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EDITORIAL

Research has a significant role in the professional lives of university and college teachers. If we compare Indian Universities to the Western Universities in terms of research, we are far behind. Hardly 6 to 7 Nobel Prize winners are in India, whereas there are 84 Nobel Laureates in Harvard University alone. It clearly indicates the position of research in India.

There are several reasons that our university and college teachers are not serious about research. Many of the teachers don't have positive approach towards research. Some of them have real urge about research and they want their work to be published and commented so that there can be valid and reliable conclusions. But unfortunately they don't get proper platform to publish their work, as there are limited number of research journals available now. To cater the needs of the research scholars, we have started 'Vivek Research Journal'. This is a sincere attempt to encourage researchers in various disciplines to publish their research articles and help them to generate research culture among them.

It gives me immense pleasure to publish First issue of vol V, No.1 of Vivek Research Journal. It is a matter of pride that the response to this is overwhelming. I am very happy to mention that the journal is converted in to refereed journal. All the articles published in this issue are properly reviewed by the panel of referees and I believe that we are successful in maintaining the standard of the journal. I appreciate the efforts of the article writers and I am sure they will sustain and enhance their research culture

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REVIEW ON EBOLA VIRUS

*Dr. Tekchand C. Gaupale**

*Dr. Kiran P. Shinde***

Abstract :

Ebola virus belongs to genus Ebolavirus and family Filoviridae. Ebola Virus disease is first described in 1976, in southern Sudan. Ebola virus causes a severe and fatal hemorrhagic fever in mammals and epidemic in West Africa. It is transmitted from animals to humans through body fluids. Ebola virus is a single-stranded negative RNA virus. It is filamentous and each virus consists of a nucleocapsid enclosing negative ssRNA as a genome. In the host, monocytes, macrophages dendritic cells, liver cells etc are target cells for Ebola virus. Ebola virus interferes with immune system and enhances the virus escape from host immune system response. Ebola virus may enter in to the host cell by endocytosis. The interactions between GP and host cell surface receptors induce macropinocytosis for viral entry. After entry of virus in the host cell the virus starts transcription. Then after replication of virus inside the host cell, newly synthesized genome is packaged into virions and after complete assembly of virus, it exits from the cell. Ebola virus causes a fatal hemorrhagic fever in humans and non human mammals.

Keywords : Ebola virus, Structure, Pathogenesis, Hemorrhagic fever

INTRODUCTION :

Ebola virus belongs to the genus *Ebolavirus* (Kuhn *et al.*, 2012) and family *Filoviridae* (Kuhn *et al.*, 2010). Ebola Virus disease is first described in 1976, in southern Sudan and in northern Zaire. The third African species, Cote d'Ivoire Ebola virus was isolated in 1994.

In 2007, Bundibugyo Ebola virus isolated as fourth species from African (Feldmann and Geisbert 2010). Reston Ebola virus has origins in the Philippines. It was first discovered in monkeys (*Macaca fascicularis*) in Reston, VA, USA and is non-pathogenic in humans. Recently, Reston Ebola virus is infecting pigs in the Philippines.

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Ebola virus causes a severe and fatal hemorrhagic fever in humans and non human mammals. This disease in mammals is called Ebola virus disease. Ebola virus is dangerous to human and has caused deaths from fatal hemorrhagic fever. Ebola virus is epidemic in West Africa. Above 20,000 suspected cases were reported and more than 8,000 deaths occur. Ebola virus and its genus were both originally named for Zaire, the country where it was reported, now Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kuhn *et al.*, 2010). It is a new “strain (Bowen *et al.*, 1977; Pattyn *et al.*, 1977) and renamed “Ebola virus” in 2010. The natural reservoir of Ebola vi-rus is believed to be bats (fruit bats) and transmitted from animals to humans through body fluids.

Structure :

Ebola virus is an encapsulated single-stranded (ss) negative RNA virus and belongs to the family Filoviridae. Ebola virus is filamentous, about 800 nm long and 80 nm in diameter (Fig 1). Each virus consists of a nucleocapsid consisting of the negative ssRNA as a genome. The genome is coated by the nucleoprotein (NP), the polymerase cofactor (VP35), the virus specific transcription activator (VP30) and the viral RNA polymerase L proteins (Fig 2). This nucleocapsid is

encapsulated by an outer viral envelope originating from the host cell membrane with viral glycoprotein (GP) spikes. Between the capsid and envelope are viral proteins VP40 and VP24. The virus genome is 19 kb and encodes for seven structural and one non-structural protein. The gene order is as follows: 3' – leader – NP – VP35 – VP40 – GP/sGP – VP30 – VP24 – L – trailer – 5' (Fig. 3) (Crary *et al.*, 2003). The leader and trailer regions are not transcribed and control transcription, replication and packaging of the genome (Crary *et al.*, 2003)

The viral RNA polymerase binds at the leader end to initiate transcription of each gene. The L protein involved in the cap formation and polyadenylation of newly transcribed mRNAs. Ebola virus encodes two forms of its glycoprotein gene. The small, non-structural, dimeric soluble form (sGP) is transcribed from the viral mRNA and its function is unknown (Simmons *et al.*, 2003). This protein is not present in virus, but is instead secreted from infected cells into the blood (Volchkov *et al.*, 1995). A second glycoprotein results from transcriptional editing of the glycoprotein origin of replication and encodes a membrane-bound form. This envelope GP spike is expressed at the cell surface,

and is incorporated into the virion to drive viral attachment and membrane fusion. It has also been shown as the crucial factor for Ebola virus pathogenicity (Yonezawa *et al.*, 2005). VP40 is important for maintaining the structural integrity and associated with endocytosis and budding of virus (Hartlieb and Weissenhorn, 2006). VP24 is another matrix protein inhibits interferon production in the host cell (Ramanan *et al.*, 2011). It is also important for the formation of a functional nucleocapsid with VP35 and NP proteins (Feldmann *et al.*, 1993). The NP, VP35, VP30 and L proteins form the structural components of the nucleocapsid. Furthermore, these proteins are also involved in genome transcription and replication (Feldmann *et al.*, 1993).

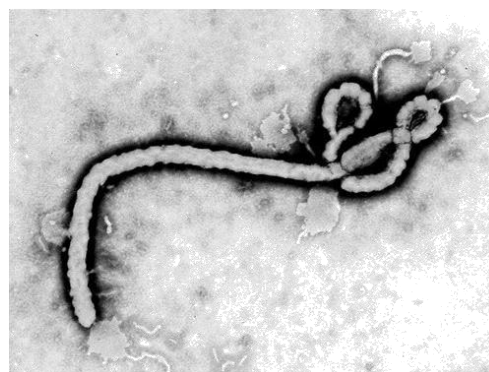


Figure 1. Structure of Ebola virus

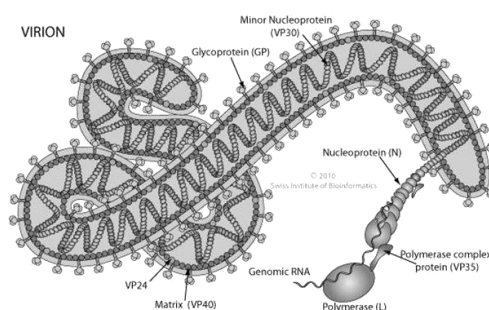


Figure 2. : Detail structure of Ebola virus

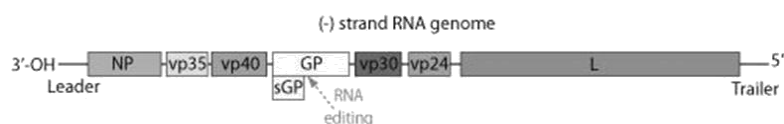


Figure 3. Genome of Ebola virus

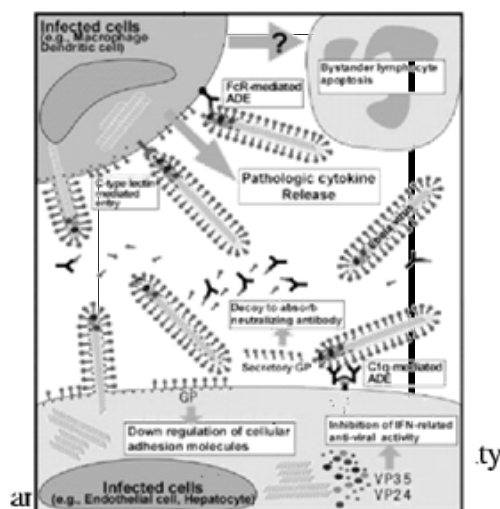
The Life Cycle of Ebola Virus :

In the host, monocytes and the macrophages are target cells for Ebola virus. Other target cells are dendritic cells, liver cells etc. Ebola virus interferes with immune system or ignores by some mechanisms (Fig. 4); 1) antibody-dependent enhancement, the host antibodies enhance the virus attachment to the host cells. The antibodies bind to antibody receptors (Fc) region and the virus binds to the antigen-binding site of antibody. Then antibodies bind to the glycoprotein (GP) spikes of the virus. The GP spikes on the virus are used to enhance its attachment to the target cells surface (Takada *et al.*, 2003). 2) The virus protein VP35, blocks the immune system's interferon (IFN) pathways that have anti-viral response. VP24 also blocks IFN pathway activation and blocks transcription factors and regulate transcription of the immune system genes (Ramanan *et al.*, 2011). 3) Lastly, GP gene mRNA transcript encodes the soluble GP (sGP). This protein has an anti-inflammatory role during infection and enhances the virus escape from host immune system response. Therefore, it is possible that, the viral proteins disrupt immune system and attach to the host cell for entry.

The exact mechanism of Ebola virus entry in to the host cells is not known.

Ebola virus may enter in to the host cell by endocytosis. Ebola virus enters in to the host cell via lipid-dependent, non-clathrin and dynamin-independent endo-cytosis and macropinocytosis (Saeed *et al.*, 2010). Macropinocytosis involves outward extensions of the plasma membrane, which can fold back upon themselves. The interactions between GP and host cell surface receptors induce macropinocytosis for viral entry (Saeed *et al.*, 2010). The distal loop ends of membrane fuse to form a macropinosome and entry of virus occurs. After entry of virus in the host cell the virus start transcription (Feldmann *et al.*, 1993). VP30 is a transcription activation factor for viral genome transcription, where as VP24 is an inhibitor. The exact mechanism of gene transcription is not known.

Then after replication of virus inside the host cell, the host cell loses its connection with other cells and its substrate. The newly synthesized genome is packaged into virions and come out from the host cell surface. VP40 protein is very important for this process. It interacts with ubiquitin ligase and binds multiple copies of ubiquitin molecules to VP40 (Timmins *et al.*, 2003) VP40 is also transported to the host cell plasma membrane (Yamayoshi *et al.*, 2008). Before the final exit of virus from the host cell, the assembly of the virions occurs.



Ebola Virus Disease

The Ebola virus enters the host through mucosal epithelium or skin abrasions. The most human infections occurring after direct contact with patients. The hunters are also infected after eating contaminated meat. Ebola outbreaks are centered in hospitals in Africa because of poor hygiene conditions. Ebola is so dangerous because its symptoms are varied and resemble those of other viruses. Then it causes the hemorrhagic fever which is not rapidly diagnosed. Onset of symptoms follows an incubation period of 2-21 days and is characterized by high fever, chills and myalgia. Subsequent signs of infection include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, chest pain, cough and headache. After these initial symptoms, the fever often progresses to cause more serious ones: diarrhea, dark

or bloody feces, vomiting blood, red eyes due to distention and hemorrhage of sclerotic arterioles, petechia, maculopapular rash and purpura. There is often gastrointestinal bleeding from the mouth and rectum. There is internal and external hemorrhage from the ear, nose and mouth. When disease is progresses, bleeding in the brain can lead to severe depression, seizures and delirium [CDC Special Pathogens Branch, 2010]. From onset of symptoms death occurs within 16 days. Mortality rates are generally high, ranging from 50-90% depending on the specific strain. The cause of death is due to hypovolemic shock or organ failure [World Health Organization, 2010].

Bat (Fruit bat) \rightleftharpoons Wild Animal
 Monkey -Meat Body fluids -
 Human body fluids - Hospitals
~~Human~~

Transmission of Ebola virus disease

Treatment :

Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has not approved vaccine or medicine (e.g., antiviral drug) for Ebola treatment. Vaccines and treatments for Ebola are under development. Ebola virus disease is treated as symptoms appear in patients. The following basic treatments are used.

- Provide intravenous fluids (IV) and body salts
- Maintain oxygen status and blood pressure
- Treat other infections causes to the patients

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INFLATION AND PORTFOLIO : AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

*S.S.Suryavanshi **

*Dr. V.B.Kakade***

Abstract :

At micro level an individual can attain the objectives of safety and returns with selection of investment mix by using the historical experience of returns asset class. This small asset base study demystifies the popular confidence on gold and silver as the investment in these precious commodity is the safe option for investment. The investment in share market in index fund shows that the returns are not only higher but also stable both in nominal as well as real terms. In order to protect our investment for inflation the portfolio of small investor must have 50% allocation in share market. The investment in bank deposit is safe and stable but in terms of return it comes at the last. For safety and security there should be some allocation of savings for term deposit.

Keywords : Investment, Accessibility, Inflation, Portfolio.

INTRODUCTION :

The efficient development of saving into safe, liquid and good returns is the key for successful financial management both at micro level as well at macro level.

This is the problem not only for fund managers of financial institutes but even for the small individual investors too. The expert advice based on technical analysis backed by rigorous theoretical base is not of much use for the small investor.

The search for better option for investment many times lands the small investor into financial mess. On this background we tried to find out the simple but accessible and effective instrument for small investors with limited exposure to the financial super market with complex options. A typical small investor with limited knowledge of financial products is susceptible for fraudulent practices of scru-

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pulous financial agents. He is also indirectly robbed by the inflation over a period of time. This calls for finding a simple, accessible inflation proof investment option for financial management at micro level.

