



The New Miraj Education Society's
Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Miraj

One Day National Multidisciplinary National Seminar
On
**Emerging Trends and Issues in Social
Sciences**
Saturday, 1st February, 2020

Organized by
Department of Economics, Geography, History, Political Science,
Psychology, Sociology and Physical Education & Sports

Editor
Prof. Babasaheb Sargar

Co-editor
Prof. Ramesh Kattimani

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Message



The New Miraj Education Society has been established in 1960 with a vision to provide quality educational facilities to the students of Miraj city and surrounding areas. The society is now running different educational institutions like Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Miraj, Shree Balawantrao Marathe High School and Shree Dinkararo Gokhale Primary School for slow learners.

Established in 1983, Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Miraj is a leading private government aided college and started with an aim to cater the needs of girls from Miraj city and surrounding villages. Our institution has completed thirty seven successful years and it has organized various workshops, seminars and conferences.

Our institutions has organized a One Day Multidisciplinary National Seminar on 'Emerging trends and issues in social sciences'. On this occasion and congratulate all the researches and dignitaries, who are gracing this seminar. I wish the organizing committee a grand success.

S/D

Mr. Sameer Gokhale

Vice- Chairman

The New Miraj Education Society, Miraj

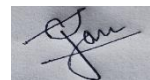
Message



The New Miraj Education Society's Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Miraj is organizing one day Multidisciplinary National seminar on **Emerging Trends and Issues in Social Sciences** on Saturday 1st February 2020

I hope large no of participants will actively participate. The national seminar will serve as a platform for young researchers for exchange of innovative ideas.

I wish a grand success for the national seminar



Mr. Sudhir Gore
Secretary
The New Miraj Education Society, Miraj

Principal Address



The New Miraj Education Society started with the motto “अमृतं तु विद्या”. Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Miraj was established in 1949. The successful journey of collage is continuous with its goal to empower the girl students from rural, minority, and economically backward class and to develop their overall personality, socially, educationally, economically. The college has junior and senior wings with four departments Marathi, Hindi, English and Economics along with P.G section of M.A (Economics) and M.com (Accountancy).

Apart from this Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University centre is also available for students. In our college, the board of social sciences is working under Economics, History, Psychology, Geography, Physical education, Political Science, Sociology organizes different activities based on supplementary study, research oriented programme.

As a part of this programme, we are happy that One day National seminar on the topic of “Emerging Trends and Issues in Social sciences” is being organized by our college. In the 21st century, the nature of social sciences, which study different parts of human life, society and culture is changing and new trends have emerged.

This has made it possible to study human social, educational, commercial and family life in different way. The role of social sciences is important in solving many of the problems that arisen in the society. I have no doubt that the thought and intention behind the seminar will successfully fulfilled.

I cordially welcome the chief guest and all the participating researchers from various disciplines for this seminar and I express best wishes for this seminar.



Prin. Mr. Raju P. Zadbuke
Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Miraj

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From the Desk of Editors.....

Co-editor



Editor



Convener



We are extremely happy to organize this One Day Multidisciplinary Seminar on 'Emerging trends and Issues in Social Sciences' on 1st February, 2020 in the New Miraj Education Society's Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Miraj, which was established in 1983. To tell about our college, our girl students are establishing themselves as police inspectors, professors, teachers, sales tax inspectors, judges, journalists, counselors and so on.

We are sure that this seminar will illuminate various trends and issues in social sciences such as Economics, History, Geography, Sociology, Psychology, Physical Education and Political Science. The Vice President of The New Miraj Education Society, Hon. Mr. Sameer Gokhale is the chair person of this national seminar. Dr. J. F. Patil is the chief guest and a key note addressee, who is an eminent Economist. For this seminar Dr. Abdul Gani Imaratwale, who is a professor and the head of Department of History at Anjuman Islam's ASC College, Bijapur, Karnataka and Dr. Shruti Tambe, who is a professor and the head of Department of sociology at Savitribai Phule University, Pune as well as Dr. Vasanti Rasam, a professor and a former head of Department of Political Science in Shivaji University, Kolhapur, have graced our seminar with their presence as resource persons.

Undoubtedly, this seminar will prove itself as a polestar for the researchers in their research field. There will be an intense exchange of ideas and knowledge between participants and the resource persons from various universities and colleges. So, the young researchers will be benefitted from this seminar. They are going to enhance their knowledge as well.

We are very proud to assert that we have received about 170 research papers from all over the country for our seminar and these researchers have taken pains to get an attention towards the new trends and problems in the social sciences. The Editor of the Vidyawarta International Research Journal Dr. Bapu Gholap took the responsibility to publish these all papers. We are grateful towards him that he has executed his responsibility very successfully.

The backbone of our college, Hon. Prin. Raju Zadbuke has been an inspiration for this national seminar. Our colleagues Prof. M. G. Patil, Prof. Sujata Awati, Prof. Vinayak Vanmore, Prof. G. B. Chavan, Prof. Abhinav Auradkar, Prof. Vinayak Pawar, Dr. Shabana Halingali have invested rigorous efforts to organize this seminar successfully.

We welcome you all in this culturally and educationally rich city, which has also established itself as a city with incredible medical amenities. We are grateful to all the participating researchers, scholars, professors and all my colleagues as well as the non-teaching staff of our college.

Mr. Ramesh Kattimani
(Co-editor)

Mr. Babasaheb Sargar
(Editor)

Dr. Manjiri M. Kulkarni
(Convener)

Keynote Address



Social Sciences are becoming more important for formulation of State policies at maximization of social welfare. These policies relate to economics, politics, philosophy, psychology, sociology and religion.

For pre-vision in prediction and regulation it has become necessary to adopt and adopt methods of material/physical sciences involving mainly experimentation.

In short, this fundamental shift will have to face problem of –

- Measurability of social concept
- Measurement and context of human instinct and emotions
- Adoption of advanced econometric, mathematical and statistical approaches.

It is now widely accepted that social research becomes more applicable to greater social welfare, if it is based on experimentation. This approach is being applied to subjects, like Economics, Sociology, Psychology and Political Science. More importantly experimentation will make social sciences more attractive and fascinating.

S/D

Dr. J. F. Patil
Eminent Economist

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MODERN TRENDS AND ISSUES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES IN INDIA WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO HISTORY

*Dr. Abdul Gani Imaratwale
Anjuman-E-Islam's ASC College, Bijapur, Karnataka*

In modern times the forces of transformation are more widespread and more compelling than ever before. The traffic of occurrences of events examines the capabilities of our political, economic and social institutions to adopt and grow. It is essential in the democratic set-up to have maximum extent of understanding of problems and issues in framing of public policies. It is mandatory upon the ruling authorities to bring the knowledge of the social sciences to bear upon these problems is of critical importance to the freedom, well being and welfare of the general masses. ¹ India being a nation of divergent religions, castes, creeds and classes provide ample opportunities to have scientific studies in social sciences that really intend to have knowledge of human society and social relationships. The social scientists by making use of social sciences are explaining the human experience.

India is a land of various divergent aspects, so are its issues and problems. Hence its studies and researches in social sciences are altogether different from the outer world. On account of India's vast dimensions, variety of racial elements, wide differences of climate, great diversities of soil and different physical characteristics that gave the nation a continental character. In addition since ancient time down to the contemporary ages India provides a wide range of subject matters of studies in social sciences, may that be sociology, history, political science, economics, trade and commerce, etc.

The study and research in the social sciences have a key role in development of young generation. By this they acquire the knowledge and skills necessitated to live in this free world. From the beginning of the 2nd half of 20th century there notably witnessed a great development in social sciences. There has been a major reshaping of the well-established disciplines like Sociology, Political Science, History, Geography, Economics, Law, Linguistics, etc. and substantial growth in the newer ones, such as Anthropology, Archaeology, Social Psychology, etc. ²

In the modern world efforts are made to develop approaches in social sciences which enable the teachers and scholars to select content by identifying concepts which will be most fruitful in advancing understanding of the contemporary world and in the pursuit of new knowledge. These concepts are developed and tested for accuracy and effectiveness and in which they are modified and replaced. The concept-development approaches recognize that knowledge must not merely be expanded but also be constantly reorganized and reconstituted. ³

Along with new, the old social sciences are adopting the techniques and the methods. For example, Political Science turned its attention from description of institutions to analysis of process and to theory. Likewise the historians now urge that emphasis be placed on developing a feeling for history and historical method. This is seen as the main contribution of the field, and represents a notable shift away from the traditional, chronological, ground-covering approach to study history. ⁴ History occupies a pivotal position in the circle of social sciences. It is aptly opined by many historians that history is the central social science which other social sciences must feed. According to H. C. Darby, "History is the central social science, of which all others must feed. It is basis to social sciences rather in the way that mathematics is basis to natural sciences". ⁵ Thus History is not only a study of various facets of human life but also it is linked with other social sciences.

The present scenario demands that the traditional ways or the concepts and the approaches which dominated in the structures of the social sciences are to be gradually minimized, and those are to be substituted with new ideas and approaches. The social scientists are to be left to work through real problems as much as possible on their own and to arrive at their own conclusions. In lower and higher studies in India there exists a gap between the prescribed curriculum and new researches in social sciences. Even the new ideas and theories accrued from the researches are not taken into consideration for the policy framing or planning of the government, etc. Therefore the taught and the general public remain unaware of the new concepts, ideas and conclusion which ultimately benefit all. There is a dire need to go through the new researches often times and to make use of knowledge that remained latent hitherto. Further such new findings to be included in syllabi for up-gradation of knowledge of the students in all levels. ⁶ In the western world the curriculum is upgraded with new researches in social sciences for better understanding of younger generation about human behavior and the nature of our complex world or society.

In colonial and post-independence era much history was written on the subjects of national importance. When it was noticed that some of the fields of Indian history began to be exhausted, the scholars felt the need of working on the regional and local histories, which were also considered to be significant and valuable. Thus, when an attention of the scholars and researchers shifted to the new arenas of regional and local histories of India, in consequence a bulk of historical literature was produced that undoubtedly enriched the concerned knowledge. Further, in modern times the subjects of studies in regard to women, farmers, laborers and general masses are included, thus leading to the expansion of the scope of history. To say more, in India the old researches valued to a greater extent, the interpretations and hypothesis are taken as granted and the writers are not taken into in logical way by the beginners in researches. This trend causes great damage to the authenticity of the subject. They take that what the older generation has written is final; there is no need to revisit their researches and findings. Those are taken as the ordained facts as if God has ordered. There is dire need to shift ourselves to the new methods and approaches and their application to the new concepts for development of mankind. It is the only means to have survival and improvement of better life conditions.

In relation with History there are many issues and challenges that geared-up in India. Undoubtedly this social science adopted new methodology and approaches in its study and research; however, since recent times it has been viewed as a tool in the hands of fanatic forces. As a result of arbitrary interpretation of the events and the situations of the past, the general masses are forced to live in history, not in the present world which surrounds them. The scholars in the subject are compelled to adopt to the notions and theories of the majoritarian dominance, hence their researches are misled. It is to be taken in mind that such trends may get momentum in India, but fail to receive universal recognition. In olden days only few writers wrote and the rest remained untouched with the development. But the situation today is different; here the new generation is skillful and capable to come with new findings and knowledge which will benefit to the people and the society at large.

Notes and References

1. Becker, James. M., 'Emerging Trends in the Social Studies', p: 317, Illinois, February, 1965
2. The Social Science include all the above disciplines and the humanities contain the academic disciplines which study the aspects of human society and culture viz. ancient and modern languages, literature, religions, philosophy, classical arts. In wider sense the subjects of social sciences too also fall in this list.
3. Becker; p: 320
4. Ibid; p: 318
5. Khurana, K. L., 'Concepts and Methods of Historiography', Agra, 2010, p: 20

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ROLE OF PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA SCHEME IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA

Dr. Snehal Makarand Rajhans
Assistant Professor, Department of Geography
Krishna Mahavidyalaya, Rethare Bk.
Tal. Karad Dist. Satara 415110

India is a very big country with long distance from Kashmir in the north to Kanyakumari in the south and from Kandla in the west to Kohima in the east. India has vast natural resources of great diversity. The diversity has occurred in economic, social, cultural life. The majority of population in India is living in rural area. The living condition of this rural people is very poor. Thus under such a situation development of rural area must receive much attention in the various scheme designed for the development of Indian economy.

According to T.T. Sander, 'Rural Development as a process, method, programme or even a movement is nothing more than throwing a light upon its various aspects'. Uma Lele defines, 'Rural Development as an improvement in the living standard of masses of low income population residing in rural areas and making the process self-sustaining. According to S. Giriappa, 'Rural Development involves developing rural economy so as to raise the standard of living of those rural people who are poor and require upliftment. In short, 'Rural Development aims at all round development of rural economy with more emphasis on socio-economic amelioration of rural people. After independence, rural development was accorded highest priority in government policies and programme. Rural development strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of rural people.

Road networking is the essential to rural people for their regular needs. The transport is a system in which passengers and goods are carried from one place to another. Development of cheap and efficient of transport has necessary for the progress of a large and developing country like India. Transport routes are the basic economic arteries of the country.

Roads plays very important role in transportation. It is comparatively easy and cheap to construct and maintain roads. Road transport system establishes easy contact between farms, fields, factories and markets and provides door to door services. Road can negotiate high gradients and sharp turns which railways cannot do. So roads can be constructed in hilly areas. Road transports are more flexible than the railway and others transport. This is the very important advantages of road transport. The road transport has become very popular. The road transport classified in four categories like National Highways, State Highways, District Roads and Village Roads.

The National Highways are constructed by central government for interstate transport, its join the metro cities for better economic development. The state highways are constructed and maintained by state government and join the state capitals with district places and important cities. The district road and the village roads are very importance for rural life. The roads are constructed by Zilla Parishad and Gram Panchayat. Its connect the villages with neighbouring towns and cities.

After independence the government of India launched various programme for rural development. The need of rural transport facility government has started some scheme of road construction. The progresses of Indian roads are increased after such a scheme. According to 2015 statistics India road network of 54 lakh km is second largest in the world

Sr.No	Types of Roads	Length in Kms
1	Expressways	200
2	National Highways	101,011
3	State Highways	176,166
4	District Roads	561,940
5	Village Roads and others	3,935,337

(source- Statistical abstract India 2015-16)

METHODOLOGY AND DATABASE

The present study is carried out with secondary sources of data, like books, journals, magazine, internet etc. and analysis this data by various tools and techniques.

PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA(PMGSY)-

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is centrally sponsored scheme introduced on 25 December 2000 by the prime minister of India Shri. Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri. Prabhjot Singh. First it is fully funded by the central government but recently it is announced that it will be funded by both centre and state in 60: 40 ratio.

The main objective of the scheme is to provide good connectivity to all unconnected villages. It also aimed that to providing easy accessibility to the rural community, to improving socio-economic condition of the rural population. It also bridging the gap between urban and rural areas. The road construction is helpful for connecting every village with a population exceeding 1000 by all roads. The rural road construction and maintenance of roads are under this scheme by the local panchayat with the help of state government.

The average speed of road construction was 70 to 75 km per day in 2011 to 2014. Now after 2014 to 2016 the construction speed of road in PMGSY is goes to 100 km per day. In the first five months of 2016 the construction speed is 139 km per day. Its express the achievement of PMGSY is very useful in rural areas. The states are recorded the highest road construction in this scheme.

1. Madhya Pradesh – 63548 km
2. Rajasthan – 58462 km
3. Uttar Pradesh – 45905 km
4. Bihar – 35510 km
5. Odisha – 35019 km

All PMGSY roads are also covered by five years maintenance contract. The Ministry of Rural Development have set up the National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) to provide operational and management support to these programme. The quality of road construction is the responsibility of the state governments who are implementing and supervised the work.

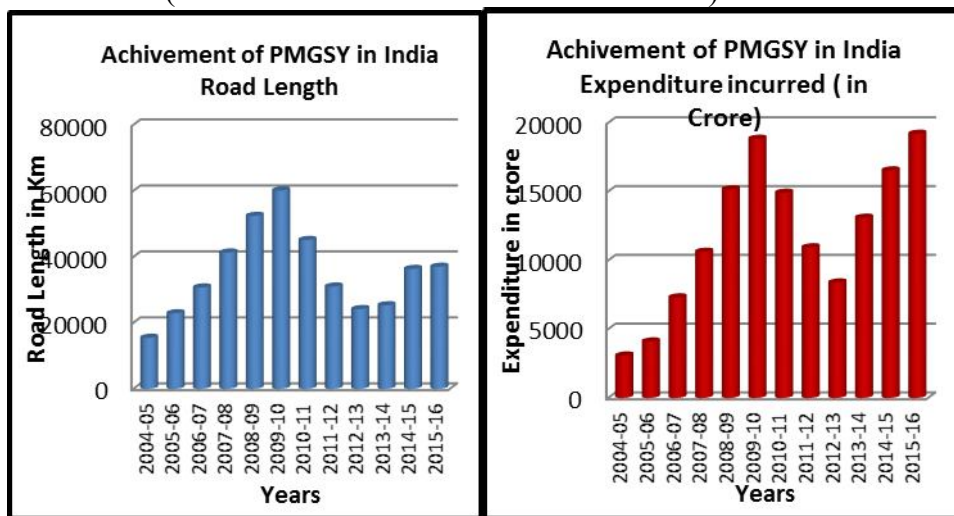
‘ The biggest impact has been on productivity, once there is connectivity hitherto isolated hamlets become part of larger clusters of 200-300 villages with 50,000- 1,00,000 consumers against 1000-2000 previously. This allows for economies of scale, specialisation and flourishing of micro enterprises’, says Neelkant Mishra- India Equity strategist at credit Suisse.

Achievement of PMGSY in India (2004-05 to 2015-16)

Sr. No	Year	Road Length in km.	Expenditure incurred (in Crore)
1	2004-05	15464	3077.45
2	2005-06	22891	4100.39
3	2006-07	30710	7304.27

4	2007-08	41300	10618.69
5	2008-09	52405	15161.99
6	2009-10	60117	18832.92
7	2010-11	45109	14910.98
8	2011-12	30995	10946.41
9	2012-13	24161	8386.75
10	2013-14	25313	13095.29
11	2014-15	36337	16538.05
12	2015-16	37000	19200.00
13	2016-17	47447	

(Source- Socio economic review of India)



The table shows the achievement of PradhanMantri Gram SadakYojana (PMGSY) in India. It reveals the total length of road and the total expenditure from year 2004-05 to 2015-16. The road construction work is increased yearly up to 2009-10. In year 2009-10 & 2010-11 the road construction work in PMGSY is decreased because of some problems. But after 2013-14 it's increased yearly. The expenditure is also increased.

CONCLUSION-

In a country like India, where about 70 present of the people lives in villages. Rural development is of almost important. Without development of rural sector, complete development of country is not possible. Government of India has launched various programmes for rural development. These schemes, rural people are get more benefits for their development. PMGSY is also helpful to rural people. The people get more facilities of education, health, communication, income sources etc. PMGSY is developed the road connectivity in rural area.

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RECENT ISSUES - WOMEN HEALTH IN INDIA

Miss. Nilakhe Amruta Shital
 Research Student
 Economics Deptt.
 Shivaji University, Kolhapur
 Email:patilvishal_chem@rediffmail.com
 Mobile No. – 9209567611

Economics is the study of how society uses its limited resources. Economics is a social science that deals with the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. Macroeconomics - the branch of economics that studies the overall working of a national economy.

These major health problems include lung diseases and disorders, gastrointestinal disorders, heart disease, and diabetes. The causes for the disorders vary. Highly prevalent and toxic air pollution leads to or exacerbates lung disorders. Improper hygiene and sanitation cause gastrointestinal disorders. Diarrheal diseases are the primary causes of early childhood mortality. These diseases can be attributed to poor sanitation and inadequate safe drinking water. India has the world's highest incidence of rabies. Malaria has been a seasonal health problem in India from a very long time. Women in India face issues like malnutrition, lack of maternal health, diseases like AIDS, breast cancer, domestic violence and many more. ... The primary reasons for the high levels of maternal mortality are directly related to disparities of economic conditions and cultural constraints limiting access to care. Gynaecological health and disorders affecting women include menstruation and men strual irregularities; urinary tract health, including urinary incontinence and pelvic floor disorders; and such disorders as bacterial vaginosis, virginities, uterine fibroids, and vulvodynia. Spain world's healthiest country, India 120th. ... In South Asia, Sri Lanka (66), Bangladesh (91) and Nepal (110) continued to be healthier than India, while rank well above India, out of the 169 countries that were evaluated. India slipped from 119 in the 2017 ranking to 120. Pakistan is 124 and Afghanistan 153. Vaginal bleeding and discharge are a normal part of your menstrual cycle prior to menopause. ... Vaginal symptoms may also be a sign of more serious problems, from sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) to cancers of the reproductive tract. Gynaecological symptoms may resemble other medical conditions or urological problems. Vaginal bleeding and discharge are a normal part of your menstrual cycle prior to menopause. ... Vaginal symptoms may also be a sign of more serious problems, from sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) to cancers of the reproductive tract. Gynaecological symptoms may resemble other medical conditions or urological problems. Poor lifestyle choices, such as smoking, overuse of alcohol, poor diet, lack of physical activity and inadequate relief of chronic stress are key contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including obesity, type 2 diabetes mellitus, hypertension, cardiovascular disease and several. Heart disease now is the leading individual cause of disease burden in India, and stroke is the fifth leading cause. Heart disease and stroke together contributed to 28. 1% of total deaths in India in 2016 — compared with 15. 2% in 1990.

Health economic studies provide information to decision makers for efficient use of available resources for maximizing health benefits. Economic evaluation is one part of health

economics, and it is a tool for comparing costs and consequences of different interventions. To formulate health services, establish the true costs of delivering health care or to estimate all real costs like the use of patients' time, loss of output elsewhere in the system etc. Health economics is a branch of economics concerned with issues related to efficiency, effectiveness value and behaviour in the production and consumption of health and healthcare. In broad terms, health economists study the functioning of healthcare systems and health-affecting behaviours such as smoking.

Health economics is a branch of economics concerned with efficiency, effectiveness, value and behaviour in the delivery and consumption of health and healthcare. Health spending is the final consumption of health goods and services. It includes spending by both public and private sources. The work of public health professionals is important because public health initiatives affect people every day in every part of the world. It addresses broad issues that can affect the health and well-being of individuals, families, communities, populations, and societies—both now, and for generations to come. A health crisis or public health crisis is a difficult situation or complex health system that affects humans in one or more geographic areas (mainly occurred in natural hazards), from a particular locality to encompass the entire planet.

2) Objectives of the study:

- 1) To study the health issues.
- 2) To study the women health issues.
- 3) To study women health important.
- 4) To study health economics.

3) Research Methodology:

The present study Recent Issues - Women Health in India in India. This study is based on secondary data. The secondary data have been collected from various sources such as published and unpublished books, website.

4) Health Issues:

A) Global health Issues -

Some of the major diseases currently affecting countries around the globe include HIV/AIDS, malaria, Zika, and tuberculosis. Climate change is also an international problem which can affect people's health.

B) Common health issues -

Physical Activity and Nutrition, Overweight and Obesity, Tobacco, Substance Abuse, HIV/AIDS, Mental Health, Injury and Violence, Environmental Quality.

C) Current health Issues -

Physical Activity and Nutrition, Overweight and Obesity, Tobacco, Substance Abuse, HIV/AIDS, Mental Health, Injury and Violence, Environmental Quality.

D) Public health -

This work is achieved by promoting healthy lifestyles, researching disease and injury prevention, and detecting, preventing and responding to infectious diseases. Overall, public health is concerned with protecting the health of entire populations.

E) Holistic health -

Dimensions of Wellness. There are five main aspects of personal health: physical, emotional, social, spiritual, and intellectual. In order to be considered "well," it is imperative for none of these areas to be neglected.

F) Global human health -

Breathing in fine particles in polluted air can lead to cancer, stroke, and heart and lung disease, the WHO said. The organization estimated that 90 percent of people worldwide breathe polluted air daily. Climate change also poses a serious risk to human health.

5) Important of public health:

The work of public health professionals is important because public health initiatives affect people every day in every part of the world. It addresses broad issues that can affect the health and well-being of individuals, families, communities, populations, and societies—both now, and for generations to come.

A health crisis or public health crisis is a difficult situation or complex health system that affects humans in one or more geographic areas (mainly occurred in natural hazards), from a particular locality to encompass the entire planet.

6) Health economics:

Health economics is a branch of economics concerned with issues related to efficiency, effectiveness, value and behaviour in the production and consumption of health and healthcare. In broad terms, health economists study the functioning of healthcare systems and health-affecting behaviours such as smoking. Health economics is the study of how scarce resources are allocated among alternative uses for the care of sickness and the promotion, maintenance and improvement of health, including the study of how health care and health-related services, their costs and benefits, and health itself are distributed among individuals and groups in society. It can, broadly, be defined as 'the application of the theories, concepts and techniques of economics to the health sector'.
 Meaning and scope of health economics
 Determinants of health
 Demand for health and health care
 Supply of health care
 Health care markets. The relationship between economic growth and health sector budgeting and planning
 National health systems
 Equity in health outcomes and in health care
 International health. Medical advances
 Due to increase in life expectancy
 Changes in family structure and norms
 Advances in health research
 higher expectation among people
 public awareness
 need for health economics.

A) Objective of health economics -

To improve the policy relevance and utility through assessment, planning and avoidance of wasteful expenditure in the hospital. To assess the efficiency and effectiveness of function and their cost implication of Cost analysis. Health economics is a branch of economics concerned with issues related to efficiency, effectiveness value and behaviour in the production and consumption of health and healthcare. In broad terms, health economists study the functioning of healthcare systems and health-affecting behaviours such as smoking.

B) Health economists do -

Health economists will evaluate health care policies and appease numerous challenges in the health care field. ... There are many opportunities for a health economist to work in the government sector. A health economist might investigate and assess health care policies such as those affecting occupational health.

C) Important of health economics –

Health economic studies provide information to decision makers for efficient use of available resources for maximizing health benefits. Economic evaluation is one part of health economics, and it is a tool for comparing costs and consequences of different interventions. To formulate health services, establish the true costs of delivering health care or to estimate all real costs like the use of patients' time, loss of output elsewhere in the system etc. To evaluate the relative costs and benefits of particular policy options, to estimate the effects of certain economic variables like user charges, time and distance costs of accessibility, etc on the utilization of health service. Health and economic development, organization and economic development to identify and measure health and diseases, basic needs. To identify determinants of growth and economic development, elements of health expenditure by use of macro economics, to determine the economic characteristics of health care and Health related activities health policy issues relevancy of economics.

D) Principles of health economics -

Principles of health economics including: the notions of scarcity, supply and demand, distinctions between need and demand, opportunity cost, discounting, time horizons, margins, efficiency and equity.

E) Public health economics -

Economics is the study of decisions—the incentives that lead to them, and the consequences from them—as they relate to production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services when resources are limited and have alternative uses.

F) Economics of healthcare -

Health economics is a branch of economics concerned with efficiency, effectiveness, value and behaviour in the delivery and consumption of health and healthcare. Health spending is the final consumption of health goods and services. It includes spending by both public and private sources.

7) Conclusion:

Finally, researcher concludes that study the the health issues, women health issues, women health important and archive the health economics concept.

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RECENT TRENDS IN CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Miss. Patil Amarveli Balasaheb
V.C. College Karad, Dist – Satara, Tal- Karad
Mobile No: - 9112363954
Email Id:-amarveli85patil@gmail.com

Introduction:-

The Indian culture, co-operative movement for the socio-economic and cultural development of the people these movement have various main objectives these are social issues, economics problems, ideological base, research approaches. co-operative movement have played a major role in the agricultural industries of all developed and under developed countries for over a century. Recent co-operative movement have an important role to play in organizing small but profitable economic activities. co-operatives movement means international movements that aims to encourage people to produce buy and sell things together and share the profit.

Co-operation is directly related with human being co-operative movement again and again to overcome problems and to safeguard the interests of mankind. it is most important function in nation's rural development and confirms the requirements of democratic planning. New recent trends in different sectors. co-operative movement was established under co-operative credit societies Act 1904. These structure of strategies consists of primary, urban, semi-urban, central, district and state level. People movement are known as co-operative movement

In Globalization era should be modified the structure of change the new technology and broad attitude to prepare face the competition with having various skilful knowledge and strong leadership and professionalization then the future predict will be bright light and pleasures. co-operative movement established 1946 in India. Recent co-operative movement has great heritage it being form required and needy people it provide big credit to any other sectors. Co-operation is the heart of Indian rural society. There are many challenges before in the privatization mahatma Gandhi statements, lives in its villages it is not literally true but also economic, political perspectives its valid them. The main function of Co-operative movement improve the living standard of life, decrease the poverty, and increase the capacity of self, wage employment, programs. They supply the infrastructure activities i. e. drinking water, health facilities, road and electricity connectivity education and housing facilities promoting decentralized of the man power.

Objective of the study:-

- 1) To study the sources and significant of co-operative movement.
- 2) To the study co-operative movement in future plans and challenges in recent trends.

Methodology of the study:-

This paper is based on secondary data of co-operative in movement books and journals and different reports and annualized with used secondary materials, different reports and published by the survey report.

Co-operative movement scope and significance:-

The co-operative movement in india war established of the last ducats in the 19th century. The industrial Revolution had given a death below village and agricultural

devolvement. The 1st such movement was founded (1844) in England by the Rochdale pioneers co-operative retail society to eliminate the middleman and share profits among its members.

*Co- operative movements is an organization for unskilled people, poor weaker section, and illiterate person.

*The significant of an institution of mutual fund and help the providing funds

*It is decrease the social issues and solve the social current issues.

*It is creates new technologies and protect the environment and cottage industries.

*It is useful the agricultural development interference the political parties.

*Its three basic needs and unemployment it greater issued that decrease the human dignity lack of capital formation for occupation etc.

Literature Review:-

- 1) Umdor sumarabin (2008) the present paper studied the behaviours of rural area and upliftment of the weaker section. Co-operative credit is providing fund and decrease the poverty. Credit needs of rural development and supported finding of the rural issues. Co-operative credit provided informal sources i.e. relative's friends, money lenders. Etc.
- 2) Balasaheb vikhe patil (2008) the paper discussed studies the co-operative movement scope and economic development. It is supported by the finding of the solve of the problems and remedies .These network particularly in rural area after bank credit private sector nation alization , growth of institutional credit agricultural sector etc.

PROGRESS of CO-OPERATIVE IN INDIA

SR.	FACTORS	COVERED AREA
1.	Agriculture credit covered	47%
2.	Sugar production	60%
3.	Dairy production	8%
4.	Cotton Co-operatives	23%
5.	Fishermen Co-operatives	21%
6.	Rural network village covered	100%

Indian co-operative movement profile:-

This table show that the co-operative movement has arrives the human beings and different co-operative sector progress in each and every field. The area covered the credit movement has 100% villages. 1 million and more than employment opportunities to give the generated through its directly and indirectly funds. Villagers are increasing the high standard of living.

Co-operative credit movement challenges which are as follow s:-

- 1 political party's interference keeps aside strong and brave leadership.
- 2 strong and brave leadership.
- 3 To use the research work and new technology.
- 4 people movement save and professionalizing of co-operating movement.
- 5 appropriate management and government protective policy.

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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ECONOMICS AND ITS EFFECT ON EMPLOYMENT

Mrs. Urmila Subhash Shendage

Research Fellow SARTHI, Pune

Email – urmilakodag@gmail.com, Mob. No. 9960200510

The present research paper is based on the present condition of employment and its relation with present economic condition. We know that in rural Employment areas, both men and women are primarily self-employed, mostly in agriculture. We cannot ignore that In urban areas, salaried work was the largest source of employment for both men and women in 2006. It is true that unemployment in India is characterized by chronic (disguised) unemployment. We should think about that Government schemes that target eradication of both poverty and unemployment – which in recent decades has sent millions of poor and unskilled people into urban areas in search of livelihoods – attempt to solve the problem by providing financial assistance for starting businesses, honing skills, setting up public sector enterprises, reservations in governments, etc. In India, unemployment is now burning issue. The decline in organized employment, due to the decreased role of the public sector after liberalization, has further underlined the need for focusing on better education and created political pressure for further reforms. India's labour regulations are heavy, even by developing country standards, and analysts have urged the government to abolish or modify them in order to make the environment more conducive for employment generation. Education, employment and corruption are the major problems that India is facing.

We know that the 11th five-year plan has also identified the need for a congenial environment to be created for employment generation, by minimizing the number of permissions and other bureaucratic clearances required. It is the need of time that Inequalities and inadequacies in the education system have been identified as an obstacle, which prevents the benefits of increased employment opportunities from reaching all sectors of society and first of all we should concentrate on it.

Another burning issue related to the unemployment and to education it is child labour. Some of the points related to it are as follows

- We know that Child labour in India is a complex problem that is rooted in poverty.
- The government has implemented a variety of programs to eliminate child labour. These have included setting up schools, launching free school lunch programs, creating special investigation cells, etc.
- If we take a look of survey, Child labour below the age of 10 is now rare. In the 10–14 age groups, the latest surveys find only 2% of children working for wage, while another 9% work within their home or rural farms assisting their parents in times of high work demand such as sowing and harvesting of crops.
- It's clear that India has the largest Diasporas around the world, an estimated 16 million people, many of whom work overseas and remit funds back to their families.

Analysis and interpretation of the data collected through survey –

- Near about 600 million populations in India are younger than 25 years of age and close to 70% of the total population is less than 40 years of age.

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- Near about 40% of the Indian population is aged between 13 to 35 years that is defined as youth according to the National Youth Policy.
- Population of young is not only exceptional in India but also in the World. In case, this demographic dividend is not used properly then it may result in demographic disaster in India. The youth then will not be on right track.
- It is clear that country's median age is 25 years whereas the average age of our cabinet ministers is 65 years.
- There exists a gap in age which leads to a gap between thoughts. This gap in India is much wider than the gap in any other country, such as in United States the gap is of 23 years whereas in Germany the gap is less than 10 years. History reveals that in such a scenario where there exists such a wide gap and most of the population is comprised of youth then it definitely leads to one or more political movements in the country.
- The history of India then also it is clear that youth can bring a huge change. Almost all our freedom fighters were young when they started their struggle for freedom that resulted in the freedom of our country.
- Indian Youth at present is also facing acute pressure in every field from getting job to performance at the job.

Research Findings

1] Lack of Quality Education:

- It is noticed that concern of today's youth in India is education. Indian youth demands for better education, employment driven training and brighter future.
- It is clear that Youth also want that skill based education and job placement should be a part of every higher institution and More emphasis should be laid down on career oriented courses and there should be a connection with real life scenario rather than just bookish.
- Youth from non-urban setting generally lacks good communication skills. This is also one of the major concerns.

2] Need of Job:

- It is also noticed that Youth unemployment in India is on rise. According to the World Development Report 2013, 9% of males and 11% females aged between 15 to 24 years are unemployed. As per data of 2009-10, 9.7% of young men and 18.7% of young women in India were unemployed. It's a true.
- Survey also focused that at global level, chances of youth being unemployed is three times more than adults. Global financial crisis hit youth first then adult.
- It is noteworthy that Young graduates suffer the most as far as getting job is concerned.

3] Problem of Corruption –

- Today's youth is concerned with the issue of corruption more than anything else
- The youth of today will need to recognize that they shoulder a great responsibility. They will need to fight for rooting out corruption, for ensuring that no one is above the law and uniting the citizens of India as 'India first' instead of communal or geographic factions.
- Though fighting against corruption is the responsibility of every citizen but youth by virtue of their nature and energy participate more in this cause.
- Corruption should be rooted out of country. Youth in India must know what they want and how they want because good and bad co-exist in the society.

Summing up

According to the above discussion, it is clear that unemployment and economy are related or dependent on each other. One cannot study both issues separately. In India **lack of Quality Education, Need of Job, Problem of Corruption** are the biggest issues in front of the youth. We cannot make our progress with such issues. In the coming decade, it is expected that the Indian labour force will grow by more than 8 million per annum. More and more youth will enter into the labor market. So the real challenge in front of the policy makers is to create enough jobs in the market for this educated workforce so as to direct the youth and nation. If it happens then we can think about the India as a developed country.

We must think about these issues and make sure to the people to overcome on it. It's not the job of government but we people should try to minimize these problems at our own level.

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EFFECT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON CEREALS PRODUCTION, PRODUCTIVITY AND AREA UNDER CROP IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT

Dr. Shesabhare S. Y.

Associate Professor in Economics,
ACS College Palus Dist SANGLI.

Mobile- 9421127141. Email.sudhirshesabhare @gmail.com.

Climate Change is one of the most burning issue in the present period. The problem is not limited to any one nation but it is faced by all the developed and underdeveloped countries of the world. After 1980s the ratio of greenhouse gases increased rapidly. In these emissions, the ratio of Co₂ is 405.5 ppm (WMO 2018). As the consequences of it, the global temperature is increased by 2^o c (Global Temperature 2020). Though it seems small, in really it means a significant increase in accumulated heat of the earth environment. This extra heat is creating the environmental extremities like heavy rainfall, humidity, imperfect rainfall, drought, cyclone, hail storm that also affects agriculture sector.

Location

Solapur district located at the south-east part of Maharashtra. The extension of district is at 17^o10'N to 18^o32' N latitudes and 74^o42' E to 76^o15' E longitudes. At the north of district there are Ahamadnagar and Osmanabad districts to its east Osmanabad, to its south Sangli and Karnataka state and to west Satara, Pune districts. The total geographical area of Solapur district is 14895 sq km, it is 4.84% of Maharashtra state.

Climate and rainfall

Solapur district is under the category of dry (arid and semi arid) region. The district experience three distinct seasons summer, monsoon and winter. Summer months are from March to May with maximum temperature 30 to 40^oc, the typical maximum temperature being 40^oc or more. The highest temperature ever recorded is 46.0^oc. Winter begins in November to February temperature dropping below 10^oc. The monsoon begins June to September average rainfall is 533.07mm per year.

Drought prone district

The Pardasani committee in 1960 had studied rainfall and famines till 1957 back to 30 year and declared Solapur as the drought prone district. the part of Barshi and Malshiras areas are excluded from drought prone district. Second Central Irrigation Commission (1962) has also declared drought prone district excluding Malshiras tehsil. Sukthankar Committee (1973) studied the arbitrary and scanty rainfall area and declared whole district drought prone except canal area of Malshiras and Pandharpur. The central government had approved it. Even Maharashtra government had approved all 11 tehsils as drought prone tahsils.

Objectives of the Study

- 1) To study the nature and magnitude of change in cereal due to possible climate change.
- 2) To analyze the available data the impact on the cereal namely jowar, wheat, maize, paddy, under the condition of climate change.
- 3) To examine the available data the impact on Area under crop production and productivity in Solapur under the condition of climate change.

Methodology

The study is based on the secondary source of data. Primary data collection may be un-necessary exercise, hence avoided. The secondary source of data includes, temperature, rainfall, production and productivity of selected crops. The secondary source of data has been obtained from Indian Meteorological Department, District Social and Economic Review. Disaster Management departments of Government of Maharashtra, IPCC Research Reports, Journals,

Statistical Tools:

Regression analysis for the environmental parameters is used to investigate the Temperature Rainfall Humidity (TRH) impact on the Area under crop Production and productivity (APP) of the crops. The constant value of combined TRH is derived along with un-standardized co-efficient B value. Besides, t value and level of significance is calculated for estimating TRH impact on PP of the selected crops. Similarly, for estimating the PP agricultural parameters we have used R square values and F value are derived from the data.

Table no 1

Regression Analysis between Temperature, Rainfall, Humidity and Area under Crop in Solapur District

Solapur district totally belongs to the imperfect rainfall or drought area. The TRH impacts on the area under crops, is found significant in the case of crops. Tables 1 explore the facts. The temperature impact is significant in the case of the paddy (0.003) and wheat (0.045) crops for area under crops. The humidity impact is seen for the maize (0.018) in respect of area under maize. But other cereals jowar, Bajara, the TRH impact on area under crop remains not significant.

Table no 2.

Regression Analysis between Temperature, Rainfall, Humidity and Production of cereals in Solapur District

Crop production has been affected significantly by humidity for paddy (0.043). But Wheat, Jowar, Bajara, Maize, the TRH impact on Production not significant.

Table no 3

Regression Analysis between Temperature, Rainfall, Humidity and Productivity of cereals in Solapur District

The productivity of the jowar has been affected by Temperature (0.005) and Rainfall (0.011) significantly. But Paddy, Wheat, Bajara and Maize, the TRH impact on productivity not significant.

Table no 1

Regression analysis between temperature rainfall humidity and area under cereals in Solapur district

Crop	Adjusted R Square	F	Sig.	Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		T	Sig.
					B	Std. Error		
Paddy*	.609	16.567	.003 ^b	(Constant)	11.047	2.259	4.897	.001
				Temperature Mean	-.222	.055	-4.070	.003
				Rainfall			.234	.821
				Humidity Mean			.268	.795
Wheat*	.306	5.415	.045 ^b	(Constant)	159.740	42.785	3.734	.005
				Temperature Mean	-2.404	1.033	-2.327	.045

				Rainfall				-.082	.937
				Humidity Mean				2.074	.072
				(Constant)	5345.671	2321.264		2.303	.055
Jowar	.343	2.742	.123 ^b	Temperature Mean	18.496	8.760		2.111	.073
				Rainfall	-.453	.312		-1.452	.190
				Humidity Mean	-185.869	81.652		-2.276	.057
				(Constant)	27.777	382.246		.073	.944
Bajra	-.217	.405	.754 ^b	Temperature Mean	-1.013	1.443		-.702	.505
				Rainfall	-.012	.051		-.232	.823
				Humidity Mean	2.054	13.446		.153	.883
				(Constant)	27.777	382.246		.073	.944
Maize*	.421	8.262	.018 ^b	Temperature Mean				.074	.943
				Rainfall				.829	.431
				Humidity Mean	9.726	3.384		2.874	.018
				(Constant)	-244.982	94.286		-2.598	.029

Table no 2
Regression analysis between temperature rainfall humidity and production of cereals in Solapur district

Crop	Adjusted R Square	F	Sig.	Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		T	Sig.
					B	Std. Error		
Paddy*	.312	5.533	.043 ^b	(Constant)	417.155	174.951	2.384	.041
				Temperature Mean			-.416	.688
				Rainfall			-1.487	.175
				Humidity Mean	-14.768	6.278	-2.352	.043
Wheat	.488	4.181	.054 ^b	(Constant)	899.990	4868.247	.185	.859
				Temperature Mean	28.997	18.373	1.578	.159
				Rainfall	.919	.655	1.404	.203
				Humidity Mean	-71.921	171.244	-.420	.687
Jowar	.653	7.278	.015 ^b	(Constant)	20634.679	15398.665	1.340	.222
				Temperature Mean	114.681	58.115	1.973	.089
				Rainfall	2.847	2.072	1.374	.212
				Humidity Mean	-872.213	541.660	-1.610	.151
Bajra	.198	1.824	.231 ^b	(Constant)	2612.267	1326.640	1.969	.090
				Temperature Mean	-2.850	5.007	-.569	.587
				Rainfall	.030	.179	.167	.872
				Humidity Mean	-87.083	46.666	-1.866	.104
Maize	.193	1.799	.235 ^b	(Constant)	2707.728	3465.472	.781	.460
				Temperature Mean	13.933	13.079	1.065	.322
				Rainfall	.258	.466	.552	.598
				Humidity Mean	-109.803	121.901	-.901	.398

Table no 3

Regression analysis between temperature rainfall humidity and productivity of cereals in Solapur district

Crop	Adjusted R Square	F	Sig.	Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		T	Sig.
					B	Std. Error		
Paddy	-.201	.442	.730 ^b	(Constant)	12916.248	11944.423	1.081	.315
				Temperature Mean	29.048	45.078	.644	.540
				Rainfall	-1.229	1.607	-.764	.470
				Humidity Mean	-453.210	420.154	-1.079	.316
Wheat	.703	8.900	.009 ^b	(Constant)	-577.682	4239.160	-.136	.895
				Temperature Mean	25.702	15.999	1.607	.152
				Rainfall	1.590	.570	2.787	.027
				Humidity Mean	-12.847	149.116	-.086	.934
Jowar*	.840	20.223	.000 ^b	(Constant)	-521.227	150.724	-3.458	.009
				Temperature Mean	16.642	4.264	3.903	.005
				Rainfall	.440	.133	3.312	.011
				Humidity Mean			-1.358	.217
Bajra	.082	1.296	.349 ^b	(Constant)	-2196.500	2203.941	-.997	.352
				Temperature Mean	-4.130	8.318	-.497	.635
				Rainfall	.552	.297	1.861	.105
				Humidity Mean	86.573	77.525	1.117	.301
Maize	-.009	.973	.465 ^b	(Constant)	-12103.05	15854.851	-.763	.474
				Temperature Mean	74.647	57.568	1.297	.242
				Rainfall	.114	2.073	.055	.958
				Humidity Mean	366.639	557.090	.658	.535

Result and conclusion

All selected cereal (05) have experienced the significant value in area under crop three cereals (paddy, wheat, maize) are climate change sensitive. The significant value in production paddy is climate change sensitive. And the significant value in productivity jowar is climate change sensitive. But the more climate change sensitive crop is paddy. Solapur district experiences high amount of temperature impact. Obviously the rainfall and humidity is less.

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EXALTATION OF WOMEN IN SERICULTURE INDUSTRY AND GROWTH OF COMMUNITY

Mr. S.V. Ghonmode

Associate Professor

S.S.E.S.Amt's Shivaji Science College, Congress Nagar, Nagpur-440012 (M.S.)

Mobile No.-9822929393, sharyu.ghonmode@gmail.com

Introduction

Sericulture also commonly known as silk farming involves about 95% of total production of silk in Asia which includes China, Brazil, India, Korea and Japan contributing for the raw silk production. India is the second largest producer of silk in the world. Different species of silkworm like *Bombyxmori*, *Antheraeamylitta* and many more are used to produce silk of different varieties. It provides employment for the Indian women and men equally. Major operations involved in sericulture industry are cultivation of food plants for silkworm, rearing of silkworms, reeling the cocoons, post cocoon process such as twisting, dyeing, weaving, printing and finishing. Women play a very crucial role in all the above activities and create opportunities from themselves making them more independent, socially, economically, politically (Geetha and Indira, 2010, 2011; Goyal, 2007; Pillai and Shanta, 2011; Thomas, Muradian, de Groot and de Ruijter, 2010; Vasanthi, 1992; Vijayanthi, 2002).

History of Sericulture and employment generation

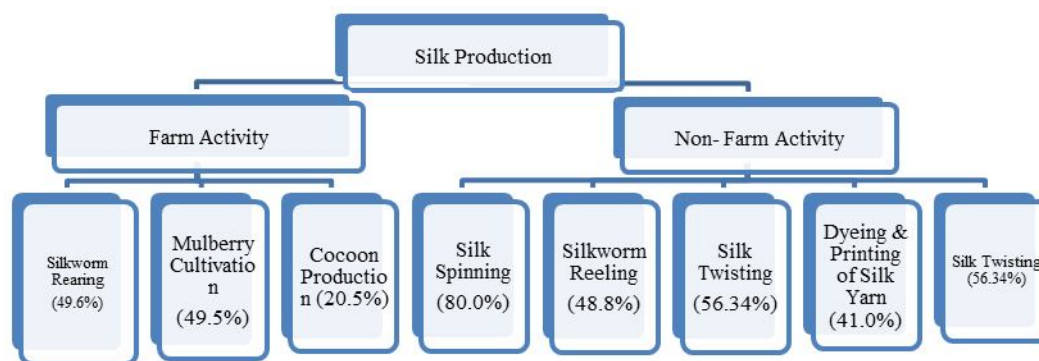
India is the second largest country in the world to produce silk. The different kinds of silk produced are tasar, mulberry, eri and muga. Skilled and unskilled labours both are getting employment in sericulture, a village based industry (Lakshmanan and Jayram, 1998). Sericulture industry involves various processes like cultivation of silkworm food plants, rearing of silkworm, reeling of cocoon; other post cocoon related processes like twisting, dyeing, weaving, printing and finishing (Kunal Sarkar et al., 2017). Approximately 45000 villages are practicing with sericulture based industry. From this about 5.15 million people are getting employment for running their livelihood. Now the employment generation in the country is raised to 8.60 million persons in 2017-18 compared to 8.51 million persons in 2016-17, indicating a growth of 1.06%. (Central Silk Board (Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India, 2019). Out of this 50% constitute women population. In most of the ago based industry and other farm related activities women constitute the major proportion of labour force than men. However in earlier days women were not considered as decision makers. (Nathan and Kelkar, 1997; Rahman and Routray, 1998; Joshi, 2000; Barman, 2001; Bose et al., 2009; Satyavathi, Bharadwaj and Brahmanand, 2010). Now the present day scenario is that women are also equally engaged in various work activities helping their family for the livelihood. Apart from this they are good decision makers. Sericulture plays a very effective role in utilization of natural resources for the socio-economic development and their livelihood, employment and generation of income (Mallik et al., 2008).

Contribution of Women in sericulture

Sericulture is an extensively agro based cottage industry which involves rearing of silkworms to obtain silk. This provides employment and additional income to marginal section (Best & Maier, 2007; Bhatta & Rao, 2003; Geetha & Indira, 2011; Vijayanthi, 2002). Women in India constitute of almost half of the population (Men- women ratio=1.0: 0.933). Majority of labour force is from village which accounts for total of 264 million and

rural women labour accounts for about 83 million, representing 31.5% of rural labour force(Source; Census report, Govt. of India, 1991). Women laborers are full time workers and help in looking after the silkworm rearing process and management. Thus their contribution is more in sericulture farming than men. Women contribute about 50% and 60% of labour to mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing respectively(Gate, 2001; Goyal, 2007; Kasi, 2011; Panda, 2007; N.Singh, 2006; Srinath, 2008 Thamizoli, 2001; V. Vijayalakshmi, 2002). Silkworm rearing involves leaf cutting, feeding, bed cleaning, worm spacing, mounting, harvesting and disinfections which are done by women in a better manner than men. Apart from silkworm rearing women take active participation in mulberry plantation, weeding, manuring, irrigating, picking of leaves, transportation of leaves and its storage. Women help in removing weeds from the fields. Leaf plucking is very delicate and skilled operations which are beautifully performed by women. They pluck leaves of different sizes suitable for different instar larvae. This work is done in morning hours till noon after which they return to the rearing houses where women often assist men in feeding silkworm. Women also help in changing the bed of silkworm which is a very delicate operation performed with great care and patience. Chawki rearing is used for rearing of young age silkworm upto 2nd moult thus women help in transferring them into chawki. If the chawki rearing is good then the harvest will also be good. Women place the silkworm separately with utmost care so that there is no overcrowding of silkworm and hence no formation of double cocoon will be there. These types of double cocoons may result in production of poor quality of silk. Mature silkworm are transferred to bamboo made chandrikas when they are about to spin cocoon. The other important work done by women is sorting of good quality cocoons and remove flimsy, stained, double and malformed cocoons.

Figure-1 Involvement of Women in Silk Production



Source: Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute, Mysore, Gangopadhyay (2008)

Contribution of Women in post cocoon technology in sericulture

Women are actively involved in the post cocoon process. The process involves silk reeling, weaving and garment manufacturing in industries. Women due to their adroitness are mostly preferred in the industry as they can do all the activities whether it is steam filature, cottage basin, charkha or automatic or semi automatic reeling (Eswarappa Kasi, 2013).

Conclusion

Women are performing their duties with utmost care and dedication. They play a very important role in achieving higher goals in agriculture, sericulture and allied activities. Sericulture industry has opened up the opportunities of employment and has helped women in decision making process whether it is household or community related decision. Active

involvement of women is very important in the development of the country. Women in this sector are less qualified and hence the government and sericulture departments are organizing various training programmes and workshops to upgrade their knowledge. Sericulture is thus suited for land and labour abundant economy like India as it is low capital intensive and female labour intensive. Sericulture helps in the gender promotion, social transformation and poverty eradication. Thus it will lead to economic development and empowerment of women entrepreneurs by promoting them. Sericulture thus gives the economic strength to landless, farm and non-farm women laborers and helps to uplift their economic status.

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MAN-MADE DISASTERS AND MANAGEMENT

Prof. Vanmore V. Y.

Assistant Professor

Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Miraj

Man has started making change in environment with selfish view. Its side effects are appearing today. These affects are so dangerous that there is fear about existence of human being on the earth. Automatic vehicle, Industry fuel burning waste, drainage water, nuclear test. These human made causes making problems in environment. Due to this problem Deforestation soil erosion, fire in forest, population explosion. Demolish of ozone layer, growth in global warming pollution these problems are created.

As the need of time to keep the balance of environment its carefully management is essential otherwise there is great danger to human existence. So there is most necessary management of manmade disasters.

Aim of Study:-

The study of India's deforestation manmade disaster and their management.

Assumption of Research paper:-

Deforestation is manmade disaster

Objectives of Research essay:-

1. The study desertification problem
2. To find out causes of deforestation.
3. To study the effects of deforestation.
4. To do the management of deforestation.

Method of Research:-

Present Research is depending upon secondary data. Information in this secondary data collection there is taken support of Ref. Books, Magazines, News paper articles etc.

Desertification:-

Desertification is the man made environmental disaster this disaster created due to the human's over desire and over interfere in nature. So this disaster is called manmade disaster. This term has wide scope. According to Dr. Walter Fernodis Due to Deforestation land turn in barren and growth less of plant. It is called Desertification first in 1949 Aubrevehele presented this term scientifically.

Definitions:-

- 1) Waren and Mezzles – 1977 – Desertification means transformation (Conversion) of green land into desert like land.
- 2) All sun – 1985 – Due to human action and compound effect of climate Bio productivity capacity become less that is desertification.
- 3) Disgradation process of enviorment means Desertification.

Causes of Desertification

- 1) **Deforestation** :- In Ancient time for fuel there is cutting of trees and plant. Today the forest is cutting for fuel as well as for building, roads, urbanization, Industrialization and farming. The land becomes cave less dry due to soil erosion the land becomes barren and it converse into desertification. So there is decrease in ground water level. For rain harvesting there is so plants grass on the land. So the dryness of land Increases and it turns in desertification.
- 2) **Overgrazing** :- There a hoof to sheep, goat, cow, ox buffalo these animals come or grazing on grassy ground. The grassy cover destroys there starts soil erosion and the process of desertification starts. The grassy land protects soils from strong wind blazing sunlight and heavy rain.
- 3) **Over Irrigation**:- Due to over watering to land the water level increases. The water comes on ground level so there is stock of salt on ground level and land becomes barren unproductive. There is not growth of any crop systematically and desertification starts.
- 4) **Dry farming**:- In less rain area there is dry farming in the dry farming there is less production. So there is no harvesting so due to high soil erosion the land turns into barren and unproductive and there starts desertification. There is no land reformation due to less production by farmers so due to land erosion desertification increases.
- 5) **Depletion of ground water**:- Where there is less rain there is high depletion of ground water. Ground water level decreases. A well, bore well spring fountain become dry and land becomes barren un production dry and starts desertification.
- 6) **Industrialization**:- Forests are cutting to acquire land for industry due to fast growing industrialization the desertification is increasing. Wet region is converting into dry region. So many Industry need raw material. This raw material get from forest so forests are cutting as results desertification creating.
- 7) **Mining**:- Mining workds causes to soil erosion waste products from mining effects on useful land and due to this mining desertification starts.

Effects of Desertification

Though the desertification process is slow the problems are very serious. The land quantity available for growing population is decreasing let's see the effects of desertification.

- 1) **Growing soil erosion**:- Due to effective desertification and due to sunlight wind rain the soil erosion is decreasing every year per hector 16 ton soil (clay) blows.
- 2) **Shortage of food** :- Due to desertification there is big problem will arise that is shortage of food.
- 3) **Regional Imbalance** :- Due to desertification there is loss of plant grass and water so it turns into imbalance in regional.
- 4) **Change in ecosystem** :- Due to desertification there is charge in ecosystem in place of green plant crops. There thorny plants are growing.
- 5) **Growth in sea level** :- Due to desertification overall temperature increasing snow melting sea level is increasing. Due to by 5 to 6 foot and it is problematic to Tokeyo, Mumbai, Sansfransico, Oties and nearing sea area.
- 6) **Danger to living being existence** :- Due to desertification summary species of plants and animals are destroying some animals migrate.
- 7) **Chang in water cycle** :- Due to desertification there is changes in water cycle. The balance of water cycle disturbs.

Management of desertification

Desertification is serious manmade problem. There is need of management in world level so that following solution are most needed.

- 1) **Plantation** – Due to tree plantation the dryness will decrease due to coverage of plants. There will be growth of grass, water level and flowra and Funna.
- 2) **Ban to graze and Axe:-** Due to ban of grazing and tree cutting. There will stop soil erosion.
- 3) **Protection of soil:-** By making plantation land reformation, nala budding . We can protect soil by banning grazing & axing and by restriction on deforesting.
- 4) **Change in crop system:-** Because of alternate crop system productivity of land increases and soil erosion stops and there is no desertification.
- 5) **Farmiry system:-** Change in farmmry system is important because of ploughing soil. Every year soil becomes light and dry (brittle) and humidity remains as it is, stops soil erosion.
- 6) **Strict control on water using:-** Water to crop as it's need. Water management is important. So there is no problem of saline soil.
- 7) **Water conservation:-** Due to water conservation we overcome on desertification problem by crop system pools, small Dams, Vanrai Bandhare etc. projects. E.g. Dr. Rajendrasign Rana (Rajstan)

Conclusion :-

Man is struggling for good and standard life. He is using natural resources for progressive life. He is leading secured and comfortable life than Ancestor so there is environmental loss in both way-

Qualitative & Quantitative

Today in large scale the misuse of natural recourses is continuing in way of developing we are neglecting environmental things.

Due to various anti environmental actions of man and natural process land is conversely in wasteland. So there creates imbalance of environment. So we must find out original causes of desertification. This process is different in different regions. We can use human resource to stop this problem. We can protect fertile land by fence also to stop desertification the society & Government must fight united.

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MEASURING LABOUR INPUT IN INDIA

Mr. Kamble Sunil Shankar,

(Research Student)

Shivaji University, Kolhapur

Email ID: 1994sunilkamble@gmail.com, Mobile No. 8888198735

The current research is part of an on-going research project to create a data base for India KLEMS whereby an in depth productivity analysis can be undertaken. The basic approach is based on growth accounting framework. Towards that goal, a time series data on output, capital, labour, labour composition and intermediate inputs is to be constructed for both the aggregate economy and at the sectorial level. The major tasks for data base on labour are to prepare a time series of labour input from 1980-81 to 2004-05 and construct a Labour Composition Index for the same period.

So the major contributions of the current paper are that: a) Efforts have been made for the first time to estimate employment in Hours; b) Average number of Hours worked in a day have been estimated for the first time; c) Both the Quinquennial and the annual rounds have been used, for the first time for constructing the time series; d) A separate decomposition of Labour Quality in to indices of age, sex and education has been attempted.

The paper is organized in different sections. In section II, we outline the sources of data and the methodology used. While section III contains the Profile of Aggregate Labour Input in India, the distribution of workers by broad industry is presented in section IV and by 31 industries in section V. Section VI attempts to provide the distribution of manufacturing workers into organized and unorganized sectors and the conclusion is given in section VII.

Sources of Data and Methodology :

While the details about the sources of data are provided in section II.1, section II.2 provides the methodology used in the paper for estimating labour input.

Sources of Data:

The large scale sample surveys on Employment and Unemployment (EUS) by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) along with estimated population is the main source for estimating the total workforce in the country by industry groups, as per the National Industrial Classification (NIC) and the estimates of labour input thus obtained are also used in National Accounts. However, the methods used to estimate labour input have changed over time. While National Accounts used census based estimates before 1993-94, but since then have used data from the Quinquennial rounds of EUS using mainly the principal and subsidiary status of the worker (CSO; 2004). The source of data for the population is Census of India (different years). For the organized manufacturing sector employment estimates from ASI are also used.

Methodology:

The Growth Accounting Methodology

The standard growth accounting methodology leads to decomposition of value-added growth as the revenue-share weighted growth of inputs and the residual multi-factor productivity growth Measuring Inputs in Indian Economy

Measuring Inputs in Indian Economy

There have been many studies on productivity in India using the growth accounting methodology. Most these studies use number of employees as labour inputs. Such an approach would implicitly assume that labour is a homogenous input. However, this is hardly the case. Labour input consists of different skill and age levels, which lead to corresponding difference in their productivities. Therefore, we separate the effect of the quantities of these inputs from the effect of different skill compositions.

Measurement of Labour Input:

The construction of time series of Labour Input requires estimation of numbers of persons and total hours worked per person. In earlier studies, especially in India number of persons has been used as a measure of labour input. Some studies have also used person hours as the measure but have not accounted for differences in labour characteristics. So it is taken to be the simple sum of hours worked by different persons. OECD (2001) and EU KLEMS have estimated Labour- productivity in terms of output per labour hour worked. OECD does not favour using count of jobs and has published international comparisons of productivity for OECD countries that uses unadjusted hours. For international comparisons, efforts are made for the first time in this paper to estimate person hours and adjust it for changes in labour characteristics by calculating the labour quality/composition index, thus obtaining the quality corrected labour input.

Measurement of Labour Composition

The composition of labour force is a matter of concern in the context of productivity measurement, as it provides not only a more accurate indication of the contribution of labour to production but also the impact of compositional changes on productivity. Most of the recent indices of quality of labour input are based on the methodology of (JGF) Jorgenson, Gollop, and Fraumeni (1987) and uses the Tornqvisttranslog index. Using this methodology Sailaja (1988) obtained similar index for output, labour and price in the case of Indian railways and Aggarwal (2004) estimated labour quality for the Indian manufacturing labour force.

Profile of Labour Input in India

This section includes the WFPRs in different NSSO rounds in section III.1. It also includes the trend in labour input and quality change for the aggregate industry in section III.2. While section III.3 discusses the contribution of education; that of age, gender, and employment class is provided in the subsequent sections III.4 to III.6.

Workers by UPSS:

The WFPRs for different categories by UPSS for different NSSO round are presented in Table 2. While several economists namely Sundaram (2007), Chaddha (2003), and others have not favoured the detailed analysis of the 43rd round on account of it being an abnormal year of drought, Himanshu (2006) on the other hand argues that there was not much adverse impact of it on employment and perceives the trend to be a normal one. He however considers the 50th round results to be an outlier where the WFPRs have increased rather than falling. The falling WFPRs are expected over time at least in rural areas but the WFPRs may change due to demographic changes. Since the LFPR is already very high for age group 29-50 (almost 99%), LFPR and WFPR may increase if either the proportion of 29-50 age group increases in the population as a result of demographic change or LFPR in other two age groups 5-29 and above 50 increases. The trend of the 50th round has mainly been attributed by

him to the change in the method of classification of a person into one of the three broad groups 'employed', 'unemployed' and 'out of labour force' based on the major time criterion from a trichotomous classification to a two stage dichotomous one which involved a classification into 'labour force' and 'out labour force' in the first stage, and thereafter, the labour force into 'employed' and 'unemployed' in the second stage

WFPR (UPSS) in different NSS rounds (%)

NSS Round	Rural			Urban Males	Urban			Total Males	Total Females	Total Persons
	Males	Females	Persons		Females	Persons	Persons			
38th(1983)	54.72	33.97	44.54	51.21	15.11	34.06	53.87	29.6	42.05	
43rd(1987-88)	53.89	32.31	43.39	50.65	15.22	33.74	53.15	28.51	41.21	
50th(1993-94)	55.30	32.79	44.37	52.11	15.46	34.7	54.49	28.56	41.97	
55th (1999-00)	53.06	29.88	41.72	51.76	13.90	33.67	52.73	25.89	39.67	
61st(2004-05)	54.62	32.7	43.88	54.86	16.6	36.53	54.68	28.67	42.01	

Labour Input for the Total Industry:

In this section we describe the labour input of the Indian economy. While employment of persons is measured as a count of number of jobs in a year, the employment hours measures the total number of hours worked during a year. Wages per day are calculated at current market prices. Table 3 indicates that while the growth in labour quality is 0.41 percent per year, hours per day have almost remained constant with a marginal growth in days per week. It is clear from Table 3¹ that the growth of labour input during the entire period is mainly because of growth of employment-hours worked as the average growth rate is 2.22 percent out of 2.64 percent for the labour input. The contribution of labour quality to labour input is thus limited and is only one-sixth.

Growth Rates of Labour Input, Hours and Labour Quality

	1980 to 1985	1986 to 1990	1992* to 1996	1997 to 2004	1980 to 2004	1980 to 1989	1990 to 1999*	2001 to 2004
GDP Aggregate Labour	5.28	5.89	6.54	5.93	5.71	5.58	6.16	6.41
Labour Input	1.82	2.93	2.49	2.64	2.64	2.01	2.46	3.42
Labour Persons	1.20	1.55	1.66	2.15	1.85	1.15	1.64	2.83
Labour Hours	1.46	2.55	2.10	2.14	2.22	1.65	2.06	2.85
Labour Quality First order Quality Indices	0.35	0.37	0.39	0.50	0.41	0.36	0.39	0.56

Q (Gender) s	0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.02
Q (Age) a	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.03
Q (Education) e	0.28	0.33	0.36	0.48	0.38	0.30	0.35	0.56

Education:

The educational profile of workers at all India is given in tables 5. The NSSO gives detailed information about the general and technical education of workers in the country. For our analysis, we have clubbed the general education into three categories – literate upto primary, literate from primary to higher secondary (which includes middle level, secondary and higher secondary); and literate above higher secondary (includes graduates in agriculture, engineering/technology, medicine and others, and diploma holders). It may be mentioned that a separate category of higher secondary did not exist in 38th and 43rd rounds. It is, therefore convenient and prudent for comparison purposes that these categories be combined.

