

# 5<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR SOCIETY

ICSTS-2022

19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> JUNE, 2022

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## SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON SOCIETY

Atul H. Salunke

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**Abstract :** The impact of COVID-19 on poverty estimates is humongous in a District, State, and Country. The economic instability caused by the pandemic over the past two years has the potential to double the nation's poverty, erasing the decade-long gains from the fight against poverty and inequality. The government on 21 March closed all private and public transport, only allowing the movement of emergency personnel and essential goods. As these modes of public transport are the lifelines of working people in the state. This will affect the businesses severely as most have their factories and manufacturing centers on the outskirts of the main cities of Mumbai and Pune. The effect of Coronavirus has badly affected cargo and cruise businesses in Mumbai, with 20 percent of import and export business being affected, according to officials from the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust. Tour operators in Maharashtra have also been asked to cancel international tours and holiday packages, all sectors of the economy has been disproportionately affected and even within a sector, there is a disproportionate loss. Impact on primary, secondary and service sector along with the migrants, health, poverty, job losses, informal sector, environment, and others.

**Keywords:** Health, Job, Inequality, Lockdown, Economic effects

## MORPHOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE ACHENES OF RHYNCHOSPORA Vahl AND SCHOENOPECTUS (REICHB.) PALLA (CYPERACEAE) IN GOA, INDIA

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**Abstract :** Rhynchospora comprises about 250 species over the world, mostly in tropical and subtropical regions of South America. 10 species in India; 1 in Goa. While Schoenoplectus is represented by about 77 species throughout the world; 15 in India; 5 in Goa. In the present *Rhynchospora wightiana* (Nees) Steud., *Schoenoplectus articulatus* (L.) Palla, *S. juncooides* (Roxb.) Palla and *S. lateriflorus* (J.F. Gmel.) Lye were studied under light and scanning electron microscope (SEM). Achene shape, size and epidermal patterns were found distinctive and consistent for each species. Number and nature of perianth bristles and variation in the epidermal cells with respect to size of the cell, nature of periclinal wall, the number, thickness and sinuosity of anticlinal walls per cell and presence or absence of silica bodies was found to be useful determining the taxonomic relationship, identification and delimitation of different taxa of *Schoenoplectus* at species level. In the present study characteristics of epidermal cells are correlated with other morphological characters as well. The micro morphological characters of achene surface were found to be different in dissimilar taxa. However, there is close similarity of these characters in closely related taxa.

**Keywords:** Scanning electron microscope, Anticlinal wall, Rhynchospora, Schoenoplectus, Goa

INTERDISCIPLINARY  
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**Rising of Global India :  
Aspirations, Possibilities and Challenges**

21-23 Nov. 2022

**Bristol Hotel, Dubai**

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## *Dr. Mustafa Taherali Saasa*



Date: 17<sup>th</sup> November, 2022

Very Good Morning,

Most Respected Dr. Keshav Walke, Dr. Sunil Sakure & Dr. A. P. Lambat,

On an Outset We Congratulate for Organizing knowledge based Conference in Dubai on 23rd Nov 2022 having Delegates from Academic Experts from India.

Respected Sirs, It is with Profound Joy and Privilege we here accept Your Esteem Invite to be as Chief Guest in this Esteem Event and Shall have the Honor to Inaugurate the Event.

We are Highly Obligated for this Honor and Thank All Organizers for having us Deliver Chief Guest Address to August Gathering.

We Look Forward to Meet Your Good Selves Soon on 23rd Nov 2022 in Bristol Hotel in Dubai Inshallah.

Best Regards,

**Dr. Mustafa Saasa**

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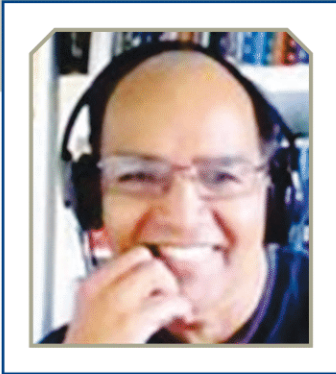
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## Message



**Venkat Rao Pulla**

M.A., Ph.D .

( AASW) Accredited

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### MESSAGE

I congratulate all participants of this Interdisciplinary International Conference on “Rising of Global India: Aspirations, Possibilities and Challenges” November 20-24, 2022, being held At DUBAI organised by VaJaHa (Vana Jana Hakka) Foundation, Nagpur, India in collaboration with SRM College of Social Work, Chandrapur, India, VMS Research Foundation, Nagpur, India, Brisbane Institute of Strength Base Practice, Australia, Dr. C. D. Deshmukh Commerce & Sau. K. G. Tamhane Arts College, Raigad, India, Priyadarshini J L College of Engineering, Nagpur and National Institute of Social Development, Sri Lanka.

As lecturers, and university academics, we are presented with the challenging opportunity to re-design and re-structure our courses and make our teaching relevant to development and social demands as a result of the National Education Policy (NEP, 2020). The National Education Policy needs to be seen as an opportunity to take advantage and redesign our own curriculum.

We in academia play a significant role in bringing this nation's hopes and ambitions to fruition, which include developing a public and private infrastructure, institutions, and technology that is on par with the best in the world in every aspect of human endeavor. One of these hopes and ambitions is to become a superpower. I am confident that you will make an effort to meet the aspirations of a rising India on the world stage, and its organizers want to address these aspirations of the nation for the new millennium.

With best wishes

*P. Venkat Rao*

Venkat Pulla

Foundation Professor of Strengths-Based- Social Work Practice  
Brisbane Institute of Strengths-Based Practice  
Inaugural Fellow, Australian College of Researchers  
& Life Member, Australian Institute of International Affairs

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## Study of Diversity of Mushrooms in Raigad district from Maharashtra and to take a review of its Global perspective in Human Welfare and sustainable development

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### Abstract

A survey and study conducted in the various seasons in the different habitats of Raigad district in Maharashtra during the year 2017- 2020. Total 24 mushrooms were identified. Collected mushrooms belonged to the family Agaricaceae, Lyophyllaceae, Pleurotaceae, Hygrophoraceae, Marasmiaceae, Tricholomataceae, Phallaceae, Physalacriaceae, Xylariaceae, Tremellaceae, Sclerodermataceae, Decrymycetaceae, Cantharellaceae, Entolomaceae, Plutaceae and Ganodermataceae.

Fungi are vital to numerous industrial and household processes, especially producing cheeses, beer, wine, and bread, and they are accountable for breaking down organic matter. The remarkable medicinal and nutritional values of the mushrooms have increased their consumption. Agaricus bisporus belongs to the Agaricaceae family, and it is a top-ranked cultivated mushroom that is well known for its edibility. The bioactive compounds extracted from this mushroom can be used for the treatment of several common human diseases including cancer, bacterial and fungal infections, diabetes, heart disorder, and skin problems. Mushrooms have been considered as ingredient of gourmet cuisine across the globe; especially for their unique flavour and have been valued by humankind as a culinary wonder. More than 2,000 species of mushrooms exist in nature, but around 25 are widely accepted as food and few are commercially cultivated.

Mushrooms are also the best source to attain sustainable development goals set by the UNO. Food insecurity, malnutrition and pollution are some of the major issues faced by the modern world in the recent era. Mushrooms in the form of mushroom farming are a promising way to overcome these challenges. Mushroom farming is an efficient way for agro-industrial waste disposal and ensures food security. It is also the cheapest source to make up for the deficiency caused by malnutrition. Review revealed that there is lot of potential to support the local people and improve the economy by providing more opportunities for livelihood and income by local and national trade. In future the different aspects of mushrooms exploitation by which it can save the planet earth and people living on it. It is essential to concentrate on the research on mushroom in this area and its applications with reference to industry, medicine and aromatic value.

**Key words : Fungi, Mushroom, Agaricus, Industry, Medicine**

## Effect of Income Tax on Employees in last Decade

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### Abstract

This paper examines how changes to the individual income tax affect long-term economic growth. The structure and financing of a tax change are critical to achieve economic growth. Tax rate cuts may encourage individuals to work, save, and invest.

