



SHRI RAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

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# STRIDES - A STUDENTS' JOURNAL OF SHRI RAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

VOLUME 3 - ISSUE 2

January-June 2019

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***US – China Trade War and SAARC Nations***

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## **STRIDES – A STUDENTS’ JOURNAL OF SHRI RAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE ISSN 2581-4931 (PRINT)**

Shri Ram College of Commerce is well known for its academic excellence and dedicated approach towards dissemination of knowledge in the academic world. The college appreciates the role of research in education and is committed to developing an inclination towards research in both faculty and students. In this pursuit, the college has taken the initiative to launch a new Journal named ‘Strides – A Students’ Journal of Shri Ram College of Commerce’.

### **ABOUT THE JOURNAL**

It is a double blind reviewed bi-annual Journal launched exclusively to encourage students to pursue research on the contemporary topics and issues in the area of commerce, economics, management, governance, polices etc. The journal provides an opportunity to the students and faculty of Shri Ram College of Commerce to publish their academic research work.

### **PUBLICATION POLICY**

Shri Ram College of Commerce is committed to upholding the high academic standards. Therefore, the Committee On Publication Ethics (COPE) follows a 3-Stage Selection Process while approving a paper for publication in this Journal. The policy is as follows:

#### **Stage-1. Screening of Plagiarism**

To maintain high academic standards, academic ethics and academic integrity each research paper received by COPE (Committee On Publication Ethics) is sent for screening of plagiarism on “Turnitin”. The committee adheres to the maximum tolerance limit of 25%.

After screening for plagiarism, research papers are sent to the *Referees* (Subject Experts) for double blind review.

#### **Stage-2. Double Blind Review**

The journal adheres to a rigorous double-blind review policy. Each research paper received by COPE is sent for review to the *Referee* (Subject Expert). The reports submitted by the *Referees* are sent to the respective students for improvement (if any, suggested by the *Referees*). After reporting all the suggestions recommended by the *Referees*, the revised and improved version of the papers are re-submitted by the students to the COPE.

If a research paper is rejected by the *Referee*, no further proceedings are taken into account. Once rejected by the expert means cannot be published at all.

### **Stage-3. Approval by Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)**

After double blind review and screening of plagiarism, research papers are submitted for final approval to the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE). The research papers approved by COPE are finally sent for publication.

Since COPE is the apex authority to take all decisions related to publication of research papers and articles in 'Strides – A Students' Journal of Shri Ram College of Commerce', the decision of COPE is final and binding.

### **INSTRUCTIONS FOR MANUSCRIPT DRAFT**

The following guidelines are to be carefully adhered by the students before final submission of the manuscript. The submitted manuscripts not conforming to the following guidelines are not taken into consideration for any further processing.

#### **Format**

Format of the article on the front page should be:

- a) Title
- b) Name(s) of the student(s) and mentor along with their details
- c) Abstract
- d) Keywords

#### **Abstract**

The abstract should capture the essence of the article and entice the reader. It should typically be of 100 -150 words, and in Italics.

#### **Font type and word limit**

The research paper is to be typed on A-4 size paper with single line spacing. The complete length of the paper should not exceed 5000 words including endnotes and references. The font size should be 12 and font style should be Times New Roman.

#### **Referencing style**

The Journal adheres to the APA (American Psychological Association) Referencing Style, Sixth Edition. Students must refer to the APA Referencing Guidelines to ensure conformance to this reference style. For further information you may visit the following link - <http://www.apastyle.org>

## Endnotes

Endnotes should be serially arranged at the end of the article well before the references and after conclusion.

## Table, Figures, Graphs

The first letter of the caption for table, figure, graph, diagram, picture etc. should be in capital letter and the other words should be in small letter - e.g. Table-1: Demographic Data of Delhi, Figure-1: Pictorial Presentation of Population etc.

## MANUSCRIPT SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

**Soft Copy:** The soft copy of the manuscript should be sent through e-mail to the editor at [strides@srcc.edu.ac.in](mailto:strides@srcc.edu.ac.in) and cc to [principaloffice@srcc.edu.ac.in](mailto:principaloffice@srcc.edu.ac.in).

