Antioxidants and thus could prevent many radical diseases and could be used as neutraceuticals.

Keywords: Garcinia indica, Antimicrobial, Antioxidants, Phytochemical.

Introduction

Garcinia indica (Kokum) trees are found in humid tropical regions of Western Ghats of India. Kokum is a tropical evergreen tree of moderate to large size. It is found at an altitude of about 800 meters from sea level. It is a slender tree with drooping branches. It grows to a height of 15-20m. The canopy is dense with green leaves. It is a native of the Western Ghats region of India. It is

distributed throughout Kokan, Goa, North and South Kanara, North Malabar, Coorg and Wynad as well as in West Bengal and Assam. It is an androdioceious producing male and bisexual flowers on separate plants. It grows to a height most useful part of the plant is the fruit of Kokum. This fruit is of commercial importance owing to its enormous

*Corresponding Author:

Page | **4503**

medicinal properties. Kokum fruit is a popular condiment used in several states of India for making vegetarian and non-vegetarian "Curry" preparations, including the popular "Solkadhi". (Parle Milind and Dhamija Isha *et al.*, 2013)

An antimicrobial is an agent that kills microorganisms or stops their growth. Antimicrobial medicines can be grouped according to the microorganisms they act primarily against. The extract of Garcinia indica has both antifungal (Selvi et al., 2003) and antibacterial properties and therefore, has a potential for use as preservative in food applications (Varalakshmi et al., 2010). Antimicrobial activity is primarily due to presence of furfural in Kokum extract. The anthocyanin present is also significant as antimicrobial agents. The prominent anthocyanin present is cyanidine-3-glucose (Sutar, R. L., Mane, S. P. and Ghosh, J.S., 2012). Its active constituent garcinol possess powerful anti-bacterial activity of its own.

An antioxidant is a molecule that inhibits the oxidation of other molecules. Oxidation is a chemical reaction that can produce free radicals, leading to chain reaction that may damage cells. Synthetic antioxidants such as butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT) and hydroxyanisole butylated (BHA) commonly used in processed foods have side effects and are carcinogenic. Hence use of natural antioxidants present in food and other biological materials has attracted considerable interest due to their presumed safety, nutritional and therapeutic value. Natural antioxidants mainly come from plants in the form of phenolic compounds (flavonoids, phenolic acids and alcohols, stilbenes, tocopherols, tocotrienols) ascorbic acid and carotenoids. The quest for natural antioxidants for dietary, cosmetic and pharmaceutical uses has become a major industrial and scientific research challenge over the few decades. (Rajesh Kumar Rawri, K. Bharathi, K. N.Jayveera, SMB Asdaq, 2013)

Phytoconstituens are chemical compounds that occur naturally in plants (phyto means "plant" in Greek). Some are responsible for color and other organoleptic properties. Garcinia is a rich source of active compounds including garcinol, xanthochymol, isoxanthochymol and Hydroxycitric acid. These are flavonoids, benzophenones, xanthones, lactones phenolic acids. The fruits contain citric acid, acetic acid, malic acid, ascorbic acid, hydroxycitric acid and garcinol. The major constituents of Kokum rind is garcinol, a polyisoprenylated benzophenones, isogarcinol and camboginol. Garcim-1, Garcim-2 and cambogin are chief oxidative products of garcinol, along with gambogicacid isogarcinol, mangostin, clusianone ,macurin, blongifolin (A,B,C), gutiferone (I,J,K,M,N).The fresh rind of Kokum contains 80% moisture, 2% protein, 2.8% tannin, 5% pectin, 14% crude fiber, 4.1% total sugars, 1.4% fat, 2.4% pigment, 22% hydroxycitric acid, 0.06% ascorbic acid.(Parle Milind et al., 2013)

Mechanism of Anthocyanin, Garcinol and Furfural

Anthocyanin has been shown to possess antioxidant activity. The major anthocyanin pigments found in kokum are characterized by cynidine-3-gycoside and cynidine-3-sambubioside Anthocyanin's constitute approximately 2.4% of the total fruit biomass. There pigments can scavenge radicals and are water soluble. free Anthocyanins are group of important compounds which are part of flavonoids and responsible for red and purple color in fruits. Anthocyanins are based on a C-15 skeleton with a chromane ring having a second aromatic B-ring in position 2. The 3 and 4 -OH in B-ring determine radical scavenging capacity with a saturated 2, 3double bond. Different glycosylation and hydroxylation positions determine their 12 potentials as an antioxidant. With increase in hydroxyl groups in B-ring, antioxidant activity increases when present as glucosides.

Garcinia indica fruit contains 1.5% of polyisoprenylated benzophenone derivatives called Garcinol. And contains phenolic hydroxyl groups. This makes it an

active antioxidant. It is also called a camboginol. It has β -diketone moiety and thus resembles a known antioxidant. Garcinol is a yellow colored, fat soluble pigment found in rinds of Kokum in 2-3%.

Furfural is an organic compound. Furfural dissolves readily in most polar organic solvents, but is only slightly soluble in either water or alkanes. Furfural, also called 2-furaldehyde, best known member of the furan family. It is a colorless liquid. It dissolves in water, and is completely miscible with alcohol and ether. The furfural formed is removed continuously with steam and concentrated by distillation.

Garcinia indica juice is a soothing drink in summer months and it provides relief from gastric disorder. It is traditionally used to treat sores, skin aliments such as rashes caused by allergies, dermatitis and chaffed skin, burns, scalds, and to relieve sunstroke. It is also a remedy for diarrhea, dysentery, piles and tumors. It facilitates digestion, purifies the blood and fights cholesterol. Kokum fruit contains rich amount of anti-oxidants that with free radicals and prevent oxidative damage to body cells. They also promote cell regeneration and repair. The hydroxycitric acid present in the Kokum cholesterol fruit fights and lipogenesis and thereby, helps in weight loss. So considering all these the study was designed to investigate the antioxidant and antimicrobial potential of Garcinia indica. Phytochemical constituents investigated.

Material and Methods Sample Collection

Amsul, the unsalted Kokum as well as salted Kokum are marketed. Lonavala kokum, Pakali Kokum, Khane or edible Kokum and Khoba Kokum are some of the trade varieties. Dried rinds of *Garcinia indica* fruit was collected from the local market of Sindhudurg district in Konkan region. Material was authenticated and kept for further use in refrigerator

Antimicrobial Activity of Extract of Dried Kokum (Garcinia Indica)

Rinds of *Garcinia indica* were cut into small pieces and dried into oven for 3hrs and coarse grinded into powder.10gm of *Garcinia indica* powder was weighed and filled into a foil paper and placed into a Soxhlet apparatus. By using various solvents like Ethanol, Methanol, Acetone and Aqueous the extract of *Garcinia indica* was extracted separately after 8hrs of extraction period.

Further the extract was concentrated up to 70ml and then stored into air tight container at 10°C. Previously isolated organisms were taken from the microbiology laboratory of college and preceded for their conformation. biochemical tests for confirmed Organisms were and were further used to conduct antimicrobial assay by using Garcinia Antimicrobial test were performed by well diffusion method in triplicates, incubated for 24hrs and zone of inhibition were measured and recorded.

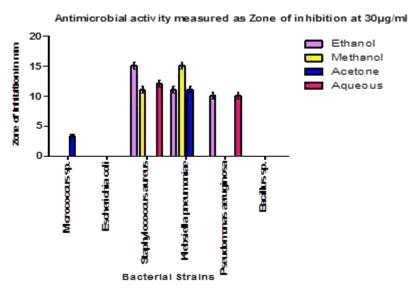
Reducing Power Ability (Oyaizu Method)

The ferric reducing capacity of extracts was investigated by using the potassium ferrocyanide-ferric chloride method (Khan, P. et al., 2011). Briefly, 0.2 mL of each of the extracts at different concentrations, 2.5 mL of phosphate buffer (0.2 M, pH 6.6), and 2.5 mL of potassium ferrocyanide K₃Fe(CN)₆ (1%) were mixed and incubated at 50°C for 20 min, to reduce ferrocyanide into ferrocyanide. The reaction was stopped by adding 2.5 mL of 10% (w/v) trichloroacetic acid followed by centrifugation at 1000 rpm for 10 min. Finally, 2.5 mL of the upper layer was mixed with 2.5 mL of distilled water and 0.5 mL of FeCl₃ (0.1%) and the absorbance was measured sample at 700 nm. The concentration providing 0.5 of absorbance (IC₅₀) was calculated by plotting absorbance against the corresponding sample concentration. Ascorbic acid was used as a reference compound.

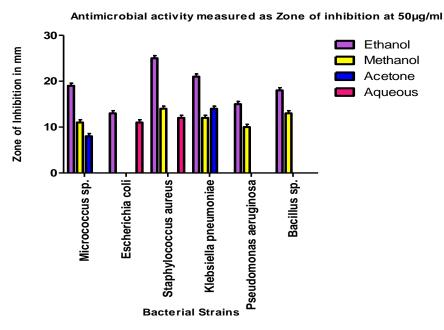
Evaluation of Phytochemical Screening

Preliminary phytochemical screening Qualitative phytochemical analysis of crude extract determines the presence of compounds like sterols, glycosides, saponins, tannins, flavonoids, phenols, resins, and alkaloids using the standard protocol. The qualitative phytochemical screening of crude extracts was done using the methods described by earlier researchers.

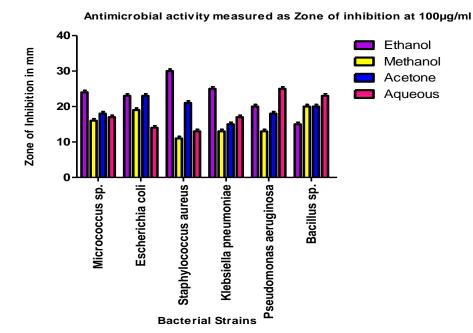
Results



A) Antimicrobial Activity of Different Extracts of Garcinia Indica (30µg/ml)



B) Antimicrobial Activity of Different Extracts of Garcinia Indica (50µg/ml)



C) Antimicrobial Activity of Different Extracts of Garcinia Indica (100µg/ml)

Table No: 1- Reducing Power Assay

	Dose(µg/ml)	Reducing power(700nm)
Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid)	100	1.91
	50	1.88
	100	1.73
Garcinia indica	50	1.54
	25	1.47
	10	1.11

Table No: 2- Phytochemical Screening

Sr No.	Test	Results
	for	
1	Carbohydrates	+
2	Resins	-
3	Tannins	+
4	Glycosides	+
5	Flavonoids	-
6	Saponins	_

Discussion and Conclusion

By referring the Bergey's Mannual of Determinative Bacteriology and performing the biochemical tests the organisms were confirmed up to the Genus and species level are Escherichia coli, Bacillus sp., Klebsiella pneumonia, Micrococcus sp., Pseudomonas aeruginosa, and Staphylococcus aureus.

Antimicrobial Assay

From the graphical analysis it has been concluded that *Staphylococcus aureus* in presence of ethanol extract shows 15mm zone of inhibition at 30µg/ml volume, 25mm zone of inhibition at 50µg/ml volume and 30mm zone of inhibition at 100µg/ml volume respectively. *Klebsiella pneumoniae* also shows highest 15mm zone of inhibition at 30µg/ml volume in presence of ethanol extract. Kokum showed antibacterial activity against Gram positive and Gram negative organisms.

Escherichia coli was not inhibited by methanol extract by 100μg/ml volume (Sutar, R. L., Mane, S. P. Ghosh, J.S, 2012). Results showed that Escherichia coli was inhibited by all the extracts $100\mu g/ml$ volume. Acetone extract of kokum fails to inhibit the Gram negative organisms (Sutar, R. L., Mane, S. P. Ghosh, J.S, 2012). Acetone extract of kokum inhibits negative organisms at higher Gram concentration 100μg/ml, whereas Klebsiella pneumoniae was inhibited at lower volume too. Escherichia coli is not inhibited by any extracts except the ethanol extract of 30µg/ml volume (Sutar, R. L., Mane, S. P. Ghosh, J.S, 2012). It was observed that Escherichia coli was not inhibited by all the extracts at the concentration of Antimicrobial 30μg/ml. activity kokum extracts against Gram positive organisms increases as the volume of extract increases. (Sutar, R. L., Mane, S. P. Ghosh, J.S, 2012) According to results it was found that Antimicrobial activity of all kokum extract against both Gram negative and Gram positive organisms" increases as Ethanol volume increases. and water extract showed significant zone of inhibition against Gram negative organisms (Sutar, R. L., Mane, S. P. Ghosh, J.S, 2012) According to the observation more significant results was shown by only ethanol extract against both Gram negative and Gram positive organisms.

Antioxidant Activity

The reducing power assay of ethanol extract Garcinia indica was found correlated with increasing concentrations (at 700nm) as compared with Ascorbic acid, which is a known antioxidant. The presence of reductones are responsible for reducing capacity, which involved in prevention of inhibition of chain metal ions, decomposition of peroxides and radical scavenging.(Rajesh Kumar Rawri et al.,2013). Higher the absorbance indicates Higher reducing Power. In conclusion, ethanol extract of Garcinia indica showed dose dependent antioxidant properties in in vitro evaluation.

Phytochemical Screening

The fruit of *Garcinia indica* were tested with respect to their phytochemical constituents and antioxidant activity by reducing power assay. Extraction was performed using soxhlet apparatus and aqueous as a solvent. The results indicated that the examined fruit of *Garcinia indica* contains certain amounts of active components (phytochemical constituents), proving them to be perfect sources of antioxidants.

Conclusion

The extract of Kokum exhibited higher reducing activity indicating fruit extract of Garcinia indica as a prospective candidate for antioxidant study for further studies. Also isolation, purification, and characterization of the phytochemicals will make significant studies. This primary information will simplify in leading further studies on the discovery of bioactive ingredients, resolve their efficacy by in vivo studies, and demonstrate their safety and effectiveness in clinical trials. The study suggests that crude extract possesses promising antimicrobial and antioxidant activity and antimicrobial activity. medicines can be generated So these for possible therapeutic applications. This is the fundamental collective report on antimicrobial, antioxidant activity of Garcinia indica and qualitative analysis phytochemical constituents.

Acknowledgements

Authors are thankful to college authorities of S.B.B.alias Appasaheb Jedhe College for support and motivation.

References

- Selvi, A. Tamil, G. S. Joseph, and G. K. Jayaprakasha. "Inhibition of growth and aflatoxin production in Aspergillus flavus by Garcinia indica extract and its antioxidant activity." Food Microbiology 20.4 (2003): 455-460.
- 2. Mishra, A., Mrinal, M. B., Jai, C. T. and Thomas, P. D. "Antioxidant activity of Garcinia indica (kokam) and its syrup." *Current science* (2006): 90-93.
- 3. Nayak, C.A., Navin, K. R. and K, S. M. S. Raghavarao. "Bioactive constituents present in Garcinia indica Choisy and its

- potential food applications: A review." *International Journal of Food Properties* 13.3 (2010): 441-453.
- 4. Dushyantha, D. K., D, N. Girish., V, C. Suvarna. and D, K. Dushyantha. "Native lactic acid bacterial isolates of kokum for preparation of fermented beverage." *Europ J Biol Sci* 2 (2010): 21-4
- 5. Ruma, K., Kumar, S. and H, S. Prakash. "Antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial and cytotoxic properties of fungal endophytes from Garcinia species." *Int J Pharm Pharm Sci* 5.3 (2013): 889-897.
- 6. Nagendra, K., R, Kusum. and H, D. Ramachandran. "Evaluation of phytochemical screening and in-vitro antioxidant activities of total phenolics and flavonoids contents from fruit of Garcinia indica." *International Journal of Innovative Sciences and Research* 2.8 (2014): 1688-1695.
- Kokate, C. K., A. P. Purohit, and S. B. Gokhale. "Carbohydrate and derived Products, drugs containing glycosides, drugs containing tannins, lipids and protein alkaloids." *Text book of Pharmacognosy* 7 (2001): 133-166.
- 8. Prabha, M. R. and K, Vasantha. "Antioxidant, cytotoxicity and polyphenolic content of Calotropis procera (Ait.) R. Br. Flowers." *Journal of Applied Pharmaceutical Science* 1.7 (2011): 136-140.
- 9. Nivedita, H.N. and Pattar, P. V. "Survey of Minor Forest Products and their value in Sirsi Taluka." *Int. J. Adv. Res.* 5(1), 1078-1086.
- 10. Oyzua M. "Studies on product of browning reaction prepared from

- glucosamine" The Japanese Journal of Nutrition and Dietetics 44.6(1986): 307-315.
- 11. Parle, M. and Isha, D. "Golden Benefits of Drinking Kokum- Cola." *International Research Journal of Pharmacy*. 4(2013): 5-9.
- 12. Penumudi M. "Methods for Isolation of bioactive components from *Garcinia indica choisy* and its medical importance: A Review" *International Journal of Universal Pharmacy and Bio Sciences* 3.1(2014).
- 13. Khan, P. Rafi., M, Karthikeyan., M, Kannan. and S, Rajasekar. "Anthelmintic activity of Nerium olender flower extract in Indian adult earthworm." *Journal of Natural Product and Plant Resources* 1.4 (2011): 40-46.
- 14. Rawri, R. K., K, Bharathi., K, N. Jayaveera. and S, M. B. Asdaq. "In vitro antioxidant properties of Garcinia indica Linn alcoholic fruits extracts." *Journal of Pharmaceutical and Scientific Innovation (JPSI)* 2.3 (2013): 9-12.
- 15. Pasha, P. F. and H, D. Ramachandran. "Plant profile, phytochemistry and pharmacology of Garcinia indica: a review." World Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences (WJPPS) 3.10 (2014).
- 16. Sutar, R. L., S, P. Mane. and J, S. Ghosh. "Antimicrobial activity of extracts of dried kokum (Garcinia indica C)." *International Food Research Journal* 19.3 (2012): 1207.
- 17. Varalakshmi, K. N., C, G. Sangeetha., A, N. Shabeena., S, R. Sunitha. and J, Vapika. "Antimicrobial and cytotoxic effects of Garcinia indica fruit rind extract." *American-Eurasian Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Science* 7.6 (2010): 652-65

Source of support: Nil; Conflict of interest: Nil.

Cite this article as:

Sakure, S., Vaishali, N., Deepshika, M. and Pratiksha, A. "Antimicrobial, Antioxidant Potential of *Garcinia Indica* by *Invitro* Method and Evaluation of Its Phytoconstituents." *Annals of Plant Sciences*.10.12 (2021): pp. 4503-4509.

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.21746/aps.2021.10.12.16

OCTOBER 2021

Volume: 6 Issue: 3

NATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCHIN MARKETING, FINANCE & HRM



ISSN: 2455-5398

National Journal of Research in Marketing, Finance & HRM

Volume: 6 No.3 October 2021 ISSN: 2455-5398

	OVERVIEW OF WORK- LIFE BALANCE IN WORKING WOMEN Rajni Jarande, Dr. S. A. Bhosale	66-70
	PROS AND CONS OF CRYPTOCURRENCY: A BRIEF OVERVIEW Dr. Kishor P. Bholane	71-78
11.	THE IMPACT OF BRANDING ON CONSUMER BUYING BEHAVIOR Gaikwad Jyoti Rahul	79-84
12.	HRM-TRANING & DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME Prof.Sonawane Rupali Ketan	85-93
13.	A STUDY ON FAILURES OF START UPS: THE REASONS AND SUGGESTIONS Shruti Shah	94-100
14.	FINANCIAL CRISIS & INDIA -PROBLEMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS LT. S.A.Palande	101-111
15.	A STUDY OF BRAND IN MARKETING Prof. Megha Balkrishna Patole	112-114
16.	AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT PATTERNS OF FEMALE TEACHERS FROM SENIOR COLLEGES INPUNE AND PCMC AREA Snehal H. Borkar	115-125

Overview of Work- Life Balance in Working Women

Rajni Jarande

Ph.D. Research Scholar Appasaheb Jedhe Art's Commerce & Science, College Pune 411002

Cont. No. 9552944950

Email: rajnijarande57@gmail.com

Dr. S. A. Bhosale M. Com, M. Phill. Ph.D Research Guide

Abstract :-

The role of working women has changed throughout the world due to economic conditions and social demands. Women in India have proved there mettle in the work domain. Behind such success lies a big story of struggle and freedom in the traditional Social area. This research is devoted towards finding the root causes of existing problems faced by the working women. It also aims at finding feasible solutions that have been practiced elsewhere.

Key Words :-

Working Women, Work place, responsibility, Working Mothers stress.

Introduction

Every Country having two important human being in that first one Man and Second one Women. Both are made by creature both having same sence of life. But in that nature gives best and beautiful extra sence for only women.

Women in India have come a long way after independence. From just a skilled homemaker women today have acquired skills and capabilities of not just being a homemaker but being at par with their male counterparts. This is the new generation of women, who wants to pursue their drem career But this life is not a bed of roses for all.

Working Women

Women of the early centuries were mostly confined to their kitchens and those who employed in factories, farms or shop works Very few women hand the access to higher education and they were forced to be at the mercy of their fathers or husbands attitudes towards women and work. The fast developing knowledge economy has given place for more number of women to be enlightened by higher education. Education has not only empowered them but also has given them robust careers. With brain power being the requisite skill in this knowledge era rather than endurance or physical strength, the women workers seem to flood into every industry on par with men.

The Industrial Revolution in part was fuelled by the economic necessity of many women, single and married, to find waged work outside their home. Women mostly found jobs in domestic service, textile factories, and piece workshops. They also worked in the coal mines. For some the Industrial Revolution provided independent wages, mobility and a better standard of living.

More conflict arises with the working mother. One has to fulfil the demand at work followed by various demands at home. In today's Scenario the husband and wife Research Methodology - The present study is based on Secondary data which is collected in based on Secondary data which is collected randomly from available resources of journals and research papers.

Conclusion - The purpose of this study is to review the post research carried on stress and stress management among working womes in public sectors. In public sectors also having due to work overload, work family imbalance improper time management and side effect of said stress as tensions. The techniques used to overcome the stress are taking meditation and taking rest and consuming more time with family friends for sharing emotions and thought's for working women's.

References:-

- www.ijcst.com/vol161/spll.
- 2) http://www.iosrjournals.org/iosrjbm/papers/vol-12
- 30 www.eecmbajournal.in/issue3/article19pdf 4)

https://www.researchgate.net/publication.

 stress Management - Puspanjali Jena, suchitra Pradhan ssdn publisher andDistributors. Juni Khyat

(UGC Care Group I Listed Journal)

ISSN: 2278-4632 Vol-11 Issue-05 No.01 May 2021

"WEEKLY MARKETS - IN SITU CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY IN SAWANTWADI BLOCK OF SINDHUDURG DISTRICT"

Dr. Shivaji Pachrane S. B. B. Alias Appasaheb Jedhe College, Pune-02 :: shivajirpacharane@gmail.com

Prof. Shivaji V. Naik VPM'S Joshi-Bedekar College, Thane :: sameernaik24@yahoo.co.in

Introduction-

Periodic markets are the important characteristic of the rural marketing in India. In spite of urbanization and development of retail stores, periodic markets play an important role in rural economy as well as in social life of the rural masses. The periodic marketing function is performed by two institutions, viz., fairs and weekly markets.

A periodic market is a public gathering of buyers and sellers of commodities, where meeting takes place at an appointed or customary location at regular intervals. Though the day varies between different regions, in most of the cases there is a market gathering once in a week. Most of the weekly markets serve an area within a radius of 8 to 16 kms. In some states like Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, these markets serve a larger area while in north-eastern states these serve a smaller area.

The volume of produce traded, commodities traded, number of villages and the population served in these weekly markets differ considerably from state to state and from market to market within the same state. In inaccessible hilly areas of Sahyadri, in south Konkan weekly markets not only play an important role in rural marketing, but also pursuit positions of in situ conservation of various agricultural biodiversity resources. It is a place where all the locally produced agricultural products, forest products and livestock products are marketed. It is a location from which the resources are diffused in the surrounding villages. This paper focuses on the role of weekly markets in Situ conservation of biodiversity of Sawantwadi block located in the southern Konkan in the Sahyadri.

Objectives-

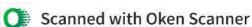
This paper is carried out to study the spatial distribution of rural weekly markets in Sawantwadi block of Sindhudurg district. It is planned to study the importance of weekly markets in biodiversity conservation and diffusion in local sphere of influence. This paper also studies the role of gender in weekly markets in rural marketing and transmission of customary rights of agricultural biodiversity.

Research Methodology-

Primary and Secondary data is used for the study of weekly markets in the study area. Secondary data was collected from the books, journals and governments reports of Sindhudurg district. Primary data was collected from the vendors at 11 weekly markets of Sawantwadi block. Interview schedule, observation and informal group discussion were the data collection methods used during the visits to weekly markets. The sample was selected by using random sampling method. Informal discussions were conducted after the market hours at some of the vendors' households. For the present study, 11 weekly markets were selected which served 82 villages of Sawantwadi block, villages of Dodamarg Block, Vengurla Block and Goa.

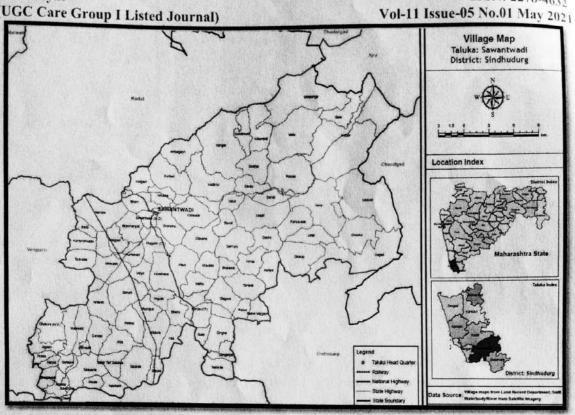
About the Study Area-

Most of the villages in the district comprise of a number of hamlets (wadis), ranging from about 25 to 250 houses. Thus, the district is characterized by typically small and scattered habitation, which is also a feature of the entire Konkan region. Sawantwadi block is a southernmost taluka located in Sindhudurg district facing the boundary of Goa to the south and Kolhapur district to the west consisting 1 municipal council, 2 census towns and 82 villages.



ISSN: 2278-4632

(UGC Care Group I Listed Journal)



Sr.no.	Village	Market Day	Sr.no.	Village	Market Day
1	Aronda	Saturday	7	Madura	Friday
2	Banda	Monday	8	Satarda	Thursday
3	Malewad	Friday	9	Kalmbist	Saturday
4	Talvade	Thursday	10	Danoli	Sunday
5	Sawantwadi city	Tuesday	11	Chaukul	Tuesday
6	Aros	Friday			

Agricultural Products in weekly market- Primary products

	Category	Availability in the	Observed Genetic
Vegetables/Fruits		market	species
Native Name	Scientific Name		
Mula	Raphanus sativus	All seasons	3 to 5
Maat	Amaranthus cruentus	All seasons	1
Sagar methi	Trigonella foenum-graecum	All seasons	1
Vaali	Vigna unguiculata subsp.	All seasons	2 to 5
Bhendi	Abelmoschus esculentus	Monsoon	2
Vangi	Solanum melongena	Winter	4
Mirchi	Capsicum annuum	Monsoon and winter	4 to 6
Shevga	Moringa oleifera.	Winter	2 to 4
Kanagi	Dioscorea esculenta	Monsoon	2 to 4
Bhopla	Cucurbita moschata	Winter	3
Chavali	Vigna unguiculata	Winter	2 to 3
Chetki	Cyamopsis tetragonoloba	Monsoon and winter	2
Suran	Amorphophallus paeoniifolius	Monsoon	3 to 5
Dodki	Luffa acutangula	Monsoon	3 to 5
Tavshi	Luffa acutangula	Monsoon	3 to 5
Chibud	Cucumis Melo	Monsoon	2 to 4
Alu /Tera	Colocasia esculenta	All seasons	2 to 4
Karli	Momordica charantia	Monsoon	2

Juni Khyat		
OCC C		ISSN: 2278-4632
Care Grot	ip I Listed Journal)	Vol-11 Issue-05 No.01 May 2021
Mandolin		TOTAL HOUSE OF THE PART AND A

Mandolin	p I Listed Journal)		5 No.01 May 202
Fagle	coccinia grandis	Monsoon	1
Tarkala	Momordica dioica	Monsoon	1
Nir phanas	Cassia Tora	Monsoon	1
	Artocarpus altilis	Summer and Monsoon	1
Phanas	Artocarpus heterophyllus	Summer	7 to 10
Bondu	Anacardium occidentale	summer	4 to 7
Ambade	Spondias pinnata	Monsoon	1
Alami		Monsoon	4 to 6
Food grains and pu			
Native Name	Scientific Name		E-18-8-8
Ukda Bhat	Oryza sativa L	All seasons	5 to 7
Nachni	Eleusine coracana	Monsoon	2
Udid	Vigna mungo	Monsoon and winter	1
Kulith	Macrotyloma uniflorum	Monsoon and winter	1
Fajav	Psophocarpus tetragonolobus	Winter	1
Til	Sesamum indicum	Monsoon	2
Bhuimug	Arachis hypogaea	Monsoon and winter	4 to 5
Maka	Zea mays	Winter	5 to 10
Commercial crops/F			
Native Name	Scientific Name		20 to 25
Mangoes	Mangifera indica	Summer	4 to 7
Cashew	Anacardium occidentale	Summer	2 to 5
Chiku	Manilkara zapota	All seasons	3 to 5
Papaya	Carica papaya	All seasons Summer	3 to 5
Karonda	Carissa carandas	All seasons	5 to 7
Bananas	Musa acuminate	Summer	1
Karmala	Averrhoa carambola	Summer	2 to 5
Jambhla	Syzygiumcumini	Summer	2103
Medicinal Plants	10: 10 N		The second second
Native Name	Scientific Name	Winter	1
Bibba	Semecarpus anacardium	Monsoon	
Kirayta	Andrographis paniculata	Winter	4 to 7
Bede	Areca catechu	Winter	1
Ringe	Sapindusmukorossi	Summer	i a a
Unde	Calophylluminophyllum	Winter	1
Palsachiphula	Butea monosperma	Summer	î
Bel phal	Aegle marmelos.	Summer	
Sonemukhi	Cassia Angustifolia	Winter	i
Kevnichishenga	Helicteresisora	All seasons	1
Vavding	Embeliaribes	Summer	2
Kudyacheshenge	Holarrhenaantidysenterica	All season	1
Gulvel	Tinospora cordifolia	Onset of monsoon	2
Satingan	Alstoniascholaris.	Oliset of molisoon	1-
Spices			
Native Name	Scientific Name	Winter	1
Гirphal	Zanthoxylum piperitum	Winter	3
ayphal	Myristica fragrans	All seasons	3
Cali miri	Piper nigrum	All seasons	2
AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUM	Curcuma longa	Monsoon	
laldichi pan	Garcinia indica	All seasons	1
Amsul/Agal			
lowers	Scientific Name		1
ative Name	Crossandrainfundibuliformis	Winter and summer	2

Copyright @ 2021 Author

Juni Khvat

ISSN: 2278-4632 Vol-11 Issue-05 No.01 May 2021

(UGC Care Group 1) Surgangi	Mammeasuriga	Summer	1
Ovali	Mimusopselengi	Summer	1
Nagchafa	Plumeria Pudica	Summer	1
Sonchfa	Magnolia champaca (L.)	All seasons	1
Tulshichikesra	Ocimumtenuiflorum	All seasons	2
Jaswand	Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	All seasons	5 to 7
Livestock / fish			3 to 5
Andi (Eggs)	Not applicable	All seasons	
Gavthikombe(Hen)		All seasons	4 to 7
Kurle (Crabs)	Brachyura	Monsoon	2 to 4
Kalva (Oysters)	Ostreidae	Winter and summer	1
Koke (shells)	LimncBidce	Monsoon	2
Khube/Tisare/Marai	Molluscan species	Winter and summer	5 to 10
Fish varieties dry and fre	The second secon	All seasons	25 to 50
Agri Products-Technol			I a 10 - Insta
	cts Dendrocalamus stocksii ditional tools prepared with help of	All seasons	5 to 10 products

Bherlamaad, Anjani etc also available in the weekly markets especially before the arrival of monsoon I the month of May and June.