This non-technical paper discusses the adverse effects of high marginal tax rates on labour income and on investment income. It explains that the deadweight loss of a tax on labour income depends on the response of taxable income and not just the change in labour supply. Across the board increase in personal tax rates involves a deadweight loss of 76 percent of marginal revenue of a Family and only income gain is 8-month salary out of 12 Month working days. A tax on investment income brings a deadweight loss even if household saving does not respond to taxes and the net rate of return. What matters is the response of future consumption. The tax on investment income is also effectively a tax on labour supply because current work effort produces income that will be spent on future consumption and the tax on investment income reduces the future consumption that results from more work today. Even after income tax is paid on the amount left over, if investment made out of it in a fixed deposit, the interest earned is taxed, thus reducing current consumption. An appendix shows for a simple log utility case that the tax on labour income has a smaller deadweight loss than a tax on investment income with the same present value of revenue. There is a further discussion of the various ways in which capital income taxes distort economic activity. Reforms that improve incentives, reduce existing subsidies, avoid windfall gains and avoid deficit financing will have more auspicious effects on the long-term size of the economy, but may also create trade-offs between equity and efficiency.

**KEY Word : Marginal tax, Job, Inequality, Economic effects**

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# Rising of Global India : Aspiration, Possibilities and Challenges

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of

for active Participation / Paper Presentation in "Interdisciplinary International  
Conference on Rising of Global India : Aspiration, Possibilities and Challenges",  
held at Bristol Hotel, Dubai, UAE, during November 21- 23, 2022.

He/She has presented paper Entitled EFFECTS OF INCOME  
TAX ON EMPLOYEES

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### गोषवारा :-

पर्यावरण आणि सजीव सृष्टी यांचा अगदी जवळचा संबंध आहे. अगदी विश्वाच्या निर्मितीपासून हा संबंध अगदी अबाधित राहिला आहे. सजीव सृष्टीमध्ये मानव सजीव, प्राणी सजीव आणि वनस्पती सजीव यांचा समावेश होतो. पण शैत्योदय क्रांती झाल्यापासून ते आजपर्यंत संपूर्ण जगात औद्योगिकीकरणाला वेग वाढत गेला आणि पृथ्वीवरील पर्यावरणाचे मोठ्या प्रमाणावर प्रदूषण झाले. या प्रदूषणाचा परिणाम हवामान बदलात झाला आणि त्यामुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणावर शेती उत्पादनावर त्याचा परिणाम झाला. तांदूळ हे पीक म्हणजे जगातील जवळ-जवळ अर्ध्या लोकांचे प्रमुख अन्न आहे. हवामान बदलांमुळे तांदूळ उत्पादनावरही अनिष्ट परिणाम झाला. भारत हा जगातील तांदूळ उत्पादन करणारा प्रमुख देश आहे. जगातील एकूण तांदूळ उत्पादनाच्या जवळ जवळ २०% तांदूळ उत्पादन हे भारतात होते. त्यामुळे हवामान बदलाचा तांदूळ उत्पादनावर कसा परिणाम होतो याचा अभ्यास होणे महत्त्वाचे आहे.

### प्रस्तावना :-

हवामान बदल म्हणजे हवामानाची अशी अवस्था की त्या अवस्थेमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणावर औद्योगिकीकरण, इंधनाचा अतिरिक्त वापर, दररोज वाढणारी वाहनांची वाढती संख्या आणि विविध मानवी क्रिया या सर्वांचा एकत्रित परिणाम होऊन एका पर्याप्त स्थितीच्या पलीकडे हवामानाची स्थिती जाते ती अवस्था होय. या प्रदूषणामुळे हवेमध्ये विविध विषारी वायूंचे प्रमाण वाढते तसेच जागतिक तापमानात मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ होते आणि त्याचा अनिष्ट परिणाम हा संपूर्ण सजीव सृष्टीवर होतो. कधी- कधी या हवामान बदलामुळे आम्ल पर्जन्य आणि कृष्ण पर्जन्याचा धोका निर्माण होऊन त्याचा अनिष्ट परिणाम हा अन्नधान्य उत्पादनावर होतो. आज संपूर्ण जग हे हवामान बदलाच्या समस्येला तोंड देत असून या हवामान बदलाचा अनिष्ट परिणाम हा विविध शेती उत्पादनावर होत आहे. २०१५ च्या संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाच्या कृषी विभागाच्या अहवालानुसार बदलत्या हवामानाचा विविध शेती उत्पादनावर तसेच उत्पादकतेवर आणि उत्पादित मालाच्या गुणवत्तेवर अनिष्ट परिणाम होत आहे. आज जगातील मोठ्या प्रमाणावरील औद्योगिकीकरण आणि त्यामुळे होणाऱ्या प्रदूषणामुळे येणाऱ्या १०० वर्षांत संपूर्ण जगाचे तापमान हे साधारणपणे १.५ ते ४.५ अंश सेल्सिअस इतके वाढेल असा हवामान तज्ञांचा अंदाज आहे. म्हणजेच येणाऱ्या भविष्यात संपूर्ण जगाला ' जागतिक तापमान वाढीची समस्या' भेडसावेल आणि असे झाल्यास उत्तर ध्रुवावरील बर्फ वितळून समुद्राच्या पाण्याची पातळी वाढेल आणि त्यामुळे समुद्र किनाऱ्यावर असणारे देश आणि शहरे यांना धोका निर्माण होईल आणि जगात जिवे समुद्र किनाऱ्यावर भातशेती केली जाते त्या भातशेतीत जर समुद्राचे पाणी शिरले तर तेथील भातशेती उध्वस्त होईल. उदा. महाराष्ट्राला ७२० कि. मी. लांबीचा समुद्र किनारा लाभला असून या संपूर्ण पट्ट्यात जागतिक तापमान वाढीचा परिणाम जाणवून तेथील भातशेती उध्वस्त होईल अशी भीती निर्माण झाली आहे.

### अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्टे :-

- १) पर्यावरण आणि सजीव सृष्टी यातील संबंध अभ्यासणे
- २) हवामान बदलाची संकल्पना जाणून घेणे
- ३) हवामान बदलाचा भारतातील तांदूळ उत्पादनावरील परिणाम अभ्यासणे

### हवामान बदलाचा भारतीय शेतीवरील परिणाम :-

भारत हा शेतीप्रधान देश आहे. भारतातील ५८.२% लोक शेती व्यवसायात गुंतलेले असून भारतातील ग्रामीण भागात रोजगार पुरविणारे शेती हे एक मोठे साधन मानले जाते. भारतातील हवामानात प्रादेशिक विविधता असून भारतातील २/३ भाग हा कमी पावसाच्या विभागात येतो. भारतातील पीक पद्धतीत विविधता असून यामध्ये खरीप हंगाम आणि रब्बी हंगाम अशा दोन हंगामातील विविध पिकांचा समावेश होतो. त्याचप्रमाणे भारतातील बहुतांश शेती ही पावसावर अवलंबून आहे. त्यामुळे भारतातील पावसाच्या प्रमाणाचाही परिणाम भारतातील पीक रचनेवर होतो. भारतातील पावसाचे प्रमाण आणि तापमान हे भारतातील पीकरचना दर्शविते. भारतात सर्वसाधारणपणे पावसाळ्यात तापमान थोडे कमी असते तर हिवाळ्यात ते जास्त असते. पावसाळ्यात प्रामुख्याने भारतात खरीप पिकांची लागवड केली जाते तर हिवाळ्यात रब्बी पिकांची लागवड केली जाते. असा अंदाज आहे की भारतात २१ व्या शतकाच्या शेवटी पावसाचे प्रमाण हे १० ते १२ % नी वाढेल तर वार्षिक तापमान हे ३ ते ५ अंश सेल्सिअसनी वाढेल. भारताचा प्रमुख व्यवसाय हा शेती असून स्थूल देशांतर्गत उत्पादनात भारतीय शेतीचा वाटा हा १५.७ % इतका असून निर्यातीमधील वाटा हा १०.२३% इतका आहे. आणि भारतातील ५८.२% लोकसंख्येला शेती व्यवसायात रोजगार मिळाला आहे. भारतातील शेती ही प्रामुख्याने दक्षिण पश्चिमी मोसमी पावसावर अवलंबून आहे. भारतातील एकूण १४०.३ दशलक्ष लागवडीखालील क्षेत्रापैकी ६०.९ दशलक्ष हेक्टर क्षेत्र सिंचनाखाली असून बाकी सर्व जमीन ही पावसावर अवलंबून आहे.