**Hard Copy:** The hard copy (3-Sets) of the manuscripts should be submitted in the Administrative Office of the College.

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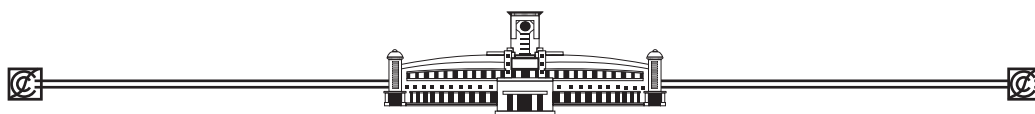
As part of the submission process, the student and mentor needs to declare that they are submitting original work for the first publication in the Journal and that their work is not being considered for publication elsewhere and has not already been published elsewhere. Again, the paper should not have been presented in any seminar or conference. The scanned copy of duly signed declaration by the students and their respective mentors has to be emailed along with the research paper.

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The student(s) remain the whole and sole author of their respective research papers published in 'Strides – A Students' Journal of Shri Ram College of Commerce' and hold its copyright. Also, the 'author' is wholly and solely responsible for plagiarism caught after publication (if any). The Editor, Referees, Mentors, COPE, SRCC, Printer, Publisher and Printing Press shall not be responsible for any plagiarism.

## AWARD

The authors of best three papers from every Issue are awarded – First Prize, Second Prize and Third Prize on the SRCC Annual Day.



## Principal's Message



The mission statement of the college signifying the existence and its road map to the achievement of its vision, reads as:

***“To achieve and sustain excellence in teaching and research, enrich local, national and international communities through our research, improve skills of alumni, and to publish academic and educational resources”***

To achieve and promote excellence in publications and applied research, the college has taken the initiative to launch a new journal exclusively to publish students' research papers and articles. It will be an add-on to the enriched catalogue of college publications and academic literature.

The Journal has provided an opportunity to the students of our college to focus on research. Since the students were not opened to the research methodologies at the undergraduate level, they were mentored by experienced faculty of our college. Simultaneously, their articles were also reviewed by the referees and tested for plagiarism before publication. After reporting all the suggestions recommended by the referees, the articles were revised and then finally published. The college had successfully released the foundation issue of the Journal **“Strides - A Students' Journal of Shri Ram College of Commerce, Volume 1, Issue 1, 2016-17”** on the occasion of 91st Annual Day of the College held on 13th April, 2017. The Journal was released by **Shri Prakash Javadekar, Honb'le Union Minister of Human Resource Development, Government of India.**

I would like to congratulate the students whose papers are published in this issue of the journal and simultaneously encourage all the students to contribute their research papers and articles for the successive issues of the Journal.

Best wishes for their future endeavors.

**Prof. Simrit Kaur**  
**Principal**



## Editor's Message

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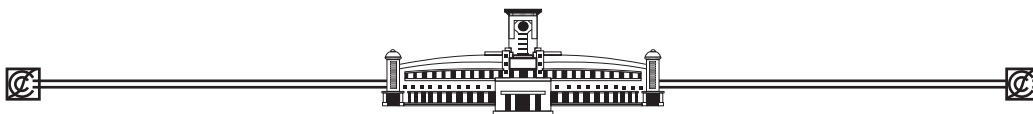
for publication. The research work published in Strides is original and not published or presented at any other public forum.

The foundation issue of the Journal **"Strides - A Students' Journal of Shri Ram College of Commerce, Volume 1, Issue 1, 2016-17"** was successfully released on 91st Annual Day of SRCC held on 13th April, 2017 by **Shri Prakash Javadekar, Honb'le Union Minister of Human Resource Development, Government of India.**

The successive Issues of 'Strides - A Students' Journal of Shri Ram College of Commerce' shall be bi-annually released.

I congratulate all the students whose research papers are published in this Issue of Strides and express my sincere thanks to their mentors and referees.

