

3.2.3 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during last five years

Sr.no	Name of the teacher	Title of the paper	Year of publication
1	Asst.Prof . Janhavi .M.Zanje	Reservation Based on Economic Status	2019
3	Dr.Shashikant.N.Kulkarni	Press & media	2019
4	Asst.Prof . Janhavi .M.Zanje	Water Resource Management: Need to Sustainability	2020
5	Asst.Prof . Charusheela Khairnar	Policy of Sustainable Tourism: the need of an hour	2020
6	Asst.Prof . Manisha Pawar	Functioning of UNEP & Sustainable Tourism	2020
7	Asst.Prof . Nivedita Jadhav	Threat To the technological privacy & data protection in Tourism Industry- An aproach to cyber crime	2020
8	Asst.Prof . Rahul Ballal	Ethical & Legal Perspective of Surrogacy Tourism in India	2020
9	Asst.Prof . Janhnavi Zanje	Development of Tourism Policy in India Tourism Laws	2020
10	Asst.Prof . Charusheela Khairnar	Declining Participation of Women in Labour force	2020
11	Asst.Prof. Shilpa Gangurde	NEP-2020-Policy on Multi Entry and Exit System in Higher Education	2023
12	Asst.Prof . Janhnavi Zanje	Value Education : An Important Pillar In Implemetation Of National Education Policy 2020	2023

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ON

'Role of National Service Scheme (NSS) in Implementing New Education Policy'

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Policy' held on 27 & 28 January 2023 at Tikaram Jagannath College, Khadki, Pune.

He/She presented a paper entitled Value Education: An Important Pillar in
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**National Education Policy 2020 and
Community Engagement through NSS**

◆ Editor ◆

**Dr. Sanjay Chakane
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Seminar Proceedings

**National Education Policy 2020
and Community Engagement through NSS**

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VALUE EDUCATION: AN IMPORTANT PILLER IN IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY (N.E.P.) 2020

Asst. Prof. Janhavi M. Zanje

B.Sc. LL.M. SET and NET in Law

N.S.S. P.O. of M.V.P. Samaj's Law College, Nashik-422013, SPPU.

Email id – Janhavi.z.83@gmail.com Mobile No. 9325356206

Abstract:

National service scheme has been playing a vital role in improvement of human life through inculcating social, economic, cultural and ethical values in volunteers. Graduate students seeking their degree for three years along with their role of participation in national service scheme of two years must render better feedback and response for society rather than graduate students with their degree for three years without participation in national service scheme. In India there are 72 percent people come under youth category. Students are backbone of society. Role of youth students is to provide stability to society by participating in different schemes, jobs, administrative and academic bodies, counsellors and guides. They would become a responsible citizen in society. When such a youth students would have been the part of N.S.S in their graduate level education, the effectiveness of their role will be perked. If they are allowed to admit in national service scheme of universities and colleges in their graduation level, they will definitely play effective role becoming a crucial part of society. The current paper deals with Value Education, Value Education and National Education Policy, Value Education and National Service Scheme, National Service Scheme and National Education Policy, N.S.S, aims and objectives of N.S.S, what is result of N.S.S participation in colleges and universities for society on students.

Keywords: Value Education, National Service Scheme, National Education Policy, N.S.S. Volunteers

etc.

I. INTRODUCTION TO VALUE EDUCATION:

'Vidya Dadati Poornathvam' - 'Knowledge leads to completeness'; True knowledge comprises of nurturing of inbuilt virtues. Dr S Radhakrishna said "Education is the assimilation of values and ideas for character building and preparing to face life's challenges". Knowledge imparted in formal education system focuses on developing abilities of children required for successful career. For completeness of education, character building should happen along with the development of cognitive abilities. Earlier growing children were exposed to 'Values' through narration of stories by elders at home, folklores, traditions, lifestyles, close knit families' and communities' culture. But with the impact of technology and fast lifestyle of instant gratification, children are missing quality family time at home, even social interactions and cultural functions are replaced with virtual friends and social media. In the words of Sri Sri Ravi Shankar, 'Education should not be only about getting good grades, so that one can secure a good job later, instead it must lay the foundation for long term prosperity of the society as a whole; Education is meant not to just make us tablets of information but living example of high stands of ethics.' A strong ethical and cultural base is required to stay focused and lead happy, purposeful life. Schools must play an important role in developing core life Values for children to engage meaningfully with the society. Value education is the art of molding the personality of the