भारतीय कृषी विज्ञान अभ्यासानुसार जर तापमान ४ °C नी वाढले तर अन्नधान्य उत्पादन २५ ते ४० %नी कमी होते. विकसनशील देशात पीकरचनेत बदल करणे किंवा



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महाविद्यालय, रोहा-रायगड.

### प्रस्तावना

हिंदुस्थानाची फाळणी होवून भारत पाकिस्तान या दोन राष्ट्रांची निर्मिती झाली.या दोन्ही राष्ट्रांच्या निर्मिती पासून आजतगायत या दोन्ही राष्ट्रांचे संबंध वेगवेगळ्या कालखंडात कसे होते हे जाणून घेण्याच्या उद्देशानेच प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंध लिहिण्यात आला आहे.या शोध- निबंधात भारत-पाकिस्तान फळणीतून निर्माण झालेले प्रश्न निर्वासितांचे प्रश्न,नद्यांच्या पाणी वाटपातून निर्माण झालेले प्रश्न,काश्मीर वगळता भारत-पाकिस्तान पश्चिम व पूर्वेकडील सीमा प्रश्न,काश्मीर आक्रमण व विलीनीकरण, १९६५ चे भारत- पाकिस्तान युद्ध,१९७१ चे भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध,१९९९चे कारगिल युद्ध,मुंबईवरील दहशतवादी हल्ला सर्जिकल स्ट्राईक,आदी घटनाक्रमांच्या माध्यमातून भारत-पाकिस्तान संबंधाचा मागोवा घेण्यात आला आहे .

### १. फाळणीतून निर्माण झालेले प्रश्न

हिंदुस्थानची फाळणी होवून भारत व पाकिस्तान अशी दोन राष्ट्र निर्माण झाली होती.मात्र या दोन राष्ट्रांच्या विभाजनामुळे अनेक समस्या निर्माण होवून उभय राष्ट्रांमध्ये संघर्षमय वातावरण निर्माण झाले होते .

#### अ. निर्वासितांचे प्रश्न

हिंदुस्थानची भारत-पाकिस्तान अशी फाळणी झाल्यानंतर भारतातील मुसलमानांचे भारतातून पाकिस्तानमध्ये स्थलांतर तर पाकिस्तानातील शिख व हिंदूंचे भारतात स्थलांतर सुरु झाले होते.या स्थलांतराची प्रक्रिया सुरु झाल्यानंतर स्थलांतरित लोकांच्या शेतजमिनी, इमारती, बँकेतील ठेवी,अलंकार मालमत्ता या बाबत तपासणी, खरेखोटपणा याची पडताळणी करणे अत्यंत कठीण काम होते.भारत सरकारने स्थलांतरित लोकांच्या नुकसानभरपाई साठी कायदा करून तसेच नुकसान भरपाई मंजूर करून हा प्रश्न निकाली लावला पुढे पाकिस्तानही असाच निर्णय घेवून हा प्रश्न निकाली लावला.

#### ब. नद्यांच्या पाणी वाटपाचा प्रश्न

भारत व पाकिस्तान या दोन राष्ट्रांमध्ये सिंधू व तिच्या उपनद्यांच्या पाणी वाटपावरून प्रश्न निर्माण झाला होता.

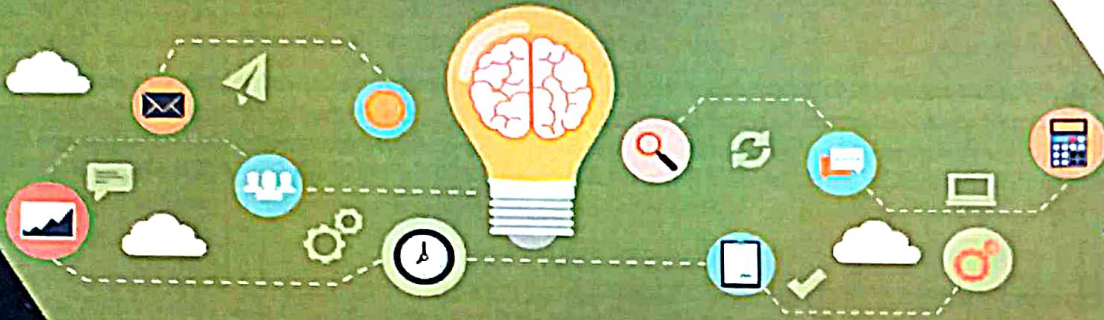
रावी,बियास व सतलज या पूर्वेकडील नद्यांच्या पाण्याचा उपयोग भारताने करावा व पश्चिमेकडील सिंधू, झेलम व चिनाब नद्यांचे पाणी पाकिस्तानने वापरावे.या पाणी प्रश्नावर निर्णय घेण्याकरीत पंडित जवाहरलाल



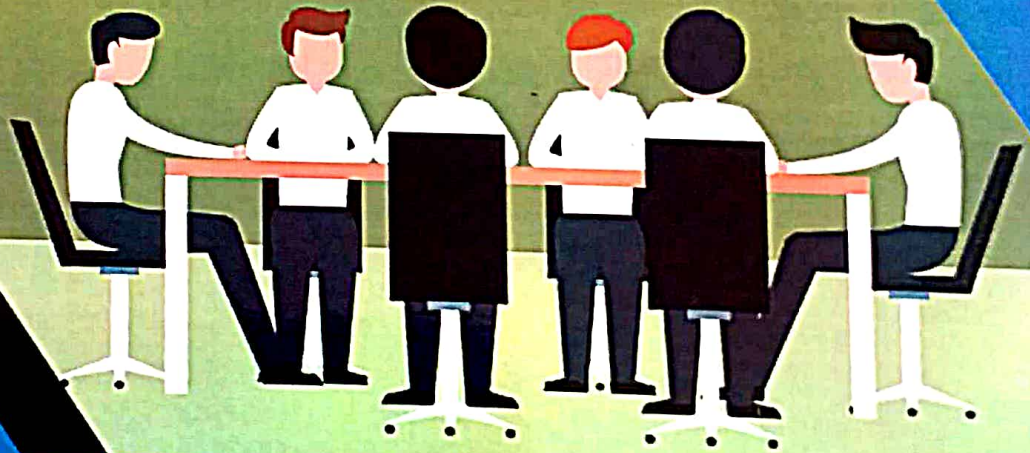
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श्रीमती सीमा जालिंदर भोसले

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### प्रस्तावना

कोविड -१९ हा शब्द डोळ्यासमोर आला की प्रत्येकाच्या मनात भीतीचा डोंगर उभा राहतो आणि 'अरे वाप रे' असे म्हणून तो आपोआपच व्यक्त होतो. परंतु ह्या कोविड संबंधित थोडीशी शास्त्रीय माहिती सर्वसामान्य माणसाला माहित असणे आवश्यक आहे असे मला वाटते. वास्तविक हा रोग आपल्या शेजारच्या शत्रू असणाऱ्या चीनमधल्या वुहान या शहरात सुरू झालेली कोरोनाची साथ बघता-बघता आपल्या देशापर्यंत पोहोचली आणि त्यामुळे अफाट लोकसंख्या असणाऱ्या आपल्या देशावर आरोग्यविषयक संकट उभे ठाकणं हा मोठा मानसिक धक्का होता. पूर्वीच्या पिढ्यांनी साथीच्या रोगाने होणारी दुरावस्था अनुभवलेली असली तरी सुदैवाने आपण त्या दाहक अनुभवांना कधीच सामोरे गेलो नव्हतो. या साथीवर नियंत्रण मिळविण्यासाठी विषाणूच्या जीवन चक्राची साखळी तोडण्यासाठी सर्वप्रथम देशात टाळेबंदी जाहीर झाली तेव्हा गोंधळ उडणे स्वाभाविक होते.