Features of weekly markets in the study region-Sphere of influence-

The market can be used very effectively for exchanging socio-cultural ideas and also for the economic upliftment of the people. The exchange of ideas-information can be used for learning improved traditional and scientific methods of production and distribution as well as sustainable use of resources. The commodity structure of the rural weekly market gives a reflection of the geographical environment of the region around the market area. The amount of rainfall, temperature, soil conditions influence the growth of different types of agricultural products. It is also observed that the nearness to urban centres, available infrastructural facilities like roads, market sheds, storage, etc facilitate the availability of different products in the market. The demand for local produce still has a compatible role in weekly markets.

Biodiversity basket

The major occupation in Sawantwadi block is agriculture with rice i.e., paddy, finger millet (nachani) and horse gram (kulith) being major crops.

The horticultural plantations include Mango (Mangifera indica), cashew (Anacardium occidentale) and coconut (Cocos nuciefera) grown for commercial reasons. In some parts of the blocks, betel nut (Areca catechu), kokum (Garcinia indica), jackfruit (Artocarpus heterophyllus) and jam/ wax apple (Syzygiumspp) grow naturally. Rabi crops like groundnut, cow pea and black lentil are grown only in few villages with perennial water availability. Mangos, cashew, kokum, coconut and areca-nut are the preferred horticulture crops.

Gender role in weekly markets

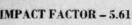
The sex ratio is 1137 females per 1000 males, which is higher than the state average of 934, indicating a greater incidence of male migration. This also indicates a greater percentage of womenheaded households in the rural areas. The economy of the district is mainly dependent on agriculture, horticulture and marine fisheries, which engages 73 percent of the working population. In the weekly markets local agricultural produce is also dominated by females.

Opportunities given by weekly markets in the rural economy-

Banda and Aronda are two bordering villages of Sawantwadi block located on the bank of Closeness to Goa -River Terekhol (border between Maharashtra and Goa). Lacking agricultural base in Goa and absence of such weekly markets with variety of agriculture produce, result in large number of

Copyright @ 2021 Author





LangLit 2020-13-51 2549-5189



An International Peer-Reviewed Open Access Journal

UNHEARD MELODIES OF RENAISSANCE

DR. DEEPALI RAJSHEKHAR PATIL

Associate Professor, Dept. of English, S.B.B alias Appasaheb Jedhe College, Pune.

ABSTRACT

The 'Renaissance' (meaning 'rebirth') describes the movement that witnessed the renewed European interest in classical culture between the late fourteenth century and mid-seventeenth centuries. Having primarily sought to imitate the achievements of the Greek and Roman empires, Renaissance scholars and artists later aspired to surpass their ancient predecessors, and consequently engaged in fresh intellectual and artistic exploration. The origins of the 'Renaissance' have hotly been debated but most scholars agree that it originated in late fourteenth century Italy, where it was fostered by a new generation of humanist scholars. Its influence was progressively felt all across Europe, reaching England by the early sixteenth century. Wroth's poems, foregrounding the gender of both their author and protagonist, engage us in a reading act where the shifts in subject position call into question any 'natural' order of gender. Both Sidney and Wroth have courageously asserted their voices challenging the dominant ideology of being assigned subsidiary roles, as objects of others' desires, not subject of their own. These writers need to be acclaimed in view of their contribution to a modern cultural history that would shift women's roles from periphery to center. These women writers although obscured and marginalized from the canon made a significant contribution to literature through their unconventional themes and the very act of poetic creation. As Lamb notes in her splendid analysis of anger in Urania, 'the Renaissance offered women few healthy models for encouraging the expression of justified rage or of acknowledging the heroism of their ordinary lives. Thus a revival and reappraisal of these unheard women poets would be a Renaissance is true sense. These poets deserve critical approbation commensurate to their literary contribution not only to be acknowledged but to be canonized.

This century, like the golden age, has restored to light the liberal arts... achieving what had been honoured among the ancients, but almost forgotten since. (Marsilio Ficino, 1482)

The 'Renaissance' (meaning 'rebirth') describes the movement that witnessed the renewed European interest in classical culture between the late fourteenth century and midseventeenth centuries. Having primarily sought to imitate the achievements of the Greek and Roman empires, Renaissance scholars and artists later aspired to surpass their ancient

48

Vol. 8 Issue 3 Website: www.langlit.org

February, 2022 Contact No.: +91-9890290602

Indexed: ICI, Google Scholar, Research Gate, Academia.edu, IBI, IIFC, DRJI



LangLit

An International Peer-Reviewed Open Access Journal



predecessors, and consequently engaged in fresh intellectual and artistic exploration. The origins of the 'Renaissance' have hotly been debated but most scholars agree that it originated in late fourteenth century Italy, where it was fostered by a new generation of humanist scholars. Its influence was progressively felt all across Europe, reaching England by the early sixteenth century. 'The specific term 'Renaissance' (or *rinascita*) was first used by Italian art historian Giorgio Vasari in his *Lives of the Most Eminent Painters* (1550) to depict achievements of recent artists; achievements he saw as marking a revival in the arts, after a period of long decay following the fall of Roman Empire' (Keenan,p.1).

At this juncture when renaissance is being discussed broadly as the period and culture of modern Europe (1500-1700) one needs to acknowledge the voices that remained unheard.

Ay me, to whom shall I my case complain,
That may compassion my impatient grief?
Or where shall I unfold my inward pain,
That my enriven heart may find relief?
Shall I unto the heavenly pow'rs it show,
Or unto earthly men that dwell below?

These lines are quoted from [The Doleful Lay Of Clorinda] by Mary Sidney Herbert, Countess Of Pembroke who ventured into the poetic domain monopolized by men of her times. The present paper aims to discuss the poems of Mary Sidney and Mary Wroth in particular as the women poets who remained neglected and did not receive due critical acclaim. Most sixteenth century poetry was written by, and for men although much of it dealt with women. The courtesy writer Robert Cleaver voiced his culture's subjugation of women's language:' as the echo answereth but one word for many, which are spoken to her; so a woman's answer should be in a word'. The ideal woman was one who exemplifies what Donne articulated in 'A Valediction Forbidding Mourning', rendering passionate, unselfconscious voice to a great chauvinist commonplace: 'Thy firmness makes my Circle just/ And makes me end where I begun'. The relatively few women poets of the period were fixed in such still centres: like Astrophel's Stella, they exist, largely silent; within discourses they did not produce and could not command. 'The relations of power are perhaps among the most hidden things in the social body', writes Foucault, and it is in language, or even more revealingly, the gaps and silences in the language, that the operations of power can be seen more clearly. (Foucault10-11). When permitted to write, they were mainly confined to religious writing or translation, and acknowledged their boldness in the unusual intensity with which they employed the traditional humility to apologize for venturing into men's trajectory. For women who sought to write, they were subjected to acceptance of constraints that denied them authentic speech. "Repression, is not only located within the social systems, but very specifically in language, which, in the early modern period, provided women poets only gaps, silences, the role of the other, within the male discourse" (Waller, 239). Paradoxically, the writings that were often apologetic in tone expressed satisfaction that women were carving a niche for themselves in an activity more natural to men.

It is still conventional to speak of the 'Renaissance' as a period of expansion, discovery and progress in which the 'full, whole nature of man' came to triumphant fruition. Such a lop-sided view has been scathingly attacked in too many different ways to be of much relevance, nevertheless, (like the myth of 'golden age' of Elizabeth or the discovery of

49

Vol. 8 Issue 3
Website: www.langlit.org

February, 2022 Contact No.: +91-9890290602

Indexed: ICI, Google Scholar, Research Gate, Academia.edu, IBI, IIFC, DRJI



LangLit

An International Peer-Reviewed Open Access Journal



North America by Columbus) it remains a dominant residual myth. Years back, Joan Kelly-Gadol queried whether this model of Renaissance history we inherited actually fits women's (as opposed to men's) history, arguing that there was definitely no renaissance for women at the time (Arthur, pp 6-7). Yet in the sixteenth century, are clearly conspicuous rigorous signs of women who transgressed beyond Donne's still centre and wrote sufficient poetry to have constituted careers as poets no less than Philip or Robert Sidney; though they were scarcely acknowledged in the histories of the poetry of that period: there were, as a substantial modern anthology of women's poetry of the 17th century running to almost 500 pages, puts it, many 'guerrilleras, untrained, ill-equipped, isolated, and vulnerable... who tried to storm the citadel of "sacred poetry" (Beilin, 347)

Without anticipating such later developments of two substantial collections of poems by women, the poetry written by women that has outlasted comprises occasional verse by the Protestants Anne Askew and Anne Dowriche, the learned daughters of a number of aristocratic families, including Anne, Margaret and Jane Seymour, the Cooke sisters, Queen Elizabeth I, the Scottish aristocrat Elizabeth Melville and a number of anonymous poets, including at least one unidentified member of Sidney family. Isabella Whitney and Aemilia Lanyer, Raphel Speght were among the women who not only wrote but published substantial amounts of poetry. The two notable figures, not surprisingly belong to Sidney family. Sidney's sister, Mary Sidney, Countess of Pembroke and her niece, Mary Sidney Wroth.

An obvious reason for Mary Sidney's relative neglect, until recently was simply that she was Philip Sidney's sister whose reputation as a distinguished poet overshadowed her. A distinguished patron and a fine poet, she dedicated most of her adult life in promoting her brother's cultural ideals and after his death, his hopes for the development of poetry. Her writings can be broadly classified into four types: three original poems directly associated with her brother, an elegy and two poems dedicating the completed versification of her Psalms to the Queen and the memory of Philip; the Psalms, three translations from French and Italian, including the splendid translation of Petrarch's poem *Trionfo della Morte* as The Triumph of Death in English and a handful of other poems.

Translating a (male authored) original was assumed to be more appropriate for a woman than original composition, and Petrarch's original has been termed 'the most triumphant poem of the early Renaissance' (Coogan,311)The most remarkable feature of Mary's rendition of Petrarch's poem is her use of terza rima, where the middle line of one stanza rhymes with the outer lines of the next tercet- aba, bcb, cdc, etc. The Countess's version renders each of Petrarch's terzine in almost corresponding verse in English and yet as Rees rightly mentions, 'in spite of this close adherence to her originals she succeeds in maintaining that fluency and naturalness which verse translations often lack' (Rees, 83). "The Triumph of Death" offers solace to the bereaved; the poem also permitted the countess to interpose a female voice into the Petrarchan tradition. Sometime in the early 1590s, probably while she was completing her Petrarch translation, the countess had begun the work for which she is known, her metric translation of Psalms 44-150 that completes and revises a project that her brother Philip had begun in his final years. Although the Psalms have always been an significant part of Judeo-Christian worship, translating them into the vernacular for private meditation and public singing had become a particularly Protestant activity in the sixteenth century.

Vol. 8 Issue 3

Website: www.langlit.org

February, 2022 Contact No.: +91-9890290602

Indexed: ICI, Google Scholar, Research Gate, Academia.edu, IBI, IIFC, DRJI

50



An International Peer-Reviewed Open Access Journal



The countess used 128 different verse forms for the 107 Psalms she translated (Psalm 119 has twenty-two sections), making her achievement noteworthy for metrical variety as well as for the content, the countess used the Psalms to comment on contemporary politics, particularly the persecution of "the godly," as Protestants called themselves. By expanding metaphors and descriptions present in the original Hebrew, Mary Sidney also incorporated her experience at Elizabeth's court, as well as female experiences of marriage and childbirth.

Psalm 51

Create in me a pure, clean, spotless heart;

Inspire a sprite where love of right may reign

Ah, cast me not from thee; take not again

Thy breathing grace; again thy comfort send me,

And let the guard of thy free sprite attend me.

The psalms revealed religious piety and virtue wherein the content coupled with innovative and distinctive stylistic features.

Psalm 57

Her belief in true Christianity and its virtues of Mercy is clearly epitomized in her psalms:

Thy mercy, Lord, Lord, now thy mercy show:

On thee I lie; To thee I fly.

Hide me, hive me, as thine own,

Till these blasts be overblown,

Which now do fiercely blow.

To highest God I will erect my cry,

Who quickly shall

Dispatch this all.

He shall down from heaven send

From disgrace me to defend

His love and verity.

In Psalm 84 she addresses God and yearns for the perfect bliss that heaven symbolizes:

Unto the God that liveth,

The God that all life giveth,

My heart and body both aspire,

Above delight, beyond desire.

Although she was well-known in her time, so much so that one seventeenth-century manuscript identifies Sir Philip as "brother to the Countess of Pembroke," her reputation

51

Vol. 8 Issue 3

Website: www.langlit.org

February, 2022

Contact No.: +91-9890290602

Indexed: ICI, Google Scholar, Research Gate, Academia.edu, IBI, IIFC, DRJI







suffered a subsequent decline, reducing her to a mere shadow of her brother. Earlier in this century her part in editing the Arcadia was denounced as bowdlerizing, her translation of Garnier and her literary patronage were (despite chronological improbabilities) termed attacks on Shakespeare, and her other works were either rejected as worthless or attributed to male writers. The process of re-evaluating Sidney's patronage and literary works was begun by Frances B. Young in her 1912 biography, and sustained by scholars such as John Rathmell, Coburn Freer, Gary Waller, Mary Ellen Lamb, Michael G. Brennan, Noel J. Kinnamon, Barbara Lewalski, Beth Wynne Fisken, and Susanne Woods.

Included in virtually all recent Elizabethan anthologies, Mary Sidney is now recognized as the most significant literary woman of her generation, one who helped to open up potential for other women writers.

Later, in 1621 Mary Wroth's Urania, a prose romance in the manner of her uncle Philip's Arcadia was published, appended was a collection of sonnets and songs ostensibly written by the romance's heroine, Pamphilia. The poems scattered through Urania and the added collection of poems, Pamphilia to Amphilanthus, together are cultural documents of primary importance for our understanding of the nature of women's poetry in the period. Following the publication of her work Lord Denny admonished Wroth for not following the footsteps of her aunt; if a woman must write at all, she should surrender herself to pious writing, not scandalous romance. His resentment is a response not merely to what he sensed were satires on his family, but to something much deeper. Wroth's writings were as Denny discerned, an act of sexual and social defiance; she was asserting woman's right and ability to write. She had embarked upon writing and publishing and chosen to deal with the most passionate concerns of writing. Her enduring affair with her cousin, William Herbert, third Earl of Pembroke, and her two illegitimate children made her life too an act of defiance against the conventions of the time. This family romance had literary as well as personal dimensions: She was the daughter of Robert Sidney, he the son of Mary, Countess of Pembroke; they were the niece and nephew of Philip. In choosing to write in Petrarchan mode, Mary Wroth was following heavily trodden paths, her commitment to the poetic vocation and dexterity evidently echoed the influence of first generation Sidney poets-Philip, Mary and Robert. The family influences also implied that being a Sidney, writing poetry was an appropriate means of self assertion even for a woman.

The date in which Pamphilia to Amphilanthus was published carries lot of significance as it interrogates the effectiveness of conventional periodization when women's poetry is concerned. 1621 is some 30 years after the main vogue of sonneteering in England, it remains last of the major 16th century Petrarchan collection, a major document at the end of the dominant tradition of Renaissance love poetry. It effectively projects what it was to be gendered as a woman in early modern England, and to attempt to write poetry against the structures of desire established by that gender obligation. It is further interesting to explore how growing up in a family enriched with literary experiences endow the genius to Mary? What psychological and ideological dynamics were involved in being a woman writer? Did poetry bring her close to the family or liberate her from them? There seems to be an inevitable gap between treatment of women as objects of poetry and when women choose to be the subject. In Urania, the men are, like Philip, Robert Sidney and Pembroke in their political careers, in continual movement, pursuing adventure in an expansive, half-real, half

Vol. 8 Issue 3 Website: www.langlit.org

February, 2022 Contact No.: +91-9890290602

Indexed: ICI, Google Scholar, Research Gate, Academia.edu, IBI, IIFC, DRJI

52



IMPACT FACTOR - 5.61 LangLit An International Peer-Reviewed Open Access Journal



fantastic landscape while women are more often than not to wait at home. Their restlessness or feelings of being tapped are to be suppressed lest they put at stake their outspokenness and be condemned as boldness. They were not supposed to rebel against the existent conditions and live under the perpetual fear of inviting wrath of the family and the society.

However, Mary continued to write and the most remarkable aspect of her writing, one tht is not just historically intriguing, arises from the contradictions between the predominantly masculinist rhetoric of the Petrarchan tradition and her sense of her own gendered position as a woman. Wroth is after all exercising her talent within a genre entirely designed by male categories: by the distancing of the erotic by reasoning, by the fixing of the female as a body which is the subject of power, glorifying her passivity as the object of distress or manipulation. Interestingly, the Petrarchan poem centres on its 'I', which is a device, at once rhetorical and psychological, that functions to offer an impression of stability and continuity to the experience the poem tries to encode. As Waller emphasizes, "Within this exposure of the dislocations of desire and the self, desire and language, the place of gender raises special problems" (Waller, 246). Essentially knotted with the immensely powerful discourses of an authoritarian patriarchy that went far beyond poetry, what opportunities did a woman poet have to discover at the time a voice that she herself owned if not 'individually', at least as a woman articulating the shared subjectivity of other women? In a society where male formulations of desire were so overriding, could she settle for or even dimly envision anything more than fragmentation.

To further investigate the gender assignment within her society we can turn to her poems. Writing is an act shared by Pamphilia with her creator. The importance of selfassertion and self-affirmation cannot be underestimated in Wroth's writings, nor can her rebelliousness be underemphasized although her Sidney family lineage afforded her some liberty. The fictive role constructed in Pamphilia to Amphilanthus for both the writer and the character constitutes both a degree of passivity, what the poems term 'constancy' but also includes a measure of defiance and self-assertion against passive role consigned to a woman.

Yett would I nott (deere love) thou shouldst depart Butt let my passions as they first began Rule, wounde, and please, itt is thy choysest art To give disquiet which seems ease to man. (Wroth, 134)

The erotic Cupid can create disquiet, constancy is no longer considered to be a female virtue that essentially discriminates between men and women. The gendered hierarchies are questioned...Pamhilia must wait, resigned to her lot, insecure, threatened by her love and her faithfulness:

Love grown proud with victory, Seekes by sleights to conquer me, Painted shows he thinks can bind His commands in womens mind, Love but glories in fond loving I most joy in not removing. (Wroth, 549)

It implies that perhaps the idealization of constancy throughout the collection is a lucid, and depressing indication of how a dominant masculinist ideology is internalized. A close

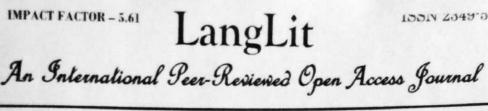
53

Vol. 8 Issue 3 Website: www.langlit.org

February, 2022 Contact No.: +91-9890290602

Indexed: ICI, Google Scholar, Research Gate, Academia.edu, IBI, IIFC, DRJI







scrutiny of the gender politics of Petrarchism suggests that one of the main discourses of love in the Western world has been overwhelmingly disparaging for at least half of those human subjects trapped in it. As Stoller observes: 'an essential purpose is for one to be superior to, harmful to, harmful to, triumphant over another' (Stoller in Waller, 253).

Within the poem also, writing is portrayed as a way of giving a woman not merely responsive roles to male desires but multiple and changing voices. Like the male Petrarchan lover, Pamphilia decides to 'seeke for some small ease by lines,' only to comprehend that 'griefe is nott cur'd by art'. Poetry 'tires' her mind, yet the 'debate' it creates in her makes her realize that it is her thinking, contemplating mind that is carving out an area of autonomy - even through her pain, suffering-that affords her not only comfort but power (Poems, 91,92). While others, men in particular, may be subject to the whims of the king, or to some 'pleasing past time' demanded by their roles in the Court, she claims only a small autonomous space to explore:

When every one to pleasing pastime hies Some hunt, some hauke, some play, while some delight In sweet discourse, and musique shows joys might Yett I my thoughts doe farr above thes prise.

The psychological space necessary for women's sense of autonomy, and their creative imaginations to develop, is reflected in the recurring scenes in Urania and Pamphilia to Amphilanthus of inner spaces such as private chambers and gardens, as places of selfcontemplation and self- assertion without an audience. Wroth overpoweringly provides a distinctively privileges perspective on the negative eros produced by male domination and female masochism.

Wroth's poems, foregrounding the gender of both their author and protagonist, engage us in a reading act where the shifts in subject position call into question any 'natural' order of gender. Both Sidney and Wroth have courageously asserted their voices challenging the dominant ideology of being assigned subsidiary roles, as objects of others' desires, not subject of their own. These writers need to be acclaimed in view of their contribution to a modern cultural history that would shift women's roles from periphery to center. These women writers although obscured and marginalized from the canon made a significant contribution to literature through their unconventional themes and the very act of poetic creation. As Lamb notes in her splendid analysis of anger in Urania, 'the Renaissance offered women few healthy models for encouraging the expression of justified rage or of acknowledging the heroism of their ordinary lives. Thus a revival and reappraisal of these unheard women poets would be a Renaissance is true sense. These poets deserve critical approbation commensurate to their literary contribution not only to be acknowledged but to be canonized.

REFERENCES

1. D.G.Rees, 'Petrarch's "Trionfi della Morte" in English, Ital . Stud ., 7 (1952), 82-96 (p. 83).

Vol. 8 Issue 3 Mebsite: www.langlit.org

February, 2022 Contact No.: +91-9890290602



54

LangLit

An International Peer-Reviewed Open Access Journal



Elaine V. Beilin, 'Current Bibliography of English Women Writers, 1500-1640', in The Renaissance Englishwoman in Print, ed by Anne M. Haselkorn and Betty s. Travitsky (Amherst, 1990), pp.347-60

3. Gary Waller, English Poetry of the Sixteenth Century Ed.2 (London: Routledge, 2016) p.239

- 4. Germaine Greer et al. Edited. Kissing the Rod, (New York, 1988), p.1
- 5. https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poems/55242/the-doleful-lay-of-clorinda

6. https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poets/mary-sidney-herbert

7. Joan [Kelly-] Gadol, 'Notes on Women in the Renaissance and Renaissance Historiography' in Conceptual Frameworks for Studying Women's History, edited by Marylin Arthur et al. (Lawrence, 1975), pp.6-7

8. Josphine A Roberts, Edited. The Poems of Mary Wroth. (Baton Rouge, 1983) pp.134

- 9. Keenan, Siobhan. Renaissance Literature. (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2008) p.1
- 10. Marsilio Ficino, cited in Bloomsbury Guides to English Literature- The Renaissance: From 1500 to 1660, ed. Marion Wynne- Davies (London: Bloomsbury, 1994), p.3

11. Mary Wroth, The Countess of Mountgomeries Urania (1621), pp.351-549

12. Michel Foucault, 'The History of Sexuality: Interview', Oxford Literary Review, 4, no. 2 (1980), 3-14 (pp. 10-11)

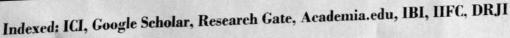
13. Naomi. J. Miller, 'Ancient Fictions and True Forms: The Role of the Lady in Lady Mary Wroth's Pamphilia to Amphilnathus', unpublished paper. 8; Lamb, Gender and

14. Robert Cleaver, A Godly Form Of Household Government (London, 1630), p.3

15. Robert Coogan, Petrarch's Trionfi and the Renaissance', SRen, 67 (1970), 306-27 (p.311)

Vol. 8 Issue 3 Website: www.langlit.org

February, 2022 Contact No.: +91-9890290602



55

DOI PREFIX 10.22183 JOURNAL DOI 10.22183/RN www.ycjournal.net



RESEARCH NOBULA

An International Refereed, Peer Reviewed & Indexed Quarterly Journal in Arts, Commerce, Education & Social Sciences ISSN 2277-8071 SIF 5.411









राजर्षि शाह महाराजांचे क्रीडा व्यवस्थापन व प्रशासन

प्रा. शांताराम द. ढमाले (संशोधक)

MAH MUL/03051/2012 Online National Vidy warta®

Conference

76

June 2020 Special Issue

0 436

राजर्षी छत्रपती शाह महाराजांच्या कालखंडातील कुस्त्यांचे व्यवस्थापन

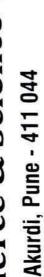
प्रा. शांताराम द .ढमाले - संशोधक

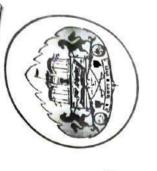
डॉ.दीपक बी.माने - मार्गदर्शक

2019-20

Pune District Education Association's

Arts, Commerce & Science College, Prof. Ramkrishna More





Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University & Accreditedby NAAC with A+ grade (CGPA 3.46)

National Conference on

Impact of GST on Economy, Commerce and Industry

(27" and 28" January 2020)

Sponsored by

Savitribai Phule Pune University under Quality Improvement Program Organized by: Department of Commerce and Economics

GST on Economy, Commerce and Industry" held on 27th & 28th January, 2020. He/ She presented a paper entitled "Impact of Goods and Services Tax on Indian S.B.B. Alias Appasateb Jedhe ACS College, Pune College, has participated / Resource Person / Chair Person / Chief Guest / Organizer in the two days National Conference on Happen This is to certify that Prof. / Dr. / Wff. / Ms. Retwade L. G

His / Her active/participation in this conference is deeply appreciated.

2con o my

Dr. S. N. Nanaware Co-ordinator

Dr.\M. K. Choudhari

Co-ordinator

Dr. A.J.Khandagle

Convenor

IC Principal

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF MULTIDISIPLINARY STUDIES

MONTHLY DOUBLE-BLIND PEER REVIEWED REFERRED OPEN ACCESS INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL WWW.irjms.in

E-mail: irjms2015@gmail.com irjms.in@gmail.com

Volume V, Special Issue II

Part -IV ISSN: 2454-8499

JANUARY 2020

Impact Factor: 1.89(GIF), 0.679(IIFS)

SPECIAL ISSUE ON Impact of GST on Economy, Commerce and Industry



Executive Editor Prof. Tanaji Jadhav

IRJMS

Chief Editor Dr. Mahendra Avaghade



INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

SPECIAL ISSUE ON Impact of GST on Economy, Commerce and Industry

Vol. V, Special Issue II, January - 2020, ISSN: 2454-8499, Impact Factor: 1.89(GIF), 0.679(IIFS)

	ISSN: 2454-8499, Impact Factor: 1.890 "Role and Impact of GST on Inventory Management in India"	GIF), 0.0
10	Dr. Sudhir Borate	48-51
	IMPACT OF GST ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY	
11	Prof. 1 B, Vehale	52-56
12	Impact of Goods and Services Tax on Indian Economy	
12	Dr.Retwade L.G.	57-62
13	Impact of Goods and Service Tax (GST) on Indian Economy	
	Dr. Sarika Mohol	63-65
14	Impact of GST on Media of Entertainment Industry	
17	Prof. Geeatnjali Dilip Dhandore	66-68
15	Impact of GST on Various Industries	
	Dr. Ashwini Vatharkar	69-73
	"Implementation of Goods & Service Tax (Gst) in India	
16	Emerging Opportunities & Challenges"	74-79
	Prof. Mahendra K Sonawane	1.45/9
7	Impact of GST on the Indian economy	
	Dr. Sachin Ramesh Toradmal	80-81
İ	"वस्तू व सेवा कराचा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर झालेला परिणाम"	
8	<i>डॉ.</i> शेखर सुरेश पाटील	82-87
	वस्तू व ोवा कर आणि भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था	
9	प्रा डॉ. अनिल विजय शितोळे	88-92
	जीएसटी -एक आढावा	
20	प्रा. मेघा बाळकृष्ण पाटोळे.	93-96

Part- IV/ Peer Reviewed Refereed Journal

Page No. II



INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

SPECIAL ISSUE ON Impact of GST on Economy, Commerce and Industry

Vol. V, Special Issue II, January - 2020, ISSN: 2454-8499, Impact Factor: 1.89(GIF), 0.679(IIFS)

Impact of Goods and Services Tax on Indian Economy

Dr.Retwade L.G.

Asst. Professor, Dept. of Economics S.B.B. Alias Appasaheb Jedhe Arts, Commerce and Science College, 425, Pune 411002 E-mail: retwadelg@yahoo.com ,Cell No: 9922146310

Abstract

The introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) would be a very significant step in the field of in ect tax. The cascading or double taxation effects could be reduced by combing many central and state taxes. Consumer's tax burden will approximately reduce to 25% to 30% after introduction of GST. After introduction of GST Indian products would became more competitive in the domestic and international markets. This tax would instantly encourage economic growth. GST with transparent feature will prove easier to administer. In this paper I try to attempt to spot the concept of GST & its current status in India. Paper gives information about GST. The study also aims to be familiar with the advantages and challenges of GST in Indian scenario.

