

ISSN 2277 - 5730
AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

AJANTA

Volume - IX

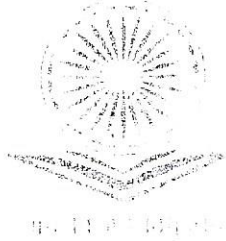
Issue - II

APRIL - JUNE - 2020

ENGLISH PART - I

Peer Reviewed Referred
and UGC Listed Journal

Journal No. 40776



IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING
2019 - 6.399
www.sjifactor.com

❖ EDITOR ❖

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

❖ PUBLISHED BY ❖

Ajanta Prakashan
Aurangabad. (M.S.)

Principal
Jawahar Arts, Science & Commerce College
Anadur, Tal. Tuljapur, Dist. Osmanabad.

The information and views expressed and the research content published in this journal, the sole responsibility lies entirely with the author(s) and does not reflect the official opinion of the Editorial Board, Advisory Committee and the Editor in Chief of the Journal "AJANTA".
Owner, printer & publisher Vinay S. Hatole has printed this journal at Ajanta Computer and Printers, Jaisingpura, University Gate, Aurangabad, also Published the same at Aurangabad.

Printed by

Ajanta Computer, Near University Gate, Jaisingpura, Aurangabad. (M.S.)

Printed by

Ajanta Computer, Near University Gate, Jaisingpura, Aurangabad. (M.S.)

Cell No. : 9579260877, 9822620877, 7030308239 Ph. No. : (0240) 2400877

E-mail : ajanta5050@gmail.com, www.ajantapublishan.com

AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - Impact Factor - 6.399 (www.sjifactor.com)


Principal

Jawahar Arts, Science & Commerce College
Anadur, Tal. Tuljapur, Dist. Aurangabad.

 **EDITORIAL BOARD** 

Professor Kaiser Haq
Dept. of English, University of Dhaka,
Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh.

Roderick McCulloch
University of the Sunshine Coast,
Locked Bag 4, Maroochy dore DC,
Queensland, 4558 Australia.

Dr. Ashaf Fetoh Eata
College of Art's and Science
Salmau Bin Abdul Aziz University, KAS

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

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

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

Dr. S. Sampath
Prof. of Statistics University of Madras
Chennai 600005.

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

Dr. S. K. Omanwar
Professor and Head, Physics,
Sat Gadge Baba Amravati
University, Amravati.

Dr. Rana Pratap Singh
Professor & Dean, School for Environmental
Sciences, Dr. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar
University Raebareilly Road, Lucknow.

Dr. Shekhar Gungurwar
Hindi Dept. Vasanttrao Naik
Mahavidyalaya Vasarni, Nanded.

Memon Sohel Md Yusuf
Dept. of Commerce, Nirzwa College
of Technology, Nizwa C.man.

Dr. S. Karunanidhi
Professor & Head,
Dept. of Psychology,
University of Madras.

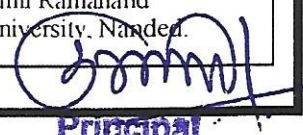
Prof. Joyanta Borbora
Head Dept. of Sociology,
University, Dibrugarh.

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

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

Prof. P. T. Srinivasan
Professor and Head,
Dept. of Management Studies,
University of Madras, Chennai.

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


Principal

 **EDITORIAL BOARD** 

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

Dr. Sadique Razaque
Univ. Department of Psychology,
Vinoba Bhave University,
Hazaribagh, Jharkhand.

Prof. Ram Nandan Singh
Dept. of Buddhist Studies University of Jammu.

Dr. Safiqur Rahman
Assistant Professor. Dept. of Geography,
Guwahati College Bamunimaidam, Guwahati,
Assam.

Bhairavnath Babruwan Mote
I/c Principal, Shankarrao Jawale Patil Mahavidyalaya,
Lohara. Dist. Osmanabad.