कोविड - १९ च्या विषाणू श्वसनसंस्थेवर परिणाम करून काहीवेळा शरीरावर भयंकर परिणाम घडवून आणतो. सर्दी, ताप, खोकला, अंगदुखी ही त्याची सर्वसामान्य लक्षणे असली तरी त्याने फुफ्फुसावर केलेल्या परिणाम जीवन घातक ठरू शकतो. कोणत्याही शास्त्रीय प्रमाणाला अनुसरून ह्याची लागण प्रसार लक्षणे निदर्शनास आल्यावर आणि त्यावरच औषध उपचारावर योजना निश्चित केल्या जाऊ लागल्या.

### शोधनिबंधाची उद्दिष्टे

१. आधुनिक काळात कोविड १९ च्या साथीच्या रोगाचा अभ्यास करणे.
२. कोविड -१९ या साथीच्या रोगाचा समाजावर झालेल्या परिणामांचा अभ्यास करणे.

### संशोधन पद्धती

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाचा प्रकार वर्णनात्मक आणि विश्लेषणात्मक काय आहे.

### तथ्य संकलन

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी आवश्यक असणारी माहिती संकलन करण्यासाठी दुय्यम स्रोतांचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. त्यासाठी विविध मासिके, विविध वर्तमानपत्रे, इंटरनेटचा वापर, महाराष्ट्र सरकारचे लोकराज्य मासिक यांचा आधार घेण्यात आला आहे.

### स्वरूप

सर्वसाधारणपणे दर शंभर वर्षांनी जगाला महामारीचा सामना करावा लागतो असे इतिहास सांगत असला तरीही तो आपल्या आधीच्या पिढीला सहन करावा लागला यासारखी दुर्दैवाची दुसरी गोष्ट नाही. हा संसर्गजन्य रोग चीनमधील वुहान ह्या एका शहरात जरी निर्माण झाला असला तरी हा-हा म्हणता त्याने जागतिक रूप केव्हा धारण केले



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A.D. In 1956 he converted to Buddhism along with his followers. He died a few months after his conversion. A.D. 1990 Awarded posthumously Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honor. His birthday is celebrated every year as Ambedkar Jayanti all over the world including India. A.D. In 2012, Ambedkar was selected as the 'Greatest Indian' in a survey titled "The Greatest Indian". Many monuments and images have been erected in the folk culture to commemorate Ambedkar. Wrote three books on economics: 'Administration and Economics of the East India Company in India', 'Provincial Economic Evolution in British India' and 'The Problem of Rupee: Its Origin and its Solution' contain his radical thinking on India's economic system. After 1921, Ambedkar left the economist and joined politics.

### **Objectives of the Research Paper**

The researcher has stated the objectives of the presented research paper as follows.

1. Dr. Reviewing Babasaheb Ambedkar's thoughts on agriculture.
2. Dr. To review the economic thoughts of Babasaheb Ambedkar.
3. Reviewing the social development of Dr. Babasaheb.

### **Research Methodology**

The type of essay presented is descriptive and analytical.

### **Collection of Facts**

Secondary facts have been used for the present research paper. Published literature has been utilized. In this, newspapers, magazines, three magazines, books, reference books, research reports, and research papers are used.

### **Thoughts on Agriculture and Farming**

He connected the agriculture business with the social system. He traced the reason for the caste-based social system in rural areas to the rural economic system. That is why to change the caste-based social system, agriculture has to be changed. The economic development of farmers should be done by considering agriculture as an industry and providing infrastructure. If the farmer becomes financially prosperous, the farm labor and all the sectors associated with agriculture will benefit from this financial empowerment. Financial resources percolated down to the grassroots means positive changes in the mindset of the rural man. These changes will be conducive to social transformation. Economic disparity complements and nourishes the caste system. He believed that the less the economic disparity, the less the chasm of caste discrimination would be.





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# सामीचीन

(साहित्य-समाज-संस्कृति और राजनीति के खुले मंच की अर्द्ध वार्षिक-अव्यावसायिक पत्रिका)

पीयर रिव्यूड व यू. जी. सी. केयर लिस्ट में सम्मिलित जर्नल



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प्रा. डॉ. अनिल निवृत्ती शिंदे

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मोबाईल नंबर. - ९४२२६८९९०९

### गोषवारा :

जमिनीची निर्मिती हजारो वर्षांमध्ये होते. ती होताना त्यावर हवामान या घटकांचा मोठा सहभाग असतो. निरनिराळ्या हवामानाच्या प्रदेशातील जमिनीचे प्रकार व सुपीकता त्यामुळेच वेगवेगळे असतात. हवामानातील पाऊस, वारा, सूर्यप्रकाश, तापमान आणि आर्द्रता इत्यादी अनेक घटकांचा जमिनीवर सतत परिणाम होत असतो. गेल्या काही वर्षांमध्ये तापमान बदलांचा मुद्दा सातत्याने पुढे येत आहे. हवामानातील या आकस्मिक बदलांचेही जमिनीच्या गुणधर्मांवर परिणाम होत आहेत. हवामान बदलामुळे निर्माण होणाऱ्या विविध आपत्तींमुळे पिकांचे नुकसान होताना शेतकऱ्यांना दिसते. या बदलांमध्ये पावसाचे एकूण दिवस कमी होणे, अवर्षणाचे खंड वाढणे, तापमानातील बदल, वादळी वारे, गारपीट अशा अनेक बाबी पिकांवर, शेतीवर आणि शेतकऱ्यांवर परिणाम करतात. त्यातही कोरडवाहू शेतीमध्ये या घटकांचे तीव्र परिणाम त्वरित दिसून येतात. कारण, कोरडवाहू पिकांच्या वाढीसाठी आवश्यक ओलावा हा केवळ पावसामुळे तयार होतो. त्यात अवर्षणामुळे घट होते. ओलावा नसल्याने मातीतून पिकांना योग्य पोषक घटक घेता येत नाही, पर्यायाने पिकांची वाढ खुंटते. दाणे भरत नाहीत. शेतकऱ्यांचे नुकसान होते.

**मूलभूत शब्द** - तापमानवाढ, हवामानबदल, दुष्काळ, गारपीट

### प्रस्तावना :

गेल्या तीन दशकांमध्ये संपूर्ण भारतात तापमान आणि अतिवृष्टीच्या घटनांमध्ये वाढ झाल्यामुळे हवामानात लक्षणीय बदल दिसून आला आहे. यामुळे वेगवेगळ्या वर्षांत प्रमुख पिकांच्या उत्पादनात चढ-उतार होत गेले. जागतिक हवामान बदलामुळे भारतातील २७ टक्के भूभागावर थेट परिणाम झाला आहे. या प्रदेशापैकी काही ठिकाणी तापमान वाढले असून त्याच बरोबर १९७१ ते २००५ या कालावधीत पाऊस पडण्याच्या प्रमाणातही काही बदल झाले आहेत, असे पाहणी अहवालात दिसून आले आहे. जागतिक हवामान बदलास मुख्यत्वे माणूसच कारणीभूत आहे. सर्वच देशांमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणावर शहरीकरण होत असून वाढती लोकसंख्या व औद्योगिकीकरणामुळे नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचा अमर्याद वापर वाढला आहे. त्यातच वाहनांच्या बेसुमार संख्येने होणा-या वायु प्रदूषणाने पर्यावरणाच्या हानीत भरच टाकली आहे. त्यामुळे जागतिक तापमानवाढ होणे हा एक अटळ परिणाम होता. 'वातावरणात अस्तित्वात असलेले काही वायू' पाण्याची वाफ, कार्बनडाय ऑक्साइड, मिथेन वायू, क्लोरोफ्ल्युरो कार्बन, ट्रोपोस्पेरिक ओझोन आणि नायट्रस ऑक्साइड या वायूंच्या वाढत्या प्रमाणामुळे ग्रीनहाऊस परिणाम जाणवत आहे, असे जागतिक पर्यावरणतज्ज्ञांचे मत आहे. एन. आय. सी. आर. ए. अंतर्गत भारतीय शेतीवर हवामान बदलाच्या परिणामाचा अभ्यास केला गेला. २०५० आणि २०८० मध्ये भारतामध्ये पर्जन्याधारित तांदळाच्या उत्पादनात किरकोळ (२.५ टक्के) घट आणि सिंचन तांदळाच्या उत्पादनात २०५० मध्ये ७ टक्के आणि २०८० मध्ये १० टक्के घट होण्याचा अंदाज आहे. या व्यतिरिक्त, गव्हाचेउत्पादन २१०० मध्ये ६.२५ टक्के आणि मक्याचे उत्पादन १८.२३ टक्क्यांनी कमी होण्याचा अंदाज आहे. भविष्यातील हवामानाचा हरभऱ्याला फायदा होण्याची शक्यता असून उत्पादनात (२३.५४ टक्के) वाढ होऊ शकेल.