Conclusion :

A time series of labour input and composition index from 1980-81 to 2004-05 has been constructed for the Indian industry by using NSSO's Employment and Unemployment Survey's data from the major and thin rounds and the series has been interpolated for years between the rounds. Employment is measured by usual principal and subsidiary status and is combined with the intensity of work to get total days worked in a week. A Mincer wage function has been used to estimate the wages of the self-employed persons and sample selection bias is corrected for by using the Heckman two step procedure.

The results show that the WFPR remained almost unchanged over the period and the share of 30-49 age-group is the highest. The share of educated workforce has gradually increased during the period. There is also a tendency for the share of female workers to increase, though it is almost half to that of males. Money Wages for females are much lower than for males and a wide variation is found in the wages between different industrial groups. Money wages have increased over the period and are generally higher for more educated and experienced workers. Along with increase in employment of labour hours there has also been increase in labour quality, leading to a faster growth of labour input.

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GLOBALIZATION OF TRADE AND THE IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY

Dr. Ashok Pawar¹

Sangharsh Baliram Sawale²

Research Fellow

Email- pawarashok40@gmail.com

Email- sangh.sawale@gmail.com

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad

The world economy has become way more integrated since the Second world war, during the second wave of globalization. This method has deeply affected people's lives, in this globalization is wide thought of to own supported the robust financial gain growth and important financial condition reduction of recent decades, especially in emerging market economies (EMEs). Globalization, above all trade linkages, has additionally helped improve social conditions additional generally, such as by narrowing gender wage gaps, and it should have contributed to a reduction in inter-state wars. Since the 90s, and earlier for several countries, these marginalized economies are implementing the policy reforms, particularly trade easing, foretold to assist them share in economic process. Even in those marginalized economies that have enforced national trading policy reforms, the expansion response of exports has been slow. The recent wave of financial economic process that has occurred since the mid-1980s has been marked by a surge in capital flows among industrial countries and, a lot of notably, though capital inflows are related to high growth rates in some developing countries, variety of them have conjointly experienced periodic collapses in growth rates and significant money crises.

Globalization could be a vital think about competitive world that integrate and mobilize cultural values of individuals at global level. Within the age of fast technical progression, several countries are unified and reworked because of the method of economic process. Economic process encompasses a large impact on cultural, social, monetary, political, and communal lifetime of countries. Abundant theoretical studies incontestable that economic process intercedes in an exceedingly cultural lifetime of world that raises various critical problems. In broad sense, the term 'globalization' suggests that combination of economies and societies through race flows of data, ideas, technologies, goods, services, capital, finance and other people. Globalization is defined by theorists because the process through that societies and economies square measure integrated through cross border flows of ideas, communication, technology, capital, people, finance, goods, services and knowledge.

However, there seems to possess ne'er been an endeavor to quantitatively assess the extent to that regional economic integration and international economic integration are associated with every other: for instance, the contribution of regional integration to international integration, interactions between these 2 processes, and ultimately their separate and synergistic impacts on economic process and financial gain difference. the excellence between the regional and non regional forces that propel international economic integration is especially vital once seeking to balance the fastness pace of globalization with integration policies that order sure regions supported the common economic, security, or political interests and tackle weaknesses created by full economic integration at the world level.

Globalization has involved:

1. Greater free trade.
2. Greater movement of labor.
3. Increased capital flows.
4. The growth of multi-national companies.
5. Increased integration of global trade cycle.

6. Increased communication and improved transport, effectively reducing barriers between countries.

Following chart showing the dynamic share of the worldwide economy for every country from one AD so far, it compares economic productivity over an impressive fundamental measure.

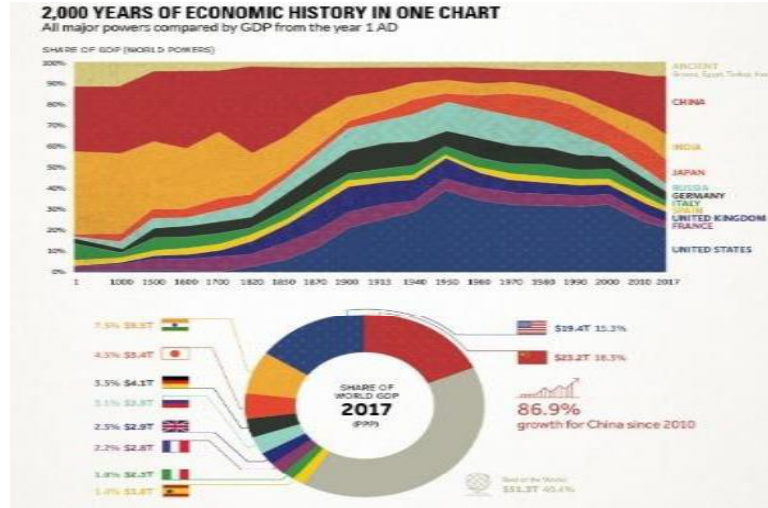


Figure 1: 2,000 Years of Economic History in One Chart

(Figure Source: “Statistics on World Population, GDP, per Capita GDP, 1-2018” Angus Maddison. IMF)

Objectives:

1. To know the condition of Globalization related to various trade
2. To study the impact of globalization on the economy
3. To emphasis on globalization towards economic development
4. To analyze the impact of globalization process on Indian Economy.

Research Methodology:

The present study is based on secondary data. For this research work data collected from books, research papers and websites. India's Trade Balance from Jan 1957 to Nov 2019 is collected for chart through website.

Globalization:

Globalization is that the free movement of products, services and folks across the globe in a very seamless and integrated manner. Globalization is often thought of to be the results of the gap from the worldwide economy and therefore the concomitant increase in trade between nations. Globalization may mean that countries liberalize their import protocols and welcome foreign investment into sectors that are the mainstays of its economy. What this implies is that countries become magnets for attracting international capital by gap up their economies to international companies. Globalization conjointly implies that countries liberalize their visa rules and procedures thus on allow the free flow of individuals from country to country. Moreover, globalization leads to liberating up the unproductive sectors to investment and therefore the productive sectors to export-related activities leading to a win-win scenario for the economies of the globe. The main objective of globalization is to extend international trade and improve the standing of assorted underdeveloped nations by giving an opportunity to showcase their goods and services within the international market. It even will increase the cultural relations among nations.

Globalization for any country is principally for its economic development and to satisfy the future objectives. Some of them are-

1. **Increase in investments:** A country opting globalization welcomes the opposite countries to speculate in them considering the domestic and international policies. It facilitates money flow, development in trade increase employed opportunities.
2. **Savings:** There is an on the spot relationship between Investment and savings. They play a significant role in development. Investment results in increase in financial gain that any elevates savings. Savings results in any investment.
3. **Transfer of technology:** Transfer of technology plays a large role because it is critical to upgrade from previous strategies and invest in analysis and development that helps to form advanced technology. The best example is E commerce that has revolutionized international promoting strategies and has simplified shopping for and selling.
4. **Foster growth:** Considering GDP growth per capita (GDP/population of that country), an increase in GDP denotes that it's accumulated the expansion and accumulated normal of living of the folks.

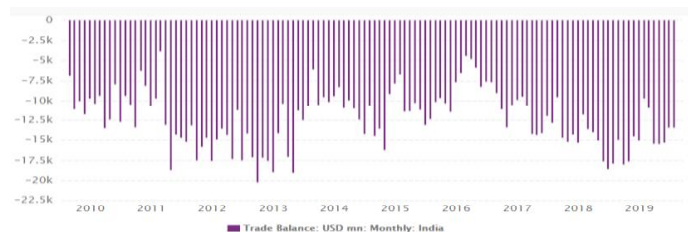
Major Steps towards Globalization:

Indian economy was in deep crisis in July 1991, once foreign currency reserves had plummeted to nearly \$1 billion; Inflation had roared to associate annual rate of seventeen percent; commercial enterprise deficit was terribly high and had become unsustainable; foreign investors and NRIs had lost confidence in Indian Economy. Capital was flying out of the country and that we were near to defaulting on loans. at the side of these bottlenecks reception, several unpredictable changes swept the economies of countries in Western and Europe, South East Asia, geographical region and elsewhere, round the same time. These were the economic compulsions reception and abroad that demanded an entire overhauling of our economic policies and programs.

In Article "India Takes One More Step Forward Towards Globalization" by Ramesh Nair on blog in 2018, he state that, 100% FDI via direct route is currently admissible in single-brand marketing which is able to enable the world to expand speedily, permitting world investors to explore the expansion potentialities in India. Global investor's square measure systematically reconnoitering for markets like India to speculate and build healthy returns backed by sturdy economic fundamentals as offered by India within the current situation. There has been a positive outlook towards the economy from most world rating agencies, as well as the planet Bank predicting India's GDP growth to stay upwards of seven between 2018 – 2020, creating it one in all the quickest growing economies globally. The gap from the FDI route for investment in these growth sectors can facilitate the economy to sustain the momentum for an extended amount of your time.

Figure 2 India's Trade Balance from Jan 1957 to Nov 2019 in the chart:

(Source: www.CDCDATA.COM | Data)



As per above figure 2, India's Trade Balance recorded a deficit of 12.1 USD bn in Nov 2019, compared with a deficit of 11.0 USD bn in the previous month. India's Trade Balance data is updated monthly, available from Jan 1957 to Nov 2019, with an average value of -368.8 USD mn. The data reached an all-time

high of 258.9 USD mn in Mar 1977 and a record low of -20.2 USD bn in Oct 2012. CEIC extends history for monthly Trade Balance. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry provides TradeBalance in USD. Trade Balance prior to April 1990 is sourced from the International Monetary Fund. In the latest reports, India's Total Exports reached 26.0 USD bn in Nov 2019, a decrease of 0.3 % year on year. Total Imports recorded 38.1 USD bn in Nov 2019, a decrease of 12.7 % year on year.

Challenges of globalization and its effects

India was main mover of globalization the govt. of India created major modifications in its policy in 1991 by that it allowed direct foreign investments within the country. As a results of this, globalization of the Indian business occurred at massive scale. In India, economic growth was determined in nineteenth century because of major crisis LED by exchange. The relief of the domestic economy and increased incorporation of India with international economy helped to accelerate gross domestic product (GDP) growth rates that created smart position in global scale. Effects of globalization that Indian business are determined as this process brought in massive amounts of foreign investments into the business particularly within the BPO, pharmaceutical, petroleum, and producing industries. As a result, they boosted the Indian economy quite considerably. The advantages of the results of globalization within the Indian business are that several foreign firms created industries in India, particularly within the pharmaceutical, BPO, petroleum, producing, and chemical sectors and this helped to supply nice opportunities for employment to Indian folks. Conjointly this helped to scale back the extent of state and financial condition within the country. It's determined that the key forces of globalization} in Bharat has been within the development of outsourced IT and business process outsourcing services. Since last a few years, there's a rise of accomplished professionals in Bharat utilized by each native and foreign firms to service customers within the U.S.A. and Europe.

Conclusion:

Globalization could be a broad concept that flows through several aspects of the globe. Key areas of result of globalization are economy, trade, industry, finance, culture and health etc. The impact of globalization on international finance could be a buzz topic in today's context with the world financial crisis. Developing countries have a big impact on their overall economy with globalization. Their financial system features a range of effects. They're mostly benefited by United Nations agency and different establishments that is basically very important for the event of those countries.

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**PERFORMANCE EVALUTION OF SHREE WARANA SAHAKARI BANK Ltd.,
WARANA NAGAR (SWSB)**

Mrs. Sujata S. Awati

Ass. Prof. Economics, Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Miraj

Email Id. Sujataawati01@gmail.com

The origin of the urban co-operative banking movement in India can be traced to the close of nineteenth century when , inspired by the success of experiment related to the co-operative movement in Britain and co-operative credit movement in Germany such societies were set up in India. The term SWSBs refers to primary co-operative banks located in urban and semi urban areas. These banks till 1966, were allowed to lend money only for agricultural purposes. It was a major challenge for Shri Tatyasabeh Kore to gather the capital required to start the bank he gathered the amount of Rs. 1 Lack and paid it to govt. and the bank registered within 4 days. The aim of starting SWSB the bank was to make available credit for the farmers, for Land developers, purchasing machinery, seeds, pesticides, fertilizers etc. in easy way.

Today all economic transaction in “Warana Valley”, happen through SWSBs. The bank is pivotal role in the overall development of Warana valley and the rural mass. The specialty of this bank is the scope given to women. They have 80% women employees and also a 555 of women members these are efforts for women empowerment. It provides loans at subsidized, interest rates for all farmer weaker section and the needy peoples. It is creating the banking mind in the rural population.

The present research paper is divided into four sections

Section 1 – Introduction objective Q methodology of the study SWSB has been discussed.

Section 2 - Focusing on introduction classification of the finance structure collection and analysis of data has been highlighted in section 4.

Objective of Study:-

- 1) The analyze the performance Evaluation of SWSB.
- 2) To study the source and amount of SWSB provided in area.

Methodology:-

The data is collected through secondary data from various annual report of the six years SWSB through Internet.

Warana (SWSB) branch and Jaysingpur general manager of the bank has interviewed to get the required information primary and secondary data beneficiaries of SWSB. By way of Interviewed method this schedule.

Theoretical Background of SWSB:-

The SWSB was set up on 30 June, 1966 by 869 members with a share capital of Rs. 1.43 Lacks. The people who thought of setting up this bank had strong ideals clear vision optimism and entrepreneurial skills.

During the the last 54 years after its inspection the bank has gained strong foundation in terms of membership resources assets and profits. The bank growth in stature progressed in its social and economic objectives and produced a good image of an SWSB in the state.

At present SWSB has 41 branches including head office in Warananagar. The head office and other branches running in banks own premises and other 15 other banks are running in rented premises. Anyone who wants to borrower has to by shares and become the member of this bank.

National Seminar	The New Miraj Education Society's Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Miraj (Maharashtra)	Special Issue 1st February, 2020
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Objective of SWSB:-

Purpose of loan – The purpose of loan may be for the purchase or construction of new house or repairs of old house or flat and also for purchase of land or plot for construction of a house home loans are also provided to non resident Indians for purchase house or flat for self occupation only and vehicle loan Education loan Agric business loan small industries loan, cash credit loan

Eligibility – The SWSB takes into account a number of factors as the age number stabilities of occupation number of dependents income and liabilities of the borrower for deterring his/her eligibility. For Teacher, Businessman, Students, Agricultural farmer loan up to 50 lacs@10.60% above 50 Lacks – 9.80% (20 yrs), Tiny and small scale industries – 50 Lacks-13.00% cash credit – 12.00%

Income Tax benefit - Safe deposite locker facility SMS banking facility. Demit services facility.

Amount of loan – the amount of loan to be sanctioned depends on the repayment capacity of the borrower which in turn is determined by his net monthly income sometimes spouses income is also considered for the loan amount.

Margin – the amount that borrower has to bear from his own sources of income is referred to a margin money generally the margin amount is 15 to 20 % of the value of the property.

Repayment Period – The repayment period ranges from a minimum of 05 year to a maximum period 20 yrs. The payment is alone in eduated monthly installments which is a fixed amount to be repaid every month EMI consists of both the principal and the interests amount.

Rate of Interest – SWSB usually offer a rate of intrest which is below the prime leading which is below the prime lending rates (PLR) is the minimum rates of interests charged by the bank to its best borrowers a choice is given to opt for fixed rate of interest or floating rate of interest. The rate remains constant while under floating rate of interest. It fluctuates as per the market lending rates.

Fees and Charges – SWSB generally collect the following and charges from borrowers.

- a) Processing fees
- b) Legal charges
- c) Valuation report charges
- d) Miscellaneous / other charges.
- e) Essential documents.

Aims:-

- a) Opening the Demit Accounting
- b) Housing Loan
- c) Youth, education
- d) “Warana yuva Veical loan scheme
Aupare vehical loan scheme
- e) Loan for Agricultural and food processing business
- f) Aupali Vasata – Home loan scheme
- g) Warana Lughu Udyog.
- h) Cash Credit for medicine shoopies year 2018-19 golden Jubilee co-op development.

Achievements:-

Development from Rural to Urban

- 1) The aim of the bank which took birth in the Rural area and started its branches and operations in Urban areas i.e. Shree wa. S.B. Ltd. Warana nagar, the aim of starting the available Credit for the farmers for land development. Purchasing machinery seeds, Pesticides, fertilizers etc. in easy way. It was a major challenge for Shri Tatyasaheb to gather the capital required to start the bank. He gathered paid it to Govt. and got the bank registered within 4 days.

- 2) First non scheduled co-operation bank in Kolhapur District adopting CBS for all branches including HO.
- 3) First Bank in western Maharashtra provi
- 4) Continuous Audit classification in A grade.
- 5) Padmabhushan late Vasantdada patil best urban co-operative bank award, 2007 received from Maharashtra State Co-operative bank association.
- 6) Award for 2007-08 best Urban Co-operative bank and best recovery management Urban co-operative bank in Kolhapur District.
- 7) Best banking management urban co-operative bank in Kolhapur District received from Kolhapur district Urban co-operative bank association Kolhapur.
- 8) Information of the bank branches of the years.
- 9) 1st Non Scheduled CBS bank.
- 10) In Maharashtra 1st Biometric palm ATM bank.
- 11) Received best Urban Co-op bank award in 2007.
- 12) Approved Bank under Tuff Scheme continues divided paying bank continues Audit classification.

Information of bank branches of the 54 yrs in 41 branches. Performance Highlights during the six financial years. (2014 to 2019) The ratio is calculated by dividing one figure by other figure it may be expressed in any of the three ways times proportion convenience or suitability the financial analysis. It shown by various table including in this table. The data will be 2013-14 to 2018-19.

Performance High Lights

Table No. 1

(Numbers in Lacks)

Year	Share Holder	Paid up Capital	Reserve Fund	Working Capital
2014	21724	1723.90	797.81	70794.46
2015	22749	1969.80	885.62	76757.37
2016	23731	2158.31	987.78	77889.24
2017	24014	2329.82	1075.13	86117.45
2018	24632	2562.45	1168.10	89211.81
2019	28059	3415.66	1266.98	258.67
Total Growth CAGR	4.36%	12.08%	8.2%	5.25%

Compound Annual growth rate

(The Annual report of SWSB)

Table No. 2

(Numbers in Lacks)

Year	Deposits	Loans and Advances	Investment	Net Profit
2014	61630.22	39427.06	20080.11	303.54
2015	66979.17	44.215	19240.53	365.30
2016	68259.49	43595.85	19919.24	322.62
2017	75145.34	45670.10	26213.40	325.18
2018	78028.31	47810.38	26945.68	332.17
2019	84482.07	58747.03	23575.60	401.71
Total Growth CAGR	5.40%	6.87%	2.71%	4.78%

Table No. 3

(Numbers in Lacks)

Year	Growth Income	Total Expenditure	Net NPA
2014	7184.89	6881.35	-
2015	8128.41	7763.11	1.13%
2016	8141.27	7643.65	2.85%
2017	8559.97	8234.79	2.68%
2018	8205.87	7873.70	2.88%
2019	8771.84	8370.13	2.85%
Total Growth CAGR	3.38%	3.32%	

Findings:-

Table No. 1 – Shows the CAGR of number of membership. Number of members have increased so growth of (SWBC) is increased.

Table No. 2 – Shows the CAGR of number of Deposits (5.40%) , Borrowing (6.87%), Working Capital (5.25%). It since that number of deposits decraed and number of borrowing is increased.

Table No. 3 – Shows the CAGR of growth income, Q table expenditure (3.38).

Suggestion:-

- 1) The SWSB bank should provide the all branches ATM facility to customers.
- 2) The SWSB bank reduces the Interest rate.
- 3) The SWSB has to implement innovative policies as micro credit debit relief scheme SHG bank linked programmed effectively which will reduced burden of indebtedness of borrowers.
- 4) Developing an efficient delivery system leading to easy supply of credit
- 5) Awareness of women micro credit system.
- 6) Creating new employment opportunities for all the women's (SWSB)
- 7) Members and customers receive the information of the financial transaction on their accounts through SMS, Mobile banking, Net banking awareness.

Slogans:-

- 1) Warana Bank – the golden Jubilee year celebrating bank that gives “meaning to be horizon of expectations.
- 2) Customers Demat Account facilities Activity.
- 3) Modern mobile banking facilities activity.
- 4) Common people trust in Kohaur District Agrini bank
- 5) If you wish to be an active member of any institution Warana bank is your best choice.
- 6) Warana bank that extends financial help to victims of natural calamity.
- 7) Warana Sahakari bank that renders helping hand for the education of the poor students.
- 8) Warana bank that felicitates those who do remarkable work in education & social service.
- 9) Warana bank that brings education isn't and learned teachers under one Umbrella.
- 10) The Institution that joins minds as well as wealth.

Conclusions –

The Warana Sahakari bank Limited Warananagar focus efforts for women empowerment. It is always engaged in accountability and commitment along with the banking business. Three for every year in the profit appropriation a provision is made for educational assistant fund relief fund. The SWSB bank credit movement has made a striking progress through all these branches have sufficient owned funds. There is a considerable scope for increasing them sum of the co-operative banks is dire competition from the matter of attracting deposits.

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RECENT TRADE & ISSUES IN INDIAN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Prof. Kolhe R. G.¹

Dr. Khose Priyanka Narayan²

New Arts, Commerce & Science College, Ahmednagar

Here we will No attempt will be made to address the many other methodological issues which beset measurement of changes in terms of trade. Nevertheless, it is important to acknowledge that these exist and include

1. Type of index to use to aggregate prices
2. Appropriate price deflator to use
3. Associated issues of purchasing power parity and exchange rate choice

The problem of choosing reliable representative prices for the farm-gate or wholesale prices depending on the country or objective of the study. If producer welfare through trade is the topic of concern, analysis at the farm-gate should ideally be chosen, but that raises extremely problematic issues.

➤ **Research Methodology:**

This paper does not set out to address these issues, although they are factors which lead to debate about the conclusions of individual studies. The main objective of the study is to get overall idea of Indian Recent Trade & Issues in Agricultural Economics. A key objective of this paper is to question whether the popularly accepted wisdom of declining commodity terms of trade is correct and, if so, whether this necessarily spills over into a negative view of the prospects for agriculture as a sector.

The entire study is based only on observation and documentary analysis. Furthermore, the required & relevant secondary data are collected from various Research Papers, Journals, & Publications, websites and many others. Books have also been referred for theoretical information on the topic as required.

➤ **Objectives:**

India, one of the Asian countries, has a comparative advantage in agriculture, so that there is considerable scope for raising farm income and employment by stepping up agro-based exports without jeopardizing, and indeed by consolidating, the food security already achieved. Agriculture can thus serve as the bigger safety net in the process of structural adjustment in India. Indeed, in the successful reforming economies in India where high growth has been associated with equitable sharing of benefits, agricultural reform and high agricultural growth preceded the overall economic reform process.

➤ **Agricultural Issue:**

1. Instability Nature

Agriculture in India is hugely depends on monsoon season. Which leads to production of food-grains volatile fluctuates year after year. A year of abundant output of cereals is often followed by a year of acute shortage. This, overall effect, leads to price income and employment fluctuations.

2. Fragmentation of holding land

As we know due to the growth of Indian population break-down of the joint family system has occurred continuous sub-division of agricultural land into smaller and smaller plots. At times small farmers are forced to sell a portion of their land to repay their debt. This creates never ended cycle of sub-division of land.

3. Agricultural Marketing

Agricultural marketing still continues to be in a bad shape in rural India. In absence of an organized marketing structure, private traders and middlemen dominate the marketing and trading of agricultural produce increases the load on the consumer, although the producer farmer does not derive similar benefit. In order to save the farmer from the clutches of the money lenders and the middle men, the government need to introduce a system of competitive buying, help in eradicating malpractices, ensure use of standardized weights and measures and evolve suitable machinery for settlement of disputes thereby ensuring that the producers are not subjected to exploitation and receive remunerative prices.

4. Inadequate storage facilities

In the rural areas storage facilities are either totally absent or grossly inadequate. Under such conditions the farmers are compelled to sell their produce immediately after the harvest at the prevailing market prices which are bound to be low income of farmers.

5. Scarcity of capital

The main suppliers of money to the farmer are the money-lenders, traders and commission agents who charge high rate of interest and purchase the agricultural produce at very low price. Rural credit scenario has undergone a significant change and institutional agencies such as Central Cooperative Banks, State Cooperative Banks, Commercial Banks, Cooperative Credit Agencies and some Government Agencies are extending loans to farmers on easy terms.

➤ Latest trends in agriculture industry:

1. Digitization

A farming systems and techniques followed in India still constitute a enormous chunk of farmers relying on age old traditional and conventional methods. Lack of technical cause's poor irrigation infrastructure and insufficient credit per area, capital for growth has impacted the agriculture sector negatively. Here, digital disruption can be one of way taking over the economy, most stakeholders now understand that growth in agriculture can only be achieved through digital innovation in this segment. We can see changes in infrastructure development, supply chain management and technology enablement of areas such as quality, traceability, logistics, distribution digital lending and other areas of value chain as well.

2. Price control

An 'Operation Greens' announced in government union budget of 2018-19, under this scheme, an outlay of INR 500 crore was promoted to Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs), agriculture logistics, processing facilities and professional management. This initiative ha undertaken to stabilize the supply-demand situation for crops like integrated development of tomato, onion and potato (TOP) value chain. Current, cold chain network is not optimally managed and operates on weak efficiencies convert into large scale infrastructure to support the mass storage and movement of perishable items.

3. Water management initiatives

Agriculture requires a hugely consumes available water resources nearly 60%. Government scheme like Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sichai Yojna (PMKSY) has been introduced to bring in more area under irrigation like watershed management, water conservation, drip irrigation and establishment of water user association can strengthen the agricultural sector. By educating farmers on how to use water judiciously can also solve the problem.

4. Climate risk mitigation strategy

Climate change is a one of major concern of agriculture facing unseasonal draught to over flooding of lands, the focus will be on strategies to overcome climatic challenges. Early warning system are to be implemented with digitalization for floods and other natural climates to prevent agricultural hazards.

5. Farmer producer organizations (FPO)

The FPO is an entity formed by the primary producers like farmers, dairy owners, fishermen, weavers, rural artisans and craftsmen to ensure better income of this group. Giving befits more farmers will be a good initiative to provide them with alternative finical security.

6. Agricultural exports

Another trend that will be seen in the upcoming years is focus on increasing export of agricultural produce. India has benefit of low labour cost, mostly favorable climatic conditions and low unit cost of input. Increasing focus on the exports sector will diversify our agricultural operations, generate more jobs and increase India's share in overall international trade.

➤ Agriculture in the future:

The big questions for agriculture in the future are not about prices, but are about -

1. How many people will adapt to establish successful livelihoods in farming.
2. How institutions and policy will adapt to reduce the pressures to marginalize many of those living off the land
3. Whether satisfactory progress can be made on trade reform to reduce obstacles to agricultural development in poorer countries,
4. Biggest of all, how to combat major displacement effects in agriculture due to climate change.

➤ Conclusions:

The paper has speculated on the question of the extent to which agricultural commodity prices can be expected to diverge from those of energy, manufactured products and from service sector prices. The cost structure of agriculture is driven by the costs of inputs from these sectors and by the price of labour, both hired and family-supplied. The continual processes of restructuring in farming, and investment in new technology are ultimately directed at helping meet the income and capital return aspirations of farmers. These aspirations are in turn linked, now globally rather than locally, to energy and labour costs in the wider economy.

Given this, agricultural commodity prices should not be expected to decline in such a way that those in farming are losers from the process economic change. Indeed, one thing that we can be sure of is that farming has a very solid future, and those who invest to increase their productivity, and those employed by them, should at least maintain parity in welfare terms to the rest of society. It is highly likely that, given likely future resource constraints, agriculture's terms of trade will improve against some relative comparators, with the situation varying by country and commodity.

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RECENT TRENDS & ISSUES IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Mr. Suryawanshi Bhandaji Rangrao
Assistant Professor, Dept. of Economics
Shri. Shivaji Mahavidyalaya, Barshi, Solapur, Maharashtra.

Agriculture, with its allied sectors, is unquestionably the largest livelihood provider in India, more so in the vast rural areas. It also contributes a significant figure to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Sustainable agriculture, in terms of food security, rural employment, and environmentally sustainable technologies such as soil conservation, sustainable natural resource management and biodiversity protection, are essential for holistic rural development. Indian agriculture and allied activities have witnessed a green revolution, a white revolution, a yellow revolution and a blue revolution.

During the last two decades Indian agriculture has been facing major challenges like deceleration in growth rate, degradation of natural resources, interregional equity, declining input efficiency.

Objective of the study:

1. To study of the recent trends & issues in agricultural sector.

Methodology and Data sources :

1. The present study is based on historical method.
2. This research is based on secondary data and information is collected from books, journals and websites.

Limitations of the study :

1. The paper is based upon a conceptual model.

Factors are responsible for our agricultural backwardness :

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Traditional farming. | 5. Over pressure of manpower. |
| 2. Lack of transport and market. | 6. Poor economic condition. |
| 3. Lack of proper irrigation system. | 7. Lack of research activities. |
| 4. Unscientific and undemocratic distribution of land. | |

In this paper researchers highlight of the recent trends & issues in agricultural sector:

Recent trends in agricultural sector :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Raising the production of food grains. | 8. Developing agriculture in backward areas. |
| 2. Diversification of agriculture. | 9. Growing trend of unemployment in agricultural sector and its solutions. |
| 3. Increasing trend in horticultural output. | 10. Growing value of subsidies. |
| 4. Increase in floricultural output. | 11. Growing trend of investment in agriculture. |
| 5. Increase of agricultural export. | 12. Raising institutionalization of agricultural credit. |
| 6. Increase of free trade. | |
| 7. Expansion of food processing. | |

Concerns / Issues / Problems in agricultural sector :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Unefficient use of water. | 6. Lack of Crop diversification. |
| 2. Deteriorating soil health/ Soil erosion. | 7. Reliance on traditional crops due to low. |
| 3. Low Productivity. | 8. Investment capacity and uncertain weather conditions. |
| 4. Low Technology adoption. | |
| 5. Inadequate infrastructure. | |

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>9. Low R&D investment / effort – especially for drought prone / rain fed areas.</p> <p>10. Weak extension machinery.</p> <p>11. Declining number of extension workers to cater.</p> <p>12. Increasing number of clients (farmers).</p> <p>13. Inequity between productivity in irrigated and un-irrigated areas.</p> <p>14. Under developed Markets.</p> <p>15. Inadequate marketing linkage / support.</p> | <p>16. Small and fragmented land-holding.</p> <p>17. Scarcity of capital.</p> <p>18. Inadequate transport and storage facilities.</p> <p>19. Problem of land ownership.</p> <p>20. Ensure agricultural prices.</p> <p>21. Inadequate finance and marketing services for farm product.</p> <p>22. Lack of knowledge in adopting new technologies.</p> |
|--|--|

Findings :

Agriculture has been the primary occupation of human beings. What began as a means of survival, has today emerged as a significant economic activity around the world. Agriculture has transformed in various ways from subsistence to affluence, from traditional to technological, from undefined to precise, and the pace has rapidly accelerated in the last one decade with the globalization and technological advancement. In this journey of transformation media has played critical roles. Still there is a long way to go in making the planet free from hunger and malnutrition.

Some of the main challenges before agriculture sector :

- To achieve a higher growth rate and stability in the face of recurrent droughts and rapidly declining water table.
- To increase levels of investment, particularly private, in the agriculture sector for modernization, diversification and commercialization.
- To achieve coordinated development of agriculture and livestock for maximizing benefits to farmers. Fodder availability and development of a dairy network hold the key to a vibrant livestock sector.
- To modernize agriculture markets to ensure better realization for the producer and availability of produce to buyers and for stimulating diversification agriculture.’

Suggestions:

1. Enhancing agricultural productivity and rural growth.
2. Strengthening market knowledge and skills among farmers.
3. Improving water resource and irrigation management.
4. Guiding non-farm entrepreneurship among farmers.
5. Give proper extension services about new technologies to farmers.
6. Run breeding programmes.
7. Establish more agro-based industries.
8. Provide micro- credits.

Conclusion :

Agriculture is currently the biggest industry in India. It play the key role in socio-economic growth in India. The agricultural sector is of vital importance for the region. It is undergoing a process of transition to a market economy. With substantial changes in the social, legal, structural, productive and supply set-ups, as is case with all other sectors of the economy.

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ROLE OF PRADHAN MANTRI UJJWALA YOJANA IN WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA

Mrs. Geeta S. Shete

Research Students

Department of Economics, Shivaji University, Kolhapur. [gmail-geeta00330@gmail.com](mailto:geeta00330@gmail.com)

India is one of the developing countries, where women health problems are also numerous. In order to solve female health problems, women need to be empowered. In India, about 70% of people live in villages and about 21% of people lived in below poverty line and because of this poverty, many women and girls are exposed to household air pollution. This air pollution caused by solid fuels such as dung cakes, biomass or coal which is used for cooking and smoke released from the burning process is very dangerous for the health. The smoke contains hazardous substances such as carbon monoxide and particles which may lead to disease like heart diseases, lung cancer, respiratory infections, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, stroke etc. As per WHO report smoke inhaled by women from unclean fuel is equivalent to burning 400 cigarettes in an hour. So, ensuring women empowerment especially in rural areas the connection of LPG connections will be issued in the name of women in the households Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala yojana was launched by honorable Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on 1st May 2016 in Ballia in Uttar Pradesh. It is the first social welfare scheme which will be implemented by the Union Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- 1) To study women diseases through household air pollution.
- 2) Study the women empowerment through govt policy PMUY.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The study is based on Secondary data. The secondary data is collected from the Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011, records from PMUY and some necessary books from the library and articles, magazines etc.

PRADHAN MANTRI UJJWALA YOJANA (PMUY):

The scheme PMUY was implemented by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. It is the first time in the history that Ministry of Petroleum and Natural gas is implemented such a welfare scheme. This scheme would be implemented over four years namely the financial year 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 in the country. Under this scheme 5 crore, LPG connections are provided to BPL households and the selection of beneficiaries would be only BPL families and preference would be given to SC/ST and weaker sections of the society. The schemes aim is replacing the unclean cooking fuels mostly used in the rural area with the clean and more efficient LPG. Some objectives of scheme are as follows.

- Minimize the serious health hazards with cooking based on fossil fuel.
- Empowering women through protecting their health.
- Reducing the death ratio in India due to unclean cooking fuel.
- Protecting children from respiratory illness caused due to indoor air pollution by burning the fossil fuel.

Eligibility for PMUY:

- The applicants name should be in the list of SECC-2011 data.
- The applicant should be a women and above 18 years.

- The women applicant should belong to BPL families.
- The women applicant should have a saving bank account in any nationalized bank within the country.

Current Status of LPG distribution in India

When firstly announced the scheme only for 3 years, in that 1 year is added that 2019-20. The total budget in 2016 was 8000 Crores and added to 4800 Crores. The financial assistance will be given to per LPG connection. The eligibility will be added to this scheme most backward class, Forest Dwellers, Tea gardener, and ex-tea garden workers. The EMI facility for meeting the cost of stove and first refill.

State and Union Territories wise BPL Families and Ujjwala LPG connections in India

Name of States & Union Territories	Total no. of BPL households	% of BPL households	PMUY LPG connections released	% of PMUY LPG connections released
Andhra Pradesh	12270164	4.44	390998	3.19
Arunachal Pradesh	260217	0.09	44668	17.16
Assam	6427614	2.33	3493730	54.35
Bihar	20074242	7.26	8571668	42.7
Chhatisgarh	5714798	2.07	2998629	52.47
Goa	302950	0.11	1082	0.36
Gujarat	11629409	4.21	2907682	25
Haryana	4630959	1.93	730702	15.78
Himachal Pradesh	1427365	0.52	136084	9.53
Jammu Kashmir	2094081	0.76	1203246	57.46
Jharkhand	6041931	2.18	3293035	54.5
Karnataka	13139063	4.75	3151238	23.99
Kerala	7698556	2.78	256303	3.33
Madhya Pradesh	14723864	5.36	7179224	48.76
Maharashtra	22962600	8.31	4437624	19.32
Manipur	578939	0.21	156195	26.98
Meghalaya	554131	0.2	150664	27.19
Mizoram	226147	0.08	28123	12.43
Nagaland	379164	0.14	55143	14.54
Odisha	9942101	3.6	4750478	47.78
Punjab	5032199	1.82	1225067	24.34
Rajasthan	13136591	4.75	6392482	48.66
Sikkim	120014	0.04	8747	7.29
Tamil Nadu	17521956	6.34	3243190	18.51
Telangana	8244441	2.97	1075202	13.04
Tripura	875621	0.32	272323	31.1
Uttarakhand	1968773	0.71	404703	20.55
Uttar Pradesh	33475784	12.11	14786745	44.17
West Bengal	20367144	7.36	8876053	43.58
Andaman Nicobar	92717	0.03	13103	14.13
Chandigarh	214233	0.08	88	0.041
Dadra & N Haveli	66571	0.02	14438	21.69
Daman & Diu	44968	0.02	427	0.95
Delhi	33911313	12.26	77051	0.22
Lakshadweep	10929	0.003	292	2.67
Puducherry	279857	0.1	13566	4.85
Total	276441406	100%	80339993	29.06%

Source: Socio-Economic Caste Census of India 2011 & LPG data up 07/09/2019 from pmuy website

In the above table shows that the State and Union Territories wise BPL households and PMUY- LPG connections are released in India. The total number of BPL households list is taken from Socio-Economical Caste Census of India in 2011 and PMUY- LPG connections released to BPL households from pmuy website. In India, the total number of BPL households are 27,64,41,406 and PMUY LPG connections given to 8,03,39,993 households, compare to BPL households only 29.06% Gas connections given under this scheme.

According to the table Uttar Pradesh State has been highest BPL households that is 3,24,75,784 and its percentage to total BPL households is 12.11%. In Maharashtra there are 2,29,62,600 BPL households, comes on second number and its percentage to total is 8.31%, then in West Bengal, there are 2, 03,67,144 and its percentage to total is 7.36% and counted third number . In Bihar there are 2,00,74,242 BPL households, comes on fourth number and its percentage to total is 7.26% , then in Tamil Nadu there are 1,75,21,956 and its, percentage to total is 6.34% and it ranks fifth. Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh state have been lower BPL households and 0.08% and 0.09% and in Union Territories Daman and Diu's households are only 0.02%.

According to the table in Jammu & Kashmir State, there are 2094081 BPL households and PMUY -LPG highest connections facility taken households are 1203246 this shows 57.46%. In Jharkhand State, there are 6041931 BPL households and PMUY -LPG connections facility taken households are 3293035, this shows 54.50%. In Assam State, there are 6427614 BPL households and PMUY -LPG connections facility taken households are 3493730, this shows 54.35 %. In Chandigarh State, there are 5714798 BPL households and PMUY -LPG connections facility taken households are 2998629, this shows 52.47%.

CONCLUSIONS:

The status of women in society depends upon the health condition, and when health condition is normal then all activities are handling with smartly and courageously, but in rural India so many health problems comes know because of improper cooking Chula's. This health problem is solved through by government scheme Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala yojana. In rural area there are 8,03,39,993 BPL households released LPG connections through PMUY scheme. This scheme is helpful to rural women who have not purchase LPG cylinders because of economic condition. This scheme is also helpful to rural women to minimize their health diseases like heart disease, lung cancer, respiratory infections etc. and rural women can become free from this dangerous disease. In India compare to total BPL families only 29.06% PMUY LPG connections are released but even 70.94% households are now suffering the health problems. So, Government has to increase the time period for taking the benefit of LPG scheme and all BPL families will taking benefit of this scheme then rural women become free from internal home diseases and this shows that empowerment of women through health diseases.

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ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN DIGITAL MARKETING

Dr.Trishala V Kadam

Asso. Prof of Economics

Smt.A.R.Patil Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Ichalkaranji.

Email ID: trishalavkadam@gmail.com, Mob. +91 9922499927

After years of predictions on the downfall of TV and newspaper marketing, the day has come where these media channels have if become largely irrelevant, if not completely. Since 2017, the TV advertising sales have dropped massively to 68.1 Billion in 2018. Ads at cable TV networks have dropped in last couple of years of this decade. Surprisingly, TV ad sales have decreased, despite the growth in global advertising spending. These stats are the biggest threat to the traditional media companies as they are on the losing battle against the giants like Google, Facebook & Amazon, as these platforms have increased investments in video more than ever. Some analysts suggest that the decline of traditional media is non-recoverable.

The key points to consider while evaluating the downfall of our traditional media channels are as follows:

1. Rise of Technology:

Over the years, Television, Radio, Newspaper and Direct mail have been the basic advertising platforms. Businesses used to choose from different advertising methods, depending on their budget and the type of target audience. The costlier choices of advertising were exclusive to only big businesses who had a huge budget to spend on advertising. Smaller businesses still could not benefit from the presence of these platforms to reach out to their market segment. With the rise of technology, Internet, Smartphones, and social networking age, it is possible that any business or even an individual could advertise a business or personal brand, by creating content and putting it out in front of the world. Truly enough, technology has revolutionized the concept of advertising market and has become more inclusive than ever. Today, Instagram and Facebook Likes, Twitter tweets, Podcasts, Website Banners, and other low cost, real-time methods have become the drivers of the advertising world.

2. High Investment:

Traditional media has always been a luxury, only bigger businesses could afford, unlike newer media platforms. In addition to the price of advertising paid to these mediums like TV and Newspaper, you may also have to allot a high amount of budget for the development of the commercials. To drive traffic and get the attention of the audience to your product you're marketing, businesses had to buy many spots, which requires a commitment of huge investment, before you can gauge any results.

Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube and other social media platforms literally allow you to put out content for FREE. Meaning, no huge investment to pay for advertising and no heavy budget to spend on development on commercial content. Any business can create content around their products and services and put it out in front of the audience they are trying to approach.

3. Lack Of Timeliness:

In today's fast paced life, millennials change their minds in no time. Trends change every single day. Something trending today might not be trending tomorrow or the day after. Traditional media's incompetency to cope up with this face paced mindset of the people, is one of the biggest reasons for the declination in its popularity. The way how traditional media channels work, you may have to create commercials days or even weeks before publishing it through TV or a magazine. Even a newspaper ad may need a lead time of many days. Once you put out your content, its highly expensive to change or modify these ads according to the ongoing change in needs and trends of the people. Also, it would take a lot of time to do so.

On the contrary, businesses can talk to their audience on a daily basis, evaluate their interests, talk to them in the language they prefer, create and modify content within a couple of minutes.

4. Inaccuracy In targeting The Right Market Segment:

Traditional advertising platforms provide a kit with the audience demographic, but once the commercial is broadcasted, a magazine is mailed or a paper is published, it is difficult to recognize, who may or may not have viewed or read your piece of content.

On social media platforms, even smaller businesses enjoy the luxury to not only determine what type of person visits a particular website, but how often and what exactly they look for and other information.

With all these advantages of newer advertising over traditional advertising channels, it comes with no surprise that social media has overblown, overshadowing the traditional media.

ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN DIGITAL MARKETING

Ever since social media has become a popular tool in today's day and age, where every individual is spending more time than ever on his smartphone, switching from one social media platform to another, social media has become the most crucial platform for every business, to engage with its audience.

Discussed below are some of the key roles social media has played in digital marketing.

1. Market Analysis:

Ever since social media has become a necessity for the masses these days, we can easily observe the behavior of our audience, their lifestyle, their needs, and make our marketing strategies accordingly. Today, with tons of information available to the people, they have become the center of attention, for any business to sustain. Through social media, businesses can engage with their audience on a daily basis, understand their behavior and needs, create marketing strategies accordingly, and eventually grow sales for their businesses.

2. Instant Problem Resolvemnt

Social media gives a chance for businesses to instantly react to the feedback from their audience. It also empowers the common people to be the right judge of the products that businesses have to offer. Businesses can



then take an instant action based on the feedbacks they receive from their audience and try to respond to them in order to keep them content. A research has found out that the customers are more likely to stay connected to the businesses who interact with people and take actions according to their response. A business that does this is more likely to have higher customer retention.

3. Boost Sales:

More the visibility of a product or a business in the eyes of the audience, they are more likely to purchase a product or service from your business. Unlike 80s and 90s, people have become more conscious about what they buy. They desire every bit of information around the product they decide to own. Social media serves this purpose of explaining to the audience exactly what the product is and even what the business stands for. The more the more transparency of the business, higher the trust from the customer and thus resulting into higher sales.



4. Zero Investment:

Social media is one of the only platforms in the digital marketing industry, where you need no extra penny to spend on advertising. It's a free pass for any business to start interacting with their target audience. Any individual owning a smartphone can start building a personal brand, which is highly credible in the age of Instagram, for free. Any business, big or small, can freely target their audience, achieve crucial insights, connect with customers, solve their queries, respond to their feedbacks, without having to worry about heavy budgets.



5. Brand Building:

To run a successful business, the most essential element is the trust of the customer base. Research has shown that people tend to rely on the brands which have already built trust in the industry. Social media helps the brands to get their name out in the market. As more people start noticing the brand on social media, they tend to become a customer as they feel that the brand is reliable, leading to a loyal customer base and eventually higher sales. Using social media for building a brand is the most promising technique. The amount of time spent by the youth on social media is immense. They are actively using social media, more than ever, even more than they socialize in real life. Taking advantage of the attention of the people from all age groups, social media is perfectly serving the businesses in uplifting their advertising game. The fact that it is free for all, makes it even more credible.



OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE INDIAN YOUTH:

With the rising financial crisis and the lack of employment in the country, the Indian youth is been deprived of job opportunities across the country. In a situation like this, social media can play a vital role in creating opportunities for the Indian youth. In fact, large number of youths is already making a career out of social media entrepreneurship, and the

number is growing day by day. As the traditional career options in India like Engineering, MBA, Medical Sciences are getting incompetent in providing enough opportunities, the youth has got a golden ball in the name of social media where anyone can hustle and make a living. Another good thing about these platforms is that there is no qualification required to enter into this business. You can explore different things, find your passion, learn everything involved around the thing you're most passionate about and start a career on these social media platforms. For instance, finding a niche and starting a podcast or a YouTube channel talking about the thing you are passionate about and trying to add value to your audience in all possible ways, can then lead to relevant brands approaching your channel for endorsing their products. This way you can use your credibility on social media platforms to advertise certain products. Social media entrepreneurship is a huge trend in western countries, developing country like ours is still not as influenced by this culture. However, some youngsters have figured out this golden opportunity technology has offered us, where everyone has a shot, and are working hard to make the most of this opportunity. As we have seen all the advantages social media has to offer, everyone has got an equal opportunity to try and make the most of it.

Conclusion: Of course, social media entrepreneurship is that easy. It is growing to be one of the most competitive career fields and a lot of patience and hard work involved behind making it to the top. To conclude, we need to work with technology, especially social media, instead of cursing it, and it is going to be the biggest career opportunity option available to the youth in the years to come.

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THE CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS COMMITTEES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT: A STUDY

Assist. Prof. Anil S. Patil

Arts, Commerce and Science College, Palus
Mob-919890330030, E-mail: aspatil68@yahoo.co.in

The emergence of co-operative movement in the global economy is aimed at the economic progress of the economically weaker sections of the society. It is based on the principal of co-operation one another and each other. The starting of co-operative movement is not the awareness of the people but passing of the co-operative act passed by the Indian government in the year 1904. The second act was passed in the year 1912. The movement gained momentum and right direction in the post independent days. Co-operative sector plays a very important role in the overall economic development of the country. The former Prime Minister Late Mr. Pandit Nehru strongly advocated the cooperative sector. According to him co-operative institution in every village must be a centre of development.

The government of India concentrated its attention of this sector in the post independent days. The progress of this movement must reach in every nook and corner of India. It is believed that the economic development of the country dependent on all the three sectors-public sector, private sector and co-operative sector. It is believed that co-operative sector is a means to an end in the economic development. But active participation is a must in all the areas of development –financing agriculture, providing services like marketing of agro products, agro processing, consumer, distribution, village industries, housing etc. Government of India decided to make progress through planned economy and implemented Five Year Plans. Co-operative movement has completed 100 years in the year 2004. This movement has brought drastic change in economical, social, educational and cultural aspects of society. Surely all the people will reap the benefits of the movement.

The real development was experienced after independence, but some of the drawbacks, limitations and defects were also seen in this period. So it is necessary to review carefully and plan further to make the movement more conducive for the progress of the co-operative sector. Hence it is the responsibility of the government to take the necessary feedback and recommendations from the experts in co-operative sector.

2. Objectives:

To study contribution of various committees & study groups in Co-operative movements in the independence era.

3. Methodology.

The content of the paper is totally dependent upon the secondary data collected from magazines, weeklies, books, reports and internet etc.

4. Review of the various Committees and Study Groups.

4.1 All India Rural Credit Survey Committee-1951.

This high level committee was appointed by Reserve Bank of India in the year 1951 under the President Ship of Mr. A. D. Gorwal. The report on the survey of rural credit was submitted in the year 1954. As per the observation of the committee only 3% credit is given through co-operative institutions. The committee has opined that co-operative movement has succeeded but it is necessary to make it systematic and provide credit facilities. Recommendations of the Committee are sanction enough loan in time and attention to the proper utilization of the loan, loan be sanctioned on the basis of objectives and not on the

basis of the prestige and reputation of the person, repayment of loan from farmers after the sale of agro-products, central Training co-operative institutes be established.

The recommendations of this committee are like directives to the co-operative movement in India.

4.2 National Development Corporation-1958

The National Development Corporation established a Study Group in 1958 to review the co-operative movement. The Study Group suggested that co-operative institutions should take the lead in strengthening rural economy and increasing agricultural output. Recommendations of the Study Group are there should be a co-operative institution in each and every village, advance crop loans to farmers, provide necessary agricultural implements, improved seeds and chemical fertilizers, advance loans to agro-based occupations.

The recommendations this group encouraged the establishment of co-operative institutions in the rural area.

4.3 Co-operative Education Related Study Group (Mishra Committee-1961)

This Study Group was established in the year 1961 under the president ship of Mr. Mishra. The group suggested that co-operative related education and training facilities be made available in schools, colleges and universities to improve the quality of co-operative sector. The recommendations of the committee laid the foundations of the institutions imparting education in co-operation.

4.4 Co-operative Administration Committee-1963

The Government of India established this committee in the year 1963 under the president ship of Late. Mr. Vaikunthlal Mehata. The main objective the committee was to study the co-operative administration and suggest the improvements in it. The committee recommended different ways and methods of making the administrative machinery more effective and efficient. The suitable atmosphere was created and the ultimate result was increase in the active and loyal members in the institutions.

4.5 Co-operative Buying and Selling Committee-1964.

This committee was established by the Govt. of India in the year 1964 under the president ship of Prof A. M. Datawala. The report was submitted to the government after deep study of the association various factors like implements require for agriculture, production, distribution, credit and buying and selling. The committee has recommended the following taking into consideration the exploitation of farmers by mediators and agents in the marketing and system of reasonable rates farmer's products. Recommendations of the Committee s are to establish Primary Co-operative Buying and Selling Societies at village and taluka level, to establish Primary Co-operative Buying and Selling Societies at district and State level, the Primary Co-operative Buying and Selling Societies will develop a sense of security and will be beneficial to the farmers in rural areas.

4.6 Mirza committee-1964.

This committee was established by the Govt. of India in the year 1964 under the president ship of Mr. Mirza. The main objective of this committee is to study how beneficial was the co-operative societies to the people of economically weaker and poor sections in the rural area. The number of co-operative societies came up for the above mentioned specific class, gave necessary help but they were not benefitted because of vested interests and selfishness some people. The following recommended are made by the committee. Recommendations of the Committees are membership of the co-operative societies should not be extended to the money lenders, membership of the co-operative societies should be extended to labourers

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and workers in the Industrial Co-operative Societies, membership be given to workers, traders and experts in the Transport Co-operative Societies.

4.7 The Review of All India Rural Credit Committee-1969.

This committee was formed in the year 1969 by Reserve Bank of India under the president ship of retired Deputy Governor Mr. Vankatppa. There were many changes in the co-operative movement during the period from 1951 to 1959. The main purpose of the committee was to study the improvements and the problems faced during the period in the co-operative movement. Recommendations of the Committees are to establish farmers credit association, to form development agency for small farmers, to establish electrification corporation for the development of agriculture and small scale industries in rural areas, to provide facilities for sufficient and in time credit from commercial banks to provide short term and long term loans for agricultural development. Land Development Bank has to make special effects in this direction, independent facility should be made available to the economically backward and small farmers.

4.8 Caffi Committee / Mr. Shivraman Committee- 1979.

This committee was established in 1979 under the president ship of Mr. Shivraman. The main purpose of the committee was to decide the policy about national agriculture, rural credit and development. This study was made by considering different machineries working in rural credit co-operative sector. National Agriculture Bank for Rural Development was established on July 12, 1982. The main purpose of the bank was to encourage rural economy by providing long term loans to farmers through co-operative societies.

4.9 Khustro Committee-1986.

This committee was established by the Reserve Bank of India on the recommendation of World Bank on August 1, 1986 under the president ship of world famous economist Dr. A.S. Khustro. The main purpose was to study and suggest remedies. The main stress was on the reconstruction and strengthening of farmer's Primary Co-operative Societies in rural area. The trends found by the committee in the co-operative sector are viz-increasing debts, failure in procuring deposits, low margin in the interest rates deficit transition. Prof Khustro has recommended certain points to make the co-operative sector more competent. Recommendations of the Committees are the annual turnover of the society should not be less than 10 lacks, all transactions of agriculture commodities are to be made through rural credit society, in order to make the credit available to the farmers when needed be given by strengthening the agencies like District Co-operative Banks, State Co-operative Banks and NABRD. The recommendations of the Committee were accepted by union government the ultimate result was 49% increase in the credit supply to the societies.

4.10 Taskforce Committee:

This committee was established by the Reserve Bank of India in the year 1999, under the president ship of former Deputy Governor Jagadish Kapoor. The committee submitted its report to the Union Government in July 2000. He recommended that block-secretary clarification system should be stopped. This was an important step in the administration of co-operative societies.

4.11 Balasaheb Vikhe Patil Committee:

Union Government appointed a joint committee under the president ship Balasaheb Vikhe Patil. As per the recommendations of the Taskforce committee, this committee cancelled the block secretary system. This committee also suggested that the Primary Co-operative Societies in loss must renew the deficit amount, loss of previous year and unrecoverable amount (more than three years) This step will help the co-operative societies for further development.

4.12 Prof .A. M. Vidhyanath Committee-2004:

This committee was established on 5th August, 2004 by NABRD under the president ship of Prof .A. M. Vidhyanath . The committee was mainly appointed after studying the problems of Indian Rural Credit policy .This committee submitted its report on 15th February; 2005. There was more increase in the unproductive loan than productive loan. It so happened because the farmers used the loan for unproductive purposes. This resulted in recovery of loans from co-operative societies in the rural areas and this directly affected the whole of the credit machinery from primary credit society to State Co-operative Banks. So the Reserve Bank of India served show cause notices to District Central Co-operative Banks and also put restrictions on them. Recommendations of the Committees are these Co-operative Societies be kept away from political interference, to reduce government interference in the Co-operative sectors to increase the efficiency of Co-operative sectors, the audit of Co-operative Societies be made by professional auditors, management committee must consist of suitable and competent persons, loan recovery and marketing be correlated, trained staff be appointed in the co-operative societies.

4.13 High Powered Committees on Co-operative:

The Co-operative Movement has observed its centenary in the year 2004. This committee was established on 10th May, 2005 under the president ship of Mr. Shavajirao Patil, a great thinker in co-operative sector and Ex. Minister of Maharashtra, Co-operative Sector. It a review of what co-operative has achieved, how it should move it he future, what are the challenges and problems and the necessary changes in the co-operative laws. The committee submitted its report in May 2009. It has made three recommendations. Recommendations of the Committees are it has suggested change in byelaws for the first time in the co-operative sector, it has suggested the amendments in the Multistate Co-operative Act-2002, it has suggested the remedies on progressive co-operation, role of government in the Co-operative sector, competitive co-operative movement, development of human resource, capital, financial stability and reorganization of weak and sick co-operative societies etc.

5. Conclusions:

Although the co-operative movement started in the pre-independent days, it is seen developed in the post independent period. It has brought in drastic change in the areas of economics, social, educational and cultural aspects of India. The movement has brought in wave happiness in the life of rural areas. The credit of nurturing, increasing and developing the co-operative movement goes to the various committees and study groups of co-operative movement in India.

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TREND OF OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNING IN INDIA

Prof. M. S. Vanaki¹

Shri. Vinod M. Magadam²

*K.L.E's G. I. Bagewadi College, Nipani
Karnataka State*

The universalisation of education in India is being targeted by government of India by which it march towards the achievement of fourth sustainable development goal. The New Education Policy of 2019 has put greater emphasize an equitable and vibrant knowledge society, by providing high quality education to all. It has traced over the important role of open and distance education system along with conventional system of education. There has been growing emphasize on open and distance learning system by the planners, educationists, politicians and administrators. The distance and open learning system in India is a social responsibility if we think it in larger, in holistic manner, the education for all masses, equity, accessibility, flexibility, credit transfer, thinking of specific groups such as weaker section, differently abled, housewives, drop outs and others. The total enrollment in higher education has been estimated to be 37.4 million with 19.2 million male and 18.2 million female. Female constitute 48.6 percentage of the total enrollment. The Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in higher education in India is 26.3 percentage (calculated for age group 18-23 years) in which male are 26.3 percentage and 26.4 percentage are female. The distance learning enrollment constitutes 10.62 percentage in total enrollment in higher education and of 44.15 percentage are female students

Review of Literature: The literature review enlightens us about previous studies and discussions in regard to concerned knowledge. The review have carried out under

Prakash B. S (2019) in the article titled “Course development in the open distance learning” emphasized on works of core faculty in course development and work. ODL teachers corre job is course development, taking classes for course work of research students, guiding research students among the other works. The ODL is recognized as complementary and supplementary role in meeting the growing demand for higher education in a hugely demographically young country like ours.

Sulabha Natraj (2019) in an article “ Some Universal Qualities of Great Teachers” have discussed the characteristics of great teachers such as they must have excellent communication skills, in depth subject knowledge, passion for the subject, ability to establish a rapport with students, preparation and organization, high expectations for all, expansive network and discipline and integrity.

Mahendram R (2019) in an article titled “Staff Development for Quality Empowerment in open and distance learning in India” analysed that distance education is considered as ‘Kamdhenu’ of higher education with respect to generation of funds. The ODL system face challenges such as staff recruitment, e-content development and staff training among the other challenges. Suggestions made as, training to teachers about ODL system must be given and develop their skills frequently.

Methodology

Objectives

1. To know growth of Open and Distance Learning system in India
2. To study the problems and Challenges in ODL system
3. To offer policy suggestions for improvement in ODL system

Source of data and Limitation of study

This paper is exclusively based upon the secondary data. The required information have collected from AISHE website, research articles, papers and publications. The paper targets to study the growth, problems and challenges in Open and Distance Education system in Higher Education in context of India.

Growth of Open and Distance Learning system

The term distance education refers to the education of those who for one or other reason choose not to attend conventional schools, colleges and universities but study at home. The growth of Open and Distance Learning system in India originated during the correspondence courses in 1960s. the formally distance education in India was started in 1962 in the form of correspondence courses by Delhi University. Later Punjab University started second correspondence course institute in 1965 and it allowed learners to study in their regional languages. Andhra Pradesh Open University established in 1982 which is considered as first open university in India. It was renamed as Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Open University. The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) started in 1985. Subsequently the other state governments established state level open universities they includes Kota Open University (1987), Nalanda Open University (1987), Yashwantrao Chavan Open Maharashtra University (1989) and other. Along with ODL full pledged universities, there are conventional universities such as shivaji university, Karnataka university, kuvempu university and other, providing open learning courses. Altogether at present, in addition to 1 Central University, 14 State Open Universities and 1 State Private Open University, there are 110 Dual mode Universities, which offer education through distance mode also and the maximum 13 of them are located in Tamil Nadu. The distance enrollment constitute 10.62 percentage of the total enrollment in higher education, of which 44.12 percentage are female students. Distance mode is mainly conducted by universities and majority of the students (53.1%) enrolled in universities and their constituent units under the distance mode which can be seen in following table.

Level wise Distribution of Distance Enrollment			
Level	Distance Enrollment		
	Male	Female	Total
Ph.D	28	25	53
Post Graduation	454640	544447	999087
Under Graduation	1616601	1083611	2700212
PG Diploma	57060	42331	99391
Diploma	70948	59246	130194
Certificate	20053	22765	42818
Integrated	234	79	313
All	2219564	1752504	3972068

Source: AISHE 2018-19

The above table reveals the level wise distribution of distance enrollment. There were 2700212 students enrolled for under graduate course followed by PG (999087), Diploma (130194), PG Diploma (99391), Certificate (42818), Integrated (313) and Ph.D (53) in 2018-19. The total enrollment in higher education has been estimated to be 37.4 million with 192 million male and 18.2 million female. Female constitute 48.6% of the total enrollment.

Problems and challenges in ODL system

ODL has led many people belonging to the disadvantaged group such as those living in remote areas, women affected by gender bias and also many working in professionals seeking to upgrade their skills according to the need of changing market demand, to enroll themselves in institute of higher learning. There are problems faced by distant learners and ODL

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institutions, they have different challenges in their pace of growth. The major problems and challenges are:

- **Study material:** The learners centric method is approached under the ODL system. The study material which is common to every learners irrespective of know and don't know how about the ODL system. It seems there appears the gap between them. All may not have access towards self study as a result they could face problem of accessing study materials according to their needs. Concern to it, the challenge is before prepare study material, it seems good to consider the background of learners, their previous knowledge, rural or urban, language barriers etc
- **Unsatisfactory learners and teachers interaction:** The interaction session of long period of time leads to misconception and bareness towards continuation of the courses. It hampers the learner interest of learning further. Concern to it, there is a challenge that proper scheduled interaction classes with experienced teachers must be provided.
- **Dilemma of continuation:** Under the ODL system, somewhat extent, learners have dilemma about to continue course of quit in middle. It is because they have various constraints such as financial problems, family problems, lack of employers support. Concern to it, the challenge is that ODL system must and should provide motivational lecture among the learners and often express the use of higher education in days to come.
- **Lack of digital connectivity:** Now a days, the learners study materials are being provided through online mode preferably. The problem is that, all the learners especially from remote and rural areas don't have enough internet and printing facilities. Even they do not access and attend online telecast programmes. Concern to it, the challenge is that building infrastructure of internet connectivity and cheaper availability.
- **Lack of competent and experienced staff:** As the case of conventional system, the faculty associated with ODL system are from conventional system only but they do not have enough knowledge about the ODL system of learning where the learners cant given justify. Concern to it, ODL system has a challenge of recruiting full pledged teaching and non teaching staff.
- **Hidden cost:** This one is a serious issue among the distance learners. Because, for having the study material or whatever, learners must computer literate, printing notes makes more costlier, online access makes expenditure high. Concern to it, ODL required to arrange computer literacy workshop and assist in downloading notes from the web.

Discussion and suggestions

Indian government last year announced that it would recognize degrees, diplomas, certificates awarded through distance mode at par with those obtained through the regular mode of education. The government targeted to enhance the higher education and increase the GER more than 26 which knocks doors of all ODL institutions and colleges. Further, UGC derecognized the distance learning programmes which require hands on experience such as engineers, medicine, pharmacy, nursing, architecture etc. in order to assure the quality concerns, UGC ordered ODL institutions to go under NAAC accreditation. For success of ODL, proper schedule for contact classes should be followed, experience and competent teachers must be recruited and made available throughout the year. Proper infrastructure such as internet facility in study centres, universities, teachers availability, grievance redress cell must be establish. To encourage poor section of society, it requires to give fee concession for poor. Maintaining standard syllabus that to available in all learners regional languages should be done. Wide range publicity regarding acceptance of certificates drawn from ODL system and provision of exam centre's across the states helps to learners. Study centres should start

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classes often so that learners can in contact to teachers and they could update their learning skills. There is a need to do wide publicity about online courses started such as SWAYAM portal where the courses are being provided in free of cost.

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TREND OF SWAYAM IN INDIA: A WAY FORWARD

Vinod Mahadev Magadam¹
*Research Scholar, Department of Economics,
 Rani Channamma University, Belagavi,
 Karnataka
 vinodmagadam46@gmail.com*

Dr. D. N. Patil²
*Professor, School of Business and Economics
 Department of Economics,
 Rani Channamma University, Belagavi,
 Karnataka
 dr.dnpatil@rediffmail.com*

The New Education Policy 2019 has emphasized on access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability. This diverse set of ideas of NEP 2019 brought hope for educational development from pre-school to higher education. It has aligned SDGs 4th Goals “Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all” by 2030. To facilitate learning for all students, including children of migrant workers, the scope of school education is broadened to facilitate multiple pathways to learning involving formal and non-formal education modes. It trusted on use of technology, including development and sharing of e-resources and promotion of e-learning and introduction of assessment on demand. The Open and Distance Learning programmes offered by national institution of Open Schooling will be expanded and strengthen young learners who not able to attend a physical school. The ODL plays a significant role in fulfilling the target of NEP 2019, i.e. GER in higher education 50 percentage. In this connection, along with conventional system of education, the ODL is being encouraged by the government. Massive Online Open Courses (MOOCs) have emerged as an important form of ODL. The SWAYAM (Study Web of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds) platform is a recently launched Indian platform for offering MOOCs that will be used to help individual educators and HEI’s to cater to this demand.

