



**SONOPANT DANDEKAR ARTS, V.S. APTE COMMERCE  
AND M.H. MEHTA SCIENCE COLLEGE, PALGHAR**

**Department of Foundation Course**

# **PROJECT REPORT**

**FYBSC**

**Foundation Course**

**Academic Year 2022-2023**

Prepared by

**Department of Foundation Course  
Sonopant Dandekar Arts, V.S. Apte Commerce and  
M.H. Mehta Science College, Palghar**

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**Sonopant Dandekar Shikshan Mandali's**  
**Sonopant Dandekar Arts,**  
**V. S. Apte Commerce &**  
**M. H. Mehta Science College, Palghar**

Estb.: 14 August 1968

Dr. Kiran Save, Principal

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Date : 05/08/2023

# Notice

## Department of Foundation Course (Foundation Course)

This is to inform you that all the **First Year Bachelor of Science (Sub. Foundation Course)** students are required to submit the hard copy of your final project report as per below schedule. All submissions should be made to the **Foundation Course Department** during office hours on 12<sup>th</sup> August 2023 from 09.30 am to 01.30 pm. Ensure your report is properly written.

**Dr. Kiran J. Save**  
**Principal**

**PRINCIPAL**  
**Sonopant Dandekar Arts College,**  
**V.S. Apte Commerce College &**  
**M.H. Mehta Science College**  
**PALGHAR (W.R.)**  
**Dist. Palghar, Pin-401404**

AC. 6.6.2012

Item No.4.49

# UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI



**Revised Syllabus for the F.Y.B.A/F.Y.B.Sc.**

**Program: F.Y.B.A/F.Y.B.Sc.**

**Course: Foundation Course**

**(Semester I & II)**

(As per Credit Based Semester and Grading System  
with effect from the academic year 2012–2013)

**Revised Syllabus (From 2012-13)**  
**Foundation Course for F. Y. B A**  
**Semester 1**  
**Course Code: UA FC 1C1**

**Lectures 45**  
**Marks 100**

**Unit 1**

**Overview of Indian Society:**

Understand the multi-cultural diversity of Indian society through its demographic composition: population distribution according to religion, caste, and gender;  
Appreciate the concept of linguistic diversity in relation to the Indian situation;  
Understand regional variations according to rural, urban and tribal characteristics;  
Understanding the concept of diversity as difference. *(5 lectures)*

**Unit 2**

**Concept of Disparity- 1:**

Understand the concept of disparity as arising out of stratification and inequality;  
Explore the disparities arising out of gender with special reference to violence against women, female foeticide (declining sex ratio), and portrayal of women in media;  
Appreciate the inequalities faced by people with disabilities and understand the issues of people with physical and mental disabilities. *(10 lectures)*

**Unit 3**

**Concept of Disparity-2:**

Examine inequalities manifested due to the caste system and inter-group conflicts arising thereof;  
Understand inter-group conflicts arising out of communalism;  
Examine the causes and effects of conflicts arising out of regionalism and linguistic differences. *(10 lectures)*

**Unit 4**

**The Indian Constitution:**

Philosophy of the Constitution as set out in the Preamble;  
The structure of the Constitution-the Preamble, Main Body and Schedules;  
Fundamental Duties of the Indian Citizen; tolerance, peace and communal harmony as crucial values in strengthening the social fabric of Indian society;  
Basic features of the Constitution. *(10 lectures)*

**Unit 5**

**Significant Aspects of Political Processes:**

The party system in Indian politics;  
Local self-government in urban and rural areas; the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments and their implications for inclusive politics;  
Role and significance of women in politics. *(10 lectures)*

## **Unit 6**

### **Growing Social Problems in India:**

- a) Substance abuse- impact on youth & challenges for the future
- b) HIV/AIDS- awareness, prevention, treatment and services
- c) Problems of the elderly- causes, implications and response
- d) Issue of child labour- magnitude, causes, effects and response
- e) Child abuse- effects and ways to prevent
- f) Trafficking of women- causes, effects and response

*(15 lectures)*

### **Note:**

**15 lectures will be allotted for project guidance**

**Unit Number 6 will not be assessed for the Semester End Exam**

**Revised Syllabus (From 2012-13)**  
**Foundation Course for F. Y. B.A**  
**Semester II**  
**Course Code: UA FC 2C1**

**Lectures 45**  
**Marks 100**

**Unit 1**

**Globalisation and Indian Society:**

Understanding the concepts of liberalization, privatization and globalization;  
Growth of information technology and communication and its impact manifested in everyday life;  
Impact of globalization on industry: changes in employment and increasing migration;  
Changes in agrarian sector due to globalization; rise in corporate farming and increase in farmers' suicides. (7 lectures)

**Unit 2**

**Human Rights**

Concept of Human Rights; origin and evolution of the concept;  
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights;  
Human Rights constituents with special reference to Fundamental Rights stated in the Constitution;

(10lectures)

**Unit 3**

**Ecology**

Importance of Environment Studies in the current developmental context;  
Understanding concepts of Environment, Ecology and their interconnectedness;  
Environment as natural capital and connection to quality of human life;  
Environmental Degradation- causes and impact on human life;  
Sustainable development- concept and components; poverty and environment

(10 lectures)

**Unit 4**

**Understanding Stress and Conflict:**

Causes of stress and conflict in individuals and society;  
Agents of socialization and the role played by them in developing the individual;  
Significance of values, ethics and prejudices in developing the individual;  
Stereotyping and prejudice as significant factors in causing conflicts in society.  
Aggression and violence as the public expression of conflict;

(10 lectures)

## **Unit 5**

### **Managing Stress and Conflict in Contemporary Society:**

Types of conflicts and use of coping mechanisms for managing individual stress;

Maslow's theory of self-actualisation;

Different methods of responding to conflicts in society;

Conflict-resolution and efforts towards building peace and harmony in society.

(8 lectures)

## **Unit 6**

### **Contemporary Societal Challenges:**

a) Increasing urbanization, problems of housing, health and sanitation;

b) Changing lifestyles and impact on culture in a globalised world.

c) Farmers' suicides and agrarian distress.

d) Debate regarding Genetically Modified Crops.

e) Development projects and Human Rights violations.

f) Increasing crime/suicides among youth.

(15 lectures)

### **Note:**

**15 lectures will be allotted for project guidance**

**Unit Number 6 will not be assessed for the Semester End Exam**

### **Internal Assessment and Question Paper Pattern for FC- Semester I & II Course At the F Y B A Examinations**

The student will be assessed on the basis of Internal Assessment of 40 marks and a Semester End Exam of 60 marks. The student will have to secure a minimum of 40% marks in aggregate and a minimum of 40% in each component of assessment i.e. 16 out of 40 in Internal Assessment and 24 out of 60 in Semester End Exam.

### **Internal Assessment:**

There will be one mid-semester test of 10 marks on Units 1 and 2.

The test will, as far as possible, comprise of objective questions and/or short notes.

The student will have to submit an assignment/project for 20 marks before appearing for the Semester End Exam. This assignment/project will be entirely based on Unit 6 and can take the form of street-plays/exhibition/power-point presentations or similar other modes suitable to the topic selected; students can work in groups of not more than 8 for the purpose of this assignment. Students will have to submit a hard copy of the assignment before appearing for the Semester End Exam. The assignment will be assessed for 20 marks of which 10 marks may be allotted for a viva, to assess the level of engagement of the student with the topic assigned.

Unit 6 will not be included in the Semester End Exam.

10 marks will be assigned to the participation of the student in class discussions and the projects undertaken along with the leadership skills and presentation skills exhibited during the class sessions.

### **Semester End Exam:**

- There will be a Semester End Exam for 60 marks of 2 hours duration.
- This exam will comprise of four compulsory questions covering Units 1-5 of the syllabus.
- Question No. 1, 2 and 3 will be Full-length questions for 15 marks each; there will be an internal choice in each of these questions requiring the students to answer one of two questions asked.
- Full-length questions will be from Units 2, 3, 4 and 5 only.
- Question No. 4 will be of the Short Note type where each Short Note will be for 3 marks each. Students will be required to answer 5 out of 8 Short Notes.
- Short note questions will be from Units 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.
- Unit 1 will not feature in the Full-length questions but will be asked only in the form of Short Note questions.