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## BUILDING OF DIGITAL SKILLS FOR KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY

**DR. KAMLAKAR EKNATH KAMBLE**

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### Abstract

The present Research paper takes account like Digital skills needed for the knowledge society and the focus ICT and e-business skills, innovation and knowledge management in organizations. It highlights the related challenges for learning providers, and in particular for regularly updating the higher education curricula and programs according to the labor market needs. The post Covid world has made Knowledge an important part of the Digital Economy. The online education system has introduced new concepts like blogs, podcasts and other media's. Traditionally education was offline mode read through schools, colleges and teachers, print media. The learners used to enroll with schools in offline mode (regular or distance). Teachers and libraries had access to knowledge and share the knowledge with learners. Prior to the digital and covid era, Information was not accessible by majority of people, and even those accessed were unable to obtain current information with respect to today's context. The modern society wants to know the information instantaneously as it happens and when it happens, and the world is moving from information society to knowledge society. Thus education is given the highest priority and brainpower is becoming the most valuable asset of the organization. Advances in digital technology have opened up new avenues of learning. Technology has made information available/ accessible/ transmittable from anywhere and by/ to all groups of people. Education has reached most of parts of the world and ICT has become an important part of human life. This paper describes the process of generation, creation and acquisition of knowledge through technology. The use of ICT is to manage and organize explicit knowledge is highlighted. The paper also describes how technology is used to have access and apply such knowledge. The paper relates how these technologies have been used in education and its impact in general. Using examples, the paper highlights some of the changes that has taken place in the education sector. There is a dire rush to popularize oneself on various social medias. The author through this article streamlines the four building blocks to build the digital wealth as well as assets.

**Keywords:** Skills and e-skills, social media, ICT, education, Knowledge, Learning.

### 1. Introduction:

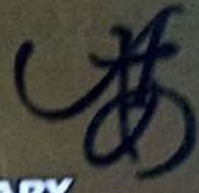
Global trends towards a knowledge economy are influencing the composition of the workforce, and the knowledge and skills required for success. The competitiveness of companies and appear increasingly dependent on the ability to develop, recruit and retain a technologically sophisticated workforce. Special focuses have deserved world-wide re-search and technology, innovation and education which build together the 'triangle of knowledge'. Foreign countries has put an emphasis on building a dynamic and competitive knowledge-based economy, for which are needed a set of skills and competencies. The ICT (Information and Communication Technology) and e-business skills, entrepreneurial and innovation skills and creativity. The new skills need face universities with great challenges. First, they should be aware of the labor market trends, and the skills and competences required by employers. Second, universities need to provide up-to-date curricula and courses. Both call for a strong and multilevel collaboration with industry, and building in most cases an effective industry-academia partnership.



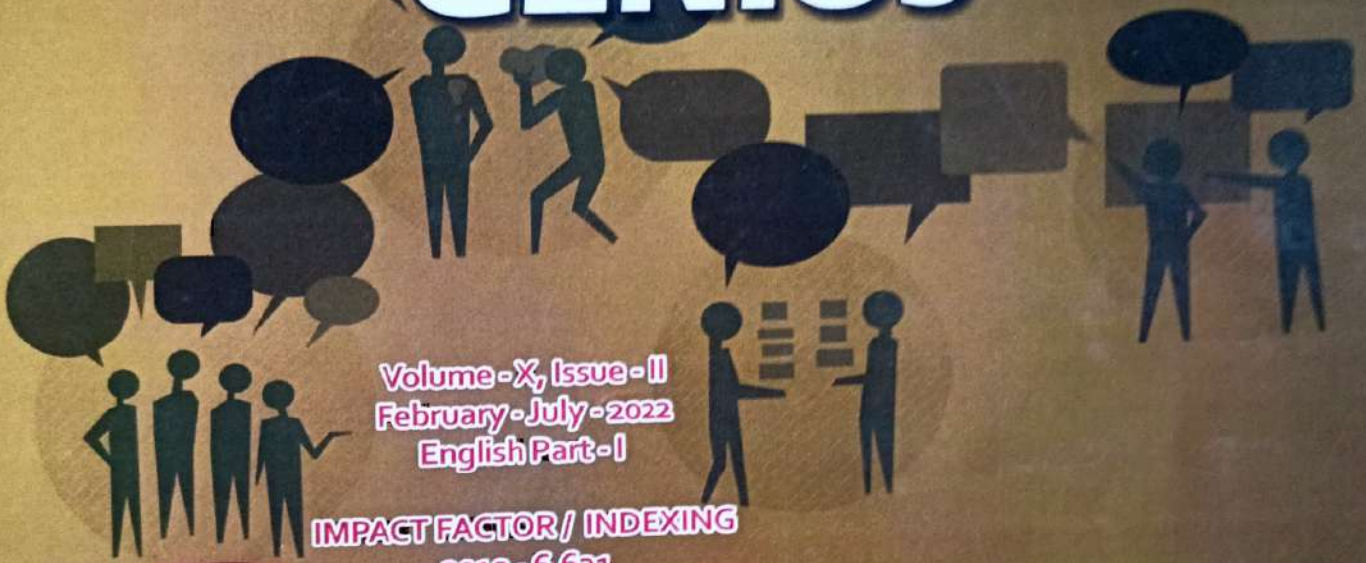
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**Ajanta Prakashan**



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## 23. Modern Trends in Wireless Technologies in Academic Libraries

**Mr. Anant M. Thorat**

Librarian, KES Dr. C. D. Deshmukh Commerce and Sau. K. G. Tamhane Arts College Roha.

### Abstract

This paper elaborates the Wi-Fi Technology in detail about the components, functions, area of applications, Security Measures of Wi-Fi and its advantages & Disadvantages. Now a day wireless Networks focus on networking and user aspects, the major application of Wi-Fi implementation in libraries is limited to information management.

**Keywords:** Wi-Fi technology, ICT, Security Measures, local area network, access point

### Introduction

In a digital era the convergence of information and communication technologies (ICTs) enabling almost seamless access, in the expanding digital space, to vast and varied information and knowledge sources from anywhere, at any time. The spread of telecom facilities—wireless technology and cellphone—into rural areas is enabling rural traders and others to obtain market information for their products, to contact village and/or taluqa and district officials, not only to get information but also to obtain certificates and other documents. However, the spread of wireless technologies, especially cell phones, has been rapid. New areas and new groups of users are able to access ICT services including wireless local area networks, and long-range wireless links in libraries and information centre's.

### What Is Wi-Fi Technology?

Wireless technology is an alternative to wired technology, which is commonly used, for connecting devices in wireless mode. Wi-Fi (Wireless Fidelity) is a generic term that refers to the IEEE 802.11 communications standard for Wireless Local Area Networks (WLANs).