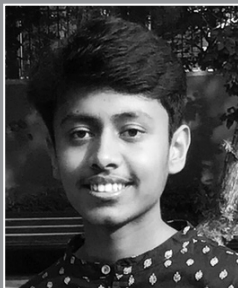
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**Garvit Saini**  
B.Com (Hons) – 1st Year  
SRCC, DU

# Socio-economic and Environmental Transformation by Utilising Unutilized Rural Resources

## Abstract

*The paper attempts to evaluate economic, social and environmental transformations which can be brought by utilising unutilized rural resources which are being wasted or being used for non economic purposes. Qualitative approach is used to evaluate and analyse the impacts of utilising unutilized rural resources supported by relevant case study considering possible opportunities in which these resources can be used to scrutinise their reliability. Considering availability of these resources, their possible uses and opportunity cost, it was found that these resources possesses strength to bring revolutionising transformations in terms of national income, women empowerment, environmental issues and rural prosperity. Utilising rural resources can increase National income by increasing net exports, status of women empowerment by providing them good working environment and creating employment opportunities, controlling pollution in Delhi by managing root cause of pollution and prospering villages leading to increase in standard of living of rural population.*



**Mentor:**  
Dixit Yadav  
Assistant Professor  
Department of Commerce  
SRCC, DU

## **Introduction**

“The soul of India lies in its villages”

-Mahatma Gandhi

This statement quoted by Mahatma Gandhi is indeed true. Not only by the fact that the authentic Indian culture is depicted by its villages but also by the part it contributes and can contribute in India's growth. Agriculture is the mainstay of rural occupation which contributes around 15% percent of GVA and feed 1.3 billion population of India. However, this huge contribution does not limit the potential villages still possesses as there are many resources in rural India which is still unutilized and need attention. Two major unutilized resources present in almost every Indian village are Agricultural residue, also known as stubble and cattle waste. Since past, these two resources are either abandoned or used ineffectively leading to loss of their values. In villages, cattle waste is conventionally burnt to be used as fuel instead of using for biogas or compost which leads to many negative out turns at micro as well as macro level resulting in tremendous economic, social and environmental loss. More apprehensive is the case with agricultural residue also known as stubble. Stubble refers to left out unwanted part of crops which is usually burnt by the farmers in open fields as waste which results in extensive impacts both on on and off farm, like losses in soil fertility, productivity and environmental pollution. Instead of wasting these two resources can be used as biogas, fertilizer or compost. Biogas can be used as a substitute for other non-renewable sources of energy as it is considered clean, more efficient and a renewable fuel. It's use may save tremendous amount of energy in rural areas especially in the developing countries like India considering number of livestock, huge biodegradable waste, huge energy consumption and dependence on other countries for fuel. In the same way, considering livestock population and deteriorating soil health in India, organic fertilizer, compost and vermi Compost can be of great economic, social and environmental significance.

## **METHODOLOGY**

Qualitative approach is used to evaluate and analyse the impacts of utilising unutilized rural resources on economic, human and environmental well-being supported by relevant case study considering possible opportunities in which these resources can be used to scrutinise their reliability.

## **NATIONAL INCOME**

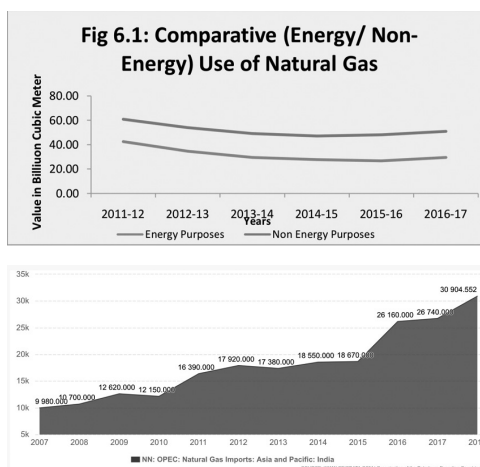
National income is very important and exclusive gauge of measuring a country's performance in economy which is calculated as the sum of consumption,

investment, government expenditure Net exports. Net exports and investment expenditure are important components of national Income and these two components can perceive positive changes with the utilization of rural wastebas biogas and fertilizers.