**NOTE: All other rules regarding Standard of Passing, ATKT, etc., will be as per those decided by the Faculty of Arts passed by the Academic Council from time to time.**

## FYBSc Sem II F.C. Project List

SR. NO.	ROLL NO.	NAME OF THE STUDENT	TITLE OF THE PROJECT	SIGNATURE
1	2001	GHARAT UNNATI BHARAT	Increasing suicide among youth	G. Unnati P.
2	2002	BHUSARA YUVRAJ MADHUKAR	Farmers suicide	Yuvraj B.
3	2003	KANOJIYA SAKSHI MANOJ	Suicides Among youth in Indian society	P. DUKALE
4	2004	DUKALE PRAKASH NATHURAM	Increasing suicide among youth	P. Dukale
5	2006	VARATHA SWAPNIL SUNIL	Farmers suicide	S. Varatha
6	2007	GURAV NANDRESH ANTYA	Farmers suicide	Nandresh
7	2008	YADAV RISHABH DINESH	Stress and conflict - caused and effect	R. Yadav
8	2009	BARAF PALLAVI SUBHASH	Increasing suicide among youth	Baraf
9	2010	SHAIKH SHIFA IRFAN	Migration	S. Shaikh
10	2011	JADHAV MAYUR RAMESH	Stress and conflict - caused and effect	M. R. Jadhav
11	2014	GAWAD SAHIL SANJAY	Migration ,its types ,causes and effect	S. Gawad
12	2015	GHARAT DISHA AJAY	Suicides Among youth in Indian society	D. Gharat
13	2016	PATIL SANIKA RAJENDRA	Among the youth of crime	S.R.P.
14	2017	GHARAT DISHA KRISHANKUMAR	Farmers suicide	P. Gharat
15	2018	YADAV POOJA SANJAY	Increasing suicide among youth	Pooja Yadav
16	2019	SINGH GUNJA JITENDRA	Stress and conflict - caused and effect	G. Singh
17	2020	CHAUDHARI VIJAYA ASHOK	Increasing suicide among youth	V. Chaudhary
18	2022	SAPTA BHARATI VASANT	Suicides Among youth in Indian society	S. Sapta
19	2024	GUPTA ANJALI BECHULAL	Migration ,its types ,causes and effect	Anjali G.
20	2025	PIMPLE RIYA VIKAS	Stress and conflict - caused and effect	R. Pimple
21	2028	WADE YASH RAJESH	Increasing suicide among youth	Y. Wade

SR. NO.	ROLL NO.	NAME OF THE STUDENT	TITLE OF THE PROJECT	SIGNATURE
22	2029	DUBEY SNEHA SACHCHIDANAND	Suicides Among youth in Indian society	SS Dubey
23	2031	SHAIKH AFTAB IMTIYAZ	Migration ,its types ,causes and effect	Ashwini
24	2032	NAIR LAKSHMI MADHUSOODANAN	Stress and conflict - caused and effect	Lakshmi Nair
25	2034	SARAWADE AADITI MANOJKUMAR	Increasing suicide among youth	A Sarawade
26	2037	PIMPLE POOJA MAHESH	Suicides Among youth in Indian society	P. Pimple
27	2039	PATIL PRANJAL GAUTAM	Increasing suicide among youth	Pranjal
28	2040	WADE TANISHQ MANMOHAN	Suicides Among youth in Indian society	Tanishq
29	2041	GOND KARAN RAJNANDAN	Suicides Among youth in Indian society	Karan
30	2042	RAUT DIVYANSHU KISHOR	Stress and conflict - caused and effect	D. Raut
31	2046	ANDHALE SNEHA NARAYAN	Types of migration	Sneha
32	2047	AVHAD PRITI SAMBHAJI	Farmers Suicide	Priti Avhad
33	2048	BHUSARA VIPUL MADHUKAR	Stress and conflict - caused and effect	V. Bhusara
34	2049	RAUT MAYANK AVISH	Suicides Among youth in Indian society	M. Raut
35	2050	PATIL SAKSHI BALWANT	Stress conflicts - causes and effects	Sakshi Patil
36	2051	YADAV PRIYANSHU RANGBAHADUR	Farmers Suicide	Priyanshu
37	2052	SURYAWANSHI ADITYA MAROTI	Types of migration	Suryawanshi
38	2053	GHEGAD PRATIKSHA PRAKASH	Suicides Among youth in Indian society	Pratiksha
39	2056	SONAWANE GAYATRI SHANTILAL	Farmers Suicide	G. Sonawane
40	2058	YADAV AMITKUMAR KRISHNAKUMAR	Suicides Among youth in Indian society	Amit
41	2060	THATHER TANVI GORAKHNATH	Stress and conflict - caused and effect	T. Thather
42	2061	HARVATE RAHUL SHANKAR	Stress and conflict - caused and effect	Rahul
43	2062	MAHATO DEEPAK JAYLAL	INCREASING CRIME AMONG THE YOUTH	D. Mahato

SR. NO.	ROLL NO.	NAME OF THE STUDENT	TITLE OF THE PROJECT	SIGNATURE
44	2063	AMRUTE PRAVIN PRADEEP	CHILD ABUSE	Amrute
45	2064	KINI SAKSHI NAYNESH	Increase suicide among the youth	Naynesh
46	2065	MITANA SEJAL DIPAK	Types of migration	Sejal
47	2066	MEHER HARDIK CHARUDATT	Stress and conflict - caused and effect	Hardik
48	2067	GUPTA SATISH ANIL	Stress and conflict - caused and effect	SAGupta
49	2068	KHAN ALFIYA DILAVAR	Increase suicide among the youth	Alfiya
50	2069	MHASKAR VAIBHAV LAKSHMAN	Types of migration	Vaibhav M.
51	2070	KHANDARE SAMEER ANIL	Stress and conflict - caused and effect	Sameer
52	2071	PARDHI SWAPNIL SURESH	Types of migration	Swapnil
53	2073	SANKHE NIDHISH HAMESH	Farmers Suicide	NH Sankhe
54	2074	KOKATE NIKHIL SHIVAJI	Types of migration	NKokate
55	2075	JADHAV SUBODH SANDEEP	Stress and conflict - caused and effect	Subodh
56	2079	MALI DURVESH TUKARAM	Stress and conflict - caused and effect	Durvish Mali
57	2080	RAUT SRUSHTI SUBHASH	Farmers Suicide	S Raut
58	2082	GIRI AACHAL VIJAY	Farmers Suicide	Achhal
59	2083	MESHARAM SUNAYANA DEVENDRA	Stress and conflict - caused and effect	SMeshram
60	2084	PATIL SAYALI SUBHASH	Farmers Suicide	SPatil
61	2085	MORE NEHA PRAFUL	Types of migration	N. more
62	2086	MARKAM AMRUTA SURYABHAN	Farmers Suicide	A. MARKAM
63	2087	GHARAT SHRUTI KIRAN	Migration ,its types ,causes and effect	Shruti Gharat
64	2088	TARE PRATHAMESH BHUPESH	Increasing youth crime & suicide	PBTare
65	2089	NAIR MEHUL SUBHASH	Stress and conflict - caused and effect	M. Nair

SR. NO.	ROLL NO.	NAME OF THE STUDENT	TITLE OF THE PROJECT	SIGNATURE
66	2090	NAIK CHINMAY HITENDRA	Types of migration	<i>Naik Ch</i>
67	2091	GAWAD NIDHI SANJAY	Increasing Crime Among Youth	<i>NS Gawad</i>
68	2092	MACHHI AKSHADA JAYWANT	Stress and conflict - caused and effect	<i>Amachi</i>
69	2093	PATIL POORVA MAHESH	UDHR- Universal Declaration of Human Rights	<i>Patil</i>
70	2094	VADEKAR MANASWI HARESH	Types of migration	<i>Vadekar</i>
71	2095	GAIKWAD MANSI RAJU	Types of migration	<i>Gaikwad</i>
72	2096	PATIL SRUSHTI PRAKASH	Farmer Suicide and Agrigrian Distress	<i>SPatil</i>
73	2098	GHARAT PARTH MANOHAR	Concept of sustainable development	<i>PGharat</i>
74	2099	SAHANI ROHITKUMAR SHRIRAM	Farmer suicide in india	<i>RSahani</i>
75	2100	PAGDHARE DEHARSH YOGESH	Types of migration	<i>DPagdar</i>
76	2101	SHAIKH SHIFA SAMIR	Migration	<i>Shaik.S.S</i>
77	2102	SHAIKH SADIYA FARUKH	Concept of sustainable development	<i>SShaikh</i>
78	2103	PARAMBIL SEEMA SANTOSH	Concept of sustainable development	<i>Seemambil</i>
79	2104	KADU VAISHNAVI VILAS	Sustainable development.	<i>Kaduvilas</i>
80	2105	BHANDARI KAUSHIK PURAN	Types of migration	<i>KBhandari</i>
81	2106	TAMORE BHAIRAVI RAJENDRA	Stress and conflict - caused and effect	<i>Tamore</i>
82	2107	MHASKAR YASH SURESH	Types of migration	<i>Mhaskar</i>
83	2108	AMBEKAR RATILAL BABURAO	Stress and conflict - caused and effect	<i>RAmbekar</i>
84	2109	PANDA SWETA SHRIKANT	Stress and conflict - caused and effect	<i>SPanda</i>
85	2110	MORE PRAYAS CHIRANTAN	Types of migration	<i>More</i>
86	2111	GAWAD SHRUTI ANKUSH	Stress and conflicts -causes and effect	<i>SGawad</i>
87	2112	KADAV SIDDHESH SHANTARAM	Concept of sustainable development	<i>Kadav.S.</i>

