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# The Indian Economic Journal

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**T**he Journal, an organ of the Indian Economic Association aims at promoting scientific studies in Economic Theory, Indian Economic Policies, Energy and Water Resources, Human Resource Development, Monetary Economics, International Trade and Finance, Industrial Economics, Poverty and Unemployment and related topics of current interest.



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CONTENTS

1. <b>What Happened and What Ought to be for Rapid Economic Development Progress in Rajasthan</b> S.S. Somra.....	1	8. <b>Drift Study of Rainfall and Foodgrain Production in Rajasthan</b> Rekha Choudhary Dev Karan.....	66
2. <b>Socio-Economic Benefits of Solar Parks: A case Study of Jodhpur Region (Rajasthan)</b> Neetu Sharma Sunita Choudhary Oum Kumari R.....	10	9. <b>Regional analysis of impact of irrigation on cropping intensity in Rajasthan</b> M. Aruna.....	75
3. <b>Trends in the Public Finances of Rajasthan Economy</b> Koti Reddy Tamma.....	17	10. <b>Drivers Influencing Investment Scenario in Solar Energy Sector of Rajasthan: A Review</b> Kunjita Agrawal Trupti Vashishtha Sumedha Bhatnagar.....	86
4. <b>A study of Rajasthan's Economic Revitalization through Sustainable Tourism</b> Akanksha Choudhary Poonam Mishra.....	28	11. <b>A Comparative Study of Human Development Index in Rajasthan and its Neighbouring States</b> S.S. Somra Poonam.....	94
5. <b>How Incentivisations Improve the MSMEs in Rajasthan</b> Seema Pareek Ashok Pareek.....	37	12. <b>An Empirical Study of Tourism Industry with Special Reference to Rajasthan</b> Basavaraj M S Rekha Tiwary Sarwdaman Kashyap.....	106
6. <b>MGNREGA and Agriculture Sector Vulnerability</b> G.L. Meena.....	43	13. <b>Problem and Prospects of Tourism in Rajasthan</b> Md. Danish Shabbir.....	117
7. <b>Financing of Education in Rajasthan (Trends and Prospects)</b> Seema .R .....	57		

## How Incentivisations Improve the MSMEs in Rajasthan

Seema Pareek

Ashok Pareek

### ABSTRACT

MSMEs in Rajasthan are the most important sector which plays a vital role in employment, manufacturing, GSDP, export and regional balance. Rajasthan categorized as poor states in MSMEs performance in the country while Maharashtra, UP, Tamilnadu are enjoying good status of MSMEs. The development of MSMEs is very crucial for economy. Rajasthan is agriculture based economy and in agrarian economy role of MSMEs becomes most important. Thus it is need of the hour to enhance the MSMEs in Rajasthan. There are many variables that affect the MSMEs but policies for MSMEs of the state playing an important role in performance of MSMEs.

The paper tries to assess the policies of leading states. It attempts to analyses the comparison between the policies of the best performance states of the country with policy of Rajasthan state. . The secondary data has been used and presented in the form of table and interpretations have been made in light of the objectives of the study.

The study suggests adopting the incetivisation policy for MSMEs in Rajasthan for strengthen it.

Keywords: MSME, Incetivisation, Economic development

Methodological keyword: Ratio

### INTRODUCTION

Medium Small, Micro Enterprises (MSMEs) are considered as the backbone of India The MSME are contributing significantly in the economy by way of share in GDP, export and employment .The domain of MSMEs is enhancing as they are producing diverse range of products and services to meet the demand of domestic and global market. The GVA of MSME is 39336788 crores which is 31.60 percent of total Gross Value Added of the country. The MSMEs shares 33 % in manufacturing and 28.77% in GDP Of the country.

MSMEs are playing very important role in the industrial sector of India as well as Rajasthan. The contribution of MSMEs is very diversifying in the state. MSMEs contributions in some states are very high while some have less contribution. Although every state have ample scope MSMEs in terms of availability of raw material, skilled and semi skilled labourer, other resources yet performance of MSMEs of every state is different.

Some states are not performing up to the mark as far as MSMEs is concerned due to various reasons like government policies, incentives, electricity charges, stamp duties, low demand and high labour rates etc.