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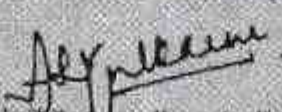
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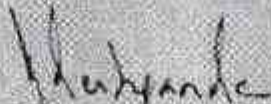
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NEP 2020 - Policy on Multi Entry and Exist System in Higher Education

Dr. Shilpa Sudhakar Gangurde

Assistant Professor, M.V.P. Samaj's Law College, Gangapur Road, Nashik

Abstract

Learning flexibility and student centric approach is main outline of this NEP. Multi Entry and Exit System is curb the student drop out ratio and student can learn various skill simultaneously after proper implementation of this NEP 2020

Key Words : Education, Indian Constitution, Salient feature of NEP 2020, MEES, ABC

Education Meaning:

Mahatma Gandhi view on education as "By education I mean an all-around drawing out of the best in the child and man-body, mind and spirit". To educate means not only to enhance inner strength of the child but also to draw out best from the child.

Education is characterized as a learning cycle for the person to achieve information and comprehension of the higher explicit. The information acquired officially coming about an individual has an example of thought and conduct as per they have acquired. Education is not limited to any specific institution. It is deep-rooted matter. It begins with mothers lap and finishes in the burial space. In each period of life, the individual learns or gains the information straightforwardly or by implication.

Indian Constitution on Education:

Part IV of the Directive Principles of the state policy in Indian Constitution precisely enumerated in Article 45 and Article 39(f) where education should be state funded as well as equitable and accessible education so one can be dispossessed from it.

The 42nd Amendment to the Constitution in 1976 moved education from state list to the concurrent list. The education policies by the Central government offers broad direction and state governments are projected to follow it. But all policies are not mandatory, they are only directory. The 86th Amendment in 2002 made education an enforceable right under Article 21-A of the Indian Constitution.

Related Laws:

Right to Education Act, 2009 goals to provide primary education to all children aged of 6 to 14 and enforces education as a fundamental right. It also mandate 25% reservation for lacking sections of the society where these groups are find.

Salient Features of NEP in Higher Education:

The main feature of the NEP is advance each student in both academic and non-academic scopes. Learner can select their learning path according to their concern. There is no hard separation between vocational and academic streams or curriculum and extra-curriculum activities. More weight given on learning rather than exam focused approach. In teaching and learning process promoting Multilanguage method and learner can study through mother language also. This policy focuses on formative assessment for learning rather than summative assessment. Various ICT tools and technology use in teaching and learning process so that it will remove language barriers. Continuous review of progress based on sustained research and



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Development of Tourism Policy in India and Indian Tourism Laws

Mrs. Janhavi M. Zanje

(Assistant Professor) MVP Samaj's Law College, Nashik 422013.

Abstract:

Recently tourism industry gaining enormous popularity the world over. The role of tourism is an essential in the economic development of a country. In India tourism has emerged as an important commercial activity and the government also give encouragement to develop it. During the last few years, it is also reflected in the state and central government's policy. This paper starts with a brief description of the history of tourism and tourism policy development in India, which concludes with a summary of the most important objectives of the Tourism policy (2002) and latest (2019) policy.

I. Introduction:

In 1982, the Indian Government presented its first tourism policy. In retrospect one could argue that the novelty of the subject, its low priority and the belief in its potential as a social engineering tool (in keeping with Indian public ideology at that time), contributed to a rather simplistic piece of work. It took the government until 2002 to present an updated policy document. Those expecting a clear line of thinking and plan must have been quite disappointed by the new policy. It is based on a number of incompatible perspectives, of which those of the international development community and the international lobby group of tourism and travel related industries (the WTTC) are the most pronounced. As a result, it starts from the idea that tourism is both a threat and an engine of growth. By means of this paper, we want to focus on some of the central ideas and starting points of the Indian tourism policy. We will argue that there is something fundamentally wrong with the public ideas concerning the economic (growth) potential of (international) tourism and the role of tourism as a development tool. We will also contend that, even after all these years of tourism development, very little is known on who the tourists in India actually are and what they want. Our reflections are based on our own experience as tour operators and travel guides in India as well as on our (limited) reading of public documents and research papers.