Objectives of the Study :

In the present study following are the objectives:

1. To find out investment option which is safe, secure and with modest rate of return
2. To analyse the performance of selected assets class over period of 30 years.
3. To study nominal as well as real rate of returns of selected assets
4. To study the variability in asset returns.
5. To suggest appropriate asset mix for the small investor

Methodology:

The present study is based on secondary sources of data for 1980 to 2010 a period of 30 years. For comparing the returns the data is classified in 5 years segments. We selected term deposit in commercial banks and investment in share market as financial investment and investment in gold and silver as investment in

commodity. For any small investor bank deposit is convenient as well as safe option to park their savings. Although the interest rates on these savings are not very attractive these are preferred option for large number of retail or small investors. The second financial asset we have considered is the investment in share market. This investment option has now become accessible to the small investors with active support from SEBI (Securities Exchange Board of India) and Ministry of Finance. The proactive steps include reservation of some quota of shares in primary issue to small investors, introduction of DMAT system for trading and reduction of AMC (Annual Maintenance Charges) for small investors. Despite all these initiatives the share market in general public is victim of misconception as it is equated with gambling. The returns in the share market may be volatile if it is invested in any specific company of any sector. But the investment in Index Fund such as NIFTY or SENSEX will help in reducing such volatility in returns.

Investment in commodity or real assets is thought out as the hedge against inflation and developing financial asset base for the family. Of these gold investment is the most favorable asset for all sections of society. In recent years the investment in silver is also becoming

popular as it is giving good returns.

Investment Objectives:

The objectives for investment differs from individual to individual as well as from time to time. The research in this area shows that there are three basic objectives in - safety, or security , rate of return or income or growth in asset value and liquidity of investment. The trio of investment- safety , liquidity and return may not go together. The trade of between safety and liquidity with rate of return needs be achieved. The preference for returns at the cost of liquidity and safety varies from individual to individual and from time to time. Normally the risk and return trade of and the preference for it results in selection of particular portfolio.

Safety :

Perhaps there is truth to the axiom that the greatest risk is taking no risk . There is no such thing as a completely safe and secure investment. Yet we can get close to ultimate safety for our investment funds through the purchase of government-issued securities in stable economic systems, or through the purchase of the highest quality corporate bonds issued by the economy's top companies. Such securities are arguably the

best means of preserving principal while receiving a specified rate of return.

The safest investments are usually found in the money market and include such securities as Treasury bills (T-bills), certificates of deposit (CD), commercial paper or bankers' acceptance slips; or in the fixed income (bond) market in the form of local bodies like municipal and other government bonds, and in corporate bonds. It is important to realize that there's an enormous range of relative risk within the bond market. At one end are government and high-grade corporate bonds, which are considered some of the safest investments around; at the other end are junk bonds, which have a lower investment grade and may have more risk than some of the more speculative stocks. In other words, it's incorrect to think that corporate bonds are always safe, but most instruments from the money market can be considered very safe.

Rate of return or Income.

The safest investments are also the ones that are likely to have the lowest rate of return, or yield. Investors must inevitably sacrifice a degree of safety if they want to increase their yields. This is the inverse relationship Most investors, even the most conservative-minded ones, want some level of income generation in

their portfolios, even if it's just to keep up with the economy's rate of inflation . But maximizing income return can be an overarching principle for a portfolio, especially for individuals who require a fixed sum from their portfolio every month. A retired person who requires a certain amount of money every month is well served by holding reasonably safe assets that provide funds over and above other income-generating assets, such as pension plans, for example.

Growth of Capital :

Capital gains are entirely different from yield in that they are only realized when the security is sold for a price that is higher than the price at which it was originally purchased. Selling at a lower price is referred to as a capital loss. Therefore, investors seeking capital gains are likely not those who need a fixed, ongoing source of investment returns from their portfolio, but rather those who seek the possibility of longer-term growth of capital is most closely associated with the purchase of shares or stocks , particularly growth securities, which offer low yields but considerable opportunity for increase in value. For this reason, common stock generally ranks among the most speculative of investments as their return depends on what will happen in

an unpredictable future. It is also important to note that capital gains offer potential tax advantages by virtue of their lower tax rate in most jurisdictions. Funds that are garnered through common stock offerings, for example, are often geared toward the growth plans of small companies, a process that is extremely important for the growth of the overall economy. In order to encourage investments in these areas, governments choose to tax capital gains at a lower rate than income. Such systems serve to encourage entrepreneurship and the founding of new businesses that help the economy grow.

Marketability / Liquidity

The ability of an asset to be converted in to cash with ease and without loss of value is the liquidity of an asset. On the ladder of liquidity bank deposits, gold and stocks or shares are often considered the most liquid of investments. Bonds can also be fairly marketable, but some bonds are highly illiquid, or non-tradable, possessing a fixed term. Similarly, money market instruments may only be redeemable at the precise date at which the fixed term ends. If an investor seeks liquidity, money market assets and non-tradable bonds aren't likely to be held in his or her portfolio. Choosing

a single strategic objective and assigning weightings to all other possible objectives is a process that depends on such factors as the investor's temperament, his or her stage of life, marital status, family situation, and so forth. Out of the multitude of possibilities out there, each investor is sure to find an appropriate mix of investment opportunities. You need only be concerned with spending the appropriate amount of time and effort in finding, studying and deciding on the opportunities that match your objectives.

Understanding returns :

The return from any asset or portfolio depends on various exogenous factors such as stability in the economy, global economic scenario productivity of the sector in which the investment is made. A common investors considers the re-turns earned in gross or nominal terms. But it is the real rate of return that determines the fulfilment of investment objectives.

Nominal Returns

These are the monetary returns earned by the asset over a period of time. The nominal returns are directly related to the time of holding a particular asset. For example Deposit in bank of Rs 100000/ gives interest rate of 10 %

per annum creates a nominal return of Rs. 100000/

Real or Inflation Adjusted Returns:

An investor is impressed by the nominal returns as he is not fully aware about the inflationary impact on his investment. The real value of the returns or the purchasing power of the return is reduced to the tune of inflation. If the inflation rate is 8 % then inflation adjusted return is just 2 % with 10 % of nominal return. In simple terms it is rate of returns after deducting the inflation rate from nominal rate of return

Findings :

We selected four investment options satisfying the criterion of accessibility for investment, liquidity and safety of the instrument. The Gold and silver investment is commodity investment while in investment in Bank Deposit and shares is monetary or financial investment,

Investment options under study:

- 1) Gold
- 2) Silver
- 3) Bank deposits
- 4) Shares

Returns from Gold:

In the following table the returns from gold are shown with 5 year interval

Table 1 Gold Returns

Year	Gold Price	5 year growth	Annualized Returns
1980	1330		
1985	2130	160.15	12.03
1990	3200	150.23	10.05
1995	4658	145.56	9.11
2000	4395	94.35	-1.13
2005	6165	140.27	8.05
2010	25728	417.32	63.46

Source : Based on Appendix Table

The trends in gold prices shows that gold investment turned out very attractive only in 2005 to 2010 as in this period gold prices jumped by 4 times resulting in 63.4 % return. If we see the remaining earlier 25 years gold returns are moderate in the range of 8 to 12 %. The popular belief that gold prices never drop or gold investment is always better than other assets is also proved to be wrong as in the period 1995 to 2000 the gold has given negative returns of 1.12%

Silver

The another important abode of pre-

cious commodity investment is silver. The returns from silver are presented in the table no2

Table 2 Returns from Silver

Year	silver	5 year growth	Annual
1980	2618		
1985	3918	149.6562	9.931245
1990	6761	172.5625	14.51251
1995	7220	106.7889	1.357787
2000	7868	108.9751	1.795014
2005	11828	150.3305	10.06609
2010	37290	315.2689	43.05377

The returns from silver also exhibit the same trend as shown by gold with differences in rate of return. During last 5 years the returns are 43 % per annum with an increase of 315 % in silver price. But the entire decade of 1990 to 2000 the investment in silver proved to be very marginal return of 1.6 % per annum. For the remaining time segments the returns from silver are moderate in the range of 9 to 14 % . .

Returns from Shares:

The returns from share investment are measured En terms of change in sensex. This shows diversified investment in 30 specified shares of Sensex. Following

table shows Sensex change and returns for the 5 year time segments.

Table No 3 Returns from Share investment

Year	sensex	5 year growth	Annual
1980	100		
1985	217	217	23.4
1990	537	247.4654	29.49309
1995	1526	284.1713	36.83426
2000	2171	142.2674	8.453473
2005	4380	201.7503	20.35007
2010	9840	224.6575	24.93151

The returns from investing in shares from 1980 onwards they have shown steady increase in return from 23 % to 29% and further to 36.8 % till 1995. The share market returns came to 8.45 % for the period of 1995 to 2000 . But again it has shown positive and double digit returns with 20 % return in 2000 to 2005 and further to 24.9 % during 2005 to 2010- The returns in share market though fluctuates it never shown stag-nancy or negative returns.

Bank Term Deposits :

The term deposits or deposits in banks more than a year are the safe heaven for common investor. The rate

offered by banks differs marginally. For analysis we considered the bank rate on term deposits.

The following table shows returns from bank deposits.

Table No 4 Returns from Bank Deposits

Year	Average Rate of Term Deposit	Relative change
1990-95	11.2	
1995-2000	10.6	0.6
2000-2005	6.35	- 3.25
2005-2010	8	1.65

The returns from Bank FD were attractive in the first decade of analysis during 1990-2000 the returns were in double digit but in the next decade the returns turned in single digit. The relative change in interest rate over previous segment shows that it decelerated for 15 years with marginal improvement in last segment of five years.

Comparative Returns :

The returns from any asset needs to be understood not only from nominal return point of view but with real rate of return. The inflation adjusted returns are more relevant for long term saving such as pension provisions.

Table 5 Comparative Returns

Year	Inflation	GNR	GRR	SNR	SRR	CNR	CRR	BNR	BRR
1980									
1985	11.1	12.03	0.93	9.93	-1.17	23.4	12.3		
1990	9.2	10.04	0.84	14.5	5.3	29.5	20.3		
1995	9.7	9.11	-0.59	1.35	-8.35	36.8	27.1	11.4	1.7
2000	7.2	-1.13	-8.33	1.8	-5.4	8.45	1.25	10.6	3.4
2005	4.2	8.05	3.85	10	5.8	20.35	16.15	6.35	2.15
2010	9.2	63.46	54.26	43.05	33.85	24-93	15.73	8	-1.2
Av.rate	8.43	16.93	8.49	13.43	5.00	23.90	15.47	9.08	1.51
D		23.25	22.79	15.39	15.22	9.49	8.62	2.33	1.95

In the above table we get the comparative returns form asset over the period both in nominal as well as in real terms. This leads to following conclusions:

1. The GNR or gold nominal returns are positive with an exception of one segment which is observed for GRR or Gold Real Returns. The average returns for the entire period of thirty years is 16.93 % for GNR and 8.49 % for GRR.
2. The stability of returns is another important feature of good investment option. We measured the variations in returns by Standard Deviation (SD) which is 23.25 for GNR and 22.79 for GRR showing instability in gold returns.
3. The returns from silver in Nominal terms are SNR and for real terms SRR, It is evident that silver has give positive nominal return for the pe-riod under study but the SRR are negative for three segments or for fifteen years.
4. The SD for SNR and SRR are 15.39 and 15.22 respectively shows insta-bility in returns
5. The nominal returns from investment in shares CNR shows a handsome return of 23.9 % while the CRR or Returns in real terms is 15.47 %.
6. The fluctuations in returns or SD for CNR is 9.49 and for CRR it is 8.62 shows relatively low variability.

7. The nominal as well as real or inflation adjusted returns for bank term deposits are 9.08 and 1.51 % for the period of 20 years. The real returns for Bank term deposits were negative for the period of 2005 to 2010 which means the rate of inflation was higher than the rate of term deposits.
8. The SD for Bank term deposits is very low both for BRR and BNR 1.93 and 2.33 respectively showing greater stability in returns
9. The relative returns from financial as well as from commodity returns shows that the returns from share market is higher than other class of asset and the variability or risk in returns is also low. The investment in shares has proved to be inflation proof for all the time.
10. The investment in gold and silver turned out very attractive in recent times as the gold and silver prices jumped many times due to international pressures and internal inflation.
11. The long term investment with greater stability with safety comes from bank term deposits.

Implications for Building Ideal Portfolio

At micro level an individual can attain the objectives of safety and returns with selection of investment mix by using the historical experience of returns asset class. This small asset base study demystifies the popular confidence on gold and silver as the investment in these precious commodity is the safe option for investment. The investment in share market in index fund shows that the returns are not only higher but also stable both in nominal as well as real terms. In order to protect our investment for inflation the portfolio of small investor must have 50% allocation in share market. The investment in bank deposit is safe and stable but in terms of return it comes at the last. For safety and security there should be some allocation of savings for term deposit. In the case of precious metal investment the gold proves to be good investment option as the returns in recent years are very attractive. But this investment creates problem of protecting it from theft as well as purity of the gold. The ETF or Exchange Traded Gold Fund or Gold Mutual fund popularly known as paper gold is one alternative for purchase of physical gold at individual level. As a Macro policy the RBI deputy governor Sudhir Gokarn has made appeal for

reducing the demand for gold as it is adding fire to the worsening current account deficit and pressure of exchange rate. This needs to be supported by offering an investment options better than gold. The investment in gold has turned as private virtue but public vice. This contradiction becomes vicious circle as higher instability both at domestic and international level and high rate of inflation creates more demand for gold and this further aggravates the gold import, current account deficit and pressure on Indian rupee.

Appendix Table 1
Prices of GOLD .Silver and Sensex

Year	Gold	Silver	Sensex Bank	Term
	Rs per 10gm	Rs per KG	Deposit Rate	
1980	1,330	2618	100	
1985	2,130	3918	217	
1990	3,200	6761	537	10
1995	4,658	7220	1526	11
1996	5,713	7165	1555	12
1997	4,750	7352	1650	12
1998	4,050	7855	1457	11
1999	4,220	8066	2278	11
2000	4,395	7868	2171	9.5

2001	4,410	74471	588	9.5
2002	5,030	7990	1597	8.5
2003	5,260	8721	2315	6
2004	6,005	10680	3083	5.25
2005	6,165	11828	4380	5.5
2006	8,210	19056	6242	6.5
2007	9,500	19427	8691	9
2008	15,557	21248	6435	8.75
2009	19,227	25320	8187	8.75
2010	25,728	37290	9840	7

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SYSTEM IN INDIA: CHALLENGES AND REMEDIES

*Sheela V. Patil**

Abstract :

Agriculture is the back bone of the Indian economy. More than 65% Indians are depending upon agriculture. Agriculture is the culture of India. But still this sector depends upon monsoon. Today agriculture sector faces number of challenges. One of them is marketing of agricultural product. Less infrastructure, minimum support pricing system does not properly executed, imbalance in internal market, price instability, seasonality of production, pre & post harvesting loss are the important features of Indian Agricultural Marketing for enhancement of agricultural marketing system strengthening of APMCs, strengthening of marketing co-operatives, strengthening of value addition process & expansion of the market system is necessary. However, marketing system will not become internally sound till the producer farmer becomes the price maker himself.