Sr. No.	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Title of the Project	Signature
88	2113	SHINDE MAHENDRA RAYCHAND	Farmers suicide	<i>Shinde</i>
89	2114	MORE SHRITIJA SHEKHAR	Concept of sustainable development	<i>More</i>
90	2115	UPPAR KHUSHI RAJU	Types of migration	<i>Uppar</i>
91	2116	MORE JANHAVI SUNIL	Types of migration	<i>More</i>
92	2117	GAWAD MANASVI SANJAY	Concept of Human Rights, its Origin & Evolution	<i>Gawad</i>
93	2118	GHARAT APURVA SANTOSH	origine and casteism	<i>Gharat</i>
94	2119	PATIL SAI MAHENDRA	The Indian constitution	<i>Patil Sai</i>
95	2121	PATIL RUCHIRA SUDHAKAR	Concept of sustainable development	<i>Patil Ruchira</i>
96	2122	VAYEDA RAVITA MAHADYA	Stress and conflict - caused and effect	<i>R. Vayeda</i>
97	2123	SHAIKH ANAM NAUSHAD	Types of migration	<i>Shaikh Anam</i>
98	2124	PATIL BHUMIKA SUNIL	Stress and conflict - caused and effect	<i>Patil Bhumika</i>
99	2125	PATIL SHRUTI PRAVIN	Types of migration	<i>Patil Shruti</i>
100	2126	NAIK HARDIK MANOJ	Stress and conflict - caused and effect	<i>Naik Hardik</i>
101	2127	RAYKAR SAHIL SURESH	Types of migration	<i>Sahil.</i>
102	2128	SINGH KOMAL KANWAR MAHENDRA	Farmers Suicide	<i>Komal</i>
103	2129	PAGDHARE AMAN SANDESH	Sustainable development	<i>Pagdhare Aman</i>
104	2131	DURGULE PRANALI DINESH	Types of migration	<i>Durgule Pranali</i>
105	2132	THAKUR JANHAVI MAHENDRA	Sustainable development	<i>Janhvi T.</i>
106	2134	JOSHI TEJASHRI KIRTESH	Farmers Suicide	<i>Joshi</i>
107	2135	GAIKWAD YASHODEEP SUNIL	Types of migration	<i>Gaikwad</i>
108	2136	VAGLODA AJIT MAHESH	Types of migration	<i>Ajit</i>

**SONOPANT DANDEKAR ARTS, V.S. APTE COMMERCE AND M.H. MEHTA SCIENCE COLLEGE, PALGHAR**

Class :	FYBSC		Academic Year :	2022-2023
Subject :		Foundation course	Sem. :	II
Sr. No.	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Title of the Project	Signature
1	90001	VALVI PRATIK SANTOSH	Globalization and its influence on life style.	<i>Pratik</i>
2	90004	DHODI BHUMI SANTOSH	Health problem associated with urbanization.	<i>Bhumi</i>
3	90005	GOVARI VAISHALI DINKAR	Corporate farming and Contractual farming.	<i>Govari</i>
4	90006	GAVIT ANKITA SURESH	Positive effects of globalization.	<i>Ankita</i>
5	90007	PANDEY AYUSH RAKESH	Farmers Suicides and agrarian distress.	<i>Ayush</i>
6	90008	RAUT SUNNY MANGESH	Impact of technology and communication.	<i>Sunny</i>
7	90009	MACHHI AYUSHI ASHOK	Urbanization and its impact on environment	<i>Ayushi</i>
8	90010	BHONDAVA AMIT DIPAK	Make a presentation on urbanization and problem of housing in urban areas.	<i>Amit</i>
9	90011	TAMORE RIDDHI SANTOSH	Measures to prevent farmers Suicides..	<i>Riddhi</i>
10	90012	DAVANE MANALI RAJENDRA	Development projects in India – Environmental loss and Economic gain.	<i>Manali</i>
11	90013	JADHAV JYOTI KASHINATH	multi cultural diversity of indian society	<i>Jyoti</i>
12	90015	DAVADA ADITI DILIP	Health problem associated with urbanization.	<i>Aditi</i>
13	90016	BUJAD ROSHAN RAMESH	ncreasing Suicide among Youth	<i>Roshan</i>
14	90017	GOLIM PRAVIN PRAKASH	Farmers Suicides and agrarian distress.	<i>Pravin</i>
15	90018	SHINGADA KRUSHNA RAMU	Visit NGOs involved in protection of human rights due to various projects.	<i>Krushna</i>
16	90019	MANDAL VRUSHALI SANTOSH	Corporate farming and Contractual farming.	<i>Vrushali</i>
17	90020	RAI TANISHA SANJAY	Impact of mass media on culture.	<i>Tanisha</i>
18	90021	RAUT SAHIL RAJESH	Positive effects of globalization.	<i>Sahil</i>
19	90022	MACHHI AKSHAY SURESH	Increasing crime among Youth.	<i>Akshay</i>
20	90023	GOWARI SNEHA NARESH	Measures to prevent farmers Suicides..	<i>Sneha</i>
21	90024	YADAV RAGINEE ASHOKKUMAR	Impact of technology and communication.	<i>Raginee</i>
22	90025	BHOIR HARDIK ARVIND	Positive effects of globalization.	<i>Hardik</i>
23	90026	NAIK AKSHATA NITIN	Urbanization and its impact on environment	<i>Akshata</i>
24	90027	TARE JIDNYASA KANTI	NEP-1991 and its impact.	<i>Jidnyasa</i>
25	90028	PATIIL YASH DAJI	Make a presentation on urbanization and problem of housing in urban areas.	<i>Yash</i>
26	90029	PAWAR YASH DINESH	Farmers Suicides and agrarian distress.	<i>Yash</i>

27	90030	SINGH SAHIL SANJAY KUMAR	Globalization and its impact on agriculture.	Sahil Singh
28	90031	MACHHI ASHITI ANANT	Globalization and its influence on life style.	Ashiti
29	90032	NAYAK PUJA BABALOO	Impact of mass media on culture.	Puja
30	90033	FADVALE AMOL MOHAN	Health problem associated with urbanization.	Kunal
31	90034	VEDGA KUNAL SUNIL	Farmers Suicides and agrarian distress.	Kunal
32	90035	MAHALE MANAV MAHENDRA	NEP-1991 and its impact.	M.M. Mahale
33	90036	SHAH HUSAINA BASHEER	Corporate farming and Contractual farming.	Husain
34	90037	AVTAR TANVI MOHAN	Globalization and its influence on life style.	Avtar
35	90038	BARAT JYOTI RADHA	Impact of technology and communication.	Barat
36	90039	RAUT RATNESH VIKAS	Measures to prevent farmers Suicides..	R.V. Raut
37	90040	PATIL MOHIT PANDHARI	Corporate farming and Contractual farming.	Mohit
38	90041	PATIL SHREYA SANTOSH	Increasing Suicide among Youth	Shreya
39	90043	PATIL HITANSHA SANDEEP	Farmers Suicides and agrarian distress.	Hitan
40	90044	MACHHI SARVESH SANTOSH	NEP-1991 and its impact.	Sarvesh Machhi
41	90045	RAJBHAR RUKMANI RAMBACHAN	Positive effects of globalization.	Rukman
42	90046	TEJANI ZEBAS ASHRAF	Urbanization and its impact on environment	Zeba
43	90047	VARMA ANKUSH ARUN	Development projects in India – Environmental loss and Economic gain.	Ankush
44	90048	DAPAT ROHIT RAJU	Measures to prevent farmers Suicides..	Rohit
45	90049	MAURYA JAY RAMNIVAS	Health problem associated with urbanization.	Maurya
46	90050	ATAKARI GAURI RAVINDRA	Development projects in India – Environmental loss and Economic gain.	Gauri
47	90051	THAKUR VAISHNAVI SUBODH	Visit NGOs involved in protection of human rights due to various projects.	Thakur
48	90053	MEHER ARYAN CHANDRASHEKHAR	An overview to indian society	Aryan
49	90054	NADAGE KARAN SANTOSH	Globalization and its impact on agriculture.	Karan
50	90055	KHALIFA NAYYAR ASHFAQUE	Make a presentation on urbanization and problem of housing in urban areas.	Nayyar
51	90056	PATIL ASTHA SANTOSH	Impact of mass media on culture	Astha
52	90057	PAWADE PRIYAL DAYANAND	Farmers Suicides and agrarian distress.	Priyal
53	90058	MACHHI NISHANT RAMESH	Corporate farming and Contractual farming.	Nishant
54	90059	MACHHI DHARMIK JAGANNATH	Impact of technology and communication.	Dharmik
55	90060	RAUT RITIK JITENDRA	Increasing crime among Youth.	Raut
56	90061	MALI ANIKA HARSHAD	Positive effects of globalization.	Anika
57	90062	MALI ISHA JAYAWANT	Corporate farming and Contractual farming.	Isha
58	90063	GIRI KRISHNA SHANKAR	Measures to prevent farmers Suicides..	K.S. Giri
59	90064	GAIKWAD SHREYA RAJESH	Positive effects of globalization.	Shreya Gaikewad