II. A Brief History Of Tourism and Tourism Policy Development:

1. In the early days of independent India, quite rationally, the Government didn't pay much attention to tourism. Worldwide, the number of international tourists was still limited and among those tourists there were only few who considered going to faraway places like India. Moreover, the Indian Government had more urgent matters at hand. The first public milestone in the history of tourism was the creation of the Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC), in 1966. This federal organization was meant to develop tourist infrastructure and services.
2. On a state level, similar Corporations were established, albeit reluctantly and after considerable delay. Their budgets were small and the scales of their operations were limited. Moreover the tourist services they offered were generally considered substandard and indifferent. Both the TDCs (the ITDC especially) and private entrepreneurs set up luxury hotels in the metropolitan, international entry and exit points. These hotels accommodated foreign visitors as well as the local elite, who patronized such hotels throughout the year. In some regional tourist centers in the vicinity of main entry points (e.g. Jaipur and Agra) such hotels were established





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Ethical and Legal Perspectives of Surrogacy and Surrogacy Tourism in India

Mr. Rahul Ramesh Ballal,

B.Com., LL.M., NET

Asst. Professor

MVPS Law College, Nashik

Mobile : 9284962499

e-mail – ballalrahul15@gmail.com

Abstract:

Surrogacy tourism is a type of medical tourism. It is also known as infertility tourism. It is tourism in which infertile couple travels to other country to hire a womb of a woman. Since India became most favorite destination for surrogacy, lot of issues emerged in the country. Debate commenced about ethicality and legal issues concerning it. In absence of proper regulations and legislation, the non-ethical practices and rackets of commercial surrogacy established in the country. This paper aims to through light on ethical and legal perspectives of surrogacy and surrogacy tourism in India and evaluate the amendments made by the Select Committee in the "The Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2019".

Key words: Surrogacy, surrogacy tourism, commercial surrogacy, altruistic surrogacy, surrogate mother, intended parents.

Introduction-

The word 'Surrogate' originates the Latin term 'Surrogatus' which means a woman acts as a substitute for another woman. It is a form of third-party reproductive practice. It is an arrangement between the intending parents who are unable to procreate on their own and the surrogate mother that the latter shall become pregnant and give birth to a child and shall transfer, legally and physically, the child to the intending parents and she will retain no parentage or parental obligations. *Surrogacy tourism or infertility tourism is a type of medical tourism. It is tourism in which* intending parents who are unable to procreate on their own *travels to other country to hire a womb of a woman. Due to several reasons* India is most favorite destination for surrogacy in the world since more than a decade. It has been a long-debated topic in India. The ethicality of surrogacy, especially commercial, the legal and moral complexities about it has always been matters of debate. The Surrogacy Regulation Bill tries to regulate the practice of Surrogacy by banning practices like commercial surrogacy. It is delicate task to establish a balance between Human rights of Surrogate mothers and rights of infertile couple.

Meaning:

Medical tourism: Term medical tourism is commonly used to describe international travel for the purpose of receiving medical care. There is no agreed definition of medical tourism. However, it can be said that medical tourism can be defined as the process of traveling outside the country of residence for the purpose of receiving medical care.

Surrogacy: It is an arrangement mostly supported by a legal agreement, whereby a woman called the surrogate mother agrees to bear a child for another person or persons, who will become the child's parent(s) after birth. According to section 2 (zc) of The Surrogacy Regulation Bill "surrogacy" means a practice whereby one woman bears and gives birth to a child for an





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Threats to Technological Privacy and Data Protection in Tourism Industry - An Approach to Cyber Crime

Mrs. Nivedita B. Jadhav,

Asst. Professor

MVPS Law College, Nashik

Introduction:

'Nothing is permanent in the world, except one thing and that is the change'. Considering this, if we look into the area of crime, we see that the nature and the mode of crimes are also changing with the emergence and development of the science and technology.

Information Technology has played an important role in the hospitality and tourism industry over the last decade. Technology has helped reduce costs, enhance operational efficiency, and improve services and customer experience. Both customers and businesses can benefit from improved communication, reservations, and guest service systems. Technology has helped tourism and hospitality industries replace expensive human labour with technological labour. This helps reduce labour costs, but also helps avoid customer service issues.

The internet has a powerful impact on hospitality and tourism. A customer's first experience with your business is a visit to your website. This includes looking at pictures and reviews from past guests. It is vital for a business to effectively utilize online advertising, social media, blogs, and online purchasing to help convenience their customers, especially when your competitors are doing the same things.