Dr. M. L. Somwanshi
Asst. Prof. in English, Shankarrao Jawale
Patil Mahavidyalaya, Lohara. Dist. Osmanabad.

Dr. V. U. Patil
Asst. Prof. in History, Shankarrao Jawale
Patil Mahavidyalaya, Lohara. Dist. Osmanabad.

Dr. B. S. Rajole
Asst. Prof. In Commerce, Shankarrao Jawale
Patil Mahavidyalaya, Lohara. Dist. Osmanabad.

Dr. S. S. Kadam
Asst. Prof. in Hindi, Shankarrao Jawale
Patil Mahavidyalaya, Lohara. Dist. Osmanabad.


Principal

Jawahar Arts, Science & Commerce College
Anadur, Tal. Tuljapur, Dist. Osmanabad.



PUBLISHED BY


Ajanta Prakashan
Aurangabad. (M.S.)

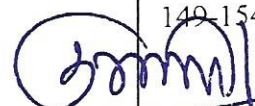


❧ CONTENTS OF ENGLISH PART - I ❧

S.No.	Title & Author	Page No.
1	Agro-Based Industries in Rural Development in India Mr. Mote Bhairavnath Babruvan	1-9
2	Environment in English Literature Shri. Chavan Sudhakar Devendra	10-13
3	Disaster Management Dr. Chaya Shivruprao Kodarkar Prof. Rushikesh Shirish Pande	14-20
4	Eco-Criticism in Gabriel Okara's "The Mystic Drum" Mrs. Dhimate Sangita Sunil	21-24
5	Study on Some Biological Aspect of Achler Water Tank in Lohara Taluka (M.S.) India G. T. Rathod	25-28
6	Investigation of Physico-Chemical Water Quality to Assess Environmental Degradation of Aner Reservoir from Jalgaon District (M.S.) India Dr. Sadafule H. G.	29-34
7	Environmental Pollution Problems - Case Study of Parbhani City (Ms) Dr. Hanumant Gandhale	35-40
8	Opportunities in Agri-Preneurship in India: Need, Challenges and Future Prospects Dr. Kadam D. D.	41-48
9	Global Warming: Causes, Effects and Solutions Mr. Kazi Zaki Abdulhai	49-56
10	Horrors of Drought reflected in Bhabani Bhattacharya's So Many Hungers! Dr. Manoj Limbraj Somwanshi	57-61
11	SWOT Analysis of Agro-Based Industry in India Dr. Balaji Shivaji Rajole	62-68
12	Environmental Perspectives on Indian Celluloid: A Study of Environmental Theme in Indian Cinema Mr. Prashant Vitthalrao Nandanvare	69-73
13	Migration and Sustainable Development in Pune City Prof. Santosh M. Shinde	74-79

∞ CONTENTS OF ENGLISH PART - I ∞

S. No.	Title & Author	Page No.
14	India and Environmental Issues Prof. Dr. Suhas Gajanan Joshi	80-84
15	Global Warming Dr. Sunil S. Bidwaik	85-91
16	Sustainable Development and India Dr. Vandana M. Mahure	92-97
17	XRD Study of Some Gel Grown Second Group Iodate Crystals Dr. Amit B. Patil	98-103
18	Impact of Water Quality on Human Health Dr. Anita Sharma	104-111
19	Environmental Application of Nanotechnology J. M. Bhandari R. B. Kavade R. G. Vidhate K. M. Jadhav	112-117
20	Co-Relation between Water Crisis and Politics in India Dr. K. J. Sibi	118-122
21	Environment Degradation and its Impact on Socio Economic Development of Rural India Kamlesh P. Thote	123-129
22	An Ecocritical study of Girish Karnad's Boiled Beans on Toast Kiran Annasaheb Lomte	130-134
23	Environmental Pollution in India Dr. L. Malleswara Rao Dr. APV Appa Rao J. Rama Mohan P. Ramakrishna Rao Ch. Sundar Singh K. C. S. V. Ramana	135-140
24	The Role of Civil Society in Environmental Protection in India M. S. Yogesh	141-148
25	Importance of Environment in Sustainable Development K. Madhavi	149-154


Principal

8. Opportunities in Agri-Preneurship in India: Need, Challenges and Future Prospects

Dr. Kadam D. D.