## IMPACT ON NET EXPORTS

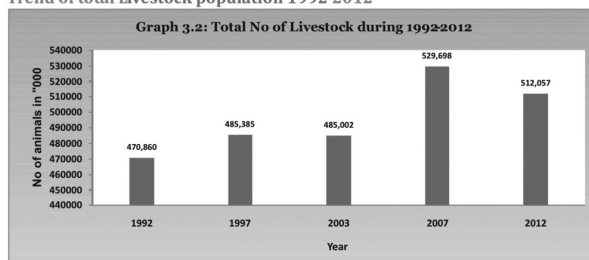
India's energy sources are highly contingent on Gulf countries and recently this dependency has even rose substantially.

As per reports, a steady increase is seen in the estimated consumption of crude oil from approximately 156 million metric tonnes during 2007-08 to approx 245 million metric tonnes during 2016-17 with compound annual growth rate of 4.63%. In 2015-16, consumption of crude oil was 232.86 million metric tonnes but in the very next year it increased to 245.36 million metric tonnes. It's rate of growth also increased from 4.63% in 2015-16 to 5.37% in 2016-17. (*Government of India Department of fertilisers 2015*). The fertiliser industry uses about 30.38% of natural gas which is maximum followed by Power generation (24.28%) and as domestic fuel (14.47%). To fulfil energy demand of such huge population, India imports natural gas which was reported to be 30,904.552 Cubic meter mega newton in December 2018. This records an increase from the previous number of 26,740.000 Cubic meter mega newton in Dec 2017 (*India's Natural Gas: Imports*). This shows the dependency of India on other countries for fuel which can alternatively be fulfilled within the domestic territory by making use of waste produced from livestock.



The total livestock population comprising of Cattle, Sheep, Buffalo, pig, Goat, camels, Horses & Ponies, Mules, Donkeys etc within the country is approximately 512.05 million numbers in the year 2012

Trend of total Livestock population 1992-2012



(19th Livestock Census-2012 All India Report) making India one of the countries having highest number cattle inventory which signifies India has a bright future for biofuel. By bottling livestock biogas at 150 pressure, use of natural gas and domestic fuel can be replaced by livestock biogas. Livestock biogas may also be used like CNG cylinders in the vehicles. By Storing purified livestock biogas, it may become a marketable commodity and can easily replace LPG as then, it could be used any time anywhere in the country, especially in the hotels restaurants and household sectors. If proper attention is paid to utilization of cattle waste and agricultural residue in production of biogas and effective and efficient implementation is practiced, biogas can fulfil fuel demand of every household in India which will reduce spending to other countries to import fuel.

Ukraine has demonstrated the capacity of livestock biogas where the cow dung of 4000 cows of Ukrainian Milk Co Ltd is utilised to produce energy at the Ukraine's first biogas cogeneration plant. Through its operations, Ukraine has successfully reduced CO<sub>2</sub> emission equivalent to 18000 metric tons according to GE. Not only this, the cow manure is also used to produce 625 kW of electricity and 686 kW of thermal output. The surplus energy produced at this plant is sold to the facility grid under Ukraine's green tariff.

Similar steps can be taken in other developing countries like India where livestock population is quite remarkable, that will help reduce the pollution as well. (Clipsham and Herro 2010)

## **AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY**

Indian land has intensively been exploited since the green revolution and tremendous increase in use of chemical fertilizers which has resulted in soil degradation in India which is not only affecting environment but also impacting agricultural output in long run. Excessive use of chemical fertilizer impacts health of soil in a bad way affecting ecology as well as agricultural output. Also, practically, it is also not a good option to replace chemical fertilizer completely with organic manure and compost considering huge population of India to be fed and bad impacts of overuse of organic fertilizers on soil. To increase crop yield it is necessary to understand features of soil, chemical composition in soil, fertility, and nutritional requirement of crop, and most importantly the best proportion of combination of organic and chemical fertilizer. As per researches it has been shown that substituting a particular part of chemical fertilizer with organic fertilizer in a particular crop can increase crop yield by a good proportion than use of only chemical fertilizer in cultivation. The nutrients which are used by