Computer systems allow communication between larger hotel chains with multiple locations to connect easier. They also help keep staff on the same page and make it easier to access information, making your guests experience much better. Guest requests, housekeeping information, and reservations can all be found on one system. Mobile tablets and smartphones have replaced large desktop computers, making them virtually extinct. This is helpful, because many travelers take some type of mobile device with them on a trip. This helps hospitality businesses keep customers advised of changes and delays to their reservations, offer deals, and advertise by using GPS tracking.

Success in any field of human activity leads to crime that needs mechanisms to control it. Legal provisions should provide assurance to users, empowerment to law enforcement agencies and deterrence to criminals. The law is as stringent as its enforcement. Crime is no longer limited to space, time or a group of people. Cyber space creates moral, civil and criminal wrongs

The last decade has been one of the most significant in human history. It is in this very decade that Internet and the worldwide web have blossomed in their own. Internet is an irreversible phenomenon which has set new benchmarks for the entire mankind. Internet has grown in a very rapid, arbitrary and unplanned manner. Because of this unplanned nature of Internet is a system of anarchy and no useful purpose would be solved in trying to do the same. In fact, some advocates advocated that the very idea of regulating the Internet was contradictory to the nature of Internet. However, as time flew, it began to dawn upon netizens that internet and cyberspace need to do be regulated and a regulated cyberspace would be the catalyst for the future progress of mankind. Herein lay the seeds of origin of Cyber law to curb the cybercrime. Cyber-crime can involve criminal activities that are traditional in nature, such as theft, fraud,





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Functioning of UNEP and Sustainable Tourism

Ms. Manisha Pawar

Asst. Prof.

MVP's Law College, Nashik

Introduction:

The United Nations has been established on 24th October 1945. Almost seventy five years back there was no problem of environmental degradation and hence there was no mentioning of the word "Environment" in the Charter of United Nations. However, day by day the problem of degradation of environment is increasing like soil erosion, water scarcity, air pollution, Water pollution, noise pollution etc.

History:

The need for environmental governance at a global level was not universally accepted, by developing nations in 1970's. The need of the developing laws such as the International Labour Organization(ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization(FAO), and the World Health Organization(WHO), led to the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (the Stockholm Conference) to tackle the pollution caused by the industrial revolution during the 1960s and 1970s. In this conference, various topics including marine life, protection of resources, environment change, disasters related to nature, and biological change were discussed. This conference resulted in a Declaration on the Human Environment (Stockholm Declaration) and the establishment of an environmental management body, which later was named United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). UNEP was established by General Assembly Resolution 2997. Headquarters were established in Nairobi, Kenya with a staff of 300, including 100 professionals in a variety of fields, and with a five-year fund of more than US\$100 million. Stockholm conference is considered to be a great success. However, some controversies were there. The then Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact nations boycotted it due to the exclusion of East Germany, which was not allowed to participate, as it, was not a full member of the UN. Representatives from 113 nations and over 400 non-governmental organizations (NGO's) attended it. Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi participated as a representative of India. Stockholm Declaration contained 26 principles concerning the Environment and development, an action plan with 109 recommendations and a Resolution.

UNEP:

In response to growing worldwide concern with environmental issues the General Assembly of the United Nations organized the United Nations Conference on Human Environment. It was held in Stockholm -Sweden from 5th June to 16th June 1972. It led to the creation of UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP) in the same year. Since its creation, it has become a leader in the development of environmental policies and practices. It has its Head Office in Nairobi- Kenya and serves as the main focal point for environmental issues within the UN. UNEP is the first UN Agency based in the developing countries.

The UNEP deals with Cross Cutting Issues; Food, Land and Biodiversity Issues; Freshwaters and Marine Issues; and Climate Related Issues.





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Policy for Sustainable Tourism: The Need of the Hour

Mrs. Charusheela Khairnar

Assistant Professor,

M.V.P. Samaj's Law College, Nashik

Affiliated to S.P. PUNE University

Introduction:

This article focuses on the importance of tourism as a tool of the international integration, developing understanding of diverse cultures and heritages resulting ultimately in a tolerant and peaceful society. It underlines the importance of tourism as an important economic sector giving an opportunity to the local community to prosper in their place of origin thereby reducing regional imbalances. It discusses about the burden put on natural resources which often may promote overconsumption and unfair allocation of resources and highlights the need of better state policy for "Sustainable Tourism".