The Good and services tax (GST) is the biggest and substantial indirect tax reform since 1947. The main idea of GST is to replace existing taxes like value- added tax, excise duty, service tax and sales tax. It will be levied on manufacture sale and consumption of goods GST in India was mooted by Vajpayee government in 2000 and the constitutional amendment for the same was passed by the Lokshabha on 6th May 2015. The bill seeks to amend the constitution to introduce GST vide proposed new article 246A. This article gives power to legislature to every state and parliament to make laws with respect to GST where the supplies of goods or services take place. Despite the various amendments to the proposed transition, until the time GST is implemented, it would b worthwhile to assess its positive impact on the various development areas viz. Agriculture, Manufacturing industry, MSME, housing, erty reduction, employment, price level, EXIM trade, GDP, government revenue etc.

Keywords:- Goods and services Tax, Gross domestic products, Budget, Development, Tax

Introduction:-

This large quantity of taxes at the State and Central levels has brought about a complex indirect tax structure in the nation that is ridden with concealed expenses for the trade and industry. Firstly, there is no consistency of assessment rates and structure crosswise over States. Also, there is falling of charges because of 'tax on tax'. No credit of excise duty and service tax paid at the phase of manufacture is available to the traders while paying the State level sales tax or VAT, and vice-versa. Further, no credit of State taxes paid in one State can be benefited in different States. Due this tax on tax prices of goods and services get unnaturally inflated. The arrangement of GST would stamp a reasonable take off from the plan of dissemination of monetary forces conceived in the Constitution. The proposed dual GST conceives tax assessment of the same assessable occasion, i.e., supply of products and enterprises, at the same time by both the Centre and the States. The credit of GST paid on input at each phase of value addition would be available for the discharge of GST liability on the output, thereby ensuring GST

Part- IV/ Peer Reviewed Refereed Journal

Page No: 57



INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

SPECIAL ISSUE ON Impact of GST on Economy, Commerce and Industry

Vol. V. Special Issue II. January - 2020, ISSN: 2454-8499, Impact Factor: 1.89(GIF), 0.679(IIFS)

is charged only on the component of value addition at each stage. Indian indirect tax will become simpler after GST. It is expected to decrease cost of creation and inflation in the economy, accordingly making the Indian trade and industry more competitive, locally and additionally globally. It is likewise expected that arrangement of GST will encourage a typical or consistent Indian market and contribute essentially to the development of the economy. The word tax is derived from Latin word "taxare" which means to estimate. A tax is an enforced contribution, exacted pursuant to legislative authority. Indian Taxation System comprise of Direct and Indirect Tax. Goods and Services Tax (GST) is one of the most discussed Indirect Taxation reforms. It is a comprehensive tax regime levied on manufacture, sales and consumption of goods and services. It is expected to bring about 2% incremental GDP growth of the country. So, GST is the need of the hour.

Initially the idea was that there would be a national level Goods and Services tax. But as the release of first discussion by the empowered committee of the state Finance Ministers on 10.11.2009, it has been made certain that there would be a "Dual GST" in the country. Centre and state both governments are entitled to charge taxes on the goods and services. Almost 150 countries have introduced GST in some form. France was the first country to introduce GST in 1954. While countries such as Singapore and New Zealand tax virtually everything at a single rate, Indonesia has five positive rates, a zero rate and over 30categories of exemptions. In China, GST applies only to goods and the provision of repairs, replacement and processing services.

Objective of Study:

- 1. To collect information of current tax system and analysis of tax by GST
- 2.To study the concept of Goods and Services Tax (GST) and its impact on Indian economy.
- 3.To understand how GST will work in India.
- 4. To know the benefits of GST in India context.

Methodology :-

The study focuses on extensive study of Secondary data collected from various published sources such i.e. magazines, newspapers, journals, books, and various other publications., National & international Journals, government reports, publications from various websites which focused on various aspects of Goods and Service tax. The present study is descriptive in nature

Concept :-

GST is an indirect tax which will include almost all the indirect taxes of central government and states governments into a uniform or whole tax. As the name suggests it will be levied on both goods and services at all the stages of value addition. It has dual model including central goods and service tax (CGST) and states goods and service tax (SGST). CGST will subsume indirect taxes like central excise duty, central sales tax, service tax, special additional duty on customs; counter veiling duties whereas indirect taxes of state governments like state vat, purchase tax, luxury tax, octroi, tax on lottery and gambling will be replaced by SGST. Integrated goods and service tax (IGST) also called interstate

Part- IV/ Peer Reviewed Refereed Journal

Page No: 58

Web: www.irjms.in Email: irjms2015@gmail.com, irjms.in@gmail.com



INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY **STUDIES**

SPECIAL ISSUE ON Impact of GST on Economy, Commerce and Industry

Vol. V, Special Issue II, January - 2020, ISSN: 2454-8499, Impact Factor: 1.89(GIF), 0.679(IIFS)

goods and service tax is also a component of GST. It is not an additional tax but it is a system to examine the interstate transactions of goods and services and to further assure that the tax should be received by the importer state as GST is a destination based tax.

Structure of GST :-

The proposed GST comprises:

Central GST(CGST) which will be levied by Central Government

State GST(SGST) which will be levied by state government

Integrated GST (IGST) which will be levied by Central Government on inter-State supply of goods and vices. This will be CGST plus SGST

1.A single registration for both CGST & SGST will reduce transaction costs and also Benefits of GST :unnecessary wastages. To make this more effective Government has to provide necessary IT infrastructure & integration of States level with the Union.

2. With the introduction of GST, Tax on Tax

i.e. multiplicity of taxation will be eliminated. A number of taxes currently levied on each level of transaction will be reduced. This will help clearing the confusion created by existing indirect taxes and also reduce the paper work associated with them.

3. There won't be any fear of taxation that may crop up at any stage of supply chain. This will not only help the business community to decide price modalities and supply chain but also the consumers in the long run. The goods will be competitive as the price will not be the main focus but the

4. Consumers will be benefitted the most as the average tax burdens will be reduced with the innovation and business intelligence will be.

5.Implementation of GST will help reduce the corruption in the country, because GST reduces introduction of GST.

6. Due to full end seamless credit manufactures or traders do not have to include taxes as a part of heir cost of production which is very big reason to say that we can see a reduction in prices. the multiple tax system. However, if the government seeks to introduce GST with a higher rate this might be lost.

Amidst economic crisis across the globe India has posed on a beacon of hope with desirable Impact of GST on Indian Economy :growth targets, various schemes or missions like Make in India, Digital India etc. The Goods and Service Tax (GST) bill is expected to provide the much needed pace for growth of economy in India by transforming the existing complicated taxation system into single point taxation system in the country. Uniformity of tax will lead to single point taxation for supply of goods or services across country. GST improve the country's tax to GDP ratio and also prevent inflation. However, with GST manufacturing sector may be benefitted but things may get difficult for the services sector. It is expected that the GDP growth is likely to be raised up to 1 to 2%, but the results can only be analysed after the implementation of GST. By merging large no. of centre and state taxes into one single point taxation



INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

SPECIAL ISSUE ON Impact of GST on Economy, Commerce and Industry

Vol. V. Special Issue II, January - 2020,

ISSN: 2454-8499, Impact Factor: 1.89(GIF), 0.679(IIFS)

system will reduce burden on producers and foster growth through more production. Various toll plazas and tax barriers leads to a lot of wastage for perishable items being transported which leads into the increase the costs of goods. GST could eliminate this road block which leads to lowering of prices for essential goods. GST would prove to be beneficial for the manufacturing sector where the tax rate is very high like FMCG, Auto and Cement sectors as they are currently reeling under 24 to 38%. The service sector is going to be adversely affected as the current rate of tax is much lower than expected rate of GST. GST would also add to government revenue by widening of the tax base.

GST would be beneficiary for the sectors like FMCG, Pharmaceuticals, Consumer durables, Automobiles and logistic industries and will have negative impact on telecom, banking and financial ervices.

impact of goods and service tax

- Fast moving consumer goods sector: The Indian FMCG sector is the fastest growing sector in the economy. FMCG sector is the major contributor in both direct and indirect taxes in the economy. Implementation of Goods and services tax will majorly influence Indian economy. The current rate of taxation in FMCG sector is around 22 to 25% and after GST rate is expected to be much lower which will result in reduction of prices of consumer goods.
- Food Industry: A large portion of consumer expenses of lower income families spend on food so if there is any tax on food will influence majority of the population or may be regressive in nature. In some of the countries like Canada, UK and Australia tax on food items is while in some countries like Singapore and Japan tax on food is negligible. So it would be ideal if the GST rates may be Zero or would be very low as it would affect people quite significantly.
- Information Technology enabled services: The IT industry will not hamper by the implementation Of GST. The expected rate of GST in IT sector is 27% According to proposed plan if software transferred through electronic form will be considered under services and if by any other media it would be under goods. So the IT industry will make mix taxation.
- Infrastructure sector: Development of Roads, Power, Railways, and Ports etc. are the major infrastructure sectors in India. As the taxation system in Infrastructure sector is very complex. There are exemptions and subsidies for this sector as it is very important for the development of the country. By the
- implementation of GST the complex tax will be removed and would increase tax base.
- Real Estate Industry: The implementation of GST on real estate sector will effect partially. As the sale or transfer of immovable properties are not included in GST. However the procurement of materials of construction is falling under GST. The classification of goods and services is very important under this sector because it is very necessary to classify the things which will cover under GST and which are not. The implementation of GST will affect same as in service sector.
- Transportation Industry: GST on transport sector will result in more efficient cross state transportation. It will bring down the logistics cost, reduced times for transportation. Currently all the 29 states of India collect taxes at different rates on goods that move across the state borders that's why the

Part- IV/ Peer Reviewed Refereed Journal

Page No: 60

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

MS SPECIAL ISSUE ON Impact of GST on Economy, Commerce and Industry

Vol. V, Special Issue II, January - 2020, ISSN: 2454-8499, Impact Factor: 1.89(GIF). 0.679(IIFS)

tax on transportation is collected multiple times. This will make long delays at different interstate checkpoints for reviewing by state authorities who checks for the application of relevant taxes and other levies. This causes the delays for an average of 6 to 7 hours. GST would replace around 15 state and federal taxes and tariffs for a single tax at the point of sale of goods.

- Pharmacy Industry: India is the largest producer of Generic Medicines and the country's pharmaceutical Industry is 3rd largest in the world currently. The implementation of GST would have a constructive effect on Healthcare industries particularly Pharma. It will help the industries by sorting out the taxation structure since 8 different types of taxes are enforced on pharmaceutical industries today. he merger of all the taxes into one uniform tax will ease the way of doing business. GST would also improve the transportation and supply chain of pharmaceutical products.
- Textiles Industry:- It is expected that the tax rate in GST would be higher in textile industry as per the current tax rate. Cotton and wool fibre which are currently exempted from tax would come under tax in GST but the textile industry may be beneficial from GST as manufacturing costs ,may be reduced due to subsume of various taxes like octroi, entry tax, luxury tax etc. There will be few drawbacks also but GST will support the industry in long run.
- Services Sector: Services sector of India consists of 60% of the GDP, The GST rate for services is expected to be 18to 20% which is higher than the current rate of tax that is 15%. So there will be increase cost for services like Banking, Telecom and Insurance.
- Agriculture Sector :- The GST on agriculture sector will have a positive impact as all the taxes will be subsumed under a single rate of tax. So the movement of agriculture commodities between states will be easier & hassle free which will save time and remove wastages for the transportation of perishables items.

10. Conclusion :-

axation system is very important for the economy because they maintain equity of income group. Consumption and productions of goods and services undeniably rising and because of multiplicity of taxes in current tax system organization complexities and conformity cost is also increasing. Accordingly, a simplify user -friendly and transparent tax system is required. At present Indian economy have a major change in the taxation system. On 1st July the new tax system will be implemented that is Goods and Services Tax (GST). It will solve the problem of complexity of tax system because it will replace the current tax system of India. A single tax system will remove all other complex taxes of centre and state government like Vat, Cei vat, Luxury tax, Octroi, Entry tax etc. By the implementation of GST cost of manufacturing of goods will reduce. The cost of consumer goods will reduce. The Pharmaceutical industry is also benefitted as there is 8 types of taxes are bear by them in current scenario after GST these taxes will remove to one single tax. Similarly the impact of GST on all other sectors like Infrastructure, textile, IT, Agriculture, Food Industry, Transport, Real estate industry will positive and all the sectors will be benefitted with the implementation of GST. No doubt that GST will give India a world class tax system by grabbing different treatment to manufacturing and service sector. GST will provide relief to producers and consumers by providing wide and comprehensive coverage of

Part- IV/ Peer Reviewed Refereed Journal



INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

MS SPECIAL ISSUE ON Impact of GST on Economy, Commerce and Industry

Vol. V, Special Issue II, January - 2020, ISSN: 2454-8499, Impact Factor: 1.89(GIF), 0.679(IIFS)

input tax credit set off. Service tax set off and subsuming the several taxes. GST is likely to improve tax collection and Boost India's economic development.

References :-

- Dani, Shefali (2016). "A Research Paper on an Impact of Goods and Services Tax on Indian Economy, Business and Economics Journals, volume 7, issue 4, 2016.
- 2. Kamna, Supriya, Pinki, Verma ,Richa (2014), "Goods and Services Tax in India," Tactful Management Research Journal." volumel2, issue 10, July 2014.
- 3. Khurana ,Akanksha and Sharma ,Astha(2016), "Goods and Services Tax in India A Positive Reform for Indirect Tax System, International Journals of Advanced Research, volume 4, issue 3, 2016.
- Kumar, Nitin (2014), "Goods and Services Tax in India: A way forward, Global Journal of Multidisciplinary studies, volume 3, issue 6, May 2014.
- Sehrawat, Monika and Dhanda , Upasana (2015), "GST in India: A Key Tax Reform, International Journal of Research Granthaalayah, volume 3, issue12, December, 2015.
- Vasanthagopal, Dr.R(2011) .GST in India: A Big Leap in the Indirect Taxation System. International Journal of Trade, Economics and Finance, volume 2,issue 2, April 2011.
 www.gstindia.com
- 8. www.businessworld.in
- 9. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goods_and_Services_Tax_(India)
- 10. http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/topic/GST
- 11. A Primer on Goods and Services Tax in India, Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability, new delhi,2011



Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha's

Sangamner Nagarpalika Arts, D.J.Malpani Commerce & B.N.Sarda Science College, Sangamner, 422 605 NAAC 3" CYCLE A' GRODE (CGPA 3.58), SANTRIBAI PHULE PUNE UNIVERSITY - BEST COLLEGE AWARD (2019-20)

Sponsored by

BCUD, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, Maharashtra, India

Organised by

Department of Commerce and Research Centre

Strengthening Business Competencies for Sustainable Development Two day International Conference on

18th &19th February 2020



Retwade L. G. This is to Certify that Dr/Prof./Mr/Ms./Mrs.

of Arts, Commerce and Science College

Participated / was a Resource person / chaired a session / Presented a paper entitled Effects of Demonetization on Indian Economy



Vice Principal, Head The Carlo

Conference Co-ordinator CA Dr.A.D.Divekor

Dr K.K.Deshmukh

N

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION'S

RESEARCH JOURNEY

International Multidisciplinary E-Research Journal

PEER REFREED & INDEXED JOURNAL Special Issue - 235 (G) February - 2020

Strengthening Business Competencies for Sustainable Development

> Sustainable Development

> > CHE THE REAL PROPERTY.

Guest Editor

Dr. K.K. Deshmukh

Principal

S.N. Arts, D.J. Malpani Commerce &

B.N. Sarda Science College, Sangamner

Executive Editor:

Dr. Arun Gaikwad

Professor & Head, Dept. of Commerce

Associate Editors:

C.A. Dr. A. D. Divekar

Prof. L. B. Malusare

Dr. H. B. Panjabi

C.M.A. S. G. Wadghule

Chief Editor: Dr. Dhanraj Dhangar





This Journal is indexed in:

- Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
- Cosmos Impact Factor (CIF)
- Global Impact Factor (GIF)
- International Impact Factor Services (HFS)

For Details Visit To: www.researchjourney.net



Impact Factor - (SJIF) - <u>6.625</u>, Special Issue 235(G) : CBCSD 2020

Peer Reviewed Journal

ISSN: 2348-7143 February-2020

Impact Factor - 6.625

ISSN - 2348-7143

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION'S

RESEARCH JOURNEY

International Multidisciplinary E-Research Journal

PEER REFREED & INDEXED JOURNAL

February - 2020 Special Issue - 235(G)

Strengthening Business Competencies for Sustainable Development

Guest Editor
Dr. K.K. Deshmukh
Principal
S.N. Arts, D.J. Malpani Commerce &
B.N. Sarda Science College, Sangamner

Executive Editor Dr. Arun Gaikwad Professor & Head, Dept. of Commerce

> Associate Editors C.A. Dr. A. D. Divekar Prof. L. B. Malusare Dr. H. B. Panjabi C.M.A. S. G. Wadghule

Chief Editor Dr. Dhanraj Dhangar

Swatidhan International Bublications

For Details Visit To: www.researchjourney.net

© All rights reserved with the authors & publisher

Price: Rs. 800/-



Impact Factor - (SJIF) - 6.625. Special Issue 235(G) : CBCSD 2020

2348-7143 February-2020

Peer Reviewed Journal

27	Effects of Demonetization on Indian Economy	Dr. L. G. Retwade	148
28	A Study on Impact of Demonetization Over Indian E Sector With Reference to Banks in Ahmednagar Dist		154
29	Microfinance in India: Present Scenario and Challer	nges Dr. Manisha Kakade	161
30	MUDRA BANK: The Financial Inclusion in Small	Business Ms. Pournima Tidake	167
31	An Analytical Study on Grievance Management System Prof. Shubhangi Kulkarni & Dr. E. B. Khedkar		172

Our Editors have reviewed papers with experts' committee, and they have checked the papers on their level best to stop furtive literature. Except it, the respective authors of the papers are responsible for originality of the papers and intensive thoughts in the papers. Nobody can republish these papers without pre-permission of the publisher.

- Chief & Executive Editor

Impact Factor - (SJIF) - 6.625. Special Issue 2.37(G) : CBCSD 2020 Peer Reviewed Journal

ISSN: 2348-7143 February-2020



INDEX

No.	Title of the Paper Author's Name	Page N
1	Human Resource Audit- its Scope and Limitations	Page No
2	New Trends in Taxation de	05
3	Collection and Tay County Covernance and Their Impact on Revenue	13
	A Comparative Study of GST in India and Other Economies	
4	GST & Its Implications on the Law Dr. Santosh Dalavi	19
5	Profitability of District Central Co-Operative Banks in Maharashtra State	24
6	Dr. R. K. Binniwale	28
7	Dr. Vijaykant Bairagi & Prof. Shahaji Lende Digital Currencies: Financial Service or Betting Tool	31
8	Marketing Atomization Trough Digitalization	36
9	Marketing Atomization Trough Digitalization An Analysis of Tax Income Street S	30
	and SMC: A Comparative Students	43
10	pact of Dipitalization	48
11	Tourism in Goa: Sustainability Issues Dr. Yuvraj Jadhav	54
12	The Vedic (Indian) Vi	59
13	in India Dr. Pramod Patil	70
14		75
15	Role of Digital Banking Services in Current Scenario Agriculture And System Live Scenario Dr. B. D. Under	79
16	Agriculture And Sustain Live	
17	A Study of Level of Satisfaction E- Filing Individual Tax Payers in Pune Online Model & D. Suresh Nale Sushant Mokel & D. Suresh Nale	83
18	Districts Sushant M. L. Priling Individual Tax Payers in Pune	87
	Chille Marketing	91
19	GST: The Difficulties Before India's Prime Indirect Tax Improvement	97
20	Dr. Ganesh Patil	99
21	Mr. Maharudra Khose Mr. Maharudra Khose	104
22	Globalization and be Fee Dr. Valmik Mendhkar & Dr. C.	109
23	Globalization and Its Effects on Business Strategies Corporate Governance: Through Indian Perspective Dr. Ganesh Patil Dr. Jyoti Magar	113
24	Prof. Nikita Bhatia & Prof. Priyanka Patil Amazon and Flipkart The Impact of Library	119
25	The Impact of HR Issues in Big Bazaar and D-Mart with Special Reference to Nagpur Poly-house Farming G	125
26	Poly-house Farming: Sustainable Agriculture Development in India	134
	Prof. L. D.Shah	141



Impact Factor - (SJIF) - 6.625, Special Issue 235(G) (.BCSD 2020)

Peer Reviewed Journal

ISSN: 2348-7143 February-2020

Effects of Demonetization on Indian Economy

Dr. L. G. Retwade

Asst. Professor, Dept.of Economics

S.B.B. Alias Appasaheb Jedhe Arts, Commerce and Science College, 425, Pune 411002 E-mail: retwadelg(a yahoo.com ,Cell No: 9922146310

Abstract:

The Indian government facing many problems of which mainly is Terrorism and as persource, it was observation of the government that the black money is created from cash transactions, so the government has decided that their cash transactions should be minimize and controllable and that the reason to introduced demonetarization steps. The government is firmly believed that due to Demonetarization there will be threat of illegal money, corruption, terror funding and counterfeit currency. Therefore the decision made by the Government of India regarding demonetarization in the old currency. In simple words we can say that it was a surgical strike against the undeclared money. And this can be happen in the history of Indian Economy. It is initiative or exact move towards the cashless economy. Due to Demonetization there was a liquidity crunch in the country, banks as well as on ATMs, etc at all over across the India. And also our country faced issue or challenge of cash shortages. Due to this it made a detrimental impact on various small business, agriculture and it's rely business, transportation and many more primary areas. As the Currency banned by the Government of India which creates chaos in short-term and many of the people with old currency notes faced lot of difficulties to exchanging them. Whereas to exchange banned currency, in every nationalized bank of India has long queues and ATMs across too. AS per report issued by the Government of India "the total value of old currency notes in the circulation was to the tune of Rs 14.2 trillion, which constitute around 86% of the total value in circulation". The black money has either been accounted by paying heavy tuxes and penalties or has reached the bank accounts through direct or indirect ways. Finally the paper conclude that Demonetization would bring a propound impact on Indian economy and it also encourages the digitalization such as E-wallets and apps, online transactions using E-banking/Net Banking and use of plastic money etc. The main benefit of demonetization for the Indian economy will be seen in future as a long-term changes in economic structure of India.

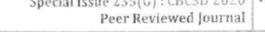
Introduction:

Demonetization means withdrawing the legal tender rights of any denomination of present currency. Demonetization is an act of taking back the legal tender rights of any currency. Then the units of currency will not be considered as valid currency. It can be introduction of new currency/notes or coins of the equal/same denomination or completely new denomination. The currency has been demonetized thrice in India. The Demonetization was taken place on January, 12th of 1946, January, 16th of 1978 and on 8th November 2016 respectively. The GOI believes that this currency ban is required for controlling inflation, less or no corruption, to remove counterfeit currency and minimized the cash transaction. Moreover the developing country like India has to be finding the solution to overcome these problems for the betterment and the development of the country.

Impact Factor - (SJIF) - 6.625. Special Issue 235(G): CBCSD 2020

2348-7143 February-2020

ISSN:



Keywords: Digital economy, Indian Economy, Currency, Demonetization, Cashless transaction. Government of India.

Objective Of The Study:

- To know the key areas for demonetarization.
- 2. To understand meaning and reasons of demonetization.
- To study the implications/impact of demonetization on different sectors.
- 4. To study the positive and negative implications of demonetization on Indian economy.

Reasons of Demonetization:

- 1. Black money: "Demonetization" was a revolutionary action taken by the Government of India to finished black money and that will have the deep impact on the parallel economy in the country and hence common man of the country getting benefits directly or indirectly. Pockets and persons with black money can be identified with this move and which were generally property dealers, jewelers, foreign currency dealers, private money lenders are hold huge amounts of unaccounted money in form of currency notes. Such unaccounted money had created a parallel economy in the country.
- 2. Online transactions: The main object of demonetizations is to encourage the cashless/digital economy. More and more cash-less or less-cash transactions will lead to more disclosure of income which will increase the direct tax collections. Moreover the digital Electronic payment such as online transaction, various payment applications, Ewallets, internet banking (E-banking), payment through debit or credit cards, etc. will definitely see the substantial increases in demand; and the transaction can be fastly taken place between the both parties along corresponding record for tax purposes.
- 3. Rise in GDP: However Demonetization has less or negatively impact on the sectors like real estate, property, construction, and household consumption, etc. basically in general; it is believed that "long-term benefits for GDP growth will outweigh the short-term transitional impact". As per Government survey the growth in GDP by 2018-19 will be near to 9%.
- 4. To hit the fake currency rackets: Withdrawing largest/higher currency notes, out of the economy will have a serious impact on the fake currency syndicates, thus putting an end to the terror funding in the state of Jammu and Kashmir and also Naxalite area hits of the North-eastern states also.

Sector-wise impact of Demonetization:

- 1. Hospitality and tourism: In India, majority of transactions made by tourism industry is in cash so that these industries have been severely impacted. Earlier most of the luxury foreign trips are sponsored by black money has come to a halt because of the cash crunch and hence this will automatically benefited to the local tourism. Moreover the unorganized sector is largely impacted with the inability to make payment in cash, Furthermore the overall slowdown in Indian economy is also faced by the restaurant's businesses with the inability of cash.
- 2. Gems & Jewellery: Jwellery business was the business where almost all buyers were using cash for transaction and mainly it was come out from black money, so due to demonetarization is the major impact on business of jeweler. Demonetization made



Impact Factor · (SJIF) - 6.625, Special Issue 235(G) : CBCSD 2020

2348-7143 February-2020

ISSN:

Peer Reviewed Journal

people with less cash available in their hands for fulfilling their daily needs so the people are not giving priority to purchase the jewellery. Similarly major impact of demonitersiation was on the smaller retailers of unorganized sector. The government has

also introduced new sections under Income tax to catch the businessman those has accepted ban note or currency during demonetarization period and they have penalized by making necessary changes in tax software. Special Assessment has been carried out by

the tax authorities for handle the issues of transactions taken place within demonitersiation period.

Luxury items: Demonetization will have a drastic impact on Luxury item business. Most
of the people spend their unaccounted money on buying of luxuries items. After the note
ban, luxury segments and allied business like clothing, electronics, luxury car will have a

huge setback and market of such products has collapsed.

4. Banks: The pivotal role has been taken place by Bankers during demonetarization process. The GOI and RBI has issued various circulars and given directions about acceptance of old currency & exchange of new currency, so this resulted in increased liquidity position of banks and which was utilized for lending by bankers. Both deposit and lending rates have been cut by many banks.

- 5. Real-estate and Property: This sector is involving major cash flow and investment of investor from black and white money. So the practice of this sector to collect investment from selected people and get project ready to sale and after obtains sales proceeds the loan has been repaid of investors along with interest and vested benefits. However, the ready reckoner, the governmental stamp duty was also very low market rate is very high, so the difference has been accepted by real estate businessman in cash and the same has been repaid to investors. In additions the collected cash has been utilized for without billing material purchase for projects. Moreover, the demonetization has finished the businesses of the majority of the builders as a major portion of their transaction depends on eash rather than based on banks transfer or cheque transactions. In addition to this the Government has also introduced MAHARERA Act for which every builder has get himself registered and follow all rules by considering customer protection and quality maintenance in building work. So after demonitersiation there is no demand from customers and rate of houses has been marginally reduce. The major impact of demonetarization was stock of houses was largely increase and slack in business.
- 6. Retail: due to the eash crunch is leading to small consumer demand for the products. This ultimately leads to decline in their sales volume. The habits of human being to instant pay eash for daily needs, but due to demonetarization valets and Apps are used by consumers, so they reduced their daily needs which in turn result in the reduction in number of eash transactions. The impact of Demonetization on small unorganized traders is higher as compared to the organized sector.
- 7. Agriculture: In Agriculture various factors like sales, distribution, marketing and transport, etc are dominantly taken place in cash due to easy access of transactions and their utility. However after demonetization the supply chains are interrupted and so the sector has severely been impacted by huge wastage of perishables. The small farmers selling their products on daily basis to the wholesale centres, mandis and to the consumers, have also been impacted by Demonetization.

Impact Factor - (SJIF) - 6.625. Special Issue 235(G): CBCSD 2020

Peer Reviewed Journal

ISSN: 2348-7143 February-2020

Impact of Demonetization on Indian Economy: Positives Impacts:

- 1. Black money: Our PM Shri. Narendra Modi has choked the black money on single stroke of demonetarization. As per survey made by the Government out of total currency of Rs 17 lakh crore, Rs 3 lakh crore is estimated as black money. And it was observed that operators of black money run a parallel economy. And hence it weakens the structure of the country's economy. After Demonetization huge cash was deposited into banks by accepting heavy penalty charged by tax authorities or has been simply destroyed.
- 2. Economy: Demonetization has proved that there is turning point for the economy by cleaning-up the black money which in turn has brought more borrowings to the treasury, improved inflation outlook and increased GDP of India. Investment opportunities have also been revived and gave a boost to infrastructure and the manufacturing sector. A huge amount of money deposited in banks which in turn help reduces interest rates and lower income tax rate.
- 3. Real estate: The huge amount of illegal money involved in this Real-estate sector. Demonetization move to reduce the flow of unaccounted money and it was help in curtailing the use of black money in real estate sector which in turn result in the reduced prices of land and property.
- 4. Hawala transactions: India's Demonetization was give a big thrash to the hawala racketeers in Hawala transactions, money is transferred without its actual movement. Hawala had become the route to facilitate money laundering and terror funding. Hawala rackets was run on black money. The sudden withdrawal of black money out of the economy was a surgical-strike to hawala operations.
- 5. Kashmir violence: In our country Jammu Kashmir was always focused in terrorist activities due to only supply of black money to them from some illegal group of people. After banning of old currency there was reduce in Stone pelting. As per report issued in news papers "Intelligence agencies 1,000 cores are sent annually by Pakistan to the separatists for creating chaos in Kashmir" and all the money to the separatists is transferred via Hawala. Our PM Modi completely dismantled the Kashmir unrest with his surgical strike called Demonetization.

Negatives Impacts:

- 1. Liquidity crisis: "Demonetization gave rise to liquidity problem", as people found it difficult to get sufficient amount of cash to fulfil their basic needs. As main section of the society mainly rely on cash to meet their daily transactions. However out of total currency in circulation 500 rupee notes constituted nearly 49% in terms of value. More the time is required to resupply Rs 500 notes, the more will be will be the duration of the liquidity crisis.
- 2. Loss of well-being: majority of the population who constitute the lower middle and lower class uses currency to meet their daily transactions. Daily wage laborers, small traders & other marginal sections of the society use cash more often. These sections of the society have lost their income in the searcity of cash after demonitersiation. Therefore Cash crunch made firms to cut their labour cost and thus reduces the income of the lower middle class.