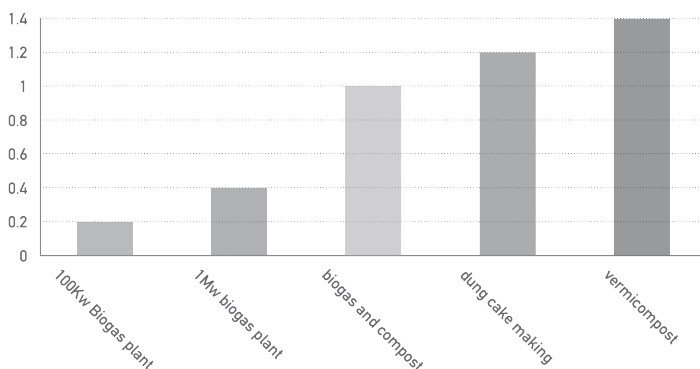
the plants in large quantities are known as macronutrients. Example – nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. Other nutrients which are used by the plants in very small amount are known as micronutrients. Example – Boron and manganese. For maintaining a balance between crop productivity, soil fertility and protection of environmental & natural resources, it would be necessary to understand what appropriate composition of chemical and organic fertilisers should be supplied to the plants. For every crop there's a particular best manner in which high yield can be obtained.

In this field certain researches have been conducted on different crops to emphasise the importance of introduction of manure and compost in agriculture.

In a research, it was found that when an appropriate ratio of organic manure and chemical fertilisers was supplied to the crops, a remarkable change in the crop productivity, quality of crop and physio-chemical properties of soil was observed. Improvements in these parameters further increased the grain yield and nutritive quality like amylose content, gel consistency, and protein content of grain.

This shows that apart from having environmental benefits of using agricultural waste and livestock waste as compost, it also has strength to increase agricultural output which in turn help farmers in generating more revenue and economy to perform better.

## **RURAL PROSPERITY**



As per a research in Jabalpur, employment which can be generated from per tonne of fresh dung in different dung activities was analysed. And, vermicompost was found to be the best in terms of employment generation.

Source : Harsdorff 2014

This shows that producing vermi compost from rural waste like agricultural residue (stubble) and livestock waste can be a good option to provide employment to many people in

rural areas. Vermicompost is an organic fertilizer, similar to compost and manure. To obtain this, earthworms are reared and are fed organic wastes. Excreta of the earthworms is Vermi-compost. This process of obtaining vermi-compost from earthworms is called vermi-compost. Vermi-compost is very rich in nutrients and other growth promoting substances like soil and it is therefore, popularly called as black gold by the farmers.

Vermicompost is not only sold in offline/conventional market but also online e-commerce websites like Amazon, Flipkart, Indiamart etc which provides a platform to rural population to earn. Considering demand of vermicompost in urban cities for garden, parks, nurseries and flower pots, availability of online platform and low cost inputs, it can be stated that vermi compost has a bright future in creating prosperity in rural part of India.

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, IVRI Izatnagar conducts a training programme on agricultural pursuits every year. In 2015, a young boy of about 21 years of age named Prateek Bajaj also joined this programme and got training for vermicomposting. He was surprised to learn about the utilisation of dairy waste including dung in different fields including vermicomposting. Knowing this, he planned to become an entrepreneur in agriculture. He was just a passout of BCom, but he practised various methods of composting like a Rhino Vermi-bed method, mud press method, use of neem and waste flowers in vermicomposting, Matka-method, vermiwash etc. (ICAR- Indian Veterinary Research Institute Izatnagar)