Performance of MSMEs in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu is highest while Bihar Madhya Pradesh Rajasthan are doing not well as far as MSME is concerned. Rajasthan is one of the most potential states for growth of MSME having high density of various mineral deposits, agriculture, animal husbandry, handicrafts, Gems and Jewellery and many more. It is a matter of concern for researchers as well as policy-makers to identify the causes of low growth of MSMEs despite high potentiality. There may be many endogenous and exogenous variables that can adversely affect the growth MSMEs in the state. The state policy for MSMEs and incentives are the variables that directly affect the growth of MSME of any state.

### OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To study the current status & growth of MSMEs and various problems faced by MSMEs and identify the reasons of low growth of MSME in Rajasthan by comparing the state policy and incentives with the highest performing state in the country.

**Srinivas, K. T. (2013)** in his study entitled Role of MSMEs in inclusive growth concluded that MSMEs has been termed as the engine for the growth of the Country, there has been rigorous change in this sector. Poor infrastructure as well as the inadequate support provided by the state and central government. **Somra, S.S. (2009)** in his work explained the statistical estimation of the industrial functions in Rajasthan does not fully support the idea of positive relationship between the level of industrialization and its various determinant. Out of the three demand variables, (i.e. agriculture production, per-capita income and trained manpower) only one i.e. per capita income bears a positive relationship with the degree of industrialization. But the increases in per capita income has been influenced more by the growth of income in mining and minerals sectors other than manufacturing. As a result, the capacity of the industrial sector to stimulate the purchasing power of the people has been weakened. Similarly two of the five supply variables, namely, income from mining and infrastructure confirm to their prior relationship. In Toto, five of the eight explanatory variables are negatively linked to the degree of industrialization. It signifies that there exists both demand and supply constraints in the process of industrialization.

A study done by Mukherjee (2001) who presented an outline of the role of SMEs, challenges posed by the several global forces, changes in the policy environment of SMEs.

In our study we are considering two variables -Employment ratio and value of fixed assets for evaluating the performance of MSME of the various states. Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra are the three highest performing states of the country as far as MSME is concerned.

**Table-1**

State	No. of MSME (in lacs)	No. of Employment (in lacs)	Employment Ratio	Rank	Value of Fixed Assets	Rank
Uttar Pradesh	89.99	165.26	1.83	2	561.6	2
Maharashtra	47.78	90.77	2.83	1	679.4	1
West Bengal	88.68	135.52	1.52	3	394.3	3

Source: Annual Report 2017-18, Ministry of MSME, Government of India

The data for the study has been collected from the various secondary sources such as government websites and various annual reports. The data has been presented in the form of table and interpretations have been made in light of the objectives of the study.

As per above information presented in table 1 we conclude that Uttar Pradesh despite having highest numbers of MSME attains the second rank. Maharashtra attains first rank among states. Hence Maharashtra is to be taken benchmark for comparing the policies and incentives with Rajasthan.

Rajasthan is carrying development glitches due to typical topography, adverse geographical and socio economic conditions along with poor infrastructure.

Rajasthan is still at the position of less developed industrial state in the country despite considered as a museum of minerals. The scope of establishment of large industries is less as compare to MSMEs due to various constraints. As per the availability of raw material and cheap labour the scope of MSMEs based on Handicrafts, Animal husbandry, Gems and jewellery, Agro based product, Khadi etc. thus MSMEs should be the central theme of industrial development of the state.

The MSMEs (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) are the backbone of the economy of Rajasthan. The share of MSME of Rajasthan in the total annual exports from India is a significant i.e. 8 percent. There are 75,000 MSME units in Rajasthan (as per the government portal). The total investment in this sector in Rajasthan is Rs 8,153 crore. This sector also provides employment to 3.22 lacs people in Rajasthan; hence it is important from the point of view of employment generation. This sector also has forward and backward linkages to both the agricultural and industrial sectors of Rajasthan. The role of this sector in the exports of Rajasthan is also immense and significant. Therefore, there is a strong case for incentivisation of this sector in the state without any more delay.