Review of Literature: The previous study provides base for further research in the gap existed to be covered. The literature studied is as under:

- **Nayek Jayanta Kr (2018)** in an article titled ‘A survey report on awareness among LIS preprofessionals/students about SWAYAM: A government of India Initiative on E-Learning’ observed that the number of LIS courses are less with respect to other courses. The Library and Information Science (LIS) professionals and students using social media platforms. Most of them are interacted and registered for LIS courses available in SWAYAM portal. Suggestion made that to creation of more awareness is required along with more numbers of LIS based courses.
- **Majumder Chiranjit (2019)** in an article titled ‘SWAYAM: The Dream Initiative of India and Its uses in Education’ found that if the digital devices like computers is included in the schools, colleges and institutions of India in future, the learners will be more benefitted because they will get more quality of teaching from best institutions.
- **Ahamad Eklak and Aqil Zebra (2015)** in their study titled ‘Attitude towards Distance Education among Graduate Students’ found that there is no difference between male and female graduates students on attitude towards distance education. The scope is increasing day by day of distance and open education. In this regard, universities and ODL institutions plays important role.

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Objectives This paper has the following objectives

1. To study the SWAYAM Platform
2. To understand the nature and progress of SWAYAM courses
3. To discuss and offer suggestions for effective implementation of SWAYAM courses

Sources of Data and Tool

The required data have been derived from various sources such as mhrd website, SWAYAM portal, research articles, NEP 2019, AISHE reports. The tabulation method and frequency tools used for analysis of data.

What is SWAYAM?

SWAYAM is a program initiated by government of India and designed to achieve the three cardinal principles of education policy viz. Access, Equity and Quality. It is a Study Web of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds.

Objective of SWAYAM

To take the best teaching learning resources to all, including the most disadvantaged. It seeks to bridge the digital divide for students who have hitherto remained untouched by the digital revolution and have not been able to join the mainstream of the knowledge economy.

What SWAYAM Facilitate?

The SWAYAM platform facilitate hosting of all the courses taught in classrooms from class 9 till post graduation to be accessed by anyone, anywhere at anytime. The courses are interactive, prepared by best teachers across country and available at free of cost to any learner irrespective of age, caste, creed, region and gender.

Significance of SWAYAM

- Free of Cost to Learners
- Anytime Learning Online
- Anywhere Learning Online
- Develop Passion of Learning
- Credit Transfer
- Provision of Certificates
- Open to All
- Enhance Digital Literacy
- Skill Development
- Scope for Vocational Courses

Characteristics of SWAYAM

- Best- in-Class: Emphasizing you with Knowledge and Skills
- Weekly Assignment: Ensuring your progress in timely manner
- Proctored Exams: Channelized through our authorized partners
- Easy Credit Transfers: Completing your academic program
- Active Local Chapters: Enhancing effectiveness of MOOCs
- Systematic Approach: Enabling you towards desired learner's goals.

Four Quadrants of SWAYAM The SWAYAM portal has following four quadrants viz.

- a. Video Lecture,
- b. E-content,
- c. Self- Assessment tests & Quizzes and
- d. Online discussion forum for clarification

National Coordinators of SWAYAM

In order to ensure the best quality content is produced and delivered by nine selected national level coordinators. They are:

1. Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU): for out of school students
2. National Institute for Open Schooling (NIOS): for school students
3. University Grant Commission (UGC): for non technical post graduate education
4. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE): self paced & international courses
5. Consortium for Educational Communication (CEC): under graduate education
6. National Council for Teachers Education And Training (NCERT): for school education
7. Indian Institute of Management Bangalore (IIMB): for management students
8. National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTIR): for teachers training
9. National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL): for engineering students/faculties

Status and Progress of SWAYAM

SWAYAM platform has been provided a number of courses through its website and mobile app. The programmes offered and corresponding enrolled number is shown in the table 1:

Table 1: SWAYAM Programmes and Total Enrollment

Sl. No	Course Name/Area	Total Number of Courses	Duration of Course	Area of Teaching
1	Annual Refresher Programme In Teaching (ARPIT)	48	16 weeks 40 courses	Economics, Computer Engineering, Commerce, Agriculture Engineering, Practical & Social skills, Climate change etc
			15 weeks 2 courses	
			12 weeks 4 courses	
			8 weeks 2 courses	
2	Architecture and Planning	-	-	-
3	Teacher Education	03		Pedagogy, Language Script Learning, Language Teaching etc
4	Engineering & Technology	05	12 to 16 week	Aerospace Engineering, Agricultural Engineering & Food Engineering, Biological Science & Bioengineering, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Computer Science & Engineering, Design Engineering, Electrical, Electronic & Communication Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Metallurgical & Maternal Science & Mining Engineering etc
5	Humanities & Arts	25	12 to 16 weeks	Arts, Humanities & Social Sciences, Languages
6	Law	01	16 week	Law
7	Management & Commerce	06	8 to 16 weeks	Commerce, management, business studies etc
8	Maths & Science	09	8 to 16 weeks	Applied Science, Chemistry, Earth Science, Environmental Science, Library & Information Science etc
9	School	23	8 to 16 weeks	Secondary and Sr. Secondary Level Subjects

*Most of the courses were started since September 1, 2019

Source: Swayam website

The enrollment in ARPIT courses has been calculated at a point of time .i.e 23rd Oct 2019. The table 1 shows that SWAYAM have covered almost all the course being provided by conventional system of education. The data regarding total enrollment in ARPIT and non ARPIT courses is shown in table 2.

Table 2: Course wise Enrollment of Learners

Sl. No	Course Name	Total number of courses	Total Enrollment
1	ARPIT course	48	97395
2	Non ARPIT course	73	10379
	Total	121	107774

Source: Swayam website

Table 2 reveals gross enrollment for different subjects with duration of 16, 12 and 8 weeks is 1,07,774 learners in which 97,395 learners enrolled for ARPIT courses and 10379 enrolled for Non ARPIT courses against the total number of courses 121. It is calculated as on 23.10.2019 from the website that courses started since 1st September, 2019.

Discussion and Suggestions

As the SWAYAM portal itself is an Massive Open Online Course by which many of us can get benefits. The data shows that there were more than 1 lakh learners enrolled in SWAYAM since 1st September 2019 to 23rd October 2019. It is clear that, the ARPIT courses which are being provided for teachers and professionals were enrolled more revealing their interest whereas the case with non ARPIT courses were poor. The following suggestions were made in order to make success of SWAYAM

1. As the case is total enrollment for ARPIT courses is near to 1 lakh which is fruitful for such an initiative, but steps such as awareness among the colleges/institutions through UGC circulars will help to increase the enrollment as well as the directly or indirectly teacher /students community update their knowledge.
2. In order to increase the interest and enrollment for Non ARPIT courses, efforts should be made towards publicity of SWAYAM through rally, Television & other medias, so that learners from different categories such as family, school students, knowledge gainers and others can get benefit of SWAYAM.
3. As the case with students is, they use smart phones more where they can be asked to follow SWAYAM on Face book, Instagram and Twitter for updating knowledge and find their interested courses.
4. The NEP 2019 observed and said to start State level Institution for Open Schooling has to establish. Regard to it, the State government must gear up as early as possible to provide courses on various topics in association of state universities that to emphasizing more in regional languages along with English.
5. The SWAYAM portal has to start courses needed for facing competitive examinations such as Railway, Defense, Banking and Insurance etc that helps the young students to get job.
6. The Skill India Movement on the way, where SWAYAM portal could provide more number of Vocational Courses that assist to develop the skills for having self employment. It needed wide publicity too.

7. In order to fulfill the target of 50 percentage enrollment in higher education, the SWAYAM can be used maximum to sustain learners active through online courses. It is suggested to start courses of digital literacy.
8. Moreover, due to many courses, it is suggested to announce tentative calendar of events regarding exam time table that helps the learners to enroll more number of courses with interest.

Presently, India enrolls the second largest number of students in MOOCs after the USA. The SWAYAM platform playing pivotal role in upgrading the knowledge of young minds and fulfilling needs of millions of people. Hence the initiatives such as SWAYAM progress towards achieving better results in educations sector. Need is felt to monitor the effectiveness of SWAYAM courses and draw the attention of Public Private Partnership in this regard.

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NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY 2017: ROAD MAP TO ACHIEVE GOOD HEALTH IN INDIA

Dr. B. S. Kamble
Associate Professor in Economics
K.L.E's G. I. Bagewadi College Nipani, Karnataka

The National Health Policy of 1983 and the National Health Policy of 2002 have served well in guiding the approach for the health sector in the Five-Year Plans. Now 14 years after the last health policy, the context has changed in four major ways. The National Health Policy of 1983 and the National Health Policy of 2002 have served well in guiding the approach for the health sector in the Five-Year Plans. Recently, after 14 years of the last health policy, the context has changed in four major ways viz. First, the health priorities are changing. Although maternal and child mortality have rapidly declined, there is growing burden on account of non-communicable diseases and some infectious diseases, Secondly important change is the emergence of a robust health care industry estimated to be growing at double digit. The third change is the growing incidences of catastrophic expenditure due to health care costs, which are presently estimated to be one of the major contributors to poverty. Fourth, a rising economic growth enables enhanced fiscal capacity. Therefore, a new health policy responsive to these contextual changes is required.

Review of Literature

Ravi Duggal (1979) As the needs of the British population, especially the armed forces, increased due to larger territories coming under their administration and an increased number of English troops, a more organized medical establishment was necessitated. Thus on 1st January 1764 the Indian Medical Service (IMS) was founded, initially as the Bengal Medical Service.

The first National Health Policy (1983) It was a response to the commitment to the Alma Ata Declaration to achieve "Health for All by 2000". It accepted that health was central to development and had a focus on access to health services, reiterated the resolution of taking health services community and ensuring cooperation of the community.

National Health Policy (2002) It emphasized on achieving an acceptable standard of good health of Indian Population. Decentralizing public health system by upgrading infrastructure in existing institutions. Ensuring a more equitable access to health service across the social and geographical expanse of India.

Objectives

1. To know the goals and objectives of National Health Policy 2017
2. To understand quantitative target goals
3. To draw the policy suggestions
- 4.

Data Source This paper is descriptive in nature and necessary information have obtained from the secondary sources such as national health policy 2017, magazines, books and internet.

Goals and Objectives of National Health Policy 2017

Goal The policy envisages as its goal the attainment of the highest possible level of health and wellbeing for all at all ages, through a preventive and promotive health care orientation in all developmental policies, and universal access to good quality health care services.

Objectives To improve health status through concerted policy action in all sectors and expand preventive, promotive, curative, palliative and rehabilitative services provided through the public health sector with focus on quality.

1. Progressively achieve Universal Health Coverage

- Assuring availability of free, comprehensive primary health care services, for all aspects of reproductive, maternal, child and adolescent health and for the most prevalent communicable, non-communicable and occupational diseases in the population. The Policy also envisages optimum use of existing manpower and infrastructure as available in the health sector.
- Ensuring improved access and affordability, of quality secondary and tertiary care services through a combination of public hospitals and well measured strategic purchasing of services in health care deficit areas.
- Achieving a significant reduction in out of pocket expenditure due to health care costs and achieving reduction in proportion of households experiencing catastrophic health expenditures and consequent impoverishment.

2. Reinforcing Trust in Public Health Care System

Strengthening the trust of the common man in public health care system by making it predictable, efficient, patient centric, affordable and effective with a comprehensive package of services and products that meet immediate health care needs of most people.

3. Align the Growth of Private Health Care Sector with Public Health Goals

Influence the operation and growth of the private health care sector and medical technologies to ensure alignment with public health goals. Enable private sector contribution to making health care systems more effective, efficient, rational, safe, affordable and ethical. Strategic purchasing by the Government to fill critical gaps in public health facilities would create a demand for private health care sector, in alignment with the public health goals.

Key Policy Principles

Professionalism, Integrity and Ethics: The health policy commits itself to the highest professional standards, integrity and ethics to be maintained in the entire system of health care delivery in the country, supported by a credible, transparent and responsible regulatory environment.

Equity: It minimizing disparity on account of gender, poverty, caste, disability, other forms of social exclusion and geographical barriers

Affordability: As costs of care increases, affordability, as distinct from equity, requires emphasis. Catastrophic household health care expenditures defined as health expenditure exceeding 10% of its total monthly consumption expenditure or 40% of its monthly non-food consumption expenditure, are unacceptable.

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Universality:

Patient Centered and Quality of Care: Gender sensitive, effective, safe, and convenient healthcare services to be provided with dignity and confidentiality.

Accountability: Financial and performance accountability, transparency in decision making, and elimination of corruption in health care systems, both in public and private.

Inclusive Partnerships: A multi-stakeholder approach with partnership & participation of all nonhealth ministries and communities.

Pluralism: Patients who so choose and when appropriate, would have access to AYUSH care providers based on documented and validated local, home and community based practices.

Decentralization: Decentralisation of decision making to a level as is consistent with practical considerations and institutional capacity.

➤ **Specific Quantitative Target Goals: Framework**

The indicative, quantitative target goals are outlined under three broad components to be achieved by 2025.

A. Health Status and Programme Impact

1. Life Expectancy and Healthy Life

- i. Increase Life Expectancy at birth from 67.5 to 70 by 2025.
- ii. Establish regular tracking of Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) Index as a measure of burden of disease and its trends by major categories by 2022.
- iii. Reduction of TFR to 2.1 at national and sub-national level by 2025.

2. Mortality by Age and Cause

- i. Reduce Under Five Mortality to 23 by 2025 and MMR from current levels to 100 by 2020.
- ii. Reduce infant mortality rate to 28 by 2019.
- iii. Reduce neo-natal mortality to 16 and still birth rate to “single digit” by 2025.

3. Reduction of Disease Prevalence Incidence

- i. Achieve global target of 2020 which is also termed as target of 90:90:90, for HIV/AIDS i. e, 90% of all people living with HIV know their HIV status, 90% of all people diagnosed with HIV infection receive sustained antiretroviral therapy and 90% of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy will have viral suppression.
- ii. Achieve and maintain elimination status of Leprosy by 2018, Kala-Azar by 2017 and Lymphatic Filariasis in endemic pockets by 2017.
- iii. To achieve and maintain a cure rate of >85% in new sputum positive patients for TB and reduce incidence of new cases, to reach elimination status by 2025.
- iv. To reduce the prevalence of blindness to 0.25 per 1000 by 2025 and disease burden by one third from current levels.
- v. To reduce premature mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases by 25% by 2025.

B. Health Systems Performance

1. Coverage of Health Services

- i. Increase utilization of public health facilities by 50% from current levels by 2025.
- ii. Antenatal care coverage to be sustained above 90% and skilled attendance at birth above 90% by 2025.
- iii. More than 90% of the newborn are fully immunized by one year of age by 2025.
- iv. Meet need of family planning above 90% at national and sub national level by 2025.

- v. 80% of known hypertensive and diabetic individuals at household level maintain controlled disease status" by 2025.

2. Cross Sectoral Goals related to Health

- i. Relative reduction in prevalence of current tobacco use by 15% by 2020 and 30% by 2025.
- ii. Reduction of 40% in prevalence of stunting of under-five children by 2025.
- iii. Access to safe water and sanitation to all by 2020 (Swachh Bharat Mission).
- iv. Reduction of occupational injury by half from current levels of 334 per lakh agricultural workers by 2020.
- v. National/ State level tracking of selected health behaviour.

C. Health Systems strengthening

1. Health finance

- i. Increase health expenditure by Government as a percentage of GDP from the existing 1.15% to 2.5 % by 2025.
- ii. Increase State sector health spending to > 8% of their budget by 2020.
- iii. Decrease in proportion of households facing catastrophic health expenditure from the current levels by 25%, by 2025.

2. Health Infrastructure and Human Resource

- i. Ensure availability of paramedics and doctors as per Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS) norm in high priority districts by 2020.
- ii. Increase community health volunteers to population ratio as per IPHS norm, in high priority districts by 2025.
- iii. Establish primary and secondary care facility as per norms in high priority districts (population as well as time to reach norms) by 2025.

3. Health Management Information

- i. Ensure district-level electronic database of information on health system components by 2020.
- ii. Strengthen the health surveillance system and establish registries for diseases of public health importance by 2020.
- iii. Establish federated integrated health information architecture, Health Information Exchanges and National Health Information Network by 2025.

➤ Policy Thrust

Ensuring Adequate Investment The policy proposes a potentially achievable target of raising public health expenditure to 2.5% of the GDP in a time bound manner. It envisages that the resource allocation to States will be linked with State development indicators, absorptive capacity and financial indicators. The States would be incentivized for incremental State resources for public health expenditure. General taxation will remain the predominant means for financing care. The Government could consider imposing taxes on specific commodities- such as the taxes on tobacco, alcohol and foods having negative impact on health, taxes on extractive industries and pollution cess. Funds available under Corporate Social Responsibility would also be leveraged for well-focused programmes aiming to address health goals.

Preventive and Promotive Health The policy articulates to institutionalize inter-sectoral coordination at national and sub-national levels to optimize health outcomes, through constitution of bodies that have representation from relevant non-health ministries. This is in line with the emergent international "Health in All" approach as complement to Health for

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All. The policy prerequisite is for an empowered public health cadre to address social determinants of health effectively, by enforcing regulatory provisions.

Identifies coordinated action on seven priority areas

The policy identifies coordinated action on seven priority areas for improving the environment for health such as Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Balanced healthy diets and regular exercises. o Addressing tobacco, alcohol and substance abuse. Yatri Suraksha is for preventing deaths due to rail and road traffic accidents. Nirbhaya Nari as an action against gender violence, reduced stress and improved safety in the work place.

Conclusion

Health is one of the important indicator emphasized by UNDP HDR, MDG, SDG in the process of economic development. In India, in 1946 Health Survey and Development Committee (1946), Health survey & Planning Committee (1961), Indian Health Policy (1983), Health Policy (2002) and now National Health Policy (2017). The objective of the policy is to strengthen the trust of the common man in public health care system by making it patient centric, efficient, affordable with a comprehensive passage of services and products that meet immediate health care needs of most people. The quantitative targets fixed by policy to be achieved by 2025 are; rise in the life expectancy to 75 years, reduction of TFR to 2.1 percentage, reduce UFM to 23, infant mortality rate to 28, reduction of prevalence and incidence of HIV AIDS to 90 percent, increase nutrition of public health facilities to 50 percent, 80 percent of control of hypertension and diabetic, increase health expenditure by 2.5 percent and coordinated action for all these achievements.

Under the present scenario of health performance, for effective implementation of National Health Policy 2017 need to be consider the allocation of budget to the health sector, universal health awareness programme, expansion of health service and infrastructure in rural areas, conducting policy evaluation survey periodically during policy period.

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APPLICATION OF GEOSPATIAL TECHNIQUE TO ESTIMATE ELEVATION
AREA CAPACITY CURVE FOR KANHAR DAMJueeli Raut¹Vishal Doke²Deepak Hujare³

Department Of Geography

Dr. B.A.M.U, Aurangabad-431004, Maharashtra-(India)

Contact No. -+91-9359397008

Email Id: - jueeli12r@gmail.com

1. Introduction:

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) has widely used in hydrological studies. The advantages of using Digital Elevation Models (DEM) within GIS are to generate flow direction, flow accumulation, flow path, slope, and aspect, elevation, and drainage network maps faster and accurately in comparison to the common classical cartographic methods. In this study, the application of GIS has been utilized as a decision support tool to calculate the amount of water volume and surface area of water volume for an appropriate dam crest height of Kanhar Dam. The use of RS & GIS has been explored to estimate the capacity and water spread area for different elevations to a reasonable accuracy.

2. Aim and Objective:

The aim of the study is to Estimate Stage – Area - Capacity Curve for Kanhar Dam using Remote Sensing and GIS Techniques.

- Water Spread Area of Kanhar Dam at different levels
- Extract the water capacity at different levels

3. Study area:-**3.1 Location of Study Area:-**

Kanhar irrigation project is located at 24° 7' 48" N Latitude and 83° 17' 14" E Longitude & 24° 7' 8" N Latitude and 83° 18' 26" E Longitude at the downstream of the confluence of river Pagun with river Kanhar (a tributary of River Sone) near village Sugawan in Tehsil Dudhi of District Sonbhadra, Uttar Pradesh .

The Project proposes a 3.003 km earthen dam having a maximum height of 39.90m from deepest bed level. The project envisages submergence of 4131.5 ha land (Including 980 ha forests) which includes parts of Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. The Project was approved in 1976 and completely abandoned since 1989 and construction work is started on 5th December 2014. When the modified project with increased spillway was approved on 16 September, 2010 by Central Water Commission it has been considered under the category 'NEW MAJOR' project.

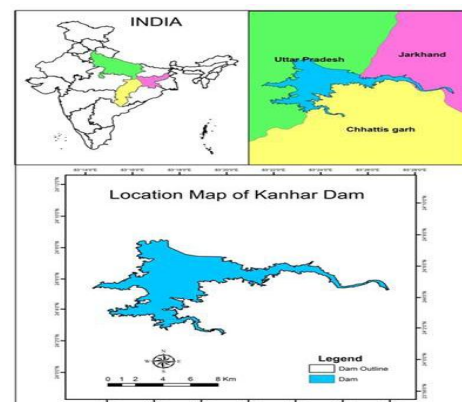
**Location Map of Study Area:**

Fig.No.1. Location Map of Kanhar Dam

4. Data and Methodology:-

4.1 Data used:-

Toposheet No.63 M/5(1:50000) SOI

Satellite Data:-Landsat-7, sensor Id-“OLI_TIRS” Path=142, Row=43.

The satellite data-ASTER DEM 30M Resolution.

4.2 Methodology:-

Software used:-Arc Map 10.3 version Arc Scene 10.3 version

DEM (Digital Elevation Model) is used to find out the water - spread area and the elevation information are used to calculate the volume of water stored between different levels. The methodology to estimate the capacity of reservoir using DEM broadly consists as follows:-

- 1 Launch the Arc Seen
- 2 Add the DEM Layer in Arc seen
- 3 set projection same as DEM is WGS_1984_UTM_Zone_43
- 4 open DEM layer property set base height 'custom'
- 5 open seen layer property set base height 'geographic'
- 6 open surface volume tool –Add Raster file–set output location for text file – Set reference plane Above/below –set add value of plane height -click ok
- 7 open Table and see the volume field Volume shows in cubic meters.

5. Cartographic Presentation

DEM of Kanhar Dam

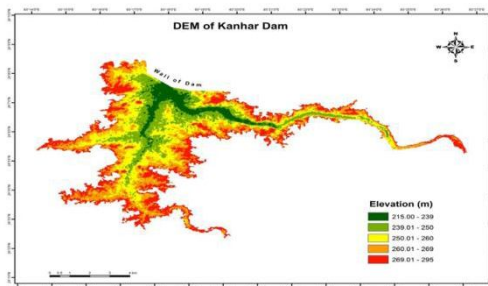


Fig. No.2. DEM of Kanhar Dam

3D Model of Kanhar Dam

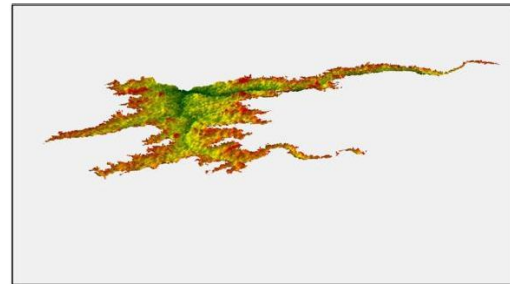


Fig. No.3. 3D Map of Kanhar Dam
ASTER DEM by using Arc Scene.3D view of the depth of the terrain

3D view in Arc Scene

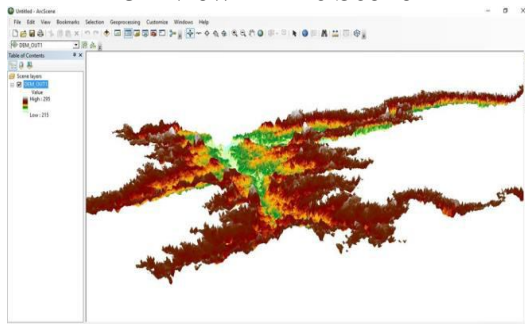


Fig. No.4. 3D view of Arc Scene

Cross Section of Dam Wall

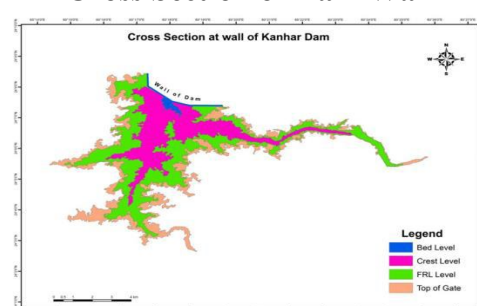


Fig. No.5. Cross Section of Wall
The cross section at Wall of the Kanhar Dam.

Water Spread Area at Different Levels Capacity Curve Map

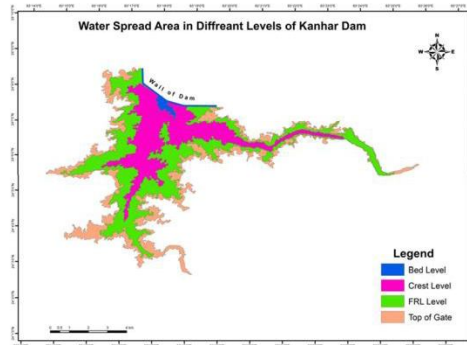


Fig. No. 6. Water Capacity Curve (Levels)

Water Elevation Area Capacity Levels Curve Calculate by Prismodal Formula

$$\text{Volume} = h/3 * (A1 + A2 + \sqrt{A1 * A2})$$

V is Reservoir capacity between two successive elevation h1 and h2 h is elevation difference (h2-h1); A1 and A2 are area of reservoir water spread at elevation h1 and h2.

When the Volume is calculated by using DEM and TIN is approximately same. But when the volume is calculated using Prismodal formula there is a slight change in the curve, the curve comes down towards FRL and Top of the Gate. This is because the resolution of DEM and TIN is 30 m which makes us difficult to understand the exact elevation of that Area.

Conclusion:

In this study, DEM was used to determine storage volume of reservoirs and surface area of the storage volume of Kanhar Dam at different elevations. These calculations can be done easily and quickly using GIS. This application seemed to provide useful information for water managers and planners. Water storage capacity and water surface area can be analysed for different dam locations easier than reservoir surveys Method to find the most suitable location for the dam construction.

Elevation (m)	Water Capacity Levels	Volume		
		DEM (mcm)	TIN (m ³)	Prismodal (m ³)
228	Bed Level	1130180.461	1371906.725	1323528.477
251	Crest Level	120952628.5	121344268.3	120731289.4
265	FRL	450769586.6	450068589.8	459716858.2
272	Top of the Gate	727465807	725714698.8	644035367.1

When the Volume is calculated by using DEM and TIN is approximately same. But when the volume is calculated using Prismodal formula there is a slight change in the curve, the curve comes down towards FRL and Top of the Gate. This is because the resolution of DEM and TIN is 30 m which makes us difficult to understand the exact elevation of that Area.

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8. Toposheet No. 63 M/5 (SOI)

AGE STRUCTURE OF URBAN POPULATION OF MAHARASHTRA IN INDIA: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

Dr. Dilip Akaram Gade
 Department of Geography
 P . V. P. Mahavidyalaya Kavathe Mahankal, Sangli
 E-mail - dilipgade504@gmail.com

Population Geographers have traditionally been interested in the composition of population or population structure as it varies over's space. Population composition refers to the characteristics of population in which distribution by age and sex holds for very important place and analysis of age and sex composition, in fact, forms an internal part in study of population. age and sex are the biological characteristics of population, which are different from another achievement characteristic by the individuals during the lifetime information relating to age and sex composition are generally gathered at the time of period censuses. The Population is impacted by other sectors such as energy, agriculture, education, water resources, industry, infrastructure development, bio-fuels, change in demographic structure and high economic growth. (Dr. Chandrakant Lonhe, 2015).

STUDY AREA:

Maharashtra is a state located in the western part of India. Maharashtra is the second-most populous sub-national entity on earth and India's second populous state. Maharashtra Population 2019 has an estimated population of 11.60 cores, which is the second-most populous sub-national entity. The total population density in the State is per sq. km or 377 sq. km. This density varies, of course, and the capital is one of the most densely populated cities on earth. Maharashtra is the most developed state in India and the wealthiest, contributing 13.3 percent of the country's GDP. If it were its own country, Maharashtra would be the world's ten most populous, ahead of Mexico. The capital of Maharashtra is Mumbai, which is the financial capital of India's. Mumbai is India's most populous city and the second-most populous metropolitan area in the country. It is also the 5th most populous city in the world with an estimated population of 19 or 22 million in the metro area. Mumbai is also one of the most populous urban regions, and it has a high population density of 59410 people per square mile or 22937 per square kilometer. The second-largest city in Maharashtra is Pune, which is also the 7th big metropolitan in India with a metro population of 8.2 million in 2014. Nagpur is the 2nd capital of Maharashtra and the largest city in central India, as well as a future global city. Nagpur is a rapidly growing region and the 3rd most populous city in Maharashtra after Mumbai and Pune with a population estimated at 2.9 million. Nagpur is the 13th most populous city in India and one of the most industrial cities in the country. Thane, known as the "city of lakes," has a population of excessive than 1.8 million and it is part of the Mumbai Metropolitan Region.

OBJECTIVES:

- To find out age and sex structure of urban population of Maharashtra.

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY:

The present study is mainly based on secondary data collected from the Decimal and Census reports of the Government of India. Thirty-six districts of Maharashtra have analyzed on age and 0-6 sex composition and sexual composition is calculated in percentage. The processed data is presented through proper cartographic techniques and graphs.

Discussion and Analysis:

Table-1 Age Wise Urban Population of Maharashtra 2011

Age Group	Total						Urban					
	Persons	%	Males	%	Females	%	Persons	%	Males	%	Females	%
0-4	9362026	8.3	4939629	52.8	4422397	47.2	3944217	7.8	2071258	46.8	1872959	47.5
05 to 09	9820654	8.7	5178177	52.7	4642477	47.3	4170041	8.2	2206310	47.5	1963731	47.1
10 to 14	10734535	9.6	5662261	52.7	5072274	47.3	4478478	8.8	2374105	46.8	2104373	47.0
15-19	10627267	9.5	5710400	53.7	4916867	46.3	4647602	9.1	2501176	50.9	2146426	46.2
20-24	11090966	9.9	5845114	52.7	5245852	47.3	5326122	10.5	2826915	53.9	2499207	46.9
25-29	10147113	9.0	5272560	52.0	4874553	48.0	5121835	10.1	2683208	55.0	2438627	47.6
30-34	8796307	7.8	4536297	51.6	4260010	48.4	4401106	8.7	2317540	54.4	2083566	47.3
35-39	8247160	7.3	4209434	51.0	4037726	49.0	4023803	7.9	2098159	52.0	1925644	47.9
40-44	7196089	6.4	3744825	52.0	3451264	48.0	3432500	6.8	1819885	52.7	1612615	47.0
45-49	6032454	5.4	3116218	51.7	2916236	48.3	2865346	5.6	1509065	51.7	1356281	47.3
50-54	4919317	4.4	2580991	52.5	2338326	47.5	2299488	4.5	1236044	52.9	1063444	46.2
55-59	3885814	3.5	1974129	50.8	1911685	49.2	1768559	3.5	935151	48.9	833408	47.1
60-64	3642480	3.2	1716639	47.1	1925841	52.9	1487137	2.9	745884	38.7	741253	49.8
65-69	3078352	2.7	1440238	46.8	1638114	53.2	1069440	2.1	520094	31.7	549346	51.4
70-74	2143136	1.9	1039292	48.5	1103844	51.5	731919	1.4	354522	32.1	377397	51.6
75-79	1062773	0.9	515431	48.5	547342	51.5	398046	0.8	191256	34.9	206790	52.0
80+	1180194	1.1	542109	45.9	638085	54.1	450853	0.9	202861	31.8	247992	55.0
Age not Stated	407696	0.4	219312	53.8	188384	46.2	201767	0.4	110589	58.7	91178	45.2
All Ages	112374333	100.0	58243056	51.8	54131277	48.2	50818259	100.0	26704022	49.3	24114237	47.5

Source- Census of Maharashtra 2011

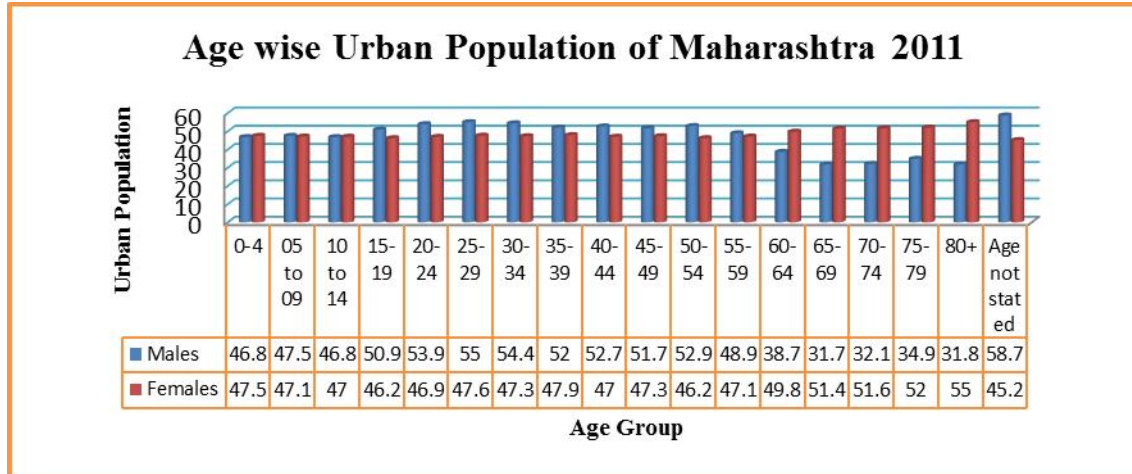
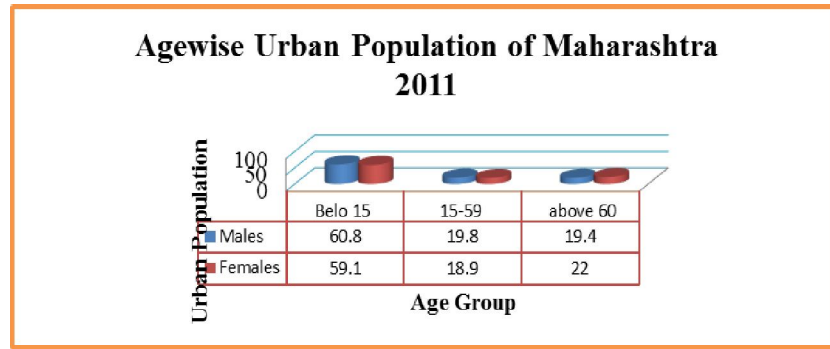


Fig. 2 Age Wise Urban Population of Maharashtra 2011

Table-2 Age wise Urban Population of Maharashtra 2011

Age Group	Total						Urban					
	Persons	%	Males	%	Females	%	Persons	%	Males	%	Females	%
Belo 15	29917215	59.6	15780067	15.2	14137148	47.3	12592736	60.0	6651673	60.8	5941063	59.1
15-59	8805131	17.5	4555120	51.7	4250011	48.3	4068047	19.4	2171195	19.8	1896852	18.9
above 60	11514631	22.9	5473021	47.5	6041610	52.5	4339162	20.7	2125206	19.4	2213956	22.0
All Ages	112374333	100	58243056	51.8	54131277	48.2	50818259	100	26704022	49.3	24114237	47.5



Figur-2 Age wise Urban Population of Maharashtra 2011

AGE WISE URBAN POPULATION OF MAHARASHTRA

The age structure of a given region is classified on the basis of age group, on the basis of biological and economic activity. However, "Better late than never", we have not realized the seriousness of this issue and initiated efforts to overcome those problems (Santosh P, 2014).

1. Below 15 Age Group:

The 0-4 age group's total Population of Maharashtra is 9362026 (8.3%), Males 4939629 (52.8%) Females 4422397 (47.2%) and Total Maharashtra Urban Population Persons is 3944217 (7.8%) Males 2071258 (46.8%), Females 1872959 (47.5%) and 05 to 09 age group total Population of Maharashtra is 9820654 (8.7%), Male 5178177 (52.7%), Females 4642477 (47.3%) and Total Maharashtra Urban Population Persons 4170041 (8.2%), Male 2206310 (47.5%), Females 1963731(47.1%) and 10 to 14 age group Total Maharashtra Population 10734535 (9.6%), Males 5662261 (52.7%), Females 5072274 (47.3), and Total Maharashtra Urban Population 4478478 (8.8%), Male 2374105 (46.8%) and Females 2104373 (47.0%).

Averagely below 15 age group Maharashtra Population is 29917215 (59.6%), Males 15780067 (15.2%), Females 14137148 (47.3%), and Total Maharashtra Urban Population 12592736 (60.0%), Males 6651673 (60.8%) and Females 5941063 (59.1%).

2. 15-59 Age Group:

The 15-19 age groups Total Maharashtra Population 10627267 (9.5%), Males 5710400 (53.7%), Females 4916867 (46.3%) and Total Maharashtra Urban Population 4647602 (9.1%), Males 2501176 (50.9%), Females 2146426 (46.2%). 20-24 age groups Total Maharashtra Population 11090966 (9.9%), Males 5845114 (52.7%), Females 5245852 (47.3%) and Total Maharashtra Urban Population 5326122 (10.5%) Males 2826915 (53.9%) and Females 2499207 (46.9%). The 25-29 age groups total Maharashtra Population is 10147113 (9.0%) Males 5272560 (52.0%), Females 4874553 (48.0%) and Total Maharashtra Urban Population is 5121835 (10.1%), Males 2683208 (55.0%) and Females 2438627 (47.6%). And 30-34 age groups Total Maharashtra Population, 8796307 (7.8%), Males 4536297 (51.6%) and Females 4260010 (48.4%) and Total Maharashtra Urban Population is 440110 (68.7%), Males 2317540 (54.4%) and Females 2083566 (47.3%) and the 35-39 age groups Total Maharashtra Population is 8247160 (7.3%), Males 4209434 (51.0%), Females 4037726 (49.0%) and Total Maharashtra Urban Population 4023803 (7.9%), Males 2098159 (52.0%) and Females 1925644 (47.9%) and 40-44 age groups Total Maharashtra Population is 7196089 (6.4%), Males 3744825 (52.0%) and Females 3451264 (48.0%) and Total Maharashtra Urban Population 3432500 (6.8%), Males 1819885 (52.7%) and Females 1612615 (47.0%)., 45-49 age groups Total Maharashtra Population 6032454 (5.4%), Males 3116218 (51.7%), Females 2916236 (48.3%) and Total Maharashtra Urban Population 2865346 (5.6%), Males 1509065 (51.7%) and Females 1356281 (47.3%). The 50-54 age groups Total Maharashtra Population is 4919317 (4.4%), Males 2580991 (52.5%), Females 2338326 (47.5%) and Total Maharashtra Urban Population 2299488 (4.5%), Males 1236044 (52.9%) and Females 1063444 (46.2%) and 55-59 age groups Total

Maharashtra Population 3885814 (3.5%), Males 1974129 (50.8%), Females 1911685 (49.2%), and Total Maharashtra Urban Population 1768559 (3.5%), Males 935151 (48.9%), Females 833408 (47.1%).

Averagely Population the 15-59 age group Maharashtra Population is 8805131 (17.5%), Males 4555120 (51.7%), Females 4250011 (48.3%), and Total Maharashtra Urban Population 4068047 (19.4%), Males 2171195 (19.8%) and Females 1896852 (18.9%).

3. Above 60 Age Group:

The 60-64 age groups total Population of Maharashtra is 3642480 (3.2%), Males 1716639 (47.1%), Females 1925841 (52.9%) and Total Maharashtra Urban Population is 1487137 (2.9%), Males 745884 (38.7%), Females 741253 (49.8%) and the 65-69 age groups Total Maharashtra Population 3078352 (2.7%), Males 1440238 (46.8%) and Females 1638114 (53.2%) and Total Maharashtra Urban Population 1069440 (2.1%), Males 520094 (31.7%) and Females 549346 (51.4%). The 70-74 age groups Total Maharashtra Population 2143136 (1.9%), Males 1039292 (48.5%), Females 1103844 (51.5%) and Total Maharashtra Urban Population is 731919 (1.4%), Males 354522 (32.1%), Females 377397 (51.6%), 75-79 age groups Total Maharashtra Population 1062773 (0.9%), Males 515431 (48.5%), Females 547342 (51.5%) and Total Maharashtra Urban Population 398046 (0.8%), Males 191256 (34.9%), Females 206790 (52.0%), the 80+ age groups Total Maharashtra Population is 1180194 (1.1%), Males 542109 (45.9%), Females 638085 (54.1%), and Total Maharashtra Urban Population 450853 (0.9%), Males 202861 (31.8%), Females 247992 (55.0%), Age not stated age groups Total Maharashtra Population 407696 (0.4%), Males 219312 (53.8%), Females 188384 (46.2%), and Total Maharashtra Urban Population 201767 (0.4%), Males 110589 (58.7%), Females 91178 (45.2%).

Averagely Population above 60 age group Maharashtra Population 11514631 (22.9%), Males 5473021 (47.5%), Females 6041610 (52.5%), and Total Maharashtra Urban Population 4339162 (20.7%), Males 2125206 (19.4%) and Females 2213956 (22.0%).

Conclusion:

Averagely total Population of Maharashtra is 112374333. Males 58243056 (51.8%), Females 54131277 (48.2%), Total Maharashtra Urban Population is 50818259, Males 26704022 (49.3%) and Females 24114237 (47.5%). Census 2011 Total working population of Maharashtra is 8805131 (17.5%) at that time total Urban working population of 4068047 (19.4%), and total depending population of Maharashtra 41431846 (82.5%) at that time total Urban depending population is 16931898 (80.7%). working population is very important for economic development any region or country. Below 15 depending Population 29917215 (59.6) this population is very important in Future of urban economy. Above 65-year old people called as the senior citizen Proportion of this population 11514631 (22.9%). structural condition of Maharashtra population is a very good.

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FORT ARCHITECTURE AS A FOSSIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY.

Kanad Kumbhar,

Appasaheb Birnale College of Architecture, Sangli-416416, Maharashtra, India

Email: kumbharkanad1994@gmail.com Contact: +918668551899

The architectural monuments of ancient and medieval times are Mistry books of history economy sociology and polity. They speak in their mystic language and one who demystifies the language can understand society of the time when the monument was constructed. The scriptures carved on the stones or copper sheets or the books may lie because there are wasted interests of the kings or purohiths or the beneficiaries of the kingdom but structure never lies therefore any scriptive evidence of the history should be supported by the archaeological evidences derived from structures of that time. The well-known historians like Romila Thapar and D.D. Kosambi have done much work in this regard[1]. The structures built tell us about the stability power and mentality of the rulers at the same time it also reveals the scenario about trade, culture, religion and social structure. The forts are books of socio economic and political conditions of their era the accuracy , geometry and symmetry of the structures explains the technological development and skill of the artisans the material used for building and decorative carvings tell about the mixing of different cultures like Muslims , Shaiva, Vaishnava, European, Portuguese etc the water storage structures in the fort shows what might be the population in the fort. Forts with smaller population has a single well as a source of water while the capital forts like devgiri, chitradurg, raigad have very big rain water harvesting structures to fulfil need of large population. When a dynasty gets sufficient stability and good financial conditions the fort is architecturally and aesthetically sound. The present population near the fort shows the political impotence and regular activities within and around the fort e.g. village gajapur near fort of vishalgad have 200 families of tailors because the political and strategical importance of the fort requires thousands of soldiers permanently camping in fort and they might be requiring cloths and tents. So, in this paper we have tried to co-relate the forts with the humanities and cultures of their times.

1. Case studies -

Raigad, Maharashtra, India.

1. **Location** - Mahad, Raigad district of Maharashtra, India.
2. **Style** – Hill fort
3. **Past commanders** – Chhatrapati shivaji maharaj
4. **Built by** - Hiroji Indulkar
5. **Materials** – Basalt Stone, lead
6. **Purpose** – War, living
7. **Site** – The site of the fort were carefully selected. Often a narrow and steep path that zigzagged along an inaccessible precipice would be the only way leading to the fort. The fortifications were simple but effective – a huge wall defended by a couple of resolute men, even with primitive arms and crude missiles, could defy for months the utmost efforts of the strongest besieging force. "All that was needed therefore was an honest site, a robust rampart, sufficient provisions and many of military stores".

Mahal

The main palace was constructed using wood, of which only the bases of pillars remain. Ruin

s of three watch towers can be seen directly in front of the palace grounds overlooking an artificial lake called Ganga Sagar Lake created next to the fort.

8. **Water supply** – Gangasagr lake, hatti lake, Kolimb lake, Barataki, kushavart lake
The later capital of the kingdom, the Raigad fort, has a peculiar topography with gradual slopes, which made it suitable for constructing lakes. Around 12 lakes or *talaavs* and 30 rock-cut cisterns can be found in the fort now. Gangasagar *talaav*, that had the largest storage capacity in the fort, was constructed on a slope by extracting stones (which were used for the construction of the fort) and building a wall on the outer side to restrict and accumulate the water flowing from the hill tops into the *talaav* [1].

9. **Worship places on fort** – Bhavani temples, jagdishwar temple, shirkai devi

10. **Construction techniques & architectural features** –

Stone was the foremost important material for building fortifications in medieval India. Walls were erected by one among the subsequent three construction methods. A wall might be an earthen rampart faced with stone on each side. The rampart was built using the earth excavated while digging the ditch, with three-quarters of it used for building a rampart and one-quarter for levelling out the surface inside the fortress and in front of the ditch. Facing the rampart with stone allowed for the erection of upper and steeper walls than those possible with a purely earthen rampart. The structure had a considerable shortcoming, however: an earthen core accumulated water, which could destroy the stone shell. Drainage channels were therefore installed along the length of the wall from top to bottom. The second method consisted of filling the space between the outer layers with earth mixed with rubble. This core was considerably harder than simply using rammed earth. The third and most advanced method involved the utilization of mortar. A rubble-built wall fastened with mortar was strong and long lasting. Construction methods depended, however, on the materials available. The gates of medieval Indian forts were highly decorated. Two distinct styles are seen. The Hindu style with a lintel and therefore the Mughal style with an arch. Gates in Indian forts were often high and wide to permit elephants to pass. Often that they had rows of sharp, stout iron spikes to dissuade an attacking army from using elephants to interrupt down the gates. Such a gate with spikes are often seen on the Shaniwarwada fort, Pune. The walls of the forts were often looked higher from the surface than the within because the forts made use of the natural rock formations on hills. This not only gave an illusion of greater height but also cause the lower walls of the fort to be entirely made from natural rock providing almost a perfect defence against the utilization of a ram or elephants to level the walls.

A. Chitradurga Fort, Karnataka, India.

1. **Location** - Chitradurga District, Karnataka, India

2. **Past commanders** – Nayakas of Chitradurga or "Paleygars", Haider ali, Tipu sultan

3. **Built by** – Nayakas of Chitradurga

4. **Materials** – Granite Stone, mud

5. **Purpose** – War, living

6. **Water supply** –

Rainwater-harvesting structures were built in a cascade development, which ensured large storage of water in interconnected reservoirs. It is said that the fort precincts never faced any water shortage

7. **Worship places on fort** –

Eighteen temples were built in the upper fort. Some of the well-known temples were the Hidimbeshwara (an ancient legend is linked to it), Sampige Siddeshwara, Ekanathamma, Phalguneshwara, Gopala Krishna, Lord Hanuman, Subbaraya and Nandi

8. Construction techniques & architectural features –

The architecture of the fort was quite unique in its own sense. During the rule of the Nayakas the fort was designed in manner where it has 19 gateways along with 38 following entrances and 35 covert doorways to deal with the incursion of enemies. There were also ware-houses and water reservoirs which were used for storage during the time of water and food scarcity. These features of the fort are quite unique from other monument and they are still being preserved efficiently by ASI. Moreover, the seven walls within the fort were designed with thin passage to stop enemies from entering the fort to attack with elephant. There were some parts within the fort that were used by archers to attack the enemy. There were also elaborate gates within the east end of the monument that further depicts the influence of the Bahmani Sultanate. Furthermore, another striking architectural feature of the fort is the height of the walls (5-13 m) which were made in alignment with the topographical condition of the surrounding area. Subsequently, some parts of the monument were also built with the use of scorched bricks and mortar along with cement. This depicts a glimpse of modern day architecture.

Conclusion:

The forts are mystery books of sociology , culture, polity, geography and economics and all these things are crystallised in stone structures. An architect with deep knowledge of history and archaeology can yield the information of society of that time. One can conclude about the stability; political and economic from the architecture of the fort therefore the forts of India should be further studied very carefully to join the missing links in the history of the country.

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**INSTITUTIONAL DEPRIVATION: IMPACT OF INEFFECTIVE
IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC POLICIES IN MELGHAT OF MAHARASHTRA**

Mr. Nitin Vasantao Ganorkar

In India, the tribal communities have totally different socio-cultural practices from the other classes. Similarly, the relation between forest land and human is since the time immemorial. The further numeric explains the geography of forest cover, the world has 3,999 million ha forest cover by the year 2015 which corresponds about thirty percent of the land area (FAO, 2016). India has total forest cover of 7,01,673 sq.km which constitutes 21.34 percent of the geographical area of the country (Forest Survey of India, 2015). Maharashtra State has territory of 3,07,713 sq.km within that 61622.43 sq.km geographical area is covered by forests which is 20.02 percent (Forest Department, Government of Maharashtra, March 2017). In the British era, Melghat knew by “*Gangra*”. The Britishers spelled Melghat as “Malghat” or “Meilghat” (Mullar, 1861). The meaning of ‘*Melghat*’ (Mel + Ghat) means ‘*Meeting of Hills*’ or ‘*Meeting of Ghat*’. Resided communities in Melghat are known as ‘*Malghaties*’. Very rich bio-diversity hotspot Melghat lies in the Satpura hill ranges of Central India, located in northern part of Amravati district of Maharashtra State in India (Mete, 2016). Melghat is geographically located Latitude between 21^o 15¹ N and 21^o 45¹ N and Longitude between 76^o 57¹ E and 77^o 30¹ E at the altitude 312 Meter to 1178 Meter above MSL (Melghat Tiger Reserve).

The geographically remote region Melghat is mostly rural and tribal; the receding tribal communities are Balai, Bhil, Gond, Gawali, Gaolan, Halbi, Nihal, Wanjari and Korku. Korku is a major Scheduled Tribe (80 percent). Korkus have derived their name from the combination of the word ‘*Koru*’ means ‘*Man*’ and ‘*ku*’ plural epithet, meaning ‘*Tribal Men*’ (Raju Kasambe, 2015). Melghat Tiger Reserve (MTR) is among the first nine Tiger Reserves initially set up by the Government of India in consultation with State Government (Asthana, 2012).

The secondary data reveals that challenges of tribals still remained after independence and policy making on land, legislation and indigenous livelihood. For tribals, land and forest are two most important things. The land is a part of his ritual as well as socio-economic heritage. In a tribal society, land is not considered as private property. Since there was no record of ownership of land, it became difficult for the tribals to establish their rights over their land. Land revenue law has a specific document, which is called 'Record of Rights'. Renuka Ray Committee observed that tribal land be restored in unambiguous terms. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was established with a view to investigate, monitor and evaluate all matters relating to the Constitutional safeguards provided under Article 338 of the Constitution of the India. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, for the first time after independence proposed the formulation of a National policy on Scheduled Tribes. The Constitution of India written by Dr. Ambedkar made provisions to protect and safeguard the interests of tribals.

Aims and Methodology

The objective of this research is to investigate the impact of poor public policy implementation on tribal livelihood in Melghat. The research is based on Qualitative and Quantitative research methods. The research area Melghat is a tribal belt of Nihal, Balai,

Bhil, Gond, Gawalan, Gawali, Halbi, Wanjari and Korku tribes. The universe of the research is Korku tribal community. The research has been conducted in two villages Dhakana (Chikhaldara Tehsil) which comes under the jurisdiction of Dhakana Forest Range and Zillangpati (Dharani Tehsil) of Amravati district of Maharashtra State, India. Total 160 household sample size has been collected from both the villages. The research data has been collected by adopting the purposive sampling technique.

Inferences

Forest Act and Tribal Life:

During the data collection the researcher has experienced that the villagers of Dhakana and Zillangpati Village cannot cultivate the land which comes under the supervision of forest and the Forest Department don't allow villagers to farm the land for agricultural purpose. The Forest Officers destroyed the crop of Gadgamalur villagers using elephants and the Forest Labor plucked-up rest of the crop under the supervision of Forest Officials. To destroy the crop of Gadgamalur villagers forest department has set up the residential tents in their farm. No villager can use the forest land for agriculture and forest department don't permit as the range comes under Critical Tiger Habitat (CTH) Zone.

Forest Officials allowing forest products: The field data reveals the fact that tribals residing under CTH can't collect forest produces. 77.5% straightly responded to 'No'. The Forest Department only allows collecting fire wood and few bamboos for domestic purpose.

Anybody caught by Forest Officials from village: The data reveals that if somebody caught by the Forest Official while collecting the forest produces, he has to face the law. 87.5% respondent said that the people from both the villages have been caught by the forest officials. As per the record of Dhakna Range Forest Office, the most accused villages are known for encroachment – Dabhiya, Bhandum, GadgaBhandum. Illegal grazing accused village is Savarya. And most forest accuses are in Bhandum and Adhav village for illegal hunting.

Forest Accusation: The Dhakna forest department record from April 1st, 2014 to July 31st, 2014 gives details about forest crime occurred in village Dhakna has recorded 71 forest crimes in the year 2013-14 and 104 forest accusation in year 2014-15 (Source: First (Forest) Offence Report, Range Forest Office, Dhakna). The forest office forest crime record shows the growth by 46.47%.

Livelihood Challenges

Absent household members: The data focuses that migration from both the villages is very high. People go outside village only for work. The majority of respondents replied that 60 % household members are absent. 40% responses shows people from village does not went outside for work.

Agricultural land Ownership: Respondents form Dhakna and Zillangpati villages the researcher came to notice that majority villagers are landless. The responses spoke more about the fact of land ownership. 73% people of both villages are landless and only 27% people have ownership of agricultural land.

Forced to sell animals in order to buy grains to feed family: 72.5% respondents sold their livestock to buy food grains to feed family. Very little sources of earning are available for villagers. In its commercial collection of forest produces Korkus can't do and get money. So, they have to sell their animals in an emergency to fulfill the need.

Ration Card Holding and Income Category: The data reveals very low annual income level of Dhakna and Zillangpati village households which reflects that the village populations are

under below poverty line (BPL). 89.5% respondents are having annual income less than Rs. 20,000 and 10.5% respondents having annual income of Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 32, 000.

Food Security: The respondents were more worried about their food due to poverty and uncertainty of work and earning source. The very high i.e. 87.5% respondents worried about food and had scarcity of food. In the field, researcher observed that in monsoon season, the rivers in Melghat region heavily flooded. Overflowed river disconnects the road connectivity. PDS can't reach to the beneficiaries on time. In those days most of the times the community sleeps without having food at night.

Other Health Issues and Child Malnutrition

Melghat is known as hub for child deaths due to malnutrition. The following table express on People suffered from the diseases (Year 2014)

Sr. No	Disease	Dharni	Chikhaldara
1	Malaria	313	82
2	Acute Diarrhoeal Disease (including acute gastroent eritis)	1468	1629
3	Bacillary Dysentery	977	478
4	Enteric Fever	2522	246
5	Fever of Unknown Origin (PUO)	1805	3239
6	Pneumonia	616	250
7	Dog Bite	184	14
8	Snake Bite	332	84
9	Fever < 7 days (Only Fever)	10,925	4,043
10	Cough with or without fever (< 3 weeks)	1426	1127
11	Loose watery stool < 2 weeks (with blood)	3,360	86

(Source: District Hospital, Amravati.)

Children suffered from diseases: The data reveals that, 33.3 percent children are under-nutrate. 28.2 percent suffered by Diarrhea. 17.9 percent child suffered by high fever and 15.4 percent suffered by Pneumonia. Similarly, 2.6 percent child loosed their heath due to accident and other causes. The data received from District Hospital, Amravati, reveals about Dharni and Chikhaldara Block diseases and people suffered from week 1 to 52 – 2013.

Child Hospitalize: As per the data collected, within last two years 97 percent children hospitalized. 33.3. percent children hospitalized from last two years due to under nutrition. 28.2 percent children suffered by diarrhea. 17.9 percent due to high fever. 15.4 percent hospitalized because of pneumonia. And 2.6 percent admitted because of accident / injury and other reasons respectively.

Child admitted for Under-Nutritional treatment: The ratio of malnutrition child admitted in NRC is very high. It is 67 percent. As per the record July, 2014 of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre, District Civil Hospital, Amravati total 64 scheduled tribe patients admitted in Dharni NRC. The data received from 'Report of Children from CTC Centre SDH and RH district Amravati of the month April to August, 2014 – Total SAM / MAM children are 197. Out of it total tribal children are 31 (Rural Hospital, Chikhaldara – 20 and Rural Hospital, Churni – 11). The data from CTC Centre SDH and RH Amravati District shows, from April, 2013 to March, 2014 total 44 SAM / MAM tribal children admitted and Non-tribal are 153.

Nutritional Status of Children

	Mean	Std. Deviation
Birth weight of child [in Grams]	2115.3846	237.81053
BMI	14.4329	2.81422

(Source: Field Work)

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The above table reveals fact about nutritional status of children. According to World Health Organization terms any newborn weighing less than 2.5 kg as a Low Birth Weight baby. Here the data shows the mean is 2115.3846 which shows that new born baby are Low Birth Weight.

As per the WHO instructions, the category of BMI range less than 15 is considered as Very Severely Underweight. The responded data reveals that all children are Very Severely Underweight. It shows the sever existence of malnutrition in the community.

Conclusion

More forest land and less agricultural land. The strict prohibition to accessing forest resources in Protected Areas (PAs) in Melghat Tiger Reserve and not having the agricultural land increased the livelihood challenges among Korku tribe in Melghat. Unavailability of livelihood alternatives and inefficient implementation of government programmes made sorrowful life of the tribal community inhabited in MTR. Unemployment forced the tribals in search of livelihood source and to seasonally migrate, which is very high. Though the community having Ration Cards but due to the irregular food supply majority Korku's are unsatisfied about PDS. Food security is the major issue found in Korku community. The failure of government health programme and Public Distribution System in Melghat Tiger Reserve the Antenatal Care and Postnatal Care mothers suffered from food security, causes to their health and child malnutrition. The Korku tribal prefers home delivery with the support of Dai, relatives or friends. The severe child malnutrition found in Korku tribe of Melghat. Newly borne children are found low birth weight baby who comes under very severely underweight category; it shows chronic child malnutrition in Melghat.

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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN POPULATION GEOGRAPHY

Dr. Pravinchandra D. Bhakare,
Assistant Professor and Head, Dept. of Geography,
Krishna Mahavidyalaya Rethare BK, Tal Karad, Dist Satara,
Pravinbhakare1970@gmail.com

Research is nothing but inventing new ideas which prevails on earth. It is a continuous process in which research blooms up tomorrows search. The purpose of social science research is to understand and explain a social phenomenon or situation in its current context. Research begins with an idea which serves as the basis for research question formulation a hypothesis and their testing Geography as a discipline constitutes an interface between natural sciences on the one hand and social sciences on the other having its nature of multidisciplinary Geography looks at the reality from perspective of space. This is something that no other discipline does joint, cooperative and will abortive research is therefore, very common in geography.

Research is referred to as the discovery of facts or a fresh interpretation of facts already known. The role of research is, thus, both developmental and evaluative. It Endeavour's to discover new horizons of knowledge and utilize the existing knowledge. Fundamental research is purposed to propounding laws and theories while applied research, is marked by subjectively along with application and utility.

Population Geography is recently emerged and developed systematic branch of geography. Population is one of the great sources and major part of any regional geographical study. An analysis of various aspects of population i.e. growth, distribution, density, sex ratio, literacy, occupational structure, urbanization provides a clear understanding of the problems in the region which must be considered for rational planning.

Research Process in Population Geography -

The prime objective of research is to investigate reality and establish theories about empirical observations. Research aims at bridging the gap between theoretical totality and empirical partiality through some processes which are as under.

1- Identification of the research problem which could be descriptive, explanatory or analytical. This is an important step and a researcher must be aware of the problem to be investigated along with its goal and contents.

2- Formulation of hypothesis which is a set of assumptions against which reality is tested. It helps to explain facts and its derivation forms the most important step in research process especially after the selection and definition of the research problem have been accomplished.

3- Research design which is the blue print or total plan of action. It entails entire research process including review of literature, sources of data, methods and techniques and organizational frame etc.

4- Selection of variables is an important step as variables are the characteristics of objects which keep changing with time and from object to object. These variables are measured on the scales known as nominal, ordinal, ratio and interval.

5- Important steps in survey research include careful sampling within the frame of random, systematic and stratified sampling development of interview schedule or questionnaire, data collection and analysis. Questions should be arranged or framed objectively avoiding any bias.

6- Data analysis involves testing of hypothesis on the basis of collected data. Data are coded, tabulated, transformed and maps and graphs are prepared for interpretation suitable techniques are used for analysis. Correlation, regression, principal component and factor analysis etc. are the techniques used to accomplish the research objective.

7- Research report is the end product of the entire research process which is prepared for formal presentation of the total findings. Finally, have some competent relative or friendly look your

manuscript over often, some one else with a detached eye will catch errors or unclear statements that may have escaped you.

Methodology in Population Geography-

For analyzing the data, various appropriate statistical techniques like percentage and average have been used along with the maps and diagrams are prepared by employing various cartographic techniques for better comprehension. Some mathematical and statistical equations are used to obtain the results, these are as follows.

However, the spatial analysis has been carried out by using tahsils or districts as the basic unit for the investigation. The study is related to the spatio-temporal changes in the structure and distribution pattern of population. The data is collected from secondary sources. For analyzing this data, various appropriate statistical techniques like percentages, averages have been employed. The maps and diagrams are prepared by employing various cartographic techniques such as bar and line graphs, pie diagrams and choropleth techniques for better comprehension. The values thus derived for the total population, male-female population, literate population and the population has been tabulated. Some mathematical and statistical equations are used to obtain the results, these are as follows –

1. The population density is calculated with the help of general equation, as follows –

$$\text{Population Density} = \frac{\text{Total population of the tahsil}}{\text{Total geographical area of the same tahsil}}$$

2. The Population Concentration Index (PCI) is calculated with the help of following equation –

$$\text{PCI} = \frac{\text{Actual Population of the tahsil}}{\text{Average population of study area}}$$

3. To calculate the rate of population growth following formula is used:

$$r = \frac{P_n - P_o}{P_o} \times 100 \quad \text{Where,}$$

4. For analyzing the population growth, birth rate of the tahsils is also calculated in

$$\text{CBR} = \frac{B}{P}$$

Where,

CBR = Crude Birth Rate

B = Total number of births in the tahsil during census year

P = Total population of in the same tahsil during same census year

5. For analyzing death rate –

$$\text{CDR} = \frac{D}{P}$$

Where,

CDR = Crude Death Rate

D = Total number of deaths in the tahsil during census year

P = Total population of in the same tahsil during same census year

6. For analyzing relation between birth rate and death rate we have calculated Arithmetic Mean and Correlation with the help of following formulas –

- i) For Mean –

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{N}$$

- ii) For Correlation –

$$r = \frac{\sum xy}{\sqrt{\sum x^2 - \sum y^2}}$$

7. The sex ratio is calculated with the help of general equation –

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total female population in the tahsil}}{\text{Total male population in the same tahsil}} \times 1000$$

8. The literacy rate is calculated with the help of following equation –

$$\text{Literacy Rate} = \frac{\text{Total literate population of the tahsils}}{\text{Total population of the same tahsil}} \times 100$$

9. The following formula is used for analyzing the degree of urbanization

$$\text{Degree of Urbanisation} = \frac{\text{Urban population of the tahsil}}{\text{Total population of the same tahsil}} \times 100$$

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THE STUDY OF VEGETATION COVER AND RAINFALL IN SATARA DISTRICT

Mr. Gaikwad N. V.

*Assistant Professor, Department of Geography,
Krishna Mahavidyalaya, Reathre BK.*

INTRODUCTION

The vegetation is important element of ecosystem becomes from assemblage of plant species. It is forest which observed distinct parts of earth surface. It is dominantly concentrated in vicinity of water resources. It has played vital role in water cycle as well as the earth's energy balance. Also, the environmental balancing is determined by the vegetation. The climate especially rainfall has unequally distributed which changed with distribution of vegetation cover. Both factors are correlated to each other like, vegetation cover increases rainfall and rainfall increases vegetation cover. The moisture of trees are important for rainfall and rainfall water i.e. surface water is significant for trees.

The Satara district is the part of western Maharashtra, where, some region eastern part has faced the water problems in every summer season. Especially, entire Man, Koregaon, Khatav, Phaltan etc. tahsil have faced severe drought condition after the every 3-4 years. Therefore, the vegetation cover and range of rainfall are depended to each other.

STUDY AREA

The Satara district has chosen for the study the Vegetation Cover and Rainfall. The area under study covers the south-western part of Maharashtra with its own identity and typical set of characteristics. Satara district is placed in Sahyadri mountain ranges and located on 73⁰33' to 74⁰54' East longitude and 17⁰5' to 18⁰11' North latitude. There are distributed several landforms like Krishna River, Mahadeo and Bamnoli hill ranges, Sitabai and Aagashive are some other hills in the district. According to 2011 Census, about 30,03,922 persons are the total population of Satara district. The total area of district is 10,484.0 Sq. k.m, and its elevation is 742 m (2,434 ft) from the sea level. This area receives normal annual rainfall from 302.6 mm to 3449.7 mm of. There is eleven talukas with 1739 villages. Eleven tehsils are Satara, Wai, Khandala, Koregaon, Phaltan, Man, Khatav, Karad, Jaoli, Mahabaleshwar, Patan.