The increase in family income, realisation of importance of leisure time and changing lifestyle has triggered the tourism in India. People are travelling to see wonders of nature, great works of art, to experience new cultures, to taste huge variety of local cuisines as well as to see monuments and heritage and to experience the diverse cultures of the world. Tourism has a deep impact on developing fraternity and understanding in the various sections of the society. It contributes to the national integration, develops respect for monumental and cultural heritages and also creates harmonious social and cultural environment. People of diverse cultural background get an opportunity to interact with one another through tourism. In this way tourism fosters multicultural and inter-faith tolerance and understanding which ultimately gives rise to a more peaceful society. Thus tourism industry contributes to the economic and socio cultural well-being of the society. It also makes cultures more flexible and accommodative towards one another.

Tourism is an important economic sector to foster economic growth and development at multiple levels. It has a deep impact on community by promoting entrepreneurship and small businesses favouring less favoured groups like youth and women. Tourism has highest share of women employee and entrepreneurs. Tourism encourages the use and sale of local produce at tourist destinations. The upcoming segments in tourism like agro-tourism can complement traditional agricultural activities. It supports agriculture on the one hand and also enhances the experience of tourism for the people on the other hand. It provides a source of livelihood to the local population. It gives an opportunity to the local community to prosper in their place origin thereby reducing regional imbalances. It also helps to increase of urban infrastructure and its accessibility. So tourism can be linked with the national goals of poverty reduction. Tourism has high potential to create employment along with the social and economic development. It also brings a lot of foreign exchange along with international cooperation, understanding and peace. Tourism is one economic sector in India that has potential to grow at a high rate and ensure the development of infrastructure at the tourist destinations.

India is one of the ancient cultures of the world with a large amount of environmental and diversity. The cultural and natural heritage is a major resource for tourism. So there is a need to maintain a judicious balance between conservation and development. The tourism is more importance to the leisure and relaxation activities resulting in unplanned



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WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: NEED TO SUSTAINABILITY

Mrs. Janhavi M. Zanje¹

Introduction:

Water is a scarce natural resource, essential for life and to carry out the vast majority of economic activities; it is irreplaceable, non-expandable by the mere will of man, irregular in its way of presenting itself in time and space, easily vulnerable and susceptible of successive uses. Easily available water resources have already been widely exploited across most of the planet, and the pressures from development, population growth, and climate change exert additional tensions on this vital element

The widespread recognition of the impact that human activities have on ecosystems is transforming the way in which natural resources are viewed and managed. On July 28 2010, through Resolution 64/292, the General Assembly of the United Nations explicitly recognized the human right to water and sanitation, reaffirming that clean and safe water is essential for the realization of all human rights. More than 35 years have passed since the concept of "sustainable development" was introduced for the first time by the World Conservation Strategy². Sustainable development balances the exploitation of natural resources, technological development and institutional change, in order to improve the potential to meet human needs and aspirations, now and in the future. The main challenge facing today's society is to develop sustainable management that ensures an adequate supply of quality water and at the same time prevents the overexploitation and degradation of associated aquatic ecosystems. Integrated Water Resources Management is a process that promotes coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources, in order to maximize economic and social well-being in an equitable manner and without compromising, in the present or future, the sustainability of vital ecosystems. A key aim of Integrated Water Resources Management is to promote the coordination and integration as a means to achieve holistic water management and improve the sustainability of water resources. Like the concept of sustainability, it is not a final state to be achieved, but a continuous process with the aim of creating a closer link and a better understanding of human and natural needs, as well as interactions between both.

From the last many years, India is facing the worst ever crisis of water. Due to the rapid growth of population, urbanization and industrialization, the water availability has become scarce. The

Current Trends in Sustainable Development: Issues and Challenges



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Prof. Dr. S. N. Kulkarni

*B.Sc. LL.M. SET. PDGHE, PhD
Principal, MVP Samaj's Law College,
Nashik, Maharashtra*

Foreword by

Prof Madabhushi Sridhar Acharyulu,
*(Dean, School of Law, Bennett University, Greater Noida, UP)
Former Central Information Commissioner*

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Prof. Dr. Kulkarni Shashikant Narayanrao

B.Sc. LL.M. SET, PDGHE, Ph. D. (Environmental Laws) Retired as an Associate Professor from BYK College of Commerce, Nashik (Maharashtra), at present working as Principal of MVP Sama's Law College Nashik, Maharashtra.