The comparative analysis of Rajasthan with the Maharashtra, where the MSME sector enjoys a good position in terms of incentivisation, is tabulated below: -

**Table: 2 Comparative analysis of incentivisation of MSMEs in Rajasthan and Maharashtra**

S. No.	Description	Maharashtra	Rajasthan
1.	Definition of Small Scale Industries only for serving as the criterion for providing incentives by the State	Ones which have an FCI (Fixed Capital Investment) up to Rs 50 crore	The standard definition as per the MSME Act 2006 is being used for incentive purpose also
2.	Grants-in-Aid on approved project cost	15%-35%	Nil
3.	Subsidy on Electricity Consumption	30% - 100%	No subsidy on electricity consumption However, provision of 50% subsidy on Electricity Duty (Obviously, Electricity Duty does not amount to too much to act as an incentive— incentive should be on electricity consumption, which will prove to be a game changer)
4.	Subsidy (Rebate/Relaxation) on Stamp duty on purchase of land	100%	50%

Source: Annual Reports 2016-17 MSME, Government of Maharashtra and Rajasthan

From the above table 2 analysis, it is amply borne out that the incentive regime for MSME in Rajasthan is not up to the mark (to act as a puller) in Rajasthan as compared to Maharashtra. So, instead of pulling investment in Rajasthan, it pushes it towards more attractive destinations like Maharashtra. The MSMEs are the chariots of industrial development in Rajasthan, an attractive incentive package to the MSME is the need of the hour to push industrial development in Rajasthan at the required level.

## SUGGESTIONS

Our study ascertains on the basis of comparative analysis of incentivisation of MSMEs in other developed states of India the following suggestions are being made for improving the status of MSMEs in Rajasthan: -

**Table: 3 Recommendations for improving the status of MSMEs in Rajasthan.**

S. No.	Item	Present Status	Recommendation
1.	Definition of MSME for the purpose of incentivisation	Not there at present	An industrial unit having a Fixed Capital Investment (FCI) of up to Rs 50 crore will be treated as a SSI (Small Scale Industry) strictly for incentive purposes only. (For other purposes, the standard definition will apply as per the MSME Act 2006)
2.	Grants-in-Aid on project cost	Nil	(i) 50% grant for land purchase (ii) 35% grant-in-aid for machinery purchase
3.	Subsidy on Electricity Bill	Nil	(i) 50% subsidy on total electricity bill for "No Industry Districts"/ "Most Backward Districts" (NIDs and MBDs) (ii) Re 1 subsidy per unit electricity consumption for rest of the districts (iii) <b>Note –The above-mentioned subsidy on electricity is proposed for a period of 10 years only.</b>
4.	Subsidy on Stamp Duty on land purchase and duty on land conversion	50% subsidy on stamp duty for land purchase/ conversion	100% subsidy on stamp duty for land purchase/ conversion

Source: Self computed

The above table highlights the factors responsible for differences in performances of MSMEs in Rajasthan. A detailed study is required to assess the scope of incentivisation of MSMEs in Rajasthan. So it is suggested that the above suggestive policy may be framed to strengthen the MSMEs of the state.

It is quite clear that MSMEs policy in Rajasthan state is less incentivize as compare to Maharashtra policy. Incentivisation is playing a vital role in growth of MSMEs as it is depicted by the comparison of Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra. Uttar Pradesh is having highest number of MSMEs in the country but the Employment ratio is very weak compare to Maharashtra which is having half of the numbers of MSMEs of Uttar Pradesh. Maharashtra has very liberal and high incentivisation policy that affects the efficiency of MSMEs.

The share of MSME sector in both output and employment has remained more or less stagnates in Rajasthan due to various reasons but incentivisation is definitely playing a vital role in growth of MSMEs.