The main objectives of this research paper are as under:

1. To study the spatial distribution of Vegetation Cover in the study region.
2. To study the spatial distribution of Rainfall rate in the study region.
3. To examine the correlation between Vegetation Cover and Rainfall in the study region.

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

The paper is chiefly based on the secondary data sources. To complete the objectives data regarding Vegetation Cover and Rainfall area of Satara District is taken from Socio-economic abstract (2015-16), statistical abstract of Satara district. The collected data are processed to analyze the pattern of Vegetation Cover and Rainfall in Satara District. Arc GIS 9.3 software used for preparing the map and to show the spatial pattern of Vegetation Cover and Rainfall area in Satara District. The tahsils of Satara District are grouped into three categories i.e. high, moderate and low Vegetation Cover on the basis of simple statistical method. To analyze spatial pattern of Rainfall area, the same technique is applied for calculation. The Spearman's Rank Order method is used for analyzes the correlation between Vegetation Cover and Rainfall.

Formula:-

Rank Order Spearman's Method

$$r = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d^2}{n^2 - N}$$

SPATIAL PATTERN OF VEGETATION COVER

About 137572 hectare land area comes under the Vegetation Cover in 2015-16. But the tahsil level vegetation cover is varies from tahsils to tahsils ranges from 4121 hectare to 19782 hectare. All 11 tahsils are categorized into 3 groups as follows: (table no. II & Fig. 3)

Table No. I
The Vegetation Cover In Satara District

Sr. No.	Name of Tahsils	Vegetation Cover (in Hectares)
1	Satara	8500
2	Jawali	19782
3	Koregaon	10499
4	Karad	10602
5	Patan	27720
6	Phaltan	10892
7	Man	12954
8	Khatav	4121
9	Wai	12766
10	Mahabaleshwar	13238
11	Khandala	6498
Total		137572

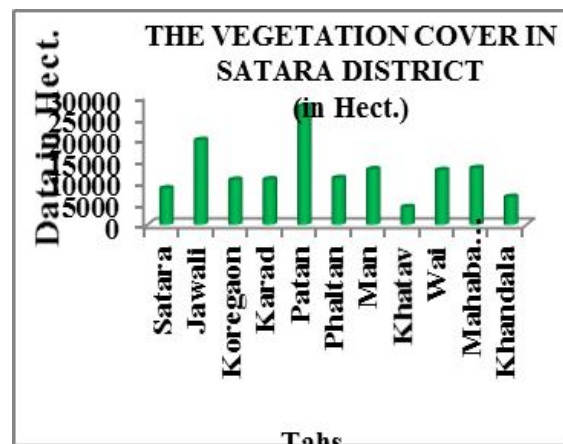
Source: Socio-Economic Abstract of Satara District (2015-16)

High Vegetation Cover

The tahsils which have the vegetation cover area above 13000 hectare are included into high category. High vegetation cover area was seen in the tahsils of Mahabaleshwar, Jawali and Patan.

Moderate Vegetation Cover

The tahsils which have the vegetation cover area ranges from 10000 hectares to 13000 hectares are included in the moderate category. Moderate vegetation cover area was shown in the Koregaon, Karad, Phaltan, Wai, and Man tahsil.



Low Vegetation Cover

The tahsils which have vegetation cover area below 10000 hectares are included in this group. Low vegetation cover area was observed in the tahsils of Khatav, Khandala and Satara tahsil.

SPATIAL PATTERN OF RAINFALL

Satara district is received annual average rainfall about 1237.9 mm.. But, the tahsil level rainfall differs from tahsil to tahsil it ranges from 395.6 mm to 5583.7 mm. All 11 tahsils of Satara district are divided into three categories as following: (in table no. I & Fig. 2)

Table. 2 The Rainfall Distribution In Satara District

Sr. No.	Name of Tahsil	Rainfall (in mm)
1	Satara	981.4
2	Jawali	1661.7
3	Koregaon	564.9
4	Karad	688.5
5	Patan	1493.0
6	Phaltan	395.6
7	Man	396.4
8	Khatav	499.1
9	Wai	812.4
10	Mahabaleshwar	5583.7
11	Khandala	540.1
Average		1237.9

Source: Socio-Economic Abstract of Satara District (2015-16)

High Rainfall (Above 500 mm)

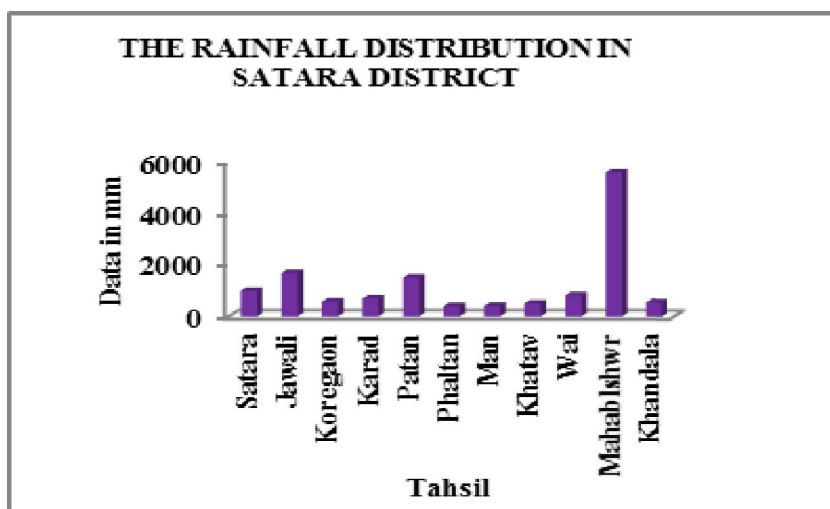
Above 900 mm rainfall received tahsils are included in high category. High rainfall was recorded in the tahsils of Satara, Patan, Jawali, Mahabaleshwar etc.

Moderate Rainfall (500 mm to 900 mm)

From 500 mm to 900 mm rainfall are received tahsils included in this category. Moderate rainfall was recorded in the tahsils of Khandala, Koregaon, Karad, Wai etc.

Low Rainfall (below 500 mm)

Below 370 mm rainfall are received tahsils are included in low category. The Low rainfall is found in the tahsil of Phaltan, Man, and Khatav.



CORRELATION BETWEEN VEGETATION COVER AND RAINFALL

The Spearman's Rank Order method is used for the calculation of the correlation of vegetation cover and scale of Rainfall in Satara District. The formula are-

$$r = 1 - \frac{6(\sum d^2)}{N(N^2 - 1)}$$

**Table No. III
The Vegetation Cover And Rainfall In Satara District**

Sr. No.	Name of Tahsils	Vegetation Cover (in Hectares)	Rank	Rainfall (in mm)	Rank	d ²
1	Jawali	19782	2	1661.7	2	0
2	Karad	10602	7	688.5	6	1
3	Khandala	6498	10	540.1	8	4
4	Khatav	4121	11	499.1	9	4
5	Koregaon	10499	8	564.9	7	1
6	Mahabaleshwar	13238	3	5583.7	1	4
7	Man	12954	4	396.4	10	36
8	Patan	27720	1	1493	3	4
9	Phaltan	10892	6	395.6	11	25
10	Satara	8500	9	981.4	4	25
11	Wai	12766	5	812.4	5	0

$$r = 1 - 6(\sum d^2) / N(N^2 - 1)$$

Here, r = Correlation, N= Number of Observation, D= deviation

$$r = 1 - 6 * 104 / 11 (121 - 1)$$

$$r = 0.53$$

It is observed that there is moderate positive correlation i.e. $r = 0.53$ between the vegetation cover and scale of rainfall in Satara district. There are the some reasons for moderate positive correlation in Satara district like severe rainfall, highly mountain region, river basin area etc.

CONCLUSION

There are wide inequalities in the vegetation cover and scale of Rainfall area of Satara District. The highest the vegetation cover area is found in Patan tahsil whereas lowest in Khatav tahsil of Satara district. The highest rainfall was received in Mahabaleshwar tahsil and lowest in Phaltan tahsil. But the correlation between the vegetation cover and scale of Rainfall found moderate positive correlation i.e. $p = 0.53$. It means high rainfall, highest the vegetation cover. It was observed higher vegetation cover, higher the rainfall i.e. Patan tahsil. That tahsil has 27720 vegetation cover and about 1493 mm rainfall area.

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AGE STRUCTURE OF SC POPULATION: SANGLI DISTRICT

Ms. A. C. Gejage
 Ph. D. Student
 Shivaji University, Kolhapur.
 ashwini.gejage25@aediffgmail.com

The composition of population according to age is known as the age structure. The universal characteristics of human populations are fundamental to understanding demographic processes of fertility, mortality and migration. The Sangli district has 31.13% SC population in age group of 15-35 years old. According to Tehsil, Miraj Tehsil has highest percent contribution to his Total SC population. Jat and Kavathe Mahankal Tehsils have very low percentage. In the age group of 35-60 years old, SC population observed that in the Sangli District 31.45% SC population belong to this age group. Sangli district has Variation in every Age group.

STUDY REGION: The Sangli District is lies in the western part of Maharashtra State. It is stretches from 16°45' N to 17°22' N latitude and 73°42' E to 75°40' E longitude. The total area of Sangli district is 8572 Sq. km. Administratively the Sangli District is divided into ten Tehsils namely Miraj, Walawa, Palus, Shirala, Kavathe-Mahankal, Khanapur, Kadegaon, Tasgaon, Jat and Atpadi. Sangli District as per terrain, climate and rainfall divided into three physical parts i.e. 1) Western Hilly & high rainfall region, 2) Plains alongside river & Medium rainfall region and 3) Eastern Plateau and coarse soil & Low rainfall region. The District headquarter is Sangli, 728 villages and 7 towns are in the District. Total population of Sangli District is 2822143 in 2011, in which rural population is 74.51% and urban population is 25.49%

OBJECTIVES

- 1) To study SC Age Structure of the Sangli District.
- 2) To study Tehsil wise proportion of various Age groups of SC population.

DATA BASE & METHODOLOGY:

The present study is based on primary data collected from field work by using self prepared questionnaire.

For calculating percent distribution of specific age groups population researcher use following formula:

Percentage of specific age group = No. Of SC persons in that specific age group/total SC population X 100

AGE STRUCTURE OF SC POPULATION: SANGLI DISTRICT

One of the important aspects of the population study is the age composition. The age composition strongly influences the rate of growth and have profound effects on the social and economic conditions under which a population lives. The composition of population according to age is known as the age structure. The universal characteristics of human populations are fundamental to understanding demographic processes of fertility, mortality and migration..... 1 (pp 186).

The age structure of a given country or region may be analysed on the basis age –groups. On the basis of physiological and economic activities, the population is generally classified into three groups: 1) the young (0-15 years old), 2) the adults (15-60 years old), 3) the old (>60 years old).....2 (pp 187)

Not only physical factors affect to Tehsil wise age structure, but also social and cultural factors affected to it. Sangli District has various conditions in social and cultural and physical and economic platform so in the Sangli district the age structure is variously distributed.

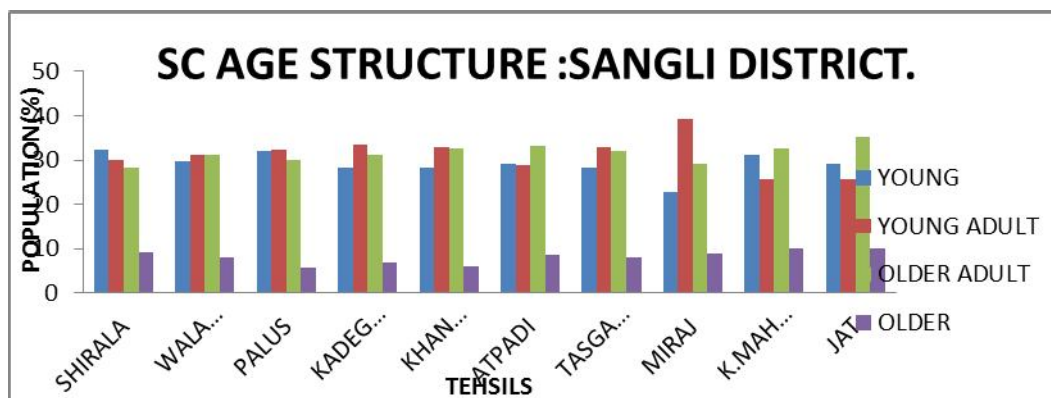
Mainly Drought prone condition in the North-Eastern Tehsils (Khanapur, Jat, Atpadi,) and Agro developed Central part of the District affects to distribution of Age structure in the Sangli District. The Miraj –Kupwad MIDC , various malls ,private offices, government organizations and offices ,hospitals ,educational institutes, and other economic organization provides job opportunities and economic stability to young or young adult population in the Sangli district.and also young population attracts to corporation area.

Table no: 1. SC Age Structure: Sangli district..

	Tehsils	Young (0-15Y.)	Adult	Young Adult (15-35Y.)	Older Adult (35-60Y.)	Old (>60Y.)
1	SHIRALA	32.34	56.01	30.02	28.35	9.28
2	WALAWA	29.83	59.93	31.13	31.1	7.94
3	PALUS	31.92	59.96	32.36	30.05	5.66
4	KADEGAON	28.43	62.05	33.37	31.32	6.87
5	KHANAPUR	28.38	62.67	33.06	32.65	5.92
6	ATPADI	29.30	59.75	28.92	33.30	8.58
7	TASGAON	28.21	62.01	32.99	32.13	7.92
8	MIRAJ	24.02	67.14	38.06	29.08	8.84
9	K.MAHANKAL	31.33	55.86	25.72	32.73	10.22
10	JAT	29.43	60.17	25.66	33.80	11.11
	SANGLI (AVG)	29.32	60.55	31.13	31.45	8.23
	S.D.	2.38	3.27	3.76	1.82	1.76

Source: researcher field work *Y. = Years old age.

Figure no. 1



(The population below 15 years includes in the young age groups, generally this age group affected by the fertility rate of that region and fertility rate is affected by the socio economic condition and climatic condition of that region. In the world the proportion of the young group is low in the developed countries and vice versa condition occurred in developing countries or in the region. And it is low when the country passing through final stage of demographic transition.

This group is economically unproductive and the most expensive as it is to be provided with food, clothing, education, recreational, health and medical facilities.....3pp 188)

SC Young Age Group :(0-15 years old)

Table no 1.Indicated that, 29.32%.SC population of the Sangli district belongs from the age group of 1 to 15 years old. According to Tehsil wise study, noted that, the Shirala Tehsil has highest percentage in this age group and inversely Miraj Tehsil has lowest percentage.

If categorised this Tehsils in very low, low, moderate, and high groups like indicated figure no. 2.A, B, C, D Shirala, Palus and,Kavathe Mahankal Tehsils have high contribution of this age group .Walawa, Kadegaon, Khanapur, Atpadi, Tasgaon and Jat Tehsils have moderate contribution , only Miraj Tehsil has low percent contribution of this age group to his own Total SC population in the Sangli district.

SC Adult Age Group :(15-60 years old)

The population belongs from 15 to 65 years old consists in adult age group in the developed countries, but in the developing countries it is 15 to 60 years old. India is a developing country, therefore in India the adult age group consists of 15 to 60 years old and also the life expectancy, in India is near about 60 years old. Economically this group is a productive group, which economically provides all facilities to other two age groups i.e. the young and the old. (Food, clothing, education, recreational, health and medical facilities). In the developed region the proportion of the adult population is more than the developing region. This age group divided in two sub groups young adult (15 to 35 years old)and older adult age group(35 to 60 years old).the first sub age group is biologically and economically most productive and also more mobile. If the proportion of the young adult population is high and active, then the region develop fast..... 2

31.13% SC population of the Sangli district belongs from age group of 15-35 years old .According to Tehsil, Miraj Tehsil has highest percent contribution to his Total SC population. Jat and Kavathe Mahankal tehils have very low percentage.

According to magnitude of percentage seen that, Miraj Tehsil has Very high percent proportion of SC population in this age group. Palus, Kadegaon, Khanapur and Tasgaon Tehsils have high percentage .Shirala,and Walawa,Tehsils have moderate percentage .Atpadi Tehsil has low and Kavathe Mahankal and Jat Tehsil have very low percentage of SC population in this age group to his own Total SC population in the Sangli district.

In the age group of 35-60 years old, SC population observed that in the Sangli District 31.45% SC population belong to this age group.

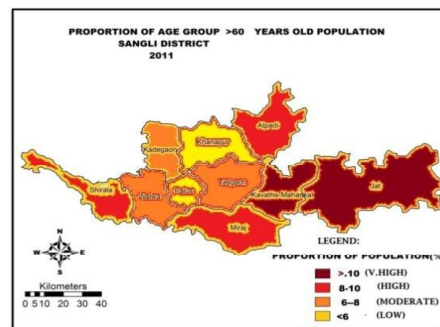
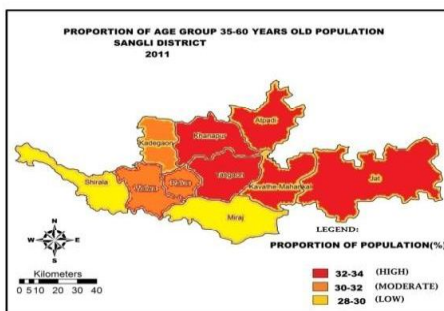
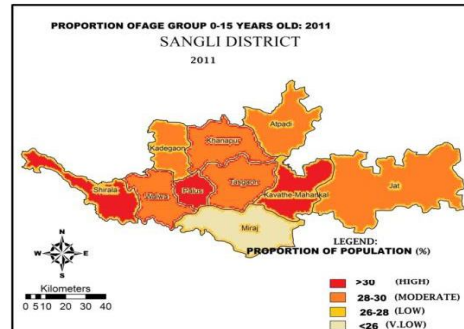
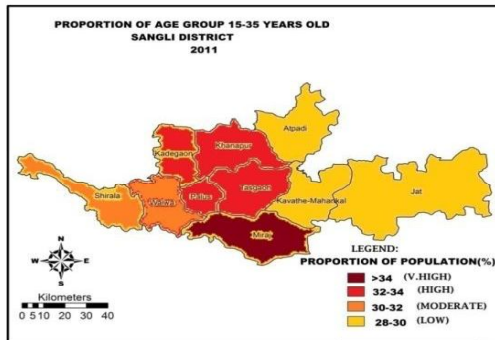
According to class Khanapur, Atpadi, Tasgaon Tehsil have high percent contribution of this age group to that Tehsil, remarkably seen that Jat Tehsil has high percentage., Walawa, Palus Kadegaon,Miraj and Kavathe Mahankal Tehsils have moderate percentage of this age group. Shirala Tehsil has low percent contribution to his own SC population in the Sangli District.

SC Old Age Group: (>60years old)

The third one group of population is old age group, which consists all population who have more than 60 years old in that region, which is in developing stage This senior citizen's age group is a dependent age group, which is depends on adult age group .generally in this age group the proportion of the female population is higher than the male population....3

If consider Sangli district as whole, it posses 8.23% SC population in this age group. According to Tehsil wise class, which is noted in Figure no 2.D shows that, Jat Tehsil and Kavathe Mahankal Tehsils have high percent proportion in this age group with compare to other eight Tehsils , which is more than 10%.Jat Tehsil has highest population of this group in the Sangli District (%).Atpadi, Miraj, and Shirala Tehsils shows moderate proportion of old population ,Walawa, Kadegaon and Tasgaon Tehsils have low, and Palus and Khanapur indicates very low proportion of this age group in the Sangli District. Palus Tehsil has lowest proportion of old age group according to Data, which is collected through field survey by researcher.

Figure no:2
A,B,C,D.



V. Conclusions:

- The proportion of SC young Adults and older Adults population is higher than young and old SC population. in the Sangli District ,these are 31.13% and 31.31% respectively.
- The proportion of SC old population is lower than other age groups i.e. young, adult, it has 8.23% proportion in the Sangli District.
- One third ((29.32%) part of the SC population come in young age group in the Sangli District.
- The Miraj Tehsil has lowest proportion of SC young population (24.02%) with compare to other Tehsils in the Sangli District.
- Urbanization, immigration of young Adults people’s attracts to urbanized Area of the Miraj Tehsil, developing standard of living in this area are responsible for immigration of Adult population therefore the proportion of 15-35 age group SC people is highest with compare to other Tehsils in the Sangli District.
- Maximum SC Young Adult population of the Miraj Tehsil Concentrated in urbanized corporate area of it.
- Proportion of SC young age group people is low in the Atpadi, Kavathe Mahankal and Jat .it is less than 30%. Migration of productive SC population to outward region for searching and higher education are some causes of this.
- The proportions of old age group SC population are high in the Jat, Kavathe Mahankal Tehsils, because of outward migration of young Adult.
- Central part of the district has high and vey high proportion of SC population in age group of 15-35 years old .i.e.Miraj, Palus, Kadegaon, Khannapur and Tasgaon.

VI. Refferance:

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DELINEATING HERITAGE CONSERVATION OF VIJAYDURG FORT AND FORTIFIED SETTLEMENTS AROUND.

Ar. Vijay B. Sambrekar¹ I/C Principal and Associate Professor Appasaheb Birnale College of Architecture, Sangli, Maharashtra	Ar. Shantanu P. Jagtap² Assistant Professor and M- arch Co-Ordinator Appasaheb Birnale College of Architecture, Sangli, Maharashtra
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The term 'fort' is often applied to buildings or structures that are considered examples of important architectural and/or cultural heritage fort have been created for thousands of years and they are often the most durable and famous symbols of ancient civilizations. These are the icons of the nation having their own cultural and historic values therefore, it is very essential to conserve them. Forts which have no further utilization tend to decay rapidly, while which are still in use have a better chance of being maintained Vijaydurg, the oldest fort on the Sindhudurg coast, was constructed during the region of raja Bhoja 2 of Shilaha dynasty (construction period 1193-1205). The fort was earlier known as 'gheriya' as it is situated close to the village of 'girye'. Shivaji maharaj captured this fort from Adilshah of Bijapur in 1653 and renamed it as 'Vijaydurg'. Vijaydurg fort was called the 'eastern gibraltar' as it was virtually impregnable. The fort encompassed an area of five acres and was surrounded by sea on all four sides. Over the years the eastern trench was reclaimed and a road constructed there on presently, the area of fort is about 17 acres and is surrounded by the Arabian sea on three sides. Shivaji Maharaj extended the three sides of the fort by constructing 3 walls on the eastern side, each 36m high. He also constructed 20 bastions. Vijaydurg situated 48km south of Ratnagiri, is one of the strongest marine fort on the west coast of India. It is also an excellent harbor. Built on a hill on the mouth of Waghotan river, the fort was protected on three sides by the sea and on the east side by ditch, now filled up. After crossing the front gate on the east, the path, skirting round the massive wall, enters the hidden inner gateway the strong triple lines of fortification had bastions. Some of them two-storied for supply of water. There were several wells and large tanks.

Location :

At the tip of peninsular region of Vijaydurg in Devgad taluka, of district Sindhudurg. Its is one of the several coastal fort on the Western coast of Maharashtra, india. Its location include 40km long Waghotan/Kharepatan creek and three sides surrounded by Arabian sea. It appears that Vijaydurg served as a minor port in the early historic period upto the 2nd century a.d. Vijaydurg fort is surrounded by water on three sides and connected land through a narrow road. The port adjacent to the fort is natural port and is still used by local fishermen .

Topography:

The geography of Vjaydurg is not suitable for agriculture due to the thick and extensive cover of laterite, deeply entrenched drainage, inaccessibility and isolation. The area around Vijaydurg does not have coastal plains. Although the region is drained by minor rivers, namely Kundlika, Vashi and Waghotan, the riverine plains are narrow and confined. The river change its course as a result of heavy siltation and the formation of a sand bar on the northern side.

Social and cultural conditions :

Due to the sea transport, harbour constantly came into contact with mumbai. Near to sea i.e border daryawardhi bhandar samajh is found. Wadaye family came to build dhulapwada and then continued professions of factory. Tarkar family was famous because of copper, bronze

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(alloy) vessel manufacture. Village harbour had about 2000 people. Shivaji built triple fortification wall and 20 buruj. Shivaji Maharaj inaugurated maratha armour in 1694 a.d. Maratha armour at 600 ships among hundred were in Vijaydurg. About 2km far from Vijaydurg in dockyard 200 tones ships were build.

Heritage Context :

Selected settlement pattern is traditional and heritage settlement. Its existence is due to the fort, so fortified walls of fort plays an important role for the underfort settlement which is type of defense settlement because of this we can say this type of settlement is fortified settlement. Strong religious and cultural impact on the village peoples and also in their activities, this creates a typical pattern in settlement. Settlement in Vijaydurg is directly related with trade, as trading by sea routes is their main occupation. By considering the activities, cultural and function, fort and settlement pattern show their dependence on each other, during war and non-war conditions. Site has beautiful natural landscape, vegetation and connected to sea-shore but these all are useless, due to minimum tourist attraction.

Evolution of fort and settlement :

Five acre fort built by Bhojraja of Shilaha dynasty in 1192 a.d. to 1205 a.d. Region came under control of Yadavas of Devagiri in 1218 a.d. Adilshah captured fort 1431 a.d. Shivaji Maharaj in 1653 a.d. captured and restored the fort. Later named fort as Vijaydurg. During 18th century, it was under command of Sarkhel kanhoji angre and then with his successors. Sambhaji, Sekhoji, Balaji Angre were holding this fort till 1756 a.d. 17th february 1756, British naval captured it but within 2 years, Peshwa Nanasahab brought under command. In 1763 a.d., Peshwa Madhavrao appointed Sardar Anandrao Dhulap as chief of maratha navy and also killedar of fort. Around 1775 a.d., Peshwa Sawai Madhavrao appointed a nobleman Gangadhar Govind Bhanu as revenue chief of vijaydurg prant. Permanent bhajarpeth called as 'Peth Vijaydurg' was established near village Vijaydurg on trade route passing in between fort and village. Sardar anandrao Dhulap mitially built his mansion on this trade route. Vadaye family came to build Dhulap wada then continued profession of factory. Tarkar family was famous because of copper bronze vessel manufacture.

Construction of fort :

Chikadi type of construction used. After some twist and turns the entrance of fort losses sight and becomes invisible and such types of construction of gates is known as 'gomukhi banhani'. Entrance of fort has gomukhi entrance to avoid easy access to enemies. Jangya-apertures provided in fortification walls to bear guns. Fortification walls constructed having offests and appertures to bear conons and guns. Don-small water tank is provided on bastions in which soldiers but their head while firing is going on to protect their tears. Dindi entrance is provided in fort dindi is a small entrance engraved into gigantic dead gates. Bhuyar of tunnels are constructed to tackle enemies and to escape while emergency.

Building science :

After some twists and turns the entrance of fort losses sight and becomes invisible and such types of construction of gate is known as 'Goumukhi bandhani'. Jangi , Jangi are loopholes for firing in different angles on enemies. Usually the jangis are in number, ranging from 2,3,4 onwards.

Fortification wall : Fortification walls are constructed on already existing large stones on the fort. Mortar used for fortification wall includes mixture of limestone's, sand, jaggery, herb called as handle and coconut fibres.

Madi :

The structure is constructed compositely, load bearing was are used with wooden columns and beams. These structure is used for the entertainment or the dance program for the royal

peoples. The structures is placed at south side near fortification wall. Near this structure tulusi and water tank is placed, for daily rituals. These structure is placed on bastion. These is three storey construction. Every floor is provided with window openings at northern side. Old contemporary joints like tongue and groove are used for the wooden construction. All the window and door openings on every floor have decorative arches.

Main entrance is at east side which have two point arch on both internal and external faces. South side wall is carved with big window opening at ground floor. These structure is placed on bastions. During normal conditions 'Madi' is used as queens residence because of this madi is placed is safest part of the fort. Position of 'Madi' is at higher level in fort which is very helpful to enjoy view of sea for royal peoples.

Response to sound behavior and noise control and acoustic volume khalbata khana is designed for confidential discussions. Technically it is achieved by natural density of stone and vertical acoustical clearances supports sound to intact in the volume and convincement openings for desired light and ventilation.

Khalbatkhana : Khalbatkhana was built during the region of Shivaji Maharaj. Khalbatkhana is at a place in front which is easily accessible from entrance and sadar. Confidential and secrete conferences were kept concealed up to entities of khalabatkhana. Stone construction is built in vaults format. There are single and double openings are provided for privacy purpose height is provided in this building for ventilation as well as cooling purpose. For aesthetical purpose multicentered arches are provided. External wall of these structure is tapered. Flagpole is placed at south side of the structure. Stone foundations is used for the construction of khalabatkhana. This structure is constructed in three layers. Khalabatkhana is placed near entrance because, in war condition sadar can control on tread routes as well as attacks from sea

Kitchen : This structure placed at north-west side near to the fortification wall. This is the oldest structure in the fort, constructed about 1.40m below the ground level with huge and massive stone walls. Orientation of building towards east side, below staircase. No any wall opening towards east side. Orientation of building towards east side and vaults are used for roofing. Semi-circular arches above the windows and pointed arch was used in internal space. As supportive, load transfer element as well as decorative purposes. Ground floor construction was of ancient period and first floor was constructed in Portugal period. In later period, first floor of this structure is used as rest house. Near kitchen large water tank is placed, which fulfills the need of water during war and non-war conditions.

Sadar : Sadar is placed in the core of fort. Sadar is easily acceptive from 'Angrwada' such that king Kanhoji could easily came to sadar. Sadar is besides ghodayachi paga. Sadar (office) is generally used for administrative purpose. Sadar, khalbhatkhana, kitta-sadar together from the place for administrative activities. Routine discussions are undertaken next to the structure of sadar.

Daaru kothar :Daaru kothar lies just besides the mahadarwaza. Daaru kothar is generally used for storage of daaru. Daaru kothar acts as arsenal. The structure is used for storing ammunities safely.

Ghogayachi paga : Ghodayachi paga is besides sadar i.e. meeting hall. Ghodayachi paga as the name suggests this place for horses. Besides this demolished plinths of royal residence are placed, which are connected with madi.

Yashwant darwaza : It is also called as eastern gate. The huge bastion built in red rock called as Sadashiv buraj as we enter. It is huge gate hidden in walls, which helps to loose direct sight and become invisible because of this such type of construction of gate is known as 'Gomukh bandhani'. Old wood with iron nails put to prevent the door from elephant push.

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Water tank : Retaining wall is used for construction of water tank. Stone flooring and flat bricks are used for the waterproofing purpose. Stone projections are used for the support for swimmers or may be leveling detection of wall while construction. These production are up to 2.4m from bottom. No landing is placed in a single flight of 34 steps. These tanks are used for drinking water, plantation, rituals and other purposes. During war and non-war conditions. Some of these tanks are also used for storage of food and grains.

Residential structures : The structure is placed in front of entrance door. This structure is generally used for sleeping/living purpose of soldiers during non-war and war conditions. Nowadays this structure is used as a local police station. Abundantly available material i.e. laterite is used for construction of this structure. Wooden columns are provided in verandah.

Material Heritage : Laterite stone is used widely in fort construction by quality of voice coming from stone are divided into various types. Stones are divided into three types as pullingi, strilingi, napusaklingi. Pulling stone is strong and used for fortification walls. Shells and oysters were grinded to get calcium and lime used for construction. Mortar or binding mixture was made by limestone sand, jaggery, herbs called hande and coconut. Stone was quarried from a quarry about 25kms away from Vijaydurg fort. Small stones were transported by bullock carts, fortification walls were laid on existing stones on fort.

Conservation ethics and importance of structural aspects :

- 1: The structural condition of the building, before any intervention and all methods and the material used during the treatment must be fully documented intervention.
- 2: Historic evidence must not be destroyed, falsified or removed for authenticity.
- 3: Any intervention must be the minimum necessary.
- 4: Any intervention must be governed by unswerving respect for the aesthetic, historical and physical integrity of the cultural property.
- 5: Not hinder the possibility of later access to all the evidence.
- 6: Allow maximum amount of existing material to be retained.
- 7: Be harmonious in color, tone, texture, form and scale. It also should be easily identifiable.
- 8: Should sufficiently be qualified in various aspects and thus it becomes multidisciplinary.

Procedures of Conservations :

A: Inventories • Initial inspections • Continued documentation

B: Degrees of intervention :

• Prevention of deterioration (passive conservation) • Preservation • Consolidation • Restoration • Rehabilitation • Reproduction • Reconstruction

C: **Values in Conservation :** Emotional Values:- • Wonder • Identity • Continuity • Spiritual and symbolic

D: **Cultural Values:-** • Documentary • Historic • Archaeology • Aesthetic and symbolic • Architectural • Townscape, landscape & ecological • Scientific and technological

E: **Use Values:-** • Functional • Economic • Social • Political , Spiritual (Genius Locci) ,Beliefs and custom values.

Conclusion :

The importance of site is given out by considering its geographical, geological and trade importance of site. Because of its topography and contour area, importance of site comes out. Solution reflects the characteristics, that seen in the historical evolution in form of contemporary concept. Provisions of all categories under conservation. Design of solution is designed by taking the basic cognizance from historical evidence. It also projected out in contemporary categories, in which all required needs provided. Topography advantages to

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development of trading, armors and port geological position of site. This paper reflects the unexplored part of Fort documentation and its impact a compressive study tool for the Architecture. Apart form all perspective studies of mankind Heritage Conservation plays an important catalyst for the next generation of Fort Architecture. Now it's a time to look back our heritage values by taking sincere measures towards conservation ethics as well as Architectural practices.

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AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS AND MEASURES IN THE CATCHMENT AREA OF MHAISAL LIFT IRRIGATION PROJECT: A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY

Sachin Bajarang Jadhav
Research Scholar, Dept. of Geography,
Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

INTRODUCTION:

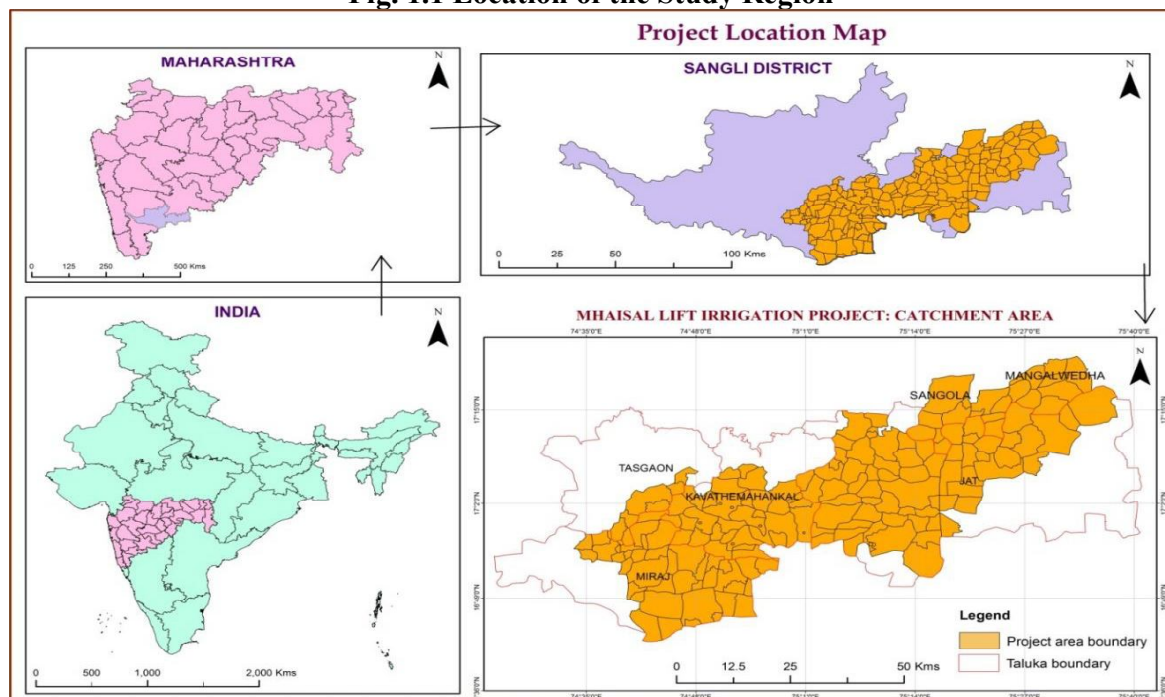
Since millions of years, people have become progressively more expert in exploiting land resources for their betterment. The resources are limited while human demands on them are unlimited. Due to increased demand, the overexploitation of land resources has been made which resulted in declining crop production, degradation of land quality and quantity, and competition for land. Attention should now be focused on the role of humankind as stewards rather than exploiters, charged with the responsibility of safeguarding the rights of unborn generations and of conserving land as the basis of the global ecosystem.

Agricultural productivity has considerably increased in the recent past, but if we compare the yield per acre with international standard, it will certainly prove to be very low in Sangli district as well as in the country. There are many factors responsible for low agriculture productivity and the backwardness of agriculture.

STUDY REGION:

The study area is located in the District Sangli which is southernmost districts of Maharashtra state. The study area is situated between the latitudes of 16°43' N and 17°22' N, and the longitudes of 74°33' E and 75°41' E. In the study area, only Miraj, Tasgaon, Kavathemahankal and Jat Tahsils of the Sangli District are included. The study area has occupied an area 4842 sq.km. according to the geographical area. (See Figure 1.1)

Fig. 1.1 Location of the Study Region



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According to the census 2011, the total population of the study area is about 15,86,633 out of which 64.3% rural in nature and 35.7% is urban. Study area as per terrain, climate and rainfall divided into three physical parts i.e. 1) The Hills, 2) The Foot Hills & Plateaus 3) The Plains. In general, the rainfall decreases from west to east. The climate of the study area is generally dry. The major part of the study area faces severe drought conditions. The average annual rainfall of the study area is 479 mm. in 2011-2015.

The total geographical area of the study area is 4,84,206 hectares, out of which, near about 81.9% is net sown area and out of the net sown area only 16.33% of land is irrigated with various means of irrigation e.g. wells, tube wells, ponds and canals with the utilization of modern irrigation methods by the farmers in the study area as per the census, 2011.

The research work is restricted only with the catchment zone of the Mhaisal Lift Irrigation Project by which 171 total villages of the 4 tahsils i.e. Miraj (41), Tasgaon (11), Kavathemahankal (35) and Jat (24) are included with the total 3091 sq.km. area, but out of this 817 sq.km. the area is benefitted by the water of Mhaisal Lift Irrigation Project in the District Sangli.

The study region is mainly an agricultural region falls in Krishna, Yerala, Agrani and Bor River basins. Farmers in some pockets use quite modern scientific technology and produce plenty of crops like sugarcane, seedless grapes, pomegranate, mangoes, etc. The development of the dairy industry has also a notable share in the economy of the study area.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To identify the agricultural problems in the catchment area of MLIP.
2. To suggest the measures for minimizing the agricultural problems.

DATA BASE & METHODOLOGY:

The primary data pertaining to the agriculture is collected through conducting extensive fieldwork by using questionnaire and personal interviews with the farmers, village officers for the selected sample villages of the study area.

The relevant secondary data concerned with the agriculture is collected from the Tahasildar and Tahsil Agricultural Offices of Miraj, Kavathemahankal, Tasgaon and Jat Tahsils of the Sangli District. The required secondary data is also collected from different secondary sources such as Publications of Census of India, District Statistical Handbooks, District Gazetteers, Socio-Economic Abstracts of the Sangli District and various Governmental other reports e.g. Central Ground Water Board, Forest Department of Government of Maharashtra, MSME Government of India for the study. The various websites also referred to in the collection of relevant required data.

PROBLEMS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE:

The agriculture of the study area has suffered from a lot of problems and these problems also facing Indian agriculture. Agriculture of the study area is plagued by several problems; some of them are natural and some others are manmade. But here, out of them some major problems are discussed as follows-

A. Physical Problems:

The physical factors that influence the extent of crop agriculture are terrain, climate, soil properties, and soil water.

I. Terrain-

The study region is coming under Deccan plateau area, so a black cotton soil is found in some portion of the region but a large part of the study area is covered by locally called '*murmad*

or *malran*' land. This land is not fertile land because of its low quality, so basically it is unsuitable for agriculture because of its undulating topography.

II. Soil Quality-

The '*murmad*' land of the study area characterized by rocky or rugged surface and thin layer soil which is contained very low minerals, low humidity and unsuitable specifically for intensive cultivation. So, in this region jowar, bajra, pulses, oilseeds, etc. are cultivated

III. Drought Prone Area-

The study region is falling under the rain shadow area, so rainfall of this region is very low, the temperature is very high and humidity both air and soil is very low. The climate of this region is hot and dry, and like this climatic condition is not favorable for agriculture.

IV. Natural Calamities-

A natural disaster is a major adverse event which results from the natural processes of the earth e.g. earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides, hurricanes, tornadoes, blizzards, tsunamis, cyclones, and floods.

B. Social Problems:

I. Fragmentation of Land Holdings-

The growth of population has been responsible to continuous sub-division of agricultural land into smaller and smaller plots. Due to fragmentation, to efficient use of land virtually impossible and add to the difficulties of increasing capital equipment on the farm.

II. Traditional Methods of Cultivation-

The farmers of the majority part are applying the traditional methods of cultivation. Most of the farmers in the study region are illiterate and poor, so they are not aware of crop rotation and their benefits so they cultivate the same type of crop continuously and consequently, the land loses its fertility considerably. Due to poor economic condition, they can't purchase improved varieties of seeds or HYV seeds. They have still grown some major cereals chiefly with unimproved seeds which are available in the home traditionally or in the local markets.

III. Superstitious Mind of the Farmers-

Most of the farmers are using the primitive and traditional methods of agriculture with a superstitious mind without any scientific view in the study area also.

IV. Excessive Dependence-

In India, more than 50% of the population is dependent on agriculture. In the study region though, there is an adverse condition for agriculture activity due to its drought-prone nature and unproductive land, the high dependency ratio of the population on agricultural activity is observed only for the survival.

C. Economic Problems:

Capital means the money by farmers has to invest in the farm can be used to increase the number of inputs into the farm, e.g. irrigation, machinery, fences, mechanism, seeds, fertilizers, and labors, etc.

I. The poverty of the Farmers-

Most of the farmers in the study region are poor and below the poverty line. Due to the lack of money, they can't invest large capital in agriculture and consequently can't purchase types of machinery, irrigation facilities, HYV seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. The large number of farmers cultivates only food or cereal crops for the survival.

II. Lack of Productive Investment-

Farmers of the study area are also doesn't invest capital in agriculture for gaining more profit. They can't invest in agriculture on a commercial basis due to poverty, lack of capital, illiteracy and inadequate irrigation facilities.

III. Lack of Infrastructure-

Study region has very poor rural roads, it's affecting on timely supply of inputs and timely transfer of outputs from farms. Irrigation systems are inadequate, leading to crop failures in the study region because of a lack of water. Poor seed quality, inefficient farming practices, harvest spoilage, lack of storage, market facilities (granaries, warehouses, cold storage, etc.) cause most of the production of farmer's going to waste and which affects the volume of exports causing loss of potential income.

IV. Lack of Adequate Finance-

Finance is required to farmers not only for the production and marketing of crops but also to keep a stagnant agricultural economy alive. Most of the farmers are live near the edge of starvation. A bad monsoon, a poor harvest, inadequate irrigation and mechanism, an accident or illness in the family is forcing him to approach the moneylender for a loan.

V. Lack of Marketing Facilities-

Agricultural marketing problems arise mainly due to the lack of communications, i.e. not connected the producing centers with the urban areas which are the main centers of consumption. The difficulty in communication is turned away to the farmer from marketing his own produce. So, he has to depend on a number of middlemen (intermediaries) for the disposal of his crops at cheap prices.

VI. Market Fluctuations-

One of the major causes of low income of the farmers is the fluctuations in rates of their produces. The Minimum Support Prices offered by the Government is a double-edged sword for Indian farmers. In view of the frequently rising and falling rates means the fluctuating trends in agricultural prices are very harmful to farmers at the time of harvesting only.

VII. Declining Profit Ratio-

Due to inflation and increased cost of essential types of equipment, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, rising labor wages require a large amount of capital and consequently, the declining profit or income from agriculture produces.

VIII. Indebtedness-

The typical Indian farmer is usually almost in debt. The farmer is a perennial debtor. Once the farmer falls into the debt due to crop failure or low prices of crops or malpractices of moneylenders he can never come out from it. In fact, a large part of the liabilities of study area farmers is in debt.

D. Technological Problems:

Types of equipment, irrigation, HYV seeds, fertilizers, etc. are included in technology that can increase yields.

I. Lack of High Yielding Seeds-

Most of the farmers of the study region especially the poor and marginal ones are dependent on seeds sold in the local market.

II. Traditional Irrigation Method-

Modern irrigation methods like a sprinkler, drip, diffusion, etc. are available which are very useful and profitable to the farmers. But the adaptation of modern methods needs more capital but in the study area, the farmers belong to below poverty line so they are lagging behind the using irrigation methods. However, the present problem is one of discovering cheap and easy methods of utilizing the vast supplies of water.

III. Inadequate use of Manures and Fertilizers-

The basic problem of the study area is a scarcity of water and the proper use of manures and specifically chemical fertilizers the irrigation facilities must be available to provide the water to the crops as an when it requires and then and then only, the farmers can get expected large production.

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IV. Limited Mechanization-

Most of the farmers continue to use the native plough and other accessories for cultivation. However, the problem is not one of the shortages of modern machinery. The real problem is that the units of cultivation or land holdings are too small to permit the use of such machinery.

V. Lack of Agricultural Research, Education and Training-

Most of the farmers are illiterate, so they don't aware about the HYV seeds, advanced techniques of agriculture, requirements of the market; commodity rates and also they are not able to sell the end product in proper time. They are having less knowledge about the economics, market, the new technologies and training. In the global era, the subsistence base of agriculture is converting in the commercial base, it requires fundamental agricultural research which provides the knowledge to the farmers and motivates to education and training for modern agriculture to produce for the world market.

MEASURES FOR DEVELOPMENT IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION:

The following various essential measures are suggested for the development of overall agriculture and agricultural production-

A. Cropping Techniques:

Some sustainability solutions such as proper crop management on the basis of water availability, crop rotation, deploying modern agricultural practices will boost productivity. There is a need to use rotational cropping method in the same land for maintains soil fertility e.g. pulses after cereal crops and its help to increase soil productivity within minimum expenses.

Multiple cropping is also required retaining soil fertility, sure production, market value and decreases cultivation expenses. Generally, crops are major effects of natural and manmade disasters, diseases, grasshoppers, salinity, fire, etc. So, crops are needs to protect from these perils.

It is required to use HYV seeds to getting the expected production of the crops. HYV seeds are beneficial to get huge production.

For expected large production farmers should cultivate the crops scientifically, it means as per season, soil type and testing, water availability and irrigation system, systematic usage of fertilizers, pesticides and types of equipment, advice from agricultural expertise.

B. Technological Measures:

Due to the fragmentation of land holdings most of the farmers cultivate their lands with the adoption of traditional methods so, modern mechanism system such as tractor and other types of equipment, spraying pumps, trellis system, etc. are necessary to increase production. Consolidation of village lands and cooperative farming will minimize the problems of fragmented land holdings.

It is necessary to use modern methods and management system such as drip, sprinkler, and diffusion, etc. irrigation methods by which optimum and rational use of available water in the study region has been possible.

Large part of the study area comes under the drought-prone zone, so in this region, there is need to construct reservoirs and small tanks on streams as well as canals to store the water which receives from rainfall in the rainy season and it will be used in scarcity period.

Organic farming is essential for sustainable development of agriculture and increases healthy agricultural production. The proper awareness has to be built among both the farmers as well as consumers regarding organic farming at the initial level for the development. When a planned strategy has adopted at the village level agricultural intensity will be rise.

C. Economical Measures:

For increase, the production and agricultural development needs a large amount of capital. The majority of the farmers of the study area belong to poor economic condition and they can't capable to invest a large amount of capital in agriculture. So, initially, the government has needed to provide appropriate credit facilities (banks, co-operative societies, etc.) or loan on zero interest rate to the poor farmers to create capital.

Market facilities are also essential to sale the outputs or product of agriculture at a suitable rate. Agricultural sectors should be well connected and communicated with the urban areas which are the main centers of the consumption, so farmers will dispose their agricultural products directly to end users and he will get more profit from them.

There is a need for stabilization of prices of agricultural commodities. In order to increase food production, it is necessary to ensure that prices or minimum guarantee prices of the food-grains set by the Government from time to time give sufficient incentive to farmers so that they can get reasonable incomes.

The agriculture of the study area is always suffering from natural calamities. So, the crop insurance scheme is necessary for like this area for getting security to farmers from these threats or Government should give compensation to suffered farmers.

Infrastructural facilities such as granaries, warehouses, cold storages, etc. are also required for storing agricultural products. Some agricultural products are perishable and decayable, market rates always fluctuate, so till the markets open for good prices its need to store the products and for that good storage and infrastructural facilities are important and that should be developed.

Dynamic transport facilities are also required to timely supply of inputs and timely transfer of outputs from farms. There is a need for good roads, connectivity with market centers and availability of vehicles on a large scale with cheap hires.

There is a need to establish some agro-based industries in the drought-prone or economically backward region to develop them. If industries will be established on a large scale in these areas, farmers will cultivate land intensively, farmers will get more profit and become competent economically, the stress of Government for compensation and debt relief will decrease and subsequently, the economy of the country will be developed.

D. Other Measures:

Water scarcity due to frequent drought conditions and irregularity or uncertainty in rainfall is the major problem of the study area. So, sure or perennial water availability is the necessity of this area for sustainable growth and it requires the completion of all minor and major irrigation projects of this area. When proper techniques of water management will implement it will be beneficial for both the farmers as well as the country.

The action for land reform in the study area is also necessary. The large portion of the cultivable land is not under cultivation, because this land is barren land, always wasteland, infertile, pasture or uncultivated land because this area is not receiving sufficient rainfall for the cultivation. So, in such areas to constructs, the bunds and leveling are essential at the initial level to bring the area under cultivation and to develop permanent agriculture irrigation facilities also necessary.

In some areas, the soil is becoming saline, infertile or barren due to the over irrigation. So, it requires a certain measure of reforming these lands to cultivate them properly. If this land will not reforms immediately it will become always wasteland and after that, it is impossible to convert it into fertile land.

Animal husbandry is a crucial and useful allied activity for agriculture. This is not only important for economic purpose but also for agriculture. Organic manures get on a large scale due to the domestication of animal and it is very useful to maintain and improve the soil fertility.

The motivation for agricultural research and education is also important for agricultural development.

Irrigation problems are addressed by the Government preferably at the State and National levels and has been introducing time bond plan for the irrigation development in such areas. The Government should provide a region-wise plan of agricultural products to the farmers considering the local requirements of the country and to produce export commodities in viewing the international market. Then and then only farmers will get an expected profit from agriculture. Though the Government cannot force farmers to produce only the designated crops in particular areas, the government can surely educate farmers about alternative crops.

CONCLUSION:

Concluding the features of the agricultural problems and their measures to the MLIP area it is observed that, the agriculture of the study area is plagued by several problems which are identified and some of them are natural or manmade. The natural problems are badly affects the agriculture which are related to terrain, climate, soil properties and soil water as *physical problems*; and the manmade problems also affects the agriculture which are related to fragmentation of land holdings, traditional methods of cultivation, superstitious mind of the farmers, suicidal tendency of the farmers & excessive dependence on agriculture as *social problems*; poverty of the farmers, lack of productive investment, lack of infrastructure, lack of adequate finance, lack of marketing facilities, market fluctuations, declining profit ratio & indebtedness as *economic problems*; and lack of high yielding seeds, traditional irrigation methods, inadequate use of manures & fertilizers, limited mechanization, and lack of agricultural research, education & training as *technological problems* are identified in the study area.

For the development of overall agriculture and agricultural production and to minimize the problems of the agriculture some measures are recommended such as, proper crop management on the basis of water availability, crop rotation, mixed cropping pattern, use of HYV seeds and deploying modern agricultural practices as *cropping techniques*; modern mechanism system, modern methods and management system of irrigation, organic farming as *technological measures*; the government has needed to provide appropriate credit facilities, infrastructural facilities, efficient & safe transport facilities, establishment of some agro-based industries as *economical measures*; sure or perennial water availability, the action plan for land reforms, the motivation to agricultural research and education, and the appropriate government policies for agricultural development as *other measures* have been suggested for the study area.

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LAND USE / LAND COVER CHANGES AND THEIR EFFECT ON LAND SURFACE TEMPERATURE: A CASE STUDY OF CENTRAL PART OF SANGLI DISTRICT

Sabiha Maheboob Bagwan

Research Scholar,
Miraj Mahavidyalaya, Miraj

Climate researchers' attention was increasingly drawn to local and regional Climate under anthropogenic influences to better understand the increasing change in the climates driving factors. One of the main causes of global climate change is increasing industrialization and urbanization. Currently, the biggest problem that urban areas faced from is rising surface caused temperatures by the loss of areas of vegetation and the increase of impermeable non-transpiring, non-evaporating, hard land surfaces. One of the most effects of the modifications of terrestrial ecosystems by human activity is the change in land use/land cover (LULC) as it has greatly impacted the environment locally, regionally and globally. The amount of humidity is affected by the change of natural land surfaces to built-up areas as vegetation is a major source of humidity.

OBJECTIVE

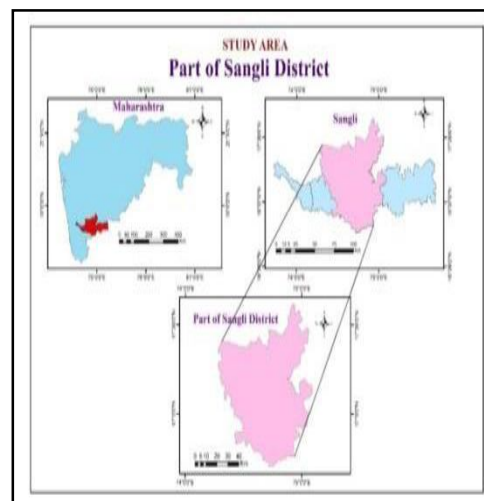
- To estimate land surface temperature of 2017.
- To calculate NDVI of parts of Sangli district.
- To examine the correlation between land surface temperature with NDVI.

STUDY AREA

The Sangli district is one of the district of Maharashtra state. Central Part of Sangli district is including Atpadi, Kavate Mahakal, Miraj /Sangli, Tasgaon & Vita tahsils. The Central part of Sangli district lies between $16^{\circ} 42'' 59' N$ to $17^{\circ} 37'' 53' N$ and $74^{\circ} 15'' 24' E$ to $75^{\circ} 04'' 04' E$. and its area is 4924 Km^2 . It extends from the Eastern slopes of Sahyadri ranges to the East-Westerly direction for about 205 km. in length.

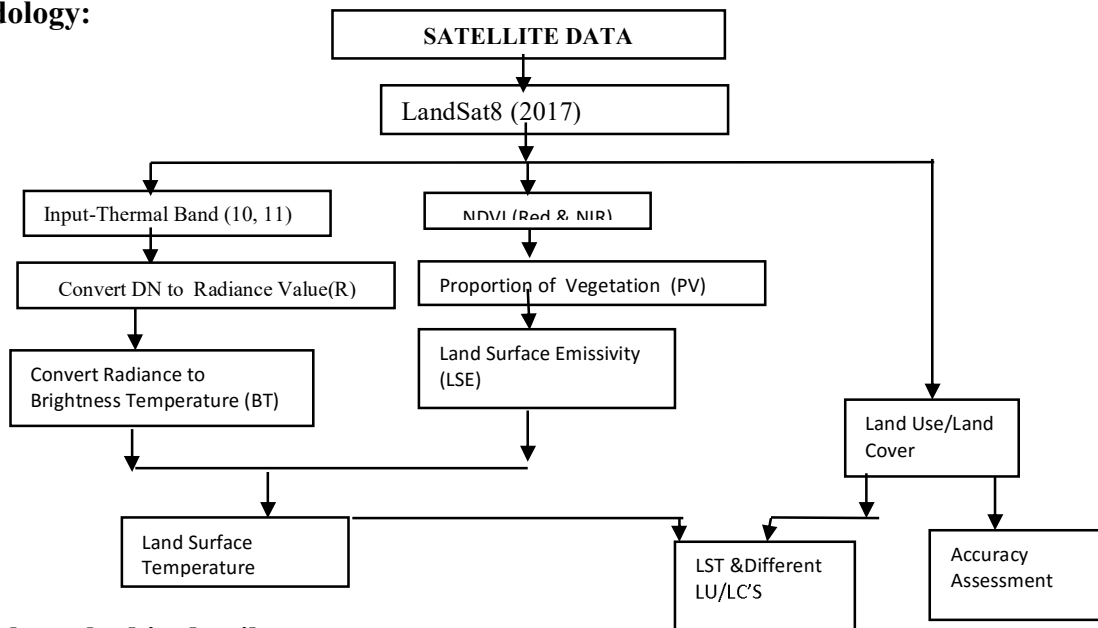


3D perspective of the study area



Location map of the study area

Methodology:



Research method in details

LAND SURFACE TEMPERATURE Retrieval

1) RADIANCE

In this research, two-step processes were also used to retrieve brightness temperature from the Landsat 8_OLI images based on the literature. In the first step, the DN's of band 6 were converted to radiance based on the following formula,

Band No.	Values
Mult_Band_10	3.3420e
Mult_Band_11	3.3420e

Formula, $L\lambda = MLQ_{cal} + AL$ Eq. ... (1)

SATELLITE BRIGHTNESS TEMPERATURE

Table No. 4 K₁ & K₂ DN value.

Band No.	K ₁	K ₂
10	774.8853	1321.0789
11	480.8883	1201.1442

Formula, $T = \frac{K_2}{\ln\left(\frac{K_1}{L\lambda} + 1\right)} - 272.15$ Eq. ... (2)

PROPORTION OF VEGETATION (Pv)

In the calculation of Land surface emissivity, the values of Proportion of vegetation are playdominant role. For proportion of vegetation NDVI min and NDVI max are taken to consideration. (Eq. 3)

Formula, $PV = \left(\frac{NDVI + NDVI_{min}}{NDVI_{max} - NDVI_{min}}\right)^2$ Eq. ... (3)

LAND SURFACE EMISIVITY (E)

Landsurface emissivity (E) is a proportionality factor that scales blackbody radiance (Planck's law) to predict Emitted radiance, and it is the efficiency of transmitting thermal Energy across the surface into the atmosphere. (Eq. 4)

Formula, $E = 0.004 + ProVeg + 0.986$ Eq. ... (4)

LAND SURFACE TEMPERATURE (LST)

Land surface temperature is how hot the “surface” of the Earth would feel to the touch in a particular location. From a satellite’s point of view, the “surface” is whatever it sees when it looks through the atmosphere to the ground. It could be snow and ice, the grass on a lawn, the roof of a building, or the leaves in the canopy of a forest. Thus, land surface temperature is not the same as the air temperature that is included in the daily weather report. (Eq. 5)

Formula,
 $LST = BT/1 + w*(BT/p)*\ln(e)$ Eq. ... (5)

LAND USE / LAND COVER INDICES:

Normalized difference Vegetation index (NDVI):

We know that chlorophyll content of vegetation absorb strongly the red wavelength of sun light and reflect in near infrared wavelength. There are several vegetation indices; one of the most widely used is the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI). NDVI values range from +1.0 to -1.0. A zero means no vegetation and close to +1 (0.8 - 0.9) indicates the highest possible density of green leaves. (Eq.6)

Formula,
 $NDVI = \frac{NIR - RED}{NIR + RED}$ Eq.... (6)

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION:

Supervised Classification for preparation of LULC

The first attempt was made to classify the various land uses in Erdas Imagine GIS and image processing software using supervised classification techniques. Supervised classification employs such methods as minimum-distance-to-means, parallelepiped, and maximum likelihood classifiers (MLC). Identifying known a priori through a combination of fieldwork, map analysis, and personal experience as training sites; the spectral characteristics of these sites have used to train the classification algorithm for eventual land-cover mapping of the remainder of the image. Each pixel both within and outside the training sites is then evaluated and assigned to the class of which it has the highest likelihood to be a member.

ACCURACY ASSESSMENT

The result of an accuracy assessment typically provides the users with an overall accuracy of the map and the accuracy for each class in the map. The percentage of overall accuracy was calculated using following formula:

Overall accuracy = $\frac{\text{Total number of correct samples}}{\text{Total number of samples}}$ Eq. ... (9)

For the accuracy assessment of our classification results, 50 random points were taken from the classified image to compare with Landsat 8 images. Based on this, Kappa index and overall accuracy calculated to evaluate the classification accuracy. (Eq.9)

SPATIAL PATTERN OF LAND SURFACE TEMPERATURE (LST) LU/LC INDICES

1. LAND SURFACE TEMPERATURE (LST)

The application of Remote Sensing (RS) techniques on the Thermal band information provides a tool for assessment of the Land Surface Temperature and mapping of a target area. Figure 5 show the land surface temperature maps of central part of Sangli district highlighting the spatial distributions of the hot areas based on the images of 2017. The minimum, maximum temperature (2017) of the area is shown in Table 6. The study reveals that the north and north-west part exhibits high temperature mainly due to bare land. Some of the high-

temperature zones are also seen in the East, South-east part of the image largely due to anthropogenic land use, comparing the LST maps and the land use land cover classification maps. The relationship between the land use land cover classification and the land surface temperature can be obtained. In this study region, the north-east direction showing of area high temperature because which having highly bare land and less vegetation. In this study region there is flowing Krishna River found the south-west direction and in this Krishna river basin there is less temperature in 2017.

Calculating the minimum, maximum of LST.

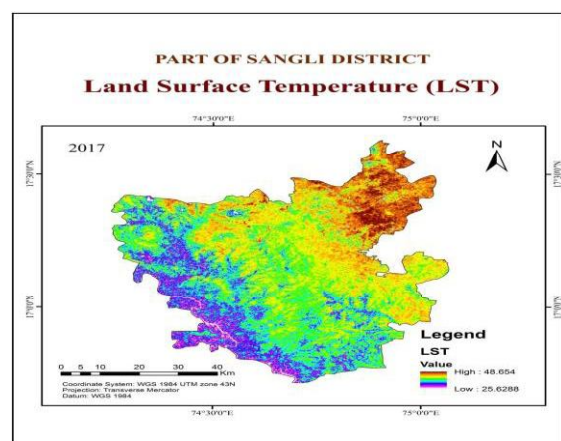
Data Used With Date	Min Temperature(°C)	Max Temperature(°C)
Landsat 8_OLI2017	25.62	48.65

The outcome of the research has been to produce a map of the study area's absolute LST. The computed LST map is illustrated in respectively, in the years 2017. LST ranged from 25.62 to 48.65 in 2017. The maximum temperature during 2017 can be reasonable, as some days of the year in the past can be hotter despite of the influence of urban warming phenomenon caused by urban growth over time. LST pattern analysis indicates low temperature represented by blue tone at the edges in all maps that stands for the forest area. High LST represented by a red patch in the middle represents the impervious surface and the red patches at the edges represent bare soil and even rocks in the high cliffs. The central yellow region represents the urban area. At meticulous observation of the pattern, gradual removal of blue tone in the middle and formation of uniform yellow tone can be seen, which gives the impression of the mean LST within each LULC class in the study area. Forest LULC type got the minimum mean LST values in years (30.44°C in 2017) which is even lower than Water (31.57°C in 2017) Bare soil got the maximum mean LST values in years (42.53°C in 2017) After Bare soil, Urban area got the highest mean LST values 37.54°C in 2017. The mean LST for Open area is 35.55°C in 2017. Similarly the mean LST value for Agriculture is 36.30°C in 2017. In this way, Forest and Water received low mean LST values, Agriculture and Open area received medium and bare soil and Urban received high values. This justifies the urban warming effect in the study area due to urban growth over time.

NORMALIZED DIFFERENCE VEGETATION INDEX (NDVI)

Spatial variation of NDVI is not only subject to the influence of vegetation amount, but also to topography, slope, solar radiation availability, and other factors. NDVI is commonly used as a measure of land surface greenness based on the assumption that NDVI value is positively proportional to the amount of green vegetation in an image pixel area. Theoretically, NDVI values are represented as a ratio ranging in value from -1 to 1 but in practice, extreme negative values represent water, values around zero represent bare soil and values close to one represent dense green vegetation.

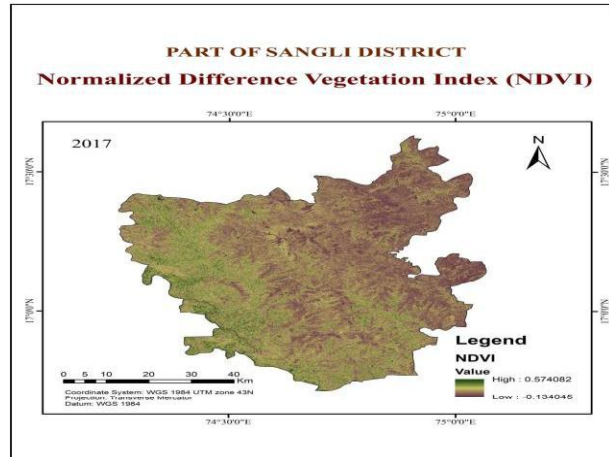
The spatial distribution of NDVI over central part of Sangli district for the period of 2017 is shown in Figure 6. Visual inspection ascertained the differences of each NDVI. The



majority of NDVI values appearing to be below 0. The dominance of negative NDVI values may be attributed to increasing urbanization leading to more bare-surfaces. The observed negative value is because the reflectance value in the red band is higher than reflectance value in Near Infra-red band. Also, recent decrease in surface water as a result of dry weather was essential to the low values of the NDVI in 2017 because the index decreases as foliage (vegetation) comes under water stress.