ISSN: 2348-7143 February-2020

Special Issue 235(6): CBCSD 2020 Peer Reviewed Journal



- 3. Consumption: Cash shortage adversely affected the consumption behavior of the people in India. The sales of consumer durables likely to be hampered in short-term, especially sales through un-organised channels are cash purchases. Most of the purchases by retailers are through cash which brought down their volume of trade and mainly due to reduction in consumptions.
- 4. Decrease in GDP: Non replacement of new currency in economy and withdrawal of old currency notes it reduces the growth rate of the economy. Demonetization reduces consumption pattern, income, investment etc. This may bring a slowdown in India's growth rate as the liquidity crisis itself may last three-four months.
- 5. Interest rate and Bank deposits: Bank deposits increased due to demonetization. Such liquid cash deposited in the bank by people may reduction of liquid cash in hand. The deposited money was saved for short term due to market flexibility. This indicates that new savings are only for short-term which may be encashed at the particular time in future. It may not be said that demonetization will generate big savings in the banking system for long term.
- 6. Black money: Demonetization move were to curb black money but in fact a small part of the black money is actually stored in the form of cash. Most of the part of black money is stored in the form of land, gold, etc and buildings for long term investments. So that the amount of unaccounted money deposited with the banks is only up to the amount of cash deposited.

Conclusion:

The country was surprises due to move taken by the government to demonetize old currency and replacing it with the new currency. This was done due to handle the threat of illegal money, corruption, and terror funding and counterfeit currency. The Demonetization is followed by a liquidity crunch in the country, banks, ATMs across the country faced severe cash shortages with detrimental effects on various small business, agriculture and transportation and self dependents. Currency ban by the government of India created chaos in short-term as most people with old currency notes faced difficulties exchanging them in long queues outside banks and ATMs across India. The black money has either been accounted by paying heavy taxes and penalties or has reached the bank accounts through direct or indirect way. Finally it is concluded that the overall demonetization would brings a positive implications on Indian economy as it encourages the digital transactions such as E-wallets and apps, online transactions using net/E-banking, plastic money etc. The major effect of demonetization can be seen in long term of Indian economy in future.

References:

- 1. http://marketrealist.com/2016/11/can-demonetization-impact-indianeconomy
- http://www.indianeconomy.net/splclassroom/309/what-are-the-impactsofDemonetization-on-indian-economy/
- http://www.forbes.com/sites/wadeshepard/2016/12/12/one-month-in-whatsthe-impact-ofindias-demonetization-fiasco/#26c1e8e62eba
- 4. C.Rammanohar Reddy: Demonetizetion and Black Money
- Ramgopal Agrawal : Demonetization Means to an end

Impact Factor - (SJIF) - 6.625.



ISSN: 2348-7143 February-2020

Peer Reviewed Journal



- 6. RBI Annual Report 2016-17
- Veerakumar, K. (2017). A Study on People Impact on Demonetization. International Journal of Interdisciplinary Research in Arts and Humanities. 2(1), 9-12.
- 8. www.economist.com
- 9. www.investopedia.com
- 10. www.bankbazar.com
- 11. https://www.investopedia.com/terms/d/demonetization.asp
- https://www.importantindia.com/25515/demonetization-advantages-and-disadvantages-of-demonetization/
- 13. https://www.thefreedictionary.com/demonetization



Gramonnati Mandal's

Arts, Commerce & Science Callege

Naravangaon, Taluka-Junnar, District-Pune, Maharashtra, India - 410504

man was you

E.NAJ.C. - Re-sicondRed 1A* Grada College. (Affiliated to Savethal Phula Pune University.) 1:0; Ne. Prun-uncytosic ses

International Interdisciplinary Conference on

Sustainability and Innovation in Higher Education, Commerce, Management and Sciences 20th February, 2020

Organised by

Department of Commerce and Research Centre (DCRC)

- CHARTINICATIE

556 Alias Appasateb Jedhe Acs College, 425 Shukmawar peth Pune

has Participated | Presented Paper

Groods And Service Tak (GST)
Chair Session / Acted as Resource Person in International Interdisciplinary Conference organised by

Department of Commerce and Research Centre (DCRC) Narayangaon, Pune, Maharashtra, India

note report Co-ordinator Ir S. D. Takalkar

Conference Convener Ur. J. P. Bhosale

Prin. S. S. Shewale



International Research Journal of Marketing & Economics

ISSN (2348-9766) Impact Factor: 5.779

Vol. 7, Issue 2, February 2020

Association of Academic Researchers and Faculties (AARF)

Website-www.aarf.asia, Email id: editoraarf@gmail.com

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST)

DR.RETWADE L.G.

Asst. Professor, Dept.of Economics
S.B.B. Alias Appasaheb Jedhe Arts,
Commerce and Science College,425,Pune 411002

Abstract

The introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) would be a very significant step in the field of indirect tax. The cascading or double taxation effects could be reduced by combing many central and state taxes. Consumer's tax burden will approximately reduce to 25% to 30% after introduction of GST. After introduction of GST Indian products would became more competitive in the domestic and international markets. This tax would instantly encourage economic growth. GST with transparent feature will prove easier to administer. In this paper I try to attempt to spot the concept of GST & its current status in India. Paper gives information about GST. The study also aims to be familiar with the advantages and challenges of GST in Indian scenario.

The Good and services tax (GST) is the biggest and substantial indirect tax reform since 1947. The main idea of GST is to replace existing taxes like value- added tax, excise duty, service tax and sales tax. It will be levied on manufacture sale and consumption of goods GST in India was mooted by Vajpayee government in 2000 and the constitutional amendment for the same was passed by the Lokshabha on 6th May 2015. The bill seeks to amend the constitution to introduce GST vide proposed new article 246A. This article gives power to legislature to every state and parliament to make laws with respect to GST where the supplies of goods or services take place. Despite the various amendments to the proposed

transition, until the time GST is implemented, it would b worthwhile to assess its positive impact on the various development areas viz. Agriculture, Manufacturing industry, MSME, housing, poverty reduction, employment, price level, EXIM trade, GDP, government revenue etc.

· Keywords:-

Goods and services Tax, Gross domestic products, Budget, Development, Tax

· Introduction:-

This large quantity of taxes at the State and Central levels has brought about a complex indirect tax structure in the nation that is ridden with concealed expenses for the trade and industry. Indian Taxation System comprise of- Direct and Indirect Tax. Goods and Services Tax (GST) is one of the most discussed Indirect Taxation reforms. It is a comprehensive tax regime levied on manufacture, sales and consumption of goods and services. It is expected to bring about 2% incremental GDP growth of the country. So, GST is the need of the hour. Initially the idea was that there would be a national level Goods and Services tax. But as the release of first discussion by the empowered committee of the state Finance Ministers on 10.11.2009, it has been made certain that there would be a "Dual GST" in the country. Centre and state both governments are entitled to charge taxes on the goods and services. Almost 150 countries have introduced GST in some form. France was the first country to introduce GST in 1954. While countries such as Singapore and New Zealand tax virtually everything at a single rate, Indonesia has five positive rates, a zero rate and over 30categories of exemptions. In China, GST applies only to goods and the provision of repairs, replacement and processing services.

Objective of Study:

- 1. To collect information of current tax system and analysis of tax by GST
- 2. To study the concept of Goods and Services Tax (GST) and its impact on Indian economy.
- To understand how GST will work in India.
- 4. To know the benefits of GST in India context.

· Methodology:

The study focuses on extensive study of Secondary data collected from various published sources such i.e. magazines, newspapers, journals, books, and various other publications., National & international Journals, government reports, publications from various websites which focused on various aspects of Goods and Service tax. The present study is descriptive in nature

Concept

GST is an indirect tax which will include almost all the indirect taxes of central government and states governments into a uniform or whole tax. As the name suggests it will be levied on both goods and services at all the stages of value addition. It has dual model including central goods and service tax (CGST) and states goods and service tax (SGST), CGST will subsume indirect taxes like central excise duty, central sales tax, service tax, special additional duty on customs; counter veiling duties whereas indirect taxes of state governments like state vat, purchase tax, luxury tax, octroi, tax on lottery and gambling will be replaced by SGST. Integrated goods and service tax (IGST) also called interstate goods and service tax is also a component of GST. It is not an additional tax but it is a system to examine the interstate transactions of goods and services and to further assure that the tax should be received by the importer state as GST is a destination based tax.

Benefits of GST

- A single registration for both CGST & SGST will reduce transaction costs and also unnecessary wastages. To make this more effective Government has to provide necessary IT infrastructure & integration of States level with the Union.
- 2. With the introduction of GST, Tax on Tax i.e. multiplicity of taxation will be eliminated. A number of taxes currently levied on each level of transaction will be reduced. This will help clearing the confusion created by existing indirect taxes and also reduce the paper work associated with them.
- 3. There won't be any fear of taxation that may crop up at any stage of supply chain. This will not only help the business community to decide price modalities and supply chain but also the consumers in the long run. The goods will be competitive as the price will not be the main focus but the innovation and business intelligence will be.
- Consumers will be benefitted the most as the average tax burdens will be reduced with the introduction of GST.
- Implementation of GST will help reduce the corruption in the country, because GST reduces the multiple tax system.
- 6. Due to full end seamless credit manufactures or traders do not have to include taxes as a part of their cost of production which is very big reason to say that we can see a reduction in prices. However, if the government seeks to introduce GST with a higher rate this might be

lost.

• Impact of GST on Indian Economy

Amidst economic crisis across the globe India has posed on a beacon of hope with desirable growth targets, various schemes or missions like Make in India. Digital India etc. The Goods and Service Tax (GST) bill is expected to provide the much needed pace for growth of economy in India by transforming the existing complicated taxation system into single point taxation system in the country. Uniformity of tax will lead to single point taxation for supply of goods or services across country. GST would improve the country's tax to GDP ratio and also prevent inflation. However, with GST manufacturing sector may be benefitted but things may get difficult

for the services sector. It is expected that the GDP growth is likely to be raised up to 1 to 2%, but the results can only be analysed after the implementation of GST. By merging large no. of centre and state taxes into one single point taxation system will reduce burden on producers and foster growth through more production. Various toll plazas and tax barriers leads to a lot of wastage for perishable items being transported which leads into the increase the costs of goods. GST could eliminate this road block which leads to lowering of prices for essential goods. GST would prove to be beneficial for the manufacturing sector where the tax rate is very high like FMCG, Auto and Cement sectors as they are currently reeling under 24 to 38%. The service sector is going to be adversely affected as the current rate of tax is much lower than expected rate of GST. GST would also add to government revenue by widening of the tax base.

GST would be beneficiary for the sectors like FMCG, Pharmaceuticals, Consumer durables, Automobiles and logistic industries and will have negative impact on telecom, banking and financial services.

· Impact of goods and service tax

- i) Fast moving consumer goods sector: The Indian FMCG sector is the fastest growing sector in the economy. FMCG sector is the major contributor in both direct and indirect taxes in the economy. Implementation of Goods and services tax will majorly influence Indian economy. The current rate of taxation in FMCG sector is around 22 to 25% and after GST rate is expected to be much lower which will result in reduction of prices of consumer goods.
- ii) Food Industry: A large portion of consumer expenses of lower income families spend on food so if there is any tax on food will influence majority of the population or may be regressive in nature. In some of the countries like Canada, UK and Australia tax on food

© Association of Academic Researchers and Faculties (AARF)

A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories

items is while in some countries like Singapore and Japan tax on food is negligible. So it would be ideal if the GST rates may be Zero or would be very low as it would affect people quite significantly.

- iii) Information Technology enabled services: The IT industry will not hamper by the implementation Of GST. The expected rate of GST in IT sector is 27% According to proposed plan if software transferred through electronic form will be considered under services and if by any other media it would be under goods. So the IT industry will make mix taxation.
- iv) Infrastructure sector: Development of Roads, Power, Railways, and Ports etc. are the major infrastructure sectors in India. As the taxation system in Infrastructure sector is very complex. There are exemptions and subsidies for this sector as it is very important for the development of the country. By theimplementation of GST the complex tax will be removed and would increase tax base.
- v) Real Estate Industry: The implementation of GST on real estate sector will effect partially. As the sale or transfer of immovable properties are not included in GST. However the procurement of materials of construction is falling under GST. The classification of goods and services is very important under this sector because it is very necessary to classify the things which will cover under GST and which are not. The implementation of GST will affect same as in service sector.
- vi) Transportation Industry: GST on transport sector will result in more efficient cross state transportation. It will bring down the logistics cost, reduced times for transportation. Currently all the 29 states of India collect taxes at different rates on goods that move across the state borders that's why the tax on transportation is collected multiple times. This will make long delays at different interstate checkpoints for reviewing by state authorities who checks for the application of relevant taxes and other levies. This causes the delays for an average of 6 to 7 hours. GST would replace around 15 state and federal taxes and tariffs for a single tax at the point of sale of goods.
- vii) Pharmacy Industry: India is the largest producer of Generic Medicines and the country's pharmaceutical Industry is 3rd largest in the world currently. The implementation of GST would have a constructive effect on Healthcare industries particularly Pharma. It will help the industries by sorting out the taxation structure since 8 different types of taxes are enforced on pharmaceutical industries today. The merger of all the taxes into one uniform tax will ease the way of doing business. GST would also improve the transportation and supply

chain of pharmaceutical products.

- viii) Textiles Industry: It is expected that the tax rate in GST would be higher in textile industry as per the current tax rate. Cotton and wool fibre which are currently exempted from tax would come under tax in GST but the textile industry may be beneficial from GST as manufacturing costs .may be reduced due to subsume of various taxes like octroi, entry tax, luxury tax etc. There will be few drawbacks also but GST will support the industry in long
- ix) Services Sector: Services sector of India consists of 60% of the GDP. The GST rate for services is expected to be 18to 20% which is higher than the current rate of tax that is 15%. So there will be increase cost for services like Banking, Telecom and Insurance.
- x) Agriculture Sector: The GST on agriculture sector will have a positive impact as all the taxes will be subsumed under a single rate of tax. So the movement of agriculture commodities between states will be easier & hassle free which will save time and remove wastages for the transportation of perishables items.

Conclusion

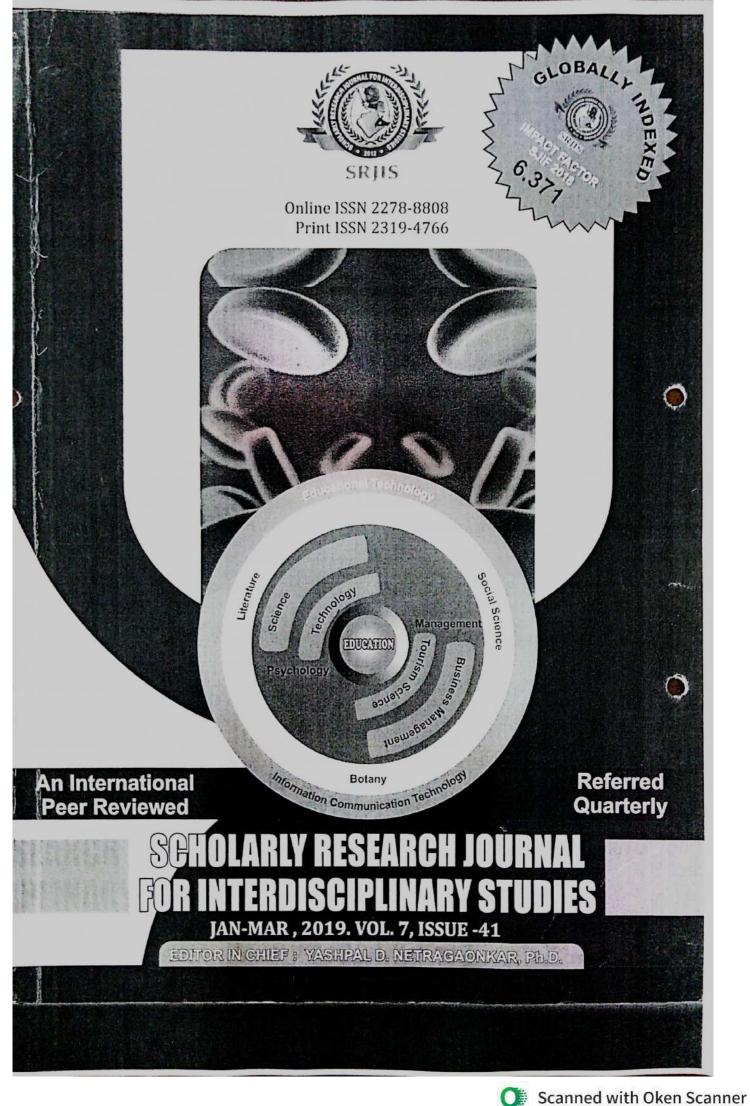
Taxation system is very important for the economy because they maintain equity of income group. Consumption and productions of goods and services undeniably rising and because of multiplicity of taxes in current tax system organization complexities and conformity cost is also increasing. Accordingly, a simplify user-friendly and transparent tax system is required.

At present Indian economy have a major change in the taxation system. On 1st July the new tax system will be implemented that is Goods and Services Tax (GST). It will solve the problem of complexity of tax system because it will replace the current tax system of India. A single tax system will remove all other complex taxes of centre and state government like Vat, Cenvat, Luxury tax, Octroi, Entry tax etc. By the implementation of GST cost of manufacturing of goods will reduce. The cost of consumer goods will reduce. The Pharmaceutical industry is also benefitted as there is 8 types of taxes are bear by them in current scenario after GST these taxes will remove to one single tax. Similarly the impact of GST on all other sectors like Infrastructure, textile, IT, Agriculture, Food Industry, Transport, Real estate industry will positive and all the sectors will be benefitted with the implementation of GST. No doubt that GST will give India a world class tax system by grabbing different treatment to manufacturing and service sector. GST will provide relief to producers and consumers by providing wide and comprehensive coverage of input tax credit

set off. Service tax set off and subsuming the several taxes. GST is likely to improve tax collection and Boost India's economic development.

References

- 1. Dani, Shefali (2016)."A Research Paper on an Impact of Goods and Services Tax on Indian Economy, Business and Economics Journals, volume 7, issue 4, 2016.
- 2. Kamna, Supriya, Pinki, Verma ,Richa (2014) ,"Goods and Services Tax in India," Tactful Management Research Journal ." volumel2 ,issue 10 ,July 2014.
- 3. Khurana ,Akanksha and Sharma ,Astha(2016),"Goods and Services Tax in India A Positive Reform for Indirect Tax System , International Journals of Advanced Research , volume 4, issue 3, 2016.
- Kumar, Nitin (2014), "Goods and Services Tax in India: A way forward, Global Journal of Multidisciplinary studies, volume 3, issue 6, May 2014.
- 5. Sehrawat, Monika and Dhanda ,Upasana (2015),"GST in India: A Key Tax Reform, International Journal of Research Granthaalayah, volume 3, issuel 2, December, 2015.
- Vasanthagopal, Dr.R(2011) ,GST in India: A Big Leap in the Indirect Taxation System.
 International Journal of Trade, Economics and Finance, volume 2,issue 2, April 2011.
- 7. www.gstindia.com
- 8. www.businessworld.in



An International, Peer Reviewed, & Referred Quarterly Scholarly Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies

JAN-MAR, 2019, VOL-7, ISSUE-41

	1	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: CONTRIBUTING TO	1-5
		CHARTERED ACCOUNTANCY	
		Akshay Adamuthe	
	2	CHALLENGES OF E-COMMERCE BUSINESS TO ATTRACT	6-11
		YOUNGER GENERATION: A STUDY	
		Pawar Alok Arjun Alka & Kolhe Akash Kundalik	
	3	IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON EDUCATION	12-16
	150	Dr. Bhagyashree K. Athawale	
*	4	EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY	17-22
5,000		Dr. Survase Deepak Kundlik	
	5	ECONOMICS OF SOYABEAN CROPS IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT	23-26
		Dr. Digamber Bhagwat Bhoge	
	6	IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON PUPIL EDUCATION	27-32
		Dr. Dipali More	
	7	A STUDY OF EFFECTIVENESS OF PAPERLESS TECHNOLOGY	33-42
		IN INDIAN BANKING INDUSTRY, WITH SPECIAL	
		REFERENCE TO NATIONALIZED BANKS IN WESTERN	
		MAHARASHTRA '	
		Malusare Lalita Babulal & Dr. R. N. Wakchaure	
	8	ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF E-COMMERCE	43-46
		Prof. Khopade Manjula Dinkar	
	9	ACCOUNTING	47-57
		Prof. CA Manohar V. Kale	
	10	BANKING & FINANCE	58-67
		Prof. CA Manohar V. Kale	
	11	SIMPLIFIED FORM OF FA	68-73
		Prof. Nilima Shingate	
	12	AGRI BUSINESS RISKS ASSESSMENTAND MANAGEMENT	74-77
		PROCESS	
		Ms. Poonam Sudhir Jadhav	
	1.3	SMART VILLAGE: HIGHWAY FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE IN	78-82
		INDIA	
		Prof. Pravin Dnyaneshwar Gaikwad, Prof. Gunwant Deoman Rahane &	
		Prof. Mangesh Dasharath Kadam	

EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY

Dr. Survase Deepak Kundlik

Asso. Professor, S.B.B. Alias Appasaheb Jedhe Arts, Commerce and Science College, 425, Pune 411002

INTRODUCTION: Demonetization means withdrawing the legal tender rights of any denomination of currency. Units of money have deprived the status of legal tender. Demonetization is an act of taking away the legal tender rights of any currency. The units of currency will not be considered as valid currency. Demonetization is the process of ceasing a unit of money of its status as legal tender. Demonetization is a necessary condition for changing the old currency with the new units of money... It may involve the introduction of new notes or coins of the same denomination or completely new denomination. The currency has been demonetised thrice in India. The first Demonetization was on 12th January 1946 (Saturday), second on 16th January 1978 (Monday) and the third was on 8th November 2016 (Tuesday). The government believe that this currency ban is required for the four main tensons. To control inflation, to fight against corruption, to remove counterfeit currency and to Illicourage the cash transaction. Developing country like India has to find the solution to come mit of the problems like this for the betterment of the country. The government needed to keep the decision secret so that the tax evaders would not be aware of this clean-up mission before the announcement of demonetization took place

Approvids: Digital economy, Indian Economy, Currency, Demonetization, Cashless hanxaction.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

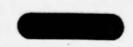
- 1 To understand meaning and reasons of demonetization.
- to study the sector-wise impact of demonetization.
- In study the positive and negative impacts of demonetization

Iteasons of Demonetization:

Illack money: Demonetization was a bold and revolutionary action taken by the interminent of India to curb black money and one that will have the deep impact on the field frommy in the country. Pockets and persons with black money can be identified with his huve. A few businesses like property dealers, jewellers, foreign currency dealers, private frinters generally hold huge amounts of unaccounted money in form of currency notes. will what founted money had created a parallel economy in the country. Such illegal money is a limit the bank accounts through direct or indirect channels.

Inline transactions: Demonetization's motto was to encourage the cashless/digital Mitte and more cash-less or less-cash transactions will lead to more disclosure of will linerease the direct tax collections. With a reduction in cash transactions,

International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research Volume 6, Issue 2 (1): March - June, 2019



TALCUM POWDER FORMULATION OF ACTINOBACTERIAL ISOLATES AND ITS EFFECT ON SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM ON VARIETY CO-86032 NIRA: IN VITRO STUDY

¹Sakure Sunita Satish, ² Hamde Venkat ^b

Head¹, Department of Microbiology, S. B. B. Alias Appasaheb Jedhe College Head² and Professor, Department of Microbilogy, Yogeshwari Mahavidyalya, Ambejoagai

ABSTRACT

Keeping in view the number of challenges faced by modern agriculture with respect to soil fertility, pathogen attack and role of ecofriendly approach; present study does involved the number of actinobacteria previously been isolated from rhizosphere soil samples and found to be potent for plant growth promoting properties involved in soil fertility have been investigated in plant species sugar cane (Saccharum officinarum on variety CO-86032 Nira) using 90 days pot trial. Talcum powder based Bioinoculum prepared from actinobacteria (A3, BF5, TU, D and consortium) when tested under pot assay, all these isolates best preformed to act as plant growth promoter when treatment was given to sugarcane. A highly significant with about 10 times increase in shoot weight (9.89gm) was recorded in consortium group to control with only 0.95gms. In a positive control group also treatment with NPK+IAA also helped to increase shoot weight to 10.1gms which showcase that probably consortium providing vital nutrients for sugarcane growth. As compared to control (0.201 gm) root weight Bf5 isolate found to be highest (0.657 gm) and comparable with positive control (NPK+IAA) with 1.089 gm of root weight. Isolate A3 also performed better for improvement of root and shoot length compared to control. In conclusion, systematic selection of potential actinobacteria and their further inoculation as consortium or individual certainly improved the growth of sugar cane and hence recommended to get involved in agricultural bioinoculant programs.

Keywords: Actinobacteria, Bioinoculum, Ecofriendly, Sugarcane, Talcum powder.

1 INTRODUCTION

As it is known that microbes in rhizosphere able to transmit number of plant growth promoting content via soil, which does assist in plant's greater yield. Actinomycetes are one of the members of the soil microbial population which can add nutrient content in soil (Halder et al., 1991; Elliot L.F. et al., 1995) along with many plant growth promoting capabilities (Merzaeva O.V. et al., 2006). It is noted that when actinomycetes grows in soil it produces number of important biomolecules such as lytic enzyme, PGP substances and antibiotics (Cattelan A. J. et al., 2000). Among number of actinomycetes Streptomycetes spp dominates the soil as major microbe and assist in degradation of number of complex molecules to simple molecules which can improve plant yield and overall development (Petrosyan P et al., 2003; Ding C.H. et al., 2004).

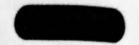
Being an aerobe spore forming, Gram positive bacteria all actinomycetes are featured with substrate and aerial mycelium growth when added in the soil or when present naturally they play key roles in cycling of organic matter, plant pathogens inhibition, decomposition of complex material especially of dead plants, animals and fungal material by producing several vital enzymes. Besides that they improve nutrient content, minerals by producing metabolites and plant growth regulators (Bhatti A.A. et al., 2017).

Looking at today's scenario with intensive agricultural practices and cultivation, fertility of soil is decreasing at a faster rate which is making increasing crop loss for many instances. As per estimation with such improper practice about 30% of total world cultivated soil may get degraded by the year 2020. Here soil degradation is mainly related with loss of soil texture and fertility and that will lead to loss in crop productivity. Hence it is now taken as a priority to ensure ever increasing future food demand and supply. In requirement, treatment of soil with bacteria and fungi is strongly recommended to regain feature of the soil. These microbes does provide nitrogen fixation and mobilization of other nutrients such as phosphorus, potassium and iron which can be reached directly to the plant while also remediate soil structure by improving its aggregation and stability. Study also reported that co-inoculation of bacteria and fungi with or without organic fertilizer are also been beneficial for reinstating the soil fertility and organic matter content instead of single inoculum (Rashid M I et al., 2015).

Actinobacteria has been nominated as the plant growth bacteria and able to improve soil and plant health and it also remain the sustainable agricultural practices by looking at the high prices and destructive effect of chemical fertilizers especially in the countries of south-east Asia and Africa. Actinobacteria has also been recommended to use along with crop for better yield and to use along with crop for better pest control (Sathya A et al., 2017).

International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research

Volume 6, Issue 2 (1): March - June, 2019



Saccharum officinarum on variety CO-86032 Nira is very popular for making Juice. This variety is released in 1996. This is hybrid having more sucrose content and also resistant to smut and wilt. Quality of this crop in market is mainly determined by shoot weight. Farmers use the IAA mainly to increase the yield. The actinobacterial isolates showing potential results for IAA production; Phosphate solubilization, antifungal activity and siderophore production were selected for Formulation using talc as carrier base. In the present study bioformulations are successfully tested for improvement of growth parameters of sugarcane in single inoculum or in consortium as compared to positive control organic fertilizer.

2 MATERIALS AND METHODS:

2.1 Biofertilizer preparation using Talcum powder as a binder

A3, Bf5, Tu and D were individually inoculated in 800ml of CSA broth in four 1000ml flasks. The flasks were kept on rotary shaker to get final concentration of each isolates as 108CFU/ ml. 1 kilograms of talcum powder, 15 g of calcium carbonate and 10g carboxymethyl cellulose was allowed to mix in with 400ml fully grown bacterial inoculum. The shelf life of isolates in bio-formulation was calculated by a serial dilution technique and the samples were kept at room temperature (28 ± 2°C) for storage. Each of 1g of sample taken from each formulation at 1st, 2nd and 3rd month storage was mixed with 10 ml of sterile normal saline water and the number of colony forming unit (CFU) of bacteria was counted on CSA after 24 hours plating.

(Ei SL Lwin KM, Padamyar, Khaing HO and Yu SS 2017)

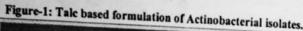
2.2 Pot assay

In a pot assay standard protocol was followed using sugarcane variety CO-86032 Nira as affector plant species. Treatment soil used in the study was recorded with the carbon content of 1.01% having initial pH of 7.12. The given soil was recorded for mineral content and found to be with, Phosphorous 67.2 kg/ha, Nitrogen 275.7 kg/ha and Potassium 268.8 kg/ha. In a control pot set, first control with only NPK addition and second control was IAA+NPK was used. In an experimental set, total five sets having set of A3, D, Bf5, Tu and consortia were

During experiment standard dose of 0.25 mg Of IAA per kg of soil was maintained in positive control. NPK proportion used was 120:60:60. After treatment to soil, affecter plant sugarcane stem buds with one eye was planted. Experiment was carried out in triplicates. 2 ml of each talc-based carrier bio-formulation of each isolate and consortia was poured into the base of each plant to reach the root area in all sets except positive and negative control. After two weeks, 2 ml of each prepared treatment was poured into the base of each plant Every set was then labeled and periodic watering was maintained in the plastic pot used for treatment study All the pots were checked periodically for the Germination, shoot length, and root length, dry weight of root and shoot and overall change recorded up to 90 days of treatment Data was analyzed using single factor ANOVA.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Talc based formulation were prepared as shown in the photograph below. TVC count was taken for three months .TVC count of each bioformulation revealed the presence of average about 106 CFU/ml after three





In a pot assay affecter plant sugarcane (Saccharum officinarum) certainly found to be affected by the microbial consortium as well as by their individual treatment and results are comparable with positive control (NPK+IAA or NPK). The treatments showed overall increased growth as compared to control. Plant sugarcane (Saccharum officinarum) when tested under pot assay upto 90 days and firstly in control set its shoot and root length (cm) was recorded to be 80.5 cm and 11.5 cm, respectively which was improved significantly after inoculation of

International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research Volume 6, Issue 2 (1): March - June, 2019

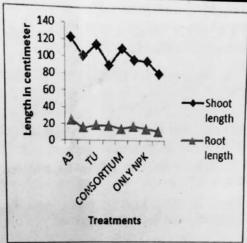


almost all four actinobacteria in an individual inoculation and in consortium also. Among them, isolate A3 almost all four the best for the root length factor and about 24.5 cm length was recorded as compared to 11.5 cm in responded the control. It is important to note the performance of isolate A3 which was better than (significant) positive control. control. It is makes it the successor in further testing. Treatment Data when analyzed by

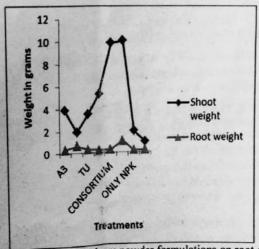
Figure-2: photograph of two sets of treatments trial (A3 and BF5) in triplicate and one control.