60	90065	HARVATE ROHIT MOHAN	Increasing Suicide among Youth	Rohit
61	90066	GOWARI SAURAJ RAVINDRA	Urbanization and its impact on environment	Sauraj
62	90067	SUMADA ISHANI UMESH	NEP-1991 and its impact.	Ishani
63	90068	BHOMBE SHARADA DIPAK	Impact of mass media on culture	Sharada
64	90069	KHAN HUSNA MOHIUDDIN	Globalization and its influence on life style.	Husna
65	90070	PULAMI VARUN NAYANDRA	Impact of technology and communication.	Varun
66	90071	GOVARI PUNAM RAVINDRA	Farmers Suicides and agrarian distress.	Punam
67	90072	YADAV SIGAM VIJAY	Health problem associated with urbanization.	Sigam
68	90073	NEGI RAKHI NARENDRA	Impact of mass media on culture.	Rakhi
69	90074	GOWARI SHALINI SANTOSH	Positive effects of globalization.	Shalini
70	90075	SHELAR DIVYA PRAKASH	Corporate farming and Contractual farming.	Divya
71	90076	CHAMRE PARTH YOGESH	Visit NGOs involved in protection of human rights due to various projects.	Parth
72	90077	KARBAT SUCHIT SADASHIV	Corporate farming and Contractual farming.	Suchit
73	90078	PAL SHRITAMA NIRUPAM	NEP-1991 and its impact.	Shritama
74	90079	CHAUDHARI RAJ RAKESH	Farmers Suicides and agrarian distress.	Raj
75	90080	KHAN SADIKHA ATIKULLAH	Development projects in India – Environmental loss and Economic gain.	Sadikha
76	90082	MORASE YOGESH MARUTI	Globalization and its impact on agriculture.	Yogesh
77	90083	LILKA SAKSHI DATTU	Urbanization and its impact on environment	Sakshi
78	90084	LADE RUTUJA RAMDAS	Impact of mass media on culture	Rutuja
79	90085	VARMA NITISH MUNDRIKA	Visit NGOs involved in protection of human rights due to various projects.	Nitish
80	90087	PATIL MOHIT AVINASH	Development projects in India – Environmental loss and Economic gain.	Mohit
81	90088	SHAIKH KASHISH ABDULREHMAN	Impact of mass media on culture.	Kashish
82	90090	JADHAV KAUSHAL BABAN	Make a presentation on urbanization and problem of housing in urban areas.	Kaushal
83	90091	GHARAT AKASH BABURAO	Corporate farming and Contractual farming.	Akash
84	90095	PIMPLE KAUSTUBH SANTOSH	NEP-1991 and its impact.	Kaustubh
85	90096	DHANAWA DIKSHA PRAVIN	Impact of technology and communication.	Diksha
86	90097	VEDGA SUCHITA LAHANU	Impact of technology and communication.	Suchita
87	90098	SAGANE ROSHNI BACCHU	Globalization and its influence on life style.	Roshni
88	90099	JADHAV SAHIL SITARAM	Visit NGOs involved in protection of human rights due to various projects.	Sahil
89	90100	KINI TEJAL DINESH	Corporate farming and Contractual farming.	Tejal
90	90101	DIVA PRITESH PRAKASH	Farmers Suicides and agrarian distress.	Pritesh
91	90102	PAL MUKESH DUDHNATH	Increasing crime among Youth.	Mukesh
92	90103	PATIL VAISHNAVI HEMANT	Impact of mass media on culture.	Vaishnavi

93	90104	SHAIKH MAHENOOR ASMAT	Increasing Suicide among Youth	Mahnoor
94	90105	SHELAR MARIYA PRADEEP	Positive effects of globalization.	Mariya
95	90106	SHELAR PARAMVIR PRADEEP	Development projects in India – Environmental loss and Economic gain.	Paramvir
96	90107	PADVALE ASHISH SACHIN	Globalization and its impact on agriculture.	Ashish
97	90108	TARE PRANCHITA DIPAK	Farmers Suicides and agrarian distress.	Pranchita
98	90109	PANASKAR NIKITA BALASAHEB	Impact of mass media on culture	Nikita
99	90110	PATIL KARTIKA ARUN	Impact of technology and communication.	Kartika
100	90111	MHASKAR ROHAN RAVINDRA	Visit NGOs involved in protection of human rights due to various projects.	Rohan
101	90112	KANNAUJIYA AARTI ASHOK	Globalization and its influence on life style.	Aarti
102	90113	KARBAT ROSHANI MAHADU	Corporate farming and Contractual farming.	Roshani
103	90114	PATEL SRUSHTI NARESH	Farmers Suicides and agrarian distress.	Srushti
104	90115	RAUT DIPESH DASHRATH	Increasing Suicide among Youth	Dipesh
105	90116	YADAV KAILASH DUDHANATH	Gender inequality	Kailash
106	90117	TAMORE YUGANT MANOJ	Development projects in India – Environmental loss and Economic gain.	Yugant
107	90118	YADAV NISHA ANIL	Indian Constitution	Nisha
108	90119	YADAV ARNIKA PREMDHARI	Urbanization and its impact on environment	Arnika
109	90120	DUMADA SUMIR ASHOK	An overview to Indian society	Sumir

Teacher Signature

HOD

# F.Y.B.Sc 2022 -2023

## FOUNDATION COURSE - SEM II

Sr No	Roll No	Name	Title of the Project	Signature
1	90121	YADAV MAHESHWAR INDIRESH	Crime among Youth	<u>MYODAV</u>
2	90122	MAURYA KHUSHBU RAMVILAS	Migration	<u>Khushbu</u>
3	90123	PATIL ANIKET PRAMOD	Farmers Suicide	<u>Aniket</u>
4	90124	SUMADA ANKITA GANESH	Stress and Conflict	<u>Ankita</u>
5	90125	TAMBADA RAHUL SANTOSH	Crime among Youth	<u>Rahul</u>
6	90126	KHATALI SANJAY SADANAND	Farmers Suicide	<u>Sanjay</u>
7	90127	TARE SAKSHI SANJAY	Stress and Conflict	<u>S. S. Tare</u>
8	90128	CHAUDHARI SIDDHI HEMCHANDRA	Environmental Degradation	<u>Siddhi</u>
9	90129	PATHOR ANIKET MUNESHKUMAR	Crime among Youth	<u>Pathor</u>
10	90130	BENDRE BHAVANESH UDDHAV	Stress and Conflict	<u>Bhavanesh</u>
11	90131	PATIL SMIT VAIBHAV	Migration	<u>Smit</u>
12	90132	YADAV HARSH PRAVIN	Stress and Conflict	<u>harsh</u>
13	90134	PATIL JEET HARESHWAR	Crime among Youth	<u>jeet</u>
14	90135	PATIL PRAJYOT JAYWANT	Stress and Conflict	<u>Prajyot</u>
15	90136	SINGH ABHISHEK RANDHIR	Environmental Degradation	<u>Abhishek</u>
16	90137	PATIL SANIKA JAYKANT	Stress and Conflict	<u>Sanika</u>
17	90138	KADAM DIPTI TUKARAM	Crime among Youth	<u>Dipti</u>
18	90139	SINGH RANI AKHILESH SINGH	Farmers Suicide	<u>Rani</u>
19	90140	GHARAT MOHIT SANTOSH	Stress and Conflict	<u>M. G. S</u>
20	90141	GHARAT SHREYASH SUBHASH	Migration	<u>G. Shreyash</u>
21	90142	PATIL PRATIK KALPESH	Environmental Degradation	<u>Pratik</u>
22	90143	BASVAT JIGNESH PRAKASH	Farmers Suicide	<u>B. Jignesh</u>
23	90144	KAVATE VIKAS LAXI	Environmental Degradation	<u>VIKAS</u>
24	90145	BAIRAGI DHANASHREE MADAN	Crime among Youth	<u>Dhanashree</u>
25	90146	YADAV NITU RADHESHYAM	Migration	<u>NITU</u>
26	90147	MOR ISHWAR VASANT	Environmental Degradation	<u>Ishwar</u>
27	90149	DHANAWADE RIYA SANTOSH	Crime among Youth	<u>Riya</u>
28	90151	KHAN HASINA BAKSHIS	Farmers Suicide	<u>hasina</u>
29	90153	POOJARY YATHISH ANANTHA	Environmental Degradation	<u>Yathish</u>
30	90154	MAURYA MUSKAN RAMPRATAP	Stress and Conflict	<u>muskan</u>

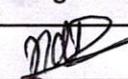
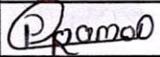
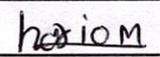
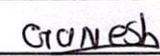
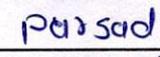
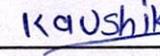
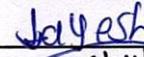
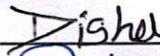
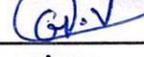
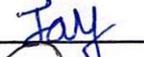
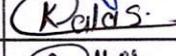
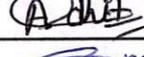
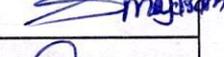
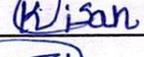
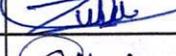
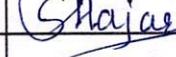
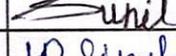
**FOUNDATION COURSE - SEM II**