Keywords : Agriculture, Culture , APMC's, Regulated Markets, WTO, Cropping Pattern

INTRODUCTION :

Agriculture is the back bone of the Indian economy. It is a main traditional occupation of Indian society. Another one feature of Indian agriculture is that near about 75% agriculture is depending upon monsoon. The British Empire was not given any type of attention for the development of agriculture. Actually it is a big set back to this sector. After independence India adopted the economic planning and then Indian government took attention regarding to the development of agriculture and allied sectors. Production, productivity, cropping pattern, processing and marketing are the major factors affects on the agricultural sector.

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An efficient agricultural marketing system provides incentives for increasing the agricultural production. After 1991 agricultural is gearing to produce a specific markets. The internal marketing system of agriculture needs to be integrated and strengthened with healthy environment, smooth channels for transfer of producer, physical infrastructure to support marketing activities, easy and timely cash support to the wide scattered community of producers and market organizations among the farmers.

4. Historical Background of Agricultural Marketing System

After 1951 there has been an increasing stress on the development of physical markets and related ancillary structures running from transportation to standardization and also storages. In Indian agricultural marketing system the public sector regulation of various agricultural commodity markets. Some of them are Food Corporation of India, Cotton Corporation of India, Jute Corporation of India, Commodity Boards like Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Tobacco, Spices, dairy products etc. As well as Co-operative sector comprise the various primary, State and Central level marketing societies. Unions, Federations, National Agricultural Co-operative marketing. Channels of agricultural marketing is as follows.)

1. Government : Producer – Govern-ment – Consumer
2. Co- operative : Producer – Co-op-erative institute – Consumer
3. Private Channel : Producer – Village merchant – Wholesalers – Commis-sion agent (Dalal) – Retailer – Con-sumer.

Market Functions :

Followings are the functions in the agriculture market :

1. Buying and assembling the agricul-tural production.
2. Loading, Transporting and unloading
3. Grading
4. Storing
5. Processing
6. Financing
7. Risk bearing
8. Retailing

In the rural area producer farmers sales their products in the local market, weekly market in Taluka and District markets. That kind of marketing is popular in the various names in different states i. e. Anani Mandai, Kisan Mandai, and Athavada Bazar etc.

5. Existing Position of Markets in India :

Here we present the existing position of various markets of selected states in India. It is shown in the Table No. 1

States	Wholesale Markets	Rural Periodic	Regulated Markets			Grand Total
			Yards	Sub yards	Total	
A. P.	861 (42.79)	290 (14.41)	294	567	861 (42.79)	2012
Bihar	443 (5.36)	7000 (84.78)	122	691	813 (9.84)	8256
Gujrat	396 (42.62)	137 (14.74)	161	235	396 (42.62)	929
H. P.	35 (36.84)	30 (31.57)	8	27	35 (36.84)	95
Karnataka	473 (25.6)	941 (49.86)	140	333	473 (25.06)	1887
M. P.	633 (14.89)	3000 (70.60)	300	316	616 (14.49)	4249
Maharashtra	857 (16.43)	3500 (67.12)	266	391	857 (16.43)	5214
Punjab	675 (50)	-	143	532	675 (50)	1350
Orisa	143 (35.66)	150 (32.82)	57	87	144 (31.50)	457
T. N.	300 (24.05)	677 (54.29)	270	--	270 (21.65)	1247

Ref. GOI (2001 b)

Note : Figures in the brackets shows the percentage to the grand total.

Table No. 1 indicates that, A. P. Gujarat, Orissa, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab are the states having a more share of Wholesale and regulated markets. The states like Maharashtra, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka having a more share of local periodic and regulated markets.

6. Number of regulated markets in India :-

In India, last 55 years number of regulated markets increase rapidly. These markets are very helpful to the sealing of agricultural production and the price of the production. Increasing rate of markets are shown in the table No. 2

Table No. 2**Regulated markets in India :-**

Years	Number of Regulated Markets	Growth Rate
1951	236	—
1961	715	202.96
1971	1530	113.98
1981	4446	190.58
1991	6640	49.34
2001	7161	7.83

Source : Various issues of Economic Survey of India.

Table No. 2 shows us the no of regulated markets increases from the 1951 to 2001. The average rate of increasing of the regulated market of India is 11.29. In the decade of 1960's the rate of increasing the regulated market is highest but in the end of the 20th century it is lowest. (In year 2001 the area served by regulated markets in India was 3287000Sqes. While in Maharashtra it was 459000sqes.

The national commission on Ag-riculture (1975) in his 12th report recom-mended that there would be 30,000 markets by 2000 A. D.

(In relevance to increase in produc-tion and agricultural development. The every market should have minimum fa-cilities itself. But even today we find that many more markets does not having minimum facilities.)

7. Features if Indian Agricultural Marketing :

1. Less infrastructure
2. Minimum support pricing system does run properly.
3. Lack of procurement system in mar-kets.
4. Imbalance in internal markets.
5. Post harvesting losses of agricultural production.
6. Grading is not in proper manner.
7. Price instability.
8. Seasonality of production.
9. Inadequate support of government, in terms of policy reform and market development.

8. Challenges before the Agricultural marketing in India :

1. WTO and external challenges : increase in flow of imported items, foreign investment.

2. Greater competition to be faced by domestic producers : rising productivity level and improving the quality of products to enhance competitiveness.
3. Changing life-style and food habits of the consumers – Domestic and Global.
4. Cropping pattern – Cost effective climate, requirement of improved technology.
5. Thrust Area – Horticulture, fruits, vegetables, floriculture, medical plants and aromatics.

9. Remedies for Enhancement of Agricultural marketing in India :

1. Strengthening of APMCs :

The studies have shown that the market yards from the old places are been shifted to new places where there is a wide space and all required facilities are provided specially accurately weight-ing, grading and marketing charges as rationalized and standardized. The payments to the farmers are ensured within the stipulated time. There is an effective machinery to set up the dispute arising between the buyers and sellers. How-

ever, this is not to suggest that everything is fine in all regulated markets. Several weaknesses and malpractices are still reported in many market yards. Though all programmes have reaches 7161 primary wholesale markets. There is still net to link all these 34587 has, all smaller market places with the wholesale and terminal market by not only providing physical facilities at the site but also through providing link roads and communication facilities.

2. Strengthening of Marketing Co-operatives :

Agricultural co-operative marketing helps all the farmers in general and small and marginal in particular disposing their surplus at proper place and for appropriate price. In India when we say that more than 70% farmers are small farmers their surplus are also very less and therefore it is not economical for the individual producer to reach the market. In Maharashtra dairy co-operative marketing have proved to be successful and benefited to all the producers. These milk Co-operatives are operating on large scale in majority in the villages in the states. As regards the marketing co-op-

erative in fruits and vegetables the efforts were made by many to establish such co-operative. However, very few have been successfully functioning in the state. The example of the successful co-operative marketing of those of grape pome-granate, mango, banana and orange in the pockets of state. However the is the vital need to expand on large scale and cover maximum area of the state and nation.

3. Strengthening of Value addition

Process :

As it is well known majority of agricultural products are seasonal and highly perishable and therefore need immediate disposal. But, if some of these products are processed then there sale can be postponed and there is also value addition in that. In doing so there is increase in the employment in the economy and also makes many other marketing functions to operate efficiently and economically. Though there is a great scope for processing of fruits, because of high cost of processing and higher value of final product, it has not been expanded on the wider scale. But due to modern life, globalization, free trade there is a great

potential for the strengthening this activity.

4. Improving and the expansion of the Market System :

There is greater need to improve and expand the market system for the betterment of farmers i. e. Provide cold storage facility. Godowns, internal road connectivity, information of the market, expansion of the co-operative units etc.

5. Need for Sustainable production.

6. Diversification of Agricultura :

Hor-ticulture, Medicinal plants, Plantations, Herbals etc.

7. Reduction the post harvest losses.
8. Export promotion and concession.
9. Agro-export Zones: Government of India has identified 47 agro export zones in 19 states of the country. As far as the state of Maharashtra belong 8 agro – export zones.

10. Sound and positive attitude unions of the farmers.

Government of India appointed several committees for the restructuring the agricultural marketing system in India. These committees recommended

various recommendations, these committees are as follows :

1. Expert group on agricultural marketing 1998.
2. Expert Committee on Strengthening and Developing of Agricultural Marketing (Guru Committee – 2000)
3. High level Committee on long term Grain policy (Abhijit Sen – 2000)
4. Inter – Ministerial task force on Agricultural Marketing. (Jain – 2001)

10. Conclusions :

These all remedies are nothing but outside medicines for internal diseases. Marketing system will not become internally sound till the producer farmer becomes the price maker himself.

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Table 1: Price of the book

	Single Copy	Individual	Institutional
Annual	Rs.125/-	Rs.250/-	Rs. 400/-
3 Years	--	Rs.600/-	Rs.1100/-

STYLISTICS AS A TOOL FOR RESEARCH IN LITERATURE

*Dr. Arundhati Pawar **

Abstract :

Research in literature, especially in English, has been expanding its horizons for last few years and inculcating various new trends and concepts ushered in by different theoretical approaches emerged so far. However for the large community of researchers in English literature in India, it becomes a herculean task owing to the paucity of knowledge on exploring appropriate theoretical perspectives and further interpreting and researching the literary texts independently without the aid of reference material, in case of its unavailability. 'Research is commonly perceived as a purposive and systematic search for information and knowledge about something.' (Ketkar Blog) However in the traditional framework of literary research the definition of research as a 'systematic search' is not fully realized. The researchers in literature usually search frantically for critical reviews on their concerned research topics. If the research topic has been unexplored in the past or if the secondary resources are unavailable, it creates a greater psychological stumbling block for them.

Stylistics, though originated and developed as a branch of Linguistics since 1956 by studying literary text from linguistic orientation, has grown into a broader discipline of Literary Linguistic Stylistics with its literary as well as linguistic concerns. Its purpose has been to combine linguistic observations of a linguist with literary intuitions of a literary critic and that makes Stylistics a means of linking literary Criticism with Linguistics. As a combinatory discipline of the interpretive goals of literary criticism and the descriptive power of linguistic analysis, Stylistics proves much useful in interpreting, analyzing and thus researching into the literary texts. (Widdowson 3) It is an effective tool to create independent interpreters and researchers- In the arena of literary research, literary texts are expected to be studied both independently and by contextualizing them in a certain theoretical frame-work. Stylistics helps the researchers to study literary texts in the both these ways. It creates independent readers who in turn become independent interpreters and researchers of the literary texts. It makes them conscious of language used in literature and helps them to derive various interpretations of it by using the context of the text .

Keywords : Stylistic Research, Linguistics demets, Literature literary content.

Introduction :

Stylistios primarily enquires into the features of language of a literary text and

evaluates the style of the text and the writer. Despite the primary objective of Stylistics it is to discover and comment on the style, the concept of style itself

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encompasses multiple aspects of both form and content of literary text. It is at this particular juncture that Stylistics operates as a tool of literary research. Language, being the medium to express the literary content, is studied to interpret literature through the methodology of Stylistics. Therefore stylistic study of a literary text is also the study of the language in the text and its literary interpretation reflected through that language. It develops sensitivity to conventional and non-conventional modes of language expression to derive literary interpretations.

Methodology of Stylistics to be Applied for Literary Research

A researcher can make use of the tools and methodology of modern Stylistics to study and analyse any aspect of a literary text. Any literary text carries the imprints of socio-cultural, linguistic and stylistic characteristics of the era in which it is produced. Hence Modern Stylistics recommends literature to be studied on two levels, namely Textual and Contextual level.

Textual Level

The methodology for the analysis of the Textual level considers the observations on the formal structure of the poem or prose, use of lexis and syntax, use of Metaphorical language, use of grapho-

logical/ phonological/typographical pattern, Narrative technique (Point of view, Perspective, Representation of Speech and thought. Cohesion etc) and the Semantic level.

1) Formal Structure of the Poem or Prose :

This includes the observations on the way the body of the text is composed or organized. Its characteristics as a kind of literary genre whether it is an old English poetry or modern, whether it is a psychological or historical, modern or post-modern novel, etc. It is also significant to study what impression the text makes through its formal structure.

2. Lexis and Syntax:

Choice of lexis and syntax made by the writer signifies various shades of interpretation of the text. Whether plain or adorned phrases are used, or modern or archaic or classical language is used and how different kinds of words such as nouns, adjectives, adverbs, verbs, articles add to the interpretation of the text. Different words are also understood referring to their association and connotations. Use of particular idiomatic expressions, specialized or typical vocabulary, neologisms and lexical deviations contribute to the analysis of meaning of the text.

Writers make use of different sentence types such as complex or simple, statement / declarative / imperative / exclamatory / interrogative, embedded or loose or fragmentary sentences etc. It is also important to research into variations in the use of syntax and to discover the types of sentences that dominate the text.

3. Metaphorical Language;

What kind of figurative or metaphorical expressions are used and how often do they occur throughout the text? What kind of semantic or grammatical deviations are created through the poetic license that the creative writers avail of? Whether the writer uses rhetorical figures like Schemes (foregrounded repetitions of expression e.g. alliteration, onomatopoeia, consonance, assonance) or Tropes (foregrounded irregularities of content e.g. metaphor, irony, synecdoche).

4. Graphological/ Phonological/Typographical Pattern;

Whether the writer uses any deliberate graphological or typographical pattern to produce a catchy effect of the text as is found in Lawrence Sterne's *Tristram Shandy* or E.E.Cummings' poetry or any striking phonological pattern is used for rhythm and cadence.

Such patterns exemplify writer's purpose to achieve a desired effect on the readers.

5. Narrative technique:

It studies the kind of narrative technique used by writer and its impact on the totality of meaning. It is necessary to find out whether it is an epistolary or a stream of consciousness narrative. First person (autodiegetic narrator) or third person (extradiegetic narrator), Chronological or Psychological sequencing and whether Speech and thought is represented through Chronological sequencing or Juxtaposition. (Bradford 59) It also includes Point of view, 'attitude', 'worldview', 'tone', of the narrator. Different types of point of views can be explored as given by Fowler such as Temporal (readers impression about the chain of events flowing naturally or through flashbacks or multiple plots which concern different time-spheres). Spatial (related to viewing position occupied by reader in reading the novel). Ideological (set of values, or belief system, communicated by the language of the text) Psychological (psychological point of view of the author or of the characters). (Fowler 134-142) It is necessary to study the perspectives of authors, thoughts, beliefs and find out its reflection.

tions in the point of view or perspectives of his/her characters. It is also important to discover the traces of intertextuality in the text and its impact on the interpretations of the text. Narrative even demands investigation of the internal coherence as a contributing element for the interpretation of the text.