Graph-1: Effect of Treatments of talcum powder formulations on root and shoot length.



Graph-2: Effect of Treatments of talcum powder formulations on root and shoot length

A highly significant with about 10 times increase in shoot weight (gm) was recorded in consortium group as 9.89gm as compared to control with only 0.95gms. In a positive control group also treatment with NPK+IAA 9.89gm as compared to control with only 0.39gm swhich showcase that probably consortium providing vital also helped to increase shoot weight to 10.1gms which showcase that probably consortium providing vital

ISSN: (P) 0258-1701 454-3403 48 (SJIF) Impact Factor

RJPSS

Review Journal of Philosophy and Social Science

A PEER REVIEWED & REFEREED INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL

Vol. XLIV

No. 1

March 2019

JOURNAL ANU BOOKS

Delhi

Meerut

www.anubooks.com



RJPSS

RJPSS is an Open Access, A Peer Reviewed and Refereed International Journal published by Kailbri International Educational Trust in support of Journal Anu Books that provides an intellectual platform for the promotion, publication and dissemination of original, high quality research articles, papers reports and reviews in the field of social sciences especially Sociology, Philosophy, Economics, Social Work, Education, Home Science and Library Science.

Editor Dr. Jayasaree S. Reddy

Director of Supra Mansa Psycho-Diagonostic Centre, Kalaburgi, Karnataka State, India. rvjpsscditor@gmail.com

Editorial Board Cum Review Committee

• Dr. Atik-Ur-Rehman S.M.	Principal, Paras MSW College, Jayanagar, Kalaburgi, Gulbarga, India. atikmsw@rediffmail.com
• Dr. Geetha C.	Deptt. of Education, Shankergatha, India. Geetha.edu@gmail.com
• Dr. Younos Vakil	Deptt. of Sociology, Malysia. younos11@yahoo.com
Dr. Shivali Agarwal	Asso Prof., Deptt. of Political Science, INM(PG), College, Mecrut, Mecrut, UP, India. drshivali09@gmail.com
• Dr. Ch. Seetha Ram	Asstt. Prof., Deptt of Management, GIM, GITAM University, Visakhanatnam, Tamil Nadu, India. drcsr@yahoo.com
• Dr. Mani Joshi	Assit. Prof. (Sr. Grade), Deptt. of Education, Shri Jai Narain P.G. College (K.K.C.), Lucknow, Lucknow, UP, India.
• Dr. J. Thirumal	manijoshi9@yahoo.in, Asstt. Prof.,Deptt.of Philosophy,Annamalai Nagar,Tamil Nadu,India.
• Dr. Ramaya	Assit. Prof. Deptt. of Public Administration, Mysuru, Karnataka,
Dr. ramaya	India ramva.coore01@gmail.com
• Dr. Venkoba Narayanappa	Assit. Prof. Deptt. of Education, Bijapur, Karnataka, India.

. Managing Editor - Vishal Mithal

· Authors are responsible for the cases of plagiarism.

. Editors and Guest Editors are honorary members and changed from time to time in rotation.

· Copyright of Printed Articles is of Journal Anu Books.

· Editorial Board's decision is final.

Journal also available at www.anubooks.com, http://rjpsss.anubooks.com/.

venkobakattamani@rediffmail.com

Published by JOURNAL AND BOOKS in support of KAILBRI INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL TRUST

Printed by D. K. Fine Art Press Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

We Do Not Charge Any Fee for Publication of Article

SUBSCRITIC		
Rs.750.00 Each	Rs. 1500.00 Annual	
\$ 75.00	\$ 150.00 Annual	
	Rs.750.00 Each	

ISSN: (P) 0258 - 1701 (e) 2454 - 3403 Impact Factor 5.693 (SJIF)

REVIEW JOURNAL of PHILOSOPHY & SOCIAL SCIENCE

A Peer Reviewed & Refereed International Journal

Vol. XLIV

No. 1

March 2018

https://doi.org/10.31995/rjpss

Contents

	Contents	
1.	Women Rights and the Role of Women in Democracy	
	Dr. Gaikwad Sanjay Pandharinath	1
2.	Importance of Value Education in Higher Education	
	Dr. Monica Panchani	6
3.	Urban Women, Work and Family: A Sociological	
	Perspective	
	Dr. Aparna Joshi	15
4.	Gilgit-Baltistan - China Pakistan Economic Corridor:	
	Implications for India	
	Dr. Sanjay Kumar, Dr. Neelam Kumari	22
5.	Tribal Women Positionin Indian Society	
	Dr. Gouri Manik Manasa	35
6.	Study of Transactional Styles of Teacher's Teaching in	
	Government and Private Schools	
	Dr. Rekha Soni	43
7.	Transforming India Through Skill Development-Role	
	of Chandigarh Skill Development Mission For Self	
	Employment	
	Dr. S.P.Chauhan, Dr. Pushpa Chauhan,	
	Mrs Alamjit Batta	49

Women Rights and the Role of Women in Democracy

Dr. Gaikwad Sanjay Pandharinath

Head & Asst. Prof., Deptt. of Political Science, S.B.B. Alias Appasaheb Jedhe Arts, Commerce and Science College, Pune-02

Email: politics151971@gmail.com

Abstract

The present attitude of the society both men and women should change. At present the society does not want to grant women the facilities needed for her awakening and emancipation. Men are afraid that if women are educated and given economic independence, they would be on top which may create problems for educated and given economic independence, she would not only contribute more to the well-being of the family. Democracy is a system of processing conflicts in which outcomes depend on what participants do, but no single force controls what occurs and its outcomes. Women as a gender category have encountered systemic disabilities woven around socio-political structures of dominance and deprivation in the past. However today women are gradually proving to be an indispensable part of every sphere of life ranging from family to the larger domains of politics and economics.

In Indian politics we must examine the nature and scope of wamen rate in the larger political landscape. The power of majority are exercised within the framework of representative democracy. In civil and political society, some of the dominant class always tried to avoid the normal voting rights of women and voting equality is the main condition of political equality so democracy in India democratic process cannot centered on only gender base.

Keywords: Democracy-Women-Rights Role-Representation

Reference to this paper should be made as follows:

Received: 8.01.2019 Approved: 10.03.2019

Dr. Gaikwad Sanjay **Pandharinath**

Women Rights and the Role of Women in Democracy

RJPSS 2019, Vol. XLIV. No. 1, pp. 1-5 Article No. 1

Online available at: https://anubooks.com/ ?page id=5262

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad

Sc

Ajintha Education Society's

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Aurangabad (M.S.) India JOINTLY ORGANISED INTER-DISCIPLINARY

National Seminar

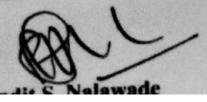
INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY AND PRESENT SCENARIO Monday February 18, 2019

Certificate

This is to certify that Mr./Mrs./Prof./Dr. संजय पुररेनाथ गायकवार delivered a plenary lecture as Resource of स. भ्र. बा. उर्फ, आणाद्माहेव जेंद्री कुछा पाणिम व विज्ञान मराविधारूथ, ४२५, राजवार येंढ, पुणे - 2
Person/Chairperson/Presented a paper entitled आरतीय परराष्ट्र पोरणासमेशिक आधाने -

in National Seminar on "INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY AND PRESENT SCENARIO" held at Ajintha Education

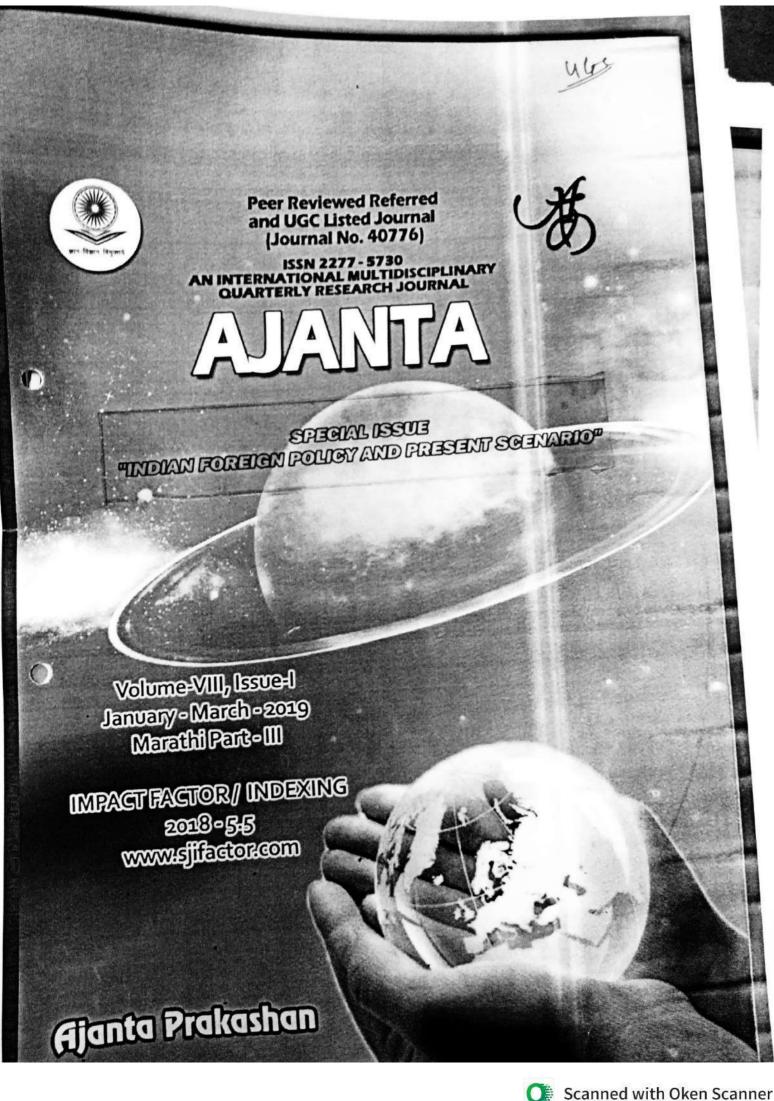
Society's Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Mahavidyalaya, Aurangabad (M.S.).



Dr. Ganesh M. Agnihotri

Principal





CONTENTS OF MARATHI PART - III 🗢

अ.क.	लेख आणि लेखकाचे नाव	पृष्ठ क्र.
२५	आंतरराष्ट्रीय दहशतवाद	११०-११४
	प्रा. डॉ. दीपक सांबाप्पा देशमाने	
२६	दहशतवाद : भारतासमोरील एक आव्हान	११५-११८
	डॉ. रामदास निहाळ	
२७	भारतीय परराष्ट्र धोरणासमोरील आव्हाने	११९-१२१
	प्रा. डॉ. संजय पंढरीनाथ गायकवाड	
२८	ब्रिक्स बँक आणि भारत	१२२-१२६
	डॉ. पंडित नलाबडे	
	डॉ. पंजाबराव पंडुळ	
२९	परराष्ट्र धोरणतील निर्णायक घटक	१२७-१३१
1,	प्रा. नवल पांडुरंग माणिकराव	
30	संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघटना व भारताची भुमीका	835-838
30	डॉ. संजय मा. सांभाळकर	
38	भारतीय परराष्ट्र घोरणासमोरील आव्हाने	१३५-१३७
24	प्रा. जालींदर गवळी	
	एम, आर. खान	
3.2	भारतीय परराष्ट्र धोरणासमोरील आव्हाने	838-885
32	अर्बना उत्तम कटारे	

२७. भारतीय परराष्ट्र धोरणासमोरील आव्हाने

प्रा. डॉ. संजय पंढरीनाथ गायकवाड

प्रमुख, राज्यशास्त्र विभाग, स. भू. बा. उर्फ अप्पासाहेब जेदे कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, शुक्रवार पेठ, पुणे.

प्रस्तावना

भारतायर आधुनिक काळात सातत्याने परकीय आक्रमणे झाली आहेत.या आक्रमणांचा परिणाम भारताला पुढे बराच काळ सोसावा लागला. यामुळे संरक्षणासंबधी समस्या निर्माण होऊन देशाचा अंतर्गत आणि बाह्य विकास पूर्णपणे थांबला होता असा इतिहास आहे.ब्रिटीश पूर्व काळात अनेकांच्या मते भारतातील खेडी स्ययंपूर्ण आणि स्वायलंबी होती,भारत ब्रिटिशांच्या ताब्यात गेल्याने भारतातील साधन संपतीची लुट झाली. सर्वच क्षेत्रातील प्रगतीवर त्या लुटीचा परिणाम झाला.खेडेगावाचे स्यरूप बदलले,समाजात अविश्वासाचे वातावरण निर्माण झाले. १९४७ नंतर मात्र राजकीय व्यवस्थेकड्न समाजाच्या अपेक्षा वाढत गेल्या.समाजाने ज्या ज्या अपेक्षा केल्या त्या पूर्ण न झाल्याने राजकीय व्यवस्थे बद्दल समाज उदासीन झाला.या वाबींचा परिणाम स्वातंत्र्यानंतरही झालेला दिसून येतो. भारत आजही अंतर्गत आणि बाह्य बाबतीत निर्णय घेताना अनेक आव्हानांना तोंड देत आहे.

भारतीय परराष्ट्र धोरणासामोरील आव्हानांची चर्चा करताना घुसखोरी,अंतर्गत आणि परकीय धोरणाचा विचार आपणास करावा लागतो. दहशवाद,सीमाप्रश्न,शशास्त्र धोरण,इत्यादी समस्यावरोवरच भारतांतर्गत आव्हानांमध्ये शेतकरी आत्महत्या,पाणी,ठर्जा,जंगलतोड,याढती लोकसंख्या या बरोबरच अनेक घटकांचा विचार करावा लागतो.आज भारतातील सताधारी वा विरोधी यापैकी कोणताही राजकीय पक्ष असो तो स्वफायचाचाच विचार करताना दिसतो,राजकीयदृष्ट्या तो अजूनही अपरिपक्वच आहे.एका बाजूला हा असमर्थपणा आणि दुसऱ्या बाजूला जनता भरकटलेली ! आणि याही पुढे जाऊन आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवर श्रीमंत देशांचे डावपेचात्मक राजकारण ! या सर्वच आव्हानांचा विचार करावा लागतो.

सीमारेषा उल्लंघन आणि घुसखोरी अश्या स्यरूपाच्या आव्हानांची चर्चा होणे अपेक्षित आहे.भारताची भूसीमा १२५०० किमी लांबीची असून भारताच्या वाय्यव्येस पाकिस्तान,उत्तरेस अफगाणिस्तान,चीन,नेपाल,भूतान,आणि पूर्वेस म्यानमार ही राष्ट्रे आहेत.भारताच्या पूर्व भागात नेपाळ,भूतान या देशांबरोबर बांगलादेशाच्या तीनही बाजूंनी भारतीय भूप्रदेश व्यापला आहे.तसेच भारत-चीन सीमारेषा म्याकमोहोन रेषेने निश्वित करण्यात आली आहे.अरबी समुद्रातून उगम पावणारी ९८ किमी लांबीची सामुद्रधुनी भारत-पाक दरम्यान असून कच्छच्या अखातातील सामुद्रधुनीमुळे गुजरातमधील काही आणि पाकिस्तान मधील सिंध चा प्रदेश अशी विभागणी झाली आहे,अर्थात हा मुद्दा वादातीत आहे.या प्रदेशावर भारताबरोबरच पाकिस्तान देखील आपला अधिकार सांगतो आहे.भारताचे पाकीस्तानबद्दलचे परराष्ट्र धोरण निश्चित होताना ही सामुद्रधुनी एक आव्हानच आहे.१९६५ च्या युद्धा नंतर नेमलेल्या लवादाने पाकिस्तानला घेतलेल्या भागापैकी फक्त १० टक्के हिस्सा दिला आहे हा इतिहास



IJCRT.ORG

ISSN: 2320-2882

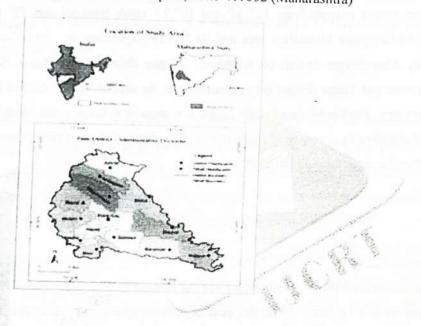


INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

"Potential for Tourism - Study Of Forts in Pune District, India"

Dr. Shivaji Pacharane, S. B. B. Alias Appasheb Jedhe Arts, Commerce, Science College, 425, Shukrwarpeth, Pune-411002 (Maharashtra)



Abstract

Tourism is an economic activity. Now it's growing very fast. 'Tourism has been recognized as a important ector of global economy with a contribution of about 91 percent of domestic tourism' (Pankaj Bhalla, 2004). Tourism is an important activity who generate numbers of jobs and also infrastructure development in related region and also support to social, cultural as well as economic development in respective region. The growth speed of this treasure economic activity is increasing day by day in world, because of high standard of living, economic development of the people, growth in purchasing power of people. Easily availability of transport facilities, easily getting the information of tourism places, accommodation, best season and booking trough electronic media are also support positively.

Some tourists places can highly contribute to socio economic development of the region, if the develop. Excellent example is historical forts in Pune district, Maharashtra. Most of these forts are located over the hills amid picturesque natural beauty. These ancient forts in Pune district are the monuments of national importance and form exquisite tourist and trekking spots. These tourism places have much potential of tourism.

In this study we select 7 forts out of 17. Main study has done on physical and social attributes. And find the Social as well as Physical attribute Potential value which are help to give suggestion for planner and developer for future planning which help to develop region. This study widely helps develop historical tourist places.

So this study mainly focus on how to develop some forts as good tourist places which can help to develop the economic and social status of the people in the region and development of the region.

Key words: Tourism development, forts, Social and physical attributes, potential values.

Study Region

Pune district extends from 17° 54' and 19° 24' north latitudes and 73° 19' and 75° 10' east longitudes covering 15,642 square kilometers area and 94,26,959 population in 2011 Census (Fig.-1.1). Pune district is bounded by Ahmednagar district on northeast, Solapur district on southeast, Satara district on south, Raiga district on west and Thane district on northwest. It is the second largest district in Maharashtra state accounting 5.10 percent area. The landscape of study region is triangular in shape at the foothills of Sahyadri Mountains. Pune is the administrative headquarter of study region. The slope of study region is towards southeast. In west, there is Sahyadri basaltic mountain running north to south.

Important of Study

The Sahyadri hills (Western Ghats) and the Deccan Plateau has highly support to develop Maratha Empire to King Shivaji in 17 Century. With the help of physiographical feature and small armies he developed guerrilla warfare. King Shivaji fights with Bijapur dynasty and Qutub Shahi Empire and Mughal Empire and established and develop Maratha Empire in very short period. Chhatrapati Shivaji Raje Bhonsle won numerous battles eve with insignificant solders and arms with help of forts and guerrilla warfare agents numbers of enemy with huge arms and solders.

For protection and extinction of Maratha Empire King Shivaji Built numbers of forts in Shayadri. The architecture, geographical location, construction of forts, transportation, food security, drinking water, ammunition and commutation facilities have excellent in maximum fort. These forts have lightning on the golden period of King Shivaji and his excellent work. That's why these forts should develop as heritage historical places which encourage for next generation. This study widely helps develop historical tourist places. It also helps to students, researcher and planner.

Objectives

The main objective of the study was to find out Tourism Potential of forts in study region.

Objectives of the Study

The present research has been undertaken to make on in-depth and comprehensive study of historical Forts and other facilities related to tourism in Pune district by evaluating following objectives:

- Examining the physical background of study region. i)
- Studying availability general facilities. ii)
- Find out the Social as well as Physical attribute Potential value iii)
- Suggesting remedial measures for better tourism development in study region. iv)

Database and Methodology

The data of historical forts and other tourist places are collected through personal visit to places and interview. Some infrastructure data has been collected from P.W.D department. Some secondary data has been collected from books. Primary data has calculated for Social and physical attributes potential values. For interpretation these value are shown by compound bar graph. For this Study out of 17 forts 7 forts has selected on the basis size and architecture and facilities on fort.

Discussion

Tourism is now rapidly developing industry world widely. Its highly help to economic and social development of region. Now the economic condition, awareness about tourism, purchasing power of common people, accessibility, speedy and easily availability of transportation facility, easily getting knowledge about tourist places and electronic media have encourage to people to tourism. Now day tourism is developing very fast. but not in all areas. Some region has having high development and some are having low.

Some tourism places are also yet not very popular and develop because of the information of these places is not reaches to people or tourist in proper way. Some region having very good and excellent tourism places, if these places can develop, they can highly contribute to socio economic development of the region, excellent example are historical forts in Pune district, Maharashtra. Out of them some forts are historical importance, they rulers and stand gracefully as witnesses of significant historical events. Most of these forts are located over the hills amid picturesque natural beauty. The structure of the fort flaunts the brilliant architecture prevailing in the bygone eras. From defense as well as artistic point of view, the forts have an impressive structure. Some of the forts have been well preserved by the by forest department, some local bodies and Government of Maharashtra, while many have ruined owing to various battles and time. These ancient forts in Pune district are the monuments of national importance and form exquisite tourist and trekking spots. Some social, environmental as well as physical factors have potential for development the tourism. In this study we mainly focus on social and physical attributes.

For this study we have select 120 questionnaires from tourists, geographers and local people on social and physical attributes. Social and physical attribute are selected from opinion from people. Selected social aspects have been distributed in three parameter and physical aspects are distributed in six parameters. Table -1 shows the ranking of social and physical attribute. In Social attribute people have gave first rank to Annul Tourist influx and third rank to local market. In physical attribute people gave first rank to physical accessibility, then accommodation, tourist information and guide and low rank to parking.

Table 1: Ranking For Social And Physical Attribute

Social Attributes	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Total	-16,771.0		
Annual Tourist Influx (S1)	67	32	21		12	20	
Average Duration Of stay (S2)	39	54	27		12	20	
Local market (S3)	36	39	45		12	20	
Physical Attributes	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5	Rank 6	Total
Physical Accessibility (P1)	34	22	16	20	12	16	120
Food and Water (P2)	21	19	18	28	22	12	120
Accommodation (P3)	30	36	28	10	8	8	120
Transport Facility (P4)	25	20	16	18	33	8	120
Parking (P5)	14	17	9	7	17	56	120
Tourist Information and Guide P(6)	29	28	30	14	10	9	120



On the basis of ranking of attribute we calculate weights. Table -2 elaborate the value of weights for selected social and physical attributes.

Table 2: Weights of Attribute

Attribute and I	Ranks	MA	Weights
Social Attribut	es		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
Rank 1 (S1)	Annual Tourist Influx	(2) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1	0.5 (3/6)*
Rank 2 (S2)	Average Duration Of stay	I WEST	0.33 (2/6)
Rank 3 (S3)	Local market	1	0.17(1/6)

*Cumulative rank value: 1+2+3=6

Physical Attrib	utes	36
Rank 1 (P1)	Physical Accessibility	0.285 (6/21)*
Rank 2 (P2)	Food and Water	0.190 (4/21)
Rank 3 (P3)	Accommodation	0.095 (2/21)
Rank 1 (P4)	Transport Facility	0.238 (5/21)
Rank 2 (P5)	Parking	0.047 (1/21)
Rank 3 (P6)	Tourist Information and Guide	0.143 (3/21)

^{*}Cumulative rank value: 1+2+3+4+5+6=21

In study region selected tourist places having social and physical attributed with different quality and quantity. On the basis quality and quantity, 5- points scaling of an individual attribute has been framed. 1 refers to poor or worst situation and 5 refers as the best situation of attribute. These values are converted in lowest value 1 is as 0.2 (1/5) and highest scale 5 is as 1 (5/5). This scaling shown with colour range with black to white has been applied from 1 to 5 respectively. On basis of Weights value and scaling value we calculate social and potential value of individual tourist place.

Total Potential Value (Vt) =	0.6* Potential Value in Social Aspect (Vs) + 0.4*Potential Value in Physical Aspect (Vp)
Potential Value in Social Aspect (Vs) =	0.5* Grade in Tourist Influx
	+ 0.33* Grade in Average Duration Of stay
	+ 0.17* Grade in Local market
Potential Value in Physical Aspect (Vp) =	0.285* Grade in Physical Accessibility
	+ 0.190* Grade in Food and Water
	+ 0.095* Grade in Accommodation
	+ 0.238* Grade in Transport Facility
	+ 0.047* Grade in Parking
	+ 0.143* Grade in Tourist Information & Guide

Table 3: Interpretation of Scaling for a Sample Attribute

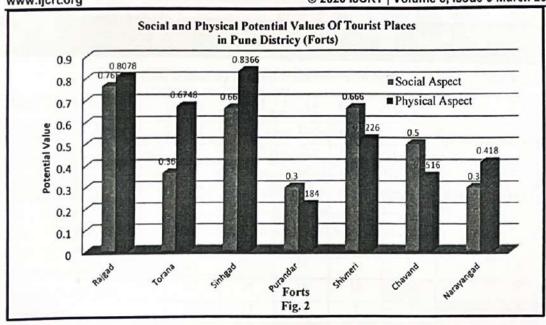
Attributes	1 (0.2)	2 (0.4)	3 (0.6)	4 (0.8)	5 (1.0)
	Poor	Average	Good	Better	Excellent

Table 4: Scaling for social and physical attribute. And calculating potential value

Spot (Fort)	SI	S2	S3	Vs	PI	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	Vp
Rajgad	(1)	0.6	0.4	0.766	1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.808
Torana	0.4	0.2	0.6	10368	1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.675
Sinhgad	1	0.4	0.2	0.666	1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.837
Purandar	0.4	0.2	0.2	03	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	(2)3
Shivneri	1	0.4	0.2	0.666	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.523
Chavand	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.352
Narayangad	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.418

Social attribute potential values-

The table - 4 elaborate the present quality and quantity of different attribute. The fort Torana, Purandar, and Narayangad shows value of Annual Tourist Influx is 0.4 is showing that reduce tourist influx. The fort Torana, Purandar, Chavand and Narayangad poor values in average duration of stay is 0.2. this figure says that develop the attraction of long stay in concern fort area. Except Torana fort all remaining fort shows the value of local market is 0.4 and less. It means local market should be develop in respective area.



Physical attribute potential values-

In Physical attribute potential values of Physical Accessibility found less in Punrandar, Shivneri and Narayangad 0.2, 0.4 and 0.4 respectively. There reflect that there were not well facility to reach on fort. Fort Punrandar, and Chavand had less facility of food and Water. Value of Physical Attribute as accommodation is very low as 0.2 in tourist place fort Punrandar, Chavand and Narayangad. The major attribute as transport facility was not good for fort Punrandar, Shivaneri, Chavand and Narayangad. Torna and Sinhgad fort shows value of parking as 0.4. The values of tourist information and guide are fort Torna and Narayangad having .04 and punrandr and Narayangad 0.2 respectively.

Highest Physical potential value found at fort Sinhgad (0.837) fallowed by Rajgad (0.808). It means Physical attributes are high developing in this tourist places. These tourist places are well connected with highly urban area like Pune city. Fort Purendar (0.218), Chavand (0.352) and Narayangad (0.418) shows low potenti value of physical attributes. These forts are mainly away from high urban area as well as in less developing taluka.

Conclusion

Potential values for the different forts as tourist place indicates the level of development of attributes. This level affects on the attraction of tourist. Graph (Fig. 2) shows the potential value of social aspects is from 0.3 to 0.766. Highest social potential value is found at fort Rajgad (0.776) fallowed by Singhgad (0.66) and Torana (0.66). The lowest social potential value found at fort Purandar and Narayangadh 0.3 respectively. It shows that the social attribute should develop at fort Purandar and Narayangadh. In social as well as phýsical attribute and fort Rajgad and Sinhgad shows better condition.

Findings

- 1 Fort Torna and Purandar having less value in social attribute is less than 0.4
- 2 Fort Chavand having the value 0.5 in Social attribute.

- 3 Fort Purandr found the value of physical attribute is .0218 is lowest.
- 4 Fort Chavand and Narayangad shows the value of physical attribute is less than 0.5.
- 5. Fort Shivneri having value of physical attribute is 0.523.

Suggestion

- New planning strategies needs to be introduced to for increased tourist participation. Social Attribute should develop in Fort Torana and Purander.
- Historical education awareness must be increased through government and NGO's which will help to develop tourist place as fort Chawad and Narayangad.
- 3. MTDC and PWD department should Build New road to fort Chavand and Accommodation or hotels near the fort Rajgad, Torana and Chavand.
- Industrialist should provide Ropeway for fort Rajgad and Sinhgad and Chavand which will increase the number of tourist.
- 5. Physical as well as social attribute highly development in Purandar, Chavand and Narayangad.
- 6. Government should introduce some new Mecum which will provide best and reliable information bout
- 7. Government has to encourage to NGO, School, colleges, government officers to visit to forts.

Such study has potential to attract experts from the field of planning, economics, artists, architecture and administration in order to all-round development of study region. So that socio-economic status of population may be considerably upgraded in study region.