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## INDEX

S.No	Title & Authors	Page No.
1	Industrial Heritage A Source of Social and Economic Development <i>DR MUHD SADIQ ALI KHAN</i>	10654
2	Emerging Trends of Urbanisation in Nepal <i>LAL BAHADUR OLI</i>	10659
3	A New Type of Medical Gauze of Natural Silk with Antiseptic Properties <i>ALEMOVA HALEMARDHAN, UMURZAROVA KHALIMA KHABIBULLAETVNA, AKHMEZOV JAKHONGIR ADEKHANOVICH, ARIPIANOVA DILAFRIZ UXTAMOVNA, RAULOVA NARGIZA FATTULLAETVNA</i>	10665
4	Propagandist of Nationality and National Idea in Art <i>ERNAZAROV SHERMUNAMMAT KSHIBEKOVICH</i>	10669
5	Classification of Mental Disorder on Social Media <i>RUSHABH VEDPATHAR, YESHODEPSKA SONARIANE, PRATIB RAJWEE, NEETA KANADE, PRATIB KAMBLE</i>	10675
6	Writing the Home Writing the Nation: A Reading of Ilyam Selvadurai's Funny Boy <i>DR. KAKALI DUTTA</i>	10681
7	Tourism and Travel Idioms in English and Uzbek Languages <i>ROBBER TUGAEV</i>	10686
8	Representation of the Problems of the Health System of Uzbekistan in Citizens' Appeals (1980-1991) <i>ABDURAJHIMOVA SHAKHNOZA ASATULLAETVNA</i>	10689
9	Propagandist of Nationality and National Idea in Art <i>ERNAZAROV SHERMUNAMMAT KSHIBEKOVICH</i>	10687
10	Land Relations in Turkistan in Second Half of the XIX Century and the Early XX Century <i>UNAROV UMIDION ABDIMOLLYANOVICH</i>	10704
11	BIODIESEL -Alternative Fuels & Energy System <i>PROF. R. R. JOSHI, PROF. S.G. KANTKAR, PROF. A.A.PATIL</i>	10710
12	Experimental Investigation of Thermal Performance of Light Weight Solar Concentrator <i>JAYDEEP M KHARDE, VIJAY J DHEMBARK, SANJAY V BHOSALE</i>	10713
13	Microstructural Analysis of Post Weld Heat Affected Zone of Al Alloy <i>SANJAY V BHOSALE, VIJAY J DHEMBARK, JAYDEEP M KHARDE</i>	10719
14	Environment and Heavy Metal Toxicity <i>DR. RANA TAJ</i>	10725

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S. No.	Paper Title	Author Name	Page No.
1	प्रभावशाली शिक्षण दक्षता में भावी शिक्षकों की भूमिका	कुमारी पुष्पलता डॉ. सतीश पाण्डे	1-3
2	नई शिक्षा नीति 2020 : एक विश्लेषण	डॉ. मंजु कुमारी	4-12
3	अध्यात्म और विज्ञान के समन्वय का समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण	श्रीमती अनुसूधा चौरसिया	13-15
4	स्वामी विवेकानंद जी का कर्मयोग	राहुल जैन	16-17
5	मैत्रेयी पुरुषा के कहानियों में नारी पात्रों का सामाजिक एवं नैतिक ड्रास	अनिल कुमार सिंह	18-20
6	राष्ट्रीय विकास में बढ़ित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय के विचारों की प्रासंगिकता व योगदान	आनंद मोहन व्यास	21-24
7	जबलपुर शहर के असासकीय विद्यालयों में अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों को व्यक्तिगत रूप से संपर्क में अध्ययन	श्रीमती अंजुल राधा	25-27
8	ग्रामीण समाज की हिन्दू महिलाओं में मतदान व्यवहार में जागरूकता का समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन (सीमा जिले के विशेष संपर्क में)	डॉ. पूनम दुबे	28-32
9	डॉ.क-टयूरिज्म - "राजस्थान के विशेष सन्दर्भ में" Park	श्रीमती मन्जू वर्मा	33-37
10	कोरोना महामारी और पर्यटन - प्रभाव, चुनौतियाँ और समाधान	बाहु लाल	38-40
11	कक्षा आठवीं में अध्ययनरत बालिकाओं की हिन्दी विषय में लैसबिक उपलब्धि का मानसिक योग्यता के सन्दर्भ में तुलनात्मक अध्ययन	श्रीमती ज्योति राठी डॉ. जगना प्रसाद नाकवे	41-44

## बाल श्रमिक व्यवहारनात्मक परिवर्तन

अनीता जगजी

### 1. Introduction

विकासशील देशों में बालश्रम एक व्यापक व जटिल समस्या है, जिसके कारण बालकों का विकास (विकास) अवरोध नहीं होता है, अर्थात् सम्बन्धित देश के सामाजिक एवं सामाजिक नीतिगत दृष्टि से यह जाना जाता है। भारत में बालश्रम की स्थिति काफी भयावह है। सम्पूर्ण मानव साम्राज्य के लिए कलंक बन चुकी यह समस्या अपना विकराल रूप धारण कर रही है। बाल-श्रम आज की सलाहों की देन नहीं है, बल्कि यह प्राचीन काल से चला आ रहा है। लेकिन वैश्वीकरण के बाद यह अपने और बढ़ता रूप में सामने आयी है। आज दुनियाँ की एक बहुत बड़ी शक्ति के साथ उन्मुख अथवा विभिन्नस्तरीय संस्थाएँ, गैर-उत्पादन के विभिन्न व्यवसायों में कार्यरत हैं।