6. Semantic level :

This level is not to be treated separately but simultaneously with the analysis of all the above textual levels. All the above levels are related to the semantic interpretations of the text, so that it will help the analyst to effectively comment on certain aspects of the writings. When literature is researched by applying different theoretical frameworks such as feminist, post-modern, post-colonial, exploration of writer's choice of language and other formal elements lead the researcher to proper interpretation.

Contextual Level

No textual interpretation is complete without scrutinizing its association with Contextual level. While interpreting any text it is necessary to study the extra textual context: the literary corpus, the author's mental framework, and the larger history of the text and its situation of production. It is recommended to study

the linguistic usages to discover different ideological patterns behind the textual presentation, A text can be read in different contexts and the ideological basis of the production of the text is helpful in the interpretation. By studying the use of language, researcher can discover how the linguistic habits of the world influence the text-dialogism between text and external world. For example, the study of the role of man and woman in society, social structure in the society, language variations as per the social and regional variations, and other cultural influences adds multiple dimensions to the interpretation of literary text. Thus study of the socio-cultural context in which the text is produced is one of the major tools to interpret the text in its totality.

Conclusions :

Thus Stylistics studies the use of language at all levels and relates it to the literary interpretation and helps the researcher to discover how the language best expresses its content. Sensitization to the language used and the context of production helps the researcher to create his/her own interpretation of a literary text or of the writer's entire corpus of writing pertaining to the theoretical framework s/he proposes to apply. Many times due to the lack of adequate refer-

ence material, researchers wonder how to arrive at a particular literary interpretation of a given text within a certain theoretical framework. Stylistic tools and methodology make the researchers aware of the relationship between the linguistic elements and the corresponding interpretations. S/He also develops an eye for linguistic evidence in support of an intuitive perception. Different connotations of different lexical items in a given text can offer several interpretations which are quite explicit and can be observed and stated. The researcher not necessarily has to challenge other critical opinions always but s/he must look for the linguistic evidence for supporting whatever insights s/he derives from literary criticism or even arrives at himself independently. In fact in the process of gathering such evidence and justification, her/his original intuition or insight may itself undergo a great modification and reformulation, ultimately turning him/her into an independent reader, critic and researcher.

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CULTURAL STUDIES AND THE RESEARCH IN TRANSLATED LITERATURE

*Dr. Shubhangi Jarandikar **

Abstract :

The study of translation is not a totally new branch in the arena of research. Quite a large corpus of study exemplifies that much concern is shown about both the act of translation and the study about it. So the research done in the area of translation is not a completely new discipline. However, alike several disciplines the studies in translation theories have undergone a remarkable change. With the advent of the new theories in all disciplines in the 1980s the Translation Studies has also emerged as a distinct discipline. It has its different tools of analysis and interpretation. With new Polysystems theories it has started to focus new issues which has made it possible to include it in the larger arena of Cultural Studies. The Translation Studies of the West has also a counter tradition of Indian 'Anuvada', however, the scope of this article is to discuss new theories emerging in the contemporary western scenario, hence the status, nature and the present situation of the Anuvada tradition and its changing perspectives for the study of translation are not discussed here. It could be a different article demanding a detail discussion and evaluation of Indian tradition of the translational present. The present research paper is a rather modest attempt to discuss the history of the western study of translation and the studies new perspectives emerging in recent times in the Translation Studies.

Keywords : Cultural studies, Translation, Anuvada. Source text & Target text.

INTRODUCTION :

Etymologically the word translation in the west means, 'transferring' from one place into other. It was the transfer of meaning from one language into another language. In its inception period then, the

act of translation was assumed as a secondary, marginalized linguistic exercise. It was seen as an act of mediation for the educational purpose. The translations, basically of the religious books, were guarded by the authorities and it was

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assumed that translation must be very 'faithful' and 'correct' to the original. Naturally, the idea of the original was very crucial thing in the analysis of the translation,

Transaction Theory :

The history of translation theory shows how the 'authenticity' of the source text determined the production of the translation, in this early phase of translation theory, then, the linguistic approach towards translation was very important one. It gave birth to the concepts like 'translatability', 'equivalence', 'source text', 'target text' etc. The study of the translated texts highlighted and discussed the 'wrong' or 'correct' selection of the 'linguistic equivalencies' by the translator and comments were made on the 'good' or 'bad' quality of the translation-As if the original text was the given thing to be reflected in the mirror of translation. Translator was considered as a mere tool without any interference and very invisible in the process of translation-There was also an attempt to look at the translation as a literary exercise. In this connection translation theory tried to answer the impossibility of the translation of the literary texts due to its literary qualities. This was a literary approach towards translation. It discussed much about the untranslatability of the text in

terms of linguistic and literary equivalences. This apparent division between literary and linguistic approach towards translation was present in its early period of translation theory. However, from the 1970s the translation act and its theory was started to be considered seriously. Though primarily considered as a sub-branch of Linguistics or that of Comparative Studies the Translation Studies emerged as a distinct discipline from the 1980s. Many scholars such as Eugene Nida, J. C. Catford, Peter Newmark had laid the foundations to study of the translation act. Till then the branch has been modified, altered and it has expanded its theoretical assumptions by involving in the various other fields of knowledge. With emergence of the post-structural theory there have evolved diverse views and attitudes towards translation. Ernst Gutt's 'relevance theory', skopos' theory of Katharina Reiss, or Gideon Toury's research into pseudotranslations are but a few examples which has emerged as the new approaches towards the analysis of the translation act. These new approaches have tried to denigrate the issues of 'bad' or 'good' translation and have started to raise the pressing questions about the problematic of translations. The last decades of the twentieth century, which are seen as a breakthrough in the framework of translation theory, incorporate the ideas

related to the very function and consequences of translation. The theories and thoughts pronounced in the areas of politics and culture have provided new ground for the study of translation. It has made the critics and scholars to redefine the very act of translation and by that way re-examine the very key concepts that had been of prime concern in the theory of translation. Translation studies, as a distinct discipline questions the assumption that the work of translation is inferior to the original. It does not mean that in the early ages. Translation Studies did not consider the nature and function of translation. But, up to the 19th century, by and large, it addressed the problems and issues from the linguistic point of view only. With the advent of the post-structural thinking in the 1960s, the translation theory shifted its areas of interest. Among its enquiries are the questions related with the product of translation and its consequences.

In the traditional study of translation, the emphasis was quite frequently on the comparison between the 'source' text and the 'translated' text. It discussed in much length how the translated work has 'lost' the content, style and the 'originality' of the source text. In such discussion, the source text, its language and the writer of the source text were assumed to be

superior than the translated text, translated language and the translator respectively. In result translation was evaluated as the secondary exercise. While analyzing the translation the research focused more over the text and neglected the areas that could be of much concern in the study. In a way it was mainly the 'text' oriented approach towards translation. But with the post-structuralist theories their arrived the approach that marginalized what was hitherto at the centre of the translation studies and brought at the centre those several issues and concerns which were marginalized. First among many of them is locating the very act of translation at the centre of the study of translation. As happened in every stream of thoughts, the Euro-American centre of the translation theory was rejected and non-European sets of thoughts replaced the study field. The non-European scholars like Gayatri Spivak, Eric Cheyfitz, Tejaswini Niranjana interrogated the very act of translation. These inquiries widened the scope of Translation Studies and as these scholars are from colonized nations the approach is aptly called post-colonial approach towards translation. As pointed out by Susan Bassnett in the preface to the third edition of Translation Studies, this approach attempts "redefinition of the terminology of faithfulness and equivalence, the im-

portance of the visibility of the translator and a shift of emphasis that views translation as an act of creative rewriting (6)

Another theoretical framework that emerged in the late 1990s and flourished in the first decade of the 21st century is the polysystems theory of translation- It exclusively highlights the translations of the literary texts and incorporates other systems than the linguistics as the mere tool of interpreting the work of translation. The major contribution of the polysystems theory is that it has tried to bridge the gap, between linguistics and literary studies and has made translation studies to encompass the 'target culture' of the translated text. It has made a conscious shift from source text to target culture and by that way has widened the scope of translation studies to involve and incorporate the problematics of source culture and target culture. The key concept behind the polysystems approach is not to 'evaluate' but to 'understand the shift of emphasis that had taken place during the transfer of one text from one literary system into another. There are the scholars like Theo Hermans, Toury, Andre Lefevere, or Lawrence Venuti who have provided new perspectives in the study of translation. By including the cultural study of translated text these critics and theorists have brought translation

studies under the broad framework of Cultural Studies. In the recent times it has emerged as a new avenue to study the literature in translations. To explore the process of translation from the cultural perspective several theorists have provided different concepts and terminology- Among them the name of Andre Lefevere is a significant one.

Assuming the act of translation as 'refraction' he argued that "texts have to be seen as complex signifying systems and the task of the translator is to de-code and re-encode whichever of those systems is accessible" (Translation studies, 8)

To analyse translator's process of decoding and re-encoding- Lefevere mentions the four levels of translation. Working from the polysystems theoretical framework and considering the widened cultural approach to translation he points out that writer produces the text not in a vacuum but in the sphere of the culture. Though s/he is not governed totally by the cultural currents, several counter and inherent currents of the culture do work as forcing elements in the creation of the work. Hence, while translating any work the translator may face the problems at the four levels, namely, 'ideology' 'poetics', 'universe of discourse' and 'language' (Translating literature, 87).

Ideology includes the writer's socio-cultural ethos from which the creative work originates whereas poetics manifests the creative writer's aesthetics or a particular form of writing that gets re-flected in his work. The universe of discourse the writer creates in work features certain customs, things and concepts that are culture specific, whereas the level of language reflects the writer's use of illocutionary level of language that includes cultural elements of the language. Translator tackling the problems at these four levels applies several strategies. The research on the translation with this perspective shows that how the very choice, selection and adaptation of different strategies by the translator very interestingly reveal the same four levels working behind the act of translation. In a way, then. These levels in turn determine and govern the production of the translation

Conclusions :

The study of translation from the cultural approach tries to illustrate that how the act of translation becomes an act of cultural translation and translating of a culture. In enquiring the issues it encompasses the discussion about the elements like publishing industry, literary canonization, place of the source and the translated text in its literary tradition, role and approach of the translator, his meth-

odology, selection, presentation of the translated text, dealing of the cultural elements by the translator, the image of the author of the source text and translator's treatment to that image in locating him/her in the target culture etc. besides it also incorporates the cultural politics latent in the acceptance of any piece of translation in the target culture. Studying the work of translation in view of any of these elements may reveal varieties of core issues that determine the nature scope and the very process of translation. It may make a specific statement about the source culture and the target culture and may point out the ambivalent places of literary translation and dynamics of the relationship between cultures, literatures and their translations.

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LIBRAPRENEURSHIP : DEMAND OF THE CHANGING ENVIRONMENT IN LIBRARIES.

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Abstract :

This research paper attempts to explain the newly emerging concept of 'Librapreneurship' in its simplest form, in analogy with the term 'entrepreneurship'. It further describes the meaning and definition of the newly emerging terms like 'Librapreneur' and 'Librapreneurship'. It focuses on the factors responsible for the emergence of 'Librapreneurship', revealing librapreneurial traits along with librapreneurial process and role of Librapreneur in the changing ICT based LIS environment, finally, it throws light on the barriers likely to be overcome for the successful implementation of the term librapreneurship.

Keywords : Entrepreneur, Entrepreneurship, Librapreneur, Librapreneurship, Barriers.

1. INTRODUCTION:

When we refer to the word 'entrepreneurs', images of top business tycoons flash in our mind, but virtually everybody is entrepreneurial in terms of self development, risk taking, creativity, self-decision making etc.

In India, entrepreneurship can be eyed as a tool for income generation and employment. So government of India is

designing policies and procedures to pro-mote 'entrepreneurship.'

This tool is equally applicable to 'Library and Information Science' field for the betterment of its tools and techniques resulting into improved services, but it should be borne in the mind that library is a not a profit making service organization, hence one should deliberately conform entrepreneurial approaches to Librarianship.

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Entrepreneur and Librapreneur:

2.1 Meaning and Definitions:

The word entrepreneur in English originated from the French word 'entreprendre' meaning 'to undertake'. 'Entrepreneur is a person who takes initiative to bring new ideas, innovations, starts a new venture and acts as a catalytic agent for a new project, which creates wealth'. Thus he/she becomes a change agent for socio-economic development.

1. It is in The Oxford English Dictionary entrepreneur is, 'one who undertakes an enterprise; a person who takes the risk of profit or loss' (Simpson and Weiner, 1991).
2. An acknowledged management guru Peter Drucker defines, "The entrepreneur always searches for change, responds to it and exploits it as an opportunity" (**Drucker, 1985**).

"For political scientists, the entrepreneurial man is a leader in the system, for economists, he is the key person in the economic growth and vice versa" (**Nandan, 2011**). In the same way, for the library and information science professionals, he is the angel of changes for the continuous improvement of library products and services, by the way of adopting modern Information and Com-

munication Technologies (ICT) and employing participative management. Thus librapreneur is a person who searches for positive changes in the library tools and techniques due to the impact of ICT, responds to it positively and exploits it as an opportunity for continuous improvement of library products and services for maximum satisfaction of user wants, needs and requirements.

Such librapreneurs are not influenced by any single factor but the quality of librapreneurship is the result of the inter-action and assimilation of different types of users' community and environmental factors affecting patrons' informational wants and needs.

3. Concept of Librapreneurship :

The concept of librapreneurship revolves around the users, their wants, needs and expectations and maximum satisfaction of these, by adopting latest infrastructure, advanced technology and modern management techniques. The rapidly emerging concepts like Web 2.0, Library 2.0, Web 3.0, Library 3.0, Cloud Computing, e-books, e-journals, e-publishing, digital library, virtual library, wall less library, paperless world etc. are paving a way to the drastic revolution in the library and information science field to provide ICT based revolutionary in-

novative library services, extending the traditional concept of librarianship to the newly emerging concept of librapreneurship.

4. Librapreneur and Librapreneurship:

The term librapreneur can be used interchangeably with librapreneurship, but,

conceptually, they are different just like the two sides of a coin. The table given below highlights the concepts of librapreneur and librapreneurship.