IMPACT OF LU/LC (INDICE) ON LAND SURFACE TEMPERATUE (LST)

Four local factors (LULC, barren land, water bodies & vegetation canopy intensity) have been considered to correlate with LST conditions. For such work, vegetation is extracted using normalized differences vegetation index (NDVI) From the selected driving factors of temperature in local scale. Impact of NDVI is prominent during pre-monsoon season but its impact is less observed during monsoon caused by monotonization of surface in regard to high moisture availability. Barren land also contributes in same trend with highly intensity reflect the thermal energy; in the north eastern part of the study area highly enhance temperature. Actually this layer is not separately taken into consideration because of it identical emissivity with barren land. Impact of water bodies on lowering temperature is reflected on temperature. Krishna river located at south western part of the study area not only lower down temperature of its own but also helps to reduce temperature in its surroundings. Decreasing vegetative canopy cover and increasing concrete impervious surface modifies thermal processes in barren land. This effect can immediately influence the nearby Krishna river basin which is considered as this study area. The modification of LULC associated with urbanization has altered the thermal properties of land, thereby changing the energy budget, creating the global warming as also reported by in his work.



Land use land covers change in the study area

Table 10 summarizes the Overall accuracy of LULC classification accuracy assessment for the years 2017.

Table No. 10 Accuracy assessment of classified images

Therefore, the overall accuracies for the years 2017 were 84.50% respectively. Vegetation got the maximum accuracy in years. Based on the supervised maximum likelihood classification technique as discussed in the methodology section, LULC maps were obtained for years and then area estimates and change statistics were computed.

LULV Types	2017	
	User Ac.	Pro. Ac.
Water	91.45	86.32
Vegetation	81.22	96.63
Settlement	78.35	81.39
Fallow Land	84.57	82.61
Barren Land	86.95	80.05
Overall Ac.	84.50	
Kappa Stat.	0.8219	

4.6 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LAND SURFACE TEMPERATURE (LST) & DIFFERENT LAND COVERS

The investigation of the thermal signature of each LULC type is essential to understand the relationship between LST and land cover. Therefore, a comparison of LULC and LST was carried out; sampling points for each LULC category in the study area were selected to compare the LST values. The mean temperature of each land use/cover category was calculated by averaging all consistent pixels of a given LULC category. The results indicated the highest LST in the rock outcrops while the lowest was recorded for water bodies. Cold anchor pixels were observed in vegetated areas while the warmest were rock, built-up areas or bare soils. The surface temperature pixels ranged from 24.10°C to 49.09°C

The study detected higher temperature in the barren land area or East & North-east of the study area. Therefore the LST outcomes of this study may disagree with previous studies which show higher LST values in barren land. In the period studied, central part of Sangli district showed a lower LST in basin of the Krishna River. The results of this study prove that the surrounding areas/barren lands have higher temperatures than Krishna river basin. Urban surfaces take in temperature more slowly. Despite that, the changing of the LST is also caused by the land changes, since each type of land has its own qualities in terms of energy radiation and absorption. These outcomes conform to the findings of, who noticed that areas with bare soil and built-up areas show a higher LST while other categories, such as water bodies, agriculture and vegetation, have lower LST values during daytime. In contrast, during the night barren lands have lower LST values, while water bodies and vegetation are found to have higher LST values. (Gaylan Rasul Faqe Ibrahim 2017).



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CONCLUSION

This research work applied, and depends on, multi-temporal remote sensing data to monitor changes in land use/cover and how it impacts the LST in central part of Sangli district. The study is attempted to identify the changes in Land Use/Land Cover classes and their effects on LST. The study area is classified into five categories: Water body, settlement area, agricultural area, fallow land and barren land. The outcomes of the Land use/Land Cover classification has showed that the barren land areas are increased. Agricultural area is decreased during the study period, due to natural and socio-economic factors. LST and LULC have a strongly connected relationship. The research should that the LST values are varied over the different categories, for example barren land and fallow land has increased radiant temperature. It also seem that, mean Land Surface Temperature of 2017.

Refrence:

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INDIAN HISTORY AND MYTHOLOGY IN AMISH TRIPATHI'S '*SHIVA TRILOGY*'

Ubale Waghambar Pitambar.

A Research Student, S.R.T.M.U. Nanded. [M.S.]

Amish Tripathi, one of the best novelists in India, wrote 'Shiva Trilogy' based on the life of Lord Shiva using Indian history and mythologies. His works got tremendous popularity within a few years. He has tried to depict the so-called Lord Shiva as an ordinary man who because of his good deeds became 'Mahadev' – god of gods. But there are many counterexamples in his works such as the birth of 'Ganesha' – Shiva's son or the first marriage of 'Sati' – Lord Shiva's wife. While depicting the eye-catching life story of Lord Shiva, he has used almost all Indian mythologies to shape his epic work. He has used Indian history too. The rise of the caste system, for example, is discussed in it giving reference to King Manu and his Manusmriti book. The legend of Nilkanth is also at the core of the works. Ramrajya or the kingdom created by Lord Rama and his principles is an Indian history as well as myth discussed in the works. In short, the author has applied Indian history and mythology throughout his works.

MAJOR MYTHS USED IN '*SHIVA TRILOGY*'

- 1) The myth of Nilkanth: According to this myth, Lord Shiva that is the next Mahadev will arrive in Meluha – an imaginary land called the kingdom created by Lord Rama, more famously known as Ramrajya to save it from the evil. This myth is at the centre in the first book in the trilogy called 'The Immortals of Meluha.'
- 2) The myth of Parshurama: According to this myth Parshurama a Brahmin warrior killed his own mother and tried to make the earth weaponless. This myth is also used in this trilogy. The second book – 'The Secret of the Nagas' discuss this myth
- 3) The myth of Somrasa: according to this myth Somrasa is the drink of god, when someone drinks it becomes refreshed and young and lasts for many years. This Somrasa makes the throat of the next Mahadev blue that is Nilkanth- blue throat. This story of Somrasa is continued throughout the trilogy in three books.
- 4) The story of Suryavanshi and Chandravanshi dynasty: In ancient India, it is said that, there were two major dynasties. 1] Suryavanshi dynasty and 2] Chandravanshi dynasty. Kings and citizens from these two dynasties and their conduct norms of behavior are discussed in these works by the author.
- 5) The myth of King Manu: According to this myth Manu was a great person who set the rules of vedic life and established four varnas in the society according to which people had to do their duties. Holy teachings by Brahmins for e.g.
- 6) The Rise of Caste System: This part in the trilogy is about the history of ancient India. India is under the burden of caste system but how this giant of caste system came into existence is discussed in the very first book called the Immortals of Meluha by the author.
- 7) The myth of Ganesha: According to this myth Lord Ganesha is the son of Parvati – Lord Shiva's wife. But this myth is given a different shape by the author and a counter part of it is expressed in the trilogy.

- 8) The myth of lord Vishnu and Vasudevas: lord Vishnu and Vasudevas are like beckon lights in Indian history and mythologies. These myths are also used in these works by the author.
- 9) The myth of Lord Bramha: According to this myth lord brahma is the inventor of the drink of gods – Somrasa. The author has applied this myth to shape his story.
- 10) Myths of brahaspati and Bhriгу Rhushi: These two figures are at the core of Shiv Purana and in Indian ancient vedik literature. Their works and lives are worshipped allover India by millions. These two persons are also a part of rich Indian history as well as mythology. The author has used there figures in his works
- 11) Thy myth of lord Shiva's third eye: According to this myth when there will be an unbearable anger in lord shiva's eyes, he will open his third eye and burn everything. This myth is used in the last part of the trilogy called 'The Oath of the Vayuputras.'
- 12) The myth of king Rama: According to this myth King Rama is the seventh form of lord Vishnu. This striking myth is omnipresent in the trilogy.
- 13) Different Rivers and places In India: In Shiva Trilogy, the author has used many rivers from India. SAPTASINDHU. For e.g. seven major rivers in India. These rivers show the charming history of India.

Apart from these above mentioned myths and history there are many more minor myths representing India's history from an unknown period. The author has very skillfully blended them together to have a long lasting heroic effect on the readers.

THE MYTHS IN SHIVA TRILOGY AND RELEVANCE IN PRESENT ERA:

The myths and history represented in 'Shiva Trilogy' by Amish Tripathi and its usefulness in present era is somewhat controversial. Because '*everything changes as per the time*'. Now it is scientific and technical world. *There is no room for miracle or any divine power.* Something that is very useful today becomes very useless in future is the fact and it is represented in the trilogy itself in the form of Somrasa, in the same way all mythologies used in the trilogy were or might have been extremely popular in that era that is ancient India *but they are pointless today.* Almost all stories used in the trilogy are now outdated. They are out of use to be believed and behaved accordingly. Amish Tripathi, no doubt, has tried to represent them in a novel way but *many of them are shaped as per his own wit and skill of characterization.* In short these mythologies are not so useful as they were in the past. They are, no doubt, the eternal parts of India's history but now not just a part of entertainment.

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21ST CENTURY INDIAN FEMINISTS: AN OVERVIEW

Mr. Rajesh Vinayakrao Dandge

Assistant Professor, Department of English,
Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil College, Urun- Islampur.

Email - rajeshvdandge@gmail.com

Over the years Feminism has been defined, redefined, interpreted and reinterpreted as and when critics and analysts tried to deal with the issues, while each issue has its own relevance in given situation. It is acknowledged that feminism is a belief in the rights of women to have political, social and economic equality with men. A baseline definition of a common basis of all feminisms may start with the assertion that “feminists consider themselves with women’s inferior position in society and with discrimination encountered by women because of their sex.” Radical feminists consider the male controlled capitalist hierarchy, which it describes as sexist, as the defining feature of women’s oppression, Radical feminists feel that there is a male based authority and power structure and it is responsible for oppression and inequality, and that as long as the system and its values are in place, society will not be able to be reformed in any significant way.

Today we need to analyze and see how various shades of feminist movements have made their presence felt in the debate about feminism. The way feminist movement has moved from the wave to the second wave entering the third wave aptly suggest that the very inception was based on doubts and queries. To label the movement as first wave feminist movement suggests that there was something wanting in it thus necessitating the second wave and finally leading to third way. The outcome of each wave limited itself to specific feminist problem. The first wave refers namely to women’s suffrage movement, the second refers to the ideas and actions associated with women’s legal and social equality, the third wave refers to a continuation of, and reaction to the perceived failures of second wave feminism. The roots of the feminist movement are to be found in those nations, which to us seem too developed and well defined the so called progressive world. The movement as such kept in view the needs and requirements of those westernized women who wanted liberty, equality and freedom of expression from their own perspectives. During much of its history most feminist movements and theories have had leaders who were predominantly middle class women from Western Europe and North America. As such all thoughts and actions were directed towards meeting the urgencies of the forerunners of the movement.

The transition that occurred from first to third wave brought with it divisions and sub-divisions in Feminist Movement. Instead of narrowing down to specific and urgent issues, new terminologies were coined to put forth views by different feminist activists. To me it seems it instead of addressing to the inherent weaknesses in the backdrop of social canvas it further complicated issue. The subject of women exploitation

Feminism that has three phases in Indian scenario comes across new ideas in 21st century feminist movements. Feminists’ writers who crossed the traditional barriers and established new images among Indian society framed it in different views.

Indian feminism which begins with the great thinkers that provoked liberty concept for the barred women in Indian society is none other than the Phules. Savitribai Phule, the first modern feminists and Mahatma Jyotiba Phule are the real emancipators of Indian women. They both broke the barriers of ideological thinking that hindered the life of these

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women. They found the tool of women liberation is education and therefore they started schools and provided education to all castes women in India. This was the period of mid-19th century and thereafter many thinkers especially Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar with writing Hindu Code Bill gave a voice for liberating Indian women from the swamp of Indian so called culture. Rajaram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, D. D. Karve and Mahadev Govind Ranade are a few of Indian thinkers who take feminist stand.

The Indian feminists ideals include Anandibai Joshi who studied abroad, Kamini Roy – who spearheaded India's suffragist movement and fought for a woman's right to education, Kadambini Ganguly, the first woman to study Western medicine and, one of India's first two women graduates, Muthulakshmi Reddy – who studied in a men's college to become a doctor and went on to abolish the *devadasi* system. Others included Pandita Ramabai – who started a center to support widows and studied the Kindergarten method of education, Rukmabai – who defied her child marriage to become India's first practicing lady doctor and Cornelia Sorabjee – the first Indian woman lawyer.

A number of women have made a huge difference to the lives of conventional Indian women by their unending determination. These are a few famous feminists that we look at today. In a world like ours' where women face a number of difficulties and tribulations, it has become rather important for famous feminists to stand up and use their voice. Especially since a lot of the women who speak out need support and encouragement.

Kamla Bhasin is a social scientist and well known feminist who is working on several issues like education, media and gender from 1972. Her notable work is for rural and urban poor empowerment with the Food and Agriculture Organization for their hunger campaign. Bhasin supported for development and empowerment of marginalized women in South and South- East Asia through training and organizing workshops on gender, sustainable development and human rights. Kamla is an active member of South Asian Feminist network, SANGAT and JAGORI, a Women's Resource and training Centre. Her writing about the gender and patriarchy presented in books and booklet translated in around thirty languages. Her books are Laughing Matters, Feminism and Its Relevance in South Asia, Borders and Boundaries: Women in India Partition, and Understanding Gender.

According to Bhasin the feminism is not a western concept. Moreover she emphasizes that the roots of the feminism is its own struggle and tribulations. She expresses that she became feminist not mere reading other feminist views and ideas but she has been part of a larger natural evolution from a development worker. And while asking in an interview about people's antagonism of the term feminism she says, "People are not happy with feminism, and even if I call it Xyz, they will still be against. It is because they mind the fact that we want freedom, we want equality, and there are lots of people, customs, and traditions who don't want to give women freedom" (thehimalayantimes.com)

In another interview she agrees that the theory and action have to go hand in hand for change to come, she states that they can be describe as a marriage between action and theory. She further clarifies that feminism is not the war between men and women but rather a fight between ideologies. One that elevates men and gives them power, and the other that advocates for equality. (The daily star)

She criticizes and challenges patriarchy and even the language of patriarchy saying, "The word 'swami' (husband), for example, it means malik or owner. But the constitution says that Bangladeshi women cannot have an owner or master – they can have a partner – so swami is anti-Bangladesh constitution as far as I'm concerned and similarly 'pati' is against the Indian Constitution. No Indian citizen can have a pati controlling her. Even the word 'husband' is sick – it comes from animal husbandry; to husband is to control or domesticate."

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Urvashi Butalia is a famous feminist writer and publisher and founder of Kali, the first publishing house in 1984, along with Ritu Menon. Butalia provided a platform to the Indian female to writers with taking initiative to set up this publishing house. As a writer Butalia wrote on gender issues. She also kept writing on media, communalism and fundamentalism.

She presented the plight of particularly on the violence faced by women during the partition. In the book *The Other Side of Silence: Voices from the Partition of India* Urvashi interviewed survivors of the partition and various historic texts along with personal belonging such as diaries, letters and essays.

Butalia raises questions about the necessity of label movement as she says everyone has relatively personal opinion about everything. In her opinion feminism isn't only about equality, it's also about difference. Say for example, when you talk of equality in a country that is so divided by different kinds of hierarchies, what are you actually talking about? A poor woman being equal to a poor man? A Dalit woman being equal to a Dalit man? Or to an upper caste man? Or to an upper caste woman? Feminism has some core values at its heart, but the ways in which it plays out are so contextual and historically located, that it is difficult to speak of it in universal terms, except in the most general kind of way. Labels should not matter if you act and feel and are able to articulate in whatever way.” (alchetron.com)

Amrita Pritam is a poet and a writer, this famous feminist refused to accept differential treatment of lower castes. She had written over 100 books of poetry, fiction, essays and biographies. One of her most famous works is a novel known as *Pinjar* (1950) where Puro was one of her many memorable characters. The book speaks of the hardships of her character, emphasizing on violence against women. The movie *Pinjar*, released in 2003, is based on this book and it has won a National Film award as well as a Film fare.

She is referred to as one of the most important voices for women in Punjab in the 1950s, and is also the first woman to have won the Sahitya Akademi Award for *Sunehade*. She had also won the Bharataiya Janpith Award (the highest literary award in India) for *Kaagaz Te Canvas* in 1982. She also rebelled against the societal norms by maintaining a relationship with her partner, painter and writer Imroz, for 45 years without marriage. Along with being a poet, writer and feminist, she was a Rajya Sabha member in 1986.

Amrita is mostly known for her passionate and unabashed love poems, hitherto unknown in the whole canon of Indian literature by women. She talks about the woman's body as an independent entity as well as a contested space by a man's love and the tradition's pressure to procreate. These revolutionary ideas and expressions made some contemporary critics describe her as a feminist much before feminism. She was a firebrand poet who would not mince any words just because of expectations from her gender.

Amrita Pritam's legacy for women and subsequent generations is to intentionally challenge status quo, trying to use art to challenge accepted taboos and redefine them. Be fearless, unabashed and courageous in the face of crude censorship and charges of obscenity, of raising and using your voice to speak as you see the world – not in the manner that the world expects you to speak. (Pritam, 2008)

Irom Sharmila or popularly known as 'The Iron Lady' or 'Mengoubi' is a civil rights activist, a political activist, feminist and a poet from Manipur. She is also the record holder for the "world's longest hunger strike" wherein she fasted for 16 years from 5th November, 2000 to 9th August, 2016.

The incident that caused Irom Sharmila to go on the hunger strike was the Malom Massacare. Here, the Assam Rifles military forces had opened fire on 10 civilians at a bus

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stop, killing them. For this, she has won the Gwangju Prize for Human Rights and has received a lifetime achievement award from the Asian Human Rights Commission.

Medha Patkar is a social worker, an activist and a strong human right's advocate. She has worked on a number of political and economic issues that have been raised by tribals, Dalits, farmers and women facing injustice in India. She is also a founder member of the Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. Along with this, she has also been a strong advocate for women's rights in the country and has inspired many women to take a step forward.

Conclusion:

The feminists strive for liberating women from the patriarchal system which hinders women empowerment and living as a human being. In India, there is changing views and ideas to look the concept of feminism and it gave a new face to term as Indian feminism that basis on the problem and practicality in Indian society. In 21st century, India feminism and feminists are well recognized at international level because of their difference perspective to look at feminism. And this view will make path to upcoming feminist thinkers in India.

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Contribution of Freedom Fighters in Indian Freedom Movement:-

Dr. AbdurRahim –A Mulla

Asst Professor, HOD in Urdu
MGVC, Arts, Com and Science College
Muddebihal-586212, Dist :Vijayapur-Karnataka
email- rahimsirm@gmail.com, Mob:- 9448268723

India has seen a lot of freedom fighters fight for their mother land. While I respect each and every one of them equally. I have a few personal favorites who inspired me to work for my country. Firstly completely adore the father of the nation. Mahatma Gandhi and some of the famous India freedom fighters were Rani Laxshmi Bai, Dadabhai Noruji, Valla Bhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad Dr B.R. Ambedkar and Moulana Abul Kalam Azad. Now Today I chose the National Seminar Topic. The Great freedom fighter and great educationist philosopher Moulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Moulana Azad Early Life :- Moulana Azad was born on 11th November 1858. His real name was Abulkalam Ghulam Muhiyuddin. His father name was Moulana Khairuddin who lived in Bengal. His mother's name was Alia who was An Arabian. He was married to Julekha at the age of thirteen. Moulana Azad was a journalist, author poet and philosopher. He started to publish the newspaper, 'Al-Hilal' in the year 1912. Al-Hilal played an important role in forging Hindu-Muslim unity. He wrote many works, reinterpreting the holy Quran. He played an active role in the freedom movement of India. He became the first Education Minister of independent India. Moulana Azad died on 22nd February 1958. For his invaluable contribution to the nation. Moulana Azad was posthumously awarded India's highest civilian honour, Bharat Ratna in 1922. His birth Anniversary 11th November is declared as "National Education Day" by the Government of India.

Revolutionary and Journalist :-

Moulana Azad criticised Muslim politicians for focusing on communal issues before the national interest and rejected the All India Muslim League's communal separatism. Moulana Azad opposed the partition of Bengal in 1905 and became increasingly active in revolutionary activities.

He established an Urdu Weekly newspaper in 1902 called "Al-Hilal" and openly attacked British policies, while exploring the challenges facing common people, but it was banned in 1914. Espousing the ideals of Indian nationalism. Moulana Azad's publications were aimed at encouraging young Muslims into fighting for independence and Hindu-Muslim unity. His work helped improve the relationship between Hindu and Muslims in Bengal which had been soured by the controversy surrounding the partition of Bengal and the issue of separate communal electorates.

Moulana Azad started a new journal the "Al-Balagh" which increased its active support for nationalist causes and communal unity. Azad also became active in his support for the "Khilafat". The government outlawed Azad's second publication under the "Defence of India Regulations" – Act and arrested him. The government of the Bombay Presidency (now called Mumbai) United Provinces, Punjab and Delhi prohibited his entry into the provinces and Azad was moved to jail in Ranchi where he was incarcerated until 1st January 1920.

Moulana Azad literary Works :- Moulana Azad wrote many books including "India Wins Freedom", "Ghubare-khatir", "Tazkirah Tarjumanul-Quran".

Freedom Movement :- A part from these publications Moulana Azad was in the Force front in all the major movements for the independence like the “Khilafat Movement (1919-23) the Non Co-operation Movement (1920-22) The Civil Disobedience movement (1942). He was a strong advocate of undivided india and had the foresight to predict that the Urdu speaking Muslims of his india leaving for either East or West Pakistan will be Marginalized. By the local population .This has come true today when one looks At the plight of the ‘Mohajiris” in Pakistan and Biharis in Bangladesh.

After India became independent in 1947 –Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru included Moulana Azad as Education Minister of his cabinet. Under Azads tenure a number of measures were undertaken to promote primary and secondary Education ,scientific education establishment of universities and promotion of avenues of research and higher studies.

On February 22.1958 Moulana Azad passed away Pandit Nehru described Azad as a great man a man of luminaries. Intelligence and intellect with an amazing capacity to pierce through a problem to its cause. The word “Luminous “ is perhaps the best word can use about his mind . when we miss and when we part with such a companion friend colleague Comrade ,leader and teacher. there is inevitably a tremendous void created in our life and activity.

The Government of India celebrates the Birth Anniverary of Moulana Abul kalam Azad on November 11th every years as ‘Education Day “ Moulana Azad National Urdu University was established at Hyderabad by an Act of parliament in 1998 for the promotion of Higher Education with Urdu as the medium of instruction .These Steps can be described as fitting tributes by the nation to a person who had unchallenged credentials as a freedom fighter,revolutionary journalist ,social reformes, champion of communal harmony and an unparalleled Education Minister.

“Education imparted by heart can bring revolution in the society”.

ROCK ART AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE**Dr. Nalini Avinash Waghmare**Assistant Professor in History
Nehru Institute of Social Sciences (NISS)
Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune
Mobile No: 9975833748
Email: naliniwaghmare@rediffmail.com

In archaeology rock art is human-made markings placed on natural stone; it is largely synonymous with parietal art. A global phenomenon, rock art is found in many culturally diverse regions of the world. It has been produced in many contexts throughout human history, although the majority of rock art that has been ethnographically recorded has been produced as a part of ritual. Many of drawings, designs, tattoos found in rock art. Historically Tattoos also play a major role in rock art.

Rock Art: The term *rock art* appears in the published literature as early as the 1940s. It has also been described as "rock carvings", "rock drawings", "rock engravings", "rock inscriptions", "rock paintings", "rock pictures" "rock records" "rock sculptures.

Background: The defining characteristic of rock art is that it is placed on natural rock surfaces; in this way it is distinct from artworks placed on constructed walls or free-standing sculpture. As such, rock art is a form of landscape art, and includes designs that have been placed on boulder and cliff faces, cave walls and ceilings, and on the ground surface. Rock art is a global phenomenon, being found in many different regions of the world.

The term 'Rock Art' may be used for all types of artistic activities found on rocks, and has been classified into two main forms. Pictographs and Petroglyphs. Pictographs refer to painted figures that are also termed as rock paintings, and Petroglyphs refer to abraded drawings. Technically, Pictographs may be further divided into four groups, viz., transparent-coloured, opaque-coloured, dry-coloured and stenciled-Pictographs. Similarly, petroglyphs may be grouped, on stylistic ground, into five categories, viz., engraving, carving, brushing, dotting and cup-making. Pictographs are found on the walls and ceilings of naturally formed caves and rock shelters while Petroglyphs are confined to open rocks and boulders. Rock paintings were executed in mineral colours without any preparation of background such as dressing or chiseling of natural rock, i.e. no background colour was applied painting and the rock surface was not smoothed with plaster.

The Term "rock art" is used for all types of artistic expression found on natural rock surfaces of caves, shelters and boulders. The creators of rock art were mostly hunters and foragers living during the prehistoric and later times. While on technical grounds we may put rock art motifs in several groups, a very simple classification is made by dividing them into two categories –pictographs (or the painted images) and petroglyphs (or the incised images). The painted images were drawn with mineral colours collected from the local geological formations while the incised images were either gashed on rocks with the help of some sharp cutting instruments, or pecked by hammers. Among the colours, it was the haematite red which has been used most extensively. Hematite or iron –oxide has different shades ranging from orange to dark red, brown and purple. The other common colours were white, green and black. To prepare a pigment one has to simply pulverize the colour nodules and mix them with water. It is believed that some kind of adhesive was also mixed in the pigment. The colours were applied directly on rocks without any preparation of background.

Rock art has been recorded from nearly all the countries in the world. However, there are only half a dozen regions where the majority of rock art is located. India has perhaps the biggest concentration of pictographs in Asia. E.G.Anati (1991) has estimated some 20 million prehistoric images located at 100,000 sites in 120 countries. The number of historic ones may exceed this estimate as there are countries like Australia where rock art has been a tradition till a few decades ago. The oldest rock art dates back to some 30,000 years before present. The entire history of rock art research in India can be divided into three broad periods. During the first period which ranges between 1867 and 1931, explorers, mostly amateur enthusiasts, made personal efforts to bring to light the new rock art sites, during the second period ranging from 1932 to 1972, more attention was paid to faithful recording. A maximum number of sites was discovered during that period. However, professional archaeologists paid little attention to the study of rock art, and scholars like D.H.Gordon, with a Euro-centric concept of art and culture, denied the considerable antiquity of Indian rock art. During the third period which still prevails, the study of rock art has become a science and a subject of research. Several good publications on rock art have come up.

Significance of rock art:

- Written in the universal language of forms, rock art is the first document of mankind. It is perhaps the only archaeological material which comes down to us in the least contaminated form, although a major portion of it, which was painted, has become faded and partially mutilated, it is the only treasure which is found always in situ and has not been transported from its original site. It is again the only item which unveils to us inner world, the mind, psychology or the faith of our forefathers. Rock art illustrates the cultural, social and economic life of its creators and preserves their surroundings. The rock artists have recorded their own life, the animal kingdom and the aesthetic and technological development they made. Thus rock art is the most valuable archives of the long history of mankind.
- Rock art is a visual form of art which seems very eye-catching and easily intelligible. Its motifs can be studied under several headings: for example, there are individual human and animal figures, various scenes or compositions of figures, objects of material culture, floral motifs, decorative designs, rock writings and signs. Anati (1991) has grouped all the motifs into three broad categories: pictograms, ideograms and psychograms. The pictograms are the figures of men, animals and other beings, easily identifiable to us because of their natural shapes. The ideograms are the anthropomorphic and zoomorphic figures and repetitive and synthetic signs, and the psychograms are the signs which are not recognizable at all.
- Significance of early rock art is two fold. Firstly, this body of evidence, together with portable palaeoart, provides the only major evidence documenting past human models of reality. This evidence may provide us with a balanced perception of our own society's construct of reality, and the understanding of its profound relativity should help us better to understand other cultures, as well as the origins of the human mind and the many constructs of reality it has created. Such understanding can only lead to much greater rigour in our epistemology, our understanding of the nature of human knowledge, and to a more rigorous science. This significance of early arts is such that, by comparison, all other human endeavours (in any field) pale into comparative insignificance. This is not an excessive statement; it is a true reflection of the state of the matter. We are considering the most profound questions humans have been capable of asking, for as long as philosophy has been pursued.

- A second, rather different significance of rock arts is its role for those who capture the human concept of reality by intuition rather than by reason: the artists, the creators of new realities. They can readily relate to the arts of other societies, including very early societies, by reacting to these arts in terms of their own cultural and artistic conditioning. We know that such reaction has been practiced throughout the history art. Artists of cultures subsequent to the one that produced rock art observed this art, and reached to it in their own ways. We know that this has been happening since the Ice age, and this practice continues today. In fact it is a part of this human reaction which seems to compel us to seek meaning in ancient arts. This significance is acknowledged here, and it is the second form of significance of rock arts.
- The beginnings of art and its entire early development are recorded largely in rock art. The rock art traditions of the world are therefore the most important information source for the art historian who seeks to learn about past art systems and models of humanly perceived reality.
- Rock art serves multiple purposes in the contemporary world. In several regions, it remains spiritually important to indigenous peoples, who view it as a significant component of their cultural patrimony. It also serves as an important source of cultural tourism, and hence as economic revenue in certain parts of the world. As such, images taken from cave art have appeared on memorabilia and other artefacts sold as a part of the tourist industry.

Conclusion: Rock art more significance in History It is the only one proof remaining in the world which gives information about human beings, their beliefs, customs and practices. On rock many pictures draws, few of consider them as tattoos. Here author tried to rock art meaning, background, Even rock art gives the tattoo artist to more pictures, drawings, colours, designs involve in their art. Today tattoo art become a famous art among the people of the world. Rock art and Tatoo art both attracts the tourist, artist, lovers of art, archaeologist and historians. So it's the duty of archaeologist and historians to do more research on above topic for benefit to one and all.

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KRANTIYOTI SAVITRIBAI PHULE: A WOMAN SOCIAL REFORMER FROM INDIA

Dr. Manisha Vinayak Shirodker

Associate Professor,

Yashwantrao Chavan School of Social Work, Jakatwadi, Satara

Krantijyoti Savitribai Phule a mother of every Indian girl. It is also been commonly said in Marathi language that Amhi Savitrichya leki, means daughters of Savitribai and it is very much true if she would have not started school for girls, today I would have not been in a position to write this. Every woman should salute her. Savitribai was born on 3rd January 1831 in Naigaon, Western Presidency, British India (present-day Satara District of Maharashtra State, India) and died due to Bubonic Plague in Pune, Bombay Presidency, British India (present-day Pune Maharashtra State, India) on 10th March 1897 she lived for 66 years. In these 66 years of life span she contributed a lot for the empowerment of Indian downtrodden. Her contribution in the women empowerment field was not just limited to downtrodden masses but even Brahmin caste women were also supported by her in crisis. This means women from entire caste groups were empowered and helped by her. Real women empowerment process was initiated by her. She was educationist, poet, writer, author, activist, in a real sense she is a role model before every Indian women. Presently it is our social responsibility to help the society to understand the work of Savitribai for social empowerment and its relevance even in the present situations. The inspiration, support, guidance from Mahatma Jyotiba Phule as a husband and a social reformer also need to be understood in different dimension. At the time of marriage Mahatma Jyotiba was 13 and Savitribai was 9 year old. The real struggle began after marriage for both of them. Their social contribution for upliftment of society has developed as a social reform movement in India. Both of them are social reformers of India.

Establishment of first school for girls:

It was Sagunabai Kshirsagar's (cousin of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule) dream that both Mahatma Jyotiba and Kranti Jyoti Savitribai Phule should work for educating poor masses. She was the inspiration for both of them. She enrolled Mahatma Jyotiba Phule in school. Later after learning Marathi Mahatma Jyotiba started teaching to Sagunabai and Savitribai.

Both Jyotirao and Savitribai Phule recognised that education was one of the central planks through which women and the depressed classes could become empowered and hope to stand on an equal footing with the rest of the society. In the essay written for the Savitribai Phule First Memorial Lecture Hari Narke has written, "In the social and educational history of India, Mahatma Jotirao Phule and his wife Savitribai Phule stand out as an extraordinary couple. They were engaged in a passionate struggle to build a movement for equality between men and women and for social justice." Mahatma Phule started the Literacy Mission in India by establishing first school for girls in 1848. They started special school for dalits in 1851 it was the first school for dalits in India.

It was not that easy to start educational institution at that time when Manusmriti was fully in practice and Brahmins were dominating other castes. When Krantijyoti Savitri was going to school to engage the classes Brahmins were throwing dung and stones on her so that she will stop her work higher caste community has given tremendous trouble to her. There was a strong belief that if woman is educated it will pollute the society. This courageous woman did not stop her work but started carrying an additional saree with her to change and conduct classes. Once when she had fallen sick requested her husband to provide her new saree instead of medicines. She has struggled a lot to provide education to downtrodden and woman. Her first student Ms. Mukta Salve has written an essay on her suffering as a dalit girl this was the result of her education movement. In social work education also utmost importance is given to educate the people so that people will become aware about their rights educating people is self help to people. But in reality girls are denied education even though

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free and compulsory education is provided to girls. Early marriage and gender discrimination are the major hurdles for girl's education. Krantijyoti Savitribai has struggled throughout her life to educate downtrodden but in this era of science and technology many downtrodden communities are still out of preview of development because of lack of education. Girls are very much interested to complete their higher education and they perform well also (SSC and HSC board results) but the domestic responsibilities and social discrimination results in poor educational development indicators of girls and downtrodden communities. Somewhere it is been observed that Savitribai's urge for educating downtrodden and woman is missing in present education system.

Even though her poems, which were written in Marathi, she advocated values such as humanism, liberty, equality, brotherhood, rationalism and the importance of education among others. In her poem titled, "Go, Get Education" she wrote:

"Be self-reliant, be industrious Work, gather wisdom and riches, All gets lost without knowledge We become animal without wisdom, Sit idle no more, go, get education End misery of the oppressed and forsaken, You've got a golden chance to learn So learn and break the chains of caste. Throw away the Brahman's scriptures fast."

Her books of poems "Kavya Phule" and "Bavan Kashi Subodh Ratnakar" were published in 1934 and 1982.

Savitribai as a Social Reformer

Child marriages were highly prevalent at that time, where husband usually were elderly due to which the percentage of child widow was also high. A religious ritual of head shaving (mundan) was practiced to make ugly appearance of young girls so that she will be easily. Male barbers were shaving heads of girls because it was their source of livelihood. In fact girls from Brahmin caste were victim of this in human evil practice. Looking at this situation Savitribai convinced barbers to go on strike and deny shaving heads of young widows and unite to fight against this evil practice. It was the first strike in India which was led by crusader of gender justice Savitribai. In fact shaving the heads of widows were giving more earnings to barbers. But these barbers did not bother about their earnings and supported Savitribai, here one should understand the rational thinking, convincing power and urge in fighting against social evil practice. In present situation mundan of woman is not seen but the incidences of acid attacks and making ugly appearance of girls are common but no efforts are been made to stop selling acid in free market. Child widows are still living humiliated life in this era of science and technology and too in the democratic state India.

According to Narake, the Phules started the Satyashodhak Samaj (Society for Truth-Seeking), through which they wanted to initiate the practice of Satyashodhak marriage, in which no dowry was taken. Because of the role Phule played in the field of women's education, she is also considered to be one of the "crusaders of gender justice," as one paper published in the International Journal of Innovative Social Science & Humanities Research has said. The paper also credits Phule as being one of the first published women in modern India, who was able to develop a voice and agency of her own, at a time when women were suppressed and lived a "sub-human existence".

Balika Ashram

Girl widows were sexually abused either by male members from family or from society, these helpless pregnant woman were choosing suicide as a valid option to finish their life and free them from social stigma. Kashi a pregnant widow from Brahmin community was found by Mahatma Jyotiba Phule about committing suicide. Mahatma Jyotiba Phule applied his best counselling technique and helped Kashi to understand how precious her life is and how she is not only responsible for whatever has happened in her life. He took her to his home. Krantijyoti Savitribai provided all kind of emotional and other support to her, till her delivery and after her delivery too Savitribai has taken care of her like a mother. Boy child delivered by her was named Yashwant and was adopted by Mahatma Phule. Looking at this issue of pregnant widow the need aroused of establishing Balika Ashram. At the entrance a board mentioning that in case any widow is pregnant instead of suicide they can come to this ashram and deliver the baby, whole process will be kept highly confidential. Pregnant widows gained confidence by this and they took the benefit of this Ashram to deliver their baby and joined Savitribai to assist her in this work.

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Presently many unwed mothers found abandoning their newly born babies at the side of drainage pipes or at public places. Usually girls are found abandoned by the society. At one side our mother Savitri throughout her life contributed for women empowerment. But now in this modern life her taught principles and values are disappeared.

If Savitribai would have been alive in this modern India no unwed mother would have abandoned her child, no girl child would have been remained illiterate. No acid attacks would have been taken place. Women would have enjoyed more liberty and justice.

Once Savitribai insisted Mahatma Jyotiba for remarriage as she was unable to procreate child the answer given by Mahatma Jyotiba was that he might be impotent so she can get remarried. In the present scenario in case any if women is impotent immediately remarriage of their husband is arranged. Secondly women face gender based violence if only girl child is born.

Krantijyoti Savitribai Phule contributed equally with her husband for social empowerment of downtrodden and women. Both of them took the decisions by consulting each other. It was like both are assimilated with each other.

After the sad demise of Mahatma Phule our mother Krantijyoti Savitribai performed all the funeral rituals. Many relatives were ready to perform the funeral rituals but she stood very firm with her adopted son and both of them performed the funeral rituals.

Krantijyoti Savitribai was real social reformer and has taken severe efforts to bring out change in the set social norms specially meant for women and downtrodden society.

Social Work Intervention

In the social work curriculum regarding contribution of Krantijyoti Savitribai Phule one small paragraph is taught that too as a wife of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule. No doubt both of them are inseparable from each other but unique contribution of Krantijyoti Savitribai Phule need to be separately taught to trainee social workers. Organization of Barber's strike is a real form of community organization, changing the mind set and convincing society to enrol children in school is a technique of counselling followed by her at that time. Identification and prioritization of need to establish Balika Ashram so that children delivered by child widow will not be abandoned and also no child widow will commit suicide this includes curative and preventive approach in social work. Helping people to help themselves is a simple meaning of professional social work but in real sense she learnt from her husband and then started teaching girls. This has helped her to empower first and later she took tremendous efforts to contribute in the field of women empowerment. The process of identifying various alternatives to deal with social issues is best taught by her. Her research skill of dealing with social issues and identifying best permanent solutions need to be learnt by social worker. Her struggle should be taught to trainees to cope up with their own problems and live a successful life.

Conclusion

The contribution through social reform movement has generated social agencies and social legislation. In this paper a small effort is made to write about our mother Krantijyoti Savitribai Phule. Lot of efforts are required to write about her in detail and help younger generation to understand her in depth. Lot of work need to be carried out to create as much literature as we can.

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AMBEDKAR AND SOCIAL REFORM

Dr V. D. Malage
 H O D Dept of History
 Kles G I B College, Nipani
 Email - Vasantamalage @gmail.com

States without Justice are nothing but large robber bands. Augustin. Unless there is justice, there will be no peace in the world. Ambedkar. As a student of history I have been profoundly impressed by the view that however important political forces may be in the regeneration of a community, social, economic and moral forces are far more vital and that political forces are only a means to the social, economic and moral regeneration of a people. I have from the beginning laid greater stress on social movement than on political movement. Ambedkar Introduction The titled "Ambedkar and Social Justice" argued that Social Justice is one of the principal concerns for Ambedkar; and this gets clearly reflected in his understanding of the minority issue. we discussed how Ambedkar understands this issue in the Indian context coming to the conclusion that for him, Dalits constitute the real minority in Indian society, and there was consequently, a genuine need to safeguard their interests against the Communalism practiced by the Hindu majority. We also looked at the reasons given by Ambedkar to support his claims. Further, we discussed the nature of these safeguards, if Dalits have to live in communal harmony with this Hindu majority. He believed that the rights of a minority can only be secured in a democratic setup and a democratic society. If society is not democratic enough then the violations of the minority rights will go unchecked. He also believed that Indian society due to the dominance of Hindu or Brahmanic values is gravely undemocratic to the core. Hence, there is a need to democratize Indian society. 1 Augustine, Confessions. Vol. 2. 2 Babasahab Ambedkar, Writings and Speeches BA WS, Vol. 17, Part III, p. 544. 3 Ibid, p. 446. 164 |

Ambedkar offers, related to the connection between law and society. Law, as we have observed in the last two chapters, can be used to bring about social change in society. It can serve both positive and negative functions. When used for enhancing social justice it plays a positive function but when used to maintain prevailing hierarchy and domination it plays the latter function. He wrote, "the true function of law consists in repairing the faults of the society." He advocated the importance of using legal and constitutional means to enhance Social democracy in Third World countries. His roles as a member of the Constituent Assembly and as constitutional lawyer display this understanding of his. However, at another level, Ambedkar also talks about the limitation of legal means for bringing about social democracy. He argues that laws by themselves will not bring about social reform. These laws must be buttressed by the social and cultural practices that are in tune with the law. Otherwise, these laws get nullified in their actual practice. Ambedkar writes at length how laws which are supposed to protect Dalits (or minorities in general), do not actually work, because those who are in a position to implement them are biased against Dalits. Social reform, therefore, becomes indispensable and, therefore, precedes political reform. Here comes the importance of Religion for Ambedkar. Religion, he argues, is more important and powerful than law in holding together men. Therefore, we will try to understand his notion of Religion and its relevance to his thought. Coming back to the issue of Democracy, Ambedkar writes and speaks extensively on the prerequisites for its proper functioning. As we saw,

political democracy, in order to function effectively must be supported by Social democracy. Ambedkar writes, at length, on the conditions necessary for the successful working of a Democracy. In this sense, it is worth looking at in detail, the arguments put forth by Ambedkar for anyone interested in 7 Ibid., (All Indian Radio Broadcast, Oct3, 1954), p.503. 167

Democracy. What is Social democracy for Ambedkar? While distinguishing Social democracy from Formal democracy Ambedkar comments, "democracy is more than a form of government. It is a form of organization of Society."⁸ Now the immediate question that emerges is: What is the nature of Society he is arguing for? What are its characteristics? Within this context, this chapter argues, we need to understand Ambedkar's critique of Jinnah and Gandhi as antithetical elements to Democracy and the democratic process. They promoted themselves as a Mahatma and as the Qaid-e-Azam by undermining democratic values and importantly, social justice as well. According to him, rather than cultivating a mindset that is essential for democracy and its growth, they promoted sectarian and communal tendencies. Ambedkar criticizes Gandhi as a humbug, who while preaching Dalit emancipation promoted conservative and capitalist interests. We shall look at his critique of Gandhi's role in depth, later. On the other hand, Ambedkar criticizes Jinnah as someone who abandoned the fight for minority rights in favor of personal political goals. Coming back to the question of what constitutes a democratic society, Ambedkar responds, by saying, "There are two essential conditions which characterize a democratically constituted society. First is the absence of stratification of society into classes. The second is a social habit on the part of individuals and groups which is ready for continuous readjustment or recognition of reciprocity of interests."⁹ In the first condition, he talks about eradicating huge and glaring social divisions in a society; because "social stratification" or "class divisions," as we have seen in the second chapter, are antithetical to the core political values of liberty, equality and fraternity. Ambedkar thus shares with Marx, the vision of some kind of a classless society. However, at the same time, he disagrees with Marx on the means for furthering this goal for he was a firm believer in democratic and non-violent means to achieve his goals. Ambedkar said, 8 BA WS, Vol. 4, p. 281. 9 Ibid. 168

"I think, my definition of democracy is 'a form and a method of government whereby revolutionary changes in the economic and social life of the people are brought about without bloodshed.'" ¹⁰ This statement also shows Ambedkar's belief in the power of democracy, as a form of government that can bring about revolutionary change in society. For this very reason Ambedkar remained a democrat all through his life. He exhausted himself in striving to strengthen the Democratic institutions and structures of society. According to Valerian Rodrigues, Ambedkar worked at basically two levels to ensure the proper functioning of democracy; and, moreover; to secure the rights of minorities. The first level is the legal and constitutional level; and the second, the societal level. We dealt with the former level in the previous chapters, where we looked at the nature of legal and political safeguards. However, these legal and political safeguards are not going to be effective when the environment in which they are supposed to intervene is antithetical to them. There is, therefore, a need to make the environment itself conducive to these legal and political interventions and a major intervention is needed at much more important level -the societal level. Ambedkar wrote and argued extensively about the need for social reform. Within social reform, he gave importance to religion as a potential tool for social change. He believed Indian society needed rigorous overhauling to turn it into a democratic society. Only a democratic society, he argued, can sustain a democratic form of government. Therefore, this chapter argues that Ambedkar's commitment to democracy and social justice obliges him to understand and

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critique Indian society and, to work towards democratizing it. Hence, to begin with, let us look at his understanding of Indian society. Indian Society and its Discontents Indian society IS characterized by a hierarchical ordering of castes, of which the untouchables are the lowest and the Brahmins are the highest in social status. Untouchables qua untouchables hold a unique status in Indian society, unlike any other group in any known human society. During their entire existence - from birth to death -10BAWS, Vol.17,p.475. 169 they are impure for the rest of the society. In fact, they stand even lower than animals in the eyes of the Hindus. In other words, they are not part of humanity for the Hindus. Thus, they are not part of Hindu society, but, what constitutes their uniqueness is that they are also fundamentally dependent on it. In this sense, they are related to Hindu society. In other words, they are dependent on the rest of Hindu society but are not part of it. Based on this very fact, Ambedkar claims minority status of Dalits. On the contrary, the Brahmins, along with the Kshatriyas and Vaishyas form the ruling castes of the Indian society. If we go by their numerical strength, their numbers are less than that of the untouchables. Numerically, they are also minorities in Indian society. What makes them not a minority, from an Ambedkarian understanding of minority, is the social status they hold in the Indian society. However, importantly, what is unique about Hindu society is the existence of the heinous practice of untouchability since time immemorial. . This practice, according to Ambedkar, is the most inhuman aspect of Indian society, and this a direct result of Hinduism and the Caste system in practice. It is fundamentally an unequal and unjust society. For this particular reason, for Ambedkar, the terms Hindu society, unequal society, immoral society or unjust society are synonymous. He charges Indian society with having all these features. The main culprit of this degeneration of Indian society is Brahminism. Hence, Ambedkar uses the terms Brahmanism and Hinduism interchangeably in his writings, especially in his polemical ones. He writes, "Hinduism is a religion which is not founded on morality. Whatever morality Hinduism has is not an integral part of it. It is not imbedded in religion. It is a separate force which is sustained by social necessities and not by injunction of Hindu religion."¹¹ Firstly, this comment shows that Ambedkar accepts Hinduism as a religion, and classifies it as a positive religion. He writes, "Hinduism like Judaism, Christianity and Islam is in the main a positive religion."¹² But, what does this term positive religion mean? While Primitive religion emerged, "under the action of unconscious forces operating silently from age to age," a positive religion traces its "origin to the teaching of great religious innovators, who spoke as the organs of a divine 11 BAWs, Vol. 17, Part II, p. 98. 12 BAWs, Vol. 3, p. 7. 170 revelation." Or, in simple terms, it is "a result of conscious formulations." For Hinduism, according to Ambedkar, this conscious formulation can be found in a written form in the work of Manu, called the Manusmriti. In his own words, it is a "divine code which lays down the rules which govern the religion, ritualistic and social life of the Hindus in minute detail and which must be regarded as the Bible of the Hindus and containing the philosophy of Hinduism."¹³ In this sense, the Manusmriti becomes an important text that needs to be critically and normatively understood for Ambedkar. Ambedkar also cites from other texts, mostly religious in character; but the Manusmriti gains its importance because it is not only a religious text, but also a legal text. Ambedkar argues that in Hinduism, religious, moral and legal codes are inseparable from each other. In Ambedkarian terms, a critique of the Manusmriti amounts to a critique of Hinduism as a religion and society. We began by identifying caste as the principle evil in Indian society: Ambedkar zeroes in on the Manusmriti as the text that articulates, justifies and propagates the institution of caste. For this reason, the Manusmriti needs to be criticized and Ambedkar takes great pains to explain, how it is immoral and unjust to the core. Ambedkar compares the philosophy espoused in it

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to that of Nietzsche. Let us begin with Ambedkar' s comment on Nietzsche and Manu. He writes, "Hinduism is the gospel of the superman and it teaches that what is right for the superman is the only thing which is called morally right and morally good. "Is there any parallel to this philosophy? I hate to suggest it. But it is so obvious. The parallel to this philosophy of Hinduism is to be found in Nietzsche ... For the philosophy of Nietzsche stands in great odium. It never took roots. In his own words, he was 'sometimes deified as the philosopher of the aristocracy and squirearchy, sometimes hooted at, sometimes pitied and sometimes boycotted as an inhuman being.' Nietzsche's philosophy had become identified with will to power, violence, denial of spiritual values, superman and the sacrifice, servility and debasement of the common man. His philosophy with these high spots had created a certain loathsomeness and horror in the minds of the people of his own generation. He was utterly neglected if not shunned and Nietzsche himself took comfort by placing himself among the 'posthumous men.' This is principally due to the revelation that the philosophy of Nietzsche is capable of producing Nazism. His friends have vehemently protested against such a construction. But it is not difficult to see that his philosophy can be as easily applied to evolve a super state as to superman. This is what the Nazis have done. At any rate the Nazis trace their ancestry from Nietzsche and regard him as their spiritual parent. Hitler has himself photographed beside a bust of Nietzsche; he takes the manuscripts of the master under his own special guardianship; extracts are chosen from Nietzsche's writings and loudly proclaimed at the 13 Ibid., p. 8. 171 ceremonies of Nazism, as the New German Faith."14 Coming back to Nietzsche, Ambedkar identifies Nietzsche's approving comment on . Manu and his work, and quotes it, " Nietzsche himself has openly declared that in his philosophy he is only following the scheme of Manu. In his Anti Christ this is what Nietzsche says:- 'After all, the question is, to what end are falsehoods perpetrated? The fact that, in Christianity, "holy" ends are entirely absent constitutes my objection to the means it employs. Its ends are only bad ends; the poisoning, the calumny and the denial of life, the contempt of the body, the degradation and self pollution of man by virtue of the concept of sin, - consequently its means are bad as well. My feelings are quite the reverse, when I read the law book of Manu, an incomparably intellectual and superior work; it would be a sin against the spirit even to mention in the same breath with the Bible. You will guess immediately why~ it has a genuine philosophy behind it, in it, not merely an evil-smelling Jewish distillation of Rabbinism and superstition -it gives something to chew even to the most fastidious psychologist. And, not to forget the most important point of all, it is fundamentally different from every kind of Bible: by means of it the noble classes, the philosophers and the warriors guard and guide the masses; it is replete with noble values, it is filled with a feeling of perfection, with saying yea to life, and triumphant sense of well-being in regard to itself and to life -the Sun shines upon the whole book. All those things which Christianity smothers with its bottomless vulgarity; procreation, woman, marriage, are here treated with earnestness, with reverence, with love and confidence. How can one possibly place in the hands of children and women, a book that contains those vile words: "to avoid fornication, let every man have his own wife, and let every woman have her own husband it is better to marry than to burn." And is it decent to be a Christian so long as the very origin of man is Christianised - that is to say, befouled, by the idea of the immaculate conception? ... I 14 BAWs, Vol. 1, p. 2. 172 know of no book in which so many delicate and kindly things are said to woman, as in the Law Book of Manu; these old grey-beards and saints have a manner of being gallant to woman which, perhaps, cannot be surpassed. "The mouth of a woman," says Manu on one occasion, "the breast of a maiden, the prayer of a child, and the smoke of the sacrifice, are always pure." Elsewhere he says, "there is nothing purer than the

light of the Sun, the shadow cast by a cow, air water, fire and the breath of a Maiden." And finally-perhaps this is also a holy lie-"all the openings of the body above the navel are pure; all those below the navel are impure. Only in a maiden is the whole body pure". "15 And, Ambedkar writes, "This leaves no doubt that Zarathustra is a new name for Manu and that Thus Spake Zarathustra is a new edition of Manu Smriti."16 But, it is also important to note that Ambedkar, intuitively, identifies the difference that lies between Manu and Nietzsche. "If there is any difference between Manu and Nietzsche it lies in this. Nietzsche was genuinely interested in creating a new race of men which will be a race of supermen as compared with the existing race of men. Manu on the other hand was interested in maintaining the privileges of a class who had come to arrogate to itself the claim of being supermen. Nietzsche's supermen were supermen by reason of their worth. Manu's supermen were supermen by reason of their birth."17 Having said that, we now need to understand, what is it in Manu or Manusmriti which makes Ambedkar compare it with Nietzsche. According to him, it is the justification of "anything which serves the interests of the Supermen." Ambedkar lists many statements from Manusmriti in his defence. He begins by saying about Manu, that, "He [Manu] expresses his view in resonant and majestic notes as who are the Supermen and anything which serves the interest of the Supermen is alone entitled to be called right and good. Let me quote Manu. 'X. 3. "On account of his pre-eminence, on account of the superiority of his origin, on account of his observance of (particular) restrictive rules, and on account of his particular sanctification the Brahman is the Lord of(all) Vamas." "He proceeds to amplify his reasons and does so in the following characteristic manner:-

1. 93. "As the Brahmana sprang from (Prajapati's i.e., God's) mouth, as he was first-born, and as he possesses the Veda, he is by right the lord of this whole creation" 1. 94. For the self existent (Svayambhu i.e. God), having performed austerities, produced him first from his own mouth, in order that offerings might be conveyed to the Gods and Manes and that this universe might be preserved." 1. 95. "What created being can surpass him, through whose mouth the gods continually consume the sacrificial viands and the manes the offerings to the dead?" 15 Ibid., p. 75. 16 Ibid., p. 76. 17 Ibid. 173.

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- 3] Ambedkar, Writings and speeches volX
- 4] Ambedkar, Writings and speeches vol I
- 5] Ambedkar, Writings and speeches vol XVII
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- 7]Ambedkar, Writings and speeches vol IV
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BEGUM HAZRAT MAHAL: A REVOLUTIONARY QUEEN

Dr. Mustak Ahammad

Head Dept of History

SECAB's A.R.S. Inamdar College for Women, VIJAYAPUR. (KARNATAKA STATE)

MobNo. 9113982117, 9880454527, E-mail. profmainamdar@gmail.com

An unprecedented chain of events marked the struggle of India's independence. Written in the blood of thousands of lives, it is a story of the heroic deeds of individuals, of which some were recorded, while others were lost forever. The struggle for independence was not just about ousting British rule, but also about challenging norms and transforming from within, especially when it came to old customs and beliefs that increased the divide among Indians. Women and the societal challenges they faced too underwent a change. Women took to streets, picketing, leading armies and being active participants in the struggle for independence. The Revolt of 1857 shook the British. It began as a mutiny of sepoys of the East India Company in Meerut and soon spread across India. Among the leaders of this revolt were women such as Begum Hazrat Mahal and Rani Lakshmi Bai who led the people of Awadh and Jhansi against the British.

Mahal's name was Muhammadi Khanum, and she was born at Faizabad, Awadh, India. She was a courtesan by profession and had been taken into the royal harem as a *khawasin* after being sold by her parents, then to Royal agents, and later promoted to a *pari*, and was known as Mahak Pari. She became a *begum* after being accepted as a royal concubine of the King of Awadh, and the title 'Hazrat Mahal' was bestowed on her after the birth of their son, Birjis Qadra. She was a junior wife of the last Tajdaar-e-Awadh, Wajid Ali Shah. The British had annexed Awadh in 1856 and Wajid Ali Shah was exiled to Calcutta. After her husband was exiled to Calcutta, she took charge of the affairs of the state of Awadh despite her divorce from the Nawab, which then was a large part of the current state of Uttar Pradesh, India.

Begum Hazrat Mahal, also known as the 'Begum of Awadh', was one of the earliest female freedom fighters during the First Indian War of Independence. She was the first wife of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah and possessed the courage and leadership to rebel against the British East India Company during the Indian Rebellion of 1857. After the British annexed their territory and the King of Awadh, Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was sent away in exile to Calcutta, she took the responsibility of managing the affairs of the state in her own hands. Later, in association with the revolutionary forces, she seized control of Lucknow and declared her son as the new King of Awadh. She played a pivotal role in the first war of Indian independence and fought the British forces along with other revolutionaries. But the British troops attacked Awadh again and after a long siege were able to re-capture it, forcing her to retreat. She refused to accept any kind of favors and allowances offered by the British rulers. Finally she sought asylum in Nepal, where she died after some time. She was the only major leader never to surrender to the British, and she maintained her opposition through twenty years of exile in Nepal until her death.

The British East India Company and Awadh

In 1856, by the means of the *Doctrine of Lapse* introduced by Lord Dalhousie, the *East India Company* annexed the kingdom of Awadh. Awadh as a territory was a great resource for cotton and indigo. They appropriated Awadh on the basis of debauchery and gross mismanagement of revenue

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Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was exiled from his throne and was sent to Calcutta (Metiabruz) with a part of his family in March 1856. Begum Hazrat Mahal and other divorced concubines were left behind in Lucknow. Begum Hazrat Mahal took the charge of Awadh and their 12-year son. Prince Birjis Qadr was officially crowned at the Baradari, Qaisebagh. She ruled as a regent for 10 months. As a Begum from an enormous royal family, she broke the stereotypes of her gender performances and revolted against the *British East India Company* in the Great Mutiny of 1857.

During the first war of independence against the British, Lucknow was one of the most bitterly contested constitutions in India. Begum Hazrat Mahal did choose not to succumb to the *East India Company*. Soon, Queen Victoria, in order to formally transfer the British territory of India from the *East India Company* to the British Crown made a proclamation – Hazrat Mahal made a counter proclamation and refused to abide by the conditioning.

She motivated the population of Awadh and led a ‘peasants in uniform’ military rebellion in Awadh. It turned into a general uprising of people. She was successful at creating a harmonized equation and established social equality between people of all castes and religion.

The freedom of Awadh was never her only concern. Instead, she aspired towards freedom for India. She used to ride on an elephant and be physically present at the battleground to encourage soldiers against the advancing British troops. Nana Sahib (the childhood friend of Rani Lakshmi Bai) was one of her confidants. She worked in close association with him.

Soon the British overpowered Lucknow and the freedom fighters with their qualitatively better war equipment. Begum Hazrat Mahal refused a pension offered by the English royalty and moved from Lucknow.

There she joined the Maulavi of Faizabad and continued organising guerrilla attacks on British military centres till November 1859. The attack in Sahajahanpur is one of them. Sir Henry Lawrence (the Chief Commissioner of Awadh) conceded defeat in a decisive battle at Chinhat fought the same year.s

Begum Hazrat Mahal died in exile in 1879. She was buried in a cemetery close to the mosque she helped built and had named it ‘Hindustani Masjid’. While in exile, she continued to closely follow developments back in India and repeatedly refused to return to India. With each offer of a pardon and a pension, she sent a fitting reply. To one such offer she had replied, “Do not tell me about such things, I am fully aware what you have done with the children of Tipu Sultan and with Bahadur Shah Zafar until your type of people will prevail, Lakshmi Bai and Hazrat Mahal will take birth in this country.”

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**SARRAIS and BAZARS (MARKET PLACES) IN ADIL SHAHIS OF BIJAPUR
KINGDOM 1489-1686**

Mr. Saddamhusain Mujawar

M.A, KSET, PGDTS

Department of Students and Research in History and Archaeology,
Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

“India shaped many mind, Encroached my identity, Influenced my beliefs and made me who I am India Matters me and I like to matter to India”

India is the cradle of the human race, the Birth place of Human Speech, The Mother of History, and Grand Mother of Legends and Great Grand Mother of Traditions, our Most valuable and most constructive materials in the History of man are treasured up in India only”.

India is always been a hub of rich History and Heritage, India is a unique country all over the world not only by its historical, Political background it's a unique country just because of its religious harmony and liberty, fraternity, and Unity in diversity these are the great things of India . This creates a special zone for Indians.

India was ruled by many of the Hindu and Muslim Dynasties even Deccan was ruled by The Great Bahamani dynasty after the fall of Bahamani Kingdom entire Deccan was divided itself in 5 parts of Shahs. Adil Shahis of Bijapur is one among them. From earliest times itself Bijapur and its neighbouring states having great importance in the Deccan. These regions witnessed many of the political ups and downs. Kadambas of Banavasi, Chalukyas of Badami, Rashtrakutas of Malakheda, Chalukyas of Kalyana , Yadavas of Devagiri, even some times these regions were ruled by Sultanates of Delhi likewise The great Khaljis, Tughlaqs, later again it was again came under Bahamani kingdom then it came under Adil Shahis of Bijapur dynasty, then the Moghals, the Nizams, Asaf Zahi Nizam Shahis, Marathas, Britishers. Bijapur and its regions remained under the Hindu Dynasties for many centuries they also construct there beautiful History by their administrative reforms. Under the Early Muslims rulers Bijapur region was formed into a greater administrative division.

During Bahamans times Bijapur was considered on the seat of Khiljis governor Aizaduddin Abdur Jah in 1478 under the new Administrative arrangements. Bijapur and its neighbouring regions were become the Subhas (Provinces) called Tarraf. In the eighties of 15th century Bahamanis rule lost its strength and its life force. As the results Adil Shahis rose in Power under Yusuf Adil khan who worked as A Subhedar of this province (Tarraf) who becomes the independent ruler of Bijapur then he stars his Administration as a independent Sultan of Bijapur. Later it was ruled by nine valour kings.

Namely

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|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) Yusuf Adil Shah - (1489-1510) | 6) Ibraheem Adil Shah –II (1580-1627) |
| 2) Ismail Adil Shah - (1510-1534) | 7) Mohammad Adil Shah- (1627-1656) |
| 3) Mallu Adil Shah- - (1534-1535) | 8) Ali Adil Shah - II (1656-1672) |
| 4) Ibraheem Adilsha-I - (1535-1558) | 9) Shikandar Adil Shah (1672-1686) |
| 5) Ali Adil Shah-I - (1558-1580) | |

Adil Shahis of Bijapur were the prominent rulers of this region during time they performed very well they enhance the power and provide such a wonderful administration to Deccan Region. They extend their territories from the sea Shore of Arabian Ocean to Bay of Bengal. Adil Shahis of Bijapur is one of the Five off shoots of Bahamans Kingdom exercised

powerful influenced in Medieval Deccan. Its territory stretched from Arabian Sea shore to Bay of Bengal. So naturally History of Bijapur has been fascinating topic many of the Indian and Foreign research Scholars I hope I'm also one of them.

Most of the scholarly works on History of Bijapur are confined to the period between 1489-1686 many of the Indian Historians are enlighten Deccan History even Some Foreign Scholars also helped us to reconstruct the realistic History with authentic source. Adil Shahis of Bijapur, one of the Five off shoots of Bahamans Kingdom exercised powerful influenced in Medieval Deccan. Its territory stretched from Arabian Sea shore to Bay of Bengal. So naturally History of Bijapur has been fascinating topic many of the Indian and Foreign research Scholars I hope I'm also one of them. Most of the scholarly works on History of Bijapur are confined to the period between 1489-1686 many of the Indian Historians are enlighten Deccan History even Some Foreign Scholars also helped us to reconstruct the realistic History with authentic sources so we must thankful to them.

About this concern topic large number of Indian and Foreign sources are available and they were published also some of the unpublished sources were also available, some of the original Farman's, Kaifiyats were also available in Persian Arabic and Marathi (Modi) Urdu and English. For the convenient of the present studies I used contemporary and later sources for making this research work I used Adil Shahis Sources, Later Adil Shahis sources, English Factory sources, French sources etc the material on Port towns, Market places and Sarais of Adil Shahis of Bijapur Kingdom is fairly extensive and abundant in both Persian and non Persian sources.

RESEARCH METHOD

The present research work is originally carried out by me. Throughout my research work I have followed Historical Field survey method and Observed internal and external criticism. In this research work I have been observed and I have tried my best to observed strict objectivity.

OBJECTIVES

- ❖ To understand the Historical importance of Adil Shahis of Bijapur Kingdom
- ❖ To analyse the External & Internal relationships of Adil Shahis Sultans of Bijapur.
- ❖ To assess the contributions of Adil Shahis to territorial system.
- ❖ To understand the marketing places, Goods and their administration.
- ❖ To understand the Importance of Sarais and their utilisation.

From 1489-1686 means in the second half of sixteenth century under the aegis Adil Shahis the capital of Bijapur occupied a great importance its occupied prominent place among the celebrated cities in India. That time it was considered a great centre of Commerce, Education, Trade and Commerce, many of cultural aspect and it was called hub of Sufiyakaram (Great Sufi saints). It was well known for its own culture called Bijapur Culture. During the days of Ali Adil Shah- 1st Bijapur star was in ascendancy since the accession of Sulatan Ali-I in 1558. His victory in the Battle of Talikota against Aliya Ramaraya of Vijayanagara Empire they brought an enormous wealth. Before getting the Victory Vijayanagara Empire was considered a single Hindu Dynasty which exist itself in entire South India. Before establishment of Viajyanagar Empire Yadavas of Devagiri, Kakatiyas of Warangal, and Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra were failed to defend themselves against the Muslim invaders. But Vijayanagara Empire defends its Hindu Culture and Religion against the Muslim Rulers but finally it was also came to an end with Great Battle of Talikota in 1565. During the days of Ali Adil Shah-Its Bijapur star was in ascendancy since the accession of Sulatan Ali-I in 1558. His victory in the Battle of Talikota against Aliya Ramaraya of

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Vijayanagara Empire they brought an enormous wealth. After getting a huge amount of wealth he planned to utilise this wealth on Constructing the great Monuments and Fort of Adil Shahis of Bijapur Kingdom. During the reign of Sultan Ibraheem Adil Shah-II added so to say, pearl neck less Ibraheem Rouza to enhance the beauty of Bijapur, and Sultan Mohammad crowned it with the great dome called Gol Gumbaz. Thus the Adil Shahis of Bijapur Monarchs poured their soul and heart in the capital city, the period between accession of Sultan Ali Adil Shah-I up to the death of Sultan mohammed Adil Shah can be called the Golden era of Adil Shahis of Bijapur kingdom. During the reign of Ibrahin Adil Shah-II. Population of Bijapur is stated to have reached 9, 84,000 had an incredible of 1600 mosque.