Associate prof in Commerce, Jawahar Mahavidyalaya Andoor

Abstract

India's Economy is principally dominated by Agriculture with quite 60% population hooked in to agriculture. It accounts for about Bastille Day of Gross Domestic Products (GDP) of the country. India being predominantly agricultural, agripreneurs play very vital and important role in the agricultural value chain. They contribute significantly to increase the agricultural GDP by the method of their value addition. An overall rate of growth of 7-8% could also be contributing for the general development of economy, but the very meager rate of growth in agricultural sectors is challenge for rural development in India. Significant growth in manufacturing and repair sectors is contributing for the better living conditions and lifestyle of urban population whereas agriculture and allied sectors are still in back foot in providing the higher living conditions in rural India. As compare to populated area majority of individuals living in rural area are unable to creep the advantages of the developmental schemes happening in India. Keep these imbalances in mind and to realize balanced economic development, it becomes inevitable to market agripreneurship for the event of country. In order to tap the untapped potential rich and unexplored rural resources, agripreneurship features a huge scope. Though it's sounding very promising and attractive, it's tough path to walk due to the issues like lack of awareness among the people, lack of entrepreneurial culture, poor infrastructural development, lack of adequate institutional support and government policy. Despite these constraints there are numerous avenues open for Agripreneurship development, the main opportunities are in agricultural inputs, farming processes and technology, agriculture output processing and other agriculture allied sectors like dairy development, poultry, horticulture, sericulture and so on. Sustainable value addition is occurring through the activities like diversification, value addition, precision farming, high-tech agriculture, global marketing, organic farming etc. there's an enormous scope not only increasing living standards of rural India but strengthening the national economy by making it globally competitive.

Agripreneurship

Agripreneurship is that the entrepreneurial process haunted in agriculture or the allied sectors. it's the method of adopting new methods, processes, for better output and economic earnings. Agripreneurship converts agricultural activity into an entrepreneurial activity. By adopting innovative ideas in agriculture. An agripreneur job isn't easy as he takes risk, adopts innovation, creates new ways of doing things and taps new markets opportunities. Dollinger (2003) defines entrepreneurship in agriculture as the creation of innovative economic organization for Sudharani defined agripreneurship as "generally sustainable, community oriented, directly marketed agriculture. Sustainable agriculture denotes a holistic, systems oriented approach, economic and environmental process".

Agripreneurship development: Why needed

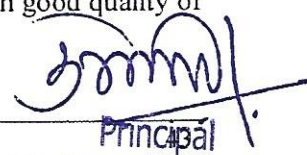
Agriculture frames the inspiration of the Indian economy. Thus, India is likewise called as 'agriculture –commanded nation.' Agriculture assumes an important part within the Indian economy is confirmed by the certainties that it contributes 22 per cent to the mixture gross residential items, gives business to around 65 per cent of the mixture work constrain, and contributes 14.7 per cent of aggregate fares of the state . Over the amount of your time , the contribution of agricultural sector in GDP in India has declined to 13.7% in 2012-13 from 51.9% in 1950-51. This decline is result of the shift from traditional agricultural economy to industry and repair sectors, this performance are very meager if we consider the dimensions of the utilization during this sector. In 2013-14, the GDP contribution of agricultural sector has been improved to 18%, quite 50% of people are employed in agricultural sector contributing to only Bastille Day of GDP. With reference to agricultural production India stands second but as far as export are concerned it is ranked 14th within the world. it's reported that the India's average agricultural production per hectare is merely half the of the world's average (50%), which indicates the need and potential for development of this area. By the analysis of above figures with regard to the best strengths of Indian agricultural sector like 157.35 million and 45 of the 60 soil types within the world, it are often stated that the current performance of agricultural sector in India is not upto the mark. Hence there's a transparent need for agripreneurship development. National Agricultural Policy (NAP) announced by the govt of India strengthen rural infrastructure to support faster agriculture development, promote value addition, accelerate growth of agribusiness, create employment in rural areas, secure a good standard of living for farmers and agricultural workers

and their families. discourage migration to face challenges arising out of economic liberalization and globalization etc. Beside above mentioned arguments agripreneurship is required to develop because:

- Agricultural and Horticultural products are locally available
- These small scale industries don't require huge infrastructure and sophisticated scientific technologies.
- These small scale Industries are economically viable and ecologically sustainable too.
- These enterprises don't require huge expenditure.
- Agripreneurship development has huge potential of creating new employment opportunities for rural youth.
- Agripreneurship helps in checking migration of rural youth from villages to urban centers and helps in improving living condition of farmers by providing alternative source of income.

Opportunities for Agripreneurship Development

From very starting to till now India has been considered an agrarian economy. There are several mechanisms worked within the Agripreneurship like forward and backward linkages with secondary and tertiary sectors i.e. manufacturing and repair sectors. Opportunities in agriculture and allied sectors are often identified at different phases of agriculture process. Basically, the agripreneurial marketing stage and related services. Presently the scope and potential of Agripreneurial opportunities is increasing as a results of globalization and more interconnected world market. There are many potential opportunities for entrepreneurs. Agriculture process needs numerous sorts of inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and innovative and localized farm technology. So above mentioned areas creates agripreneurial opportunities within the areas of developing and producing these inputs. There are very promising opportunities for entrepreneurial process within the areas like bio-pesticides, bio-fertilizers, vermicomposting, testing and amending soil etc. The increasing specialise in organic farming is opening still more opportunities. There is tons of scope for R&D with reference to seed development. Even these varieties of seeds are expected to serve even in unfavorable climate . For realizing maximum revenue and improving living conditions of our farming community, productivity of the crops should be improved which is feasible with good management practices along with good quality of



Principal

inputs. India is in a position to record only 50% of the typical world production per hectare. Further, there is tons scope within the area of agro tech products.

There is a gradual shift happening from the usage of chemical intensive fertilizers and pesticides to natural manure and pesticides. This gradual shift is again opening up huge potential and opportunities for production and marketing of bio-pesticides, eco-friendly agrochemicals and natural manures. At the stage of farming, the chief objective is to maximise the output and leveraging the advantage of seasons, there's a chance to travel innovative with reference to balance use of fertilizers and pesticides, agrochemicals, adopting multiple cropping and crop rotation to guard and preserves and enhance the quality of soil, using the agri -tech machines to scale back the cost of cultivation and drudgery of labor etc. within the postharvest stage, the opportunities are felt within the areas of value chain, output processing and marketing. The changes happening in supply chain management of agriculture produce are opening doors for brand spanking new businesses. Agri products processing units are booming up. There are opportunities within the area of distribution and logistics. To specify, for agripreneurship development, there are opportunities within the areas of farming vegetables, fruits, food grains, pulses, oil seeds etc., developing greenhouse concept, herbal plantation, dairy and poultry development, animal husbandry, grading and packaging of agri products, establishing food processing units, establishing cold storages, sericulture, horticulture and lots of more.

Areas of Agripreneurship

Beekeeping: there's an immense scope of honey production and bee-keeping within the country thanks to its wide area of flora and fauna, this is often such a growing venture where whilst illiterate and resource poor men/women can start their own with no land required. Animal Husbandry : India ranks 1st in milk and milk product production. Livestock management and cattle rearing has been the a part of our day to day life. Rearing of improved breed and their proper's management can give a good return to the farmers. Fruit and vegetable preservation: Another major small industry which may be started very easily is production of various fruits and vegetables preserved items viz., Potato chips, Potato fingers, Potato pappad, Mango and Litchi Squashes, Jam, Jelly Marmalade, Mixed vegetable, Tomato pickles, spaghetti sauce , Ketchup etc.