A 'Librapreneur' is that individual or team(group of individuals), which identifies the opportunity, gathers the necessary resources, creates a system and is

Sr.No. Librapreneur	Librapreneurship
1) Refers to a person (working in US field)	Refers to a process(in LIS field)
2) Visualizer of any new LIS service	Actual vision of service
3) Creator of the modern system to provide quality service.	Creation of the advanced system to provide quality service.
4) Organizer of the latest information using modern technology to provide value added services	Organization of the latest information to render value added services
5) Innovator	Innovation
6) Technician to motivate and/ or to develop latest systems to achieve total quality in providing library services for the attainment of ultimate goal of the Library	Actual implementation of technology
7) Initiator	Initiative
8) Decision Maker	Decision
9) Planner	Planning
10) Leader	Leadership
11) Motivator	Motivation
12) Programmer	Action
13. Risk Taker	Risk Taking
14. Communicator	Communication
15. Service Provider	Actual Service
16. Administrator	Administration

ultimately responsible for the performance of the non-profit-making service organization in the attainment of set objectives.

On the contrary, 'Librapreneurship' is the process of creating value by bringing together a unique package of resources to exploit an opportunity, in achieving the ultimate goal of the attainment of patrons' users' wants, needs and expectations and thus promoting the value of the service institution, employing continuous improvement and participative management.

5. Reasons for the emergence of Librapreneurship:

Some of the crucial factors responsible for the emergence of Librapreneurship are attempted to describe below.

5.1. Changing Infra-structure of Library and Information Centre:

Drastic changes in terms of collection development, storage media, services rendered, Functional Building etc

5.1.1. Collection Development:

Traditional concept of print-resources is lagging behind and new concepts like e-books, e-journals, Virtual collection etc are emerging rapidly, leading to the concept of paperless world.

5.1.2. Storage Media: Print media is rapidly replacing by the electronic or digital storage media.

5.1.3. Services Rendered: Traditional services are replacing by added value e-based services.

5.1.4. Functional Building : The emergence of virtual libraries converting the library with walls into library without walls and thus giving rise to the concept of library without walls.

5.2. New Technologies:

Technological development which results into the emergence of concepts like Digital library, Electronic library, Virtual library, Wall less library, cloud computing, mirroring, Web 2.0 services, Web 3.0 services, Library 2.0, Library 3.0 services.

5.3. Information Explosion/Tremendous growth of information:

Growth of information beyond manageable limit makes it impossible for the libraries and information centres, to achieve self sufficiency regarding resources and bibliographic control over literature. So, modern tools and techniques should be adopted to keep bibliographic control over tremendous growth of literature.

5.4. Dwindling Budgets:

In case of non-profit-making service organizations like libraries, the funds are always in-adequate, therefore the available funds should be used cost-effectively.

5.5. Modern Age User Community:

The wants, needs and expectations of the modern age users are changing and to cope up with the change, they are placing more emphasis on the on-line access, retrieval and dissemination of information.

5.6. Increasing Demand for e-services:

Day-by-day, the users are showing more interest in the ICT based e-services, such as e-books e-journals, e-news-papers, e-publishing etc.

5.7. Escalating Costs of Printed Documents:

Due to rising costs of raw materials, pages, typing, binding etc, the overall cost of printed document is escalating considerably.

5.8. Interactive Virtual Learning Environment;**5.9. Evolution of Virtual Educational Institutes;****5.10. On-line Book-shops and Information Services;****5.11. New Patterns of Scholarly Publishing and Communication;****5.12. Explosive Growth of Web sites and their usage; etc are some other factors responsible for the emergence of the concept of 'Librapreneurship'.****6. Librapreneurial Traits:**

"John Hornday of Bobson College was among the First to develop a composite list of entrepreneurial traits " (Lall and Sahai , 2006) . These are listed below:

- 6.1. Self confident and optimistic;
- 6.2. Able to take calculated risk;
- 6.3. Responds positively to challenge;
- 6.4. Flexible and able to adapt the change;
- 6.5. Knowledgeable;
- 6.6. Able to get along with others better;
- 6.7. Independent minded;
- 6.8. Versatile knowledge;
- 6.9. Energetic and efficient;
- 6.10. Creative, need to achieve;
- 6.11. Dynamic leader;
- 6.12. Responsive to suggestions;

- 6.13. Takes initiatives;
- 6.14. Resourceful and preserving;
- 6.15. Perceptive and foresight;
- 6.16. Responsive to criticism.

All the above mentioned traits are equally crucial to the Librapreneur also and he/she should attempt to gain these traits through conscious efforts. Along with these traits the librapreneur should possess some additional vital traits like:

- 6.17. Service minded;
- 6.18. Psychologist;
- 6.19. Empathy;
- 6.20. Un-biased etc.

7. Librapreneurial Process:

“Entrepreneurial process is a six-stage procedure” (**Nagendra and Manjunath , 2011**). In analogy with this, at its simplest, what a librapreneurs can do is viewed as a six stage procedure:

- 7.1. They see opportunities or identify an opportunity;
- 7.2. They have a vision/ they establish vision;
- 7.3. They can communicate the concept effectively/persuade others;
- 7.4. They gather resources to make their vision a reality/ gather resources;

7.5. They organise these resources to create a new venture to provide value added LIS services;

7.6. They constantly change /adapt them-selves according to the changing environment, for maximum satisfaction of users' wants, needs or re-quirements.

8. Role of Librapreneur:

Entrepreneurs all over the world emphasized the importance of new products in their business. “Organizations are competing with each other to identify, develop and launch new products.” (**Roy, 2011**). In analogy with this, a librapreneur must attempt to implement latest ICTs continuously, which will certainly assist him to provide new value added library services and continuous improvement of these, in conformity with the changing needs of the users. In order to make it feasible, a librapreneur has to play aptly the roles of:

- 8.1. Information Broker;
- 8.2. Angel of Change;
- 8.3. Technician;
- 8.4. Facilitator;
- 8.5. Educator;
- 8.6. Innovator;
- 8.7. Website Designer;

8.8. Manager;

8.9. Decision Maker;

8.10. Service Provider.

9. Barriers to Librapreneurship

Though Librapreneurship is a rapidly emerging concept on the heralds of LIS, it has to overcome a large number of barriers, for its wide acceptance in the paradigm of digital revolution in LIS field. Some of the crucial barriers are attempted to describe in the following paragraphs.

A) Environmental Barriers:

In the modern era of ICT based digital environment, one has to consider major issues like:

1. **Copyright Law**– “A copyright is considered essential for items like computer software,...”(*Badi, and Badi , 2005*).

It is a major issue facing the digital technology. Difficulties of intellectual property rights of the author and publisher are still persisting in digital media.

2. Archiving and reservation of e-information may be one of the most challenging of all the tasks.
3. How to keep your data safe and secure in cloud.

4. Policy of agreement with service providers in cloud computing.

5. Needs substitute arrangement, if their service falls, due to clashes or disagreement between the dealer or provider and end user, then there will be chances of discontinuation of the service.

6. Pay-per-use i.e. we have to pay for whatever information we used.

7. Needs staff training and user orientation programmes.

B) Financial Barriers:

1. Dwindling budgets of the non-profit making service organizations like libraries is a major concern.
2. Purchasing and implementation of new technologies is very expensive.
3. Staff needs orientation and training to cope up with the changing technologies, which needs money.
4. Digitization is very expensive, especially to undertake alone in-house digitization.

C) Technological Barriers:

At present age of technological revolution, new technologies are emerging continuously making it difficult to cope up with the pace of technological change. If we implement the most latest technol-

ogy to provide ICT based modern services, then also, it requires continuous improvement or adaption of new one constantly, which in turn requires continuous training and development of the staff, otherwise, all the investments made on the Implementation and installation of technologies are in vein. LIS clientele also needs continuous orientation and training, in accessing information using the modern technologies adopted, but many of them are reluctant to take the same.

D) Social Barriers:

- * Social barriers include age, sex bias, culture, financial status, family background, educational status, political power, religion and caste etc.
- * Many people lack the knowledge of technological development.
- * They are computer illiterate.
- * They are reluctant to handle new technologies.
- * They resist the change.
- * They like traditional approach.

10. Conclusions:

A librapreneur is a person who searches for positive changes in the library tools and techniques due to the impact of ICT, responds to it positively

and exploits it as an opportunity for continuous improvement of library products and services for maximum satisfaction of user wants, needs and requirements and thus, ultimately responsible for the performance of the non-profit-making service organization in the attainment of set objectives. On the contrary, 'Librapreneurship' is the process of creating value by bringing together a unique package of resources to exploit an opportunity, in achieving the ultimate goal of the attainment of patrons' users' wants, needs and expectations and thus promoting the value of the service institution, employing continuous improvement and participative management.

Changing Infra-structure of Library and Information Centre; New Technologies; Information Explosion/Tremendous growth of information; Dwindling Budgets; Modern Age User Community; Increasing Demand for e-services; Escalating Costs of Printed Documents; Interactive Virtual Learning Environment; Evolution of Virtual Educational Institutes; On-line Book-shops and Information Services; New Patterns of Scholarly Publishing and Communication; Explosive Growth of Web sites and their usage; etc are some of the factors responsible for the emergence of the concept of 'Librapreneurship'.

Though Librapreneurship is a rapidly emerging concept on the heralds of LIS, it has to overcome a large number of barriers, such as Environmental Barriers, Financial Barriers, Technological Barriers, Social Barriers etc., and successfully implementing the six stage librapreneurial process, for its wide acceptance in the paradigm of digital revolution in LIS field.

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'aalalanṭaṣ aaŌāpaāŌāayāe ,aa'aēan Ōaalāanṭaṭṭa ēanṆēa, •ān ŌaaaaŌi%ā, laaŌ'a, ṭaṢēaa,
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GREY LITERATURE IN HEALTH SCIENCES

Khandekar G.B. *

Abstract :

The importance of grey literature is becoming increasingly recognized. Medical field is the prime area to get updated knowledge and information, as it is generated and disseminated day to day. In medicine demand by the general public for up-to-date, knowledgeable treatment of family pets and matters of human and public health are two good examples that dictate medical practitioners' need for the rapid dissemination of information that is provided by grey literature. The importance of grey literature lies in its ability to communicate complex information in simple terms and to disseminate results more quickly. Much of the grey literature is derivative and designed to make technical material or research findings easily understood by a lay audience. Many research studies are included in the published literature.

Keywords : Grey Literature, Health science

INTRODUCTION :

The concept of Grey Literature (GL) originated in the mid and post Second World War period. GL is product of increasing team-research activity. It was necessary to keep the team members and funding authorities informed. These came into being in the research laboratories in

the early 1950s for limited circulation among colleagues of scientific institutions. Nowadays, the Internet and the activity of those operating in the field of GL at both the national and international levels have made the same type of information stored in repositories in the form of E-print archives visible also to those users

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navigating in the Internet and interested in the related research works and projects.

Grey Literature is defined by the *Harrod's Librarians Glossary* as "Semi-published material for example reports, internal documents not formally published or available commercially and consequently difficult to trace bibliographically."

Non-Conventional Literature (NCL, also called 'Grey literature') comprises scientific & Technical Reports, Patent document, Conference Papers, Internal Report, Government Documents, Newsletters, Fact Sheets and Thesis which are not readily available through commercial channels. NCL specifically does not include normal scientific journals, Books or Popular publications that are available through traditional commercial publication channels.¹

Health Related Grey Literature

Today there are vast amounts of easily accessible information relating to human health available to medical practitioners and others. Some users of such information may not be aware of the existence of many similar materials that is

not readily accessible to them. Annual reports of medical colleges, reports of clinical trials, in-house case-studies, locally sponsored university extension semi-nars and laboratory procedures used by the National Services Laboratory are just a few examples of material that is directed toward internal users only and is not typically published by mainstream sources or cited in indexes.

With the introduction and success of new information technologies such as the Internet and desktop publishing software in the past decade, the character of literature as a "difficult" bibliographic identity is changing. In the past, such literature, often dubbed "grey" or "fugitive" has been perceived by many as belonging to the primary sources of information.

As such, it has been viewed as a vital tool in the overall search process upon which effective decisions for research or treatments can be made. According to Auger, "Over the years, grey literature has come to constitute a section of publications ranking in importance with journals, books, serials and specifications."

Among the reasons cited for this are its greater speed and flexibility of dis-semination. In medicine demand by the general public for up-to-date, knowledge-able treatment of family pets and matters of human and public health are two good examples that dictate medical prac-titioners' need for the rapid dissemina-tion of information that is provided by grey literature.²

Importance of Health related Grey Literature

The importance of grey literature is becoming increasingly recognized. For many organizations it encapsulates the knowledge and know-how, and thus, it is a vital business asset. Grey literature in a R&D (research and development) environment represents the cutting edge knowledge, and so its management is of utmost importance. Library is the best source for disseminating information. It has similar importance in quality of life aspects such as healthcare, environment and culture. Medical field is the prime area to get updated knowledge and information, as it is generated and disseminated day to day.

The importance of grey literature lies in its ability to communicate complex information in simple terms and to dis-seminate results more quickly. Much of the grey literature is derivative and designed to make technical material or research findings easily understood by a lay audience. For example, policy briefs, issue briefs, and fact sheets are often produced by summarizing more technical reports and providing context. They are also a way for organizations to get results out to their target audience more quickly. Many organizations, including research institutes produce working papers and issue briefs. Some organizations, write policy briefs of interest to their audiences that summarize the findings of a number of individual research studies. Many research studies are included in the published literature.

A number of producers indicated that the material included in grey literature is ultimately incorporated into the published literature, although the content may differ somewhat from the grey literature. Some institutions reported that some of the material produced under contract and grants is ultimately published by the re-

searchers who do the work. Likewise, much of the research funded by entities published in health services journals. Although much of the grey literature is sourced in published literature, and this characteristic to be irrelevant since much of the published literature is likewise derivative in nature. Rather than compete with the published literature, grey literature has the potential to complement and communicate findings to a wider audience.