Sr No	Roll No	Name	Title of the Project	Signature
31	90155	JAIN SAURABH PRADIP	Farmers Suicide	S. Jain
32	90156	YADAV SUMAN GUDDU	Stress and Conflict	S. G. Yadav
33	90157	YADAV RADHESHYAM KUBER	Crime among Youth	Radheshyam
34	90158	SAMBARE MOHINI NATHURAM	Stress and Conflict	Mohini
35	90159	PAPDE KHUSHI KISHOR	Stress and Conflict	K
36	90160	PATIL KHUSHI NILESH	Stress and Conflict	Khushi
37	90161	YADAV RAJNISH RAJLAL	Crime among Youth	R. Yadav
38	90162	VISHWAKARMA VINAY DINESH	Stress and Conflict	Vinay
39	90164	PATIL RAHUL RAJKUMAR	Stress and Conflict	Rahul
40	90165	YADAV AARTI SHATRUGHAN	Stress and Conflict	Aarti
41	90168	MAHTO ANJALI MADANKUMAR	Environmental Degradation	A. Mahto
42	90169	SHINDE SHRENIKA PANDURANG	Crime among Youth	Shreika
43	90170	PATIL TANVI UMESH	Stress and Conflict	T. Patil
44	90171	PARDHI SHRADHA MADHUKAR	Crime among Youth	S
45	90173	DAS LEELAVATIKUMARI SHANKARLAL	Stress and Conflict	L. S. DAS
46	90174	KAMBAR BHAVESH SHIVA	Environmental Degradation	Bambar
47	90175	CHITODE AKSHAY VINOD	Stress and Conflict	A. KSHAY
48	90176	PIMPLE MANTHAN JAGDISH	Farmers Suicide	M. J. Pimple
49	90178	YADAV ADITYA DEEPAK YADAV	Stress and Conflict	Aditya
50	90179	KOLHEKAR SHITAL SAKHARAM	Crime among Youth	Shital
51	90180	GORI MANSI VINOD	Environmental Degradation	Mansi
52	90181	GUPTA ABHISHEK MOHANLAL	Crime among Youth	A. B. SHARMA
53	90182	BHUSARE SHUBHAM RAVINDRA	Crime among Youth	Shubham
54	90184	YADAV SANJANA GUDDU	Stress and Conflict	
55	90185	GHARAT SAMARTH KUNDAN	Farmers Suicide	Samarth H.
56	90186	PANDE YOGESH PURUSHOTTAM	Environmental Degradation	Yogesh
57	90187	THAKUR SEJAL VIVEK	Crime among Youth	Sejal.
58	90188	RATHOD VIKAS GAJANAN	Farmers Suicide	Vikas
59	90189	DUBLA VAISHNAVI RAJAN	Farmers Suicide	V
60	90190	OJHA SANJANA SUSHIL	Crime among Youth	Sanjana
61	90191	SINGH SHIKHA SANTOSH	Environmental Degradation	Shikha
62	90192	JADHAV TANISHQ SHIVAJI	Farmers Suicide	Tanishq.

**FOUNDATION COURSE - SEM II**

Sr No	Roll No	Name	Title of the Project	Signature
63	90193	GAWANDI MUSKAN HIDAYAT	Crime among Youth	M. H. Gawandi
64	90194	RAYAT ADITYA NARESH	Farmers Suicide	Aditya
65	90195	PARHAD ANJALI RAGHUNATH	Environmental Degradation	A. R. Parhad
66	90196	VAYEDA ANJALI GANESH	Crime among Youth	Avayeda
67	90197	RAI ABHISHEK RAJKUMAR	Stress and Conflict	Rai
68	90199	BHOGALE MANSI ANANT	Migration	Mansi
69	90200	KUDU BIPIN NAROTTAM	Stress and Conflict	B. Kudu
70	90201	BORKAR TRIVENI REWCHAND	Stress and Conflict	T. R. Borkar
71	90202	NISHAD POONAM RAMSURAT	Crime among Youth	R. Nishad
72	90203	WADHIYA RITIKA GULAB	Environmental Degradation	Ritika
73	90204	LAHANGE VIPUL MORESHWAR	Crime among Youth	Vipul
74	90205	PATIL PRUTHVIRAJ KISHOR	Migration	K. Patil
75	90207	GUPTA ALOK RAMASHISH	Crime among Youth	A. R. Gupta
76	90208	SUMDA JEET SANJAY	Crime among Youth	JS
77	90209	SINGH GULSHAN ARVIND	Farmers Suicide	G. A. Singh
78	90210	YADAV ANCHAL UMASHANKAR	Importance of Environmental Studies	A. Anchal
79	90211	MOHANKAR VAIBHAV SANTOSH	Farmers Suicide	V. Mohankar
80	90213	YADAV PANKAJ RAMESH	Migration	Pankaj
81	90214	DUBEY NITIN ANIL KUMAR	Stress and Conflict	Nitin
82	90215	KUSHWAHA NEHA PREMSHANKAR	Migration	N. P. Kushwaha
83	90218	JAGTAP ROHIT SUDAM	Crime among Youth	Rohit
84	90219	KORDA PRIYANKA LAXMAN	Environmental Degradation	Priyanka
85	90220	DODE ASMITA RAGHUNATH	Stress and Conflict	Asmita
86	90221	BHAVAR RESHAMANTA LAHANU	Crime among Youth	Reshamanta
87	90223	DUBEY SHALU SHRAVAN	Environmental Degradation	Shalu
88	90224	PUJARI MANASI BHASKAR	Crime among Youth	Mansi
89	90225	LUCKYRAJ NIRAJ SINGH	Stress and Conflict	N. Luckyraj
90	90227	DALVI PRIYANKA RAGHU	Migration	Priyanka
91	90228	YADAV PRITI HANUMAN	Farmers Suicide	P. Yadav
92	90229	DABAKE RAHUL ANANTA	Environmental Degradation	R. Dabake
93	90230	KUSHWAHA ANKIT OMPRAKASH	Migration	Ankit

**FOUNDATION COURSE - SEM II**

Sr No	Roll No	Name	Title of the Project	Signature
94	90231	SHAIKH NAZ MOHAMMADUMAR	Farmers Sucide	
95	90232	RABADE PRAMOD MADHU	Migration	
96	90233	YADAV HARIOM SHIVSHANKAR	Farmers Sucide	
97	90234	SALKAR GANESH GANPAT	Farmers Sucide	
98	90236	PANDEY DOLLY SHAILESH	Environmental Degradation	
99	90237	SHARMA ANIL AJAY	Stress and Conflict	
100	90238	RANE PRASAD SANTOSH	Migration	
101	90239	DALVI KAUSHIK RAMESH	Stress and Conflict	
102	90240	RAUT JAYESH GANPAT	Environmental Degradation	
103	90241	VAVARE VISHAL TRIMBAK	Farmers Sucide	
104	90242	NAIK DISHA AMRUT	Migration	
105	90247	GHUTE GAURAV VIJAY	Environmental Degradation	
106	90248	DANDEKAR JAY DATTATRAY	Stress and Conflict	
107	90249	VAYEDA KAILAS MAHADYA	Environmental Degradation	
108	90250	TANDEL ADHIT DHARMENDRA	Stress and Conflict	
109	90253	GUPTA SHIVANGI MAYARAM	Migration	
110	90254	SINGH KISAN RAJESH	Farmers Sucide	
111	90255	MALIK ZUHA ABID	Environmental Degradation	
112	90257	HAJARE SAKSHI JALINDAR	Stress and Conflict	
113	90258	GOVIND VIDYASHRI VINAYAK	Environmental Degradation	
114	90259	MANGAT SUNIL ARJUN	Farmers Sucide	
115	90260	SINGH HARIDAS RAMJANAM	Stress and Conflict	

  
 (Prof. Akshay Patil)  
 Assistant Professor

F.Y.B.Sc. (A)  
SEMESTER - II

Roll No

# FOUNDATION COURSE PROJECT

Project Name → Sustainable Development

Name → Aman Sandesh Pagdhare

Sub Group → PCM

Collage → Sonopant Dandekar Collage, Palgha

Name of Guide → Tejas N. Chaudhari



*Tejas N. Chaudhari*



PAGE No.



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# INTRODUCTION

The World Commission on Environment and Development defines Sustainable Development as "development which meets the needs of the present without the ability of future generations to meet their needs." In other word, when you don't consider the wider future impacts while using natural resources, a lot of damage takes place and future generation have to suffer. Therefore Sustainable Development is an action plan which helps us to achieve sustainability in any activity which makes use of resources. Moreover it also demands immediate and intergenerational transmission.

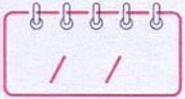
Thus, the longer we continue to pursue unsustainable development, the more severe will the consequences be. Therefore in order to undo the mess created by us, we must follow sustainable development.



# HISTORY

The concept of Sustainable Development was tossed by United Nations at Rio de Janeiro in 1992. Resources and Development. During this international earth summit, the first attempt was made to save the earth. Internationally, strategies and action plans were made for moving towards a more sustainable pattern of development. More than 100 countries participated. Other related civil society organisations also participated in summit. People realised that sustainable development does not mean a return to a pre-industrial era. Rather it calls for :-

- 1) First, continued economic growth
- 2) Secondly, achieving sustainable livelihood for all people - alleviating poverty.
- 3) Thirdly, improving living standards while maintaining the integrity of the global environment.



# CORE ELEMENTS

The three core elements of sustainable development are briefly discussed below :

- **Environmental Conservation** →

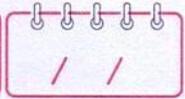
The primary focus of sustainable development is to protect the environment so that the resources provided by it do not get destroyed.

- **Social Development** →

It aims to attain well-being of an individual and society at large. It entails the availability of necessary resources, proper healthcare, and good quality of life for people.

- **Economic Progress** →

It encourages people to invest in sustainable efforts by persuading them through its long term benefits and supporting both the environmental and social elements of the cause.