Wi-Fi is wireless technology gives connections to the Internet and Intranet using low power radio waves. Wi-Fi network connects computers to each other, to the Internet, and to the wired network. LANs have been available since the late 1980s, but the market remained immature due to dearth of standards and predominance of incompatible proprietary solutions. By definition, LANs are local in terms of networking technology and thus involve none of the

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## ROLE OF LIBRARY BLOG IN PROMOTING OF LIBRARY SERVICES IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

Mr. Anant M. Thorat\*

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### Abstract

The present paper discusses on the role of library blog into the promotion of various library services to the patron. Library and information profession is one of the service based profession and the librarian is the promoter or also we can say the brand ambassador of various kind of library services. Due to the technological development in ICT domain from the 1<sup>st</sup> generation computer to still today therefore web 2.0 came into existence. Web 2.0 having the various features, blog is one of them. Through the library blog librarian can to promote the various kind of library services to the end patrons easily.

**Keywords:** Blog, Weblogs, Web 2.0.

### Introduction

The availability of internet has drastically changed the very nature of libraries over the past few years. Libraries is the service proving organization towards the academicians, students, researchers and scholars etc.,. Libraries personnell play the key role in providing the various types of library services to the user with the application of library blog. It is one the perfect platform regarding to make marketing of library services. In the previous day libraries have used old communication media for marketing as like newspapers, corporate newsletters, radio, and TV. Many libraries produce brochures, pathfinders, and their own newsletters. Due to the application of library blog marketing of library become as easy as convenience. A blog is a user-generated website where entries are made in journal style and displayed in a reverse chronological order. Blog can commentary and information on a particular subject or act as a more personal online diary. Blogs combine text, images, and links to other related or interesting sites. Readers can leave comments, making blogs interactive. Most blogs are text, although there are also photoblogs, sketchblogs, video blogs (vlog), or audio blogs (podcasting). These are all part of the wider network of social media<sup>1</sup>. The term "weblog" was coined by Jorn Barger on 17 December 1997. The short form, "blog," was coined by Peter Merholz<sup>2</sup>.

#### 1. Blog Terminology

- Web + Log = Blog
- Blogger-Person who blogs and maintains his/her blog<sup>3</sup>.

#### 2. Purpose of Library Blog

The main motives behind library blog are to provide information on the following aspects.

- Dissemination of news or current information for users.
- Links to recommended Internet resources.
- Book Reviews, Information about new books.
- News or Information for Librarians.
- Suggestions.

- Research Tips.

### 3. Role of Library Blog

Library blog play the key role in the following initiatives such as,

#### ➤ Fast Communication

Blog are one the fast two way communication mechanism between library personnel and library users. Real Simple Syndication (RSS) is the term used to refer the collection of web feed formats that provide updated or shared information in a standardized way. The information could be website or blog entries, news headlines, or audio or video files<sup>4</sup>. Similarly, blogs can be used for collecting inputs from different sites / sources without any additional repetitive efforts.

#### ➤ Promote Library Events

Blog can play the key role in promotes library events and programs. Reach out beyond the visitors to your regular Web site. Set up an RSS feed for your blog and alert everyone in your community that they can include your headlines on their sites or can use an RSS newsreader to see what's up at the library.

#### ➤ Support Your Dedicated Users

An obvious hit with most library visitors is finding out what new books, videos, CDs, or DVDs have been added to the collection. Think about setting up topics on blog for each genre: mysteries, horror, science fiction, romance, and so on. In an academic library, prepare special alerts about new resources and web sites for particular departments or colleges.

#### ➤ Engage Your Community

Post new book reviews and book award lists. Invite comments and suggestions. Create an online book discussion area by asking readers to recommend books to others

#### ➤ Dissemination of Information

Dissemination of information towards the user is the fundamēt of any type library. Useful in dissemination of information to the library users such as information about new websites, service notices, announcements, updates, event information etc. Current awareness service can be delivered very efficiently using blogs. For example new additions list can be posted on page with RSS enabled features; users will get only entries matching to their requests on their blogs and don't need to visit library pages for this purpose. All the users can subscribe to RSS feeds of specific section and library can keep posting information at one place thus avoiding mass mailing. Blogging enables instant delivery of information being published to all RSS feed subscribers in a respective area. Also, if any changes or corrections need to be done, it is possible to do at only one place.

#### ➤ Library Administrator

Thoughts from library staff encourage openness, transparency, and add a voice to the library. Blogs provide platform to all staff members to express / share / contribute more on various professional issues. Information about training, conferences, tacit knowledge on tools, etc captured / measured easily using library blog.

#### ➤ Community Building

Librarians benefit from sharing of best practices and experiences. Blogs are a timely way to offer advice and commentary on current library issues. Blogs also provide facility to reader to post his/her opinion or experience. Sharing of experience, views from different users (across

globe) builds strong community of user base. Learning and sharing becomes very easy and effective using Blogs.

#### ➤ **Library Resources**

Blogs can be used to highlight new and valuable resources added into the library. Blogs even work as web page and provide access to various free / subscribed electronic resources. Same area can be used for collecting feedback, providing training tips, sharing experience, rating information products etc which finally result in better utilization of library resources.

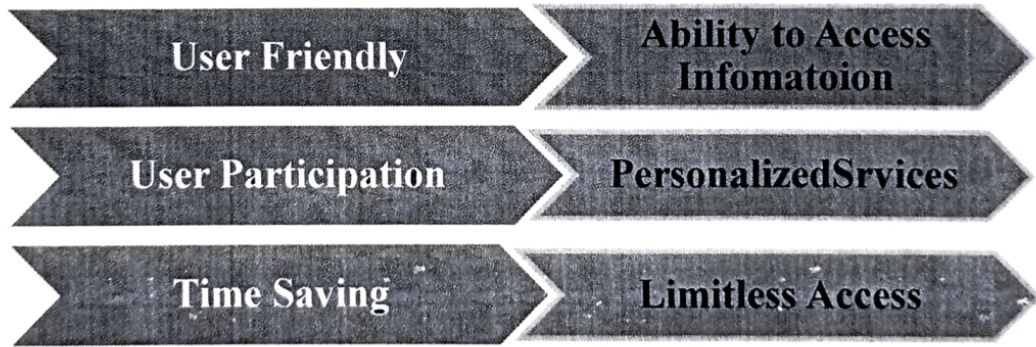
#### ➤ **Marketing of Library**

There is increased awareness about return of investment in all types of libraries including corporate, special, and academic and public libraries. In few cases fund / budget is being allotted to libraries on the basis of inputs of library to organization for the development. Many libraries keep providing valuable services but reach of those services is limited to few users. If user base is increased, visibility of library services as well as inputs for organizational development too increases. For such things librarians need to market library services (Lending, Reference, CAS, SDI etc), resources (Collection of books reports, A/v Material, e journals, databases, etc), expertise (especially information searching and repackaging skills), database searching etc to the users.

Effective marketing of all the above is possible from blogs, which removes time and geographical barrier. Promoting library services through blog is most economical and creative way. Sharing of resources also becomes extremely easy as well as it promotes sharing of resources within users without coming to the library.

#### **4. Benefits of Library Blog Applications to Library Services**

Following are the benefits of Library blog



#### **5. Best Blog Sites for 2019**

| Sr. No. | Site Name       |
|---------|-----------------|
| 01      | WordPress.org   |
| 02      | Wix.com         |
| 03      | Joomla.com      |
| 04      | WordPress.com   |
| 05      | Medium.com      |
| 06      | Ghost.org       |
| 07      | Squarespace.com |
| 08      | Weebly.com      |



|    |             |
|----|-------------|
| 09 | Blogger.com |
| 10 | Tumblr.com  |

Source-<https://websitesetup.org/best-blog-sites/>

## Conclusion

Blog is a welcome and easy tool to be used in the libraries to provide various modern library services and marketing of library services toward the users. It help to bridge the library and library users for to sharing of thoughts, ideas and source of library. However, this tool can be best used only when library professionals try and apply it in their libraries. This kind of new tools being given as the gift of Internet need to be learnt and applied then only libraries can add value addition to their services and show their existence to the world.

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**DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS**

**PDF** | [Dr. Vilas P. Ubhale, Mr. Anant M. Thorat](#)

**Keywords:**  
Bibliometric study, DESIDOC citation analysis, authorship pattern

**Abstract:**  
The present study provides detailed bibliometric investigation of 121 articles published in DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) during the period 2015-2022. The study analyses the various bibliometric parameters such as chronological distribution of articles and references, geographical distribution of intellectual output, and pagination pattern. DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) is one of the most popular journals of library and information science being published in India. It is brought out by Defence Scientific Information and Documentation Centre.