Users of Health Related Grey Literature

To better identify the most frequent users of grey literature, AcademyHealth, with the assistance of the Advisory Committee, first identified the most prolific producers of grey literature in the fields of health services research and health policy. Since grey literature covers a wide range of subject areas within HSR, AcademyHealth reviewed web sites and meeting agendas to identify subject areas; Advisory Committee members then prioritized subject areas by relevance.³

Access to Care*	Management & Organization
Behavioral Health	Maternal & Child Health*
Child Health	Medicaid*
Chronic Care and Chronic Care Delivery	Medicare*
Cost Containment*	Medical Records
Coverage	Mental Health*
Disparities in Health & Health Care	Minority Health*
Econometrics	Patient Safety
Emergency Preparedness/Bioterrorism*	Pharmaceuticals & Emerging Technologies*
Evaluating New Technologies	Post Acute Care
Gerontology*	Privacy
Health Care in the Workplaces	Private Insurance Markets*
Health Care Workforce	Program Evaluation/Evaluation Research
Health Insurance Markets*	Public Health*
Health Policy	Quality
Infectious Disease*	Substance Abuse/Addiction
International	Technology, Innovation & Evaluation
Long-Term Care*	Women's Health
Managed Care*	

* Voted most important by committee member

Advisory Committee members also identified various types of grey literature and their relative importance. The items used, in order of relevance, with 5 being most frequently used by committee mem-

5	4	3	2	1
Working Papers	Data	Speeches	Newsletters	Pamphlets
Testimony	Evaluations	Annual Reports	Bibliographies	Protocols
Committee Reports	Foundation Reports	Presentations	Bulletins	Guidelines
Conference Proceedings	Government Reports	Grantee Reports	PowerPoint Presentations	Poster Sessions
	Grantee Publications	Webcasts	Foundation Financial Statements	Meeting Agendas
	Non-commercially Published Conf. Papers	Theses		Translations
	Reports	Technical specifications & standards		
	Special Reports			

There was consensus among committee members, and the producers contacted confirm, that the most common

target audiences for grey literature products are policymakers, reporters, federal and state agencies, foundations, researchers and grantees.

Policymakers

Overwhelmingly, producers cited policy makers and decision makers as their first priority. Decision makers include members of Congress and congressional staff, federal and state agencies and regulators, and policy analysts. In the case of policymakers, grey literature is used more than non-grey literature, because grey literature is generally more up to date and is more accessible. Cost effective, timely data is often simply not available in published literature. In addition to this, policy documents are not generally published in peer-reviewed journals. Grey literature materials of greatest relevance to policymakers are sourcebooks, chartbooks, evaluations, consensus reports, fact sheets, briefings, transcripts, and issue briefs.

Media

Reporters and the media in general were the next group most cited by producers. That decision makers and reporters comprise the main target audience is

not surprising when coupled with the fact that most producers described their grey literature products as a means of communicating complex issues to lay persons for the purpose of creating public support and awareness for a particular issue. The materials of greatest relevance include summaries, issue briefs, chart books, source books, fact sheets, transcripts, testimonies, and conference proceedings.

Foundations/Funding Agencies

Foundations and funding agencies rank third in terms of priority audiences. Foundations use grey literature to see where research needs are and to determine the course of their research. Technical reports and chartbooks are often produced at the request of funders to summarize the body of work produced under a research contract or grant, and many of these are disseminated widely and are available on their websites. Likewise, most producers cited a high degree of policy relevance as necessary for consideration. Materials of greatest relevance include grants results reports, evaluations, research reports, syntheses, newsletters, and news summaries.

Researchers

Researchers rank last in terms of audience importance for producers of grey literature. Researchers use grey literature as a resource to support their research, as well as to identify funding priorities. Likewise, grantees and prospective grant-ees look to grey literature to determine what is being funded by whom to help determine the course of their research. Materials of greatest relevance include datasets, evaluations, research reports, training materials, working papers, surveys, newsletters, program and issue briefs, and listserves.

Long-Term Value of Grey Literature

Grey literature has long-term value, particularly because it provides policy context and implications that may not be found in the published literature. In fact, advisory committee members believed that the value of grey literature is on par with that of traditional published literature. Relevancy, progress, and how debate changes over time on a particular topic can be assessed from these materials. Another use of grey literature is to

establish historical documentation.

The progress of a document to its finished form can sometimes be as valuable as the finished product, and the various drafts of a document can fill in gaps in the historical record.

Notably, published literature and grey literature alike cite each other. As described earlier, grey literature is derivative in nature, summarizing and communicating complex issues to a lay audience. What is perhaps not as well understood is the corresponding role of grey literature in developing published literature. For example, journal articles, in particular, make frequent use of grey literature to support claims. Likewise, briefs and summaries often rely on disparate sources of information found in grey literature. Even textbooks incorporate new findings and perspectives derived from grey literature when updating new versions. Grey literature often illustrates the progression of knowledge and supports the development of new published works. To lose certain grey literature products would be to lose many of the very sources of published literature.

Conclusions:-

In Medicine demand by the general public for up-to-date, knowledgeable Treatment of family pets and matters of human and public health are two good examples that dictate medical practitioners need for the rapid dissemination of information that is provided by grey literature. A number of producers that the material included in grey literature are ultimately incorporated into the published literature, although the content may differ somewhat from the grey literature, although much of the grey literature is sourced in published literature, and this characteristic to be irrelevant since much of the published literature is likewise derivative in nature. To better identify the most frequent users of grey literature, Academy health, with the assistance of the Advisory Committee, first identified the most prolific producers of grey literature in the fields of health services research and health policy. Since grey literature covers a wide range of subject areas HSR, Academy Health reviewed web sites and meeting agendas to identify subject areas; Advisory Committee members then prioritized subject areas by relevance.

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aaialaiEanOaYa ,aa'aa'aAn`ÊaanþaŠ½a,ja ŌaCEaae 'aiAlaYaee ,aa,jaØaA,ja'

½aaaŌÊaaaþan ½aaaaŌiaee 'aÆŌaaA¥aaiaeeÊa ½aanØa'aqja : 'aÆ½aanØa

Ōiaa,aae ,aiaanþaŠAala •aØa,aa'a•

'aÆ½aanaaqjaee 'aÆþaŠaia •aaEala**

ŌaaÀaaia :

'aÆŌiaia ŌaiaaenEaqa ,aa,jaØaA,ja 'aÆŌaaA½aaE½a½aaaþ½aa ŌiaA'aajaja -aqa A -aaØaØaee ia laabþaþaŠaab½aa laabþaqa ,aaa½aAþaae Ōaa½aA,ja 'aaAaawa þaŠAW½aaja ,aaEany ½aa½aEan ,aala½a aalalEanŌawa ,ja'aabþaa 'aÆa½aCE½aajaan laa'aA þaŠAW½aaja ,aaEany ½aa½aEan ,aala½a aalalEanŌawa ½aiaa aalaalaEa aalaŌa½aaaþan ean,þa'½aaja ½aŌja ia 'aÆ½aawa Ōa'a-aEan ia ½aajaaiŌaaA laabþaþaŠaabþaa ,aaa½aAþaaeþaa þaŠEa Eaaaaja ,aaEany ,aala½a aalalEanŌawa ia'a-aiaa ½aiaŌa½a Ōaan'a þaŠAqja ½aaja½aŌa ½a'a þaaEaae ia laabþaþaŠ laØaaAþaae ½aaaŌjaee 'aÆŌaaA¥aaiaeeÊa ½aanØa'aqja Ōa'a-aEan , 'aÆŌaja ŌaiaaenEaqa½aEaEa EaanþaŠ½a ŌaCEaae 'aiAlawaee laabþaan'a½aanØaee ,aaŌn , ia aalaalaEa aalaŌa½aaaþ½aa ½aaE½a½aaja 40% fjaþanŠ -aqa½aØaØaee þaŠa'aA þanŠEan ,aaŌny jaŌanþa EanEaaaþan 'aÆ½aawa 'aaþaþaØaŌjaee Ōa'Aaa½aE½an -aaŌja ,aaŌny ,aŌaa aaqjaŌþaŠŌaA aaqjaUaaEaa.

'aaaaA½aaaaŌaþaŠ ia" : laŌja'a" , Ōa"A, 'aaþaþaØaŌjaee , 'aÆŌaaA ½aaE½a½a: -aqa½aØaØaee ,aaa½aAþaae ,laabþaþaŠ ,EanCEaþaŠ

1) 'aÆŌiaiaqja:

,aa-aþ½aa ,aaEaiaaqaþaŠ ½aaaaŌiaee ia'a—aaqjaabþ½aa þaŠaŌaja ½aaaaŌjaee ½aa aalaŌa½aaEaa CEa'a ½aŌja 'aÆa'ja þaaEan ,aaŌn. ½aaaaŌjaee aaþaaŠlaa —aaqja Ōae ½aaŠ½a aalaþaŠE½a þaŠAW½aabaee laŌja ½Ōwaqja ½aaqjaaiaa 'aÆa'ja þaaEaae. ½aaaaŌiaeeþaae qnlaawa Ōanlaawa ½aaaaŌiaeeþaa „a½aanŌa ½aaaaŌjaee ½aanŌa 'aÆþaŠaAn ŌŌjaajaAwa Ōanwan ½aaŌaaYae ŌaEa½aaEa½an ia ½aaaaŌjaee þaaŌ½an ½aŌjaaþaae ½a½aaeþaŠa aaqja½aaja ,aaŌja. ŌaEa½aaEa½an ½aaaaŌjaee þaaŌ½an 'aÆŌaaA½aaE½a½an ½aaaayþaŠawaee ,aala½a aalalEanŌawa ,ja'aabþan aalalEanŌa ½aŌja ,aaŌn.

ŌaEa½a aaqja,ja þaŠA,aaqja ,aala½a aalalEanŌawa ,ja'aabþaa „a½aanŌa Ōan,aan ,aqja½aaŠ½awaeeþaŠa, 'aÆŌjaalEja ,laaaŌaAþaŠawa , jaaaaEaþaŠaeeþaŠawa aaqjaqnlaaja , ŌaaAEnCEaqa ½aa ŌalaA ŌaEa½aaEa½aaqja þaŠa½aa½aE½an ,aala½a aalalEanŌawa Ōa 'aÆ½aCEa ,aaEaaA ,aŌjaan. aala½a aalalEanŌawa ,ja'aabþan ŌaEa½aaEa½an ia ½aaaaŌjaee þaaŌ½a½aaqja ,aqjaþaŠ 'aa,jaŌaiaa ,aa½aan-aqja þanŠEan -aa,jaan.

ŌaEa½aaEa½an ia ½aaaaŌjaee þaaŌ½a½aaEa Ōaa½aA Ōanlaa , 'aÆþaaEa½a -aaŌaaþaŠja Ōanlaa , ŌaaA Ōanlaa ½aa Ōanlaa½aEan "aCEaaEa ,aala½a aalalEanŌawa ,ja'aabþaa laa'aA þaŠAqja laabþaþaŠ ½aaŌawaeeþaa 'aiAlaYa þanŠEaa -aa,jaan. 'aÆEaŌEaaþaa aaþaaŠlaa ŌaEa½aaþaa ,aala½a Ōa'a-aqja Ōan...qja laabþaþaŠ ½aaŌawaee þaŠA,aa ½an,jaan. ,aala½a aalalEanŌawa ,ja'aabþaa Ōaa½aaEa , Ōaa—aa'aqja , 'aÆþaaA ,aaaaYa ½aaŌanþ½aa ½aaE½a½a½a½a 'aÆa'ja þaaEanE½aa ja½½aaþ½aa ,aala½aalaiaa ,aŌajaan. jaŌanþa -aae jaŌ½an 'aÆþaaA ia 'aÆŌaaA ,aaaaYa aaEaCEaaeja ½aaE½a½aajaqja ½aaþaþa þaaEaae ,aaŌja ,aiaa jaŌ½aa½aE½an ,aala½aþan aalalEanŌawa þanŠEan -aa,jaan. ½aa ,ja'aal½an 'aÆa'ja þaaEanE½aa ,aala½aþan ,aaE½a½a þanŠEan -aa,jaan.

,aala½a aalalEanŌawa ,ja'aabþaa „a½aanŌa 'aÆŌaaA ½aaE½a½aþan 'aaaAawa þaŠAW½aaŌaaYae þanŠEaa -aa,jaan. laŌja'aan, aaqja½aþaŠaaaEaþanŠ, "A"laAqja laŌjaaja, ½aaaaEaþaŠa, þaEaaaþa'a" ½aaþan 'aaaAawa ,aaaaYa ½aa ½aaE½a½a½aAn Ōa½aaŌaþaa ½aaqjaaaŌaþaŠja ja'aŌawaan,

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** *Research Student for M.Lib & I.Sc., Y.C.M.O. University, Nasik.*

aalaaiaO0aaO0aan aala0a%aaap0an 0a*A, 'U0A0%aa UAa0' 'a0%aA'aaavaa0
0a0 ,aaOaAaAalaOaA la ,aaOaCa-'a0%a %aalaAae0a 0a*An ,aaaay0a %aa
,a[aiOaa0aa0a0S 0an0a ,aiaae lan0alan0a0ae ,a[an0aSaala0a
aala0a%aalaAae0a laapaa0a[0a 0a*An 0aiA 0anS0ae0a ,aa0n0a.

fa:Àŋaŋ, 'aùaaat'aaSòà, 'aaàaiaaŋ'at'atS f'èan'ta:òùaaŋ'at'atS
„'at'aSÀw'at'aa'èat'aSaaŋ'aa la 'aa'èat'aSaaŋ'aa aala'ÒàÀa 'aa'a'jaae'ja.
'a'at'aŋ'at'ja èan'èa %aa'aa'a'ja %aa'aa'Ò'jaae aa'è'èaa,aa'Òn.

ÖäÇEäe 'äiÄlawaäe Öäa;ä%aaŋŋan aalaäaläÇa äalaÖä%aaäpaa
%äaaaÖäaäpaa Ö'aan;ä Öan;fÄEä ,älaäe Öä%Aŋ ääEäÖŋŋä
laäpätäSaaban %aŋŋanÄäaŋŋä la —aaŋŋä laÖä%äe täSÄ;ä ,äaEäe ,äaÖn.

[illegible]

AaabaAa la aa-aŋŋaŌa Ōn ,ŋŋaiŋaŤE%an Aa-aŋAae aalaŋanAn
 %aaaban ŌaŤ aŋEaeEa 'aaŋaŤ ŋaŤEanlaA;aae ,aaŌn. 'jaŋla
 EaŌŋja%aa' %aa ŌaŤAa%aŤ%an ,au. Eaeŋja ŋaiŤEaŋaŤaaE
 %aaŋjaae aalalaŌ ŌaaŌŌanpan ,aapaaA-aalapaAa, ;%aa;aaEa
 Ōa%Ō%aa la %aaabae ,ŋaŤEa %aa'aa'aŋ EanŌEa aaEaŌEan ,aaŌŋja.