बालश्रम की समस्या वर्तमान संदर्भ में गहनता के साथ-साथ बहुआयामी जटिल समस्या भी है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग ने बाल एवं युवा श्रमिकों के संरक्षण पर अपने प्रतिवेदन में कहा है कि "बालश्रम निवारण की समस्या दुनियाँ के दोषपूर्ण तथा सभी कार्य क्षेत्रों में व्यक्तियों के परिवार के सम्बन्धित मरण-दोषपूर्ण हेतु मजदूरी के पुनर्गठन से जुड़ी हुई है। इस समस्या के साथ राष्ट्र विकास में नृत्य कथक अतिरिक्त, निर्धनता, कुपोषणकारी स्वस्थता आदि कई अन्य समस्याएँ प्रकट एवं परीक्षा रूप से जुड़ जाती हैं। वे सभी बालश्रम के अध्ययन को महत्वपूर्ण बना देती हैं।"

भारत में श्रमिधान में यह बात पूर्व से ही निर्धारित है कि "बाल मजदूरी" नहीं होने चाहिए। आज जहाँ एक तरफ भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था अपनी उन्नति के पायदान पर बढ़ती जा रही है वहीं व्यवसायीकरण के इस दौर में बाल मजदूरी की संख्या में भी उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन (आई.एल.ओ.) के सर्वे में वर्ष 1998 में यह उजागर किया है कि भारत में 14 वर्ष से कम आयु के बाल मजदूर लगभग 5 करोड़ से ऊपर होने और पूरी दुनियाँ में 24 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा दुनियाँ की मजदूरी की श्रेणी में है। दिल्ली में लगभग 20 हजार से ऊपर एवं मुम्बई में 40 हजार से ऊपर बाल श्रमिक हैं जो दिन-रात हाथ जोड़ बेहतरीन करते हैं। 80 प्रतिशत बाल मजदूर पुरानी पीढ़ी के रूप में यह व्यवस्था अपना लेते हैं और बाकी छोटी मोटी मजदूरी दूर लेते हैं। करीब 4 से 5 लाख दुनियाँ बाल मजदूरी में अपनी मज्जी से स्वीकार कर लेते हैं जैसे घरों में वेद के रूप में होटल डांचों में रूप फ्लैट धोने से लेकर आर्कर लेने वाले छोटे के रूप में चाय की दुकान पर गरम प्याले पहुँचाने, भांगते पुष्पक के रूप में ऐसे हजारों लाखों बेहरे अपनी बेवसी की परिधि देते रहते हैं। ऐसे उद्योग जो मशीन बेवसियों को उत्कृष्ट स्वस्थ देते हैं वहीं भी बाल श्रमिकों की एक बड़ी संख्या कार्यरत है। वे उद्योग हैं कास्तीन, उद्योग, कौश, आतिशबाजी, डिटरजेन्ट, हाथ करपा, बीड़ी, रत्नों की पॉलिश, चमत्, उद्योग आदि। इन सबके अलावा परेणु काम एवं बूझा बीनने जैसे काम भी बाल श्रमिकों के सहारे चल रहे हैं। श्रम शोषण का दृश्य तो तब चलाचलन हो जाता है जब हम देखते हैं कि बाल मजदूरों के रहने का ठिकाना भी काम करने की ही जगह होता है। ऐसी स्थिति में उन्हें खाना बनाने से लेकर खाने एवं सोने की व्यवस्था भी कार्य स्थल पर ही करनी पड़ती है। शिक्षा से महजूर वे दुनियाँ सातों दिन काम करने के लिए विवश होते हैं। साप्ताहिक छुट्टी नहीं पाने वाले वे बाल