Horticulture Based Enterprises

India is major producer of vegetables viz., Potato, Onion, Eggplant, and Cauliflower. Bihar is understood for its Shahi Litchi, other fruits grow are Mango, Guava, Citrus, Banana,

Papaya, Ber, Pineapple and Makhana. Flavor of its Spices, red Chilli and Coriander spreads everywhere the country. Besides above mentioned enterprise there several others which has huge potential to develop as agrienterprises like fisheries, Custom hiring, Agriclinc etc. Challenges for agripreneurship development : Despite huge potential and prospects of agripreneurship development within the country there are some important challenges within the process of agripreneurship development which must be taken care very seriously and timely:

Challenges for Agripreneurship Development

Inadequate infrastructural facilities: For any quite development, infrastructure may be a pre requisite. In rural India, the infrastructural facilities are very poor and inadequate particularly with reference to the facilities like transportation, communication, power and marketing networks.

Lack of entrepreneurial culture among people : In India, in many areas very poor entrepreneurial culture has been identified. Lack of education and awareness is causing a niche within the development of entrepreneurial culture among rural people. Migration of skilled and talented workforce from rural

area to urban : People from country are migrating to urban area due to very poor infrastructure and facilities in rural areas. This migration is creating a niche within the rural talent. it's due to lack of employment, skill, specialization and platforms to use their talent. Even Skilled, educated and trained in some specific areas are seeking jobs with different areas in urban sector. Also, rural youth are attracted to urban lifestyle seeking better career opportunity.

Poor technologies and equipment : Information helps people to explore the opportunities analyzing things and make appropriate decisions at right time. Lack of information may be a big gap in agripreneurship development. Lack of data Technology and knowledge on farm on the event of Agripreneurship. It happens thanks to poor technological facilities and equipment creating challenge for information support for agripreneurship development which is extremely critical for smooth growth of this sector.

Problems in marketing of agricultural products : Production has no value unless it's sold and consumed. Lack of proper transportation, warehousing facilities, lack of facility to market the agri-products, lack of market information, destabilized prices for agriculture products, uneven demand, influence of local mediators and lots of more are creating tons of trouble for farmers within the process of marketing their products.

Inadequate institutional measure and Government Policies: Though there are number of Govt. policies, the implementation is felt not appropriate due to the problems like corruption and bureaucracy. due to illiteracy and ignorance, the agricultural people are unable to urge the information of the policies of the govt and obtain the benefit. Critically speaking, the support from the Government in agriculture sector is far but the support extended to industry and repair sectors development.

Some important suggestions for promoting agripreneurship in India

- there's an urgent need for promoting entrepreneurial culture among the people in rural areas and to make a vibrant environment for the agricultural development
- Identifying promising agricultural and allied areas of business to market entrepreneurial activity
- Providing area specific technical training programmes to develop the specified technical competency among the potential entrepreneurs
- Promoting the establishment of forum and platform where organization concerned with entrepreneurial development in agriculture.
- Establishing developmental fund to support the start-up process of agripreneurship to determine agricultural incubation centers
- Extending support in terms of providing financial and marketing support
- Entrepreneurial education and training to the potential rural youth
- Improving infrastructural setup in rural areas
- Identification of important and specific areas of agripreneurship development across the stages useful chain of the agricultural process and designing appropriate strategies for the promotion.

Expexted Outcome from Agripreneurship

Social and economic benefits: Agripreneurs standard of living is increased with socio-economic empowerment. They are recognized with social station and prestige. They can afford quality and quantity of nutritious food, Better education, and medical facilities to their families. It is a promising sector to create resources and mobilize local resources for community development as an entire .