Sr. No.	Items	Quantity and price	Expenditure incurred in a season (2.5	Total return from one season
<b>Flooring method</b>				
1	Dung	10 quintals @ ₹1/kg in size of 30x2 feet bed.	3000.00	Vermi-compost: 6.5quintals. Sold @ Rs. 5/kg = Rs. 3250.00
2	Earthworms	10kg in each bed @ Rs.200/kg	2000.00	Earthworm: 17kg. Sold @ Rs. 200/kg = Rs. 3400.00
3	Miscellaneous	Rs.700	700.00	Vermiwash: 15 litres. Sold @ Rs.250/litre = Rs.3750.00
<b>Rhino Method (10x4 feet size)</b>				
4	Dung	10 quintal	1000	Vermi-compost = 6.5quintals. Sold @ Rs.5/kg = Rs. 3250.00
5	Earthworm	7kg	1400	Earthworm=12kg. Sold @ Rs. 200/kg= Rs. 2400.00
Total expenditure and returns in a season (2.5months)			Rs. 8100	Rs. 16050
Total expenditure and return in a year			Rs. 32400	Rs. 64,200

**Source: ICAR- Indian Veterinary Research Institute Izatnagar**

Expenditure and return in his vermicompost enterprise is quite impressive. The table of expenditure and return table of his vermicompost enterprise shows the wider scope of utilising waste as vermicompost in prospering villages.

In addition to vermicompost being an avenue in increasing employment in rural areas, there are products which can be made out of cow dung. This includes the following-

- *Gau ark*- it is an excellent medicine for various diseases and is safe for human consumption as a medicine. Crude cow urine is filtered and distilled to produce this.
- *Gomay Bhasma* – it is the ash of cow dung mixed with neem and some other medicinal herbs like Babool. It is used as a toothpowder.
- *Dhoop batti* – Fragrance is mixed with the powdered cow dung and urine to produce these fragrance stick. It is in high demand now a days, across the whole India.
- *Mosquito repellent*– Coils are prepared with a paste of cow dung, cow urine, powder of neem and lemon grass and fragrance. When these coils are burnt, its smell repel mosquitoes. It is totally chemical free and natural.
- *Gonyle* – Cow urine has disinfectant properties. So chemical free disinfectant (phenyl) is produced by mixing fragrance and colour to the cow urine.
- *Gomay Tikiya* - Powdered cow dung is used as a base material to produce bath soap and is sold on e-Commerce websites.. (*Cow Based Rural & Self Employment* – ग्राम एवम् स्वयं रोजगार)

In addition to the above, many other products may be produced using cow dung and cow urine. It involves very less investment and are marketable which increases economic benefit to the farmers. Such products may be like Gau-Kashtha, paper, cardboard, et cetera. Today, urban markets have huge demand for organic and natural products and therefore, farmers can easily make good money by selling these products in the urban markets. It will lead to rural prosperity and will increase standard of living in the rural areas.

## **WOMEN EMPOWERMENT**

Women empowerment need to begin with there empowerment at home first of all by involving them in the decision making of the family matters and then gradually giving them authority to decide. So the process of women empowerment will have to be carried out simultaneously inside as well as outside their homes. They should be treated with equality as men, when they are at work. They should be given proper social regard and equality, political participation in the decision making at administration as well as political levels. Their health, education, economic and financial stability will have to be taken care of. In India, women are far behind men in the field of education. Literacy is only 44% in Indian women as opposed to 76% males. In rural areas, women's most of the time is spent in kitchen inhaling a lot of smoke emitted by burning dried cattle dung and firewood. The biogas cooking systems can improve women's well- being by lowering the time spent in cooking and the workload for collecting and making firewood and cow dung cakes respectively. Use of biogas in place of burning firewood and dried dung also improve the kitchen environment as there is less smoke and less formation of soot on cooking pots, ceilings and walls of the kitchen. Such cleanliness and faster cooking capacity can also encourage men to help women with cooking chores. This enhances the sharing of roles between male and female. The reduction in cooking time and collecting firewood frees up time for women to participate in other productive and social work like contributing in more economic activities and attending community development meetings. Bioslurry is out there to be used as biofertilizer and pig feed after extraction of biogas. To enhance gender equality, there are many opportunities to build businesses to create employment for women in biogas and vermicompost sector. Such opportunities include training the as mason or constructors and to model their capacities to operate biogas plants for a fee. Women can also be involved as dealers or suppliers in the biodigester value chain. Women can also be paid as mobilizers, plant supervisors and extension service providers for a fee in rural areas. Hence, conclusively, initiation of biofuel and vermicompost related businesses can improve condition of rural women by employing them and can also help them live a better life by replacing firewood and dried cattle dung with biogas which is way more efficient and effective.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSFORMATION**