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### CONTENTS

1	SOLAR ENERGY INDUSTRY IN JHARKHAND STATE: A POTENTIAL MEDIUM OF EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND ENTREPRENEUR DEVELOPMENT Dr. Manish Hasan	01-05
2	IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HOSPITALITY SECTOR CA Deepal & Mrs. Shalini Srivastava	07-10
3	INTANGIBLE ASSETS: IMPACT ON MARKET VALUATION OF COMPANIES Dr. Pawan Gupta	11-15
4	CORPORATE GOVERNANCE DISCLOSURE PRACTICES: A STUDY OF SELECTED STEEL COMPANIES IN INDIA Dr. Goutam Chandra Das	16-20
5	LEAN MANAGEMENT IN MODERN MANUFACTURING PROCESSES Rajesh Kumar	21-23
6	CONSUMERS' PROPENSITY TOWARDS ONLINE SHOPPING IN BHAR: A BEHAVIOURAL ANALYSIS Dr. Kumar Anshulak Shrivastava	24-32
7	LEVERAGING THE INDIAN CONSUMER SENTIMENT TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION IN THE CONTEXT OF HANDLOOMS AND HANDICRAFTS Lipi Chaudhary	33-36
8	IMPACT OF MOTIVATION ON THE EMPLOYEE'S WORK PERFORMANCE Dr. Pooja Thakur & Sh. Shradha Srivastava	37-40
9	THE MOVING AVERAGE CROSSOVER STRATEGY: A STUDY Sh. Sanjay Kumar & Dr. Nitesh Gupta	41-46
10	WORKING PEDAGOGY OF EXPERIENCED AND YOUNG MANAGERS IN ENDURING ORGANIZATIONAL CHALLENGES Dr. Pooja Kumar	47-50



# Environment and Heavy Metal Toxicity

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**ABSTRACT:** The environment and its compartments have been severely polluted by heavy metals. This has compromised the ability of the environment to foster life and render its intrinsic values. Heavy metals are known to be naturally occurring compounds, but anthropogenic activities introduce them in large quantities in different environmental compartments. This leads to the environment's ability to foster life being reduced as human, animal, and plant health become threatened. This occurs due to bioaccumulation in the food chains as a result of the nondegradable state of the heavy metals. Remediation of heavy metals requires special attention to protect soil quality, air quality, water quality, human health, animal health, and all spheres as a collection. Developed physical and chemical heavy metal remediation technologies are demanding costs which are not feasible, time-consuming, and release additional waste to the environment. Heavy metals are naturally occurring elements that have a high atomic weight and a density at least five times greater than that of water. Their multiple industrial, domestic, agricultural, medical, and technological applications have led to their wide distribution in the environment, raising concerns over their potential effects on human health and the environment. Their toxicity depends on several factors including the dose, route of exposure, and chemical species, as well as the age, gender, genetics, and nutritional status of exposed individuals. Because of their high degree of toxicity, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, and mercury rank among the priority metals that are of public health significance. These metallic elements are considered systemic toxicants that are known to induce multiple organ damage, even at lower levels of exposure. They are also classified as human carcinogens (known or probable) according to the US Environmental Protection Agency and the International Agency for Research on Cancer.