Teaching experience as an approved Law Lecturer, more than 30 Years; Approved by SPP, University of Pune.

Publications- Three books have been published so far viz: Laws Regulating Business (Diamond Publications, Pune), Labour Laws (co-author, Nirali Publications, Pune), Business Laws (Diamond Publications, Pune).

About Ten Research Articles published so far in national and international book volumes, Periodicals and Journals.

Participation in about fifty International/National/State level Seminars, Workshops, Conferences etc. in the capacity of participant, Resource person, Chair Person etc.

Other curricular and extracurricular activities- Worked as a Member Secretary of Legal Aid Clinic, Member of Board of Studies, Business Law Board, University of Pune, Member and Chairman of various Syllabus Revision Committees of different courses, Resource Person for Human Rights in Virtual Learning Program of YCMOU, Nasik, Departments of Computer Science, Physics, University of Pune and Colleges in Pune & Nashik, Visiting faculty for MBA, MMM, DBM and MAMCJ (Journalism) for 15 years, Panel member of Govt. of Maharashtra for GDPI in MBA admission process for five years, Recognized as a Ph.D. Guide of North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon under the faculty of law and in Business Law of Pune University. So far three research scholars awarded Ph.D. in Law.

Contact: +91 77220 02459 / kshashank55@yahoo.co.in

PRESS & MEDIA LAWS

The book embodies legal concepts in the field of print and electronic media and throws light on the regulatory regime for communication, media and the activities of stakeholders viz. journalists, reporters, editors, printers, publishers, authors and owners of media. The author attempts to highlight the constitutional, criminal, social, ethical and predominantly legal dimensions of the profession of journalists and other associated players. Book focuses on workable knowledge to the readers and students aspiring to join the profession.

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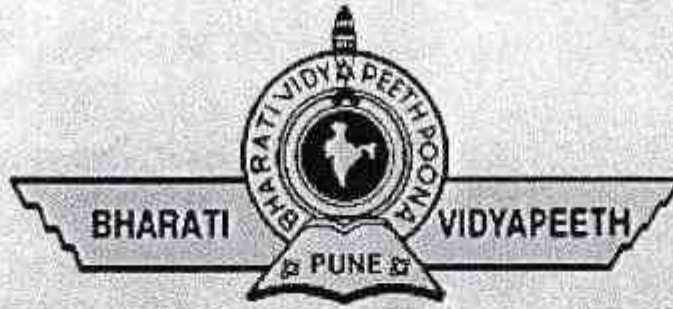
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DECLINING PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN LABOUR FORCE : ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

* Charusheela C. Khairnar

** Prin. Dr. Nitesh Chaudhary

I INTRODUCTION

The Global Gender Gap Report, released by the World Economic Forum in 2019, had said women across the world would need 257 years to get economic parity with men. The World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report 2020 ranks India at 149th position out of 153 countries on economic participation and opportunity for women. It also estimates that raising women's participation in the labour force can increase India's GDP significantly. The recently published Economic Survey 2020 reveals this consistent widening gender gap in the labour workforce. There is continuously a significant decrease in female labour force since last seven decades. International Labour Organisation's (ILO) Global Employment Trends 2013 report shows out of 131 countries with available data, India ranks 11th from the bottom in female labour force participation. Just nine countries around the world, including Syria and Iraq, now have a fewer proportion of working women than India. The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of females in India is among the lowest in the world. Gender disparity becomes a unique phenomenon for India due to its different set of social, economic, educational, political and other factors.

India has made significant economic progress in recent decades, including increasing GDP per capita from US\$375 to US\$1,572 between 1990 and 2015. In spite of such overall economic growth, there is no progress in economic participation of women. The country's female labour force participation rate

(FLFPR) stands at just 24.8 percent, compared to 96 percent for men. The female labour force participation in India has fallen from 36.7 per cent in 2005 to 26 per cent in 2018. The Female Labour Force Participation Rate was highest at 33% in 1972-73 and showed a decline till 1999-00, when it touched 26%. It reached 23.4 % in 2019. In the year 2017-18 it further came down to 17.5%, which is at the lowest ever in Indian history according to Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS). Increasing the female labour force participation rate is a global concern and the G20 countries have aimed to reduce the gender gap by 25 per cent by the year 2025.