ʻi%atq:aae%a:la aalataSaOa' %aa Oa'AaCEaaEaae
 aʼbceala OaaaaAataSa %aaaŋaae CEa1%aaOa'aA laOeaae%af%an
 Oalaaʼoaaeyaa aalataSaOaaa'aa:a; EanCEa aaEaʼOēan, aaŌŋa.

'ÜaAb%aaÜaAae',aaaay'a©%a'aa%aa' %aa ÖaAal%aAn
jau. Öaiaa%aEa'a'aa,aeEa la laa'a A-a%aae öaanCEaEan %aa%aae
EanCEa 'aEÖ;aija tanSÊan ,aaÖñja. i%aa%aE%an
,aa-aaAalaAaeEa , 'aa%a %aan-a%aa, aaöÖaEa la 'a©%a 'aa%aae
%aa%aa'a%aaEa %aaöAa'laA%aa tanSÊan ,aaÖn.

‘Ôaaa’a %an Øaan†aiSßae’ %aa Ôa³Aaa|aØaÃ|a aa¶|aAa¹/a%a
laa¶|a¹a/EÔcaaN¹/aäp³ääe ‘a/EÔa¶¶|a Ôai¹an ÔaaaaaØa|aEaae,aaØn|a.

laolaafaade qnla'alaice, la lao'nOae taifeetafaaee, laoea-aa
aalaan qaabaan yaajila laaO'a, Oaa'aaaaatafaa'aaafaetafaaee
la ya'aaAlaAa ya'aa'aa'aja eancea Oaa'a tansean, aaOnja.

Do's Don'ts UaÄänÜaÄäe, iÄjää %äjää Öö %ää %ä%än
 %uuääääääSÖa, faÄjÄn, ääääääääjääS fÄnäta.uüääääjääS
 „ääääÄÄÄÄ %äääääÖä%ääe %ääääÖäää ääEää, ääÖn.

†ăŠăñÓ›†ăŠ 1 - ÔăĈEăăè 'àìÀlă¥ăăè|ăăèÊă ÊănĈEăăâPăñ

ãàlãÓã¾ãã¶ãlôããÀ 1ãÆ½ãã¥ã:

āāīāŌā¾ā	ĒāāŋāŠŌāāĈāā	īāŋāŠā 'ā'āāā
Ōā¾āāāāāāāāāā	32	62ý74%
īāāāāāāāāāā	28	54ý90%
¾āāāāāāāāāā	03	5ý88%
Ūāāāāāāāāāā	26	50ý88%
āāāāāāāāāā	05	5ý80%
āāāāāāāāāā	42	82ý32%
Ōāāāāāāāāāā	13	25ý49%
Do's Don't's	04	7.84%
āāāāāāāāāā	10	19ý66%
Ūāāāāāāāāāā	04	7ý84%
āāāāāāāāāā	10	19ý60%
āāāāāāāāāā	06	11ý76%
āāāāāāāāāā	17	33ý33%
Ōāāāāāāāāāā	23	45ý09%
Ūāāāāāāāāāā	08	15ý68%

laAaeEa OaaAaaelaAſja Éaaaaja %anſan ‡aŠae, 'aiAlawaaejaaeEa
aalaÓa%aaſjaíOaaA ÉanCEaaabſan Oaa''aaAſja 'aaſaŠaſaaſjaelaAaeEa
Óa'AaalaA •aaÓja ‡anŠÉan ,aaÓn. ÁaabaAa Óa'Aaa;aaſja ÉanCEaaabſan
a'ÉE%aaaya 82.32% fjaſanŠ,aaÓn. jaA %an' %aa Óa'Aa,aa;aaſja

ÓàíààĀĴā ŦāŠĴāāē ½ÖŦā•āñ 5.88 ŦĴāŦāñŠ ,āāÖñ.

‘ÜāĀŦāāā ÜāĀāē’, ÖĴāāā‘āāŦāŠĴāāēā ,ĴāñĴā ĒāŦĴāŦāāā

Öāē ÖāĀñ 50 % ŦĴāŦāñŠ ĴāāŦāŦāŠ āā‘āŦā ,āāÖñĴā. Ĵāā

ŦāāĒāāñŦāāĒā ‘ĴĴāā ½āĴāā Öō’, ‘āāŦā‘āāŦāāē, Öāāāā ½āñ

ŦāāñŦāĴāŠāē Öāē ÖāĀñ ĒāāñŦāŠāā‘āŦā ,āāÖñĴā.

ĀĀĴĀÖŦĀŠÖĀĀ :

1) ŦĀŠĀÑÖŦĀŠ ŦĀŠĀĒ. 1 İĀĀĴĀ

ā) ÖāŦāāē ‘āĴĴāŦāāēĴāāēĒā ĒāñŦāāāŦāñ āāĴāāŦāĴāĴāā

‘āāŦāŠŦāōŠĴāāē ĴāāēĒā ĒāñŦāāāŦāñ ‘āŦāāŦā 62.74 %

ŦĴāŦāñŠ ,āāÖñ ĴāĀ ĴāāŦāāāĒāāñŦāāĒā, Öāā½āāāēŦāŠ

āāĴāāāĀ ÖāĀŦāāēĴāāēĒā ĴāñĴā ĒāŦĴāŦāāā , ÖāĀŠ ĴāŦāā,

ĴĴāā ½āĴāā Öō, ÜāĀŦāāāÜāĀāē Ŧāā ÖāĀāāŦāñ ‘āŦāāŦā

āĴĴāŦāŠŦāñ 54%, 45.9%, 33.33% Ĵā 50.8% ŦĴāŦāñŠ ,āāÖñ.

ĴāÖāñŦā ĴāāĴāāĴāĀ āāĴāāĴāĒā āāĴāÖāāāāĴāāĴā

½āñŦāāĴāā ĒāñŦāāāŦāñ ‘āŦāāŦā ½āñĴāñ.

°Ā) „‘Ā½ĀĀñŦāĴĀĀ ½ĀĀĀÖĴĀĒē ‘ĀŦĀĀĀŦā ½ĀĀñŦāĴĀĀ :

,āāĴāā āāĴāĒāñÖāŦā ÜŦāāāĴā Ĵāā‘āāĴāñ ÖāĴāāñŦāĴāāŦāñ

ÖāāĀāēŦāŠĀŦā ŦāñŠĒāñ ,āāÖñ, ‘āŦĴāāĴāĒāē Ŧāñ ½āāŦāĴā

Ĵāā‘āĴā ÖāŦāāē ‘āĴĴāŦāāēŦāñ ‘āāĀāŦā ŦāŠĀŦāāĴā ,āāĒāñ Ĵā

„ā½āāñŦāĴāŦāāŦāñ ÖāñŦāāĴāā ½āāāāÖĴāāē ‘āŦĀāĴāāāŦāñ

½āāñŦāĴā ÖāĴāāĴā ÜāñĴāĒāñ. Ŧāā ‘āĴĴāŦāāēŦāñ ‘āŦĀāĴāēĴā

ÖāñŦāāĴāā ÖāĀāāŦāñ ÖāÖā ‘āŦāĴāŦā āāĴāāāŦāñ ŦāñŠĒāñ.

1) ‘āāŦāŠŦāōŠĴāāē

2) āāĴāāāĴāēā āāĴāÖāĴā

3) ĀāñŦāāāĴāĴāĀŦā

4) ½āĴāāñĀā•āĴā

5) ‘āāĒāŦāŠ + ‘āāĒāŦāŠ ŦāĀ Ŧāñ āāĴāāāŦāñ Ĵāā Öāā½āāĴāāēĒā

ĴāāŦāĴā ‘āŦāāŦā ĴāāŦāñ „ā½āāñŦāāēĴā ÖāĴāāŦāāāÖāāŦāē ÖāĴāāāĴāāēĒā

ÖāĴā ÖĴāĀēĴā ½āāāÖŦāā ĴāāāĴāāŦāñ ‘āŦĴāāĴāāēŦāñ Ĵāā‘ā ŦāŠĀŦāāĴā

,āāĒāñ. ½āāāāĴāāēŦāñ āāĴāĒāñÖāŦā ,āāāŦāŦāŠ

ÖĴāĀ‘āĴā ÖāāĀ ŦāŠĀŦāāāŦāā ŦāñĴāĴāñ ½āāāÖŦāā

ĴāāāĴāŦāñ āāĴāĴā ‘āŦāĴāŦā āāĴāāāŦā ŦāŠĀŦāāĴā ,āāĒāñ.

1. ĴāāñŦāŠĀāĀ ÖĴāāēĴāā

2. ŦāōāāÖŦāāē

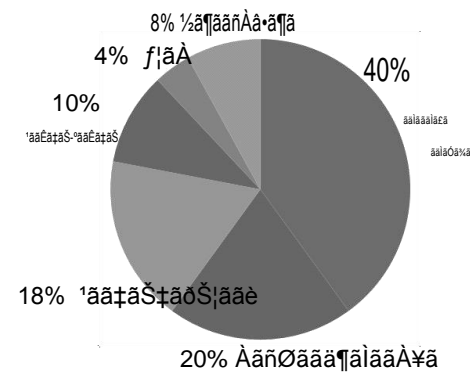
3. İ½āāĴāÖāāāāŦāŦāŠ ÖĴāāēĴāā

‘ŦāĴāñŦāŠ āāĴāāāŦāāēĒā ÖĴāāēĴāāŦāŠĴāĴā 20

ĴāāēÖā ‘āŦĴāāĴāĒāŦāā ½āĴāĴā Üāñ...Ĵā ĴāāĴāāēĒā ½āāāāÖĴāāē

ŦāŠāñÖŦāŠ Ĵā ‘āāŦāāāĴā ÖĴāĀ‘āĴā ½āāāĴāāĴā ,āāĒāē.

1) ‘āŦĴāĴāĴā ‘āāŦāāāĴāĴā ,Öāñ āāŦĴāñ ŦāŠāē āāĴāāĴā



āāĴāÖāāāĴāāēĒā ½āñŦāāñ ĒāñŦāāāŦāāŦāŦāĴāĴā •āĴā

‘āŦāāŦāĴā ĴāāŦāĒāñ ŦāñĒāñ ,āāÖñĴā. ĴāāŦāñ ‘āŦāāŦā 40%

,āāÖñ. ĀāñŦāāāĴāāĴā āāĴāÖāāāĴāāĴā ĒāñŦāāāŦāñ

‘āŦāāŦā 20% ,āāÖñ. ‘āāŦāŠŦāōŠĴāāē ÖāĀ 18%

½āĴāāñĀā•āĴāĴāŦāŠ ÖāĀ 8% ÖāĀ ‘āāĒāŦāŠ-‘āāĒāŦāŠ

ÖāĀĴāāēĒā ĒāñŦāā 10% ,āāāŦā ŦāĀ ĒāñŦāā 4% ŦāŦāĴāā

‘āŦāāŦāĴā ĒāñŦāāāŦāā ĴāāŦāĴāāā ‘āĴāĴāĴā

ĴāāŦāŦāŦāāē āĴāĴāĴā ,āāÖñ. ½āāĴāĴā ,Öāñ ĒāāāĴā ½āñĴāñ

ŦāŠāē, Öāē ‘āĴāŦāāē āāĴāÖāāāŦāñ ĴāāĴāĴā •āĴāñ.

‘āŦĴāāĴāāē ,āāĴāĴā ŦāŦāŠŦā 10 (Öā) ‘āŦĴā āāĴāāĴāĒāñ

ŦāñĒāñ. Ŧāā ‘āŦĴāāĴāāēāŦāāē „Ĵāñ ŦāŠāē ŦāŠāĒāĴāāēĴā ½āĴāĴā

ÜāñĴāĒāē Ĵā ŦāŠāñÖŦāŠ ÖĴāĀ‘āĴā ÖāāĀ ŦāñŠĒāē.

‘āŦĴāĴāĴā ŦāŠāñÖŦāŠ Ĵā ‘āāŦāāāĴāĴā ,Öāñ ĒāāāĴā

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ì%aaiaOaaaa%āþaŠ	10	6	4	1	0	4
¶āāñþaŠŠ'aÀ	10	6	6	3	2	4
ØāðāāÖ%āāē	20	8	8	4	2	2
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6) 1ai1Aia¥aaē|aēE¾aa EāñŒāāā°aa°a|ā lāñØalāñØaā¾aa

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7) 1a1A1a4aae1aaeEa EañEaaapaae ¼aaÓaa Óaañ1aae ,aaÖñ.

8) $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$ $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$

9) 'aiAiaavaae;aaeEa EanOaaaabaae Oaa"%aA Oaipaae 'aAetaSaailaja
l'Oalaae laa;jan ta;laaabaja-10% flaan;taSA'aAaaO'a'aa 4%,
OaoOaawaee 4% l%'aalaaOaa%;aaetaS 2 %.

10) 0aCeaae 'aiAlaYaae 0aaYae 0aibaYaa YalaaeYaa YaaSa%a'n
aala0aa%aYaa %aaaa0aae 'a'n 0a'A 0aiA YaaSaalan.
0'aae%aaab%aa ,aaAan0'a 'a'aYan0aaYae aalalan0a 0a'A
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,aiaa 'a/EpaSaAn ,aiaa%a aaiiEanOaawaiaPaAn iao'a'a'a %aa 'a/E0aaA
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 aaiiaianOia: %aaaOaEaaab%aa aiaalaaA OaAvaaePan OaiaaiaaE%a

$$\pm \tilde{a} \tilde{S} \tilde{A} | \tilde{a} \tilde{a} , \tilde{a} \tilde{a} \tilde{E} \tilde{a} \tilde{n}.$$

7) 1ÃÆÍ¶ÃÃÌÃÊÃÃÈ

- [illegible]

- 1) aaIaÓa³aaþañ lāōāāIaŁā
 - 2) ÀañØāāā¶āIāāÀ¥ā
 - 3) ½ā¶āāñÀâ•ā¶ā¹āÀ
 - 4) ¹āāÊā†āŠ °āāÊā†āŠ
- 10) ¹aIÀla¥aae;aaēÊā ÊāñCāāāþāāē Ōaa¹¼āĀŌāiþāāē
- ¹aE†āŠālaae;ā lōālaae ,āŌāñ laa;āñ †āŠa?