India is the second largest economy based on agriculture. Here, crop cultivation is done round the year. It generates a large amount of agricultural waste in the form of crop residue, approximately 500,000,000 tonnes per year, as per reports

of MNRE. (*Ministry of new and renewable energy*) Majority of this crop residue is, non-scientifically used as fodder and fuel for domestic purposes about 92 MT is going every year the report says. This burn portion of agricultural waste is even more than the total production of Agro waste in Bangladesh or Indonesia or Myanmar, as is depicted in the table below. (*Bhuvaneshwari, Hettiarachchi and Meegoda. 2019*)

<b>Country</b>	<b><i>Agricultural waste generated (Million tons/year)</i></b>
India 🇮🇳	500
Bangladesh 🇬🇧	72
Indonesia 🇮🇩	55
Myanmar 🇲🇲	19

Burning of this 92 MT of Agro waste in India causes high level of air-pollution in certain areas due to excessive particulate matter emissions. If we consider Delhi, this particulate matter emission due to burning of Agro waste (stubble) is about 17 times of the total emission from all other sources including garbage burning, vehicle emissions and industries. Burning of agricultural residue had been considered to be a major cause for environmental problem in health issues in the Urban as well as rural areas. It cannot be denied that burning of agricultural residue contributes a lot to the air pollution and global warming. This agricultural residues which is presently burnt, can be used to produce biogas and fertilisers. It may prove to be a very effective technique not only for reducing air-pollution, but also for a sustainable growth and development.

In addition to addressing problem of global warming and pollution, shifting waste from being burnt in the field to using in anaerobic digester can also make sure that the nutrients present in soil is not negatively affected. Agricultural residue is usually burnt in the fields itself which decrease the organic matter and nutrients in the soil. By shifting agricultural waste from being burnt to making biogas, the fertility of soil can be maintained.

It may be relevant to consider here a long term experiment conducted at China. They grew corn (*Zea Maize L.*) continuously for 21 years by applying different combinations of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium with composted pig manure (CPM) in the soil. They carried on analysis of the soil samples for these 21 years. Their results are presented below.



The given Table which shows that after 21 years, soil receiving chemical fertilizers alone had a significantly lower soil pH compared with the no fertilizer group (CK). The application of CPM alone and NPK with CPM increased the soil pH significantly. These results indicate that manure application plays a critical role in maintaining the soil pH. Application of manure could relieve the negative impact of N application on pH. Manure application maintained the soil pH at the initial level. (Sorathiya 2014)

The other environmental transformation which can be brought by utilising rural waste is impacting biological magnification or biological accumulation. It refers to increase in the concentration of toxicity from one organism to the next in a food chain. In agriculture, excessive use of chemical fertilizers increase the accumulation of harmful chemicals in crops which keeps transferring in the food chain. It is very serious problem leading to loss of biodiversity on earth. As discussed above, a proper proportion of chemical fertiliser can be substituted for manure and compost can help address the problem of biological magnification by decreasing use of chemical fertilizer to an extent in agriculture.

## **CONCLUSION**

Currently, major rural resources like livestock waste and agricultural residue are being used for non economic purposes undermining their values. These resources can be utilised in variety of works like producing vermicompost, biofuel and organic & natural products like Gau Agarbatti. These resources posses a bright future in India considering availability of inputs, labour force, cost and benefits. If these resources are brought in commercial use it can bring variety of transformations. In terms of economy as whole, utilising these resources can contribute in increasing national income resulting in better economic out turns in addition to prospering villages by providing employment to rural population. Utilising these resources can also help in improving India's status in women empowerment by empowering rural women and can address major environmental issues in India like pollution, biological accumulation, land degradation etc. However, inspite of having these wonderful strengths, these resources are not getting proper attention. Factors like capital and awareness are major constraints which needs to be overcome.