References

- Bhalla P., (2004),: "Potential of Tourism", Sonali Publication, New Delhi-02,
- Mamus A., Mitra S., (2012),: "A Methodology for Tourism Potential: Case study,
 Murshidabad District, West Bengal, India", International Journal of Scientific and research Publication,
 Volume 2, Issue 9, September 2012,
- Pacharane S., (2014),: "Paryatan Bhugol", Aatharv Prakashah, Pune, 2014
- Yadav V., Sharama U. (2008),: "Global Tourism", Shree Publication and distributers, New Delhi-5.

15%

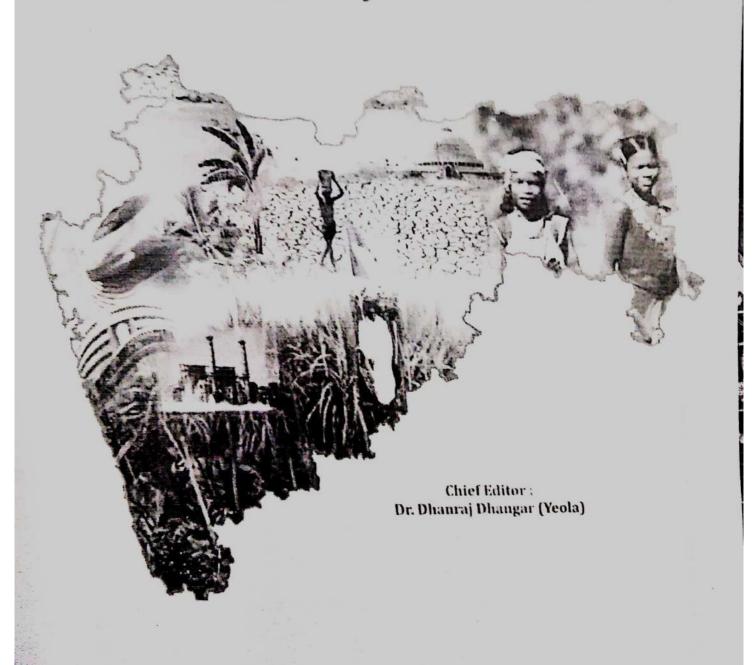
INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION

RESEARCH JOURNEY

INTERNATIONAL E-RESEARCH JOURNAL

PEER REFREED & INDEXED JOURNAL
January - 2019 Special Issue- 90 (A)

Regional Disparity in Maharashtra



This Journal is Indexed in :

• UGC Approved Journal



Impact Factor - (SJIF) - 6.261, (CIF) - 3.452(2015), (GIF)-0.676 (2013) Special Issue 90 (A): Regional Disparity in Maharashtra **UGC Approved Journal**

2348-7143 January-2019

A Geographical Study of Literacy and Sex Ratio in Ahmadnagar District, Maharashtra State

Dr. Shivaji Pacharane

Associate Professor, S. B. B. Alias Appasheb Jedhe College, Pune-02 shivajirpacharane@gmail.com Mobile No. 98226267789

Dr. Ravindra Shinde

Asst. Professor Dr. D.Y.Patil Arts, Commerce and Science College Pimpri Pune

Abstract:

Decreasing number of females per thousand males is the crustal problem in so many countries, this problem could not sole in short period with any financial and physical help. This problem make imbalance in social structure in any region, and it make lootoff burden and on some part of society create problems. So many studies and expert says that the high literacy of population is support to increasing the ratio of females per thousand males. Bus some cases it is not true some other aspects should take consider which is also help to increase the sex ratio.

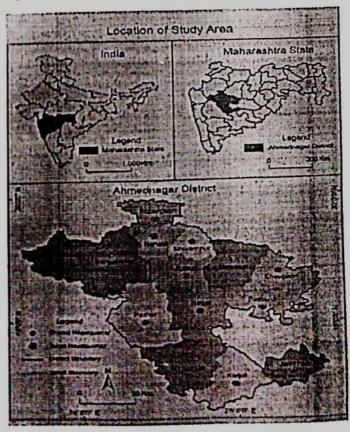
The present study focus on this issue as relation of literacy with sex ratio in total, scheduled cast and scheduled tribes population in Ahmadnagar district. For this study data were collected from district census hand book Ahmadnagar district. This study finds that not only but also cultural and social values are giving respect towards women is also positively affect to

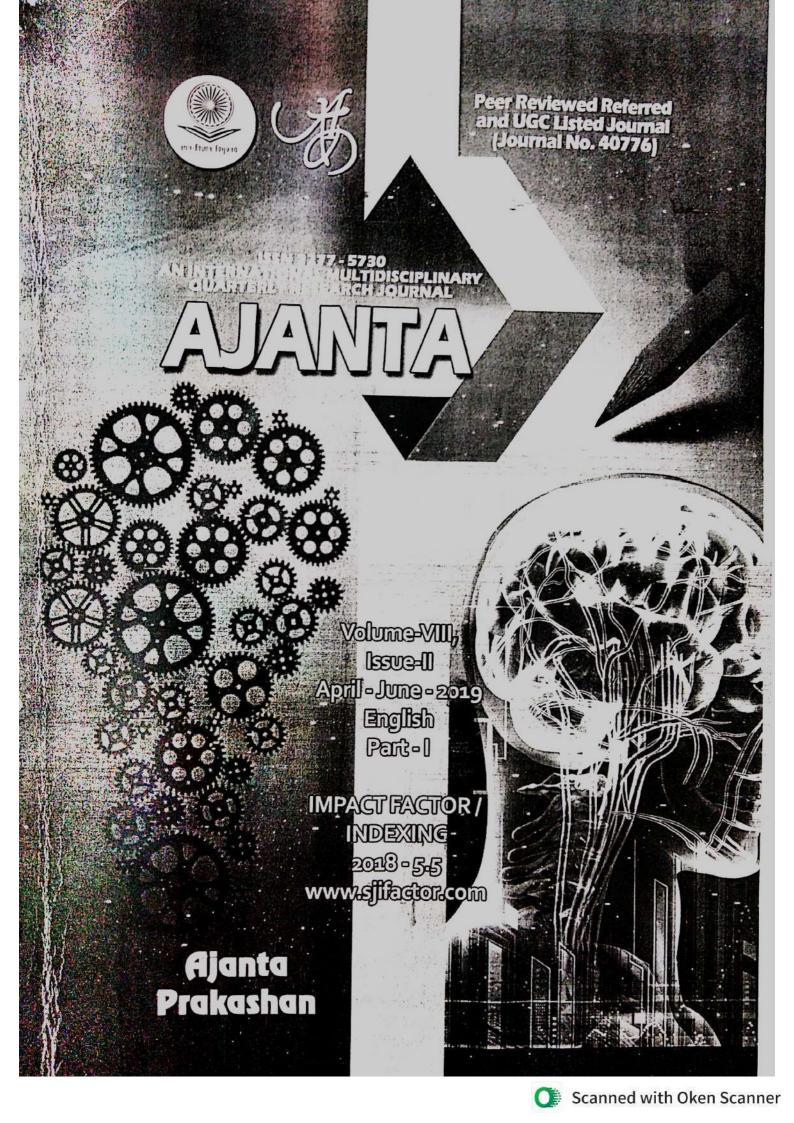
increasing in sex ratio in society. Some cultural programmes, equality, values and are the boost to increase in sex This study helps to researcher, ratio. planner in demographic area in different region.

Key words: Literacy, Sex ratio, population, social imbalance and equality.

Study Region

Ahmadnagar district is situated partly in upper Godavari basin and partly in Bhima basin occupying in central west part in Maharashtra state. It extends from 18° 10' to 20° 00' north latitudes and 73° 30' to 75° 37' east longitudes. The region with irregular shape and has kilometers a length and width of 210 kilometers on 17,048 square kilometers





ISSN 2277 - 5730 AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

AJANTA

Volume - VIII

Issue - II

English Part - I

April - June - 2019

Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC Listed Journal

Journal No. 40776



ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये

IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING 2018 - 5.5 www.sjifactor.com

❖ EDITOR ❖

Asst. Prof. Vinay Shankarrao Hatole M.Sc (Maths), M.B.A. (Mktg.), M.B.A. (H.R.), M.Drama (Acting), M.Drama (Prod. & Dir.), M.Ed.

❖ PUBLISHED BY ❖



Ajanta Prakashan

Aurangabad. (M.S.)

90 CONTENTS OF ENGLISH PART - I 😞

S. No.	Title & Author	Page No.
1	Ecotourism in India	1-5
	Asst. Prof. Dr. Gaikwad Archana	
2	Goods and Services Tax Act: An Overview	6-10
	Dr. Ashok Verma	
	Dr. Ghanshyam Agrawal	
3	Challenges of GST in India	11-17
	Dr. B. N. Mutkule	10-
4	Offences and Penalties under GST Act	18-22
	Dr. D. K. Mote	
5	Impact of GST on Indian Economy	23-31
	Dr. J. P. Bhosale	
	Dr. Nitin Bhaskarrao Raut	
6	Impact of GST on Indian Economy and its Benefits	32-36
	Dr. Ashte Ajit Shivputra	
7	GST-A Catalyst for Economic Development	37-41
	Dr. D. B. Borade	
8	GST: Advantages and Disadvantages in India	42-46
	Dr. Navale A. B.	
9	Impact of GST on Agriculture Sector	47-48
	Dr. Raut D. M.	
10	Goods and Services Tax in India	49-52
	Dr. Magar S. R.	
11	Impact of GST on Indian Economy	53-57
	Dr. Ganesh Kathar	
12	Goods and Services Tax (GST) Review of Progress Since Mplementation	58-62
	Dr. Malshikare Ashok Bhimrao	

14. Recent Trends in Tourism Industry in India

Asst. Prof. Dr. Gaikwad Archana S.B.B. Alias Appasaheb Jedhe College, Pune - 02.

Abstract

In present research paper, the study of recent trends in tourism in India, the statistical data showing the impact of these trends on the tourism Industry, change in the number of international visitors to India in recent times and emerging trends in tourism, the drawbacks, demands and expectations from the tourism industry and government are presented. In recent past, the traditional tourism industry has been seen changing the way it used to function, adapting to the new expectations and challenges resulting in rise in the number of tourists visiting India from 2013 and 2017. The government policies plays important role in this which can be seen with the Visa on arrival for more than 40 countries, and is expected to grow to 100 in recent future, which has also helped to grow the tourism in India. The new and affordable options for low budget travelers, promoting the newer options as Travel is seen as a mode of self-realization, exploration and experiencing different forms of lifestyles. Leisure travel is not a product of luxury but rather considered a necessity to consolidate one's energy. Making a time for leisure in business travel is also one of the new trends in tourism. Exploring Indian culture such as Yoga also among many of the new trends. There is still lot of room for the improvement which can further provide the boost to the tourism industry and we can see increase in the international visitors visiting India in near future. Overall increase of international tourists visiting India helps in increasing the employment, contribution of tourism industry in the country's GDP and inflow of foreign exchange to India.

Keywords:- Latest tourism trends, International visitors to India, Emerging trends. Introduction

The diversity of India, from the Himalayas to the never ending deserts of Rajasthan, combination of vast beaches, high mountain ranges to the natural beauty of Kerala and the cultural intensity of Varanasi. A journey of a few hundred miles may make you believe that you've entered a new country. The distinct facial structures, language, dressing sense, eating habits shall leave you astounded. Indian heritage and culture is also one of the most read and researched subjects worldwide. It provides endless opportunities to travelers to explore and growth to the Tourism Industry. Tourism Industry, undoubtedly has been a formidable pillar as

ENGLISH / Peer Reviewed Refereed and UGC Listed JournalNo.: 40776

1. Ecotourism in India

Asst. Prof. Dr. Gaikwad Archana S.B.B. Alias Appasaheb Jedhe College, Pune-02.

Abstract

In present research paper, the study of recent trends in ecotourism in India, the potential India has in ecotourism, the scope, ecotourism in India has are studied. India is not recognized as an ecotourism destination, and therefore misses out on a large share of international tourism. For India to increase the share in the global market, a huge change towards responsible tourism models is required. Scientific research can provide the necessary impetus for policy legislation, consumer awareness, and avenues for financial investment.

Keywords:- Ecotourism, wildlife, Ecology, biodiversity Introduction

Climate change is one of the major challenges the world is facing today. Nature faces the effects of climate change. If we the humanity do not acknowledge it and act upon it, and act very urgently, it can cause a irreparable damage to the mother carth. If acknowledged and acted upon in time, we can provide effective nature-based solutions to solving it. Human activities have already caused the climate to warm by approximately 1°C on average worldwide from the pre-industrial era. The current rate of emissions will lead to that number rising to 1.5°C in the near term, possibly as early as 2030. The term ecotourism emerged in the late 1980s as a direct result of the world's acknowledgment and reaction to sustainable and ecological practices. Ecotourism works towards the conservation of nature and Bio-diversity. It can be achieved by minimum destruction, environmental growth, adventure, and promoting sustainable ways of living on the planet. Ecotourism will forge new relationships between people and environment, and between peoples with different lifestyles. The change and stability will be achieved through these changes. This change is needed by most of those involved in ecotourism. Most of whom would like to see the improvement in the current situation it is in today. People want a change from their day to day busy life and would like to experience something special out of their routine life and it can get at only in special places. Those who are in the business wish to gain a livelihood and encourage tourists to visit before it is too late. India is one of the most diverse country in the world. Ecotourism in India is a thriving industry in the sustained glorious natural beauty of this country. The country has a biological gardens, zoos, tea plantations, and wildlife

ISSN 2277 - 5730 AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

AJANTA

Volume - VIII

Issue - I

English / Marathi

January - March - 2019

Peer Reviewed Refereed and UGC Listed Journal

Journal No. 40776



ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये

IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING 2018 - 5.5 www.sjifactor.com

❖ EDITOR ❖

Asst. Prof. Vinay Shankarrao Hatole M.Sc (Maths), M.B.A. (Mktg.), M.B.A. (H.R.), M.Drama (Acting), M.Drama (Prod. & Dir.), M.Ed.

❖ PUBLISHED BY ❖



Ajanta Prakashan

Aurangabad. (M.S.)

CONTENTS OF ENGLISH



S. No.	Title & Author	Page No.
14	Recent Trends in Tourism Industry in India	73-77
1911.	Asst. Prof. Dr. Gaikwad Archana	
15	Recent Trends in Tourism Industry	78-82
	Dr. Subhash J. Deshmukh	
	Smt. Amruta D. Rajale	
16	Recent Trends of banking in India	83-94
	Prof. Aswale Santosh Radhakisan	
	Dr. R. N. Wakchaure	
17	Socio-Economic Empowerment of Women	95-100
	Dr. Subhash J. Deshmukh	
	Smt. Bharati S. Deshmukh	
18	Role of Small Scale Industries in India	101-105
	Prof. Dr. Mohan B. Shinde	
19	An Study on Trends in Online Banking - Money Transfer	106-110
	Dhanapune Sonal Vasantrao	
20	The Traditional Form of Marriage and its Characteristics in the Social	111-116
	Life of Tribes in Konkan Region	
	Dr. Dilip Shankarrao Telang	

Impact Factor - 6.261

ISSN - 2348-7143

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION

RESEARCH IOURNEY

INTERNATIONAL E-RESEARCH

PEER REFREED & INDEXED JOURNAL January - 2019 Issue No. - 104 (D)

Indian Banking Sector Issues & Challenges



Chief Editor:

Dr. Dhanraj T. Dhangar,

Assist. Prof. (Marathi) MGV'S Arts & Commerce College, Yeola, Dist - Nashik [M.S.] INDIA

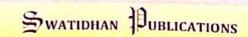
Executive Editors:

Prof. Tejesh Beldar, Nashikroad (English) Dr. Gajanan Wankhede, Kinwat (Hindi) Mrs. Bharati Sonawane-Nile, Bhusawal (Marathi) Dr. Rajay Pawar, Goa (Konkani)



This Journal is indexed in:

- **UGC Approved Journal**
- Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
- Cosmos Impact Factor (CIF)
- Global Impact Factor (GIF)
 International Impact Factor Services (IIFS)
- Indian Citation Index (ICI)
- Dictionary of Research Journal Index (DRJI)



'RESEARCH JOURNEY' International E- Research Journal

Impact Factor - (SJIF) - <u>6.261</u>, (CIF) - <u>3.452(2015)</u>, (GIF)-<u>0.676</u> (2013) Issue No. 104 (D): Indian Banking Sector: Issues & Challenges UGC Approved Journal

ISSN: 2348-7143 January-2019



Cockbear			
31	A Study of Non Performing Assets in Indian Public Sector B Prof. Sudarshan Pawar &	anks Prof. Varsha Sanglikar	143
32	ATM Robbery in India : Failures of Financial Services	Prof. Dadarao Ingle	148
September 1	Non-Performing Assets : Causes and Guidelines of RBI	Dr. Dinkar Bhadane	151
33		Shubhangi Ranawade	155
35	Kisan Credit Card Scheme : Macro Impact E-Banking Services of Different Banks of Maharashtra Dr. Gopal Dhavade &	Prof. Amruta Inamdar	158
36	Start up India – A Study of Women	Dr. Ashlesha Mungi	163
37	A Feasibility Study of Online Cab Transportation Service will Region Dr. Prashant Kalshetti, Sudarshan Savar	th Reference to PCMC noor & Swara Savanoor	165
38	Share of DCCBs in Total Credit Disbursement for Agricultu Dr. S. D. Raut, Dr. S. S. W	re in Maharashtra	171
39	Communication & Soft Skill in Banking Sector	Sneha Shewale	175
40	Priority Sector Lending and Rural Development	Prof. Manisha More	179
41	Role of Central Bank: Issue of Currency and Credit Control	Dr. S. K. Dhage	184
42	NPA and Indian Public Sector Banks	Prof. Keshav Chawan	188
43	Need for Inclusion of Financial Capabilities among Disableo	Persons Prof. Anita S. Phapale	193
44	Electronic Banking in India	Prof. Rashmi Hirlekar	197

The papers have been reviewed by the member of review committee of the seminar, and they have checked these papers on their level best to stop furtive literature. Except it, the respective authors of the papers are responsible for originality of the papers and intensive thoughts in the papers. Nobody can republish these papers without pre-permission of the publisher. It is not necessary the editors or publisher to be agree with any thoughts or views expressed in the paper.

- Chief & Executive Editor





Impact Factor - (SJIF) - <u>6.261</u>, (CIF) - <u>3.452(2015)</u>, (GIF)-<u>0.676</u> (2013) Issue No. 104 (D): Indian Banking Sector: Issues & Challenges UGC Approved Journal

ISSN : 2348-7143 January-2019

ATM Robbery in India: Failures of Financial Services

Prof. Dadarao Yashwant Ingle E-mail Id:- ingledadarao@gmail.com

Abstract :

There is a big impact on Indian economy of financial services. The economy can take a speed of growth by ATM as a financial services. ATM services are very use full for India economic society. But number of incidences have been took place of ATM robbery in India wich have done a bad impact on the Indian economy. There is very lack of security of ATM machines weather its purposely accepted by the bureaucracy with the help of political support or not, it's a mute answer. Till September 30, 2018 there were 222 incidents recorded cases of ATM related robberies in Gujarat and Rs. 9.78 crore lost of country. In India 349 incidents recorded cases and Rs. 34.76 crore lost in it till same date.

Key words: Robberies, RBI, Union home ministry, ATM, burglaries, thieves, fled, Provisions, Security.

Objectives of Research Paper:

- 1) To know the data of ATM robberies in India.
- 2) To understand the security provisions of ATM Machines.
- 3) To understand the provisions of RBI against ATM robbery.

Research Methodology:

The data of research paper have been taken from the different web sides and books as a Secondary source.

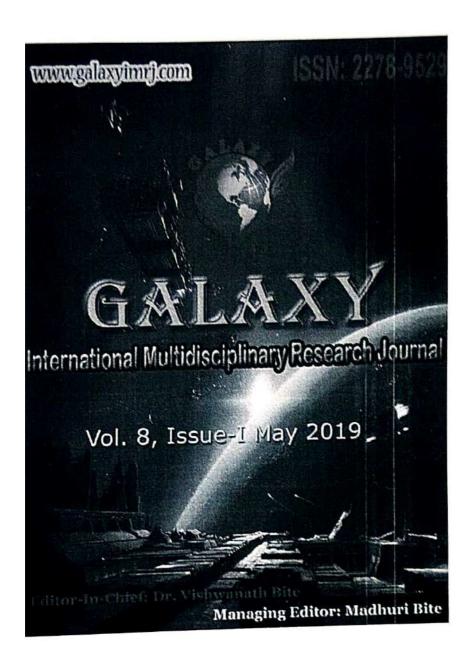
Introduction:

Gujarat is considered one of the safest states in the country. But hard figures of thefts, burglaries and robberies portray a different picture. According to data submitted to the Union home ministry by the Reserve Bank Of India (RBI).

Gujarat recorded 27 cases of ATM-related thefts, robberies and burglaries till September 2018, amounting to Rs. 4.07 crore lost – an over 10-fold increase to the 29 cases involving loss of Rs 43 lakh in 2013.

STOLEN FROM ATMS

Gujarat's	ATM thefts (6 years till 30/09/2018	s) (Amt-crore)
Year	Incidents	Amount lost
2013	29	0.43
2014	25	0.06
2015	44	1.58
2016	46	1.75
2017	51	1.89
2018	27	4.07
Total	222	9.78
ATM thefts in	n 2018 (worst 10 sta	ites) (Amt-crore)
State	Incidents	Amount Involved
Odisha	36	8.43
Tamil Nadu	10	7.25
Nagaland	1	4.35
Gujarat	27	4.07
Karnataka	20	2.19
Bihar	94	2.19



out Us: http://www.galaxyimrj.com/about-us/ hive: http://www.galaxyimrj.com/archive/

itact Us: http://www.galaxvimrj.com/contact-us/

torial Board: http://www.galaxyimrj.com/editorial-board/

mission: http://www.galaxyimrj.com/submission/

Q: http://www.galaxyimrj.com/faq/



Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Thoughts on Agriculture

Dr. Dadarao Yashwant Ingle S.B.B Alias Appasaheb Jedhe College, 425, Shukrawar Peth, Pune-41102

Article History: Submitted-04/05/2019, Revised-29/05/2019, Accepted-02/06/2019, Published-05/06/2019.

Abstract:

In the year of 1918, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has been written a book titled as 'Small Holdings in India and Their Remedies.' At that time there was very weak position of Indian economy. The population of India was facing a big problem of less productivity due to small holdings of agricultural land. Thoughts of Dr. Ambedkar on agriculture land are applicable now these days. The recent trend of land holdings is showing down. Dr. Ambedkar suggested the remedies of land holdings in India. The nationalization of agricultural land is a major remedy of division of agriculture. Industrialization of land under ruled of government of India is another part of remedies on the suicide of farmers in India.

Keywords: Small holdings, nationalization of land, poverty, fragmentation, consolidation, reconstruction, industrialization.

Objectives of the study:

- 1] To understand the remedies on the small pieces of land.
- 2] To study the purpose of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar about the nationalization of land.
- 3] To understand the relationship between the nationalization of land and the farmer's suicide in India.

Research Methodology:

The type of research used in this paper is descriptive and qualitative. The secondary source material used for the research paper.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Thoughts on Agriculture:



COSMOS

BI ANNUAL REFEREED JOURNAL

Vol. X No.1 Part II - JANUARY 2019

ISSN : 2249 - 6408

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE EDITION

A Compilation of Research Papers presented at the BCUD, Savitribai Phule Pune University Sponsored International Conference on the theme "VISION INDIA 2030: Strategizing through Alignment of Corporate Values towards Sustainable Development" on 18th & 19th January 2019 organized by Department of Commerce, M.C.E.Society's Abeda Inamdar Senior College of Arts, Science and Commerce.

Ruksar Faizal Sharif Dr. Aftab Anwar Shaikh Merin K. Varghese application of Morlet Wavelet rkar Dr. Aftak Asgar Shaikh utical Companies in Mahamshtra shad Dr. Aftab Alam owards Environment Successibility YashikaGurnar DevdattaDhondira Shete to India Vaishali Deepak theo Deepak Ranjanda atti of India Pankaj K Rajpal fazalbhoy Dr. ShreyaVirani d Khan Dr.TukaramMuna	1 10 16 27 32 40 47 54 58
Dr. Aftab Anwar Shaikh Merin K. Varghese application of Morlet Wavelet rkar Dr. Aftak Asgar Shaikh utical Companies in Mahamshtra shad Dr. Aftab Alam owards Environment Share shellity YashikaGurnar DevdattaDhondira ashete to India Vaishali Deepak theo Deepak Ranjans hara Suresh PatrappaRokkadaatti of India Pankaj K Rajpal fazalbhoy Dr. ShreyaVirani d Khan Dr.TukaramMuna	16 27 32 40 47
application of Morlet Wavelet rkar Dr.Atik Asgar Shaikh utical Companies in Mahamshtra shad Dr. Aftab Alam owards Environment St. Stollity YashikaGurnar DevdattaDhondira Shete to India Vaishali Deepak too Deepak Ranjans Suresh PatrappaRokkadaatti of India Pankaj K Rajpal fazalbhoy Dr. ShreyaVirani d Khan Dr.TukaramMuna	16 27 32 40 47
rkar Dr.Atik Asgar Shaikh utical Companies in Mahamshtra shad Dr. Aftab Alam owards Environment Successibility YashikaGurnar DevdattaDhondira whete to India Vaishali Deepak aboo Deepak Ranjanda atti of India Pankaj K Rajpal fazalbhoy Dr. ShreyaVirani d Khan Dr.TukaramMuna	16 27 32 40 47
rkar Dr.Atik Asgar Shaikh utical Companies in Mahamshtra shad Dr. Aftab Alam owards Environment Successibility YashikaGurnar DevdattaDhondira whete to India Vaishali Deepak aboo Deepak Ranjanda atti of India Pankaj K Rajpal fazalbhoy Dr. ShreyaVirani d Khan Dr.TukaramMuna	27 32 40 47 54
owards Environment Successifity YashikaGurnar DevdattaDhondra Chete to India Vaishali Deepak theo Deepak Ranjano Suresh PatrappaRokkad atti of India Pankaj K Rajpal fazalbhoy Dr. ShreyaVirani d Khan Dr.TukaramMuna	32 40 47 54
owards Environment Successifity YashikaGurnar DevdattaDhondra Chete to India Vaishali Deepak theo Deepak Ranjano Suresh PatrappaRokkad atti of India Pankaj K Rajpal fazalbhoy Dr. ShreyaVirani d Khan Dr.TukaramMuna	32 40 47 54
YashikaGurnar DevdattaDhondira a Shete to India Vaishali Deepak a boo Deepak Ranjan Shara Suresh PatrappaRokkad atti of India Pankaj K Rajpal fazalbhoy Dr. ShreyaVirani d Khan Dr.TukaramMuna	40 47 54
DevdattaDhondira whete to India Vaishali Deepak too Deepak Ranjano and Suresh PatrappaRokkad atti of India Pankaj K Rajpal fazalbhoy Dr. ShreyaVirani d Khan Dr.TukaramMuna	47 54
to India Vaishali Deepak theo Deepak Ranjano hab Suresh PatrappaRokkadadti of India Pankaj K Rajpal Fazalbhoy Dr. ShreyaVirani d Khan Dr.TukaramMuna	47 54
Deepak Ranjano (1997) Suresh PatrappaRokkadi atti of India Pankaj K Rajpal fazalbhoy Dr. ShreyaVirani d Khan Dr.TukaramMuna	54
Suresh PatrappaRokkadi atti of India Pankaj K Rajpal fazalbhoy Dr. ShreyaVirani d Khan Dr.TukaramMuna	N PARENT
of India Pankaj K Rajpal Fazalbhoy Dr. ShreyaVirani d Khan Dr.TukaramMuna	N PARENT
azalbhoy Dr. ShreyaVirani d Khan Dr.TukaramMuno	58
d Khan Dr.TukaramMurki	
d Khan Dr.TukaramMurki	63
	69
NargisShaikh	76
kle unexpected epidemics by	1 21
Geeta Rajan N	
nen Condition	19
smani Syed Tarique Imam	
Pankaj Singh	i ili
Dr. M. Shahid Jamal Ansari	1111
ad Dr. Farida M.G. Shaikh	TA ALS
Context ta Priyanka Darekar	115
Dr. M. G. Mulla	124
in Infrastructural Sector	132
L.K.Singh	1.325
FarzanaShaikh	143
Amreen M.Y. Siddiqui	149
Dr. Retwade L.G.	153
Development	156
nad Dr. Aftab Alam	
	162
A.H. Shaikh Dr.Nehaal Mayur	
and Sustainable Development	167
Dr Shahana Khan	
	173
naikh Dr. M.G.Mulla	113
aste System before vision	181
Dadarao Yashwant Ingle	1
Dada de Taomani mgio	
e na a	Dr. M. Shahid Jamal Ansari ad Dr. Farida M.G. Shaikh Context ta Priyanka Darekar Dr. M. G. Mulla in Infrastructural Sector L.K.Singh FarzanaShaikh Amreen M.Y. Siddiqui Dr. Retwade L.G. Development

Azam Campus, Camp, Pune - 411001.