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## DESIDOC JOURNAL OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

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### Abstract

The present study provides detailed bibliometric investigation of 267 articles published in DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) during the period 2018-2022. The study analyses the various bibliometric parameters such as, chronological distribution of articles and references, geographical distribution, distribution of Intellectual output, and pagination pattern. DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) is one of the most popular journals of library and information science being published in India. It is brought out by Defence Scientific Information and Documentation Centre (DESIDOC), a constituent establishment of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO). DJLIT has completed 30 years of its publication in 2021. This paper presents bibliometric analyses of DJLIT during 2018-2022. The analysis covers various parameters like growth pattern, content coverage, authorship patterns, subject-wise distribution of articles, etc.

**Keywords :** Bibliometric study, DESIDOC, citation analysis, authorship pattern

### Introduction

The term "Librametry" was first introduced in ASLIB conference held at Leamington Spa by DR. S. R. Ranganathan in 1948. He utilized this idiom for statistical approach regarding the library and its services, but the practice of using the quantitative technique for measuring records earlier than Dr. S. R. Ranganathan was known as "Statistical Analysis". The term "Statistical Analysis" was in common use earlier than the term "Librametry". In 1917 Cole and Eales graphically mapped the literature and called the method of evaluation as "Statistical Analysis". In 1923 Hulme studied the literature and referred the term as "statistical bibliography". Afterward, the term was coined as "bibliometrics" by Pritchard (1969). He states that "bibliometric is a set of methods to quantitative analysis, scientific and technological literature". This article focuses on bibliometric study of DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information technology (DJLIT) and this study reveals year wise growth of published articles from different countries, institutions, universities, etc. DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information technology is open access, peer-reviewed, and bi-monthly journal. This journal publishes review papers, original research papers as well as a study on many aspects related to the development of the LIS field. The journal also covers IT aspects that applied in library activities, services and products.

### About Of DESIDOC

Started in 1981, DESIDOC Journal of Library and Information Technology (DJLIT) is a peer-reviewed, double-blind, open access, bi-monthly journal that publishes original research and review papers related to library science and IT applied to library activities, services, and products. Major subject fields covered include: Information systems, Knowledge management, Collection building & management, Information behaviour & retrieval, Librarianship/library management, Library & information services, Records management & preservation, etc. It is meant for librarians, documentation and information professionals, researchers, students and others interested in the field.

### Review of Literature

Sarwesh Pareek (2013) published an article on "A Bibliometric analysis of the literature of IFLA Journal during 2001-2010". His study reveals the output of IFLA journal for 10 years. The best part of this paper is that it also shows the data regarding contributors from the different geographical area, the result is that out of 387 authors, 71 authors are from the USA i.e. (18.35 percent), UK 46(11.89 percent), South Africa 25(6.46 percent,) Canada and Germany 14(3.62 percent) each, are top five contributors.

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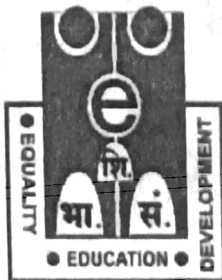
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# Use of QR Code for Effective Library Services to PG Students: A Case Study

Anant M. Thorat

Librarian, KES Dr. C. D. Deshmukh Commerce &  
Sau. K.G. Tamhane Arts College Roha- Raigad

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## Abstract:

In this paper described an account of the origin and development of QR code and explains its concept and use particularly in libraries. In this digital era, where technologies are growing rapidly, the many code can be more helpful to encoding the information in secure way and as a point of data / character security. The starting era of barcode and till nowadays how many changes appear in field of information coding and how it can be use in various areas, specially in libraries. There are different approaches to understanding the code generating process and their encoding for further usages, and try to understand how it works. In the libraries it can be interesting service to attract their users, where user is taking interest in next generation technology.

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**Keywords:** QR Code, @D Technology, Mobile Technology, Library Services

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## Introduction:

Academic libraries have been traditionally described as the Heart of the institutions. They are neutral places where students and faculty from different disciplines meet not only to share, exchange and challenge ideas but to also bring ideas to life; they are part of an educational process (Thanuskodi, 2009; Igbokwe et al., 2010). In the 21st century, academic libraries face a myriad of problems. In the past the main problem was financial problem and the inconspicuousness of information resources; today we talk of 'information explosion', 'advancing technologies' and 'millennials. The situation is characterised by technological and infrastructure 'trauma'; diverse and incessantly changing needs and expectations of library customers; continuous budget decline; negativity towards libraries; need for librarians to update and/or acquire technology skills; and the shift to a 'user-centred' paradigm (Chutia, 2015; Chaudhry et al. 2002; Yi, 2016). Management challenges include pressures of attaining performance indicators, demonstrating value for money, and fostering a 'business-like' approach (Pinfield et al. 2017). Nicholson (2015) terms this the 'McDonaldisation' of academic libraries whereby library services are commodified and dominated by 'managerialism'. Clearly, academic libraries are under extreme pressure. The value of a library to a university's strategy and its priority in budget allocation can no longer be taken for granted. As university managers make tough decisions about where to allocate scarce resources, academic libraries have to defend their worth. Marketing and promotion is vital for libraries to enhance their visibility and usage. By adopting marketing principles and techniques, libraries can understand their users' needs better, justify their budget requests, communicate more effectively, achieve greater efficiency and optimal results in the delivery of services and products (Spalding and Wang, 2016). Libraries have recognised this need. Ndung'u (2016) observes that the shift in collections and services, competition for funds, and the need to justify expenditure is moving librarians out of a comfort zone and seeing them initiate and implement marketing and promotional activities. Spalding and Wang (2016) refer to the misconceptions many users have about libraries with many believing that the World Wide Web (WWW) provides access to the entire world's knowledge. In academic libraries, students and faculty are not aware that their passwords afford them access to databases that are not free on the web; they underestimate the contribution information literacy programmes can make to their teaching and learning goals. It is imperative therefore, that libraries continually create and communicate their role and value in the institution so as to raise their profile and enhance visibility

## Literature Review:

According to Soon (2008) avers that QR codes are popular because they have a higher data density than ordinary barcodes; can be used free of charge; have a data structure standard which is not a prerequisite for current usages; have an all-direction high speed reading capability; exhibit resistance to distortion when used on

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# Open Access Library and Information Science Journals in DOAJ: A Bibliometrics Study

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---

## Abstract:

This present study gives a detailed overview of Open access journals of library and information science in DOAJ. Nowadays there are many online databases available on the internet that provides open-access journals of various disciplines. The facility to access of these journals that is freely available on the internet should be launched in the libraries. The DOAJ is the most useful platform for the user that gives various types of journals in a single platform. The present study deals with open-access journals accessible from the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) on the subject of library science. Analysed based on country, license, Language, year of addition, keywords, frequency, etc. Here's found that 14 Journals were newly added in the year 2022.

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**Keywords:** DOAJ, Open Access, Indexed journals, Peer Review Journals,

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## Introduction:

The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) is a website that hosts a community-curated list of open-access journals, maintained by Infrastructure Services for Open Access (IS4OA). It was launched in 2003 with 300 open-access journals. The project defines open-access journals as scientific and scholarly journals making all their content available for free, without delay or user-registration requirement, and meeting high-quality standards, notably by exercising peer review or editorial quality control.[3] DOAJ defines those as open-access journals where an open license is used so that any user is allowed immediate free access to the works published in the journal and is permitted to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of [the] articles, or use them for any other lawful purpose. The mission of DOAJ is to "increase the visibility, accessibility, reputation, usage, and impact of quality, peer-reviewed, open access scholarly research journals globally, regardless of discipline, geography or language."

In 2015, DOAJ launched a reapplication process based on updated and expanded inclusion criteria. At the end of the process (December 2017), close to 5,000 journals, out of the 11,600 indexed in May 2016, had been removed from their database, in the majority for failure to reapply. At present in April 2023, the independent database contains more than 19,194 open-access journals and 8760,523 articles covering all areas of science, technology, medicine, social sciences, and the humanities. The contents were published in 80 languages and represented by nearly 123 countries in the world. DOAJ provides a change log on Google Sheets that has been updated since March 2014 and identifies the journals added and the journals removed with the justification for the removal.