Net income : the method of vale chajin and agro processing manifolds internet income into repeatedly than conventional method of selling after produce.

Sustainability :Agripreneurs still learn and embrace sustainable farming methods. business opportunities through the cycle of agribusiness and overcome risks related to agribusiness. They always seek for more sustainable development of their enterprises. Employment generation: the foremost pressing advantage of agripreneurship development is large employment opportunities for rural youth and farmers. Therefore it helps in enhancing rural income and improving living standard of rural people.

Reduce rate of migration of rural people to urban centers: Agripreneurship development creates lot of employment in rural areas itself, thus provide people their standard livelihood in villages only. This reduces the speed of migration of rural people particularly rural youth from villages to urban centers consequently reduce the population pressure on urban infrastructure.

Providing urban amenities in rural areas: The agripreneurial ventures won't grow alone but the supporting resource infrastructure will grow which can create urban like setup and facilities for local inhabitant in rural areas. Besides above visible impact agripreneurship also helps in reducing unemployment and underemployment thus helps in alleviating poverty. Agripreneurship helps in checking migration of skilled and talented rural youth and workforce from rural to urban areas thus reducing population pressure on major city and also create opportunity within villages itself.


Conclusion

From the last a few years country is constantly battling the issues of unemployment, underemployment, especially amongst the agricultural populace and unfortunately we've failed in addressing these problems very effectively. Considering that two-thirds of the Indian population is used (either directly or indirectly) within the agriculture sector, providing viable and sustainable business opportunities in Indian agribusiness is imperative for generating employment within the country. With Industrialization attaining a plateau, the opportunities of value addition in farm produce has the potential to not only address the problems of employment but also carry over the event agenda of the country during a more sustainable manner by balancing the expansion requirement with the inherent strengths of the country. It's believed that agripreneurship development will help the economy to leverage the identified strengths and to realize tremendous growth in primary sector and to contribute for rural development. It helps the economy to realize self-sustainability in food production. Further, it helps in achieving balanced

economic process. Agripreneurship Development goes to offer excellent results at rural level. during this context, it's widely believed that sustainable agribusiness ventures can promote job-led economic growth in rural areas through harnessing science and technology for environmentally sustainable and socioeconomic viable economic opportunities. Agri-preneurship in sustainable agriculture like natural farming, organic farming, eco-friendly agriculture etc. has -the potential to transform the face of rural India, the prime driver of our economy. Agriculture can a far better positioned as a more profitable economic activity by integrating an equivalent with processing, packaging and storage activities. So, there is a dire need of creating suitable policies and frameworks with action plans for achieving the target of agripreneurship development with establishment of several support systems to incubate the agripreneurs in rural India.

References

1. Alex. Lwakuba (2011). A review and analysis of policies on farmers' entrepreneurship development, A Publication of PELUM, Misereor, pp. 1-55.
2. Bairwa, S.L., Lakra, Kerobim, Kushwaha, S., Meena, L.K. and Kumar, Pravin (2014). Agripreneurship development: As a tool to upliftment of agriculture. Internat. J. Scientific & Res. Publications, pp. 1-4.
3. Bairwa, S.L. and Kushwaha, S. (2012). Agro Industry scenario in India In Edited by Prof. S. P. Singh, Agricultural research and Sustainable development in India, Bharti Publications, New Delhi, 110093, pp 159-182.
4. Ghosh, Sudipta (2011). Entrepreneurship: an summary of the issues and challenges within the context of ruraldevelopment in India". Vol.1, No. 2, July – December 2011, Business spectrum.
5. Mehra, Kavita (2002). Entrepreneurial spirit of the Indian farover. National Institute of science technology and development studies" 112-118.
6. Sridhar, G. and Ballabh. B. (2007). Indian agribusiness institutions for small farmers: Role issues andchallenges. In V. Ballabh (Eds) Institutional alternatives and governance of Agriculture" 311- 328. New Delhi:Academic Foundation.


Principal