INDEX

84	ARTICLES	P
1	A Shady on Sustamability in Readymante Claiment Manufacturing Industry Dr. Atlah Anwar Shalkt: Merin K. Varyland	
3	Analysis of Parametal Porthogrammes of Porthogo Dr. Ashok VasantEdurkar Dr. Allh Asuar Bhaikh	П
1	Analysis of the Consumer Protection Bill 2018. Takeaway for Pharmacoulleal Companies in Maharashira Khalid Arshait Dr. Allab Alam	П
8.	A Shish of Waste Electrical and Electronics Equipment (WEEE): A step towards Environment Fustainability YashikaGurnani	
6.	Overviete Social Responsibility and Sustainability Devilation Devi	1
8.	A study of Economic literacy and sustainable development with context to India Valshall Deepak Bahoo Deepak RanjanBahoo	1
8.	Green Marketing Burean PatrappaRokkarkarti	1
9	1 Systematical Developments A Case Study and Statistics of Education of India Pankal K Balval	
10.	A reflection on Investment pattern of Working Women in Pune Babiha Pazalbhoy Dr. BhrayaVirani	1 7
11.	Recent trends of the India's Foreign Trade Pathan Mujahed Khan Dr. TukaramMunde Narola Shatky of Causes impact of Moonlighting on Indian Industry Narola Shatky	0
12.	A Storty of Causes impact of Moonlighting on Indian Industry Nargis Bhalkh Sustainable Development: Effective Crisis Management Practices to tackle unexpected epidemics by 2030	,
10.	with reference to a case study from Nipah outbreak Gesta Balan N	9
14.	Role of Small Scale Industries in Indian Economy: A Case Study of Women Condition	B-;
15.	GulnawazUsmani Syeri Tarique Imam	199
16.	A Stocky on Tooloms of Stom Population in Varanasi District Pankaj Bingh	10
10.	The state of the s	. !!!
17.	Prof. Nighat Ahmad Dr. Farida M.G. Shaikh Diversity and Diversity Management: Contemporary strategies in Indian Context Dr.Vijayshri Mehta Priyanka Darekar	115
18.	A Study of Effect of NPA on the Profitability of Indian Banks	
19.	A Study of Administrative Mechanism for Implementation of PPP Model in Infrastructural Sector	134
20.	Green Practices an Initiative towards Sustainability by Azam Campus L.K.Singh FarzanaShalkh	
21,	Corporate Social Responsibility - An Overview of the Concept Amreas M.V. Stateland	143
22.	Sustainable Development	149
23.	Mohd Osama Ahmad Dr. Attab Atam	153 156
24.	A Study of "Sarvajal" Water ATM under the CSR Initiative of the Done Cont.	162
25.	Sustainable Development Goal# 6 (Clean-Water and Sanitation) Ralsa A.H. Shaikh Dr.Nehaal Mayur The Compatibility of Islamic Financial Principles with Corporate Values and Sustainable Development Goals	167
26.	A Study on Overview of the Rights of Minority Managed Educational Institutions in India	313753
27.	Shirin Naaz Shaikh Dr. M.G.Mulla Understanding the Development of Capitalist in the Global India and Caste System before vision	173
	Dadarao Yashwant Ingle	

Understanding the Development of Capitalist in the Global India and Caste System before vision India 2030

Prof. Dadarao Yashwant Ingle ingledadarao@gmail.com S.B.B Alias Appasaheb Jedhe College Pune.

Abstract

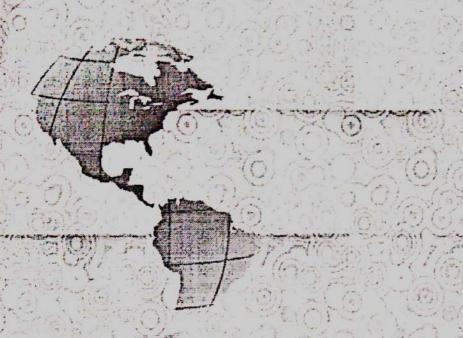
Due to the lack of capital with the capitalist class here and in order to lessen the pressure of foreign capital, it utilized people's hard earned money to erect the edifice of basic and infrastructural industries so that the development in private sector is expedited. When we have to pay attention to the character of the globalised Indian capitalist class evolved in the historical conditions in such a manner that it could not make a decisive blow on the interests of the small and big land-owners by carrying out radical land reforms.

Objectives of Paper:

- 1) To study the Development of Indian Capitalist before vision India 2030
- 2) To know the relationship between caste system and the Development of Capitalist
- 3) To understanding the distribution of Capital and caste system

Introduction:

Strategizing of corporate values towards sustainable development for the vision Indian 2030, We have to understand development of capitalist in the global India and caste system. Capitalist class of global India born as it was from a old colonial socio-economic structure and brought up as it was in the imperialist world, could not hamper the interest of imperialism beyond a point nor could it bring out the bourgeois land reforms in a radical manner. From the British, it had inherited the administrative machinery and constitutional system of a unified country. It had also prepared a feeble constitution. Initially, the British colonial imperial capital had more influence on it, but slowly it expanded its economic alternatives by taking advantage of the inter-imperialist rivalry and attempted to gain capital and technology on better conditions. Subsequently, it developed its own technology by Indian sing the same technology. Due to the lack of capital with the capitalist class here and in order to lessen the pressure of foreign capital, it utilised people's hard earned money to erect the edifice of basic and infrastructural industries so that the development in private sector is expedited. This was the path of 'import substitution industrialisation'. The banks were nationalised to facilitating more and more capital to the capitalists. The path of raising huge sum of capital from the share market was paved along with the growth of the well off middle-class strata. When the strength of the capital of the capitalist class in India was enormously increased, the process of selling the state enterprises at paltry sums ensued. This era of privatisation-liberalisation of global Indian capitalism was indicative of its necessity, compulsion as well as its increasing confidence. In this era of neo-liberalism, even the crisis-ridden international capital had put pressure to end the protectionist policies. Indian capitalism on the one hand gave the open opportunity to the imperialists to take its share in the vast and continuously expanding global Indian market and on the other hand it also gradually began to invest more and more outside the country in the globalised world market. The condition of the global Indian capitalist class in the global capitalist system is that of a Junior Partner of the imperialists. It manages to get a small portion of the surplus extracted at the global level, but at the country level it remains the big stakeholder



ISSN 2249-9598 (Online) Impact Factor 5.818 ISRA:JIF

UGC New Delhi Approved Journal No- 46964

Online International Interdisciplinary Research Journal

(An International Multidisciplinary Journal) Bi-Monthly, Refereed and Indexed Open Access Journal

Editor-In-Chief-Somnath Kisan Khatal www.oiirj.org editoroiirj@gmail.com

10 E	hivani S. Lalwani, Heena H. Pathan, Shiril R. Nagarkar, Ashish W. Bele, aubrat Samal[Full Text PDF] Effects of Structured and Unstructured Physical Activity on the Physical Capacities in Healthy IndividualsPage.No-98-102 Palak P. Darda, Atharuddin Kazi, Ashish W. Bele, Mohd. Irshad Qureshi[Full
10	Capacities in Healthy IndividualsPage.No-98-102
p	alak P. Darda, Atharuddin Kazi, Ashish W Rele Mohd Irshad Oureshil Full
	Text PDF]
11 F	mpacts of River Sand and Gravel Extraction and Stone Mining on Land use Pattern, Ground Water Level and Human Health in the Region of Nangal Choudhary Tehsil of Mahendergarh District, Haryana Page. No-103-107
	Somdatt[Full Text PDF]
12	Climate Change and Its Impact on EnvironmentPage.No- 108-113
TANDETS.	Sonam Singh[Full Text PDF]
13	Level of Human Resource Development and Planning Strategy for Rural Development of Backward Micro RegionPage.No-114-119
	Arjun H. Musmade[Full Text PDF]
14	An Analytical Study on Risk Taking Ability of Women Entrepreneurs in the Field of Digital MarketingPage.No-120-129
	P.Sarithakumari[Full Text PDF]
15	Awareness of Technology in Accessing Banking Products - A StudyPage.No-130-135 L.Balamurugan, N.Santhoshkumar[Full Text PDF]
16	Goods and Services Tax: A Thump on Indian Society- A ReviewPage.No- 136-141
	M. Ramana Reddy[Full Text PDF]
17	Green Accounting: A Conceptual ModelPage.No-142-144
*****	Anilkumar V.V, Reshma Pillai S[Full Text PDF]
1.0	A Study on Development of Small Scale Industries in Rajsamand District,
	RajasthanPage.No- 145-150
	Kamini Sharma, Shivaji pacharane[Full Text PDF]
	Employee Relation and It Effect on Employee Productivity— A Study with Reference to VRL LogisticsPage.No-151-163
	Krashika M.A[Full Text PDF]

A Study on Development of Small Scale Industries in Rajsamand District,

*Kamini Sharma, bShivaji pacharane

*Lecturer, Guru pushkar Jain College Udaipur Rajasthan India

^bAssociate Professor, S. B. B. Alias Appasheb Jedhe College, Pune 02, MS, India

Abstract

Industrialization is the symbol of the economic development of the region. Types of industries contribute their share unevenly. Small, micro and medium scale industries have play prominent role in development of any region. Existing and emerging industries provides huge employments and made significant contribution to the enhance the quality of life of people. Hence industrial development should be uniform in region. The main aim this study is to examine the trends of industry development in study area and determine the levels of industrial development on the basis of working population.

Introduction:

The availability of mineral resources has been a major role in industrial development in Rajsamand district. Especially the Marble Industry, which has increased the level of economic development of the state. Rajasamand district is particularly rich in mineral resources as a large variety of important minerals are found. The important Minerals are Lead and Zink, Dolomite, Lime stone, Marble and Granite, talc (Soapstone) .Establishment of industries in any state has important role in economic development and the source of the prosperity of region. Industry infrastructure is the axis of development, hence technical knowledge, scientific approach, large quantity of resources, energy, education, health, transport, telecommunications etc are base of industrial development.

Geographical structure of Rajsamand district Study area

Rajsamand district is located 67 km. away from Udaipur city, on the Delhi-Mumbai National Highway No. 8, has been an integral part of eastern Mewar state and later in Udaipur district. The Government of Rajasthan issued a notification on March 31, 1991 and announced the formation of Rajsamand district and on 10th April 1991 this district came into being. Rajsamand district is spread between 24° 46' north to 26° 01' north latitude and 73° 28' east to 74° 18'east longitude. Located in the south of Rajasthan, in the east of this district it is bound to the boundaries of Chittorgarh and Bhilwara, Ajmer in Uttar Pradesh, Pali in the west and Udaipur districts in the south. Eastern and North-eastern parts of the district are mostly plateaus and plains, whereas the western and southern parts are mountainous.

Here we will describe the industries in the study area, although Rajasamand district is rich in mineral wealth, it has been lagged behind in industrial terms even today. Some small, medium, and large scale industries have been set up in the district. There are a total of 4,783 small and medium scale industries and 2 large industries in the district. Major industries include Rajpura-Dariba Khan Group and Asia's main tire factory J.K.

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' International E- Research Journal ISSN:

Impact Factor - (SJIF) - 6.261, (CIF) - 3.452(2015), (GIF)-0.676 (2013) Special Issue 90 (A): Regional Disparity in Maharashtra **UGC Approved Journal**

2348-7143 January-2019



hectare potent of agri

lives i develo

agricul to natu

agro-to genera

Study

15,642

E long

the sou

north-

signifi

part o

condit

district

Maval

Tł

Sustainable Development and Agro-Tourism Potential in Pune District

Thorat S.D.* and Suryawanshi R.S.**

*PhD Research Student, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune-411007. E-mail - shatrughanthorat61@gmail.com **Professor, Department of Geography, Abasaheb Garware College, Pune-411004, S.P.P.U. E-mail -suryawanshirs22@gmail.com

Abstract

Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy . About 60% people directly or indirectly depends upon agriculture. In developing countries like India, the farm size holding are small, the average is 1.46 acres. Agro-Tourism is an innovative agricultural activity related to tourism and agriculture. It has a great capacity to create additional source of income and employment opportunities to the farmers. Pune district is one of the major tourist centres in the India and there is large scope and great potential to develop Agro-tourism.

The present research paper is an attempt to analyse the sustainable development and potential of agro-tourism in Pune District Maharashtra. Agro-tourism is the emerging branch of tourism in India. It helped for sustainable development in rural area. Agro-tourism gives the opportunity to tourist to get aware with agricultural area, agricultural operations, local food and tradition of local area and support to economic development of farmers. The Pune district in Maharashtra state has many tourist destinations, but yet this district is not highlighted to large scale agro-tourism practices. It is mainly because of lack of facilities and low development of area. The present research paper focuses on find out the potential area for agro-tourism in Pune district. BESER TO ALL SOLLINE

Keywords: Agro-tourism, employment opportunities, sustainable development. Introduction

Tourism is inter-disciplinary subject for the study by nature. Tourism plays very important role in economic development on regional level. Now day's tourism is one of the fastest growing industries in the world. Today the concept of Agro-tourism is helpful to the farmers and people of urban and rural area. Agro-tourism is multi-activity and helped for sustainable development in rural area. In agro-tourism, tourist has the opportunities to get aware with agricultural area, agricultural operations, local food and tradition of local area. Tourists are closer to nature and rural activities, in which they can participate and feel the pleasure experience.

European countries (Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Ireland, Great Britain, Italy, Austria, France and Germany had more than 10,000 farms enterprises involve with different tourism activities). Most of European countries have positive attitude towards Agri-tourism development because advantages of rural areas and their overall development.(Dr. Gopal 2008)

According to Agro-tourism world website, as of 2010, agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy. About 85% of the population is directly or in directly depends on agriculture, whereas 26% GDP comes from agriculture. Agro-tourism creates additional incomes for farmers. Maharashtra is the 3rd largest state of India both in area and population. Maharashtra has 22368

Email - research journey 2014 gmail.co

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION'S

RESEARCH JOURNEY

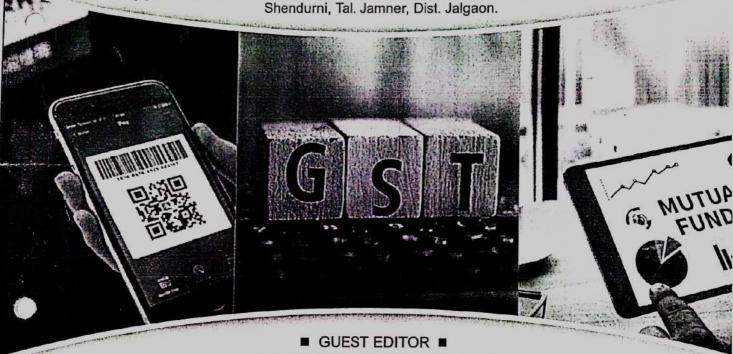
UGC Approved Journal Multidisciplinary International E-research Journal

Implementation and Impacts of Goods & Service Tax (GST) on Indian Economy

Organized by

The Shendurni Secondary Education Co-op. Society's

Appasaheb R. B. Garud Arts, Commerce and Science College,



■ EXECUTIVE EDITOR ■

■ ASSOCIATE EDITOR ■

Principal Dr. Vasudeo R. Patil

■ CHIEF EDITOR ■

Dr. Shyam J. Salunkhe

Dr. Vasant N. Patange

Mr. Dhanraj T. Dhangar



This Journal is indexed in:

- Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
- Cosmoc Impact Factor (CIF)
- Global Impact Factor (GIF)
- Universal Impact Factor (UIF)
- International Impact Factor Services (IIFS)
- Indian Citation Index (ICI)
- Dictionary of Research Journal Index (DRJI)

For Details Visit To: www.researchjourney.net

SWATIDHAN PUBLICATIONS

'RESEARCH JOURNEY' International Multidisciplinary E- Research Journal

ISSN: 2348-7143 Feb. 2019

Impact Factor - (SJIF) - 6.261
Special Issue 122A: Implementation and Impacts of Goods & Service Tax (GST) on Indian Economy

Impact of GST on Indian Economy	TOWN THE REAL	Special issue 12270 improve		-
Impact of Goods and Services Tax on Indian Economy Mr.Bahaji BhimraoWaghmare, Mr. Raju B Zore Mr.Bahaji BhimraoWaghmare, Mr. Raju B Zore Mr.Bahaji BhimraoWaghmare, Mr. Raju B Zore Mr. Bahaji BhimraoWaghmare, Mr. Raju B Zore Mr. Bahaji BhimraoWaghmare, Mr. Raju B Zore Mr. Bahaji BhimraoWaghmare, Mr. Raju B Zore Mr. Lankesh Murlidhari Gajbhiye Bengtes and Challenges of GST with special reference to Tourism Sector Mr. Lankesh Murlidhari Gajbhiye Bawade, Mr. M. More, Dr. S. V. Gande An Overview of Goods and Service Tax in India and Its Provisions Mr. Nilesh B. Gawade, An Overview of Goods and Service Tax in India and Its Provisions Mr. Nilesh B. Gawade, Parikshitkumar Hiralal Kate Impact of GST on Indian Economy Visiwamath Kashinath Shelke Impact of GST on Indian Economy Visiwamath Kashinath Shelke Impact of GST on Banking Sector in India Mr. Mghy P. Patil, Dr. Pof. Kalpana P. Nandanwar. GST and Its Impact on DifferentFactors in Jalgaon Districts Arvind K. Raut Arvind K. Raut Anvind K. Raut Anvind K. Raut Impact of GST in Indian Economy Prof. Pagare M. P., Dr. L. C. Kurpatwar Bengthy P. Patil, Dr. Pof. Kalpana P. Nandanwar. GST and Its Impact of GST in Indian Economy Prof. Pagare M. P., Dr. L. C. Kurpatwar Impact of GST in Indian Economy Prof. P. D. Sonar Impact of GST in Indian Economy Prof. P. D. Sonar Impact of GST on Indian Economy Analysis and Service Tax (GST) Prof. Nichesh Bapu Chaudhari Impact of GST on Indian Economy Prof. P. D. Sonar Impact of GST on Indian Economy Prof. P. Sanaturam O. Mali, Impact of GST on Indian Economy Prof. Sanaturam O. Mali, Impact of GST on Indian Economy Prof. Sanaturam O. Mali, Impact of GST on Indian Economy Prof. Sanaturam O. Mali, Impact of GST on Indian Economy Prof. P. Sanaturam O. Mali, Impact of GST on Indian Economy Prof. P. Sanaturam O. Mali, Impact of GST on Indian Economy Prof. P. Sanaturam O. Mali, Impact of GST on Indian Economy Prof. P. Sanaturam O. Mali, Impact of GST on Indian Economy Prof. P. Sanaturam O. Mali, Impact of GST on Indian Economy Prof. P. Sa	25	Impact of GST on Indian Economy New Yorksoni, Miss. Deepa R. Hinge	070	
Mr. Balaiji Biumratowagimune. win. Aujur Tod. GST: Features and Advantages Kamble Krushna Shivaji, Tamboli Reshma Jahiroddin Emerging Issues and Challenges of GST with special reference to Tourism Sector Mr. Lankesh Murildhar Gajbhiye Issues And Challenges in The Implementation of Goods and Service Tax (GST) in India Mr. M.M. More, DF. S. V. Gande An Overview of Goods and Service Tax in India and Its Provisions Mr. Nilesh B. Gawade, Mr. Nilesh B. Gawade, Impact of GST on Indian Economy Visinvanatik Rashinati Sheke Impact of GST on Banking Sector in India Ms. Megha Y. Patil., Dr. Prof. Kalpana P. Nandanwar. GST and Its Impact on DifferentFactors in Jalgaon Districts Arvind K. Raut Advantages and Disadvantages of GST Prof. GA. Blurke, Prof. VK. Bhutada Impact of GST in Indian Economy Prof. Pagare M. P., Dr L C Kurpatwar Emerging issues and challenges of GST Prof. Nilesh Bapu Chaudhari Implementation and Impact of Goods and Service Tax (GST) on Indian Economy Prof. P.D. Sonar Impact of GST on Indian Economy and Different Sectors Prof. Pravin Prakashrao Kulkarni Meaning and Features of Goods and Service Tax (GST) Impact of GST on Indian Economy Prof. R. V. Thoke Impact of Goods and Service Tax (GST) Ref. R. V. Thoke Impact of Goods and Service Tax (GST) Ref. R. V. Thoke Impact of Goods and Service Tax (GST) Ref. R. V. Thoke Impact of Goods and Service Tax (GST) Ref. R. V. Thoke Ref. R. V. R		Constraint Spratoes Tay on Indian Economy	072	
Emerging Issues and Challenges of GST with special reference to Tourism Sector Mr. Lankesh Muriidhar Gajbhiye Issues And Challenges in The Implementation Goods and Service Tax (GST) in India Mr. M. More, Dr. S. V. Gande Mr. Nikesh B. Gawade, An Overview of Goods and Service Tax in India and Its Provisions Mr. Nikesh B. Gawade, Study of GST with Respect to Online Retail Busines Dr. Manojkumarlyouirum Gaikwad, Parikshiikumar Hiralal Kate Impact of GST on Banking Sector in India Ms. Megha Y. Patil, Dr. Prof. Kalpana P. Nandanwar. GST and Its Impact on DifferentFactors in Jalgaon Districts Arvind K. Raut GST and Its Impact on DifferentFactors in Jalgaon Districts Arvind K. Raut Advantages and Disadvantages of GST Prof. GA. Blunke, Prof. V.R. Butuada Impact of GST on Indian Economy Prof. Pagare M. P., Dr. Le Kurpatwar Emerging issues and challenges of GST Prof. Nilesh Bapu Chaudhari Implementation and Impact of Goods and Service Tax (GST) on Indian Economy Prof. P.D. Sonar Impact of GST on Indian Economy and Different Sectors Prof. Pravin Prakashrao Kulkami Meaning and Features of Goods and Service Tax (GST) Impact of GST on Indian Economy Prof. R. V. Thoke Impact of GST on Indian Economy Prof. R. V. Thoke Rajnut Sheda S. Role of GST in Indian Economy Prof. Ry Shantaram O. Mali, Impact of Goods and Service Tax on Business sector in India Mr. Yogesh Puri Rajnut Sheda S. Role of GST in Indian Economy Prof. Ry Shantaram O. Mali, A Study of Mareness of Trainee Teachers Towards GST Dr. Kalias Santosh Chaudhari A Study of Mareness of Trainee Teachers Towards GST Dr. Kalias Santosh Chaudhari A Study of The Post GST Secanario of Real Estate Sector in Chantitisgarh State Dr. Busvara Vinkaraman Impact of GST on Indian Economy Dr. D.M. Chavan Impact of GST on Indian Economy Dr. D.M. Chavan Impact of GST on Indian Economy Dr. D.M. Chavan Impact of GST on Indian Economy Dr. D.M. Chavan		Mr.Balaji Bhimrao Wagimare, Wil. Raju 19200	076	
Issues And Challenges in The Implementation of Goods and Service Tax (GST) in India Mr. M.M. More, Dr S. V. Gande O84		11 V mishno Shivati Tamboli Kesiilla Jalii Oddii	079	
Mr. M.M. More, Dr. S. V. Gande An Overview of Goods and Service Tax in India and Its Provisions Mr. Nilesh B. Gawade, Dr. Manojkumarly Ostram Gaikwad, Parikshikumar Hiralal Kate Impact of GST on Indian Economy Vishwanath Kashinath Shelke Impact of GST on Banking Sector in India Ms. Megha Y. Patil., Dr. Prof. Kalpana P. Nandanawar. GST and Its Impact on DifferentFactors in Jalgaon Districts Arvind K. Raut Advantages and Disadvantages of GST Prof. GA. Bhurke, Prof. V.R.Bhutada Impact of GST in Indian Economy Prof. Pagare M. P., Dr. L. C Kurpatwar Emerging Issues and challenges of GST Prof. Nilesh Bapu Chaudhari Impact of GST in Indian Economy and Impact of GST on Indian Economy Prof. P.D. Sonar Jimpetentation and Impact of Goods and Service Tax (GST) on Indian Economy Prof. Pravin Prakashrao Kulkarni Meaning and Features of Goods and Service Tax (GST) Prof. R. V. Thoke Impact of GST on Indian Economy Prof. P. Travin Prakashrao Kulkarni Jimpact Goods and Service Tax on Indian Economy: An Overview Prof. Shantaram O. Mali, Jimpact of GST on Indian Economy Rajput Sheela S. A Study of Awareness of Trainee Teachers Towards GST Jr. Kailas Santosh Chaudhari Jimpact of GST on Indian Economy Rajput Sheela S. A Study of Awareness of Trainee Teachers Towards GST Dr. Kailas Santosh Chaudhari Jimpact of GST on Indian Economy Prof. Yogesh B. Puri Jimpact of GST on Indian Economy Prof. Pravin Prof. Rev. Santosh Chaudhari Jimpact of GST on Indian Economy Prof. Prof. Santosh Chaudhari Jimpact of GST on Indian Economy Prof. Prof. Santosh Chaudhari Jimpact of GST on Indian Economy Prof. Prof. Santosh Chaudhari Jimpact of GST on Indian Economy J	28	Let Lankach Murlidhar Cialbaice	082	
An Overview of Goods and Service 1 ax in india and its Provisions Mr. Nikesh B. Gawade, Study of GST with Respect to Online Retail Busines Dr. Manojkumarlycitram Gaikwad, Parikshitkumar Hiralal Kate Impact of GST on Indian Economy Vishwanath Kashinath Shelke Impact of GST on Banking Sector in India Ms. Megha V, Patil, Dr. Prof. Kalpana P. Nandanwar. GST and its Impact on DifferentFactors in Jalgaon Districts Arvind K. Raut Avantages and Disadvantages of GST Prof. GA. Bhurke, Prof. V.R. Bhutada Impact of GST in Indian Economy Prof. Pagared M. P. Dr. L. C Kurpatwar Emerging issues and challenges of GST Prof. Nilesh Bapu Chaudhari Implementation and Impact of Goods and Service Tax (GST) on Indian Economy Prof. P.D. Sonar Impact of GST on Indian Economr and Different Sectors Prof. Pravin Prakshrao Kulkami Meaning and Features of Goods and Service Tax (GST) Impact of GST on Indian Economy: An Overview Prof. R. V. Thoke Impact of GST on Indian Economy Rajput Sheela S. Role of GST in Indian Economy Prof. Vogesh B. Puri Mpact of GST on Indian Economy Prof. Vogesh B. Puri A Study of Awareness of Trainee Teachers Towards GST Dr. Kailas Santosh Chaudhari GST and Its Impact on Service Sector Dr. Anand V Kulkarni A Study of Awareness of Trainee Teachers Towards GST Dr. Kailas Santosh Chaudhari Impact of GST on Indian Economy Prof. Poshshra Matecon, Impact of GST on Indian Economy Dr. D. Chausan Impact of GST on Indian Economy Dr. D. Chavan Impact of GST on Indian Economy Dr. D. Chavan Impact of GST on Indian Economy Dr. D. Chavan Impact of GST on Indian Economy Dr. D. Chavan Impact of GST on Indian Economy Dr. D. Chavan Impact of GST on Indian Economy Dr. D. Chavan Impact of GST on Indian Economy Dr. D. Chavan	29	Mr. M.M. More, Dr S. V. Gande	084	
Study of GST with Respect to Unline Reteal Districts Dr. Manojekumar/Dytimam Gaikwah, Pariskhitkumar Hiralal Kate Dr. Manojekumar Hiralal Kate Dr. Dr. Manojekumar Hiralal Kate Dr. Manojekumar Hiralal Kate Dr.	30	Mr. Nilesh B. Gawade,		
Impact of GST on Indian Economy Vishwanath Kashinath Shelke Impact of GST on Banking Sector in India Ms. Megha Y. Patil., Dr. Prof. Kalpana P. Nandanwar. GST and its Impact on DifferentFactors in Jalgaon Districts Arvind K. Raut Advantages and Disadvantages of GST Prof. GA. Blurke, Prof. V.R.Bhutada Impact of GST in Indian Economy Prof. Pagare M. P., Dr. L. C Kurpatwar Different Sectors Indian Economy Prof. Nilesh Bapu Chaudhari Implementation and Impact of Goods and Service Tax (GST) on Indian Economy Prof. P.D. Sonar Impact of GST on Indian Economy and Different Sectors Impact of GST on Indian Economy Indian	31	Study of GST with Respect to Online Retail Busines Dr. Manojkumar Jyotiram Gaikwad, Parikshitkumar Hiralal Kate		
Impact of GST on Banking Sector in India Ms. Meglan Y. Patil., Dr. Prof. Kalpana P. Nandanwar. GST and its Impact on DifferentFactors in Jalgaon Districts Arvind K. Raut Advantages and Disadvantages of GST Prof. GA. Blurke, Prof. VR.Bhutada Impact of GST in Indian Economy Prof. Pagare M. P., Dr. L. C. Kurpatwar Emerging issues and challenges of GST Prof. Nilesh Bapu Chaudhari Implementation and Impact of Goods and Service Tax (GST) on Indian Economy Prof. PD. Sonar Impact of GST on Indian Economr and Different Sectors Prof. Pravin Prakashrao Kulkarni Meaning and Features of Goods and Service Tax (GST) Meaning and Features of Goods and Service Tax (GST) Prof. R. V. Thoke Impact Goods and Service Tax on Indian Economy: An Overview Prof. Shantaram O. Mali, Impact of GST on Indian Economy Rajput Sheela S. Role of GST in Indian Economy Prof. Yogesh B. Puri Impact of Goods and Service tax on Business sector in India Mr. Yogesh Vishwasrao Torawane A Study of Awareness of Tralnee Teachers Towards GST Dr. Kailas Santosh Chaudhari GST and Its Impact on Service Sector Dr. Anand V Kulkarni A Study on The Post GST Scenario of Real Estate Sector in Chhattisgarh State Dr. Bluvana Venkatraman Impact of GST on Indian Economy Impact of GST on Automobile Sector Dr. Bushra Mateen, Impact of GST on Indian Economy	32	Impact of GST on Indian Economy	090	
GST and its Impact on DifferentFactors in Jalgaon Districts Arvind K. Raut Advantages and Disadvantages of GST Prof. GA. Bhurke, Prof. V.R. Bhutada Impact of GST in Indian Economy Prof. Pagare M. P., Dr L C Kurpatwar Emerging Issues and challenges of GST Prof. Nilesh Bapu Chaudhari Implementation and Impact of Goods and Service Tax (GST) on Indian Economy Prof. P.D. Sonar Implementation and Impact of Goods and Service Tax (GST) on Indian Economy Prof. P.D. Sonar Impact of GST on Indian Economr and Different Sectors Prof. Pravin Prakashrao Kulkarni Meaning and Features of Goods and Service Tax (GST) Prof. R. V. Thoke Impact Goods and Service Tax on Indian Economy: An Overview Prof. Shantaram O. Mali, Impact of GST on Indian Economy Raiput Sheela S. Role of GST in Indian Economy Prof. Yogesh B. Puri Impact of Goods and Service tax on Business sector in India Mr. Yogesh Vishwasrao Torawane A Study of Awareness of Trainee Teachers Towards GST Dr. Kailas Santosh Chaudhari GST and Its Impact on Service Sector Dr Anand V Kulkarni A Study on The Post GST Scenario of Real Estate Sector in Chhattisgarh State Dr. Bhuvana Venkatraman Impact of GST on Automobile Sector Dr. Bushra Mateen, Impact of GST on Indian Economy Dr. D. M. Chavan Impact of GST on Indian Economy Dr. D. M. Chavan Impact of GST on Indian Agricultural Sectors	33	Impact of GST on Banking Sector in India	092	
Advantages and Disadvantages of GST Prof. GA. Bhurke, Prof. V.R.Bhutada Impact of GST in Indian Economy Prof. Pagare M. P., Dr. L. C. Kurpatvar Emerging issues and challenges of GST Prof. Nilesh Bapu Chaudhari Implementation and Impact of Goods and Service Tax (GST) on Indian Economy Prof. P.D. Sonar Impact of GST on Indian Economr and Different Sectors Prof. Prof. Pr. Sonar Impact of GST on Indian Economr and Different Sectors Prof. Prof. Nilesh Bapu Chaudhari Meaning and Features of Goods and Service Tax (GST) Prof. R. V. Thoke Impact Goods and Service Tax on Indian Economy: An Overview Prof. Shantaram O. Mali, Impact of GST on Indian Economy Rajput Sheela S. Role of GST in Indian Economy Prof. Yogesh B. Puri Impact of Goods and Service tax on Business sector in India Mr. Yogesh Wishwasrao Torawane 45 A Study of Awareness of Trainee Teachers Towards GST Dr. Kailas Santosh Chaudhari 46 GST and Its Impact on Service Sector Dr. Anand V Kulkarni 47 A Study on The Post GST Scenario of Real Estate Sector in Chhattisgarh State Dr. Bhuvana Venkatraman Impact of GST on Automobile Sector Dr. Bushra Mateen, Impact of GST on Indian Economy Dr. D.M. Chavan Impact of GST on Indian Economy Dr. D.M. Chavan Impact of GST on Indian Agricultural Sectors Impact of GST on Indian Agricultural Sectors	34	GST and its Impact on DifferentFactors in Jalgaon Districts	094	
Impact of GST in Indian Economy Prof. Pagare M. P., Dr. L. C. Kurpatwar Emerging issues and challenges of GST Prof. Nilesh Bapu Chaudhari Implementation and Impact of Goods and Service Tax (GST) on Indian Economy Prof. P.D. Sonar Impact of GST on Indian Economr and Different Sectors Prof. Pravin Prakashrao Kulkami Meaning and Features of Goods and Service Tax (GST) Prof. R. V. Thoke Impact Goods and Service Tax on Indian Economy: An Overview Prof. Shantaram O. Mali, Impact of GST on Indian Economy Rajput Sheela S. Role of GST in Indian Economy Prof. Yogesh B. Puri Impact of Goods and Service tax on Business sector in India Mr. Yogesh Vishwasrao Torawane A Study of Awareness of Trainee Teachers Towards GST Dr. Kailas Santosh Chaudhari GST and Its Impact on Service Sector Dr. Anand V Kulkarni A Study on The Post GST Scenario of Real Estate Sector in Chhattisgarh State Dr. Bhuvana Venkatraman Impact of GST on Automobile Sector Dr. Bushra Mateen, Impact of GST on Indian Economy Dr. D.M. Chavan Impact of GST on Indian Agricultural Sectors	35	Advantages and Disadvantages of GST	096	
Emerging issues and challenges of GST Prof. Nilesh Bapu Chaudhari Implementation and Impact of Goods and Service Tax (GST) on Indian Economy Prof. P.D. Sonar Impact of GST on Indian Economr and Different Sectors Prof. Pravin Prakashrao Kulkarni Meaning and Features of Goods and Service Tax (GST) Prof. R. V. Thoke Impact Goods and Service Tax on Indian Economy: An Overview Prof. Shantaram O. Mali, Impact of GST on Indian Economy Rajput Sheela S. Role of GST in Indian Economy Prof. Yogesh B. Puri Impact of Goods and Service tax on Business sector in India Mr. Yogesh Vishwasrao Torawane 45 A Study of Awareness of Trainee Teachers Towards GST Dr. Kailas Santosh Chaudhari GST and Its Impact on Service Sector Dr Anand V Kulkarni A Study on The Post GST Scenario of Real Estate Sector in Chhattisgarh State Dr. Bushra Mateen, Impact of GST on Indian Economy Dr. D.M. Chavan Impact of GST on Indian Economy Impact of GST on Indian Economy Dr. D.M. Chavan Impact of GST on Indian Agricultural Sectors	36	Impact of GST in Indian Economy	098	
Implementation and Impact of Goods and Service Tax (GST) on Indian Economy Prof. P.D. Sonar Impact of GST on Indian Economr and Different Sectors Prof. Pravin Prakashrao Kulkami 105 107 10	37	Emerging issues and challenges of GST	101	
Impact of GST on Indian Economy and Different Sectors Prof. Pravin Prakashrao Kulkarni 107	38	Implementation and Impact of Goods and Service Tax (GST) on Indian Economy	103	
Meaning and Features of Goods and Service Tax (GST) Prof. R. V. Thoke Impact Goods and Service Tax on Indian Economy: An Overview Prof. Shantaram O. Mali, Impact of GST on Indian Economy Rajput Sheela S. Role of GST in Indian Economy Prof. Yogesh B. Puri Impact of Goods and Service tax on Business sector in India Mr. Yogesh Vishwasrao Torawane A Study of Awareness of Trainee Teachers Towards GST Dr. Kailas Santosh Chaudhari GST and Its Impact on Service Sector Dr Anand V Kulkarni A Study on The Post GST Scenario of Real Estate Sector in Chhattisgarh State Dr. Bhuvana Venkatraman Impact of GST on Automobile Sector Dr. Bushra Mateen, Impact of GST on Indian Economy Dr. D.M. Chavan Impact of GST on Indian Agricultural Sectors	39	Impact of GST on Indian Economr and Different Sectors	105	
Impact Goods and Service Tax on Indian Economy: An Overview Prof. Shantaram O. Mali, Impact of GST on Indian Economy Rajput Sheela S. Role of GST in Indian Economy Prof. Yogesh B. Puri Impact of Goods and Service tax on Business sector in India Mr. Yogesh Vishwasrao Torawane A Study of Awareness of Trainee Teachers Towards GST Dr. Kailas Santosh Chaudhari GST and Its Impact on Service Sector Dr Anand V Kulkarni A Study on The Post GST Scenario of Real Estate Sector in Chhattisgarh State Dr.Bhuvana Venkatraman Impact of GST on Automobile Sector Dr. Bushra Mateen, Impact of GST on Indian Economy Dr. D.M. Chavan Impact of GST on Indian Agricultural Sectors	40	Meaning and Features of Goods and Service Tax (GST)	107	
Impact of GST on Indian Economy Rajput Sheela S. Role of GST in Indian Economy Prof. Yogesh B. Puri Impact of Goods and Service tax on Business sector in India Mr. Yogesh Vishwasrao Torawane A Study of Awareness of Trainee Teachers Towards GST Dr. Kailas Santosh Chaudhari GST and Its Impact on Service Sector Dr Anand V Kulkarni A Study on The Post GST Scenario of Real Estate Sector in Chhattisgarh State Dr.Bhuvana Venkatraman Impact of GST on Automobile Sector Dr. Bushra Mateen, Impact of GST on Indian Economy Dr. D.M. Chavan Impact of GST on Indian Agricultural Sectors Impact of GST on Indian Agricultural Sectors	41	Impact Goods and Service Tax on Indian Economy: An Overview	109	
Role of GST in Indian Economy Prof. Yogesh B. Puri Impact of Goods and Service tax on Business sector in India Mr. Yogesh Vishwasrao Torawane 45 A Study of Awareness of Trainee Teachers Towards GST Dr. Kailas Santosh Chaudhari 46 GST and Its Impact on Service Sector Dr Anand V Kulkarni 47 A Study on The Post GST Scenario of Real Estate Sector in Chhattisgarh State Dr. Bhuvana Venkatraman 48 Impact of GST on Automobile Sector Dr. Bushra Mateen, Impact of GST on Indian Economy Dr. D.M. Chavan 50 Impact of GST on Indian Agricultural Sectors	42	Impact of GST on Indian Economy	112	
Impact of Goods and Service tax on Business sector in India Mr. Yogesh Vishwasrao Torawane Mr. Yogesh Vishwasrao Torawane 119	43	Role of GST in Indian Economy	114	
A Study of Awareness of Trainee Teachers Towards GST Dr. Kailas Santosh Chaudhari GST and Its Impact on Service Sector Dr Anand V Kulkarni A Study on The Post GST Scenario of Real Estate Sector in Chhattisgarh State Dr. Bhuvana Venkatraman Impact of GST on Automobile Sector Dr. Bushra Mateen, Impact of GST on Indian Economy Dr. D.M. Chavan Impact of GST on Indian Agricultural Sectors 119 122 123 124 127 130 130 130	44	Impact of Goods and Service tax on Business sector in India	116	
46 GST and Its Impact on Service Sector Dr Anand V Kulkarni 47 A Study on The Post GST Scenario of Real Estate Sector in Chhattisgarh State Dr.Bhuvana Venkatraman 48 Impact of GST on Automobile Sector Dr.Bushra Mateen, Impact of GST on Indian Economy Dr. D.M. Chavan 50 Impact of GST on Indian Agricultural Sectors 122 124 125 126 127 130 130 131	45	A Study of Awareness of Trainee Teachers Towards GST	119	
A Study on The Post GST Scenario of Real Estate Sector in Chhattisgarh State Dr. Bhuvana Venkatraman Impact of GST on Automobile Sector Dr. Bushra Mateen, Impact of GST on Indian Economy Dr. D.M. Chavan Impact of GST on Indian Agricultural Sectors	46	GST and Its Impact on Service Sector	122	
Impact of GST on Automobile Sector Dr. Bushra Mateen, Impact of GST on Indian Economy Dr. D.M. Chavan Impact of GST on Indian Agricultural Sectors	47	A Study on The Post GST Scenario of Real Estate Sector in Chhattisgarh State	124	
Impact of GST on Indian Economy Dr. D.M. Chavan Impact of GST on Indian Agricultural Sectors	48	Impact of GST on Automobile Sector	127	
50 Impact of GST on Indian Agricultural Sectors 132	49	Impact of GST on Indian Economy	130	
D. G.F. F. C. Doude	50	Impact of GST on Indian Agricultural Sectors	132	
	1	J. G. Milliotoj, Di. Milliotodo		_