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## HISTORY OF THE JOURNAL

The idea to launch this Journal was discussed in December 2016 by the former Officiating Principal, **Dr. R. P. Rustagi** with **Dr. Santosh Kumari**, the Editor of the Journal. Since the idea appealed to **Dr. Santosh Kumari**, she took the initiative to contribute to SRCC by creating this new academic research Journal and took the responsibility for its Creation, Registration, License and ISSN (International Standard Serial Number) etc. along with *Editorship*. Therefore, **Dr. Santosh Kumari, Assistant Professor in the Department of Commerce, Shri Ram College of Commerce** was appointed as the Editor of the Journal vide. Office Order – SRCC/AD-158/2017 dated March 14, 2017. She meticulously worked hard in creating the concept and developing the structure of the Journal. She introduced the concept of COPE (Committee On Publication Ethics) to maintain the high academic standards of publication.

On behalf of SRCC, **Dr. Santosh Kumari** made every effort in seeking License from Deputy Commissioner of Police (Licensing), Delhi to register the Journal at “The Registrar of Newspapers for India, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India”. The paper work for seeking license started under the former Officiating Principal, **Dr. R.P. Rustagi** on March 27, 2017. The foundation Issue of the Journal “**Strides – A Students’ Journal of Shri Ram College of Commerce, Volume 1, Issue 1, 2016-17**” was successfully released on the 91st Annual Day of SRCC held on April 13, 2017 by **Shri Prakash Javadekar, Honb’le Union Minister of Human Resource Development, Government of India**. The title of the Journal got verified and approved by the Registrar of Newspapers for India, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India on April 21, 2017. On September 1, 2017, **Prof. Simrit Kaur** joined SRCC as Principal and signed each and every legal document required for further processing and supported **Dr. Santosh Kumari**.

On December 18, 2017, the College got the license “**License No. - DCP / LIC No. F. 2 (S / 37) Press / 2017**” to publish ‘Strides – A Students’ Journal of Shri Ram College of Commerce’. Due to change of Printing Press, the License got updated on March 09, 2018. On April 26, 2018, the SRCC Staff Council unanimously appointed **Dr. Santosh Kumari as the ‘Editor of Strides’** for the next two academic years.

On April 27, 2018 (The Foundation Day of the College), **Dr. Santosh Kumari** submitted the application for the registration of the Journal. On May 04, 2018, the SRCC received the ‘**Certificate of Registration**’ for “**Strides – A Students’ Journal of Shri Ram College of Commerce**” and got the **Registration No. DELENG/2018/75093** dated May 04, 2018. *On behalf of Shri Ram College of Commerce, it was a moment of pride for Dr. Santosh Kumari to receive the ‘Certificate of Registration’ on May 04, 2018 at the Office of Registrar of Newspapers for India, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India (website - [www.rni.nic.in](http://www.rni.nic.in)).*

On May 07, 2018, **Dr. Santosh Kumari** submitted the application for seeking ISSN (International Standard Serial Number) at “ISSN National Centre – India, National Science Library, NISCAIR (National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources). Weblink - <http://nsl.niscair.res.in/ISSNPROCESS/issn.jsp>”. Finally, the College received the International Standard Serial Number “**ISSN 2581-4931 (Print)**” on **June 01, 2018**.

We are proud that this journal is an add-on to the enriched catalogue of SRCC’s publications and academic literature.



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**RELEASE OF FOUNDATION ISSUE OF STRIDES**



Foundation Issue of the Journal "Strides - A Students' Journal of Shri Ram College of Commerce, Volume 1, Issue 1, 2016-17" was successfully released on the 91<sup>st</sup> Annual Day held on April 13, 2017 by Shri Prakash Javadekar, Honb'le Union Minister of Human Resource Development, Government of India.



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