SARAI AND BAZARS (Market places)

Abdal a great court poet of Ibrahim Adil Shah-II in his work (Ibrahim Nama) quoted that at the market of Bijapur the wealthy merchants from different countries sat in every direction with their costly items in Bijapur merchants could in stay in Sarais (Inns) attached to the mosque or other public buildings such as Darghs, khankhas and other public utility buildings such types of Sarais were found at Taj Baudi, Sandal Masjid, Bukhari Masjid, Pahad khan Masjid, Ibrahim Roza, Hazrat Haji Makki Dargha of Tikota and Hazrat Pani Saheb Dargha of Baba Nagar.

Nawab Mustafa khana celebrated Nobel of Bijapur kingdom during the reign of Sultan Mohammed Adil Shah built a big Sarai in the west of Bijapur. Now that Sarai using like Jail. Local peoples say Dargha Jail. Here I would like to a knew where we can see the Carawan Sarai like Tikota , because its well known pilgrim of Muslim here two Sufis were stayed with their followers now we can see the Shrines of Hazarat Haji Mastan and Badakal Sahib. Besides its religious significance, Tikota was well known for trading activities and it was considered one of the famous Trade centres of Medieval Deccan. During the time of Ibraheem Adil Shah and Mohammad Adil Shah Malik Sandal senior. He was worked as a architect. He earned good name and Fame. He might have worked as a chief architect at Turkey and whatever he learned from them he introduced in Royal court of Adil Shahis of Bijapur. As a Royal Architect of Adil Shahi Dynasty he earned enormous wealth, which he spent for public utility in Bijapur area and its surrounding Suburbs . Even he Built Taj Baudi in his own money in the name of Taj Sultana.

Taj Baudi is meant for Public and pious persons alike. In the same way he built one caravan Sarai with pious intention of peoples. It seems Caravan Sarai of Tikota was considered one of the biggest Sarrai of Adil Shahi Kingdom Of Bijapur. Up till no such big Sarai found in the then areas of Bijapur Kingdom. The Sarai that surrounds the Ibraheem Rauza and its Mosque stand Second. It was not a caravan Sarai but a Sarai. Caravan Sarai of Tikota is one of the Best examples For civil engineering. The Caravan Sarai played an important role in promotion the Brisk Trade that provides great facilities for Traders.

The inns are well furnished; here they could have security for their valuable commodities. So that's why it was considered one of the famous Sarai of Adil Shahi Kingdom of Bijapur.

During the reign of Sultan Mohammad Jahn Van Twist visited Bijapur as Ambassador even he took a royal welcome by Adil Shahis of Bijapur. After attending hi Official work Jahn Van Twist visited and Saw important Places in Bijaour and nearby places. He received a royal hospitality and most of the nobals and higher officer accompanied him throw hi stayd in Sarai they accompanied him till the end of His jouney. He visited Shahapur (Famouse Marketing Trade Centre), Ibraheem Rauza, Navaraspur, he saw the occasion of celebration of Holi in Bijapur.

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During the Adil Shahi period so many Port Towns are worked like Chief Marketing Places. Viz; Broach, Surat, Sopar, Bessin, Chaul, Dabol, Chiplon, Rajapur, Manglore, Kharepattan, Malwan, etc Adil Shahis Of Bijapur Kingdom was stretched from Arabian ocean to the Sea Shore of Bay of Bengal. These Port Towns were chief trading Centres. Even the Envoys Ambassadors and Merchants they utilised the Hospitality of Bijapurians from the Great Sarais of that time. At the time of Adil Shahis Bijapur there are so many Market places like Bazaars' were played an vital role in the trade and commerce. Even so many Market places mentioned in the History of Great Patrons by the contemporary chroniclers.

During the *Yusuf Adil Shahs* reign some Bazaars were built for making an arrangement of Chief Trading centres.

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|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Markovi | 5. Murad khan |
| 2. ThanaBazaar,, | 6. Palah Bazaar, |
| 3. NagapathanaBazaar, | 7. Mubark Bazaar, |
| 4. Dualat Bazaar, | 8. Shahapet Bazaar etc. |

During the reign of *Sulatan Ismail Adil Sah-I* also built some Bazaars like

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|----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Kamal Khan Bazaar | 2. Naka Bazar | 3. Bare Khundawand Bazaar |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|

During the reign of *Sulatan Ibraheem Adil Sah-I* also built some Bazaars like

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Jagate Bazaar, | 5. Farhad khan Bazaar |
| 2. Rao Bazaar | 6. Fateh jaman Bazaar |
| 3. Sher Khan Khana Bazaar | 7. Karanjah Bazaar |
| 4. Sikandar Bazaar | 8. Shikar Khan Bazaar |

During the reign of *Sulatan Ali Adil Sah-I* also built some Bazaars like

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|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Great Jami Masjid Bazaar | 4. Dilir Khan Bazaar |
| 2. Sikandar Bazaar | 5. Hydar Bazaar |
| 3. Farhad khan Bazaar | |

During the reign of *Sulatan Mohammad Adil Sah-I* also built **Padshahur** Bazaar

During the reign of *Sulatan Ali Adil Sah-II* started like Shahapur new Bazaar.

In that market some of the precious Metal, Spices, dried fruits, Raw Silk, Ivory and Coals, Copper, Silver, Gold, Emeralds, Gems, Satin Cloths, were being sold in this Marketing places.

CONCLUSION: -

Usually an epilogue contains the conclusion part it's arrived by researcher in justification of his research title its research work. In the same sense I conclude this research paper or article with the end of conclusion. Sarais and Market places like the heart of Trade and Commerce in the same sense here they played an important role in the History of Adil Shahis of Bijapur. It shows the wonderful contribution of great valour's. With help of these topics we can understand the Diplomatic and Commercial History of Adil Shahis of Bijapur Kingdom.

SUGGESTED NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. Dr. Shahi Taroor thought
2. Huckleberry Finns words –Mark Twin Great English literary scholar who stated about Indian culture and its glimpses
3. Sufis are great religious scholars. Bijapur and its neighbouring area like Tikota Bagaba Nagar we can see great Sufi shrines.
4. Bijapur MS map and Mirza Ibraheem Zuberis “Bosateenus Salateen”(Lithograph) Hyd f:309
5. Dr. Abdul Gani Imaratwale-“Studies In Medieval Bijapur”- Editorial
6. Ibid; Vol-5 : pp:317-189
7. P.M Joshi., “John van Twist Mission to Bijapur”, Journal of Indian History 31(2) August 1953, p:113
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SOCIAL MEDIA: ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Dr. Mrs. Swapnali Aniket Bhilavade
swapnalinandurje@gmail.com

Social media are interactive computer-based technologies that facilitate the creation or sharing of information, ideas, career interests and other forms of expression via virtual communities and networks. The variety of stand-alone and built-in social media services currently available introduces challenges of definition; however, there are some common features: 1) Social media are interactive Web 2.0 Internet-based applications. 2) User-generated content, such as text posts or comments, digital photos or videos, and data generated through all online interactions, is the lifeblood of social media. 3) Users create service-specific profiles and identities for the website or app that are designed and maintained by the social media organization. 4) Social media facilitate the development of online social networks by connecting a user's profile with those of other individuals or groups.

Users usually access social media services via web-based technologies on desktops and laptops, or download services that offer social media functionality to their mobile devices (e.g., smart phones and tablets). As users engage with these electronic services, they create highly interactive platforms through which individuals, communities, and organizations can share, co-create, discuss, participate and modify user-generated content or self-curtted content posted online.

Networks formed through social media change the way groups of people interact and communicate or stand with the votes. They "introduce substantial and pervasive changes to communication between organizations, communities, and individuals. These changes are the focus of the emerging fields of technoself studies. Social media differ from paper-based media (e.g., magazines and newspapers) and traditional electronic media such as TV broadcasting, Radio broadcasting in many ways, including quality, reach, frequency, interactivity, usability, immediacy, and performance. Social media outlets operate in a dialogic transmission system (many sources to many receivers). This is in contrast to traditional media which operates under a mono-logic transmission model (one source too many receivers), such as a newspaper which is delivered to many subscribers, or a radio station which broadcasts the same programs to an entire city. Some of the most popular social media websites, with over 100 million registered users, include Facebook, You Tube, WeChat, Instagram, QQ, QZone, Weibo, Twitter, Tumblr, Telegram, Baidu Tieba, LinkedIn, LINE, Snapchat, Pinterest, Viber, and VK, reddit, bbm and more.

Observers have noted a range of positive and negative impacts of social media use. Social media can help to improve an individual's sense of connectedness with real or online communities and can be an effective communication (or marketing) tool for corporations, entrepreneurs, non-profit organizations, advocacy groups, political parties, and governments.

Social networking created changes to the way we communicate with one another. It alters our idea of what it means to start a business. We can get our fix of current events through this medium, share our favorite websites with one another, and capture moments using pictures and video to share with family and friends.

There are many positives to consider when looking at the latest form of social networking, but it can also be a world filled with many negatives. One can use websites like Facebook to launch a new business idea, sell products or services, and extend the reach of

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your brand. These platforms can also become an inescapable place where peer pressure can push people toward choices they would never make without its influence.

The figures for the most popular social media websites as of January 2019 are as follows:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Facebook (2.27 Billion users as of January 2019) | 6. Instagram (1 Billion) |
| 2. YouTube (1.9 Billion) | 7. QQ (803 Million) |
| 3. WhatsApp (1.5 Billion) | 8. QZone (531 Million) |
| 4. Facebook Messenger (1.3 Billion) | 9. Douyin/Tik Tok (500 Million) |
| 5. WeChat (1.08 Billion) | 10. Sino Weibo (446 Million) |

- **Connectivity** – The first and main advantage of the social media is connectivity. People from anywhere can connect with anyone regardless of the location and religion. The beauty of social media is that you can connect with anyone to learn and share your thoughts.
- **Education** – Social media has a lot of benefits for the students and teachers. It is very easy to educate from others who are experts and professionals via the social media. You can follow anyone to learn from him/her and enhance your knowledge about any field. Regardless of your location and education background, you can educate yourself, without paying for it.
- **Help** – You can share your issues with the community to get help and guidelines. Whether it is helping in term of money or in term of advice, you can get it from the community you are connected with.
- **Information and Updates** – The main advantage of the social media is that you update yourself from the latest happenings around in the world. Most of the time, Television and print media these days are biased and does not convey the true message. With the help of social media you can get the facts and true information by doing some research.
- **Promotion** – Whether you have an offline business or online, you can promote your business to the largest audience. The whole world is open for you, and can promote to them. This makes the businesses profitable and less expensive, because most of the expenses made over a business are for advertising and promotion. This can be decreased by constantly and regularly involving on the social media to connect with the right audience.
- **Noble Cause** – Social media can also be used for the noble causes. For example, social media promote an NGO, social welfare activities and donations for the needy people. People are using social media for donation for needy people and it can be a quick way to help such people.
- **Awareness** – Social media also creates awareness and innovate the way people live. It is the social media which have helped people discover new and innovative stuffs that can enhance personal lives. From farmers to teachers, students to lawyers, every individual of the society can benefit from the social media and its awareness factor.
- **Helps Governments and Agencies Fight Crime**- It is also one of the advantages of the social media that it helps Governments and Security Agencies to spy and catch criminals to fight crime.
- **Improves Business Reputation** – Just like it can ruin any business reputation, it can also improve business sales and reputation. Positive comments and sharing about a company can help them with sales and goodwill. Since people are free to share whatever they want on the social media, it can impact positively when good words are shared.
- **Helps in Building Communities** – Since our world has different religions and beliefs, social media helps in building and participating in the community of own religion and

believes to discuss and learn about it. Similarly, people of different communities can connect to discuss and share related stuffs. For example, game lover can join games related communities; car lover can join communities related to cars and so on.

Disadvantages of Social Media:

- **Cyber bullying** – Some of the children have become victims of the cyber bullying over the past. Since anyone can create a fake account and do anything without being traced, it has become quite easy for anyone to bully on the Internet. Threats, intimidation messages and rumors can be sent to the masses to create discomfort and chaos in the society. Some cyber bullying stories are turned into suicide stories.
- **Hacking** – Personal data and privacy can easily be hacked and shared on the Internet. This can make financial losses and loss to personal life. Similarly, identity theft is another issue that can give financial losses to anyone by hacking their personal accounts. Several personal twitter and Facebook accounts have been hacked in the past and the hacker had posted materials that have affected the individual's personal lives. This is one of the dangerous disadvantages of the social media and every user is advised to keep their personal data and accounts safe to avoid such accidents.
- **Fake News**- One unfortunate use of social media that has come up since the 2016 elections is the use of social media to influence public policy with information that may be doctored or outright false. This can be done by actors within the United States such as political parties as well as foreign governments. It also can be used by corporations to generate interest or controversy over a product or service that may be based entirely on fake information. A study by the Pew Research Center found that 60% of adults who get their news information from social media shared stories that were false on their social media accounts. It's an issue that over half of Americans believe will continue to increase.
- **Addiction** – The addictive part of the social media is very bad and can disturb personal lives as well. The teenagers are the most affected by the addiction of the social media. They get involved very extensively and are eventually cut off from the society. It can also waste individual time that could have been utilized by productive tasks and activities.
- **Fraud and Scams** – Several examples are available where individuals have scammed and commit fraud through the social media. For example, this list contains the 5 social media scams that are done all the time.
- **Security Issues** – Now a day's security agencies have access to people's personal accounts. This makes the privacy almost compromised. You never know when you are visited by any investigation person regarding any issue that you mistakenly or unknowingly discussed over the internet.
- **Reputation** – Social media can easily ruin someone's reputation just by creating a false story and spreading across the social media. Similarly businesses can also suffer losses due to bad reputation being conveyed over the social media.
- **Cheating and Relationship Issues** – Most of the people have used the social media platform to propose and marry each other. However, after some time they turn to be wrong in their decision and part ways. Similarly, couples have cheated each other by showing the fake feelings and incorrect information.
- **Health Issues** – The excess usage of social media can also have a negative impact on the health. Since exercise is the key to lose weight, most of the people get lazy because of the excessive use of social networking sites. This in result brings disorder in the

routine life. This research by discovery will shock you by showing how bad your health can be affected by the use of the social media.

- **Social Media causes death** – Not just by using it, but by following the stunts and other crazy stuffs that are shared on the internet. For example bikers doing the unnecessary stunts, people doing the jump over the trains and other life threatening stuffs. These types of stunts are performed by the teenagers because of the successful stunts made and shared over the social media.
- **Glamorizes Drugs and Alcohol** – One of the disadvantages of the social media is that people start to follow others who are wealthy or drug addicted and share their views and videos on the web. This eventually inspires others to follow the same and get addicted to the drugs and alcohol.

Conclusion

As the technology is growing, the social media has become the routine for each and every person. People are seen addicted with these technologies every day. With different fields, its impact is different on people. Social media has increased the quality and rate of collaboration for students. Business uses social media to enhance an organization's performance in various ways such as to accomplish business objectives, increasing annual sales of the organization. Youngsters are seen in contact with these media daily. Social media has various merits but it also has some disadvantages which affect people negatively. False information can lead the education system to failure, in an organization wrong advertisement will affect the productivity, social media can abuse the society by invading on people's privacy, some useless blogs can influence youth that can become violent and can take some inappropriate actions. Use of social media is beneficial but should be used in a limited way without getting addicted.

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EMERGING TRENDS OF ICT IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Principle Dr. Ganpati Ramhari Waghmode
M.L.M.C. Of Education, Akkalkot Dist. Solapur.
Contact No. 9850963144

Higher education is at the top of the education pyramid. And determines of large extend the state of the education system of the country, especially its quality. As such it has a responsibility towards the whole education system as it has towards the whole of society. Achieving education for all should therefore, be one of the responsibility of the higher education system. However, interact inreality higher education has been concerned mainly with human resource development for the modern economic sector, has served the elites of the society and has produced elites.

Development of Basic Education through ICT

ICTs can be divided into two groups: traditional or old ICTs (namely, radio and TV) and the new ICTs (namely, the Internet and telecommunications). Learning through new ICTs is also called e-learning. Recent studies show the enormous potential of e-learning, especially in industrialized countries.

E-leaning has the following advantages:

Access to the learning program any time convenient to the learner.

Learners can be at any place to log on.

Asynchronous interaction providing participants and tutors with time to prepare their responses leading to succinct and to-the-point interaction and on-track, thoughtful and creative conversations.

Enhanced group collaboration creating shared electronic conversations which can be more thoughtful and permanent than voice conversation. Aided by group co-coordinators, these sessions can be powerful for learning and problem solving.

New educational approaches can be used. For example, faculty from anywhere in the world, faculty teams with different specialties can be put together and innovations of teachers can be shared among themselves for improvement and adaptation.

Recently developed intelligent computer-assisted instruction (ICAI) programmes are able to generate and solve problems, diagnose students Conceptions, select appropriate teaching strategies carry on dialogues with students based on in-

Depth studies by researchers on how people think, learn and solve problems. However, these advantages are out of reach of most developing countries, where power and telecommunication facilities are poor, where resources and well trained teachers are scarce and where television and other forms of distance education cost less. One has to look for alternatives while being watchful not to 'miss the bus' with the new ICTs. As in the case of higher education, there are four ways ICTs can support basic education: supporting education in schools, providing non-formal education for ou t-of-school children and adults, Supporting Pre-service distance education of teachers Professional development, and enhancing the management of schools.

Supporting Education in Schools

ICT can provide access to information sources, enable communications, create interacting learning environment and promote change in methods of teaching . Quality and access to up-to-date and relevant materials can be improved while offsetting some costs of text books However, the improvement in quality resulting from the new ICTs

is yet to be justified with the in developing countries. Radio is still the most cost-effective ICT for enhancing quality in school education. However, with the falling cost of hardware maintenance and internet access and increasing extensions of telecommunications and power infrastructure, it is expected that the benefits of using new technology in the schools of developing countries will exceed the costs.

Supporting Non-formal Education for Out of School Children and Adults

Empirical evidence demonstrates that radio and television, the traditional ICTs are cost effective means to reach out-of-school children and adults where the costs are spread over a large number of learners, in the regions of conflict and for refugees. If the purpose of ICT is to reach children and adults who cannot go to school for remoteness and/or for opportunity costs, radio and television are more likely to widen access than the new ICTs which may not be available to them. However, basic education is more successful when delivered in the mother tongue and traditional ICTs may be less economic because of the small number of learners. The possibility of two-way communications with new ICTs makes them more attractive where the target group have easy access to them, for example, in periurban areas.

Supporting Pre-and in-Service Teacher Education

The high demand for teachers calls for the rapid supply of trained teachers. Distance education of teachers is an essential medium to achieve education for all. Radio and television (radio more than television) still remain popular means because of low costs. However, teacher education using new ICTs are increasingly becoming Popular because of the possibilities of the 'multiplier greater interactivity between students and tutor opportunities for learners to proceed at their own pace, at any place and any time, the possibilities of combining video audio and texts to improve delivery and quality of Instruction and finally the possibilities of establishing Teacher resource centres with access to power and telecommunications equipped with computers and internet facilities. Regional initiatives, such as the Africa Virtual University, are also enhancing teacher education using a combination of new and old ICT

Enhancing Educational Management

In this area new ICTs are more relevant. Computer software programs are being used in time tabling and school management to improve the use of staff time, student time and space, thus reducing costs significantly. Only a few computers are necessary for this type of application. It is noted that ICTs in schools can improve quality with less cost. Old ICTs are still cost-effective for provision of education to out-of-school children and youth in developing countries. New ICTs have a very large potential for teacher education in large quantity and better quality.

A combination of old ICTs to widen coverage and access and new ICTs provide interactivity is supposed to be cost-effective for teacher education. If a nation wide network of community learning centres equipped with computer laboratories with broad band access and provide tutoring support could be set up in developing countries until a computer is available at home, there are possibilities for these countries to take advantage of the benefits of e-learning mentioned above. Some of the E-9 developing countries are already taking a step in this direction as will be noted in the following step.

IMPACT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY OF KNOWLEDGE ON TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCESS

Deepali B. Ghatul

(Research student), M.Sc. Human Development (Home Science)

Shri Shivaji collage, Akola

E-mail ID- rajeevkatare1890@rediffmail.com

Now days this study essential on the need to develop appropriate strategies to face this new teaching role and the students' role when integrating ICT in the teaching and learning processes. The role and the perspective of teachers have become highly relevant, highlighting them as students in this process. Particularly, teachers use technology depending on their grasping power and their trust in the way it cans efforts to the teacher and the learning process. Through knowing what they thinking, they will be understanding what they do or what they might do with technology in their classrooms and effective learning

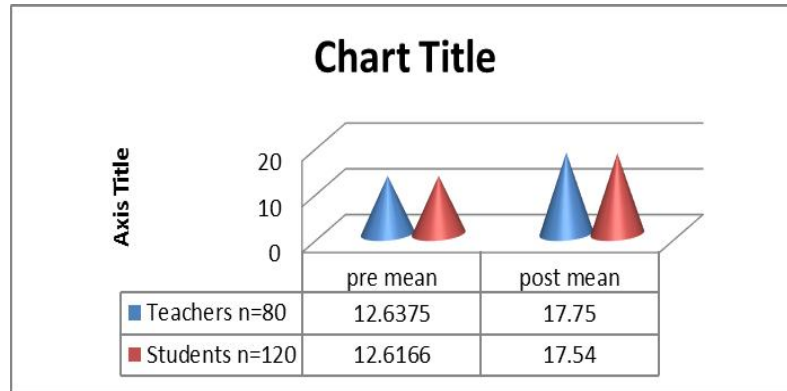
Information and Communication Technology (ICT) means to use in education is the mode of education that to use information and communications technologies to support, enhance, and optimize the delivery of information. Today's shown that ICT can lead to an improved student learning and better teaching methods in classrooms. It is very effectively, innovative teaching practices can result in high-quality learning.

Now a daily life Face to face classroom interaction is getting replaced by on-line communication, traditional white or blackboard is getting replaced by interactive whiteboard, and books or printed resources are getting replaced by on-line resources which is very effective and good understand for students.

A survey questionnaire was distributed randomly to the total of 80 teachers from 5 public secondary schools in Akola district of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra state. The data for this quantitative research to processing to get pre and post data was be collected. It was experience not using ict in school. basically learning problem, understand subject, developing ideas, smartly handle problems, and more changes in capacity learning ,thinking, problem solving are many more things in pre knowledge test. The ict in schools can bring about more potential benefits. From the this research has been centered on audiovisual media or aids are used, but given the development of other technologies and, particularly, the inclusion of computers in school classrooms, the Information and communication technologies latest's on the impact the use of these in teaching and learning schools

Respondance	N	pre mean	post mean	Z test
Teachers	n=80	12.6375	17.75	17.6
Students	n=120	12.6166	17.54	34.47
total	200			

Z- test is statistical test used determining whether two reading Information and communication technology of knowledge test using mean difference when variance were known and sample above 30. It is used to determine whether there is significant difference between Pre Information and communication technology training and knowledge test and Post Information and communication technology training knowledge test of teachers and their students.



In the above table teachers and their students are increasing Information and communication technology knowledge and practice. Information and communication technology was continue practicing change in behavior , basically learning problem, understand subject, developing ideas, smartly handle problems, and more drastic changes in capacity learning ,thinking, problem solving in students. Teachers are also increasing Information and communication technology knowledge and practice. Information and communication technology was continue practicing easy to teaching methods, and save time with save own energy. Information and communication technology are Joyful teaching and effective learning for teachers and students.

Conclusion- Information and Communication Technology (ICT) will assist teachers to the global requirement to replace traditional teaching methods with a technology-based teaching and learning tools and facilities. ICT is considered as one of the main elements in transforming the country to the future development. The importance of technology-based teaching and learning into the schools' national curriculum. This study aims to analyze teachers and students perceptions on effectiveness of ICT integration to support teaching and learning process in classroom. This is great future to our next generation.

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NATIONAL SEMINAR ON EMPOWERING STUDENTS THROUGH EFFECTIVE TEACHING- LEARNING PRACTICES

Dr. Padmashri R. Bhoje
D. P. B. Dayanand College Of Education,
Solapur. Padmashribhoje1@gmail.com

E-Tools For Effective Teaching Practices

The internet has become one of the vital way of to make available resources for research and learning for both teachers and students to share and acquire information Technology- Based e-Learning encompasses the use of the internet and other important technologies to produce materials for learning, teach learners, and also regulate courses in an organization. Oblinger and Hawkins (2005) noted that e-Learning has transformed from a fully-online course to using technology of deliver part or all of a course independent of permanent time and place. Also the European Commission (2001) describes, e-Learning as the use of new multimedia technologies and the Internet to increase learning quality by easing access to facilities and services as well as distant exchange and collaboration.

E-Learning refers to the use of information and communication technologies to enable the accesses to online learning/teaching resources. Abbad et al (2009), defined E-learning to mean any learning that is enabled electronically, to mean learning that is empowered by the use of digital technologies. According to Maltz et al (2005), e-learning is applied in different perspectives, including distributed learning, online-distance learning, as well as hybrid learning .E-Learning , according to OECD(2005) is defined as the use of information and communication technologies in diverse processes of education to support and enhance in learning in institution of higher education ,and includes the usage of information and communication technologies in diverse process of education to support and enhance learning in institutions of higher education ,and includes the usage of information and communication technology as a complement to traditional classrooms, online learning and mixing the two modes. Twigg (2002) described the e-learning approach as centered on the learner as well as its design as involving a system that is interactive, repetitious, self-paced, and customizable.. iLiaw and Huang (2003) defined e-learning based on the summaries of its characteristics They propose a multimedia environment, they incorporate several kinds of information. ,e-learning system support collaborative communication, whereby users have total control over their own situation of learning, e-learning support networks for accessing information and e-learning allows for the system to be implemented freely on various kinds of computers operating systems.

Types of E-Learning :-

There are diverse ways of classifying the types of e-learning. According to Algahtani (2011), there have been classification based on extent of their engagement in education. And based on the timing of interaction. He divided e-learning into two basic types, consisting of compute r based and the internet based e-learning.

The computer- based learning comprises the use of a full range of hardware and software generally that are available for the use of Information and Communication Technology and also each component can be used in either or two ways: computer managed instruction and computer- assisted-learning. In computer assisted- learning, computers are used instead of the traditional methods by providing interactive software as a support tool

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within the class or as a tool for self – learning outside the class. In the computer- managed-instruction however, computers are employed for the purpose of storing and retrieving information to aid in the management of education.

The internet- based learning according to Almosa (2001) is a further improvement of the computer- based learning, and it makes the content available on the internet, with the readiness of links to related knowledge sources, for example e-mail services and references which could be used by learners at any time and place as well as the availability or absence of teacher or instructors. Zeitoun classified by the extent of such features use in education, mixed or blended more, assistant mode, and completely online mode. The assistant mode supplements the traditional method as needed,

The various modes of e-learning :-

Web based learning – This form of training is accessed through the corporate internet. The part of this training, learners can access it at their own pace, within the set time they do not need to travel to the training centers to attend the training. The compatibility of web browsers with animation, and other media elements make it a user- friendly medium to deliver the training. On the flip side, to embrace this learning, the learner needs to meet a certain set of system requirements.

computer based training – It is training accessed offline on computers. This type of interactive training worked wonders before the advent of the internet. It allows learners learn at their pace and the training progress is tracked by the computer, hence assigning grades instantly, it uses various multimedia elements to engage the learner.

CD-ROM based learning – This is an obsolete model where the training material was recorded onto compact disks and accessed on the system without Internet connection.

Webinars – A webinar is a training or a workshop on delivered over the web using videoconferencing software, it mimics the traditional classrooms.

Virtual classroom – In this type of training both the instructor and learners interact and share knowledge, either offline or online. In simple terms, it is a blend of synchronous and asynchronous learning.

Mobile learning- Mobile learning is a breakthrough in the e-learning world. In this form of learning, the training material is accessed by learners via mobile device, anywhere anytime with just a few taps.

Video based learning- In this training both the instructor and learners interact and share knowledge, either offline or online. It is a blend of synchronous and asynchronous learning. Employees can gain knowledge and acquire new skills by interactions and employees who could not make it to the online session.

Off – the shelf e learning – This comprises training material that is already developed and ready to be used by the end users. The best part of catalog e-learning courses is that, they fulfill the urgent training requirement, deliver the content in multiple languages, and are cost-effective to train small group.

Custom ELearning - In this form of e-learning, you can develop courses to suit your content and business requirements that you do not need any license, access the courses with limited system requirements, and gain personalized learning experiences. In simple words, custom e-learning courses are not generic; rather they deliver what learners expect.

Four categories of e-learning :-

Information broadcast – Learner can do read by tools email, power point, conf calls, rapid e-learning

Critical information transfer – Learner can do read, listen and answer some questions and tools are Rapid E-learning, Webcasting

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New skills and competencies – Learners can do read, listen and try out new skills.

Certified skills and proficiencies – Learners can do read, listen, try new skills, and become certified.

Advantage of e-learning – 1 It is flexible when issues of time and place are taken into consideration. Every student has the luxury of choosing the place and time that suits him/her.

2 E-learning enhances the efficacy of knowledge and qualifications via ease of access to a huge amount of information.

3 It is able to provide opportunities for relations between learners by the use of discussion forum. E-learning helps eliminate barriers the potential of hindering participation including the fear of talking to the other learners. E-learning motivates students to interact with each other, as well as exchange and respect different points of views.

4 E-learning is cost effective in the sense that it offers opportunities for learning for maximum numbers of learners with no need for many buildings.

5 E-learning helps take into consideration the individual learners differences. Some learners, for instance prefer to concentrate on certain parts of the course, while others are prepared to review the entire course.

6 E-learning helps compensate for scarcities of academic staff, including instructors or teachers as well as facilitators, lab technicians etc.

7 The use of e-learning allows self-pacing, the asynchronous way permits each student to study at his or her own pace and speed whether slow or quick. It therefore increases satisfaction and decreases stress.

Disadvantages of E-learning :- 1 E-learning as a method of education makes the learners undergo contemplation, remoteness, as well as lack of interaction and relation. It therefore requires a very strong inspiration as well as skills with to the management of time in order to reduce such effects.

2 With respect to clarifications, offer of explanation, as well as interpretations, the e-learning method might be less effective than the traditional method of learning. The learning process is much easier with the use of the face to face encounter with the instructors or teachers.

3 E-learning as a method might have a negative effect. The learners though might have an excellent knowledge in academics, they may not possess the needed skills to deliver their acquired knowledge to others.

4 E-learning may also probably be misled to privacy and plagiarism, predisposed by inadequate selection skills, as well as the ease of copy and paste.

5 E-learning may also deteriorate institution's role and also the role of instructors as the directors of the process of education.

6 E-learning may also lead to congestion or heavy use of some websites. This may bring about unanticipated costs both in time and money disadvantages.

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SOCIAL MEDIA IN INDIA: AN OVERVIEW

Mr. Sachin Suresh Sawakhande

Research Scholar, Shivaji University, Kolhapur

Email- sachinsawakhande1@gmail.com

Mob: 8668728939

A big source of information, education, and communication and of course entertainment Social media is going to be next big challenge for the different aspects of our Social and personal lives. User-generated content will lead to a more plagiarism i.e. new challenge for IPR a new form of addiction for the younger generation (difficult to rehabilitate), an age of over communication (24 hrs messaging and chat) and alienation on the other hand (leading to psychological disorder). Degradation of ethics in various sectors may prove a cultural shock for the generation of the 21st century, privacy issues, information overloaded, and internet fraud. Angry conversations related to religious issues can lead to the dangerous situation. It is also going to become a major challenge for regulatory authority how to tackle the problems which are continuously arisen like Cybercrime, Mass Media's dependency on new Media may lead to new Media's supremacy, leading to more representation and more participation in the public sphere. Excess use of Social media leads to depression, addiction and even though suicide.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the different tools of Social Media.
2. To study the importance of Social Media
3. To study the current problems faced by Social Media.

3. TOOLS OF SOCIAL MEDIA

- I. **Blogs:** A platform for casual dialogue and discussions on a specific topic or opinion.
- II. **Facebook:** The world's largest social network, with more than 1.55 billion monthly active users (as of the third quarter of 2015). Users create a personal profile, add other users as friends, and exchange messages, including status updates. Brands create pages and Facebook users can "like" brands' pages.
- III. **Twitter:** A social networking/micro-blogging platform that allows groups and individuals to stay connected through the exchange of short status messages (140 character limit).
- IV. **YouTube & Vimeo:** Video hosting and watching websites.
- V. **Flickr:** An image and video hosting website and online community. Photos can be shared on Facebook and Twitter and other social networking sites.
- VI. **Instagram:** A free photo and video sharing app that allows users to apply digital filters, frames and special effects to their photos and then share them on a variety of social networking sites.
- VII. **Snapchat:** A mobile app that lets users send photos and videos to friends or to their "story." Snaps disappear after viewing or after 24 hours. Currently, we are not allowing individual departments to have Snapchat accounts, but asking that they contribute to the Tufts University account.
- VIII. **LinkedIn Groups:** A place where groups of professionals with similar areas of interest can share information and participate in a conversations.

4. IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL MEDIA

I. Improved brand awareness

Social media is one of the most stress-free and profitable digital marketing platforms that can be used to increase your business visibility. To get started, create social media profiles for your business and start networking with others. By applying a social media strategy, it will help you significantly increase your brand recognition. By spending only a few hours per week, over 91% marketers claimed that their social marketing efforts greatly increased their brand visibility and heightened user experience. Undoubtedly, having a social media page for your brand will benefit your business and with a regular use, it can also produce a wide audience for your business in no time.

II. Cost-effective

For an advertising strategy, social media marketing is possibly the most cost-effective way. Creating an account and signing up is free for almost all social networking platforms. But if you decide to use paid advertising on social media, always start small to see what you should expect. Being cost-effective is important as it helps you attain a greater return on investment and hold a bigger budget for other marketing and business payments. Just by investing a little money and time, you can significantly increase your conversion rates and ultimately get a return on investment on the money that you primarily invested.

III. Engage with your customers

Social media is a good way for engaging and interacting customers. The more you communicate with the audience, the more chances you have of conversion. Set up a two-way communication with your target audience so that their wishes are known and their interest is catered with ease. Moreover, communication and engagement with customers is one the ways to win their attention and convey them your brand message. Thus, your brand will reach more audience in real terms and gets itself established without any hassle.

IV. Improved brand loyalty

When you have a social media presence, you make it easier for your customers to find you and connect with you. By connecting with your customers through social media, you are more probable to upsurge customer retention and customer loyalty. Since developing a loyal customer base is one of the main goals of almost any business. Customer satisfaction and brand loyalty typically go hand in hand. It is essential to often engage with your customers and start developing a bond with them. Social media is not just limited to introducing your product, it is also a leading platform for promotional campaigns. A customer sees these platforms as service channels where they can directly communicate with the business.

V. Healthier customer satisfaction

Social media plays a vital role in networking and communication platform. With the help of these platforms, creating a voice for your company is important in improving the overall brand image. Customers appreciate the fact that when they post comments on your page, they receive a modified reply rather than a computerized message. A brand that values its customers, takes the time to compose a personal message, which is perceived naturally in a positive light.

VI. Marketplace awareness

One of the best ways to find the needs and wants of your customers instead of directly communicating with them is Marketplace awareness. It is also considered as the most valuable advantage of social media. By observing the activities on your profile, you can see customers' interest and opinions that you might not know otherwise if you didn't have a

social media presence. As a complementary research tool, social media can help you get information and a better understanding of your industry. Once you get a large following, you can then use additional tools to examine other demographics of your consumers.

VII. More brand authority

For making your business more powerful, brand loyalty and customer satisfaction both play a major role, but it all comes down to communication. When customers see your company posting on social media, especially replying to their queries and posting original content, it helps them build a positive image in their minds. Regularly interacting with your customers proves that you and your business care about them. Once you get a few satisfied customers, who are vocal about their positive purchase experience, you can let the advertising be done for you by genuine customers who appreciated your product or service.

VIII. Increased traffic

One of the other benefits of Social Media is that it also helps increase your website traffic. By sharing your content on social media, you are giving users a reason to click-through to your website. On your social account, the more quality content you share, the more inbound traffic you will generate while making conversion opportunities.

IX. Enhanced SEO rankings

Social media presence is becoming a vital factor in calculating rankings. These days, to secure a successful ranking, SEO requirements are continuously varying. Therefore, it is no longer enough to simply optimize your website and regularly update your blog. Businesses sharing their content on social media are sending out a brand signal to search engine that speaks to your brand validity, integrity, and constancy.

X. Final words

There is no denying that Social media marketing has many advantages for startups and established brands. By regular updating the right social media marketing strategy, it will lead to increased traffic, better SEO, improved brand loyalty, healthier customer satisfaction and much more. Your competition is already increasing on social media day by day, so don't let your competitors take your probable customers. The earlier you start, the faster you see the growth in your business.

5. CURRENT PROBLEMS FACED BY SOCIAL MEDIA

As businesses, we need social media to be relevant and stay in the eyes of the consumer, too. However, there are lines that could be crossed if you aren't careful. Here are just a few issues that are erupting every day on the internet:

I. Too much content

Ever heard of the "endless scroll?" People become addicted to constantly checking their social media feeds and companies are constantly posting ads, blogs, photos, questions and podcasts. The brain can go through serious fatigue even without the added visual stimulation of the real world. Many young people are being diagnosed with ADHD and similar behavioral issues because of this kind of content overload.

II. Jealousy and constant competition

With photo shopped images and filters everywhere, it's no wonder that the statistics for depression, loneliness, self-esteem issues and suicides are on the rise. Sadly, plenty of companies are taking advantage of this and posting envy-worthy bodies and lifestyles to make a quick buck from those with low self-esteem.

III. Cancel culture

This is a more recent phenomenon for social media, where many are being "called out" for their past transgressions. In some ways, it's great — the #Me Too movement and other similar movements are weeding out awful people that have held power for far too long. However, this trend is also affecting people in a bad way as well. Many "cancellations" were incorrect but already forever ruined someone's reputation. Does cancel culture mean you can't make mistakes? We're human, and mistakes are bound to happen, no matter how careful you are as an individual or company.

IV. Not enough fact-checking

"Fake news" is everywhere and sometimes people can't tell the difference. Of course, Facebook and other companies are attempting to mitigate the problem, trying to stop conspiracy theories or forcing articles to go through fact-checks. However, it's still a very real problem that, in some cases, can cause huge political upheavals and deadly consequences.

V. Diagnosis without experience

This isn't just medical. It also calls upon other service industries as well. Suddenly everyone's a doctor, plumber or dietitian from watching a YouTube video when, in reality, we know that most of the expert work comes from years of hands-on experience and education. This causes a lot of issues and has a real-world impact. Sure, you can pick up some handy tips from the internet, but you can't diagnose yourself with a deadly disease just because a website said you had a few symptoms.

6. CONCLUSION

Social media is quickly becoming one of the most important aspects of digital marketing, which provides incredible benefits that help reach millions of customers worldwide. And if you are not applying this profitable source, you are missing out an incredible marketing opportunity, as it makes it easy to spread the word about your product and mission. Today social media place a very importance role in Business, Politics, Entertainment etc.

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HEALTH FOR ONE AND ALL THROUGH SPORTS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES

Dr.Swapnil D.Patil

D.P.E.Mudhoji College,PhaltanEmail - Patilsd77@gmail.com

“Every human being is the sculptor of his own health.”

In this modern age due to industrialization, liberalization, privatization and globalization the world is progressing very fast and coming together like a village, science and information and communication and technologies are playing very important role in the development of the world. Because of advanced technology and scientific research we are achieving many things with less effort hence we can save our time money and manpower. Man has made tremendous progress almost every walk of his life. Modern Scientists and researchers have changed our life-style. Science and advance technology have been continuously pouring on us new material and services to make our physical life more happy and comfortable.

However pollution of air, water, soil, sound, body and minds also result of the science and technology. We witness despair and disappointment on the face of our young generation. Sign of restlessness are apparently visible in the dry and dull eyes of our youngsters. Sloping shoulder, flat chests and bulging stomachs have become their characteristics.

In this advanced age we can claim that we are modern, comfortable, high per capita income holding, high economic standard, rich, but cannot claim that we are truly happy and healthy. We are using tranquillizers for sleep, pills for purgatives and tonics for vigor. Tranquillizers sedatives are in vague in our modern society and drug addiction is our big headache in our society. We are running behind material wealth, human values are declining, work to time; competition and commotion have made us suffer from stress, depression, frustration, worry, anxiety, strain and tension. These things will become a cause of physical and psychological diseases and disorders, such as diabetes, cancer, acidity migraine, heart diseases and hypertension.

Sport and physical activities have surest remedies for human beings physical, mental and social ailment. Sports make the organs of the body active in their functioning of the human body. Sport changes a man's view on his attitude and behavior.

“Sport has power to change the world, the power to inspire, the power to unite people in a way that little else can. It speaks to people in a language they understand.” Nelson Mandela

Sport is an integral part of our life. It is natural and pleasant activity. Sport's unique and universal power to attract motivate and inspire makes it a highly effective tool for engaging and empowering individuals, communicates and even countries to take action to improve their health. Sports can also be a powerful means of a mobilizing more resources in the global fight against diseases and disorders, but the potential is only just beginning to be realized. It gives us real entertainment, true amusement, absolute pleasure and enjoyment, unconditional love and affection and happiness, beautiful health and above all a better quality of life. ***“Sport means all those physical activities done for diversion, amusement, entertainment, pleasure and success.”*** United Nations Inter-agency Taskforce on Sports for Development and Peace define ***“Incorporated into the definition of ‘sport’ is all forms of physical activity that contribute to physical fitness, mental well-being and social interaction. These include: play, recreation, organized casual or competitive sport, and indigenous games.”*** Therefore sports and physical activity plays a vital role in a health creation. Emerson said ***“first wealth is a health”*** when at time of human birth the first question asked is, what is the weight of the baby born? Weather the baby is normal or underweight or overweight, because doctor and parents can understand about

its health, if baby has a normal average weight then his health is good he won't get any problem in the future and it is a sign of a first wealth is a health.

Health definition according to **World Health Organization**. *“Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity.”* the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of a health is one of the fundamental right the every human being without distinction of race religion politics belief economy or social condition.

Healthy human development is a necessary foundation for all development progress. Without healthy population the achievement of a development objectives will be out of reach, good health is a fundamental to the ability of individuals to realize their full human potential. It is also a crucially important economic asset low levels of health impede the people's ability to work and earn a living for themselves and their families. When someone becomes ill, and entire family can become a trap in a downward spiral of a loss income and high health-care costs. On a national scale poor population health diminishes productivity and impedes economic growth while investment in better health outcomes is generally seen as an investment in a nation growth. Therefore sports exercises and physical activities have beneficial effect on physical, mental and social health. Generally participants engaging in regular sports display more desirable health outcomes across a variety of physical conditions. Similarly participating in various sports shows better mental and social health as well as better functional capacity, better mood of states and quality of life. Hence sports and physical activities play very vital role in health creation.

Sports contribution for health creation

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) Sports for health and development | 11) Enhancing mental health. |
| 2) Sports as a tool to promote health and prevent disease | 12) Links between sports and mental well-being. |
| 3) Increasing physical activity level | 13) Improving self concept, self esteem & self-confidence. |
| 4) Preventing non-communicable disease | 14) Coping with stress and reducing anxiety. |
| 5) Reducing health care costs and improving productivity | 15) Preventing and managing depression. |
| 6) Preventing and managing cardiovascular disease diabetes cancer osteoporosis etc. | 16) Improving brain function. |
| 7) Tackling obesity and reducing health risk | 17) Fostering social connection. |
| 8) Preventing infections disease | 18) Promoting healthy attitude and behavior. |
| 9) Using elite sports as an educational platform | 19) Sports as a platform for communication education and social mobilization. |
| 10) Using sports for preventing the spread of HIV, AIDS and eradication of polio. | |

Conclusion:-We can say in conclusion sports and physical activities for health have become very popular among children, youngsters and old aged people. It's a boon for who want to improve their health, to become good players and grow into the civilized citizen of their country. Sport, with its joys and triumphs, its pain and defeats, its emotions and challenges, is an unrivalled medium for the promotion of health. Sports help us demonstrate, our pursuit of the betterment of the humanity. Sports serve as common language brings people together and show us how to work in team and learn tolerance for each person. So I suggest that sports and physical activities associate with better quality of life and health outcomes.

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USE OF ICT, RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE

Dr. Savita Madhavrao Gire

Sociology, arts & Commerce College, vaduj satara

Project Background

In the present education system of Higher Education, the teachers are the focus of class- room teaching. On one side the class-rooms are at times overcrowded with overloaded syllabi and the students are expected to gain knowledge from the teacher who delivers the lectures and decides on the mode of assignments given to the students. An alternative process or method of teaching has to be adopted, in this fast developing world, where knowledge explosion has been taking place every day in every sphere of life. It is unreasonable to expect that spoken or written words alone to convey the volume of relevant information to the learner. The selection of teaching method and techniques depends upon the nature of the test, learning objectives on oneside and entering behavior of the students on the other side. This project is aimed at integrating SMART class room techniques for English language in some selected universities of India. The project is to test the integration of SMART class room, which involves integration of technology with a curriculum. Technology integration is the connection made between activities one of them revolving around a technology driven element. Smart class rooms are also technologically enhanced class room. Technology integration is the incorporation of the technology resources and technology based practices into the daily routines, work, and management of the learning institutions. Therefore Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is set to contribute in a big way to the Education system.

The role of ICT

Information and Communication Technology is an important instrument, which can transfer the present isolated teacher and book centred learning environment into a rich learning environment. Blurton (1999) stated that 'ICT' stands for Information and Communication Technologies "a diverse set of technological tools and resources used to communicate, to create, to disseminate, to store and to manage information." Now, technology is making life easier for both educators and students to make teaching-learning environment richer and more effective.

New methods for teaching and learning in colleges and universities were provided through technology. Using technology in the classroom is constantly increasing and evolving, and it is important as part of the students' education to prepare them for the future. Technology can provide students with greater access to a vast array of information and resources, empowering them to become free agent learners able to create meaningful personalized learning experiences outside the traditional classroom. This is known as SMART class rooms.

S-Specified

M-Measurable

A-Achievable

R-Relevant

T-Time Restricted.

One of the new technological advancements that is widely used in the classroom nowadays is a smart board to increase a student's knowledge and motivation (Rakes et al., 2006; Siemens and Matheos, 2010; Knezek et al., 2006).

What is a smart board?

The smart board is made up of a computer, smart board software, an interactive whiteboard, and a projector. The smart board interactive whiteboard system is made up of a computer with the smart board software, a projector and the smart board interactive whiteboard itself. “With a touch of a finger, students can control applications; navigate the Internet; and write, change, move around, and save content” (Sani, 2007). The entire premise of this technology is built upon active engagement. Touch-sensitive screens are mounted on the wall of the classroom and a projector shows information that can be manipulated and displayed with unlimited capabilities. The advantage of smart board technology is its design for use in a spacious work area with group interaction. The enlarged visuals are easily seen due to the size of the interactive whiteboard. Participants become both visually and physically engaged as they connect with electric content and multimedia in a collaborative learning environment (Smart Technologies, 2004).

Applications of the smart board are dependent on the software that is installed and used on the computer connected to the smart board. Some of the many applications available include hiding and revealing, writing and manipulating text, handwriting recognition, saving, retrieving, and printing notes, capturing and manipulating web content, shading, coloring, and animation. In addition, more recent smart board software allows the teacher to connect over the Internet to a library of subject specific flash content like a virtual calculator, virtual frog dissector, interactive maps, and more. Many libraries are located at the smart board manufacturer’s website, so that content can be added on a regular basis, giving teachers more options (Digregorio & Sobel- Lojeski, 2010).

Using special pens, students and/or teachers write directly on the screen. They can manipulate text and images, view websites, cut and paste research information, view video clips, formulate graphs and charts, and design vivid and creative presentations. Students combine their cognitive and physical abilities to interact with smart board technology. The interactive nature of the technology and the state-of-the-art software enable students to generate activities that are engaging, useful, and enlightening. Informational text, research, and real-time Internet sites can be easily incorporated and accessed during the lesson (Starkman, 2006).

Additional interactive features include the conversion of handwritten text to typewritten text, drag and drop boxes, the opportunity to highlight specific words, and the option of diagramming/scaffolding information. Teachers can download lesson plans; adjust them to the specific needs of the students, and save them for future use. When learning with a smart board, students are engaged and listening instead of taking notes. Taking notes is distracting and does not allow the students to learn to their full potential. While the lesson is going on, the students are engaged in learning and teachers are able to send the notes to the students at a later time so that they can review on their own. This is an example of technology being put to good use and reaching students at different levels of learning.

There are many forms of IWBT (Interactive White Board Technology) but usually IWBT combines a whiteboard with a computer and a data projector and allows teachers and students control applications by touching the screen with their fingers or writing with a non-ink pen tool. A wireless response device can be integrated in the IWBT environment allowing students answer questions posed in the IWBT and showing the results. IWBT could be integrated with a sound amplification system for teachers who suffer from vocal strains.

IWBT comes with software application which gives teachers quick access to all their lesson materials from one location. The software has two main sections: white boarding space, where the user can write and edit the contents, and a tab column, in which the user can select a page sorter, gallery or attachment tabs. The tab column, the user can view and organize thumbnails of the notebook pages that he/she created. While gallery tab allows user to access and store multimedia contents like images, sounds, videos, and animations

A proposed design of a CRS for the developing countries replaces teacher's computer with a cheap Bluetooth and J2ME-enabled mobile phone. The teacher's mobile phone wirelessly communicates with a HUB using Bluetooth. HUB is a piece of hardware that plays the same role as the receiver in traditional CRS systems. However, unlike the conventional CRS systems employing expensive wireless technologies, the HUB uses a wired connection to communicate with end-devices via a 1-Wire network. A 1-Wire network uses a single wire to establish communications between a master on the HUB and a large number of slave or end-devices where each end-device has a unique 64-bit address. The master can supports speeds of up to 15.3 kbits/second and wires can be extended up to 100 meters without any additional hardware. This means that one HUB and a large number of wired devices can be easily deployed in a typical classroom in the developing world. The 1-Wire network does not require special wires and can be built using the locally available wires in a developing country (Zuolkernan, 2012). This shows that hardware components in SMART class room should be used innovatively keeping in mind the local conditions such as developing.

Research on the use of interactive smart boards in education has expanded in the last decade as the emphasis in education spending and curriculum planning has extended to specifically recognize the importance of skills in information and communication technology (Hall & Higgins, 2005; Manitoba Education & Training, 1998).

ORIGIN OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

Research has consistently shown that students and teachers alike perceive that this technology offers considerable benefits to enhance students' attention to the task at hand and may even improve their ability to learn the material (Hall et al., 2005; Miller & Glover, 2002; Reimer & Moyer, 2005). In contrast, the use of this technology offers benefits for teachers with respect to professionalism of the presentations they develop, the efficiency with which they can deliver a lesson, and diversity in terms of the manner in which they present curriculum content (Rudd, 2007). Broader discussions of the use of smart boards in the classroom have examined whether the presence of technology contributes to a more dynamic classroom environment or whether it creates conditions that place the teacher (using the board) as the focal point of the learning context rather than promoting interaction within the classroom between students and the teacher and students (Rudd, 2007). In fact, Shenton and Pagett (2007) reported that some teachers who used the interactive whiteboards were most concerned about creating interactivity between the students and the board itself rather than between members of the classroom. The question is whether, as teachers are integrating the technology into the classroom, they are using it in a way that enhances the dynamic nature of instruction or disrupting it. Therefore, before considering a research strategy, literature survey was undertaken.

1) Most of the research and applications of the SMART class rooms have been used in scientific disciplines such as Chemistry and Medical Science. However, this SMART class room can also be included social science subjects also languages. In this project we have specifically targeted English Language.

2) Studies show that teachers need to integrate SMART class room hardware and software components. Researchers have demonstrated 6 factors which influenced teacher's use of technology in the classroom: adapting to external requests and others' expectation, (extrinsic factors), deriving attention (intrinsic factor), using the basic functions of technology, relieving physical fatigue, class preparation and management, and using the enhanced functions of technology. They reported that although the majority of teachers intend to use technology to support teaching and learning, experienced teachers generally decide to use technology involuntarily in response to external forces while teachers with little experience are more likely to use it on their own will. Researchers also identified some of the factors hindering the use of technology in the classroom: lack of time, software and hardware problems, keyboarding skills, knowledge of available information technology resources (intrinsic factor), and unavailability of computer labs and computer lab technicians, as well as individual perceptions in finding the information technology frustrating, believing that changes are too fast to keep current, and not thinking information technology will enhance the subject area.

3) In the Indian context, few studies have reported any data on the problems encountered in human and technological integrations and testing in a real life context.

The study will therefore provide crucial data for more effective implementation of SMART class rooms and will help cutting down costs as developing SMART class room is an expensive business.

INTERDISCIPLINARY RELEVANCE

The present project can be also applied to enhance teaching in subjects of various disciplines. Most of the research and applications of the SMART class rooms have been used in scientific disciplines such as Chemistry, Microbiology, Biotechnology and Medical Sciences. However, this SMART class room can also be included in subjects such as Archaeology, which integrates the theoretical and practical aspects of the study of the human past. The relevance of SMART class rooms in languages, social sciences and earth sciences such as Geology cannot be underestimated.

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CYBER BULLYING GLOBALAND AN INDIAN SCENARIO

Asst.Prof. Vanita Kamble¹

Mr. Munkir Mujawar²

Cyberbullying is bullying that takes place over digital devices like cell phones, laptops, smartphones, computers, and tablets. The platform of Cyberbullying can occur through SMS, Text (Short Message Service is known as text mess resent through devices), and apps, or online in social media (Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat and Tweeter etc.) Instant Message (via devices like email provider services, apps and social media messaging features) forums, or gaming where people can view, participate in, or share content. Cyberbullying includes sending, posting, or sharing negative, harmful, false, or mean content about someone else. It can include sharing personal or private information about someone else causing embarrassment or humiliation. Some cyberbullying crosses the line into unlawful or criminal behavior.

Reviews: Cyber Bullying in India: With increasing availability of affordable data services and social media presence, cyber bullying in India has witnessed an alarming rise. According to Symantec, a research conducted nearly 8 out of 10 individuals are subject to the different types of cyber bullying in India. Out of these around 63% faced online abuses and insults, and 59% were subject to false rumors and gossips for degrading their image. The same study ranks India as the country facing the highest cyber bullying in the Asia Pacific region, more than Australia and Japan. In fact, 50% of women residing in prime Indian cities are a victim of online abuse, according to a survey by Feminism. B.S. Shivashankar and Aswathy Rajan (2018), conducted a research of 400 students of which were between the age of 11-14 in the Midwest, in October 2013. The statistics say that in the last 30 days 97.5% students were seen online. It was also found that 63% of students own cell phones, 43% of them have their Facebook accounts, and 42% are on Instagram. The study also reveals that 11.5% students have been target of cyber bullying in the previous 30 days out of which 6.8 % are boys and girls 16%, and 3.9% have been cyber bullied others in previous 30 days again of which boys are 0.6% and girls being 6.9%. There have been cases of cyber bullying on Instagram too. It can take place through posting embarrassing photos of a person, putting hash tags which can be insulting, posting something defaming or cruel comments, creating fake profiles.

Objectives:

1. To study the common indicators, signs and effects of Cyber Bullying
2. To know the cyber bullying at global and an Indian scenario

Methodology: The current paper is based on totally secondary data which is collected from different websites of internet. The paper attempts to understanding the concept of Cyber Bullying in Global and in Indian scenario. The aim is this paper is to study the current scenario of Cyber Bullying and suggest some remedial measures to prevent and stop Cyber Bullying.

Common Indicators of Cyber Bullying: There are some common types of Cyber Bullying are given below:

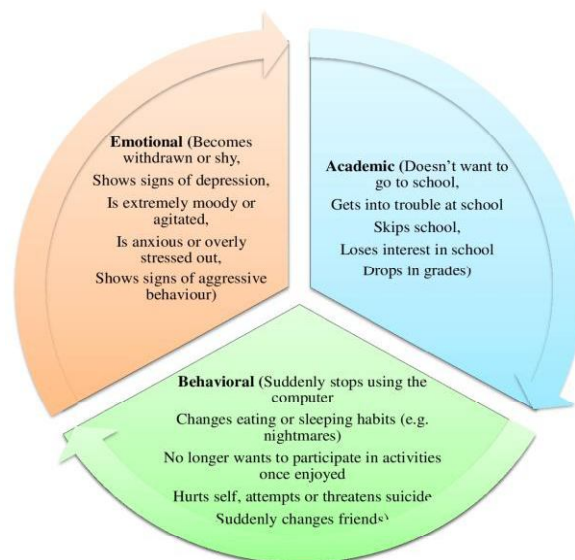
3. **Exclusion:** Exclusion is the act of leaving someone out deliberately. Exclusion exists with in-person bullying situations, but is also used online to target and bully a victim.

4. **Harassment:**Harassment is a broad category under which many types of cyberbullying fall into, but it generally refers to a sustained and constant pattern of hurtful or threatening online messages sent with the intention of doing harm to someone.
5. **Outing/Doxing:**Outing, also known as doxing, refers to the act of openly revealing sensitive or personal information about someone without their consent for purposes of embarrassing or humiliating them.
6. **Trickery:**Trickery is similar to outing, with an added element of deception. In these situations, the bully will befriend their target and lull them into a false sense of security.
7. **Cyberstalking:** Cyberstalking is a particularly serious form of cyberbullying that can extend to threats of physical harm to the person being targeted. It can include monitoring, false accusations, threats, and is often accompanied by offline stalking. It is a criminal offense and can result in a restraining order, probation, and even jail time for the perpetrator.
8. **Frapping:** Frapping is when a bully uses your child's social networking accounts to post inappropriate content with their name. It can be harmless when friends write funny posts on each other's profiles, but have potential to be incredibly harmful. For
9. **Masquerading:** Masquerading happens when a bully creates a made up profile or identity online with the sole purpose of cyberbullying someone. This could involve creating a fake email account, fake social media profile, and selecting a new identity and photos to fool the victim.
10. **Dissing:** Dissing refers to the act of bully spreading cruel information about their target through public posts or private messages to either ruin their reputation or relationships with other people. In these situations, the bully tends to have a personal relationship with the victim, either as an acquaintance or as a friend.
11. **Trolling:** Trolling is when a bully will seek out to intentionally upset others by posting inflammatory comments online. Trolling may not always be a form of cyberbullying, but it can be used as a tool to cyber bully when done with malicious and harmful intent.
12. **Flaming:** Flaming is similar to trolling, but will usually be a more direct attack on a victim to incite them into online fights.

Signs of Cyber Bullying: There are three types of warning signs that your child may be getting bullied; emotional, academic and behavioral.

Effects of Cyber bullying: **Exposure to cyber bullying can have many adverse effects on a child. Some of them are as follows:**

1. Diminishing self-esteem.
2. Tendency to withdraw from those around and spend time alone.
3. Reluctance to allow parents or family members to use their mobile phone or computers.
4. Sudden loss of weight or changes in appearance.
5. Changes in eating and sleeping patterns.
6. Feeling unsafe, exposed and humiliated.
7. Coming up with excuses to stay away from school.
8. Injury marks on the skin indicating self-



- harm; trying to hide the injuries by wearing clothes that cover the full body.
9. Change in personality, with increased bouts of anger, depression and crying spells.
 10. Decline in performance in academics, sports and extra-curricular activities

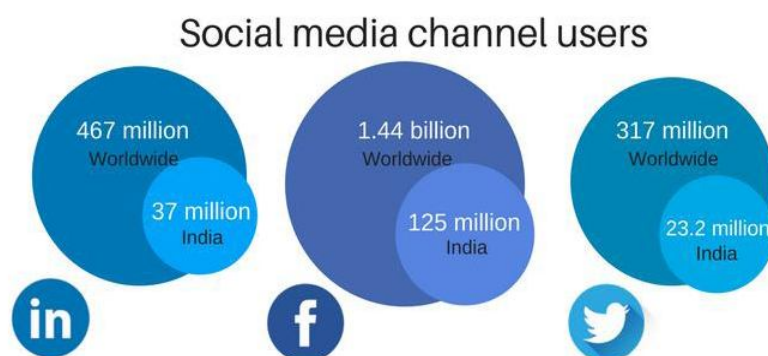
Discussion of Cyber Bullying at Global and in India:The Cyber Bullying Global and an Indian Scenario

Social Media Channel Users at Global and in India:

Graph No. 1

Source:<http://www.mantran.in/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Social-Media-users.png>

The graph no 1 deals with the data of social media channel users at global level and in India. The data reveals that the worldwide 467 million people are using Instagram and in India 37 million, whereas 1.44 billion of the people are using Facebook worldwide and 125 million Indians are using the same. Tweeter user is total 417 million worldwide and 23.2 million are using tweeter.



Hence it is finding that the Instagram, Facebook and Tweeter user are spreading in Indian as well as worldwide.

Table No. 1
Online Bullying Metrics: India vs. Worldwide Average (in %)

Knowledge about Online Bullying	Worried Online		Bullied Online		Bullied Offline		Bully Someone Online		Bully Someone Offline		Formal School Policy		Provides Education			
	I	WW	I	WW	I	WW	I	WW	I	WW	I	WW	I	WW		
	70	57	79	54	53	37	54	72	50	24	52	42	76	23	63	37

Source: © 2012 Microsoft Corporation.. *I: India* *WW: Worldwide*

Table no 1 talk about the online bullying metrics of Indian as well as worldwide average. The data indicates that 70% of the Indians have knowledge about online bullying which is greater than 57% of the worldwide knows it. 79% of the Indian are worried about online whereas 54 of the respondents worldwide are worried. 37% worldwide respondents are bullied online whereas percentage of online bullied of Indian is 53 which are again greater than the worldwide respondents. But 54% of the respondents are bullied offline whereas 72% worldwide respondents are bullied offline. Here the offline bulling percentage is lesser among the Indians than worldwide respondents. The 50% of the Indians bullied someone online whereas 24% of the worldwide respondents bulled online to someone. Whereas against offline percentage if greater among Indians to bulled someone than worldwide percentage is 24%.

Suggestions for Prevention and Stopping of Cyber Bullying:

1. **Keep Social Profile Safe:** The users should keep their social profile safe. Be mindful with profile.

2. **Block Certain Websites:** Restrict to accesses websites which are harmful by blocking.
3. **Allow Time-based Surfing:** Use mobile in time, or control mobile using and allow time to surfing websites.
4. **Check Activities of Using Software:** Whenever user want to use software's to check activities.
5. **Keep Password to Account:** Password is needed to every account. So user should give a safe password to their account.
6. **Block People Who May Be Harassing:** User should block to people those who may be trying to harassing or bullying to users.
7. **Do Not Respond:** Sometime the perpetrators are looking for the reaction but the best way is to disconnect from that person in that situation is better.
8. **Keep Evidence:**It becomes important to keep all the pieces of evidence such as messages, posts, comments saved because many websites have a no-tolerance policy and if your complaint against them they will take it down.
9. **Reach Out for Help:**When the bully is not stopping and is continuously bullying you reach out to the best cyber-crime lawyers for help. They will listen to you, process your situation, help and assist you to work through it.

Conclusion:Cyber bullying means a behavior to cause harm or discomfort to other through the internet. Engaging to social network is not dangerous unless we are aware of our activity on internet and do not perform any negative activity. As many students do not report about their cyber bullying incidents, a kid's helpline must be located in every locality where the identity of the victim must be unknown. Parents must educate their person about the awareness of cyber bullying and should also keep close watch on their activities. There should be a separate legislation passed to govern cyber bullying incidents.

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THE ROLE OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE(LIS) CAREERS IN INDIA

Bharat D.Mali
Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Miraj

Abstract

Library Professionals need distinct information tools (Information Communication Technology) for daily routine tasks as well as for research and academic activities. The latest devices for information communication technology have resulted in the rapid circulation of knowledge and have transformed that information handling activities in research and academic libraries in India. Research and academic libraries, mostly associated with universities and research institutions as centers of library services have enormously improved with the expeditious changes in information communication technology. The emergence of modern library advances in ICT has opened up new ways of accumulating, regulating and disseminating scientific and technical information communication technologies to intensify and integrate their electronic resources and services. Finally, librarians in research and academic libraries need to update their knowledge and expertise in information and communication technology (ICT) in order to successfully undertake their roles of being responsible for validating the library.

In this 21st Century the development of library information service education in India is drastically improved and so many universities having this programme both in regular and distance modes. The decision of selecting a career has become vital for both individuals and society. Career in librarianship may also be viewed as a process of improvement of value of life. In the 1930s Dr.S.R.Rangnathan developed a theory of five laws of library science that are in conformity with the Indian tradition of fundamentals profit of library life. The basic goal of LIS education hence is provide better knowledge and capacity building needed for an LIS career in the current digital world.

Libraries must continuously improve themselves with up to date computer technologies for knowledge transmission and networks. To sustain efficient services, library professionals need to have knowledge and skills in ICT techniques and handling procedures. This changes in the LIS curriculum are needed to keep in step with the latest technology and modern computer networking experiences.