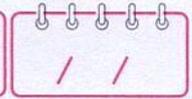
# PRINCIPLES

The following principles / premises underlying the concept of sustainable development :

- 1) Sustainable development is the alternative method for development, which by definition is eco-friendly and resource-efficient.
- 2) There is a symbiotic relationship between consumer producer's natural systems.
- 3) The present generations should meet its need without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs that is to ensure that productive assets available to future generations are not unfairly minimized.
- 4) Those who enjoy the fruits of economic development must not make the resources of future generations worse by excessively degrading the Earth's exhaustible resources and polluting its ecology & environment.
- 5) The development should not focus only on growth, instead it should aim for broader goals of social transformation.

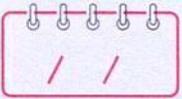


- 6) Internally and externally sustainable development are two major aspects of sustainable development. With both, no real sustainable development would emerge.
- 7) In the long term, sustainable development has to maintain relations with ecology, resources, people along with their service agencies, institutional and other aspects of their social organizations.
- 8) Sustainable development is largely responsible for the poor, and hence it should ensure that the poor have adequate access to sustainable and secure living.
- 9) The past environmental mistakes should not be repeated as past patterns of environmental degradations are unavoidable.
- 10) The environment and development are not mutually incompatible. Both a healthy environment and a healthy economy is essential for economic development.



# WHY DO WE NEED SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT?

- 1.) Continuous Growth of Economic Activities ⇒  
It has two-prolonged effect on this planet's environment. While on one hand, there is greater consumption of natural resources, on other this is also accompanied with greater volume of waste.
- 2.) Increasing Rate of Population Growth ⇒  
Rise in population leads to higher use of natural resources for their sustenance. Another common issue with an ever increasing population is that of misuse of these natural resources.
- 3.) Fast-paced Urbanisation ⇒  
Economic and industrial development leads to fast-paced urbanization, which often compels large populations to relocate the urban spaces.
- 4.) Industrialisations ⇒  
It is responsible for numerous environmental issues, which are depletion of resources, deforestation, industrial waste often contain toxic material, air pollution and even noise pollution.



5) Reduction in Greenery ⇒  
Deforestation has led to unparalleled reduction of greenery on the face of this planet which has led to environmental changes and degradations. The most prominent has been global warming.

6) Rising use of Chemical and Artificial Products ⇒  
Use of chemical like pesticides, chemically developed fertilizers, etc has led to poisonous effect on the crop. This too has a adverse effect on this planet's environment, including soil contamination and other issues.

Subsequently, the nature and scope of sustainable development primarily focuses on curb these issues which are a major drain on the environmental conditions. As the student of science, it is vital to keep this reasons in mind while planning for economic development.



# BENEFITS

To begin with, Sustainable Development has numerous benefits for the people as well as for the planet.

Moreover, it creates a healthier, safer, and pollution free environment.

★ Some of the social benefits are :-

- Firstly, sustainable practices help strengthen community bond.
- Secondly, improve the quality of life for the present and future generations.
- Thirdly, provide hope for the better future for the people as well as for the planet.

★ Some of the Economic benefits are :-

- Firstly, helps in protecting natural resources.
- Thereafter protect bio-diversity.
- Finally, mitigate and adapt to climate change.



# GOALS

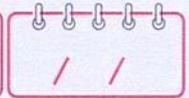
Sustainable Development Goals [SDG] are also one of the Global goals.

Therefore, United Nations fixed these goals in the year 2015.

Moreover, it says that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability. It's a universal "call to action" organization.

By the way some of the major SDG's are :-

- No Poverty
- Zero Hunger
- Good health & well being.
- Quality education
- Gender equality
- Clean water and sanitation.
- Affordable clean energy
- Climate Action.
- Protect the planet
- to ensure Global peace and prosperity by 2030.



# WHAT CAN WE DO TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ?

Sustainable Development goals can easily be achieved by taking the following measures:

- 1.) Create awareness for safe drinking water at the workplace as well as in remote area.
- 2.) Save water and promote rainwater harvesting.
- 3.) Go for renewable energy sources.
- 4.) Develop a habit of sustainable practises.
- 5.) Encourage Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.
- 6.) Inclusive and skill based education locally and Globally.
- 7.) Promote, encourage and reward responsible behaviour
- 8.) Create employment to raise the standard of living.



# ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED :

There are many organisations that are making essential contributions to the environment, society, and for the sustainability of the world at large.

Moreover, they involve themselves in the field of research, conservation of resources, and creating awareness by implementing new ideas.

Below are some of the most influential NGO's working day and night to create a difference.

## 1] Doctors Without Borders :

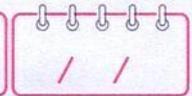
Doctors without Borders is one of my favorite NGO's. This NGO provide emergency medical aid to people affected by epidemics, disaster etc.

It is working since 1971 and won the Noble peace prize for it's contribution in 1999.

## 2] Greenpeace :

Greenpeace is the one of the largest non violent, direct action environmental organisations in the world which mainly focuses on forests, climate change, toxins and sustainable agriculture.

Today it has more than 2.8 million active member's working around the clock.



### 3] Natural Resources Defense Council [NRDC] :

NRDC is a U.S.-based NGO working internationally mainly on the protection of the environment.

It works on curbing global warming as well as wildlife protection, controlling pollution and clean & eco friendly energy.

### 4] Oxfam :

Oxfam is one of the most popular NGO's which work on international issues such as poverty, Human Rights and Injustice.

Moreover, this organization is actively spread over 90 countries of the world.

### 5] World Wildlife Fund [WWF] :

World wildlife is one of the oldest, biggest, and most popular organizations which works on conserving Nature and protecting bio-diversity.

It was founded in 1961. At present it has 5 million active member worldwide.



# CONCLUSION :

To sum up, Sustainable Development is, "development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs." when you don't consider the wider future impacts while using natural resources, a lot of damage takes place and the future generations have to suffer. Therefore sustainable development is an action plan which help us to acheive Sustainability in any activity which makes use of the resource.

Thus, the longer we continue to pursue unsustainable development, the more severe will be the consequences be. Therefore in order to undo the mess created by us, we must follow sustainable development.



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*[Handwritten signature]*

ROLL NO-2068

F.Y. BSc

Foundation Course-Project

Title:- "INCREASING CRIME  
AMONG YOUTH"

Name :- Alfiya. Dilavar. Khan

Subject Group:- C.B.Z

College Name :- Sonopant. Dandekar  
College. Palghat

Name of Guide :- Tejas. N. Chaudhary

Sign & Remark :-

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# Introduction

Page 1

The subject of youth crime has been one of much public debate over the last few years. Statistics demonstrate that many youths who resort to crime face serious social and economical marginalisation. Justice Action believes that major changes have to be made to the current youth justice system in order to combat these on going concerns. Youngsters these days are more independent and do not want any interference in their routine which is the main cause of these mania. Said Shamq Khan, associate professor of Government college, "The recent change I feel is back of the discipline in the youth which leads to stress and depression," added Chanda Keswani, associate professor of political science. Youth under constant pressure of perform fierce competition and increasing stress in the environment compel and youth to opt easy way out - said that student work long hours, undergo lots of stress in an area increasing concern in the context of the fact that crime rates have been steadily rising in urban area. With the liberalization and growth of consumer economy newer avenues in the illegal sector of youth emerged which have direct absorption and income generating educated and semi-educated youth.

# "Criminal Behaviour"

The main focus of the criminal behaviour study is to understand offender better and answer questions like: Who criminals are, why do they commit an offence how do they think, what is they doing. action and assist investigation in catching offenders, to understand what criminal behaviour is and why it occur. It is important to note that psychology of crime. there are four generally accepted parameters, that define behaviour as being criminal. they are.

- ① The act is prohibited by law and punished by the state.
- ② It is considered to violate a moral.
- ③ Religious code and is considered punishable Supreme spiritual being.
- ④ The act violates norms of society or tradition and is punishable by a community
- ⑤ It cause serious psychological stress or mental damage to the victim.

# "Theories of Criminal Behaviour"

pg 6

Historically, there are three broad theoretical models of criminal behaviour.

[A] Psychological

[B] Sociological

[C] Biological

\* Psychological Approach :- There are many different psychological models of criminal behaviour ranging from early Freudian to later cognitive and social psychological models. Several fundamental assumptions of psychological theories of criminality are.

① The individual is the primary unit of analysis in psychological theories.

② Personality is the major motivational element that drives behaviour within individual.

③ Normality is generally defined by social consensus.

④ Crimes then would result from abnormal dysfunctional, or inappropriate mental process within the personality of individual.

⑤ Criminal behaviour may be purposeful for the individual insofar as it addresses certain felt needs.

\* Sociological Approach :- sociological and of psychological principle of criminality are that intertwined and technically not independent. As with psychological theories, there are numerous sociological formulations of the cause and control of criminality, sociological nations criminality as can be defined as -

① Attempting to connect the issue of the individual's criminality with the broader social structures and cultural values of society, family or peer group.

② How the contradiction of all these interacting groups contribute to criminality.

③ The ways these structures, cultures and contradiction have historically developed.

④ The current process of change that these groups are undergoing.

⑤ Criminality is viewed from point of view of the social construction of criminality and its social cause.

⑥ there are so many social problems affecting on youth.

⑦ so they take some useless decision for choose their life and become rate.