The progress of a nation is inextricably linked with the status of its women. A society cannot be termed truly democratic if the status of a large section of the citizenry is not at par with the rest. Enhancing women's participation in economic activities is very critical not only for achieving poverty reduction & economic development but it also crucial for overall social development.

Reducing gender gap in participation in economic activities contributes towards many other benefits of economic prosperity such as improvement in child survival, overall family health, reduction in fertility etc. Women constitute roughly half of the economically active population, but their contribution to economic activity is far below the potential. Unlocking this large potential could work as catalyst in achieving goals as set under Sustainable Development Goals.

India's rapid economic growth has been accompanied by falling fertility rates and higher

* Assistant Professor, M.V. P. S. Law College, Nashik. Ph.9393909500

** Institute of Legal Education and Research, N.T.V.S.'s Law College, Nandurbar, Dist. Nandurbar Ph.No.9422454380



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Reservation based on Economic Status

Mrs. Janhavi M. Zanje

Asst. Prof. M.V.P. Law College, Nashik. BSc. LL.M. SET & NET in Law

Abstract :-

Economically Backward Class (EBC) in India is a category of people having an annual income less than Rs. 8 lacs and who do not belong to any reserved category such as SC/ST/OBC. If a past EBC now earns above the limit will be recognised as General category. Economically Backward Class (EBC) refers to only who was economically weaker in India. The union Government tabled the constitution (one Hundred and twenty-fourth Amendment) Bill 2019 which provided 10% additional quota for the economically weaker sections amongst the erstwhile unreserved category students. The definition of 'economically weaker sections' will be defined by the state from time to time. The Government of India earlier did not provide any reservations to EBC. There is a large percentage of the Indian population who live below the poverty line and belong to EBC. The eligibility to get EBC certificate is purely based on annual income and the limit has been set by the respective state government in which a person is domiciled. Economically Backward Class people get 10% reservation in education and government jobs of India like SC/ST/OBC.

Keywords – economical backward class, weaker section etc.

Introduction:-

Dr. P.S. Deshmukh², one of the constituent members of the constituent assembly debate on reservation said that "there are millions of people in our country whose obstacles are in no way different from those of Schedule Castes and I wish to leave room for such people." It vouches that the concept of reservation was discussed elaborately during the constituent assembly debates is much older than drafting of the constitution. In other words, the policy of reservation was not a post constitutional phenomenon but had its antecedents in the colonial times to eradicate poverty and to maintain an egalitarian society. Reservation means positive discrimination/reasonable classification to certain group over the others. Reservation are there even in Malaysia for Malaya caste, in America for the negroes. Similarly, in a largest democratic country like India, the democratic foundation is missing when equal opportunity to grow and gives ones best to the society is denied to a section of society. Consequently, the goal of equality in social, economic and political is enshrined in the preamble of the constitution. Founding fathers wanted minimum inequalities in status and to provide facilities and opportunity not only among individuals but also among groups of people so that they may secure adequate means of livelihood and their education and economic interests are protected. For these Article 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 38, 39, 39-A, 41 and 46 were added to the constitution.

Subsequently, provision of reservation was implemented for the SC/ST and OBC after the enforcement of the constitution. In the beginning it was 15% and 7.5% for the SC and ST respectively. But in 1991 after the Mandal Commission, 27% reservation was provided to the OBCs. In 1995, 3% of reservation was allocated to the other weaker section, i.e. physically disabled in jobs and it exist even in higher educational sector.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar at the time of first amendment which inserted clause 4 in Art. 15 told parliament that "Backward classes are nothing else but a collection of castes". Henceforth, the Narendra Modi government approved a 10% reservation to economically backward upper castes in government jobs and education and 103rd constitutional amendment Act, 2019 has received the assent of the president by inserting clause (6) in Article 15 & 16 of the constitution which allows states to make "special provision for the advancement of any economically weaker sections of citizens".

Primary guidelines/conditions for availing EBC reservation³

- 1) The family income should be less than Rs. 8 lakh per annum.
- 2) The family should not have more than 5 acres of irrigated land to be eligible for EBC reservations
- 3) Residents with a own house of area more than 1000 sq ft are not eligible.
- 4) They should not have more than 100 yards land in notified municipal areas.
- 5) They should have more than 200 yards land in non-notified areas.

Why EBC bill is necessary because there are several judicial decisions which shows reservation cannot be given to economically backward class as per enshrined provisions but probable through constitutional amendment. The article became incomplete without the discussion of these five landmark cases.⁴