The LIS profession is a challenging and demanding profession in this current web environment. Professionals have modern digital technologies and their applicability to knowledge handling activities that have helped in distributing qualitative services to end users. To assist the information professionals should provide themselves with technology to knowledge. In the information society the knowledge centers have the role of coordinator and accumulator and in order to be successful at this knowledge professionals have to adopt multiple knowledge roles in order to survive in an e-environment of sustained and rapid change. The information revolution and network domain have made the information centers without walls and now virtual information centers exist where data and knowledge can now be communicated o all areas of the globe. Now knowledge is considered like any other product which can be bought and sold in the market place. As a result, the practice of providing services for free is being reviewed, and sometimes replaced by professional

practices as knowledge centers are looking ahead to the possibilities of income generation. Library Science courses have a lot of opportunities to provide the information and capacity building required to compute in the present day information society. Globalization and broad based networks have opened up different career options to the LIS professionals. The old functions of LIS have changed with the improvements in ICT. Librarians are expected to be higher system thinkers with proficiency to work in digital and computer communication environments. The LIS career should expand these pursuits, after providing the important training necessary to secure positions upon graduation, and to advance the perspective and understanding to help graduates to be better managers in a global information community.

LIS Education in India- An Overview

Library education was first formally began in 1911 at Baroda in the form of a training programme and established public library system in India. The Scholars like K.M.Assadullah, Dr.S.R.Rangnathan and Prof.P.N.Koula contributed greatly to developing the sources of LIS subjects in pre-independent India. In post-independent India, library science being offered by more than 100 universities and other organizations at various levels such as certificate, diploma, bachelor, masters, PG Diploma and research.

Courses Available in LIS in India

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. B.Lib.Sc.or B.LIS. | Librarianship |
| 2. M.Lib.Sc.or M.LIS | Library and Information Science |
| 3. M.Phil. | 6. Diploma Course |
| 4. Ph.D. (Doctorate in Philosophy) | PGCLAN(Post Graduate Diploma |
| 5. Certificate Courses | in Library Automation & |
| ICT Application in Libraries | Networking |
| IT enabled Services | |

LIS Education Distinction

In the past ,many bodies lime the UGC, ILA (Indian Library Association) and IATLIS (Indian Association of Teachers in Library Information Science) took different initiatives for developing the quality of LIS education in India. Development has now passed through stages and LIS education becomes a fast improving discipline with a multi-subject approach. Today LIS education not only includes the information specific discipline but has extended to subjects like digital technology, information science and management studies. With the changing situation, modern information professionals have become a profession with a multiplicity of opportunities and challenges for LIS students and Librarians. These capable human resources are being taught all the techniques needed for proficient information resources in an effective manner. From some of literature reviews, ICT skills requirements, ICT used in libraries and ICT in LIS education (syllabus), to provide the knowledge falling under the ICT skills requirement categories by exploring whether ICT has an impact on Job requirements in Indian LIS markets.

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SPORT AND PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

Dr.Sushant T.Magdum

(Director of Physical Education, Shree.Yashvantrao Patil Science College Solankur)

Participation in sports continues to be a major part of our society. Individuals participate in sports for health and fitness reasons, but also for "other" reasons; such as character building and socialization. Whether sports builds character is an ongoing debate.

Playing sport helps much more than in the physical aspects. It builds character, teaches thinking analytical and strategic, leadership skills, goal setting and much more. You might encourage your child or people in general to play sports because being physically active is healthy for the mind and body. People who play sports also might learn character and behaviour traits that help fill out their personalities. Sports and games play an important role in the development of human personality. All sports and games certainly benefit both the mind and body and create discipline, team building, confidence and physical fitness. Getting children involved in sport will help them get more active and also develop a healthier personality. Physically players develop their strength, speed, skill, stamina and flexibility but it also increases self- esteem, builds social skills and leadership, increase resilience and inculcates values. When we are under stress from personal or work problems exercise through playing sports helps release pressure and tension in a healthy and controlled way. A player must learn not to lose their temper and morale even in the face of defeat because he/she needs to be calm and then try and perform better the next time. Players know that victory and defeat are the two aspects of the same coin. There is more joy in playing than in its end result. Sport trains one to accept defeat gracefully and move on. They learn that winning and losing are parts of life, one should not feel depressed and dishearten on losing, but move on and strive for more the next time. Children who play sports get more chance of meeting and interacting with people of similar interests and make new friends, this boosts their confidence. Children playing together as a team, share and celebrate together. This has a positive effect on a child's psychology and behaviour. Players then are less likely to become selfish when they grow up; they are caring and readily to work as a team and get along better with others.

Sports benefit

Increased Self Esteem

It takes physical, mental and emotional endurance to compete and children learn motivation, Determination and the long term benefits of training and working toward a goal. The feeling of Accomplishment as they work to build their playing skills improves self- esteem, a personality trait that is important in taking on other challenges in life.

Improved Social Skills

Playing a team sports help players bond with each other. It requires cooperating with others, Learning to play fair and having fun with others while working toward a common goal. Players develop a healthy sense competition with team mates. This gives children better skills to interact with others at school and home.

Leadership Abilities

Even as simple as getting to training on time and with the correct equipment is a start to leadership skills. Playing sport teaches players to take on leadership roles such as handling conflict, developing game strategies and encouraging team members.

Resilience

Learning to cope with the emotional highs and lows of life in a healthy manner is a valuable personality trait for children and adults. Playing sport gives people the experiences of joy and excitement after a win and grief and frustration after a loss. Sport gives children an organised and structured environment where coaches and team members can provide encouragement and help build resilience.

Values

Sport is human life in microcosm. Apart from benefiting their physical health, sports also play an important role in psychological development and the social well-being of a child. Playing sports will improve values like discipline, responsibility, self-confidence, sacrifice and accountability.

Team Building

Children learn how to get along with their peers and interact positively through sport. It builds team spirit whether they win or lose. Simple things like shaking hands is a gesture of appreciation for both teams.

The above areas are just some of the personality traits that can be improved through sports. These coupled with the physical improvement can ensure the development of your child or adult player at all levels. It is essential that a coach is aware of the effect that they can have on the many areas of each of their players. Therefore it is the key responsibility of all coaches to ensure that this is a positive effect that will last forever will the players, child or adult, that they have on their teams.

By playing sports, children learn how to get along with their peers and interact positively with their coaches and elders. It builds sportsmanship spirits in them, whether they win or lose. The losing team shake hands with the winning one and pat on their shoulders as a gesture of appreciating them.

Releasing of stress:

Sports help one combat anxiety, depression and stress. Sports trains one to accept defeat gracefully and move on. They learn that winning and losing are parts of life, one should not feel depressed and dishearten on losing, but move on and strive more for the next time. The children who play sports get more chance of meeting and interacting with people of similar interests and make new friends, this boosts their confidence. Sports inculcates the spirits of sportsmanship and sharing. Children playing together as a team, share and celebrate their victory together. This has a positive affect on a child's psychology and behavior. Players are less likely to become selfish when they grow up; they are caring and readily to work as a team and get along better with others.

Playing a sport not only keeps you physically fit but also goes a long way in keeping you stress-free and mentally strong. Here's how...

Playing a sport is undoubtedly a fun activity. But did you know that regular sporting activities not only take care of your physical fitness but also enhance your personality and help in maintaining your mental well-being? To top it all, it's also a great source of entertainment!

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE BETWEEN PLAYERS AND NON-PLAYERS OF UDGIR

Dr. Shivanand B. Patil¹, (Physical Director) **Mrs. Rekha B. Lonikar²**, (Asst. Prof.)
 Bapusaheb Patil Ekambekar College, Udgir.
 Cell – 7588113931, 9890255106,
 E-mail: Shivanandpatil4u@gmail.com, lonikar.rekha51@gmail.com.

The human psychology is complex phenomena. Emotional intelligence of athletes has drawn more attention and emerged very interesting variable of sports psychology, scientifically understanding emotional intelligence might help to lead a productive life. Has claimed it to be important in achieving success in life that to more in an organized group. People having higher level of emotional intelligence are better placed to manage their affair with wisdom. According to “emotional intelligence has generated wide spread Interest owing to the increasing personal importance attributed to the emotional management for people in modern society” claimed that EI is positively related to academic achievements, occupational success and satisfaction, emotional health and adjustment. Boyatzis Rechar, Goleman, Daniel kenneth briefly described a model of emotional intelligence based on the competencies that enable people to demonstrate intelligent use of their emotions in managing themselves and working effectively with others. The history and development as well as preliminary statistical results, of a new test based on this model are reported. The test is the emotional competence Inventory. The implications for a theory of performance in work settings and an integrated personality theory are mentioned in emphasizing the importance of clusters of Competencies in predicting performance and making links to all levels of the human psyche. Many research studies in the psychology of sport men and women studied separately not shown much interest and has been not focused on the participation of sports and physical activities, which plays a major role in determining the personality factors of the players, which could play a important role in their performance. In the face of more and more boys and girls belonging to different area of sports profession are entering the sports arena every year and sharing the laurels with their counterparts it was felt necessary to study the a emotional intelligence of students who are participating and non participating in sports.

Methodology

Selection of subject Forty (40) players and forty (40) non-players were randomly selected from Udgir city, Latur district of Maharashtra were selected for the purpose of this study. The selected subjects were from the age group of 18-23 years.

Selection of variables

1. Independent Variable: Players & Non-Players.
2. Dependent Variable: Emotional intelligence.

Criterion Measures

To collect the data pertaining with research problem Thimgujam and Ram scale was administered on the players & non-players of Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University Nanded Students. Samples age ranging from 18-23 Years. Scoring pattern as indicated in below paragraph.

Tools

The Emotional Intelligence Scale developed by Thimgujam and Ram (1999) has been applied in the present study. While scoring the emotional intelligence scale.....

Administration of Questionnaire

Respondents will be given a questionnaire with necessary

Strongly Agree	1 Point
Agreeing	2 Points
For Agreeing	3 Points
For Disagree	4 Points
Strongly Disagreeing	5 Points

instructions. Necessary instructions will be passed on the subject before providing the questionnaire.

Statistical Techniques For the present study, the mean value, standard deviation and independents 't' test were applied to analyze the data.

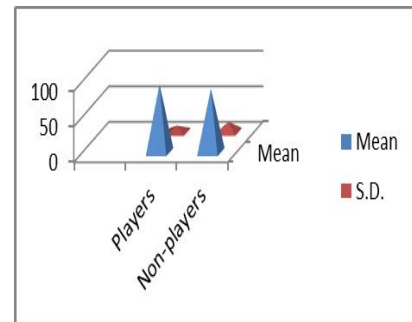
Result and Discussion

Table 1: Showing the Mean, SD and t value of players and non-players of Emotional intelligence.

Significant level at 0.05 level

Groups	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value
Players	40	96.15	9.05	2.05
Non-Player	40	89.21	14.25	

The calculated value was tested and Mean score of the Players is 96.15 and SD is 9.05 and 89.21 and SD 14.25 Respectively and calculated 't' value is 2.05, it reveals that players mean score is higher than



the non-players and it's also reveals that there is significant difference in emotional intelligence of players and non-players, because the calculated value is greater than table value and it's significant is at 0.05 level. Hence formulated hypothesis is accepted. It may generalized that participation of players provides ample opportunity to participate and express their emotion freely and cultivate emotional skills and to get mastery to produce regulate, manipulate and control emotion and stress among the students in respect of life and game situation frequently occur in the competition. Whereas non- players get less opportunity to participate, control and manipulation of stress. The study was carried out to see the influence of physical activities on the development of emotional intelligence of the players and also attempt see the influence of demographical variable in molding the emotional condition of the players. Because various research studies reveals that participation of sports bring the tremendous changes and plays significant role in molding the personality and emotional health of the players. Hence researcher made here an attempt to explore the relation and significant influence on physical activities and sports on emotional intelligence of the players and non-players.

Graphical representation of mean and standard deviations players and non-players of Udgir.

Conclusion

The study reveals that participation in sports activities influence on developing and cultivating qualities and ability of controlling the players.

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**DEFINE THE EFFECTS OF MEDICINE BALL THROW DAILY PRACTICE
ISIMPROVING THE SELECTED SCHOOL CHILDREN'S MEDICINE BALL
STANDING THROWING ABILITY**

Mr. Sanjay Daulatrao Bagul

I/C- Principal

DKTE Society's K.M.M.N. College of Physical Education, Tardal (Hatkangale)

Mobile: 9422625581, 9130355581. Email- sanjaybagulbped@gmail.com

Alternative exercise is the advantageous to enjoy the exercise for the same purpose. Its best example is the Gardening, yoga, and walking are simple activities that many people enjoy. They are also good alternatives to traditional exercise. Do not overlook them just because they are easy, or because you enjoy them. Just like this so many beginners players are not like the same exercise pattern for daily practice program, they want some changes in this pattern. But frequently I was seen the maximus teachers and coaches are not given them alternative exercise. And its reaction the players are not getting the improvement in her skill ability it is not good for all. So I think for every beginner stage player get some fun and changes in their practice schedule and it is also useful for the teachers and coaches also.

Statement of the research problem:

Define the effects of Medicine ball throws daily practice is improving the selected school children's throwing ability

Hypothesis:

1. Alternative exercise improving the motor ability.
2. Alternative exercise reduce the growth of the skilling ability.
3. Same kind of exercise practice not useful for long time
4. Overweight ball throw practice is beneficial for the throw motor ability.

Need and importance of Research:

Additional exercise tools are useful for the specific muscle and joint performance. Today so many alternative exercise patterns are introduced in this scientific sporting world. Before the 19th century the big muscle development exercise are massively introduced in the every gym. But in such type of gym was mostly used by only those want to develop their big muscle strength and power, mostly this type gym is used by the body builders, heavy weight wrestler and weight lifter. Others are no interested in this type of exercise they run and walk in the park in morning and evening.

Today exercise is need of every one for his wellness there are so many types of wellness and one is the health of the body and another the wellness of the motor ability for the particular game. As per motor skill demand we introduced some exercise tools also in our daily practice and exercise program. Our Indian sport & field also shine up in the universal and its reason the change the way of practice pattern. But this new advance system not reached to the basic level of the sport. So our duty to provide some facilities and the knowledge to the rural area of the Indian geography.

We experience so many born talent in the rural area but they didn't get advanced facility to develop their sporting ability. So the development of the sporting field and simultaneously the health of the Indian society the new exercise patterns are useful for the all of us. And it's

given by the Physical Education Research and it's the duty of every sport and field related person to invent something new for our field and society.

As per said thinking I choose the subject for my study like this. Because I found some facts on the practice schedule, the student was bore in their daily practicing same exercise pattern and they not involved hundred percent in the practice schedule. And its impact on the total team player's capability. So I think about that I was search the some different kinds of exercise for them. So I think how I introduced new exercise for the player's ball throwing ability. So I introduced the medicine ball in my daily practice schedule and I get the some competitive schedule also .the change give me some positive effects in my exercise schedule. Players involvement and behavior and also different his skilling ability also growing. So as per this invention I think why not I use this subject for my small experimental research study.

Research Method:

Every research problem has to select correct research method for his better completion. Wrong method is didn't given proper result as per the researchers demand as solution of his problem. So selection of correct research method is also important for the success. So I was select the experimental research method for my research study.

Sampling method:

For this research study I was use the purposeful random sampling method for sample selection. I select the DKTE Society's Anantrao Bhide English Medium School's 60 students for the Research. First I was conduct the physical fitness test of one hand standing handball throw and both hand standing handball throw for the finding her arm and shoulder muscles throwing capacity. I was collecting all numerical data from these 60 students of 5th standard only. Then I was evaluate the collected data with the mean of the throwing distance. After that finding I got the students throwing capability. Then I distribute all 60 students with two groups one in experimental of 30 students and another also same 30 number and it is controlled group.

Limitation & delimitations:

1. This study is conducted for Anantrao Bhide English Medium School Ichalkaranji only.
2. This study is only for selected 5th class 60 students.
3. Researcher conduct this study on morning session only at 7.30am to 8.30am
4. Men Handball and 1kg rubber medicine ball selected throw exercise are introduced the Practice session only.
5. Researcher have no authority to punish the absent students.
6. Researcher haven't control the students daily food intake.
7. Researcher haven't control the students family problem being the period of the schedule.
8. Researcher haven't control the atmosphere changes disturbance between the practice schedule.

Assistant:

Two B.P.Ed. Teachers are selected an Assistant for this study. For this most important things are like how conduct the pre and posttest of physical fitness status counting in the numeric data. First I was explain the study program and its importance for all of us. Then we discuss about the study program schedule and how we conduct this schedule fluently without any disturbance to the school and the physical status of the participant and finally we design the program for 12 week and we get the permission form the Headmistress of school and we brief the 5th class student about the participate in the practice schedule.

Statistical Tools for the data analysis:

1. Mean
2. Standard deviation
3. Mean Difference
4. S.D. Difference
5. Standard Error
6. 'T' test

Research Program:

First as per the research methodology demand we conduct the pretest of one hand standing Hand ball throw & both hand standing hand ball throw test with all 60 student. We get numerical data of throw length in the Metter we add the both throw length and after we evaluate same data in the mean value as per mean value we distribute the all same throwing ability student in two group in 30 each. On this first is experimental and another is controlled.

After getting these group we structured 12 week practice program for the 30 student of experimental group. And the time was selected before the school starting time at morning 7.30am to 8.30 am first someday we couldn't conclude our program in as per schedule time but in second week we completed our workout in time.

As per program we run the daily practice schedule for the experimental group only. no any exercise for the controlled group for the farther program. I create one hour program for the participant in this session I get some general exercise then we get as per schedule different weight category ball throws repetitions. We conduct this program for the 12 week.

After 12 week we conduct the post test for the standing medicine ball throw test for both group and finding the difference between both groups' students throwing ability. As per that analysis I was state some conclusions from my study those are involved in last phase of research paper.

Chart of the data analysis:1

Controlled groups standing one hand Handball throw tests data analysis

Group	Number of student	Mean	S.D.	S.E.	Mean Difference	S.D. Difference	'T' value
Pretest experimental group	30	4.47	1.39	0.20	0.32	0.02	6.75*
Posttest experimental group	30	4.79	1.41	0.20			

*Significant 0.05 Level, N.S. Non-Significant

As per above chart observation experimental group in pretest mean is 4.47 and S.D.is 1.39 and SE is 0.02 and posttest mean is 4.79 and S.D.is 1.41 and SE is 0.02 and both tests 'T' value is 6.75 and it more than table value so it is significant at 0.05 level. Means the medicine ball throw daily practice is beneficial for the ball throwing motor skill ability.

Chart of the data analysis : 2

Controlled groups standing one hand Handball throw tests data analysis

Group	Number of student	Mean	S.D.	S.E.	Mean Difference	S.D. Difference	'T' value
Pretest controlled group	30	4.04	1.60	0.23	0.06	0.14	0.71 ^{NS}
Posttest controlled group	30	4.10	1.46	0.21			

*Significant 0.05 Level, N.S. Non-Significant

As per above chart observation controlled group in pretest mean is 4.04 and S.D.is 1.60 and SE is 0.23 and posttest mean is 4.10 and S.D.is 1.46 and SE is 0.21 and both tests 'T' value is 0.71 and it less than table value so it is not significant at 0.05 level. Means the without heavy weight object throwing practice we didn't improve our throwing motor ability.

Conclusion:

1. Daily throwing practice of medicine ball is beneficial for the ball throwing player
2. This exercise use for the Handball and Basketball player also.
3. This exercise use for the all types throwing athletics activity also.
4. This exercise use in indoor and outdoor also.
5. This exercise introduce in daily practice schedule also.
6. This exercise is beneficial for all sportsman and coaches also.

Recommendations:

1. Choose this subject for major research of M. Phil
2. Choose this subject for major research of Ph.D.

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PHYSICAL FITNESS AND MENTAL HEALTH

Mr. Ranjeetsingh Kundlik Gavade
Student, N.D.Patil Night College Sangli
Contact No: 9421127583

1. INTRODUCTION

Mental health is an integral and essential component of health. The WHO constitution states: "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." An important implication of this definition is that mental health is more than just the absence of mental disorders or disabilities. Mental health is a state of well-being in which an individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and is able to make a contribution to his or her community. Mental health is fundamental to our collective and individual ability as humans to think, emote, interact with each other, earn a living and enjoy life. On this basis, the promotion, protection and restoration of mental health can be regarded as a vital concern of individuals, communities and societies throughout the world.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the difference between Fitness and Wellness.
2. To study the importance of Physical Fitness.
3. To study the importance of Physical Wellness.

3. CONCEPT OF PHYSICAL FITNESS AND MENTAL HEALTH

Physical fitness refers to maximum functional capacity of all system of the body. We are exercising whenever we move and keeping our body tuned and in a good running order. The body of human is framed in such a way that it can jump, climb, bend, stretch and do more tedious work. The human body becomes stronger as it exerts more and muscles involvement matters a lot in shaping it. Exercise helps in improving our health and builds up our energy and stamina. Physical fitness is the capacity to do work effectively with joy and pleasure. After the work is over, he still has sufficient capacity to do more work without any exertion. Moreover, his recovery must be faster and quicker. Physical fitness is related to work or task. It is a good physique. It is proper functioning of physiological system. The term physical fitness has wide meaning. It is more than the possession of strength, speed, endurance. The person who remains energetic, cheerful, and enthusiastic in doing his work is said to be physically fit. It's level vary from person to person depending upon the nature of work, size, shape, structure, sex and age of an individual.

Mental health includes our emotional, psychological, and social well-being. It affects how we think, feel, and act. It also helps determine how we handle stress, relate to others, and make choices. Mental health is important at every stage of life, from childhood and adolescence through adulthood. Over the course of your life, if you experience mental health problems, your thinking, mood, and behavior could be affected. Many factors contribute to mental health problems, including: Biological factors, such as genes or brain chemistry.

4. IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL FITNESS

Good physical fitness contributes directly to the physical component of good health and wellness, and indirectly to the other four components. Good fitness has been

shown to be associated with reduced risk of chronic diseases such as coronary heart disease and has been shown to reduce the consequences of many debilitating conditions. In addition, good fitness contributes to wellness by helping us look our best, feel good, and enjoy life. Other physical factors can also influence health and wellness. For example, having good physical skills enhances quality of life by allowing us to participate in enjoyable activities such as tennis, golf, and bowling. While fitness can assist in performing these activities, regular practice is also necessary. Another example is the ability to fight off viral and bacterial infections. While fitness can promote a strong immune system, other physical factors can influence our susceptibility to these and other conditions. For optimal health and wellness it is important to have good physical fitness *and* physical wellness. It is also important to strive for good emotional (mental), social, spiritual, and intellectual health and wellness.

More than 450 million people suffer from mental disorders. According to World Health Organization (WHO), by the year 2020, depression will constitute the second largest disease burden worldwide. Global burden of mental health will be well beyond the treatment capacities of developed and developing countries. The social and economic costs associated with growing burden of mental ill health focused the possibilities for promoting mental health as well as preventing and treating mental illness. Thus the Mental Health is linked to behaviour and seen as fundamental to physical health and quality of life.

1. Physical health and mental health are closely associated and it is proved beyond doubt that depression leads to heart and vascular diseases
2. Mental disorders also affect persons health behaviour like eating sensibly, regular exercise, adequate sleep, engaging in safe sexual practices, alcohol and tobacco use, adhering to medical therapies thus increasing the risk of physical illness.
3. Mental ill health also leads to social problems like unemployment, broken families, poverty, drug abuse and related crime.
4. Poor mental health plays a significant role in diminished immune functioning.
5. Medically ill patients with depression have worse outcome than those without.
6. Chronic illnesses like diabetes, cancer, heart disease increases the risk of depression

5. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND MENTAL HEALTH

There are many studies which have shown that doing physical activity can improve mental health. For example, it can help with:

1. better sleep – by making you feel more tired at the end of the day
2. happier moods – physical activity releases feel-good hormones that make you feel better in yourself and give you more energy
3. Managing stress, anxiety or intrusive and racing thoughts – doing something physical releases cortisol which helps us manage stress. Being physically active also gives your brain something to focus on and can be a positive coping strategy for difficult times
4. Promotes the release of feel-good chemicals in your brain, like endorphins and serotonin.
5. It helps you sleep better so you rest fully at night and feel more energised during the day.
6. Gives you a sense of accomplishment as your fitness improves and you start achieving your goals.
7. Exercise is usually a shared activity with others so you get the added benefits of social connection.

6. CONCLUSION

Physical and mental fitness are both important for improving and stimulating your thinking ability. They go hand in hand, connecting and supporting the body and mind. Balanced emotional and physical strength and stability are necessary to have the best life. Your physical fitness and health including your overall well being and can easily be seen in your body composition. The poor food decisions you make like the daily fast food lunches or that extra slice of cake at the party are quickly reflected on your body. And we know that working out is important for staying fit.

Your mental fitness is not always so easy to gauge. Your emotional well being and psychological state, the way you think, behave and act, the way you feel about yourself and the relationships you create with others, are all heavily influenced by your mental fitness. Your ability to cope and manage emotions, life changes and even small things are affected when your emotions are out of balance.

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EMERGING AREAS IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

Prof. Kundlik Ramchandra Gavade
Associate Professor, Physical Education
N.D.Patil Night College Sangli

Email Id: krgavade100@gmail.com Contact No: 9421127583

1. INTRODUCTION

The importance of physical education has never been emphasized more than it is today. It is widely recognized that physical education and sports is relevant and important in developing an active and healthy lifestyle and the solution to rising obesity rates worldwide. Although in most countries, physical education is part of the school curriculum, lessons are not given, thus leading to a reduced experience of physical activity for children and youth. The practice of a physically active lifestyle in combination with healthy nutrition, however, needs to be started in early childhood. Therefore, ensuring that all children engage in regular physical activity is crucial, and the schools are the only place where all children can be reached. Quality Physical Education is the most effective and inclusive means of providing all children, whatever their ability/disability, sex, age, cultural, race/ethnicity, religious or social background, with the skills, attitudes, values, knowledge and understanding for lifelong participation in physical activity and sport and is the only school subject whose primary focus is on the body, physical activity, physical development and health.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the future for Physical Education.
2. To study the Role of Technology in Physical Education.
3. To study the best practices in Physical Education.

3. FUTURE FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Physical education should be individualized. One size does not fit all. This is extremely challenging, but with creative tools like Physical Best, Fitness for Life, and Fitness gram, physical educators are becoming more like personal trainers than coaches. We should focus on activity and nutrition leading to good health and wellness. If we can't do everything, we need to at least do this. Therefore, while playing age appropriate games is important, our emphasis needs to be on building lifelong skills and attitudes. Being active and eating well is vital at any age, but it becomes a matter of life or death as we get older. We can't put fitness in the bank and use it later; we have to keep active and eating well to maintain the benefits. We also need to emphasize participation and stop the trend toward becoming a nation of spectators, with a few highly skilled athletes playing and everyone else watching. All students should be provided opportunities to both cooperate and compete in physical activities. Both are important life skills, and both can be fun. Our students should graduate with an understanding of the key principles of fitness and nutrition. They should be informed consumers of activity, nutrition, and wellness and be ready to assume self-responsibility for their own health through prevention.

4. ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Technology is everywhere our students are digital natives. They are growing up in a world where they have been interacting with technology 21st century learners. The National

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Association for Sport and Physical Education (NASPE) believes that technology can be an effective tool for supplementing instruction when used appropriately. Teachers now face a generation of students who have never known life without a computer, video game can sole, cellular phone or internet access and that is changing the scope of education dramatically. Technology tools can provide objective data on activity levels and creative methods for individuals to engage in physical activity. Technology such as projection systems, smart boards and wireless transmission (wifi & Bluetooth) allow for the display and transfer of information for beyond the traditional chalkboard. Teachers can enhance physical education instruction by using those tools, provided that set-up. Thus implementing technology appropriately into PE can enhance teaching & quality PE program. Technology can aid in content presentation and can help student becoming physically educated individuals who have the knowledge, skills and confidence to enjoy a lifetime of physical education.

5. BEST PRACTICES IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION

I. Organized Warm-ups: I was fortunate to learn this early in my career! I always have the students jog, run through some dynamic stretches, and then line-up in predetermined lines to conduct a few critical static stretches. This activity has two essential tasks: It prepares the students' bodies for an active session while simultaneously allowing me to take attendance without losing any active learning time. It's important to utilize the same warm-up routines so that students can learn the warm-ups and feel confident engaging in the progressions.

II. Plenty of Perfect Practice: My esteemed college taught me (and many others) this critical component. When you encourage and expect students to learn a specific skill, then we need to allow for plenty of practice to achieve proficiency. That chunk of practice time should be as upbeat and fitness orientated as possible. The more perpetual movement the better.

III. Cerebral Content/Framing: It is always important to "frame the lesson" either during warm-ups or right after those warm-ups. Once I have discussed the objectives of the lesson (I usually try to share 2-3 objectives that coincide with the NASPE standards), I then strive to spend a few minutes of time discussing cerebral content that connects to fitness principles, strategies, scoring, skill development, etiquette, etc. Most times I want them to be more intelligent participants and observers of the activity that we are engaging that day, week, or unit.

IV. Modified Game/Game Simulation: It's of course important to have plenty of practice related to a physical activity, pursuit, or a traditional sport being taught in your curriculum. With that being established, it's also important to allow the students to engage in that culminating activity/sport as quickly as possible to allow for a reality perspective and/or experience. It's important to provide a modified game or some type of game simulation as quickly as possible once you begin a new activity. Students tend to remain more engaged and excited this way.

V. Fitness & Fun: Students will learn that you expect them to be active and you will hold them accountable to those movement expectations. After all, it's part of our job to keep kids moving! Equally as important in my book is the focus to make as many segments of your class/activity as fun as possible, within safety parameters of course. Working hard to research and/or create fun active practice sessions, lead up activities, and modified simulations will pay off in large dividends. Students will come to know and trust that you will definitely keep them active; however you'll also make it fun and enjoyable as often as possible. That trust will go a long way.

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6. CONCLUSION

The current practices and present curriculum needs to be modified to generate interest of students in physical education and sports activities. The future challenges will mainly be the appropriate curriculum to be made and followed and to make available adequate funds from various organisations. The technology will also play an important role in expanding and creating the interest in physical activities. The importance of physical education and sports activities are being identified in today's world and efforts are being made to improve the situations so that more and more physical activities can be organised for the benefits of the students. Students today are different than the students of yesterday. The education of yesterday will not meet the needs of the students of today, and yesterday's health and physical education curricula in particular will not meet those changing needs.

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FITNESS IS A LIFE LONG PROCESS -OBESITY IN THE MEN AND WOMEN INTRODUCTION

Dr.Mahesh Rangrao Patil
 Director Of Physical Education
 Babasaheb Chitale Mahavidyalaya, Bhilawadi
 Email- maheshpatil13@gmail.com Mobile -9860851741

At beginning of the 21st century ,for the first time in human history, more of the earth's population suffers from the too much food,rather than from its storage. This has resulted an increasing number of persons who are overweight and obese.This is the problem even amongst children. Precise Indian statistics are lacking but in U.S., over half the population is overweight enough to be defined as obese. This number increased by 50 % in the last decade of the 20th century. There are multitude of health complication from obesity.

Young adults can generally eat more and not gain weight, but metabolism tends slow in the mid-30's (middle-aged people become more inactive).One pound (0.5kg.)of fat has 3500k.cal. An excess intake of only 0.3 5% of calories eaten translate into a 20 pound(9.1 Kg)weight gain over the age range of 25 to 55 years .This average weight gain in young adults averages 0.2 to 0.8 Kg.per year.

Overweight people are more likely to have high blood pressure and high blood cholesterol, major risk factors for heart disease and stroke. As people gain weigh,their glucose tolerance declines putting overweight people at twice risk for developing non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM/Type –II Diabetes). Diabetes is a major cause of early death ,heart disease, kidney disease,stroke and blindness.

Overweight

Overweight refers to increased body weight in relation to height or simply weight more than desirable. Overweight may or may not be due to increases a body fat. It may also be due to an increase in lean muscle. For Ex, Professional athletes may be very lean musculat with very little body fat ,yet they may weight more than others of the same height.

Body Mass Index (BMI)

BMI is a common measure expressing the relationship (or ratio) of height & weight. It is a mathematical formula in which a person's body weight in kilograms is divided by the square of his or her height in meters (ie. $BMI = Kg/m^2$) although the BMI ranges shown in graph are not exact range of healthy and unhealthy weight , they are useful guidelines. A BMI of 25 to 29.9 indicates a person is overweight while a individuals with a BMI of 30 over more are considered obese.

BMI	Weight status
Below 18.5	Underweight
18.5 – 24.5	Normal
25.5 – 29.9	Overweight
30.0 – and above	Obese

BMI correlates with body fat. Women are more likely to have a higher percent of body fat than men for the same BMI

Obese

Obesity is defined as an excessively high amount of body fat or adipose tissue in relation to lean body mass. The amount of body fat includes concernfor both the distribution of fat through out the body and the size of the adipose tissue deposits.

Measuring Obesity

1.Measuring skin-fold Thickness

It measures subcutaneous fat, which lies just under the skin, at targeted area such as the back of your upper arm, waist or thigh using calipers an instrument that looks like tongos measurement of shin –fold thickness depends on the skill of the examiner.

2. Waist Circumference

Waist circumference is a common measure used to assess abdominal fat content. Undesirable waist circumference differs for men and women. Men are at the risk who have a waist measurement greater than 40 inches (102cm) while women are at risk who have a waist measurement greater than 35 inches (88cm).

3. Waist-to hip –ratio (WHR)

Waist-to-hip-ratio is the ratio of a person's waist circumference to hip circumference. For most people, carrying extra weight around their middle (Truncal Obesity) increases health risks more than carrying extra weight around their hip or thighs.

Contributing Factors For Obesity

Energy imbalance is caused when the number of calories consumed is not equal to the number of calories used.

1. Eating Habits

A changing environment and globalisation has broadened food options and eating habits. Pre packed food, fast food restaurants are also more accessible. While such food are fast and convenient they also tend to be high in fat, sugar and calories. Choosing many foods from these areas may contribute to an excessive calorie intake.

People may be eating more during a meal or snack because of portion sizes or comforts eating in front of the T.V. Regular physical activity decrease the risk for colon cancer, diabetes, and high blood pressure.

2. Genetics

Science shows that genetics plays a role in obesity. Adults who were adopted as children were found to have weights closer to their biological parents than their adoptive parents. In this case the person's genetic make-up had more influence on the development of obesity than the environment in the adoptive family home. Genes and behaviour may both be responsible for a person to be overweight.

3 Diseases and Drugs

Some illnesses may lead to obesity or weight gain. These may include hypothyroidism, Cushing's disease and polycystic ovarian disease. Drugs such as steroids, oral contraceptive pill, anti-epilepsy drugs and some antidepressants may also cause weight gain.

Complications Arising from Excess Weight Gain

There are some diseases that are seen with increased frequency in persons who are obese.

Cancer

Cancers of uterus, breast and the bowel are seen with increased frequency in person who are overweight. Breast cancer risk is increased with obesity for women who are past menopausal, especially in those with BMI greater than 29.

Diabetes Mellitus

Maturity-onset diabetes (Type II diabetes) 90 to 95 % are associated with obesity. The prevalence of this type of diabetes has increased by 25 % in the last decade of 20th century.

Other Diseases

Coronary artery disease, stroke, hypertension, Cardiomyopathy, Hepatitis and liver failure, reproductive problems, sleep apnea, physical disorders, bladder control problems etc.

Life-style Modification For Treatments Of Obesity

The best approach is prevention. Adopting a life style that includes a healthy diet and exercise will prevent obesity.

Diets

If you diet your body adopts to lower caloric intake and becomes more efficient at utilizing and storing as fat any calories taken in. Unfortunately if you go off the diet, you gain weight even faster than before. Dieting is more frustrating for women. Since women have twice as much fat, or lose weight half as fast as men. Thus when husband and wife adopt a new diet, to lose weight, the advantage is seen more quickly by the husband.

In the west, very Low Calorie Diets (VLCDs) occasionally used in patients with BMI more than 30. Such diets produce weight losses of 1.5- 2.5 Kg. per week compared to 0.5 on conventional regimes. These are used only for short term rapid weight loss as in athletes.

Drug Treatments

Drugs are now available which act to reduce food absorption by action on and blockage of fat absorption from the gut. Weight loss with these agents is effective and also cause improvement in the lipid profile. Side effects include dryness of mouth, constipation and insomnia. All drugs are dangerous without supervision and should only be taken on the advice of your doctor.

Surgical Therapies

Surgical therapies are drastic and may be only of value when other methods have failed and the BMI is greater than 40. These include stomach stapling operations.

Physical Activity Is The Best

Be physically active. Plan family activities that provide everyone with exercise and enjoyment. Encourage swimming, biking, and fun activities. Reduce the amount of time you and your family spend in lazy activities, such as watching limited Mobile and TV time to less than 2 hours a day.

The type of exercise recommended for weight loss is of the aerobic type, such as walking, jogging, swimming, cycling and aerobic dancing.

Exercise on the other hand, not only burns calories it also tempers the appetite. Exercise boosts metabolism, which dieting can impair, improves sleep and provides psychological benefits, such as an increased feeling of control and self-esteem, as well as stress reduction.

Exercise for burning calories are aerobic activities. Aerobics not only help to reduce body fat but also improve cardiovascular conditioning. Over 40 people consult a physician before begin your physical activity.

Conclusion:

To reduce obesity you have control your eating habits, change your modern life-style, intake of correct diet, use physical exercise in your daily routine. Fitness gain is not short term process. It starts from your birth to your death. It's life-long process.

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MENTAL TOUGHNESS

Mr. Sandeep Sahadev Patil (M.P.Ed. NIS. M.B.A)
 Director of physical education
 Nanasaheb Mahadik College of Engg. Peth-naka. Dist- Sangli

Mental toughness is the ability to consistently sustain one's ideal performance state during adversities in competition. Performing to one's potential requires good technique and mental skills. Ups and downs in performance are often directly traceable to psychological ups and downs. Players who create a special atmosphere within then perform consistently. Mental toughness is learnt, not inherited. The ultimate measure of mental toughness is consistency.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MENTAL TOUGHNESS

The mentally tough competitor is self-motivated and self directed. He/she does not need to be pushed from outside as he is controlled from within. The player is in total control of his emotions. He/she is positive and realistic about his/her goals and success. The individual is generally calm and relaxed under pressure situations. The person is also mentally alert, focused, confident and responsible for his actions. He is ready for action, usually energetic and determined.

Fundamental areas of mental toughness are:-

- Self-Confidence
- Self-Motivation
- Negative Energy Control
- Positive Energy Control
- Attention Control
- Visual/ Imagery Control
- Attitude Control

- *Self-Confidence*

It is a way of feeling. One can develop self-confidence with practice. The key ingredient is belief in self. You develop self-confidence by elevation of self-image, learning to stay calm, goal setting, positive thinking, self discipline and reviewing performance.

- *Self-Motivation*

It is source of positive energy. It helps to endure pain, discomfort and self sacrifice. To overcome low self-motivation, set meaningful long-term goals, commit the goals on a training book, keep a daily record, associate with self-motivated players, enjoy the activity.

- *Negative Energy Control*

Negative thinking is based on fear... Fear of failing, fear of mistakes, fear of criticism, fearing of losing playing time, etc.. You make your reality by the thoughts you choose to entertain. Now, a few random negative thoughts won't guarantee a poor performance. Poor performance occurs when you feed those negative thoughts by constantly focusing on them, especially when not performing your best.

- *Positive Energy Control*

It is the ability to become energized with joy, determination and team spirit. It helps players to maintain the required arousal level to achieve peak performance. To overcome low

positive energy control, increase awareness, develop enthusiasm, start feeling good and ensure physical fitness

- *Attention Control*

It is the ability to tune what is important and what is not important. Improve calming and quieting skills, time awareness, get the positive energy flowing and concentration training.

- *Visual/ Imagery Control*

It is process of creating picture or images in mind. This is one of the most powerful techniques to develop mental toughness as it is the connecting link between the mind and body. To overcome low visual/imagery skills practice visualization with all the senses, ensure internal calmness, use photographs and start rehearsing mentally in advance.

- *Attitude Control*

It is reflection of the player's habits of thoughts. The right attitude produces emotional control and right flow of energy. To overcome low attitude control, identify positive and negative attitudes. Positive affirmation reinforces positive attitude, keep record and have a vision or commitment.

- *Conclusion :*

Mental toughness can be increased by concentrating on our life goal, which helps us to build enthusiasm. However this is seen in many times players play well when they do practice but fails in actual competition. They must need to concentrate on their ups and downs and get analyzed. So they can overcome the problems in their sports carrier.

NEW TRENDS IN PHYSICAL FITNESS TRAINING

Dr. Savita V. Bhosale

Director of Physical Education

Smt. Akkatai Ramgonda Patil Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Ichalkaranji

Email – svtbhosale@gmail.com, Mob: 99216099531

Physical fitness is used in the context of two meanings: *General* fitness (a state of health and well-being) and specific fitness (the ability to perform specific sports or occupational skills). Fitness can be further subdivided into five categories: Cardiovascular endurance, muscular strength, muscular endurance, flexibility, and body composition. The criteria for physical fitness has also expanded to include the capacity to meet physical demands in an emergency situation. Physical fitness is the capacity of the heart, blood vessels, lungs, and muscles to function at optimum efficiency. In previous years, fitness was defined as the capacity to carry out the day's activities without undue fatigue. However, with increased leisure time, and changes in lifestyles wrought by the industrial revolution, which took a large proportion of the population away from farm life and into more urban areas, this definition is no longer considered comprehensive enough. The definition for physical fitness is now defined as the body's ability to function efficiently and effectively in work and leisure activities, not only at a set point in time, but at various ages and stages within a person's life cycle. The key is in finding optimum health within the limits of one's lifestyle in order to be able to resist hypokinetic diseases. (Those conditions that occur as a result of a sedentary lifestyle. Examples would include obesity and complications arising from obesity, such as diabetes.)

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the importance of Physical fitness.
2. To study the different types Physical Fitness.
3. To study the components of fitness.

3. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The present study has been descriptive; the data for this study were obtained from secondary sources. The secondary data has been collected from various references which already existed in published form; part of the paper is based on literature review the method comprising of collecting all the available papers relating to the theme and selecting relevant papers/books for the review purpose. Selection of the paper is done on the basis of their relevance and contribution to the body of knowledge. The author has made an attempt to do primary reading of the selected papers which will constitute the core of this review study.

4. IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL FITNESS

Good physical fitness contributes directly to the physical component of good health and wellness, and indirectly to the other four components. Good fitness has been shown to be associated with reduced risk of chronic diseases such as coronary heart disease and has been shown to reduce the consequences of many debilitating conditions. In addition, good fitness contributes to wellness by helping us look our best, feel good, and enjoy life. Other physical factors can also influence health and wellness. For example, having good physical skills enhances quality of life by allowing us to participate in enjoyable activities such as tennis, golf, and bowling. While fitness can assist in performing these activities, regular practice is

also necessary. Another example is the ability to fight off viral and bacterial infections. While fitness can promote a strong immune system, other physical factors can influence our susceptibility to these and other conditions. For optimal health and wellness it is important to have good physical fitness *and* physical wellness. It is also important to strive for good emotional (mental), social, spiritual, and intellectual health and wellness.

5. TYPES OF PHYSICAL FITNESS

- 1. Aerobic fitness.** Aerobic activities condition your heart and lungs. Aerobic means "with oxygen." The purpose of aerobic conditioning is to increase the amount of oxygen that is delivered to your muscles, which allows them to work longer. Any activity that raises your heart rate and keeps it up for an extended period of time will improve your aerobic conditioning.
- 2. Muscle strengthening.** Stronger muscles can mean either more powerful muscles that can do bigger jobs (such as lifting heavier weights) or muscles that will work longer before becoming exhausted (endurance). Weight training (resistance training) or simple exercises such as push-ups are two examples of ways to focus on muscle strengthening.
- 3. Flexibility.** Like aerobic fitness and muscle strengthening, flexibility is a result of physical activity. Flexibility comes from stretching. Your muscles are repeatedly shortened when they are used, especially when exercising. They need to be slowly and regularly stretched to counteract the repeated shortening that happens through other activities.

6. COMPONENTS OF FITNESS

Depending on the source, the components of fitness vary considerably. Below are common components:

- 1. Cardio respiratory endurance** - typically measured by how long or fast a person can perform an activity and how this impacts measurements such as heart rate and oxygen consumption.
- 2. Muscular endurance** - typically measured by how many repetitions of an exercise a person can perform. Common tests involve push-ups and sit ups.
- 3. Muscular strength** - typically measured by how much weight can be moved in relation to repetitions. Exercises involving multiple joints and muscle groups such as squats or bench press are often used.
- 4. Muscular power** - typically measured by how much force can be generated during a given activity. Advanced equipment used by biomechanics are often needed to measure muscular power.
- 5. Flexibility** - typically measured by how far a muscle group can be stretched or joint can be moved. The most common tests involve the hamstrings and shoulders.
- 6. Balance** - typically measured by how long a particular position can be held with or without some type of activity being performed. Simple tests such as standing on one leg can be used to assess balance. More advanced tests may involve standing on an unsteady object while trying to catch a ball.
- 7. Speed** - typically measured by how quickly an individual can move from one point to another. The 40-yard dash is often used to assess speed.
- 8. Body composition** - this is the amount of fat on the body versus other tissues such as muscle, bones and skin. Measured using a variety of tests and devices. Simple tests using mathematical equations or calipers are common and inexpensive. More advanced tests such as underwater weighing are far less common and much more expensive.

7. CONCLUSION

Physical inactivity is a key determinant of health across the lifespan. A lack of activity increases the risk of heart disease, colon and breast cancer, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, osteoporosis, anxiety and depression and others diseases. Emerging literature has suggested that in terms of mortality, the global population health burden of physical inactivity approaches that of cigarette smoking. The prevalence and substantial disease risk associated with physical inactivity has been described as a pandemic. The prevalence, health impact, and evidence of changeability all have resulted in calls for action to increase physical activity across the lifespan. In response to the need to find ways to make physical activity a health priority for youth, the Institute of Medicine's Committee on Physical Activity and Physical Education in the School Environment was formed. Its purpose was to review the current status of physical activity and physical education in the school environment, including before, during, and after school, and examine the influences of physical activity and physical education on the short and long term physical, cognitive and brain, and psychosocial health and development of children and adolescents.

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PHYSICAL FITNESS AND ITS EFFECTS ON MENTAL HEALTH

Dr. M. P. Khobragade

Associate Professor

Jalna College of Social Work, Jalna

email: prof.khobragade@rediffmail.com

Since the beginning of time, people have found ways to stay fit. During the prehistoric era, man would spend a major portion of their time hunting and relevant activities. Unlike today, prehistoric man did not have access to any kind of arms and ammunition for self security. In fact, their hunting gears used were prepared by the availability of things in the surroundings and which they feel could be easy to handle. Since there were not much development and every activity was to be performed manually it required a lot of strength and endurance. This is why fitness was so important to primitive man.

Primitive man relied on their fitness to survive. In fact, any man who lacked fitness did not survive in the prehistoric era. Those who were in poor physical health did not survive, because they did not have the strength or endurance to endure the long hunting expeditions required to gather food. These journeys would last anywhere from one to two days or even longer, depending on the villages food and water needs. In the 21st Century, hunting and fishing is no longer a requirement for survival. Foods are available on just about every corner, in grocery stores and restaurant. This brings up the question of the importance of fitness in the modern world.

Primitive man had his way of celebrating things and these celebrations included a lot of physical activities. A common way of celebration during this era was spending time with friends and family members of neighboring tribes. Today, humans have far more convenient ways to travel. They can utilize automobiles, planes and trains, in the past, this was impossible. Instead, they were forced to walk from one location to the other. It was indeed a struggle. Nevertheless, it helped these individuals remain health and fit.

Fitness now a day is defined as the quality or state of being fit. Around 1950, perhaps consistent with the Industrial revolution and the treatise of Second World War the term "fitness" increased in western vernacular. The modern definition of fitness describes either a person or machine's ability to perform a specific function or a holistic definition of human adaptability to cope with various situations. Physical fitness may be defined as a state of health and well-being and, more specifically, the ability to perform every aspect of daily activities. Physical fitness is generally achieved through proper nutrition, proper physical exercises, and sufficient rest.

Before the industrial revolution, fitness was defined as per the capacity to carry out the day's activities without undue tiredness. However after the Industrial revolution, with large amount of automation and changes in almost every field, physical fitness is now considered a measure of the body's ability to function efficiently and effectively in several daily activities.

Many sources made contribution through evidences that mental, social and emotional health as an important part of overall fitness. This is often presented in books as a triangle made up of three points, which represent physical, emotional, and mental fitness. Physical fitness has proved, can also prevent or treat many chronic health conditions brought on by unhealthy lifestyle or aging. Working out can also help some people sleep better and possibly alleviate some mood disorders in certain individuals.

Mental health: It is very rightly said that a person who is physically and mentally fit will definitely perform better than the other. Studies and researches in the field of mental health have shown that physical activity can improve mental health and well-being of every individual. This improvement is due to an increase in blood flow to the brain and the release of hormones which is important for proper functioning of human body. Being physically fit and working out on a consistent and constant basis can positively impact one's mental health and bring about several other benefits, such as the following.

- 1) Physical activity has been linked to the alleviation of depression and anxiety symptoms.
- 2) In patients suffering from schizophrenia, physical fitness has been shown to improve their quality of life and decrease the effects of schizophrenia.
- 3) Being fit can improve one's self-esteem.
- 4) Working out can improve one's mental alertness and it can reduce fatigue.
- 5) Studies have shown a reduction in stress levels.
- 6) Increased opportunity for social interaction, allowing for improved social skills.

Preliminary evidence suggests that Physical Activities and exercises can induce improvements in physical, subjective and disorder-specific clinical outcomes. Potential mechanisms of action are discussed, as well as implications for psychiatric research and practice.

In conclusion we can say that mental health up to some extent with support of medicines can be cured.

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TRATAK YOGA & PRANAYAM FOR BEST PERFORMANCE OF INDIAN ARCHERY SPORTSMAN

Shri. Mahadeo S. Suryawanshi¹
 Jaysingpur College, Jaysingpur.
 Tal. Shirol Dist. Kolhapur

Dr. B. N. Yadav²
 Head of Department Phy.Edu.
 B. S. Mahavidyala, Basmat (Hingoli)

Sports and games are the integral part in person's life. Different sports develop different skills & helps to think positively which is very important for a person to face difficulties. Today importance of Physical Education and a quality Physical Education & Yoga Program is most needful to a higher quality of life to active higher academic improvement. Regularity in Physical activities helps to improve motor qualities to build healthy body. To control weight, stress, anxiety flexibility to increase self compliment and many more things. A richer player his Indian Round taken. Tratak, Pranayam, meditation and attention is more important for best Performance of archery players.

Aim of Study

The aim of the research problem is to improve the accuracy, I hope that by Tratak & Pranayam & meditation, the archery players will be benefited to improve the performance.

Objective of Study

To fulfill the aim following objectives should be followed.

- 1) To identify the problem and suggestive measures to remove it.
- 2) To access the performance of the players.
- 3) To help player to become breathing, eye side & mentally fit.
- 4) To compare the performance of the players.

Hypothesis

Archery is games of aiming and for long time players want to achieve the proper target the need patience & concentration. To achieving the score highest degree of concentration is required similarly, Tratak pranayam meditation means the control on the mind.

- 1) Breathing control an important role of archery player.
- 2) Concentration in the archery game, if the player follows the mediation he will improve in his skills.
- 3) Practice of meditation develops the performance of archery player.
- 4) Meditation plays an important role to build the stamina and performance.
- 5) Eye sight of archer is prepared.
- 6) Archery in 'hold' , 'pulling' and breathing 'realizing is the most important part pulling and realizing process concentration should not be miss, so that process meditation will help a lot.
- 7) Continuous practice of mediation helps to develop the skill and get good result.

Significance of Study

For above we saw importance of meditation the concentration is mostly used in aiming games. Archery is also one of the aiming games the meditation can change the score level meditation and Archery if we combine we will get result and it will benefited to developing the skill of the game.

Delimitation of Study

The study was delimited to following subject characteristics.

- a) The study was delimited to the male and female players.

- b) The study was further delimited to the age group of 17 to 25 years.
- c) The study was delimited only archery player.
- d) The study was delimited to 30 meter. Wooden Bow event.
- e) The study was delimited to the Inter-Zonal level players of the group.

Limitation of Study

As the research problem selected for the study was limited to various, Jr. college & Seiner colleges of Shivaji University, Kolhapur. The total number of selected players was 150 and the all players were male and female, their age was between 17 to 25 years.

Methodology

For this research the experimental method was used. Result and statistical technique used for analyzing the score was used. The 150 archery players were selected from Shivaji University, Kolhapur under colleges and Jr. college. For selected players morning and evening camp was organized. Selected players were distributed in two groups by 75 each with help of drawn method. The group which was selected for meditation exercise and archery shooting that was called experimental group and the group which without meditation that was simple group of 75 players.

Criterion in Majors

In research because of meditation practice all the archery player performance was increased and for valuation we took same test. Before eight week camp per-test was taken and after that post-test was taken. The performance of archer was taken as follow in the score. Many archer did she hit and how did she achieve 10 and how many maximum points score. Many archer did she hit and how did she achieve 10 and how many maximum points did she take. How many minimum points and she lose etc. were noted as following format and percentage was taken.

Conclusion

A practice of mediation the entire archer will benefited in their performance it has been proved in the post test. The development of performance means that it develops in breathing control, concentration, endurance power. Due to scoring practice or while releasing the arrow if the experimental archer loses is unable to take more target point then we observed that she is not nervous as compare to simple players. Meditation helps to increases serotonin production which influences mood and behaviors. Meditation increase self trust facing ability and memory.

PHYSICAL FITNESS OF MALNOURISHED CHILDRENS AND NUTRITIONAL PROBLEMS IN RURAL COMMUNITY OF LATUR DISTRICTS

Dr. Adamane Bhausahab B.¹
S.R.T. M.U.Nanded, Sab Centre,
Latur (Ms)
Email-bhausahab707@gmail.com

Dr. Gaikwad Aaparao C.²
Adarsh College, Umarga
Tq. Umarga, Osmanabad.(M.S.)
Email.Appagaikwad01@gmail.com

Malnutrition was one of the most significant child health issues in developing countries. In 2012, approximately 19.4% and 29.9% of children aged under 5 years had underweight and stunting, respectively ¹ with more than 3.4 million mortality cases among children aged under 5 years related to nutritional status ² World Health Organization (WHO) reported that the prevalence of stunting and underweight among children aged under 5 years globally in 2017 decreased; those were 13.5% and 22.2%, respectively. However, more than half of all stunted children under 5 years lived in Asia and Africa ³. Stunting refers to a child who is too short for his or her age; these children could suffer severe irreversible physical, cognitive damage and these devastating effects can last a lifetime and even affect the next generation ⁴

Malnutrition was also one of the important risk factors in the onset of many communicable and non-communicable diseases in both children and adults worldwide ⁵ Therefore, adequate nutrition during infancy and early childhood is essential to ensure the growth, health, and development of children to their full potential.⁶ Malnourished children suffer in higher proportion from respiratory infections, diarrheal, and measles, characterized by a protracted course and exacerbated disease ⁷ Stimulation of an immune response by infection increased the demand for metabolically derived anabolic energy and associated substrates, leading to a synergistic vicious cycle of adverse nutritional status and increased susceptibility to infection. ⁸ Many national surveys showed that India achieved the target to reduce the prevalence of underweight. Thus, this study aimed to describe the rates of malnutrition among children aged 6–59 months in the Rural Community of Latur Districts children.

Objectives of Research paper:

1. To examine the health status of malnourished children in the Latur District.
2. To study the socio-economical and domestic condition of malnourished children
3. To search quantity of child malnutrition in rural community of Latur District.

Hypotheses of Research paper:

1. The Latur District is largely occupied with child malnutrition.
2. In the rural community don't have knowledge of nutrition and awareness about health care.
3. The malnourished children don't get adequate nutrition from diet
4. In the rural community of Latur District There are living lower economic status families; therefore child malnutrition problem has been created.

Materials and Methods

Setting and Study Population

survey was conducted in the Rural Community of Latur Districts children With the tools of schedule Interview. The number of 185 mothers of malnourished child or head of household respondent selected for this study

Data Collection

Primary and secondary data applied for these research paper Data of these children at birth were also obtained with the children's card of birth by Aganwadi workers Moreover, a structural schedule Interview was applied to interview of malnourished child or head of household children's about associated risk factors.

Table No. 1

Year		2017	2018	2019	Total
Sr.. No.	Name of the Block	malnourished child between 0 to 06 years			
1	Udgeer	132	124	114	370
2	Nilanga 1	108	113	80	301
3	Nilanga 2	45	30	33	108
4	Ahamadpur	119	120	118	357
5	Ausa 1	102	95	73	263
6	Ausa 2	74	87	69	230
7	Latur	151	150	134	434
8	Murud	82	77	59	213
9	Renapur	98	97	79	273
10	Chakur	192	176	175	527
11	Devani	59	48	37	133
12	Jalkot	42	37	36	110
13	Shirur Anatpal	53	44	46	134
Total		1255	1198	1053	3506

Source: Unpublished Information of ICDS Z.P. Office Latur

Table No. 2

Educational information of Respondent

Sr.No.	Education	Numbers of Respondent	Percentage
1	Illiterate	72	38.91
3	Primary	50	27.02
3	High- school	28	15.13
4	High secondary school	18	9.72
5	Graduate	12	6.48
6	Post Graduate	05	2.70
	Total	185	100

Source : Field Survey

Table No. 3

Occupation of Respondent

Sr.No.	Occupation	Numbers of Respondent	Percentage
1	Landless Labour	82	44.32
3	Small Farmer	62	33.51
3	Other workers	20	10.81
4	Jobs in private sector	06	3.24
5	Other workers	15	8.10
	Total	185	100

Source : Field Survey

**Table No. 4
Annual Income of Respondent**

Sr. No.	Annual Income (Thousands/Lakh)	Numbers of Respondent	Percentage
1	25-50	63	34.05
2	51-75	81	43.78
3	76-1 Lakh	26	14.05
4	Above 1 Lakh	15	8.10
Total		185	100

Source : Field Survey

**Table No. 5
Are you give adequate nutrition diet to your children?**

Sr. No.	Response of Respondent	Numbers of Respondent	Percentage
1	Yes	47	25.40
2	No	138	74.59
Total		185	100

Source : Field Survey

**Table No. 6
Do you have any diseases to your children's ?**

Sr. No.	Response of Respondent	Numbers of Respondent	Percentage
1	Yes	185	100
2	No	00	00
Total		185	100

Source : Field Survey

Results & Discussion :

Above **Table No.1** Shows that in latur district there are maximum children occupied with malnourished in latur district total number out of malnourished children's are (3506) The maximum numbers of malnourished children's in Chakur Tahsil, than the other Tahsil (521) and the second number is latur tahsil (434) in 2017 year. The total number of malnourished children's (1255) after that in 2018 the total number of malnourished children are (1198) and in the end of march in 2019 the numbers of malnourished children's are decrease (1053)

The conclusion is that the malnourished children's are decreases day after day.

Table no. 2 shows that educational information of respondent out of (185) (72) are illiterate and (50) respondents are completed primary education. high school respondent are (28) and the high secondary school educated people are (18) graduated respondent are (12) and the post graduated peoples are (5) so that maximum respondent are illiterate (38.91%).

Table no.3 shows that occupational information of the respondent people. The total number respondent malnourished among them (82) respondent are landless labour. The small farmer respondents members are (62)(35) respondents are engaged in the other workers and very few respondents (6) occupational private sector.

So conclusion is that maximum respondents are landless labour because the main occupation of latur district peoples is forming. Maximum population of latur district engaged in forming and its related works.

Table no. 4 explained that annual income of respondents. (63) respondents income is (25 to 50) thousand. The (81) respondents annual income is (51 to 75) thousand (26) respondents income is (76 to 1 lakh) and about 1 lakh income respondent are (28) So conclusion is that maximum respondents annual income is (25 to 50) thousand.

Table no. 5 explain that the family members of malnourished children give a enough nutrition diet or adequate nutrition diet to malnourished children. So result is that can't get adequate nutrition diet to malnourished children maximum respondents near-about, (138) (75.59%) replay that they were eligible for the provide good or adequate nutrition to our malnourished children because lack of money.

Table no.6 shows that have any diseases to malnourished children according to obtained information which collect through scheduled interview by the researcher all (100%) respondent's said that his malnourished child have more diseases like as infections, diarrheal, T.B. and others.

Conclusion and recommends :

In the latur district there are maximum children occupied with malnourished. The end of march 2019 total number of malnourished children's are (3506) Than year by year these numbers of childrens are decreased.

The domestic or household condition of malnourished children's is very poor. Maximum parents are illiterate or they completed their primary level education. Maximum respondent or parent of malnourished children are landless labour or they engaged in other way. Because above (85%) population of latur district has occupied in farming and its related works. annual income of malnourished children's family is very low because they working in as a landless labour where get a very low remuneration or salary lack of money or poor economical condition they can't provide a good diet with nutrition. Maximum or all malnourished children have a many diseases.

Recommends :

So, I request from this article to government or related persons/agencies attestation to diet of small children. The scheme of ICDS can with effectively and remove these problem from the society.

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HOW MEDIA PUBLICIZING SPORTS AND ANALYSIS ON PERFORMANCE

Prof H.G.Patil

Dept of Physical Education
MGVC Arts, Commerce & Science College, Muddebihal
Tq : Muddebihal Dist : Vijayapur

The purpose of this article is to initiate an examination of the influence of the media as a distraction and its impact on athletic performance. For the purpose of this paper it is important to have a common definition and understanding of media, arousal, stress, anxiety, and mood. Media will be defined as individuals who publicly report or make public statements relative to an athlete's performance. In this context, media arousal, stress, anxiety, and mood. Media will be defined as individuals who publicly report or make public statements relative to an athlete's performance through the use of public forums and blogs. In order to differentiate between arousal, anxiety and stress in this text, specific definitions will be used. Arousal will refer to a state of alertness as the body prepares itself for action, It is associated with increases in physiological and psychological activity, such as heart rate and attention (Landers, 1980). Stress is defined as a state that results from the demands that are placed on the individual which require that person to engage in some coping.

Arousal and Anxiety

In the field of Sport Psychology, many models have been created to explore arousal and anxiety levels as they relate to athletic performance. Following criticisms of lack of support, popular one-dimensional models such as the Inverted U-Theory and Catastrophe Theory are being replaced with multidimensional-type models (Weinberg, 1990). The Multidimensional Anxiety Theory by Martens et al. (1990), for instance, focuses on the anxiety response that accompanies high level of stress. It takes into consideration two different elements: cognitive anxiety and somatic anxiety. Cognitive anxiety signifies distractions which inability to concentrate, disruptions in attention, and negative performance expectations (Martens et al ..., 1990).

Arousal and Stress

In sport competition, athletes must often think fast and make sharp decisions regarding the task at hand. For example, when a basketball player is receiving a pass from a teammate, he or she must complete necessary cognitive functions quickly in order to catch the pass. According to a model created by A.F. Sanders, one entity that may affect one's cognitive functions is arousal level. If the basketball player exhibits a low level of arousal, his or her perception declines. However, the player's perception is speed up with a high level of arousal. When the arousal level is too high, though, perception becomes less efficient. Additionally, Sanders proposes that stress commonly results from one's failed efforts in correcting a level of arousal that is too high or too low. Moreover, high levels of stress accompany increased anxiety (Sanders, 1983).

Media's Influence on Athletic Performance

Many athletes are targets of media prey. Win or lose, their performance and life is publicly dissected by the media. Winning brings about media glorification and expectation, and/or jealousy and criticism. Losing brings forth negative judgement and more

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criticism. Howard Ferguson (1990) in his book, *The Edge*, said, "Criticism can be easily avoided by saying nothing, and being nothing. Mediocre people play it safe and avoid criticism at all nothing, doing nothing, and being nothing. Mediocre people play it safe and avoid criticism at all nothing, doing nothing, and being nothing. Mediocre people play it safe and avoid criticism at all costs. Champions risk criticism every time they perform." One such athlete who risked media costs. Champions risk criticism every time they perform "One such athlete who risked media criticism was Miki Ando. Miki Ando was a two-time Japanese national figure skating champion and 2004 Junior world champion. She also became the first female skater to successfully complete a quadruple jump in competition. Ando is very popular in Japan and receives a lot of attention from gossip magazines and other Japanese media. Ando's athletic performance struggled in 2005 and 2006, and media coverage turned negative. When the Japanese Skating Federation (JSF) selected her to be on its 2006 Olympic woman's figure skating team, the press said she did not deserve to go to Torino. They also frowned on her for wearing miniskirts. The JSF was so concerned media coverage would negatively affect Ando as she prepared for the Olympics, they sent formal written requests to several magazines publishers asking them to cut back on their coverage (NBC, 2006).

The JSF was not the only organization concerned with media impact on their 2006 Olympic athletes. The Canadian Olympic Committee (2006) recognized the potential of the media as a distraction to their athletes as well. In an effort to divert any negative media as a distraction (Canadian Olympic Committee, 2006). Were these concerns founded? Some in the Republic of China believe so. After China won the first gold medal in the 2004 Olympic Games and had some major unexpected wins during the first few days of Olympic competition, Chinese newspaper and television stations touted predictions of gold medals their athletes would claim. The predictions, however, did not come to fruition. Athletes the media advertised would take first, such as the Chinese male gymnasts, did not even make it to the award stand. Badminton player Lin Dan was beaten in the first round of competition and Ma Lin, China's top table tennis player, was defeated by 20th-ranked Swede Jan-Ove Waldner (China Daily, 2004).