Ä¶ÁŠ :

'aE%aaŋoaa;əwəĀja sŌaa asŋaʔaʔsŌaĀ asŋaUaaEaa ʔaʂəe Ōəe
'aiAlawaəe laaəŋaʔaanʔʔaaŋoaae ,əəŌŌ. 'aE%ʔanʔaʂ Ōəʔapan aalalEanŌawa
,aa;laʔaaŌaaəŌja ʔanSʔʔaaʔaiŋŋ 'aiAlawaəəban ,ʔʔaaŋoaa;ə;la aaŌaʔʔ ʔəəEan.
Eanaʔaʂʔaja Ōŋ laa;aaĀʔa la Eanaʔaʂʔaja ŌəCaaə 'aiAlawaəe laaəaaŋaʔa
,əŌaEʔʔaaʔaiŋŋ waaEəaaEʔʔaaŋa laa;aaĀʔa ʔʔaaEan aalʔaaəʔʔaaĀʔʔaa laaəʔaʂ
,ʔʔaaSʔʔaa;əŌəŌja Ōəʔaalalan aŋaʔʔʔaaʔʔaja ʔanSʔʔaa ŌanEaa.

8) $\tilde{A}\tilde{A}^1\tilde{A}\tilde{S}\tilde{A}\tilde{O}\tilde{A}\tilde{E}$:

,aIaa 'a'ea'taSaAn fJaA ,aŋ'a lao'a'a'an , aaŋ'a'a'a'taSaAaEa'ta'nS,
 Oaa'E@a %aa Oaa''%aaĀ'a ,aala'a aalal'aAnO'a'aal'aAn Oa'a-a-a-p%aa
 aalaalaal'a O'aAa,aae'aA %aaŋ'aaaO'a'taSa'nbanb, %aaab%aa
 aala-a-aaO'aAa-a-a-e-ban Oaalaan'aŋ'a 'aSa'a'a %anfa'eA.

9) $\hat{O} \hat{A}^{a_{1/4}} \hat{A}$:

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Ali Amjad 'Introducing New Media'. Ess Ess publications,

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KOLHAPUR CITY : DEMOGRAPHIC SCENARIO & CHALLENGES

*Shashikant S. Patil**

*Dr. Arun A. Patil***

Abstract :

Demography fundamentally shapes our social and economic environment and almost every aspect of our lives. Dealing with life, death, ageing, education, households, consumption, development, the environment, progress, wealth, opportunity and many other vital and compelling issues, its significance cannot be overstated. Yet despite its importance for the future of individuals, businesses, governments, and entire societies. . It is important to understand how demography is changing and where we are heading. Present paper has aim to show the impact demographic changes on city.

Keywords : Demography, City expansion, Development, Ethnographic, Census.

INTRODUCTION :

For the preparation of the plan, it is necessary to study the resource available and the need of the region. Glenn Trewartha (1953) pleaded the case for population geography and urged greater attention to it. Population study, gives an idea not only about the need of the region but it also gives an idea about the resource because, population is also the one on the major resource of any region. Hence, qualitative study of population is

significant. It is necessary to know not only the dynamic ideas about the place of population in geographic literature but also the quality of population in different parts of the globe (Mandal, et al. 2007). The population of any area or region is the outcome of its physical, socio-economic environment. In view of this, to study the population both quantitatively and qualitatively, present paper includes some aspects of the population & Challenges before Kolhapur city.

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Objectives

1. To find out the demographic scenario of Kolhapur city.

2. To find out the challenges about population growth with special reference to expansion of Kolhapur city.

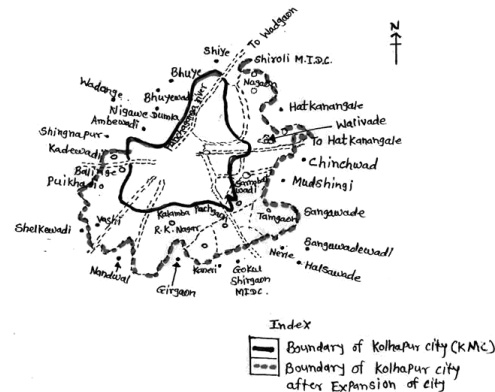
STUDY AREA:

The study area of this paper is a small representative part of Karvir tehsil of Kolhapur District. Kolhapur is an important city in Maharashtra and is known as Dakshin Kashi from ancient time. It is a famous religious place due to Mahalakshmi & Jotiba temples. The city is situated at a height of 1790 feet above mean sea level and $16^{\circ} 42'$ North latitude and $74^{\circ} 14'$ East longitudes. The city stands on the bank of river Panchaganga, a tributary of the river Krishna.

LOCATION MAP OF KOLHAPUR CITY



KOLHAPUR CITY



DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY:

The present research work is based on the Primary and secondary data. Primary data collected by questionnaire and interview from study area. Secondary data obtained from District census handbook of Kolhapur district, statistical abstracts of Kolhapur and Maharashtra state and census of India 2011. Other various sources of second-ary data have been utilized such as Internet, books and local news papers etc.

Present research work done by survey method. In this research work mathematical and statistical techniques like calculation of percentages, growth rate, literacy rate and population density are used. Collected data and results are representing by various statistical graphs.

Population Growth =

$$\frac{\text{Present total population} - \text{Last decade population}}{\text{Present total population}}$$

Population Density =

$$\frac{\text{Total population}}{\text{Total area in Sq. km.}}$$

Literacy Rate =

$$\frac{\text{Total literate population}}{\text{Total population above 6 years}}$$

**KOLHAPUR CITY
DEMOGRAPHIC SCENARIO**

Population of any region is considered as a resource of that region. Therefore the study of population has wide scope in research. Every city undergoes with certain stages. According to development city expands time to time. Its Demographic scenario is differing from surrounding area. Kolhapur city has district place and it has rapidly growing city in Kolhapur district. Following are the some demographic aspects shows decadal variation of Kolhapur city.

Table No.1

KOLHAPUR CITY DEMOGRAPHIC SCENARIO 2001

Demographic Indicators	State	District	Kolhapur City
Population 2001	96878627	3523162	485183
Area(Sq.Km)	308000 (100%)	7685(2.49%)	66.82 (0.02%)
Density (Person/Sq.km)	315	458	7261
No.Of Households	19576736		
Sex ratio	922		
Literacy rate (%)	76.9		

Table No.2

KOLHAPUR CITY DEMOGRAPHIC SCENARIO 2011

Demographic Indicators	State	District
Population 2011(Population Increase in last decade in %)	112374333(16%)	3876001(10.01)
Area(Sq.Km)	308000(100%)	7685(2.49%)
Density (Person/Sq.km)	365	504
No.Of Households	24421519(100%)	840240(3.44%)
Sex ratio	929	949
Literacy rate (%)	82.34	81.51

Figure No. 3

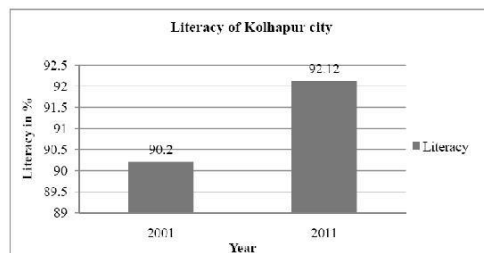
Above graph shows the population growth of Kolhapur city from 2001 to 2011. In this decade population has been increased by 13.21% of 2001 census. Educational facilities, industrial development, transport facilities & availability of livelihood are the pooling factors of Kolhapur city. It also leads to the large volume of Migration towards city.

Figure No. 4

The population density stands very high at 7261 persons/sq.kms in 2001 & in 2011 it is 8220 which is 23 times the state density (365) and 17 times the district density (504). This is mainly because of the boundaries of Kolhapur Municipal Corporation having not been expanded since 1977.

Figure No. 5

Due to the high literacy rate and high standard of living, city has satisfactory sex ratio, which is increasing in the last decade from 926 to 956 in 2001 and 2011 census data. It is higher than the state & district sex ratio. According to the sample survey of field work to find that the people migrate from surrounding area with their whole family. Educational facilities, industrial development, transport facilities & availability of livelihood, tourist place, are the pooling factors of Kolhapur city.



The city has a good literacy rate of 92.12 %, which is significantly higher than the state average 82.34%. The city also has a favorable sex ratio, which is above the state average. Availability of Educational facilities, high standard of living leads to high literacy.

Because of growing constructional activities, transport, Government and non-government offices, educational institutions and nearly situated industrial estates Shiroli and Gokul Shirgaon are the factors leads to the rapid increase in the number of households. The number of households increased from 102300 to 280366 in 2001 and 2011, which per-cent of 36.48%, therefore the high in-tense on facilities and amenities of city.

Table No. 3
Population Growth of
Kolhapur City (1951-2011)

Sr. No.	Year	Population	Population Increase/ Decrease	Growth Rate in %
1	1951	136835	43803	32.01
2	1961	187442	50607	26.99
3	1971	259050	71608	27.64
4	1981	340036	80986	23.81
5	1991	406370	66334	16.32
6	2001	485183	78813	16.24
7	2011	549236	64053	11.66

Source: Census of India

Above table showing the temporal growth of population of Kolhapur City. From 1951 to 1961 there was 36.98% of Population increased in Kolhapur city. Afterwards from 1961 to 1981 the Growth was looking less but when we consider the volume of population of city it will be looking larger than above. As per census, 1, 52,594 populations increased in total population. After 1981, the growth rate of population declined rapidly. From 1991 to 2001, 78813 populations added in total population. In last decade the growth rate of population city is declined because of literacy of people, medical facilities, family planning programme & high cost of land because there is no expansion of city since 1977. In brief, the population of Kolhapur city is increasing regularly.

Challenges Ahead Kolhapur City

According to census 2011 Kolhapur city has a 66.82 Sq Kms. of area and 549236 populations which is very high dense population. These is creates various problems and challenges i.e

1) Pressure on civil amenities:-

Water supply, energy supply, transport, education roads, drainage, solid waste management,

2) Increase in Slums area:-

As per census 2011 there are 54 slums are found in Kolhapur city. Out of that 10 slums are registered slums & other 44 slums are non-registered .They have very low standard of living

Table No. 4
Slum Population in Kolhapur city

Sr. No.	Assessment year	Population	%
1	1994-95	56235	11%
2	2001(census)	87577	18.05%
3	2011(census)	94650	17.23%

Source: Project 'RAY', KMC.

As per census 2011 there are 94650 people live in slum area.

4) Expansion of city:-

According to census, from 1951 to 2011, 4, 12,401 of population added in city population but on the other hand there is no expansion in city area. It leads to the number of problems like, uneven water supply, load shading, traf-fic congestions, high land prices, slums etc. so it is to do expansion of city. Present research focus on Expansion of Kolhapur City.

Table No. 5**Brief review of Expansion of City.**

Sr.No	Year	Expansion of city area in Area in %	Population Increase in %
1	1871	9 Sq.Km	37662
2	1941	17 Sq.Km (47.05%)	92122 (59.11)
3	1946	66.82 Sq.Km (74.55%)	103523 (11.01)
4	1971	66.82 Sq.Km (0.0%)	259050 (60.03)
5	1981	66.82 Sq.Km (0.0%)	340036 (23.81)
6	1991	66.82 Sq.Km (0.0%)	406370 (16.32)
7	2001	66.82 Sq.Km (0.0%)	485183 (16.24)
8	2011	66.82 Sq.Km (0.0%)	549236 (11.66)

Above table shows the history of Expansion & population of Kolhapur city. Up to 1946, city was expanded on according to population growth but later on the population of city arises but the area of city has no expansion, so city has number of civil problems. Some political & social groups are against the expansion of city. From last 67 years, popula-

tion became double but the area of city remains same.

Till date Kolhapur Municipal corporation sent proposal of expansion of city in 1990, 2001 2002 & 2012. But till there is no change in city area.

According to 2012 proposal KMC include 17 surrounding villages which have geographical continuity with city. Due to negative response for the rural people the proposal became pending issue. In recent time some social & political issues arise against Expansion of City.

Impact of City Expansion

According to development city expands its boundaries but the expansion of city made impact on different aspects of city and merged regions. The expansion of Kolhapur city made drastic changes in city and its surrounding area. It can easily understand by following table.

Table no. 6 hows:

- 1) The geographical area of city will increase by three times of actual area. The villages included in expansion of city occupy 122.42 Sq. Km. area which will merge in city and then the area of city will increase by 283.20% of current area.
- 2) As per census 2011 city has 5,49,236 population and other included villages have 1,83,336 (33.38%) of population. After expansion population of city will 7,32,572 (133.38%) of current city population. This increasing population creates extreme pressure on civil amenities.
- 3) The income of KMC has 195.43Crore per year and villages have 8.86(4.53%) Crore per year. Sum of these to it become 204.29.Crore which is 145.33% of

Table No. 6

Particulars	Current city	Villages included in city	City after expansion
Area in Sq.km	66.82 Sq.Km(100%)	122.42Sq.Km(183.20%)	189.24Sq.Km(283.20%)
Population (Census 2011)	5,49,236 (100%)	1,83,336(33.38%)	7,32,572(133.38%)
Income in Rs.	195.43Crore(100%)	8.86Crore(4.53%)	204.29Crore(145.33%)
Annual Per head Income	3558.31 (100%)	484.00 (13.60%)	2788.68 (78.37%)
Population Density	8220 (100%)	1498 (18.22%)	3871 (47.09%)

Source: Kolhapur Municipal Corporation

present income. Which may utilize for development of city.

4) As per census 2011, density of city is more about 8000 / sq. km. which impact on Standard of living. After ex-pansion 122.42/ Sq. Km of area and 1,83,336 of population merged in city and the density will become 3871 /Sq. Km, which is nearly half of current density.

Conclusions :

1. By considering the increasing population, Educational facilities, industrial development, migration of people, tourist place, it is need to expand the boundaries of city.
2. The expansion of Kolhapur city may impact on Agriculture, occupational structure, revenue on civil amenities, educational facilities of included vil-lages.
3. Included villages may accelerate their speed of development.
4. Kolhapur Municipal Corporation can get central grant for Urban Devel-opment.
5. In present situation KMC unable to provide civil amenities to current population .It is a big challenge before KMC to provide these serv-ices to added population .

6. The people from villages are against to city expansion, because they think that KMC will charged urban rates of revenue without providing civil amenities.

7. Out of total population of villages 70 % people are against and only 30% people are favour to the city expansion .

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स्वतःवर संस्करण करत असतो, स्वतःला संपादित करत असतो,
याचा अर्थ अभ्यासविषयाचे ‘संशोधन’ हा स्वतःचा आत्माविष्कार असतो.”



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