## I. INTRODUCTION

	<b>KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN THE SELECTED PRIVATE INDUSTRIES: A STUDY</b> <i>Dr. Ruchira Sen</i>	119-126
26	<b>FDI INVESTMENT IN PRIVATE AND PUBLIC COMPANIES OF INSURANCE SECTOR</b> <i>Rohit Tank</i>	127-132
27	<b>MAKE IN INDIA: THE POLITICAL APPROACH</b> <i>Dr. Parmeshwari Bagre</i>	133-136
28	<b>MGNREGA: THE SOCIAL EQUALITY ENFORCEMENT (MANAGEMENT AND ORGANISATION)</b> <i>Dr. Vinay Kumar</i>	137-140
29	<b>THE MOVING AVERAGE CROSSOVER STRATEGY: A STUDY</b> <i>Ms. Sevita Satav &amp; Dr. Neha Apte</i>	141-146
30	<b>ROLE OF INNOVATIONAL AND MANAGERIAL TECHNOLOGIES IN BUSINESS MANAGEMENT</b> <i>Prof. Jitendra Kumar &amp; Mrs. Archana</i>	147-150
31	<b>IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON CONSUMER PRICE INDEX IN INDIA</b> <i>Dr. Prashant T. Jarhala, Dr. Alpa A. Thaker &amp; Dr. Mahendra H. Malauria</i>	151-154
32	<b>RAJASTHAN JANANI SHESHU SURAKSHA YOJANA (A NEW INITIATIVE: TO MITIGATE THE OUT OF POCKET EXPENDITURE OF BENEFICIARIES)</b> <i>Madan Mohan Meena</i>	155-158
33	<b>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: AN OVERVIEW</b> <i>Dr. Satish Kumar Gupta &amp; Swati Tambi</i>	159-163
34	<b>MOBILE BANKING: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES</b> <i>Dr. Santosh Kumar Agarwal</i>	164-166
35	<b>असासकीय माध्यमिक विद्यालय में कार्यरत अध्यापकों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य तथा अकादमिक तनाव का उनके शिक्षण प्रभावशीलता पर प्रभाव</b> <i>अनिल कुमार</i>	167-170
36	<b>औरंगाबाद जिला (बिहार) में जनसंख्या (प्लानव संसाधन) के उपयोग एवं दुरुपयोग की समस्या: एक अध्ययन</b> <i>डॉ. अमर चन्द्र शंकर</i>	171-174
37	<b>FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKETS AND DEALINGS</b> <i>Dr. Seema Baidya &amp; Bhardi Jain</i>	175-178
38	<b>PATANJALI: GLOBALIZING ANCIENT INDIAN FMCG</b> <i>Shikha Jain</i>	179-182
39	<b>IMPORTANCE OF DIGITAL MARKETING IN INDIAN E-COMMERCE INDUSTRY</b> <i>Ms. Jasleen Sarda &amp; Dr. Neelima Ruparel</i>	183-190
40	<b>बाल शक्ति: अवधारणात्मक परिचय</b> <i>अनील पटवारी</i>	191-198

## डार्क-टूरिज्म - राजस्थान के विशेष सन्दर्भ में

श्रीमती मन्जू वर्मा

सहायक आचार्य, भूगोल विभाग, सेट.आर.एल सहरिया पी.जी. कोलेज, कालांडेरा, जयपुर

**Key words :-** Dark Tourism, Black Spots, Thano-Tourism, holocaust Tourism Dark Tourism or Black Tourism पर्यटन के क्षेत्र में एक नया नाम जिसके तहत पर्यटक उन स्थानों को का भ्रमण करता है जहाँ पूर्व में कोई आपदा, बसदी, विध्वंसक घटना या सामूहिक नर-संहार हुआ हो।

Dark Tourism के लिए सर्वप्रथम 1993 में Chris Rojek के द्वारा उन स्थानों के लिए Black spots शब्द दिया | 1996 में LENON and FOLEY ने BLACK TOURISM शब्द का प्रयोग किया | व 1996 में V Seaton द्वारा Disaster Tourism (आपदा पर्यटन) शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया, इसके पश्चात World -War में मारे गये लोगों को सामूहिक रूप से मर्तुदंड, आम से जला कर मार देने के सन्दर्भ में 2014 में Holocaust Tourism शब्द आया |

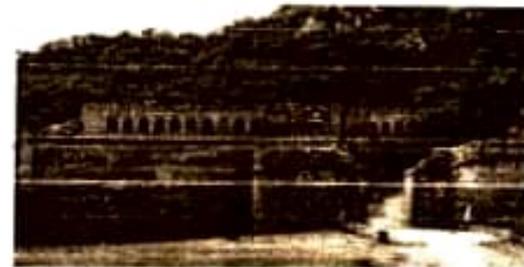
DARK TOURISM में शामिल कर सकते हैं।

- 1- भूतिया स्थान (HAUNTED PLACE)
- 2- रणभूमि या युद्ध के क्षेत्र (BATTLE FIELD)
- 3- स्मरणीय धरोहर या विरासत (MEMORIAL SITES)
- 4- कैदियों के स्थान या जेल (PRISON/ JAILS)
- 5- आतंकवादी घटना स्थल (TERRORIST ATTACK SITES)
- 6- फाँसी के स्थान (HANGING PLACES )
- 7- कब्रगाह (GRAVEYARD OR INTERMENT SITES)

8- सामूहिक जलाया (जोहर) (HOLOCAUST)

9- नरसंहार के स्थान (HOLOCAUST)

ज्ञानगढ़ का किना अजमेर (राजस्थान)



कुनधरा बसनामेर (राजस्थान)



मड़कुण्डार निवारी (मध्यप्रदेश)



होटल ताज (मुंबई)