## History of DOAJ

The Open Society Institute funded various open access-related projects after the Budapest Open Access Initiative; the Directory was one of those projects. The idea for the DOAJ came out of discussions at the first Nordic Conference on Scholarly Communication in 2002. Lund University became the organization to set up and maintain the DOAJ. It continued to do so until January 2013, when Infrastructure Services for Open Access (IS4OA) took over.

The Infrastructure Services for Open Access (IS4OA) C.I.C. was founded in 2012 in the UK as a community interest company by open access advocates Caroline Sutton and Alma Swan. It runs the DOAJ and, until 2017, the Open Citations Corpus.

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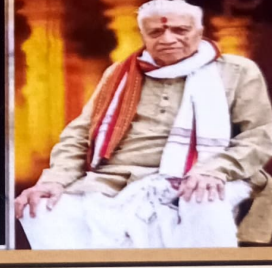
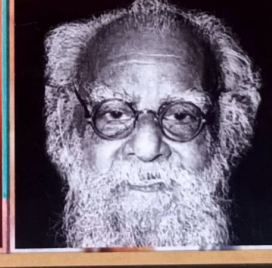
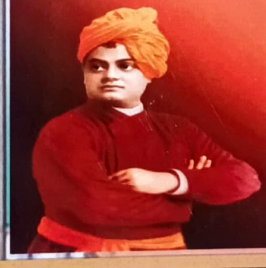
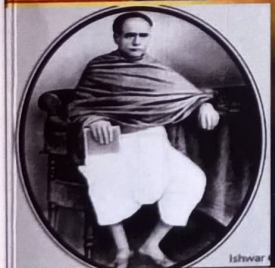
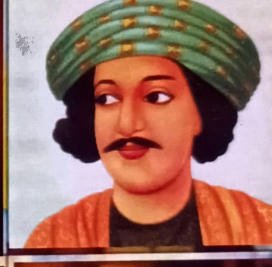
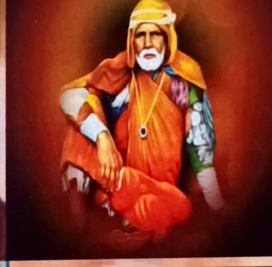
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## महिला सबलीकरण कार्यक्रमाचे अध्ययन

श्रीमती सीमा जालिंदर भोसले

कोकण एज्युकेशन सोसायटीचे, डॉ. चिंतामणराव देशमुख वाणिज्य आणि सौ. कुसुमताई ताम्हाने कला  
महाविद्यालय, रोहा ता. रोहा, जि. रायगड, मोबाईल नंबर - ७७९६८३८४६३.

### गोषवारा -

महिलांच्या मालमतेवर अधिकार किंवा उत्पादन साधनांवर त्यांचे नियंत्रण अल्प प्रमाणात दिसून येते. अलीकडच्या काळात महिला कुटुंबप्रमुख असणाऱ्या घरांची संख्या वाढत आहे. केवळ राजकीय आरक्षण देऊन उपयोग नाही तर पुरुषांची मानसिकता बदलणे आवश्यक आहे. महिला सक्षमीकरण करण्यासाठी स्त्री पुरुष समानता प्रस्थापित करणे आवश्यक आहे. महिला सक्षमीकरण ही निसर्गाच्या सक्षमीकरणापासून स्वातंत्र्य बाब नाही व ती असूही शकत नाही. सर्व दुर्लक्षित लोक आणि देशांच्या सक्षमीकरणापासून ती वेगळी करता येत नाही. महिलांचे लढे आणि चळवळी समाजातील शांतता, पर्यावरण, कामगार, शेतकरी, मानवी अधिकार, लोकशाही विकेंद्रीकरण या विविध घटकांशी जोडणे आवश्यक आहे. तसेच समानता, न्याय, लोकशाही आणि शाश्वतता या तत्वांचे सक्षमीकरण होणे आवश्यक आहे. केवळ महिलांचे नव्हे तर महिलांबाबतच्या दृष्टिकोनाचे सक्षमीकरण होणे आवश्यक आहे. कारण महिला म्हणजे केवळ एक स्वतंत्र विभाग नाही. महिला समाजाचा एक महत्वाचा घटक आहेत. लष्करीकरण, मानवाधिकार, शाश्वत विकास या प्रत्येक समस्येबाबत महिलांचे मते दृष्टिकोन आणि विचार जाणून घेणे आवश्यक आहे. समाजातील प्रत्येक प्रश्न हा तितकाच महत्वाचा आहे.

शोधनिबंधातील मूलभूत शब्द - महिला सबलीकरण, महिला विषयक धोरण.

### प्रस्तावना -

महिला सक्षमीकरणासाठी महाराष्ट्र शासनाने विविध योजना राबविल्या आहेत. उदा. १६ ते ६० वयोगटातील संकटग्रस्त महिलांसाठी, शासकीय महिला वसतिगृहे उभारली आहे. स्वयंसेवी आधारगृहे, संरक्षण समुपदेशन केंद्रे, मनोधैर्य योजना, शुभमंगल सामुदायिक विवाह योजना या महाराष्ट्र शासनातर्फे राबविलेल्या योजना आहेत तर केंद्र सरकारतर्फे नोकरदार महिलांसाठी वसतिगृहे, प्रशिक्षण व रोजगार कार्यक्रम, स्वाधार, उज्वला या योजना राबविल्या जातात.

शोधनिबंधाची उद्दिष्टे - संशोधिकेने शोधनिबंधाची पुढील उद्दिष्टे मांडली आहेत.

१. महिला सक्षमीकरण धोरणाची संकल्पना अभ्यासणे.
२. महिला सक्षमीकरण धोरणाची परिणामकारकता पाहणे.
३. महिला सक्षमीकरण विषयक कार्यक्रमांचा आढावा घेणे.

संशोधन पद्धती - प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाचा प्रकार वर्णनात्मक आणि विश्लेषणात्मक आहे.

तथ्य संकलन - प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी दुय्यम माहितीचा वापर केला आहे. शोधनिबंधासाठी आवश्यक असणारी माहिती संदर्भ ग्रंथ पुस्तके मासिके वर्तमानपत्रे यातून घेतली आहे.

### सक्षमीकरणाचा अर्थ -

सक्षमीकरण म्हणजे इतरांवर अधिकार सत्ता गाजवणे नाही किंवा आपल्या हिश्यापेक्षा जास्त वाढ्यावर आपला हक्क सांगणे नव्हे तर सक्षमीकरण म्हणजे व्यक्तीचे लोभ, हाव, हिंसेची वृत्ती यांच्यावर नियंत्रण ठेवण्याचा अधिकार इतरांनाही वाढू देण्याचा त्यांना दिलासा देण्याचा तसेच काळजी घेण्याचा अधिकार होय. न्याय, नितीतत्वे सदाचरण यासाठी लढा देण्याचा अधिकार मनाचा आंतरिक विकास करून स्वतःमध्ये शहाणपण निर्माण करण्याचा अधिकार होय.

### महिला सक्षमीकरणाचा अर्थ -

आज महिला सक्षमीकरणासाठी सर्व स्तरावर मोठ्या प्रमाणात प्रयत्न केले जात आहेत. त्यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात योजना राबवून महिलांना सुविधा उपलब्ध करून दिला जात आहेत. परंतु आजही समाजकारणात 23 of 30 व राजकारणात स्त्रियांचे मोठ्या प्रमाणात मागासलेपण दिसून येत आहे. स्त्रीवादी चळवळीच्या मते, जो पर्यंत स्त्रिया सर्वांगीण सबल होत नाही तोपर्यंत त्यांचे शोषण थांबत नाही. महिला समाजकारण, राजकारण यांमध्ये नेतृत्व करत नाही तोपर्यंत त्या आर्थिकदृष्ट्या समृद्ध होत नाही.