Email: researchjourney2014@gmail.com

Impact Factor - (SJIF) - 6.261

Special Issue 122A: Implementation and Impacts of Goods & Service Tax (GST) on Indian Economy

Impact of GST on Indian Economy

Dr. D.M. Chavan

Asst. Professor, Dept. Of Economics, S.B.B.alias Appasaheb Jedhe College, 425, Shukrawar peth, Pune

Abstract

The introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) would be a very significant step in the field of indirect tax. The cascading or double taxation effects could be reduced by combing many central and state taxes. Consumer's tax burden will approximately reduce to 25% to 30% after introduction of GST. After introduction of GST Indian products would became more competitive in the domestic and international markets. This tax would instantly encourage economic growth. GST with transparent feature will prove easier to administer. In this paper I try to attempt to spot the concept of GST & its current status in India. Paper gives information about GST. The study also aims to be familiar with the advantages and challenges of GST in Indian scenario.

Keyword Goods and services Tax, Gross domestic products, Budget, Development, Tax

1. INTRODUCTION

This large quantity of taxes at the State and Central levels has brought about a complex indirect tax structure in the nation that is ridden with concealed expenses for the trade and industry. Firstly, there is no consistency of assessment rates and structure crosswise over States. Also, there is falling of charges because of 'tax on tax'. No credit of excise duty and service tax paid at the phase of manufacture is available to the traders while paying the State level sales tax or VAT, and viceversa. Further, no credit of State taxes paid in one State can be benefited in different States. Due this tax on tax prices of goods and services get unnaturally inflated. The arrangement of GST would stamp a reasonable take off from the plan of dissemination of monetary forces conceived in the Constitution. The proposed dual GST conceives tax assessment of the same assessable occasion, i.e., supply of products and enterprises, at the same time by both the Centre and the States. The credit of GST paid on input at each phase of value addition would be available for the discharge of GST liability on the output, thereby ensuring GST is charged only on the component of value addition at each stage. Indian indirect tax will become simpler after GST. It is expected to decrease cost of creation and inflation in the economy, accordingly making the Indian trade and industry more competitive, locally and additionally globally. It is likewise expected that arrangement of GST will encourage a typical or consistent Indian market and contribute essentially to the development of the economy.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Kausalya's Arthasastra: His works state that the taxes are often perceived to be a measure for raising resources for the government. In the primitive barter economies of the medieval period in Europe and even in ancient India, the primary objective of taxation was to raise resource for the economy.

Mukhopadhyay Sukumar (2005): His study reveals that Revenue growth is the most important aspect by which to judge the success of VAT in Haryana. The deemed growth of revenue estimated by the Commercial Tax Department of Haryana, however, has not taken into account a number of positive factors. As Haryana implemented VAT only in 2003, one year is too short a period to judge its efficiency from a revenue point of view. The conclusion is that the design of VAT introduced in Haryana is unexceptional

Nishitha Guptha (2014) in her study stated that implementation of GST in the Indian framework will lead to commercial benefits which were untouched by the VAT system and would essentially lead to economic development.

Jaiprakash (2014) in his research study mentioned that the GST at the Central and the State level are expected to give more relief to industry, trade, agriculture and consumers through a more comprehensive and wider coverage of input tax set-off and service tax setoff, subsuming of several taxes in the GST and phasing out of CST

Saravanan Venkadasalam (2014) has analysed the post effect of the goods and service tax (GST) on the national growth on ASEAN States using Least Squares Dummy Variable Model (LSDVM) in his research paper. He stated that seven of the ten ASEAN nations are already implementing the GST. He also suggested that the household final consumption expenditure and general government consumption expenditure are positively significantly related to the gross domestic product as required and support the economic theories. But the effect

of the post GST differs in countries

3. OBJECTIVE OF STUDY -

To collect information of current tax system and analysis of tax byGST

To study the concept of Goods and Services Tax (GST) and its impact on Indian economy.

To understand how GST will work inIndia.

To know the benefits of GST in India conte

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is based on Secondary data collected from various referred books, National & international Journals, government reports, publications from various websites which focused on various aspects of Goods and Service tax.

5. CONCEPT: -

GST is an indirect tax which will include almost all the indirect taxes of central government and states governments into a uniform or whole tax. As the name suggests it will be levied on both goods and services at all the stages of value addition. It has dual model including central goods and service tax (CGST) and states goods and service tax (SGST). CGST will subsume indirect taxes like central excise duty, central sales tax, service tax, special additional duty on customs; counter veiling duties whereas indirect taxes of state governments like state vat, purchase tax, luxury tax, octroi, tax on lottery and

130 | Website: www.researchjourney.net

UGC Approved Listed Journal

Email: researchjourney2014@gmail.com



I O

N

Impact Factor - 6.261

ISSN - 2348-7143

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION'S

RESEARCH JOURNEY

Multidisciplinary International E-research Journal

PEER REFREED & INDEXED JOURNAL November-2018 Special Issue – LXXIII

Chief Editor Dr. Dhanraj T. Dhangar,
Assist. Prof. (Marathi)
MGV'S Arts & Commerce College,
Yeola, Dist - Nashik [M.S.] INDIA

Executive Editors:

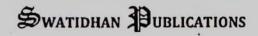
Prof. Tejesh Beldar, Nashikroad (English)
Dr. Gajanan Wankhede, Kinwat (Hindi)
Mrs. Bharati Sonawane-Nile, Bhusawal (Marathi)
Dr. Rajay Pawar, Goa (Konkani)



This Journal is indexed in:

- University Grants Commission (UGC)
- Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
- Cosmoc Impact Factor (CIF)
- Global Impact Factor (GIF)
- International Impact Factor Services (IIFS)

For Details Visit To: www.researchiournev.net





'RESEARCH JOURNEY' International Multidisciplinary E- Research Journal Impact Factor - (SJIF) - 6.261, (CIF) - 3.452(2015), (GIF) -0.676 (2013)

Special Issue 73 : UGC Approved Journal ISSN : 2348-7143 November-2018

Study of Migration Pattern of Street Vendors in Pimpri-Chinchwad Area, Maharashtra State, India

Dr. Ravindra M Shinde
Asst. Professor and Head.
Dr. D.Y.Patil ACS College Pimpri Pune
Email: ravishinde2050@yahoo.com, Mobile No. 9923321896

Mrs. Meena Asst. Professor, Dr. D.Y.Patil A. C.S. College Pimpri, Dr. Shivaji R Pacharane Asso. Professor, S.B.B. Alias Appasaheb Jedhe College, Shukrawar Peth Pune

Abstract:

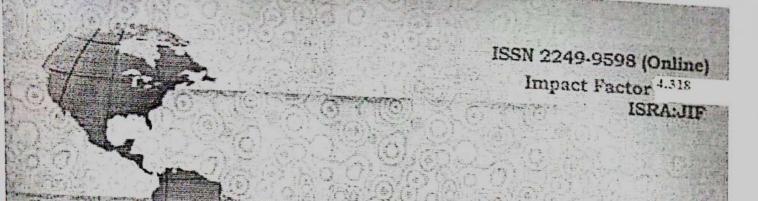
Employment in the informal sector has become utmost important in the urban economic landscape. In the last few decades the urban areas have seen a surge of migrants especially from rural areas. In the desperate attempt to find employment these migrants turn to become street vendors of all sorts. In most of the countries—such occupations are considered to be illegal. As these type of small and unorganized businesses create problems of civic amenities and are also responsible for other social problems. So the present study is carried out to find the migration patterns of these street vendors in Pimpri- chinchwad area of Pune district in Maharashtra. An attempt has been made to study the migration patterns of these street vendors and the possible cause of such migration. For this study random samples were selected at different locations of the city and were interviewed. The obtained results were depicted by using different cartographic and statistical techniques.

Keywords: Street Vendors, Migration, RESEARCHIE LIEURNEY

Introduction:

In urban economic landscape street vendors are an integral part as no urban area in India is seen without street vendors. A vendor, or a supplier, is a supply chain management term that means anyone who provides goods or services to a company or individuals. A vendor often manufactures inventorial items and then sells those items to a customer. Study in Kathmandu has shown that street vending is an opportunity to rural people for making a living in the urban area. The livelihood of the migrant have increased after their involvement in street vending. These street vendors provide daily necessary items to urban dwellers at most cheap and affordable prices. They also help many small scale industries to flourish by marketing the products that they manufacture (Bhowmik, 2000 :Tiwari ,2001). Street vendors help to sustain the urban economy in terms of generation of economy and employment. Street vendors are the product of urban demand of cheap, affordable and convenient buying strategies of the middle and lower middle class urban city dwellers. In the era of super markets and malls, street vendors are successful in keeping their existence because of the convenience they provide to the urban citizens.

It is the focus of the central government to provide employment to the population. Street vending can be considered a major employment generator and helps in reducing the problem of unemployment. Street vending does not require special skills nor does it require prerequisite



Online International Interdisciplinary Research Journal

(An International Multidisciplinary Journal) Bi-Monthly, Refereed and Indexed Open Access Journal

Editor-In-Chief- Somnath Kisan Khatal www.oiirj.org editoroiirj@gmail.com

volume-08 / July 2018 Special Issue (02) / ISSN 2249-9598

Total Research Papers: 47

Table of contents

Sr.No	Name of The Research Paper
	Table of contents [Full Text PDF]
1	Partial Fibonacci q-Difference Equation For Heat FlowsPage.No- 01-12
	G.Britto Antony Xavier, B. Mohan, S.Jaraldpushparaj[Full Text PDF]
2	Synthesis and Characterization of Nio Nanoparticles by Sol-Gel MethodPage.No- 13-17 Bony K. John[Full Text PDF]
3	Isolation and Identification of Microorganisms with Mosquito-Larvicidal Potential from Soils of Kolhapur and Ratnagiri Districts of MaharashtraPage.No- 18-26 Niteen V. Potdar, Bela M. Nabar[Full Text PDF]
4	A Comparative Assessment of the Sori in Selected PteridophytesPage.No-27-32
	Varsha Maria Babu[Full Text PDF]
5	Ichthyofaunal Diversity of Harsool Dam Dist. Aurangabad (M.S.) IndiaPage.No- 33-38 Purushottam R. More, Tanvir S. Pathan and Sunil E. Shinde[Full Text PDF]
6	A Geographical Study of Population Density of Pune, District of MaharashtraPage.No-39-47 Arjun H. Musmade[Full Text PDF]
7	Revitalizing Culinary Tourism in Awadh Region: A Suggestive ConceptualizationPage.No- 48-56
	Manish Rai, Anupama Srivastava[Full Text PDF]
8	Tourist Attractions in and around Karad City of Satara District MaharashtraPage.No-57-63
	Abhay Patil[Full Text PDF]
9	The Economic and Institutional Constraints of own source revenue of few Gram Panchayats in Howrah District of West Bengal in IndiaPage.No- 64-75
	Suman Chakraborty[Full Text PDF]
10	An Empirical Study on Determining the Degree of Preference of Branded Jewellery among the Indian CustomersPage.No-76-91
	Aarti Deveshwar, Rajesh Kumari[Full Text PDF]

11	Consumer Awareness and Perception for Organic Food Products - An Empirical Study in Karnataka StatePage.No-92-106
	Biraj Ameet Anil[Full Text PDF]
12	Impact of Microfinance on Self-Entrepreneurship: A Case Study of Vidarbha RegionPage.No-107-126
	Anjali. C. Ramyeke, K. Ravisankar[Full Text PDF]
13	Work Life Balance of Female College Teachers : An Explorative StudyPage.No-127-133 Anupa S [Full Text PDF]
14	Trends in Venture Capital Investments and Entrepreneurial Ecosystem in IndiaPage.No-134-139
	Vijaya Krishna[Full Text PDF]
15	Impact of CSR Practices in Selected Public Limited Companies in Bengaluru - A StudyPage.No-140-148
	Nagaraj C, Aswathanarayana T[Full Text PDF]
16	Own Resource Mobilization of Howrah Zilla Parishad of West Bengal in IndiaPage.No-149-160
	Suman Chakraborty[Full Text PDF]
17	'Conservation and Preservation of Heritage Sites in Urbana Area, Case Study of Pune City (India)'Page.No-161-172
	Shivaji R. Pacharane[Full Text PDF]
18	Role of Kerala State Financial Enterprises Limited in Chit Fund BusinessPage.No- 173-178 Vineeth Chandra K.S, T.R Anil Kumar[Full Text PDF]
19	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Program in Kerala: How it Creates Employment and Reduces Poverty?Page.No-179-192
	Shanu N Nazar[Full Text PDF]
20	Text Language: A Boon or Doom for English as a LanguagePage.No- 193-197
	Shane Shaji[Full Text PDF]
21	A Retrospective Look at Silencing 'The Other' As A Phenomenon in AkalePage.No- 198-205
	Joicy Maria Thomas[Full Text PDF]
22	Exile as Spiritual Quest in Bharati Mukher Jee's JasminePage.No- 206-210



CELEBRATING IPSA @80



Souvenir

58th All India Political Science Conference &

International Conference

ASPIRING INDIA

29th-30th December, 2018

The Indian Political Science Association

Department of Political Science Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut

RESERVATION SYSTEM IN INDIA: PAST AND PRESENT

Ramavath Ravi, Ph. D Scholar, Department of Political Science, CESS (An ICSSR Institution), Hyderabad (Tenangana)

This article explores present status of reservation system in India. Reservations were introduced in Maharashtra (Princely state Olhapur Maharaj) Maharaja chatrapati shivaji Maharaj, who provided free education to everyone and opened hostels in Kolhapur nake it easier for everyone to receive education. He also makes everyone got suitable employment no matter what social class beged. He also appealed class- free India and the abolition of untouchability; the explicit purpose of the reservation poll and it is to mote social, economic and political equality for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people and other lower castes people (OBCs I other Back-ward communities) through position compensatory discrimination of any backward class of citizens, which in the inion of the state, is not adequately represented in the services under the stated present caste based reservation system in india. SCs e 15%, STs are 7.5% and other OBCs are 27%, Indian reservation system finds its origin in the age-old caste system.

DEEPENING DEMOCRACY IN INDIA: THE ROLE OF WOMEN

Dr. Gaikwad Sanjay Pandharinath, Head & Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, S.B.B. Alias Appasaheb edhe Arts, Commmerce and Science College, Pune (Maharashtra)

Democracy is a system of processing conflicts in which outcomes depend on what participants do, but no single force controls what ccurse and its outcomes. Women as a gender category have encountered systemic disabilities woven around socio-political structures f dominance and deprivation in the past. The power of majority is exercised within the framework of representative democracy. In ivil and political society, some of the dominant class always tried to avoid the normal voting rights of women and voting equality is a main condition of political equality. So, deepening democracy in India democratic process cannot be centered on only gender base.

INDIAN DEMOCRACY: AN OVERVIEW

Dr. Ramesh K. Madaan, Associate Professor & Head, Department of Political Science, S.D. College, Ambala Cantt. (Haryana)

Keeping in view the prevailing contemporary scenario, an effort is being made to review, realize, and recognize the role. responsibility, relevance and realities of Indian Democracy. This paper attempt to examine the various factors forces, concern and controversies: Do Indians really deserve and appreciate Democracy? Whether the Indian Democracy is having success or failure in last 70 years? In this context, these core issues are: casteism, corruption, criminalization, regionalization, regional identities, parties terrorism, naxalism, religious violence and caste related violence et al are important concern that affects the political process and environment of Indian Democracy.

STATE POLITICS AND ACTIVITIES OF REGIONAL POLITICAL PARTIES: RETROSPECTIVE STUDY ON THE ISSUES OF INSURGENCY IN MANIPUR

Ningombam Satyabati Devi, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Kha-Manipur College, Imphal (Manipur)

This is an attempt to examine the activities of the regional parties with respect to some of the more important issues that the state has faced during period from 1984 to 2007. The main focus is on insurgency problem in the state which is the core issue interalia of other socio-political chaos. The state has various problems like territorial integrity of the state, Armed Forces Special Powers Act, human rights of the people, shifting of the Assam Rifles from Kangla, ethnic conflict and peaceful coexistence and inclusion of anipuri language to the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. The annalysis here is being done mainly on the basis of the primary and secondary sources. Apart from these, the Manipur state assembly proceedings have also been used with a view to highlight what they have done with regard to these issues inside the state assembly when they were in the government as well as in opposition.

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND POLITICAL ATTITUDES: A STUDY OF MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICT

E. Benrithung Patton, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Fazi Ali College, Mokokchung (Nagaland)

There are currently little studies available for developing countries on how voters experience political participation besides voting Therefore, the study attempts to investigate how voters participate in other modes of electoral activities as well and how socio-economic dimensions influence the pattern of such participation. Democracies function more effectively when citizens support key institutions. This indicates a need to probe questions designed to measure political attitudes of the citizens. Thus, people's level of political trust and political efficacy form a part of the enquiry to assess the overall health of democratic institution.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATIONAL OF MINORITIES IN INDIA

Mr. Pitamber Kaushik, DPS, Bokaro Steel City, Bokaro (Jharkhand)

The paper plots and interprets statistical experiments demonstrating and illustrating the nature of the variation of number of elected minority representatives with localisation, i.e. clustering of minority demographics within constituencies. The extent of localisation is quartified using a variance and has corresponding number of victorious minority community representatives plotted against it. The communitarian composition of the elected legislatorial body is compared against the communitarian composition of the demographic population to observe proportion representation and influence upon legislation, for various combinations afforded under constituencies The metivation and implication behind this was to observe the variation of minority representation in elected legislature with increase a sociation statum divisiveness and polarisation.



CELEBRATING IPSA @80 58th All India Political Science Conference



International Conference

on

ASPIRING INDIA

29th-30th December, 2018

This is to certify that Prof./Dr./Mr./Ms. GAIKWAD SANJAY

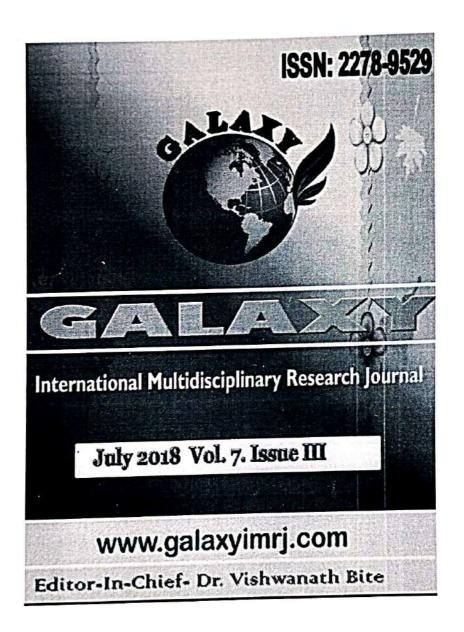
PANDHAR INATH

has participated and presented a paper entitled:- Deepening Democracy in India: The Role of Women in the 58th All India Political Science Conference and International Conference on Aspiring India of the Indian Political Science Association (IPSA) on 29th-30th December, 2018 organized by the Department of Political Science, Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut.

Jugal K Hight President IPSA

General Secretary and Treasurer IPSA





About Us: http://www.galaxyimrj.com/about-us/ Archive: http://www.galaxyimrj.com/achive/ Contact Us: http://www.galaxyimrj.com/contact-us/

Editorial Board: http://www.galaxyimrj.com/editorial-board/

Submission: http://www.galaxyimrj.com/submission/

FAQ: http://www.galaxyimrj.com/faq/



Ambedkarist Economics and Indian Economy

Dr. Dadarao Yashwant Ingle S.B.B Alias Appasaheb Jedhe College, 425, Shukrawar Peth, Punc-41102.

Article History: Submitted 28/05/2018, Revised 26/08/2018, Accepted 10/09/2018, Published 15/09/2018.

Abstract:

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was an economist par excellence. His M.Sc. and D.Sc. degrees from London School of Economics and Political Science were basically in the discipline of economics. Even His Thesis for Ph.D. in Columbia University was The National Divident of India: A Historical and Analytical Study, which was extended and published as The Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India. The book received great applauds from Prof. Seligman and was reviewed as a pioneer work in The Economic Journal of Royal Economics Society, edited by J. M. Keynes. The thesis for M.Sc. (Economics) Degree was Provincial Decentralization of Imperial Finance in British India, and The Problem of Rupce - Its Origin and its Solution for D.Sc. This was republished in 1947 under title History of Indian Currency and Banking, Vol.1

Dr. Ambedkar deposed before the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance headed by Hilton Young, on December 15,1925. His works The Problem of Rupee and The Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India were considered as authentic sources by the commission. These developments later led to the formation of Reserve Bank of India, on 1st April 1935. His expertise and authority in Monetary Economics is reflected in the Statement of Evidence given to the Commission.

Keywords: National Divident, Provincial Finance, Monetary Economics, Royal Commission, Hilton Young Commission, Gold Exchange Standard, Gold currency, convertible system, pre-war parity, Fundamental Rights and Parliamentary Democracy.

Objectives of the study:

- 1) To study the economic thoughts of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- 2) To study the principles of Indian Economy

www.galaxyimrj.com