Biological approach :- The biological approach founded by the Cesare Lombroso is the best theory to support the argument being presented in this paper. The biological theory focusses on genetics and psychology of criminal and chemical imbalanced anti-social aggressive behaviour along with depression and other disorder. The biological approach of criminology focuses on the mental illness dependency personalities. The juvenile justice system made up of youth offenders of many different ages, grey area of justice system. There are biological theories that support there is difference in criminals and in order to seek mental health service many as 60% to 70% detained youth have an emotional or behavioral disorders. Long term juvenile correctional facilities within in the suitable detecting with lack of resources there are four variables that make up referral, background and attitude. Of the clinical factors, higher rate of proper referrals that any other gender medicated does not pray for the mental health medicated funding is major barrier system adult in detention of increasing corrections facilities. When this proper decision to make biological approach easy and useful for youth.

# 11 Characteristics of crime of youth. p. 96

- ① Crimes (youth 16-21 years) such as theft requires less physical energy as compared to crimes (youth 21-25 years) such as like murder, rape, assault, dowry death.
- ② Adults group of 16-18 years are 44% of the offenders, 18-21 years are 39% of the offenders, 21-25 years are 17% of the offenders. The large portion of the offenders adult group 16-21 years.
- ③ Criminal (40%) come from the lower economic class income of less than 1,500 per month. Half of the criminals (55%) come from the lower middle economic class.
- ④ About 38% criminals are from the rural areas and 62% youth criminals are from urban areas.
- ⑤ 77% youth criminals are unmarried have no responsibility and youth criminals have lower marriage rate.
- ⑥ Youth criminals differ from illiteracy to read and write to graduation (39%) or educated secondary level (41%) in the educational background.

Criminals actor and victims experience various form of stress related to criminal activity resulting from stress, lastly victimization in the person system and community will be explored as crime inducing stress. future areas to explore the community will be in research will be suggested. victimization is a stressful event resulting in significant levels, psychological and/or emotional stress. stress and crime in the interrelated in a linear fashion and in a reciprocal cycle strain theories posit the causal relationship of stress to crime, and psychological condition such as post-traumatic stress disorder and acute stress disorder explain the experience of stress caused by criminal action. using general strain theory explain the experience of stress caused by criminal action. using general strain theory to explain the causal relationship recent research explore the circumstance that cause stress and result in crime. gender will be explored in relation of criminal activity emotional stress has identified as central and dominant response of victims. manifestation are involved in it.

# " Stress of youth "

P. 98

Stress of job is far and away the leading source of stress for adult but stress levels have also escalated in children, teenagers, college student and the elderly for other reasons. The evident behaviour of a youth as stated earlier is the result of maladjustment and the breaking or weakening of social bonds, with family and other groups. When a youth considers himself ready to take up of job ready to settle in life, ready to undertake responsibility of life, and ready for enjoying material advantages, of society. When his situation is suddenly affected by a failure to get the job by being falsely implicated and accused of some action not committed. by a sudden job in life or by the many practical problem of adjusting to exciting environment he gets, the shock of his life. It is the time, when appointments in youths life seem to get shock of life. something special in life is worm of the it's shadow. thus, starting from the low point immaturity and experience he reaches the top point going on achieve success and then fall down again to the low point of violating the law. this lead the youngster to go stress.

# Cause of Youth Crime''

(Pg 9)

Crime is primarily the outcome of multiple adverse social, economic, cultural and family condition. To prevent crime it is important to have an understanding of its roots country the causes of crime differ cultural, economics and social characteristics. The cause of crime are primarily related to.

**Economic situation** - The major economic factors that contribute to the crime are unemployment, poverty and political situation.

**Social Environment** - The core social root causes of crime are inequality, not sharing power, lack of important to families and neighbourhood, real or perceived inaccessibility to services, lack of leadership in communities, low value placed on children.

**Family structures** - youth who family have one or more characteristics listed below, are more likely to be involved in crime. Parents, are involved in crime, poor parental supervision, their parents neglect them, there is erratic discipline or they are treated harshly, family income is low or they are isolated, family conflict, respect, responsibility, family violence, Breakup.

NO one is a born criminal - circumstances make him so. Socio-cultural environment both inside and outside of home, plays significant role in shaping one's life and overall personality.

Some of the most common cause which are associated with youth crime, Poverty, Hopelessness, Anti-social, Nuclear family - child sexual abuse. And role of media. However as far as India is concerned, it is poverty and these are poverty is one of the biggest cause which force child to get involved in criminal - ALSO role played by social more negative than positive Imprints on young mind.

# "Prevention"

It is the vital to ensure that families influence children positively due to the contribution of it's influence to delinquent behaviour in juvenile. It can be achieved by showing that there is strong emotional bonding in the family - and it is laying out effective strategies for communication. Most of the children are raised from families that do not conform to the traditional form of family it should be the development of behaviour. School should check the background of children to fill the gaps that may be left by parents. help to counsel a child who is involved in violence at home a child who has a criminal parent.

parents should closely monitor to kind of company of their children they should engaged in productive social activities. It will help you should appropriately checked in school to ensure that they not carry any illegal objects, it will also help in identifying delinquent children so that they can be corrected in various way.

To reduce or even eliminate youth crime we need to focus on young people's lives at home and at school. At home parents need to pay more attention to how they are feeling as they grow up and experience many new changes. Moreover, children need to be encouraged.

\* Personalised approach :- Every young person is different and deserves support that is specially tailored to them. For example, an aggressive person's behaviour programme committee reviews the course to determine whether they have actually benefited. These programmes are intended to help them prepare for this.

\* Proper Support and Guidance :- Young offenders' institutions, the child protection board, youth workers, and other agencies work together in a network and process. They arrange shelter.

# "Conclusion"

(p. 913)

In conclusion it can be said that whatever changes be made in youth that through the all analysis for the crime. we can see that main crime is done by the youth. this is because the youth themselves are the main components to taking their own decision not listening to their parents want to be self independent in every way of life, they are more inclined to accept everything as new thing thus increase the probability of the implementation in crime. Life talent involvement must be undergo by the youth offenders, it is the real curing social skill and, it will reduce future committing crimes and deal with the conduct differ social norm issues. any drug and alcohol problems. on the other hand, because of the special physical and mental characteristics of youth. and losing control of management. taken by society for youth, the crime behaviour of youth tend to exceed the bounds of law only study the current problem for crime of youth. explore the characteristics and laws, detect the flaws and shortcomings of legal system- management.

# Acknowledgement

I would like to express my special thanks of gratitude to my teacher Mr. Tejas. N. chaudhari as well as our principle kiran sawe sir who gave me the golden opportunity to do this wonderful project on the topic is "Increasing Crime Among youth" which also helped me in doing a lot of Research and I came to know about so many new things I am really thankful to them.

Secondly I would like to thank my friends to help me provide some information regarding my project.

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(P. 815)

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*Arushi*

F.Y.BSc (A) Sem - II

# Foundation Course Project

Name :- Gayatri Shantilal Sonawane

Sub Group :- CBZ

College Name :- S. D. S. M.

Guide Name :- Tejas N. Chaudhari

Sig :-

Title :- Farmer Suicide

And Agrarian Distress

Good  
Prithvi



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India is an agrarian economy with around two-third of its working population directly or indirectly upon agriculture. Though the share of agriculture & allied sectors in the country's GDP has declined steadily over the years - 51.9 in 1950-51 percent to 13.7 percent in 2012-13 it still is the largest sector & plays an important role in the socio-economic development of the country. India could achieve self sufficiency in foodgrains only a few decades of its political emancipation. The food production in the country reached to more than 257 million tonnes in 2011-12 from only 52 millions in 1951-52. The food production in the India for 2022-23 in the country is estimated at 149.9 million tonnes which is higher than the average kharif foodgrain production of the previous five years (2016-17 to 2020-21).

**Farmers Suicides In India :-** The first state where suicides were reported was Maharashtra soon newspapers began to report similar incidents from Andhra Pradesh. In the beginning it was believed that most of the suicides were happening among cotton growers, especially from Vidarbha. A look at the figures given by National Crime Records Bureau, an office of the Ministry of Home Affairs Government of India, has been collecting & publishing suicidal statistics for India since the 1950s, as annual Accidental Deaths & suicides in India reports. It started sep

regularly collecting & publishing farmers suicide statistics from 1995. In 2004, in response to a request from the All India Biodynamic & organic farming Association, the Mumbai High court required the Tata Institute to produce a report on farmer suicides in Maharashtra, & the institute to produce a report in March. The survey cited "government apathy, the absence of a safety net for farmers, & lack for the desperate condition of farmers in the state."

Maharashtra Farmer suicides : 1,800 + deaths in 8 months.

Region	Jan to Aug 2021	Jan to Aug 2022
Amravati	662	725
Aurangabad	532	661
Nashik	201	252
Nagpur	199	225
Pune	11	12
Konkan	0	0
Total	1,605	1,875

## Causes :-

1) There has been decline in the production as well as productivity for almost all crops from the mid nineties.

2) There is an excessive dependence of a large section of the population on agriculture [in 2004-05 nearly 64 percent of rural persons were from household members major status was either self employed in agriculture or agriculture labor]. This also indicates that rural non farm employment opportunities are limited.

3) The declining size - class of holding & increasing preponderance of marginal holdings along with poor returns from cultivation, indicates that income for households is very low.

4) The neglect of agriculture in plan resource allocation has led to a decline in public investments in irrigation & other related infrastructure.

5) Supply of credit from formal sources to the agricultural sector is inadequate leading to greater reliance on informal sources at higher interest burden.

6) Much talked about green revolution had a greater focus on rice & wheat under irrigated condition by passing crops & regions under rainfed or dry land conditions. There has been failure to capitalize on the vast network of institutions to provide new technology & a virtual absence of extension service.

7) Last, with changing technology & market conditions the farmer is increasingly exposed to the increasing market uncertainties.



## \* Reason's Behind Farmer's Suicides In India.

Scholars have given various reasons such as monsoon failure, climate change, high debt burdens, government policies, mental health, personal issues & family problems among the reasons for farmers suicides in India. Let's analyse.

\* **The surge in input costs** :- A major cause of the farmer's suicides in India has been the increasing burden on the farmers due to inflated prices of agricultural inputs. The culmination of these factors is seen in the overall increases in the cost of cultivation. For what, the cost of present is three times than it was in 2005.

\* **Cost of chemicals & seeds** :- Be it the fertilisers, crop protection chemicals or even the seeds for cultivation, farming has become expensive for the already indebted farmers.

\* **Costs of Agricultural equipment** - The input costs moreover, aren't limited to the basic raw material using agricultural equipment & machinery like tractors, submersible pumps etc adds to the already surging costs. Besides, these secondary inputs have themselves become less affordable for the small & marginal farmers.

\* **labour costs** :- likewise, hiring labourers and animals is getting costlier too, while this may reflect on improvement in the socio-economic status of the labourers, driven primarily by MGNREGA & hike in minimum basic income, this has not gone too well with boosting the agriculture sector.

\* **Distressed due to loans** :- NCRB data points out that in 2474 suicides out of the studied 3000 farmer suicides in 2015 the victims had unpaid loans from local banks. This is clear enough an indication for drawing correlations between the two. Whether or not the banks had been harassing them, however is a long-drawn debate & needs more specific empirical evidence. Another source of strong linkages between farmer suicides and indebtedness is reflected from the spread of the two. While Maharashtra had 1293 suicides for indebtedness, Karnataka had 946.

\* **Water crisis** :- The concentration of these suicides in the water deficit regions of states like Maharashtra, Karnataka is a manifestation of how the water crisis & thereby failure to meet production demands have intensified the menace. This is particularly true in the backdrop of continued failed monsoon.

\* **Climate change** :- has acted as the last nail in coffin by resulting in furthering of the uncertainties associated with the already uncertain monsoon system and hence agricultural production while incidents like flash floods have led to crop losses, deferred monsoons have seen production shortfall year-in & year-out.

\* **Causes** :-

1) There has been decline in the production as well as productivity for almost all crops from the mid nineties.

2) There is an excessive dependence of a large section of the population on agriculture. This also indicates that rural non farm employment opportunities are limited.

3) The declining size - class of holding & increasing preponderance of marginal holdings along with poor returns from cultivation, indicates that income for households is very low.

4) Much talked about green revolution had a greater focus on rice & wheat under irrigated condition by passing crops & regions under rainfed or dry land conditions.

5) The neglect of agriculture in plan resource allocation has led to a decline in public investments in irrigation & other.

## Suicides and Indebtedness :-

The fact that suicides are associated with high level of indebtedness is popularly and even in some academic writing, seen as indicative of the Indian peasantry in general suffering from an unbreachable burden of debt and teetering on the brink of bankruptcy. Such an inference is unwarranted. In point of fact, the national sample survey estimated that as of June 2002, a little over a quarter of rural households reported having outstanding cash debt, the highest incidence being around 42 percent in Andhra Pradesh. The quantum of debt owned by an average rural household is less than 3 percent of the total value of its assets held.

## Causes of Investment Failure :-

Closer examination suggests that the failure of investments of both types is due to a complex set of factors. The suicide prone areas of AP, Maharashtra and Karnataka have relatively low rainfall, and groundwater is an important, and often the main source of irrigation. Availability for smaller farmers well-owners who could not afford the expense may even have decreased. In such cases a couple of drought years may even dry up the wells. Under these circumstances farmers are known in desperation to invest in digging new wells in different sites.



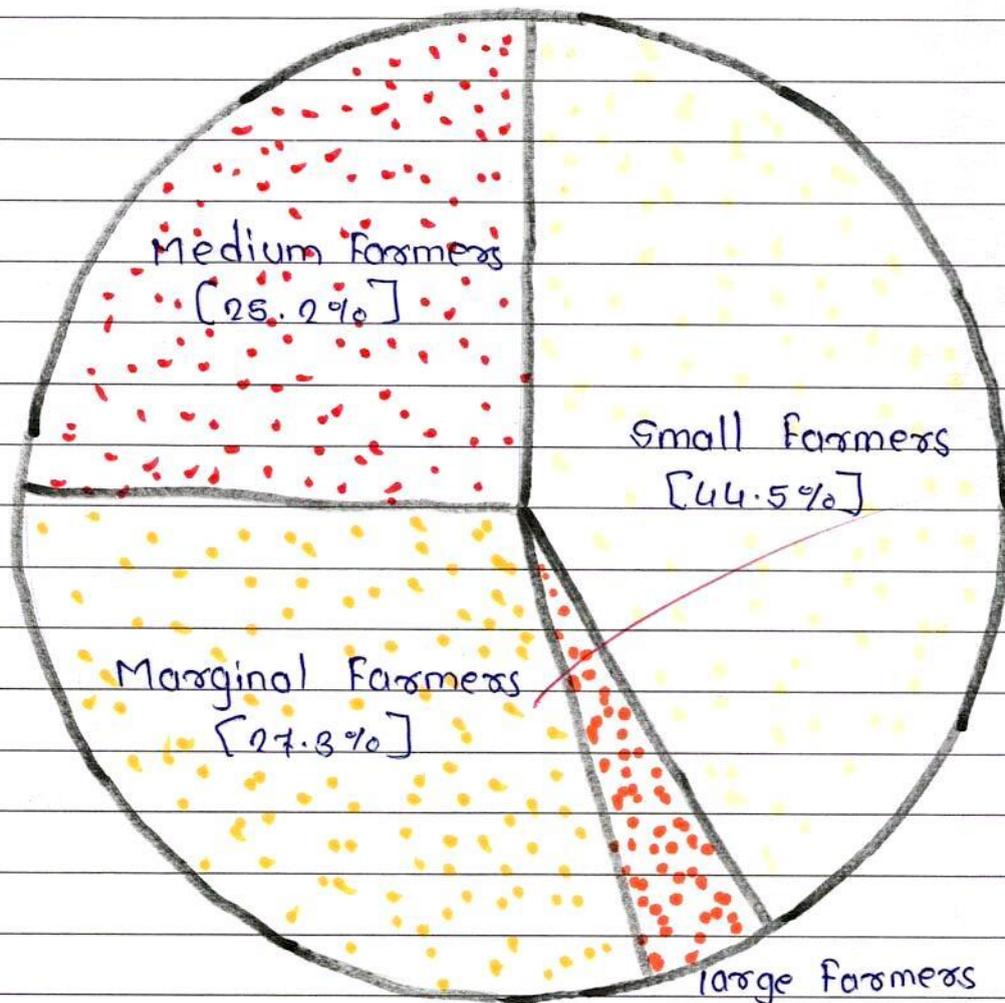
\* Farmer's suicides & the Agrarian crisis

A VAIDYANATHAN

In recent months several unfavourable trends in Indian agriculture - farmer's suicides, declining prices of several crops, widening disparities between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors and a marked slowing down in the rate of agricultural growth - have attracted much comment and discussion in the media among scholars and in public forums. Cumulatively they have contributed to generating a sense of a deepening agrarian crisis in the country.

Farmer's suicides, which have been headline news for several months are the most widely discussed phenomenon. Moving descriptions and vivid visuals in the media have brought out the frustrations that drive people to this extreme step and the emotional and economic trauma that surviving family members have to endure. They have also highlighted the human tragedy and socio-economic crisis precipitated by this phenomenon in several regions.

As per land holding status, farmers have been classified in four categories namely "Marginal Farmers" (having less than 1 hectare of land), 'Small Farmers' (having 1 hectare to below 2 hectare of land), 'Medium Farmers' (having 2 hectare to below 10 hectare land) and 'large Farmers' (Fa having more than 10 hectare of land)



Percentage share of farmer's suicides by Land Holding status.

Land holding status of farmers who committed suicide

revealed that 44.5% and 97.9% of victims were small farmers and marginal farmers respectively, they together accounted for 72.4% total farmer suicides.

53.1% and 14.5% of small farmers who committed suicides were reported in Maharashtra (1,135 out of 2,516) and Telangana (366 out of 2,516) respectively.

Age group wise and sex wise data is presented below at Table. Majority of victims belong to 30 years & above - below 60 years of age group accounting for 65.7% of total Farmer's suicides during 2021 - 2022.

Sex / Age	Below 18 years	18 yrs to 30 years	30 yrs to 60 years	60 years and above	Total
Male	35	1,131	3,480	532	5,178
Female	24	169	232	47	472
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0
Total	59	1,300	3712	579	5,650
% Share	1.0%	23.0%	65.7%	10.2%	100%

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Author :- Vrinda Kumble

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year published :- 28 August, 1 September 1979

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*(Handwritten signature)*