Kenny Rogers

Baseball player Kenny Rogers has had a volatile relationship with media. During the 2005 season, Rogers refused to talk to media after they published a report saying he would retire if the Rangers did not give him a contract extension. Then on June 29, 2005, while walking onto the field for a pre-game warm-up, he had an altercation with two cameramen. Rogers first shoved Fox Sports Net Southwest photographer David Mammeli, yelling at him to get the cameras from him, off his face. Next, Rogers charged cameraman Larry Rodriguez, wrestled the camera from him, threw it to the ground and kicked it. As a result of the tirade, Rodgers was suspended and fined. Before all of his run-ins with the media, Rogers was having a career best season. However, following the suspension, in his August 11, 2005 return to the mound, Rogers allowed five runs and seven hits in five innings, on the way to a 16 to 5 loss. He also gave up a two-run homer in the all star game where he was booed by the crowd. This indicates a possible causal relationship between stress and the media influence on Rogers. His adversarial relationship with the press caused him to publicly lose his temper and become violent, which cost him playing time, salary, and the respect of the fans. Moreover, it affected his performance and his season's statistics declined (ESPN, 2006).

Ricky Williams

David Swerdlick's editorial *Ricky Williams – Just Let Him Be*, discusses how the constant pressure of the media drove collegiate and professional football standout, Ricky Williams, to

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quit the sport he loved. According to Swerdlick(2005), Ricky Williams suffered anxiety disorder and extreme shyness. The aggressive media attention Was uncomfortable and frightening for him. In his early prro years he dreaded doing interviews so much he wore his helmet and an eye shade inside his face mask. The Article claims that in order to cope with all the unwanted media attention Williams smoked marijuana. As a result ,he failed three NFLDRUG tests and experienced further embrassing press. Superstar NFLer,Ricky Williams,loved the sport,but couldn't handle The media attention that comes with greatness. Swelick asserts that the media negatively impacted this athlete.Ricky Williams walked out on the Miami Dolphins; lost millions of dollars;lost the repect of his teammates and fans;and still finds himself as media.

Venus and Serena

In the world of tennis ,two standout sisters have received more than their share of negative press. Venus and Serena Williams are not your typical small,cutesy,white,female tennis players. They are black ,muscular, and solid They win With their hard hitting ,hard return,power-games. Not only does the media write and Talk about them due to them not fitting the stereotypical construct of the usual tennis player. Venus and Serena are also known and criticized for the exotic, colourful, and tight fitting attire they wear on the court. The two girls grew up in a poor, Los Angeles neighbhouhood. Colin Montgomerie, one of Europe,s top golf pros,has had his share of ups and downs. Among his many accomplishments are victories at the European Tour Order of Merit Every year from 1993 to 1999. During this era,he was consistently ranked in the top 10 In the Official Worls Golf Rankings, rwaching the number two ranking at his peak. Then In 2003 and 2004 he began having personal and performance problems , and his ranking slumped to the eighties. To make matters worse,he became the victim of media and fan abuse. Media publicly questioned his ability, and fans called him names ,such as Mrs. Doubtfire,because of his noticeable weighr gain.

Clinton Portis

Washington Redskins running back,Clinton Portis,during the 2005-2006 season,was Known for wearing outrageous customes and playing odd charcters during media interviews . In one such costume, he dressed up as a made-up charcter named "Sheriff Gonna Getcha". He wore a long , black wig,glasses with oversized eyes, a Led Zeppelin T-shirt, a star – shaped badge, and an unusual necklace. In another interview,he showed up in a black wig, and fake gold teeth. He also created outrageous names for his costumes such as DR. I Don't Know,Dolla Bill,Rev Gonna Chane,Kid Bro Sweets, and Coach Janky Spanky(Solomon ,2006). The stand –out athlete started this charade of charcters after being traded by th Denver Broncos to the Washington Redskins in 2004. He was incomforable on this new team and had trouble scoring touchdowns.

Conclusion

While media has potential to negatively impact athletic perfoamce,this mediumcan also be used to cultivate or bring out the best in an athlete.In an excerpt from the book,Coaching Wrestling Successfully, Dan Gable ,a gold medalist in freestyle wrestling in the 1972 Olympics and former head wrestling coach for the Unversity of Iowa,discusses various ways to motivate wrestlers. Of specific note in his view on using the media as a tool to positively motivate wrestlers . He believes athletes get pumped up from positive media, and media forums should be used extensively as atool to motivate athletic performance. One specifi media outlert he references is the collegiate team's annual poster. He suggests that if athletes know they will get ther picture on the poster if they become an All- American,they are motivated to excel abd attain some deserved recognition. He also discussed the advantags

of having a media day before the first competition each year. He says this not only serves as a good motivator, but also assists to enhance the athlete's communication skills in responding to the media. Most importantly Gable stresses the importance of a coach's statements to the media and how they can serve as motivators. He believes athletes are inspired when they hear their coach's positive comments about them (Gable, 1999). The examples and cases above support the premise that media does impact athletic performance. The cases also reveal or recognize that athletes have two choices: 1) they can succumb to the challenges of media distractions, or 2) they can meet the challenges of media. American poet Arthur Guiterman wrote, "The stones that critics hurl with harsh intent—a man may use to build a monument". As evidenced above, we suggest that a champion can use those stones as momentum to win.

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- . Fodder (Swerdlick, 2005). Many disagree with this conclusion, however, as is indicated on numerous blogs. One such blog critic instead credits Williams's Early departure with his over riding desire to smoke marijuana (Sports column.com, 2004)

A STUDY OF THE NATURE OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION: UNITARY OR FEDERAL ?

Prof. Abhinav Auradkar
Department of political science
Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Miraj .

The constitution of India provides for a federal system of government though the term 'federation' has nowhere been used in the constitution, Article 1 (1) of our constitution says - "India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of states." While submitting the draft constitution, Dr. Ambedkar, the chairman of the drafting committee, stated that "although its constitution may be federal in structure" the committee had used the term "union" because of certain advantages¹; These advantages he explained in the constituent Assembly², were to indicate two things, viz; (a) that the Indian federation is not the result of an agreement by the units, and (b) that the component units have no freedom to secede from it,

We have, therefore, to examine the provisions of the constitution itself, apart from the table given to it by its draftsman, to determine whether it provides a federal system as claimed by Dr. Ambedkar, particularly in view of the criticisms leveled against its federal claim by some foreign scholars.

To determine whether the India system could be called an union or a federation we need to study the federal as well as the unitary features of the Indian constitution

Federal Features of the Constitution

The main federal features of the Indian Constitution are as follows:

1. **Written Constitution:** The first essential feature of a Federal System is a written Constitution which defines the structure, organization and power of the Central as well as State Governments, so that the two Operate within their respective spheres without interfering in each other's jurisdiction.
2. **Rigid constitution:** Another essential feature of a federation is a rigid Constitution which can be amended either by the joint action of the Federal and State Legislatures or by an independent authority. The Indian Constitution is rigid to a large extent. Those provisions of the constitution which concern the relations between the federal and state government as well as the judicial organization of the country can be amended only by the joint action of the federal & state Government
3. **Independent Judiciary:** The existence of an independent judiciary is another important feature of the Indian Federal System. The Supreme Court of India, which is the highest court in India, acts as the guardian of the Constitution and can declare any law or order ultra vires if it contravenes any provision of the Constitution.
4. **Division of Powers:** Another feature of a federation is statutory division of powers between the Federal Government and the State Governments, In contrast to a unitary state where the states draw all the powers from the centre which reserves the right to withdraw their authority from the constitution
5. **Bicameral Legislature:** Like other Federations, the Constitution of India provides for a bicameral Parliament consisting of the Lok Sabha which contains representatives directly elected by the people, the Rajya Sabha mainly consists of representatives of the states. Thus, the constitution maintains a balance between direct representation of the people and the representation of the units
6. **Supremacy of the Constitution:** The supremacy of the Constitution, another feature of federalism, IS also present in India. The Constitution, another feature of federalism, is also

present in India, the constitution of India stands at the top of the hierarchy of all laws- both national and state. The central as well as the state Government have to operate within the limits prescribed by the constitution.

Non-Federal or Unitary Features

In addition to the above mentioned federal features, the constitution contains certain non-federal or unitary features. Some of the important unitary features of our Constitution are as under:

1. **A Strong Centre:** In the first instance, the Constitution provides for a very strong Centre, a feature of unitary government. Among Union List, State List & Concurrent List, most items on which law can be made are included in the Union List-Moreover, the residuary powers have also been vested in the Centre.
2. **A Single Constitution for Union and States:** Unlike other Federations of the world, the States in India have not been given any right to make or unmake their own Constitution. The framers provided a single, common unified Constitution, for both the Centre and the States. Further, the States have not been given any power to initiate amendments to the Constitution.
3. **Flexibility of the Constitution:** In comparison to the other Federations, the constitution of India is flexible. In other federation amendments to the constitution can be made only with the consent & approval of the units. In India of the other hand, Parliament can amend most of the provision of the constitution single handedly either by simple majority or by a two-thirds majority. Only in case of some of the provisions the approval of the legislatures of majority of the states is also required.
4. **Single Citizenship:** Usually in other Federations there is provision for double citizenship viz. each citizen is not only the citizen of the country as such but is also a citizen of a particular State in which he resides. The framers of the Indian Constitution deliberately chose to adopt single citizenship in the country with a view to check the separatist tendencies & ensure unity of the country.
5. **Inequality of Representation in the Rajya Sabha:** The Indian Constitution also deviates from the traditional principle of providing equal representation to the States in the Upper House of the federal legislature. The India constitution accords representation to the various States irrespective of their size, the Indian Constitution accords representation to the various States in the Rajya Sabha on the basis of their population. This is a clear departure from the federal principle.
6. **Emergency Provisions:** The existence of the emergency provisions in the Constitution also poses a serious challenge to the federal character of the Indian polity. The President of India is authorized to proclaim a state of emergency under Articles 352, 356 and 360. During the proclamation of emergency. The Parliament gets the powers to legislate for the whole or any part of the territory of India with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List.
7. **Existence of Union Territories:** Another feature which is a clear pointer to the unitary character is the existence of administrative units known as Union Territories. These units are directly governed by the Central Government & do not enjoy any independent powers or autonomy.
8. **Special powers of Rajya Sabha on state subjects:** Under the India Constitution, the Rajya Sabha can authorise the Parliament to make laws even on the subjects mentioned in the State List. Article 249 of the Constitution provides that if the Rajya Sabha declares by a resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting that the Parliament should make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in the State List specified in the resolution, it becomes lawful for the Parliament to make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India with respect to the matter while the resolution remains in force. Such a resolution is initially valid for one year but can be further extended for a period of one year. The existence of this provision in the Constitution implies that the Center can encroach on the State List at will.

9. Appointment of Governor by the President: The provisions regarding the appointment of Governors of States by the President is also a clear violation of the federal principles. Under the Indian Constitution, the Governor, who are administration heads of the State administration, are appointed by the President and hold office during his pleasure. The state do not have any say in their appointment or removal. Naturally the Governor act as the Center rather than as representatives of the states. To further ensure that the Governor faithfully carry out the instructions of the Central Government. Annual Conferences of Governors are held under the Chairmanship of the president of India. At such conferences an appraisal of the working of the Governors is made and they are applauded or reprimanded according to their performance. This clearly gives power to the centre to control the administration of the states which is contrary to the principles of a true federation.
10. Common All-India Services: Another feature which is a pointer to the unitary character of the Indian Constitution is the provision of common All-India Services like the I.A.S., I.P.S. etc. The members of these services are appointed by the Presented of India on the recommendation of the Union Public Service Commission and are accountable to the Union Government. the States have hardly any control over the members of these Services.
11. Single Unified Judiciary: Unlike other federation. India possesses a single unified judiciary with the Supreme Court at the apex. The Supreme Court exercise supervision and control over the functioning of other Courts. The writs of the Supreme Court are observed throughout the country in all spheres-civil, constitutional and criminal. The Judges of High Courts are also independent of the states, who do not possess any power with regard to their appointment , removal and service conditions. They are appointed by the President and can be removed by him only after they are impeached by the parliament.
12. Centralized Election Machinery: The constitution provides for an election commission which is responsible for the conduct, supervision, direction and control of the elections not only to the parliament but to the state legislature as well. The members of the election commission are appointed by the president in consultation with the prime minister and the states do not have any say in their appointment, removal or service conditions this is yet another unitary features of the Indian constitution.

Other to points are mentioned below, which are in support of the unitary features of the Indian constitution.

13. Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General
14. Inter- State Councils & Boards: are some of the point which indicate a bias towards Unitary form of governance.

Moreover, the constitution does not protect territorial integrity of states : The proper assessment of the federal scheme introduced by our Constitution is that it introduces a system which is to normally work as a federal system but there are provisions for converting it into a unitary or quasi-federals system under specified exceptional circumstances³.

In fine, it may be reitrated that the constitution of India is neither purely federal nor purely unitary but is a combination of both. It is a Union or composite state of a novel type. ⁴ It enshrines the principle that in spite of federalism the national interest ought to be paramount⁵.

Foot Notes

1. Draft constitution , 21-2-1948, p.iv
2. C-A. D. vol. VII, p-43
3. As Dr. Ambedkar explained in the constituent Assembly (VII C.A.D, 33-34), the political system adopted in the constitution could be both unitary as well as federal according to the requirements of time and circumstances
4. Granville Austin [The Indian constitution (1966), p. 186]
5. Jennings, some charteristics of the Indian constitution p. 55.

EMERGING TRENDS IN INDIAN FEDERALISM

Dr. Raju Kamlesh Sawant

M.A. B.Ed, M. Phil, Ph. D

Assistant Professor (HOD Political Science)

N. D. Patil Night College, Sangli

Email – rajusawant444@gmail.com Mob : 9890207898

1. INTRODUCTION

Federalism as an idea and a process enriches democracy in a multinational/cultural country like India, as it tends to promote democratic values and temperament by recognizing, accommodating and protecting diverse regional identities and rights. The creation of smaller states would contribute to the federal agenda of enhancing democratic development based on decentralized governance and greater autonomy for units. The idea „small is beautiful“ seems to be illusionary at least with the past experiences. It would be an intense mistake if it is presumed that the creation of new states will solve all problems. It is better to concentrate on the existing states rather than on creating of new states. Small or big what difference does it make? Citizens of India and political parties should concentrate on the betterment of their lives and not on the fulfilling of their aspirations. Development of a state leads to the development of the country. Federalism is the most relevant factor of modern constitutionalism. The core objectives of Indian federalism are unity in diversity, devolution in authority, and decentralization in administration. Through federalism, the State pursues the goal of common welfare in the midst of wide diversity in socio-cultural, economic spheres.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the concept of federalism.
2. To study the features of federalism
3. To study the present and future of federalism in India.
4. To study the merits and demerits of federalism in India.

3. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The present study has been descriptive; the data for this study were obtained from secondary data sources. The secondary data has been collected from various references which already existed in published form; part of the paper is based on literature review the method comprising of collecting all the available papers relating to the theme and selecting relevant papers/books for the review purpose. Selection of the paper is done on the basis of their relevance and contribution to the body of knowledge. The author has made an attempt to do primary reading of the selected papers which will constitute the core of this review study.

4. CONCEPT OF FEDERALISM

Federalism is compound mode of two governments. That is, in one system there will be a mixture of two governments – state government with central government. In India, we can describe federalism as a distribution of authority around local, national, and state governments. This is similar to Canadian model of political organization.

Federalism is at its core a system where the dual machinery of government functions. Generally, under federalism, there are two levels of government. One is a central authority which looks after the major affairs of the country. The other is more of a local government which looks after the day to day functioning and activities of their particular region.

5. FEATURES OF FEDERALISM

The best way to comprehensively understand the federal system is to learn about its features. These characteristics combined to reflect the true essence of federalism. Let us study them.

1. The essential feature, which is the definition of federalism is that there are two levels of governance in the country at least. There can even be more. But the entire power is not concentrated with one government.
2. All levels of governance will govern the same citizens, but their jurisdiction will be different. This means that each level of government will have a specific power to form laws, legislate and execute these laws. Both of the governments will have clearly marked jurisdiction. It will not be that one of the governments is just a figurehead government.
3. Another important feature is that the constitution must guarantee this federal system of government. Which means the powers and duties of both or all governments must be listed down in the constitution of that country hence guaranteeing a federal system of governance.
4. As stated above the federalism of a country must be prescribed by the constitution. But it is also important that just one level of government cannot make unilateral changes or amendments to the important and essential provisions of the constitution. Such changes must be approved by all the levels of the government to be carried through.
5. Now there are two levels of government with separate jurisdictions and separate duties. Yet there is still a possibility that a conflict may arise between the two. Well in a federal state, it will fall upon the courts or rather the judiciary to resolve this conflict. The courts must have the power to interfere in such a situation and reach a resolution.
6. While there is power sharing between the two levels of government, there should also be a system in place for revenue sharing. Both levels of government should have their own autonomous revenue streams. Because if one such government depends on the other for funds to carry out its functions, it really is not autonomous in its true nature.

6. PRESENT AND FUTURE OF FEDERALISM IN INDIA

The motto of “Unity in diversity” has always been very important to India and a federal government helps to establish a country with mutual tolerance and existence. However, for a country like India which is divided on the linguistic and communal basis, a pure federal structure would lead to disruption and division of states. With too much power given to a state, it will want to shift away from the union and establish its own government. I believe that is the reason why Jammu & Kashmir’s special powers are in question in the public time and again.

To overcome all this and the aforementioned demerits we need to strike a balance between both unitary and federal features of the country. States should be autonomous in their own sphere but they can’t be wholly independent to avoid a state of tyranny in the nation. People of India need protection and security from such things and that is what the constitution of India with its special provisions provides. It establishes a state which is both a union and a federation at the same time and thus gives India a structure of a quasi-federal government which has united the diversity of India for past 71 years and will do the same for the centuries to come.

7. MERITS AND DEMERITS OF FEDERALISM IN INDIA

Federalism in a diverse country like India has both merits and its consequences. Division of power helps in the easy governance of the 7th largest country but then a country with the second largest population needs a united government to govern people of almost every possible religion that exists. The integrated and independent judiciary is definitely a merit for the nation as it helps in proper remedy for rights. On the other hand, a written constitution with the kind of flexibility and rigidity possessed by the Indian constitution is a boon when it comes to the codification of rights but the same rigidity can stand as a bane if amendments need to be made. However, amendments to the Indian constitution are not that tough after all.

In the democratic political ecosystem of our country, the political powers are distributed in a federal manner. The allover political powers are divided among the central and local governments for the efficient governing system. But there are many problems which are becoming more and more difficult for this Federalism in our country. Such as; The vast religious, cultural and linguistic diversity among the population of our country is the biggest problem for the federal government system. Because it creates trouble in the local political environment in various ways. The federal government system also makes the total government system complicated.

8. CONCLUSION

The federal system has become transformed in the last seven decades-from being dismissed as a full-fledged federal system to a widely acclaimed federal system in the world. Simply put, Indian federalism has become more meaningful and functional post-liberalization. The article has examined this turnaround. From a subordinate position till the late 1980s, states rose to occupy a strategic position in India's move from a command economy to a market economy. No wonder, therefore, the Centre became more interested in involving states in even forbidden area such as foreign policy matters. Divisive politics in several states today is being replaced by developmental politics. States are not only competing but also learning from each other. States are being seen by the Centre as drivers of India's growth.

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21ST CENTURY AND GANDHI'S VIEWS ON TECHNOLOGY: CONTEMPORARY RELEVANCE

Dr. Shabana Gaibiso Halangali

Asst. Professor, Political Science
Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Miraj

The western countries not only dominated the third world countries and established imperialism through industrialization and capitalism but also created inferior complexity among them. Western countries assumed that the third world countries are culturally backward and uncivilized so they came here to teach them civilization. It was critically analyzed by *Frank Fanon* and *Edward Saied* in their books respectively '*wretched of Earth*' and '*Orientalism*'. Even before that, when in Africa, Gandhi called the western civilization as '*Devil Civility*' and challenged colonial powers through the '*Hind Swaraj*' in 1909. Gandhiji's ideas developed on the grounds of his experiences in South Africa. 'The actual development of Gandhiji's critique of modern civilization takes an indirect route, for Gandhi entered the world's historical stage not in India but in South Africa. Where Gandhi for the first time became aware that modern civilization was at the root of the colonial problem.'¹

The account of his South Africa experience – his leadership role in the *Natal Indian Congress* and the *Transvaal British Indian Association*, his campaign against indentured Indian laborers, traders and settlers.² All these experiences have led Gandhi towards developing his views on technology.

Many critical problems are evolving due to mechanization and capitalism that arose due to modernization. This technological and material progress adds human exploitation instead of stopping it. The mankind experienced two world wars and a cold war because of scientific and technological progress. It also endured the destruction and its terror-struck. So the scientific development is questioned today, because today's science, technological progress and capitalism came forward as an aimless programme. The economics based on it cannot critically analyze its drastic effects. Exceptionally the economist like *Schumacher* put up the need of reconstruction of this in human economics by giving the reference of Gandhiji. About the modern economics he says, "If it (economics) cannot get beyond all this and make contact with the human realities of poverty, frustration, alienation, despair break down, crime, escapism, stress, congestion, ugliness and spiritual death, then let us scrap economics and start afresh."³

The conventional approach about the relations between science and technology is that these two things are basically natural. In this case the use of science and technology is subjective. So it is wrongly and excessively utilized and this has been experienced since years. Today it is supported by the process of globalization. We accept it as development, progress and modern civilization. But Gandhiji referred this symbol of modern progress as 'Symbol of modern civilization; of great sin'.

In their book '*Limits of Growth*' the scientists of '*club of Rome*' warned that "The main problem of today is not about the existence of mankind but it is about forcing it to compel to lead very backward, alloyed and meaningless life."⁴

It is there fore necessary to have a broad and serious discussion about Gandhiji's approach about technology and its contemporary relevance. This paper presents the views of Gandhiji in that concern.

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Gandhiji expressed his extreme opposite and protestational statements about mechanization brought by industrial revolution in '*Hind Swaraj*'. Even the followers of Gandhi found it problematic. It is proved through Mahadeo Desai's article written about '*Hind Swaraj*' in 1938. He put forth the conversation of Gandhi and Shri Ramchandran in order to explain the harmonious stand of Gandhi. In the same year, in his message about '*Hind Swaraj*' Gandhiji said, "I do not want to change my ideological stand after three years experience."⁵

Gandhi's Views about Technology:

Even today it is misunderstood that Gandhiji was against the machines. He did not oppose mechanization indiscriminately. He had a broad view about machines. He opposed the word '*machine*' stating, "I had, however, used the word not in its wider sense but in the sense of an appliance that tended to displace human or animal labour instead of supplementing it or merely increasing its efficiency."⁶ In this context Gandhi stated, "In my opinion there is no place for a machine which collects the power to the handful of people by eliminating human diligence. I support the machine which is helpful to man."⁷

Gandhiji thought that western countries were able to exploit other countries because of the machines. He opposed the machines because of this basic reason. He experienced closely, how these machines made an uncivilized attack of western civilization on the *Negro* and Indian people in Africa. He had also seen the slavish and exploited state of the workers at the gold and diamond mines at Africa and the workers at factories in Mumbai. He had witnessed how the factories desolate the nature and the human beings. While stating the painful effects of factories he says, "Indian crafts and other industries were destroyed because of these factories. India became poor. Many people lost their livelihood. When I read this I felt bad and I weep."

According to Gandhiji machine is against the human labour and it is excellent means of exploiting the people, suppressing them and root them out. There is no place to machine in human economy. So he warned that, 'if the machine will not put at proper place it will simply destroy the world' ⁸

Gandhi did not oppose the scientific progress. He admired the scientific attitude of the western people. But he detested the unpardonable assassination of innocent lives in the name of science and so-called scientific explorations of humanity. He expected that all the inventions that take place on the earth should be related to the benefits of all living creatures.

Gandhi did not oppose technology indiscriminately:

Gandhiji supported the kind of heavy machinery which can be utilized for public welfare and in such place where it cannot be done by human labours. According to him the ownership of such machinery will remain with the government and it will be used only for public interest. He said that he could not think about the kind of machinery that would make bring riches to a few and be harmful to the more or unnecessarily root out the labours. He did not think that machinery could be indiscriminately opposed. He advocated the machinery used at printing press and in surgical devices.

Further more he said, "I accept & welcome the reforms in the machinery utilized in the huts. But it is an offence to destroy the labour of millions of farmers who are busy in household business by replacing their work by wheels."⁹

At the same time he supported the complicated machinery that would remove the poverty and similar problems of India. But he suggested using hand-loom as the symbol of eradication of poverty, materialism and working famine. He claimed that '*Charakha*' is a

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valuable machine and he has timely reformed it in the course of time.¹⁰ But he agreed as a compromise that we have to use the machines like railway, motors, fountain pen etc. At the same time he explained that these are not ultimate goals of our life, as Gandhi says that, “I cannot recall a single good point in connection with machinery. Books can be written to demonstrate its evils.”¹¹

Are we all opposed all the machinery? To answer this question Gandhi says ‘no’. He explains that he is opposed to the madness of the machine and not the machine itself. He accepted proudly the sewing machine of *Singer*, *Watch* and a ‘*Charakha*’. He also agreed to the need of the machinery for the production and servicing of these machines. He expected that these factories should be owned by the nation and run by the government.

Economic Decentralization:

India is the country of the villages. So Gandhiji emphasized that *village industry* and *cottage industry* should be started at these villages to make them self-reliant and self-sufficient. He thought that there should be economic decentralization at every village. So he advocated *yarn spool*, *charakha* and *khadi*. He expected the economy to be supplementary to the *Swaraj*. Gandhi expected that all the heavy industries should belong to the nation. He expected decentralization of industry rather than its nationalization.

According to him nationalization is not the solution for social injustice and natural calamity. Though the factories belong to the nation, they bring managerial autocracy. So we should promote decentralization of industry by handicrafts. So he preferred nationalization first and then decentralization.¹² Thus Gandhi did not oppose the industrial production, but he opposed centralization of industry, economic slavery, economic-discrimination and class-struggle. He wrote in the article ‘*Implications of Constructive Programme*’ in *Harijan* on 18th August, 1940, “The whole of this programme will however, be a structure on sand if it not built on the solid foundation of economic equality.”¹³

Gandhi’s Expectations from Mechanization:

Gandhi thought that India should select such science and technology that should give employment to all, dignity to all, that should take care of their health and make them moral. The scientists should free our country from dependency and this is the need of the time. His interpretation in *Hind-Swaraj* about machines is valuable even today.

Gandhi says that, technology can make a positive contribution .But it can do so only if it is informed by a moral vision of the human good. This vision can be found in *dharma*. *Dharma* is rooted in *satya* itself and discoverable by the natural power of the soul. That truth stipulates that the technology that is appropriate for India should meet the needs of the masses of India. But Gandhi says that modern technology does not stipulate this condition. Historically it has tendency to reward the skilled and the powerful and to marginalize the poor and the weak.¹⁴

Gandhi envisages technology for India that would improve the material welfare of all, not just that of the rich and the highly educated, and improve it without understanding the process of *self-rule* . Gandhi’s debate is not on whether India needs technology; his debate is on the kind of technology. ¹⁵ Thereby the views of Gandhi like technology with truth, *swaraj* and the moral vision of the human good, environment and economic development.

Ultimately, Gandhi gives us valuable solution that not forget the main thing. It is necessary to realize that machinery is bad. If instead of welcoming machinery as *boon*, we should look upon it as an *evil*, it would ultimately go. ¹⁶

Contemporary Relevance:

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- 1) Gandhi opposed the technology because he gave importance to dignity of labour and value of labour. In this concern he says, that the doctors even today advice people to exercise in order avoid to serious diseases like diabetes, blood-pressure, heart-attack etc.
- 2) The views of Gandhi about using modern technology in terms of their impact on environment are very proper and apt in the days when we are facing the horrible environmental problems like green house effect, global warming and natural calamities.
- 3) We see today the progress of science and technology that brings economic growth in our country. But at the same time this growth has failed to reduce growing unemployment and poverty ratio.
- 4) Because of the scientific development we see the urbanization in our country. But the severe problems of urbanization like growing slums, criminal activities, pollution, traffic problems, health problems, lack of sanitation are created on large scale. In this situation the message of Gandhiji 'To go towards villages' is very useful in order to overcome the problems of reverse urbanization. Gandhi advocated handicrafts and cottage industries through economic decentralization.
- 5) Today, the advanced technology is misused for terrorist activities, hacking websites and emails, cyber crimes, determining the gender of the foetus leading to female feticide etc are inhuman and immoral things. All this is leading to a immoral culture and life. Gandhiji warned against this technology long before. Hence today there is an urgent need to stop, give a serious thought to the warning given by Gandhi and try to improve upon the situation.

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**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FAMILY PLANNING AND BIRTH CONTROL
ATTITUDE AMONG MARRIED PEOPLES**

Researcher

Mr. Ramesh S. Kattimani

Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology
Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Miraj (Maharashtra)
Email – rameshpsy.10@gmail.com Mob: 9766801005

The concept of ‘family planning and birth control’ is jointly used by the demographers in India for the past fifty years since independence in the context of the study of the population problems. The demographers have been studying the population growth in India comparing the growth of population of the other countries of the world. What they have been telling all these years with all, seriousness is that there is rapid increase of population in India which is beyond her economic development and the production of food and other subsistence’s. They have been telling this statistically that India’s population increases with geometrical progression while the economic production is made with arithmetical check on India’s population, then India will have to face serious consequences. Therefore they have been advocating that the urgent need for India is to reduce the population growth by adapting the family planning and birth control methods.

Family Planning :

People are put into various kinds of miseries due to the crises by the population explosion. There is food shortage, no job and no shelter, because of the rapid growth population and the same thing is going to be a parental issue. Therefore the immediate remedy is to control the population growth by adopting family planning programme. It has been observed that there are about forty developing nations seriously implementing the family planning programme. India is one of the nations showing interest in family planning action programme. Several family planning methods were applied in the past few years. Family planning definition varies from country to country. In the Indian context it may be defined as the control of the number of children in family and of the interval between two children by the use of contraceptive method.

Birth Control :

Birth Control is limiting of child bearing by means of contraception. Couples who have given birth to one or two children may decide not to have any more children for them and they may adopt any one of the birth control methods to stop further pregnancy and delivery of child. The couples who are having one or two children should voluntarily come forward to limit their family size. Birth control can be made by a method whatever is suitable or convenient to the couples. If sterilization is the method suitable for them who is to have the minor operation, whether it is the husband or wife? This, they can decide and adopt. This is expected in the case of couples who have one child or two children. This attitude may save the nation from the crises; the population explosion is going to cause.

The Role of Psychologists :

Psychologist all over the world began to pay greater attention on the population issues and problems as these are having more influence in the behavior of the people. Another important reason for the psychologists’ interest in the study of population is that the population problems often cause more miseries and unhappiness in the life of the people.

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The American psychological Association has set up a task force on psychology in 1969 and the family planning and the population policy were entrusted with the task force. This was to encourage greater research and professional service participation by the psychologists in this new area. Since psychologists are interested in the study of human behavior, it becomes a subject matter for them to go into many aspects of the population problems.

Psychologists at this stage in India did not know what sort of the feelings and attitudes the general population are holding about the crises the population explosion is causing and what sort of attitudes they have developed toward family planning and birth control. Therefore unless surveys or investigations are conducted it will not be possible to know the level of knowledge people have acquired regarding family planning, birth control and the contraceptive methods.

The Indian Surveys :

Demographers in India have been showing much interest in population studies and research since 1951. They have collected enormous amount of information from the census of 1951 and 1961. They have made a number of surveys. The most important surveys the demographic researches made were the National Sample Surveys (NSS). These are large number of ad hoc surveys which included fertility and mortality surveys and the KAP surveys of family planning. The National Sample Surveys were made continuously. The researchers have collected data on varied aspects like the economic and social aspects of the people. Since these surveys were made by demographic researchers most of the data were of demographic contents. These data were mainly concerned with birth and death rates, also dealing with morbidity, internal migration, fertility, family planning and birth control. These demographic data were having certain deficiencies of psychological information. Much of psychological inferences cannot be obtained from these data.

Therefore it has become very indispensable to make psychological surveys on this issue by using carefully developed standard instruments and correct procedures. While developing the instruments, there should be specified variables in the instruments and should cover the whole area of family planning and birth control and other aspects which could reveal the individual's attitude fully toward the issue. Toward which an attitude scale is constructed involving the variables such as the population problems, family planning, birth control, fertility control, and the birth control methods of abortion, contraceptive methods, sterilization, and the age of marriage. It is also important to describe briefly these variables.

Review of Literature :

Salako Taofiki Ajani (2013) studied the Islamic Perspectives on Birth Control. Birth Control has been misconstrued in the Muslim circle as a kind of innovation which has been developed to satisfy western understanding. Some Muslims see it as an attempt to justify family planning in the modern context. Others perceive it as a concept which is totally against the principle of Islam. Birth control has remained a burning issue which needs to be put at proper perspective. This paper therefore attempts to discuss the Islamic perspectives of birth control by x-raying available documents and scholastic opinions. The paper delves into the conceptual meanings of birth control, its historical review to show that the topic is not an innovation to Islam. It further discusses the modern Islamically approved approaches to birth control while also pointing out methods of birth control which cannot be adopted by Muslims. The paper concludes with proactive approach of taking enlightenment campaign of controlling births within ones resources limit to grassroots level.

Grisanti Michael A. (2012) postulated that Birth Control and the Christian : Recent Discussion and Basic Suggestions. The proliferation of artificial means for birth control

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offers significant challenges for Christians who need to think through this issue from a biblical perspective. As they consider what the Bible says about birth control, Christians need to understand the role it has played in the moral decline in society. This moral decline of society connected to the availability of contraceptives does not determine the morality of birth control, but it does challenge evangelicals to maintain a biblical view of marriage and sex within marriage. A “contraceptive mindset” must not dominate our thinking about how the Bible views marriage and children.

Implication of Study :

In 21st century India is feeling lots of problems in current era. Increasing population is creating many problems to individual and also government. In this situation family planning play an important role of birth rate. This research will help to psychology students and teachers working in psychology to provide a psychological approach to controlling the birth rate and important of family planning.

Aim :

To study the Family Planning and Birth Control Attitude among Hindu and Muslim married peoples.

Objective :

- To study the religious difference on Family Planning and Birth Control Attitude.
- To find out the gender difference on Family Planning and Birth Control Attitude.

Hypothesis :

- Hindu and Muslim married people would not be differ on Family Planning and Birth Control Attitude.
- Male and female married people would not be differ on Family Planning and Birth Control Attitude.

Method :

• *Sample :*

The sample (n=100) for this study consisted 50 Hindu married peoples and 50 Muslim married peoples from Sangli and Miraj city. The sample collected from accidental sampling method.

• *Psychological Tools :*

Family Planning and Birth Control Attitude Scale (2005) :

This scale constructed by Dr. M. Rajamanickam. This scale is in Hindi language. This scale consists 64 items divided in to 8 subscales. The reliability value of this test is .68 and validity value is .44.

• *Statistical Tools :*

- Mean, Standard Deviation (SD)
- Student ‘t’ Test

Test Administration :

The administration of tests will be done in two different settings. As a first step toward testing the respondents will personally met and after getting an appointment each subject will individually administered the tests.

Variables of the study :

- Independent Variable :

- Religiosity (Hindu and Muslim)
- Gender (Male and Female)
- Dependent Variable :
 - Family Planning and Birth Control Attitude

Results and Discussion :

Table 1. Showing difference between Hindu and Muslim married people about Family Planning and Birth Control Attitude

Groups	N	Mean	SD	't' value
Hindu	50	56.7	7.7	1.38
Muslim	50	55.1	7.5	

(* = Significant on 0.05 level ** = Significant on 0.01 level)

Table 1 shows the difference between Hindu and Muslim married people about Family Planning and Birth Control Attitude. The mean value of Hindu Married people is 56.7 with SD 7.7 and the mean value of Muslim married people is 55.1 with SD 7.5. The value of 't' is 1.38 which is not significant on both significant levels. That means the hypothesis "Hindu and Muslim married people would not be differ on Family Planning and Birth Control Attitude" was accepted.

Table 2. Showing difference between Male and Female Married People about Family Planning and Birth Control Attitude

Sex	N	Mean	SD	't' value
Male	50	52.1	7.64	3.86**
Female	50	57.5	9.16	

(* = Significant on 0.05 level ** = Significant on 0.01 level)

Table 2 shows the difference between male and female married people about Family Planning and Birth Control Attitude. The mean value of male students is 52.1 with SD 7.64 and the mean value of female student is 57.5 with SD 9.16. The value of 't' is 3.86 which is significant on both significant levels. That means the hypothesis "Male and female married people would not be differ on Family Planning and Birth Control" was rejected.

Conclusions :

- Observed table 1, there are no statistical difference between Hindu and Muslim married people about Family Planning and Birth Control Attitude.
- Observed table 2, there are statistical difference between male and female married people about Family Planning and Birth Control Attitude.

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A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF RECIDIVISM IN INDIA: CRIMINOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

Mr. Mihir Umesh Inamdar

B.a.ll.b. –IV, p. E. S. Modern law College, Pune

Mob.No. 855 291 3002 **E-mail:** mihirinamdar55@gmail.com

The article views recidivism from a criminological perspective and seeks to explore the ambit of habitual offenders, their offences and laws within India. The ever increasing recidivism is undoubtedly a crucial problem for penologists in the control of crime and rehabilitation of offenders. The offenders are locked-up, released, rearrested and resented. In India, considerable public money is wasted on prisons and other correctional institutions for combating crime but the problem still persists. This article provides a thought-provoking glimpse into the psychological mind-set of an offender by exploring the factors inciting recidivism and substantiates the reasoning with well-informed data and illustrations.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is a doctrinal research as the library work is employed while conducting this research. The researcher has followed the analytical and critical method in this research.

SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION:

As this research is doctrinal research the sources of data involved in this research are secondary sources of data which are as enumerated below:

- Text books
- Reference books
- Articles
- Supreme court reports
- News papers
- Internet
- Legislative enactment
- Case Laws

OBJECTIVES

- To discuss the concept of recidivism.
- To enumerate the features of recidivism.
- To study the causes of recidivism.
- To suggest measures to control and prevent the recidivism.

CONCEPT OF RECIDIVISM

‘Recidivism’ means repetition of an offence by an offender. It also refers to behaviour of ‘habitual offender’. A crime repeater is often called as ‘recidivist’.

‘Recidivism’ can be defined as the tendency of habitual offenders to commit crimes. It is the tendency of criminals to revert back to their previous criminal habits and behaviours. Involvement in the same crime after release, relapse into the same condition of behaviour, reconviction or punishment for the same offence more than once comes under the scope of the term. Concept of recidivism is an important component of criminology because this pattern of behaviour of criminals can be attributed to the causative factors that drive them to do so. These causes/ factors form the study of criminology and are very essential to be figured. This will help us arrive at conclusions and outcomes to check the increasing rate of crimes, committed specially by recidivists.

SALIENT FEATURES OF RECIDIVISTS

- i. Recidivists are anti-social, aggressive, highly competitive, indifferent to well-being of others and exceedingly egocentric.
- ii. Generally, recidivists are unskilled, less educated and possess low level of ability.
- iii. Recidivists have long criminal record.
- iv. Recidivists are hardened criminals who are professional criminals and have accepted criminality as regular way of life.
- v. Sometimes, recidivists are psychologically normal person and possess proper education. These persons are beyond reformation.
- vi. Recidivists may be technical experts.
- vii. Recidivists can be clever, scientific, patient, observant, greedy and vicious.

VARIOUS CAUSES OF RECIDIVISM

1. Age, Gender and Education: The age, gender and education of a convict are very relevant to be considered while predicting whether that person is likely to relapse into recidivism. The likelihood of a male, who has not completed his high school with a prior arrest record to slip back to previous offences, is more likely than others. The basic understanding of the courts in India are that the women of whatever age or background, are care-givers and are needed more at home by either the spouse or child and thus are less likely to be sent to the prisons. As they make up less in the parole population, it reduces the tendency for them to relapse into the previous crimes. The tendency of juveniles relapsing increases, following a multitude of factors, such as dropping out of schools and other educational institutions, lack of support from family members, the easy availability of income source through crime based activities, etc. The recent amendment in the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015, with its increased strictness to start treating juveniles as adult offenders in courts, lacks in its fundamentals to deal and provide correctional and remedial methods for juvenile sex offenders, juvenile recidivists and girls who have committed serious offences.

2. Unemployment: Unemployment forms one of the major reasons for probation failure and the increase of the offenders slipping back to the crime culture again. Unemployment inevitably ends up being the cause and effect of recidivism. An unemployed probationer is unable to meet the probation fees, court costs, etc., gradually ending up violating the probation. To seek recourse, he may choose to earn by engaging in the same illegal means, which gradually results in high recidivism in offenders.

3. Seriousness of the offence: Those involved in crimes such as theft, burglary, robbery and property theft crimes are most likely to commit recidivism for the sole reason that the aftermaths of such offenses are not as severe as the serious offences. The persistent non-violent criminality of the nature of the offense makes it more likely to lead offenders to continue criminality. A contradiction in this aspect is the rise in the rates of sex offenders despite the severity of its offense. But as sexual offenses are committed in the brink of lapse of rationality for the personal gratification of needs, it makes it easier for a sex-offender to relapse into recidivism.

4. Drug addiction: Drug addicts are not easily reformable. Drug make them slaves and they commit crime to earn money for purchasing drugs. They take drugs repeatedly and are unable to do any labour. In such a situation, they may commit crimes like theft, robbery, etc. to meet their daily expenses and also expenses on drugs.

5. Criminal History: In 2014, the National Crimes Records Bureau reported that almost 7.8% of the total old offenders were of a kind who had been convicted more than three times for the same crime or a different offence of the same nature.

6. Materialistic attitude: When a man sees his neighbour living comfortable and luxurious life, he also thinks to have those things. When he fails to get them by lawful means he chooses unlawful means to get those things.

7. Enmity: The enmity and gang rivalry leads to recidivism. Once a man commits a serious crime against another, the person supporting victim attacks on accused. Thereafter, the rivalry continues and crimes are committed regularly.

8. Heredity: The mental diseases and alcoholism in the family history make it difficult for one to adjust in society. The crimes of various nature like drug addiction, quarrelsomeness is a result from these things.

9. Habit formation: Some habits are formed prior to official treatment as result of habit formation. For ex, drugs, dinking, etc.

10. Excessive sex urge: It may result in repeating sex offences. Criminals lack self-control and there excessive sex urge amounts to crimes.

11. Association with law violators: About 10% of educated people who indulge in criminal activities due to political rivalry fall under this head. These criminals are psychologically normal and educated.

RECIDIVISM IN INDIA

Like any other country, the problem of recidivism has reached India. Recidivism in urban areas is far more than rural regions. Males are more prone to recidivism than female offenders. In India, in the year 2014, 37,90,812 people were arrested out of which 34,94,966 were new offenders. Among the old offenders, 2,34,896 had served a prison sentence once, 47,884 went to jail at least twice and 12,930 were convicted more than thrice. Over all, the percentage of recidivists is 7.8%. According to NCRB Report of 2016, The State of Tripura and Chandigarh (Union Territory) has the highest percentage of recidivists of around 54%. This indicates that the laws in force have not been effective enough to check recidivism. What lacks in these laws is the in depth insight into the criminological behaviour of prisoners, lack of understanding on a moral level, poor police surveillance on an administrative level etc. Some corrective moral and administrative measures can be taken to check recidivism greatly.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES TO CONTROL RECIDIVISM

Repetition of offences is a major crime that has varied detrimental consequences in the society. This crime needs to be prevented and curbed to ensure that a crime of similar nature by habitual offenders is not committed again and the offenders are released to become better citizens and contribute in the harmonious working of the society. Preventive measures need to be adopted in the criminal justice system to control recidivism. Some of them, as categorized in broad heads are as follows:

1. Effective Integrated Reforms and Treatment Programmes

Prison Programmes are an effective way to facilitate conditions to prisoners that ensure their reformation and rehabilitation after their release. These programmes can also cater to such development and growth of these prisoners that they become skilled in a short period of time and become able to maintain their livelihoods post release.

2. Effective Prison Administration

Prison administration needs to be checked at regular intervals. It should facilitate security of prisoners on the basis of different security requirements with basic minimum facilities to all.

3. After-care and Rehabilitation Programmes

These programmes entail a period of necessary recovery for a released prisoner who suffers from such psychological damage that puts him in a trauma of social ostracism.

SUGGESTIONS TO CONTROL AND PREVENT THE RECIDIVISM

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1. Effective Assessment Procedures: Effective assessment procedures could be followed in terms of risk, need and responsiveness. These procedures would involve selection of appropriate and reasonable treatment for appropriate offenders. This would meet the varied yet understandable needs of offenders and their cultural eclecticism. Such assessment procedures would help in keeping a good account of the prisoners' behaviour in the prison, and accordingly treat them with care and security.

2. National Rehabilitation Strategy: A National Rehabilitation Strategy needs to be sought by the Rehabilitation Unit of the Department of Prison to ensure prevention of repetition of offences. Correctional Services could be sought to help former prisoners, facilitate public safety and proper rehabilitation. Such integrated and nationalized strategy will provide a holistic and uniform preventive outline to recidivism and will produce an overview of the rehabilitation programmes in the country.

3. Community-based Treatment: A treatment that works on a collective whole, rather than one which provides help individually will be more effective to avoid social stigma attached to incarceration. In the long run, a community-based treatment will provide a better approach to preventive measures associated with recidivism. It is more likely to produce better results and outcomes.

4. Public Awareness: Public awareness can also serve as a major help factor to curb recidivism. Criminal psychology should be understood and brought to light in the public so that they are not ostracized after release and they are accepted fairly. This public awareness is to be dealt with respect to three shareholders- first, police to understand the mind-set of prisoners and treat them accordingly; second, prisoners to know what, why and how they are being treated; and third, commoners to understand the reason behind the criminal activities taking place around them.

CONCLUSION

It is very necessary for the legislators and other judicial officers to realize the triggering factors that are responsible for convicts into relapsing and committing the similar offences again. The need of the hour is not only the recognition of these factors but also introduce special rehabilitative and reformative measures to deal with the same. Recidivism slows down the entire judicial process and reflects the fallacies of the judicial system of a country. The basic feature of any judicial system is to create a deterrence effect not only on the people of the country, but also to the convicted offender, preventing him/her from committing such offence again and increasing recidivism rates only prove that the judicial system is not able to achieve the aim for which it stands for. It is also pertinent to know that the recidivists be provided with financial or employment facilities and a non-stigmatizing culture post-probation, so as to encourage the habitual offender to break from the vicious cycle of crime and offer its contributions to the society. Recidivism is to be understood as a psychological and social behavioural phenomenon which can be dealt with a change in the behaviour and thought process of such a convict who is most likely to relapse into committing crime again.

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A STUDY OF MAN AND WOMEN INEQUALITY IN INDIAN SOCIETY

Dr. Hatekar T. K. (M.A., M. Phil., Ph. D.)
HOD Dept of Psychology
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College Aundh, Pune-67
Mobile No – 9960226859

For centuries women were discriminated and ill-treated by men. Women were considered as inferior to men and viewed as a sub-ordinate to men, ignored, neglected, forced to house hold activities and to be as a good mother. No biological, psychological, or economic fate indicates the figure that the human female presents in society: it is civilization as a whole that produces this creature, intermediate between, male and eunuch, which is described as feminine. Gender inequality may be defined as discrimination against women based on their sex. Women are exploited, degraded, violated and discriminated at various place. Discrimination against women is everywhere across the world and more so in Indian society. Gender discrimination is varying from one community to another

GENDER INEQUALITY:-

Gender Inequality is difference between men and women in different types of social, Psychological, mental & political, cultural and legal aspects.

This problem is simply known as gender biasness, which in simple term means the gender stratification or making difference a male or a female. According to the United Nations Development Program's Human Development Report (2013), India ranks 132 out of 187 countries on the gender inequality index- lower than Pakistan (123). The report states that all countries in South Asia, with the exception of Afghanistan, were a better place for women than India, with Sri Lanka (75) topping them all.

Types of Gender Inequality: -

According to Nobel Laureate Prof. Amartya Sen (2001), seven types of gender inequalities at present in India. Here is a brief explanation of all the types of gender inequality.

1. **Employment Inequality:** - In terms of employment as well as promotion at work women often face greater handicap than men. This is explained as men getting priorities in getting better work opportunities and pay scale than their female counterparts.
2. **Mortality Inequality:-** In this, gender inequality directly involves matters of life and death, and takes the harsh form of unusually high mortality rates for women and a consequent preponderance of men in the total population, as opposed to the preponderance of women found in societies with little or no gender bias in health care and nutrition.
3. **Natality Inequality:** - In this kind of inequality a preference is given to boys over girls. It is passionate for the male dominated societies and these manifests in the form of parents wanting their newborn to be a boy rather than a girl. With the availability of modern techniques to determine the gender of foetus, sex selective abortions has become common in India.
4. **Ownership Inequality:** - In many societies ownership of property can also be very unequal. Since ages the traditional property rights have favoured men in the most parts of India. The absence of claims to property can not only reduce the voice of

women, but also make it harder for women to enter and flourish in commercial, economic and even some social activities.

5. **Basic-Facility Inequality:** - Even when demographic characteristics do not show much or any anti-female bias, there are other ways in which women can have less than a square deal.
6. **Special Opportunity Inequality:** - Even when there is little difference in basic facilities including schooling, the opportunities of higher education may be far fewer for young women than young men. gender biasness in higher education and professional training can be observed in India.
7. **Household inequality:** - There are often enough, basic inequalities in gender relations within the family or the household, which can take many different forms. Even in cases in which there are no overt signs of anti-female bias in, say, survival or son-preference or education, or even in promotion to higher executive positions, the family arrangements can be quite unequal in terms of sharing the burden of housework and child care.

HISTORY OF GENDER INEQUALITY

If we take ancient India, an Indian woman was in the position of high admiration and was pronounced as maata (mother) or Devi (goddess) in the Vedas. Same as Manusmriti, woman was considered as a precious being and in the early Vedic age, girls were looked after with care. Then practice of polygamy improved the woman position and in the medieval period, the practices of dowry system, and sati system came into being. But with the passage of time, the status of woman was lowered. After the development of science and technology, female feticides is being practiced by large number of people .This has also led to a drop in the female ratio.

According to 2011,it shows that Kerala represent the highest sex ratio with 1084 females per 1000 males while Haryana represents the lowest sex ratio with just 877 women per 1000 males. Then the dowry became popular and also it was the starting period of female infanticide practices in few areas. Since1980, a sex-selection phenomenon has been takes place in India . Then the urbanization since the 1990s where people are wealthier but at the same time there's pressure to produce sons as an inheritor, so educated, wealthy families are now more likely to have sex selection. These factors are coming to play and creating this toxic mixture, which has turned violence against women into a bigger issue now a days. The origin of the inequality has been always the male dominance. Their dominating nature has led women to walk with their head down. In the case of a woman's reservation in parliament, the most of the people from opposing parties thinks that women are born to do- household tasks and manage children and family. In many parts of India, women are viewed as an economic and financial liability despite contribution in several was to our society, economy and by their families. The crime against women is increasing day by day. Domestic Violence, Rape, Sexual harassment, molestation, eve-teasing, forced prostitution, sexual-exploitation, at work places is a common affair today. So, it's an alarming issue for our country.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Jayachandran, S. (2014), has presented the roots of gender inequality in developing countries. This paper also discussed the several mechanisms through which the economic development could improve the relative outcomes of women & gender gaps can be reduced as country grows. **Thomas, R.E. (2013)**, has highlighted his paper with the state of gender based inequality in the modern India. It has presented gender inequality with the help of some

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facts & figures and representing the inequality practiced in India & its comparison with other Asian & Western countries.

Chaudhary & Sarkar, D. (2012), has tried to find out some factors i.e. educational status, work participation, level of gender inequality, of the Cooch Behar, a district of West-Bengal, India and suggested some relevant strategies implication for reducing this gender inequality to promote the deprived women of this district.

Raju, E. (2014), has examined the gender discrimination in India on the basis of demographic, social, economic and political context. The paper has broadly discussed the issue of gender inequality, women empowerment & reproductive health among women of India. Some measures under taken by the International and national organizations were also discussed in this paper. **Rustagi, P. (2005)**, has concluded the real potential of economic growth & increasing women's economic participation towards eliminating gender inequalities in income & wages, unless supported by concerted efforts at altering attitudes towards women's role & contribution that are harboured by different agents within the labour market.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1) To identify the factors which are responsible for gender inequality.
- 2) To give suggestions to reduce gender inequality.

FACTORS BEHIND GROWING GENDER INEQUALITY

There are so many factors which are fully responsible for gender inequality in India. These factors are as follows:-

ECONOMIC FACTORS

1. **Labour participation:** - There is wage inequality between man and woman in India. A substantial number of women enter the labour market after thirties, generally after completion of their reproductive roles of child bearing and rearing.
2. **Access to credit:** - There are large disparities between men and women in terms of access to banking services. Women often lack collateral for bank loans due to low levels of property ownership and micro-credit schemes have come under scrutiny for coercive lending practices.
3. **Occupational inequality:** - Women are not allowed to have combat roles in military services. Permanent commission could not be granted to female officers because they have neither been trained for command nor have been given the responsibility in India.
4. **Property Rights:** - Although women have equal rights under the law to own property and receive equal inheritance rights, yet in practice, women are at a disadvantage. The Hindu Succession Act of 2005 provides equal inheritance rights to ancestral and jointly owned property, the law is weakly enforced.
5. **Women's inequality in proper inheritance:** - Women are insignificantly deprived of their proper inheritance culturally and religiously as well. The religious constitution doesn't give women equal inheritance; there is a segregation of giving the property to women as they will not be given the property as men can have. Though Islamic constitution permits women having at least half of the property as man, society is reluctant to give the desired property to women let alone giving the equal share.
6. **Employment inequality:** - Some common inequalities that take place in the workplace are the gender-based imbalances of individuals in power and command over the management of the organization. Women are not able to move up into higher

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paid positions quickly as compared to men. Some organizations have more inequality than others, and the extent to which it occurs can differ greatly. In the workplace the men usually hold the higher positions and the women often hold lower paid positions such as secretaries

SOCIAL FACTORS

1. **Education:** - The female literacy rate in India is lower than the male literacy rate. According to census of India 2011, literacy rate of female is 65.46% compared to males which are 82.14%.
2. **Health:-** On health issue, the gender inequality between women's and men's life expectancy and women live compared to men in good health because of lots of violence, disease, or other relevant factors.
3. **Patriarchal Society:** - Most of India has strong patriarchal custom, where men hold authority over female family members and inherit property & title. It is the custom where inheritance passes from father to son, women move in with the husband & his family upon marriage & marriages include a bride price or dowry.
4. **Dowry:** - The dowry system in India contributes to gender inequalities by influencing the perception that girls are a burden on families. Such belief limits the resources invested by parents in their girls and limit her bargaining power within the family.
5. **Gender-based violence:** - Gender-based violence such as rape, sexual assault, insult to modesty, kidnapping, abduction, cruelty by intimate partner or relatives, importation or trafficking of girls, persecution for dowry, indecency and all other crimes are practiced on women. These crimes show the high degree of inequality in India.
6. **Women's inequality in decision making:** In India, Women have less authority than men to legal recognition and protection, as well as lower access to public knowledge and information, and less decision-making power both within and outside the home. This is also one of the reasons for inequality in gender.

CULTURAL FACTORS

1. **Old age support from sons:** - A key factor driving gender inequality is the preference for sons, as they are deemed more useful than girls. They are supposed to support the old age security of their parents.
2. **Patrilineality system:** - It is a common kinship system in which an individual's family membership derives from and is traced through his or her father's lineage it generally involves the inheritance of property, names, or titles by persons related through one's male kin.
3. **Role of sons in religious rituals:** - Another factor is that of religious practices, which can only be performed by males for their parents' afterlife. Sons are often the only person entitled to performing funeral rights for their parents.
4. **Son Preference:** - Boys are given the exclusive rights to inherit the family name and properties and they are viewed as additional status for their family. Moreover, the prospect of parents "losing" daughters to the husband's family and expensive dowry of daughters further discourages parents from having daughters. There is a strong belief that daughter is a liability.

LEGAL & POLITICAL FACTORS

According to the Constitution of India, both men and women are equal in the eyes of the laws and hence they have equal rights. But, unfortunately, legal & political bias has prevented the law to attain the success of equality in gender. This is another reason for inequality in gender.

ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION: -

From the above factors, we can interpret that economic, social, cultural, legal and political factors are responsible for gender inequality in India. The needs of the day are trends where girls are able not only to break out of the culturally determined patterns of employment but also to offer advice about career possibilities that looks beyond the traditional list of jobs. It is surprising that in spite of so many laws, women still continue to live under stress and strain. To ensure equality of status for our women we still have miles to go. Man and Woman are like two wheels of a carriage. The life of one without the other is incomplete.

SUGGESTIONS: -

For reducing gender inequality in India, we should offer high level of education to girls and increase women empowerment. We should also give them opportunity in active politics & social activities so that social integration in Indian society can be made. In context of above NGOs can also play an important role to eradicate Gender Inequality. Politicians should frame out policies for increasing social welfare development regarding this issue. The Campaign of our Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi “Beti Bachao Beti Padhao” can be successful, when the mindset of Indian society will be changed towards women.

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results of the neuroscience in higher education for attaining its aims and objectives;

Aims of higher Education:

- 1) Effective teaching-learning.
- 2) Research work
- 3) Extension

We will concentrated on effectiveness of teaching and learning from brain based Learning Perspective.

We learn many things informally. From very conception period child starts to learn. So learning is innate ability of our brain. It loves learning. Some basic learning skills are already developed in school period. In higher education some most important learning skills are there which should be inculcated in students those are –

- 1) Transcending/communication skills.
- 2) Critical thinking.
- 3) Productive/creative thinking.
- 4) Synergetic/collaborative thinking.

To achieve these learning skills some important things/process must be happened in learners brain. Those are as follows;

1) Neurogenesis

Neurogenesis is the process of producing new neurons. Formerly it was assumed that brain is static, the number of cells are not increased. But new researches in neurosciences tells us that adult brain also can produce new neuron cells.

2) Neural network:

Learning means creating neural network. That is created by synapses; and synapses are created by connections of neurons. So creating more synapses which makes brain physically large and cognitively intelligent.

3) Wiring and Rewiring:

Growing of axons in longer length and creating more synapses is called wiring of the brain. Everyones wiring of brain is unique. Brain has the ability of rewire itself. Some of the wiring can be demolished and new wiring can be created.

4) Secretion of feel good Neurotransmitters :

While transmitting the chemical signals(information) from one neuron to another; some chemicals are secreted. These are called neurotransmitters. They are excitatory and inhibitory. Excitatory as dopamine, oxytocin, scrotanin, and endorphin are feel good neurotransmitters.

5) Neuroplasticity :

Brain changes physically continuously due to various conscious and unconscious experiences. In this it compensate its functions, changes synapses, neural network. It directs synaptic pruning, synaptic strengthening.

6) Permanent memory ;

While information is processing in brain it goes through sensory memory, working memory, short term memory and long term memory. Our brain can store only long term memory and this storage is in multi area of the brain and systematic and unique for everyone.

7) Synchronization among all lobes/areas of the brain :

Whatever is learnt; or information is processed in brain; in this process if most of the lobes or areas of the brain are engaged then that information is processed well and also stored well.

8) Whole brain activation

While learning anything or during information processing, in brain both the hemispheres should be synchronized well, it means activation of left brain and right brain is important.

9) Single tasking

Information processing is faster and accurate when brain works on single task. Multitasking decelerate the speed of information processing and prone to commite mistake.

10) Each brain works uniquely :

Every persons brain is different in terms of number of neurons and synapses density of neural network and size of the brain.

*Pedagogy for Brain Based Learning in Higher Education

As above ten points tells us what is and should happen in brain for learning and inculcating learning skills.For enhancing & inculcating these skills in students following pedagogy should be practiced in teaching and learning ;

1) Active Learning

Whole body should be engaged in learning. So promote learning by doing.

Eg. Field trips, community visits, interviews.

2) Personalized learning

Learning should be personalized. Content, aims, goals of education should be personalized. Every student should relate his/her learning to his/her life.

Eg. Curriculum should be need and interest oriented.

3) Promotion of self learning :

As brain has innately designed for learning; it can learn itself. Only for that motivation, scaffolding, mentoring by the teacher is needed.

Ex ;seminar ,projects, assignments creative writing or work

4) Arousing intrinsic motivation :

Normally in education extrinsic motivation is promoted and practiced. But true learning can be done when intrinsic motivation is aroused. For that in learning high challenge and low stress should be maintained. Students should have alternative to solve their problems in learning. They maybe helped, guided, counseled,providedde opportunity.

5) Physical and emotional safety :

Learning place and human resources should be safe. Learner should feel safe while learning; then only feel good neurotransmitters can be happened.

6) Compatibility with individual brain :

Personal interest, learning style, learning pace should be considered as every brain is unique. So pedagogy should be flexible.

Conclusion

These and other so many practices can be applied in higher education for optimal learning and developing learning skills in students based on brain structure, function and characteristics with the help of Brain Based Learning approach.

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**DIFFERENCE IN AGGRESSION OF WORKING AND NON-WORKING WOMEN
DURING EARLY AND LATE MIDDLE AGE PHASES**

**Nishat Eqbal
(Research Scholar)**

Department of Psychology, Mewar University, Rajasthan
G-24/1, Nehru Colony, Dehradun

Mobile: +91 9675839678, **Email Id:** nishatqubal@gmail.com

Middle Age has been classified as stage in human life between 40 to 60 Years. Accompanied with growth various physiological, biological, emotional, intellectual and social changes occur during this stage. Biological changes are menopausal conditions causing decline in physical fitness, increase in insomnia, frequent mood swings, depressive symptoms and decrease in maximal heart rate. Social changes are change of role in family i.e. from being parents to grandparents, retirement from their jobs. Emotional change experienced in women is sadness may be due to loss of spouse or fear of their children moving away from them.

Baron & Richardson in 1994 stated that Aggression is a behavior among people done with an intention to harm another individual who does not wish to be harmed. Aggression can be of various types such as verbal, physical, direct, indirect or relational. Indirect Aggression is quietly hurting the person or ruining the image by keeping one's identity hidden. Relational Aggression is harming one's relations with others through scheming activities. Social Aggression is excluding, ignoring and/or deliberately leaving someone out of plans. Emotional Abuse is treating a person badly by name calling, threatening, criticizing, not involving in financial discussion and not allowing being financially independent. Nonverbal aggression are sexual, racial, and homophobic jokes and epithets, which are done with the intention to cause hurt individual's feelings.

Women in the past few decades have enthusiastically participated in activities which were categorized for only males. Favorably they have outperformed the responsibilities and established their existence in comparison to earlier centuries. Women now-a-days are profoundly drawn to working as professional and become financially independent, while there are others who still prefer to confine themselves within the boundaries of household duties. A radical change in roles like from being mother to grandmother and fulfilling social responsibilities of marrying their children or promotion to senior level in office and taking retirement may lead to stress and aggression in personal as well as professional life. Consequently this study is carried to find out emerging aggression among working and non-working middle aged women in their life, during early middle age stage and late middle age stage.

Objective: Objectives of the study are:

1. To study the difference between early and late middle aged women of working and non-working status.
2. To study the difference between working and non-working middle aged women in their early and late stages.

Hypothesis: Hypothesis for present study is:

1. There will be no difference between early non-working middle aged women and late non-working middle aged women on aggression.

2. There will be no difference between early working middle aged women and late working middle aged women on aggression.
3. There will be no difference between early working middle aged women and early non-working middle aged women on aggression.
4. There will be no difference between late working middle aged women and late non-working middle aged women on aggression.

RESEARCH METHODS

Sample: Total sample selected to conduct study was 100 between the age group 40 years to 60 years. The total sample was divided in 50 working women and 50 non-working women. Working women comprises of professional women who are engaged in earning their living through a Gold-collar, white collar, Red collar Grey collar & blue collar category.

Data is collected from urban area of Dehradun City, On the basis of convenient sampling method categorized under non-probability Sampling.

Tools: Data collection is done on the basis of readymade questionnaire named Aggression Inventory by Mr. M.K.Sultania, consisting 67 questions, subscales divided into 8 parts: Irritability, Assault, Indirect Aggression, Resentment, Verbal aggression, Suspicion, Negativism & Guilt. There are 15 negative answers and rest are positive ones.

RESULT & DISCUSSION

1. Table showing significance of difference between Early Working Middle Aged Women and Late Working Middle Aged Women on Aggression

Working Middle Aged Women (N=100)					
Age Group in Working Women	N	Mean	S.D	T – Test	Significance Level
Early Working Middle Aged Women	50	32.42	5.56	-1.777	N.S.
Late Working Middle Aged Women	50	34.58	6.54		

Table 1: Mean, S.D and T-Test of Aggression in Early Working Middle Aged Women and Late Working Middle Aged Women

T-test is calculated between the total scores of aggression between early non-working middle aged women (N=50) and late non-working middle aged women (N=50). Early middle aged women mean is (M=32.42) and (S.D. =5.56) while late non-working woman mean is (M=34.58) and (S.D. = 6.54) and (t= -1777) which is non-significant. It means that early working middle aged women and late working middle aged women has aggression at the same level.

2. Table showing significance of difference between Early Non-Working Middle Aged Women and Late Non-Working Middle Aged Women in Aggression

Non-working Middle Aged women (N = 100)					
Age Group in Non-Working Middle Aged Women	N	Mean	S.D	T – Test	Significance Level
Early Non-Working Middle Age Women	50	37.02	7.34	-	Significant at 0.05 level
Late Non-Working Middle Age Women	50	40.54	7.69	2.344	

Table 2: Mean, S.D and T-Test of Aggression in Early Non-Working Middle Aged Women and Late Non-Working Middle Aged Women

T-test is calculated to find out that difference between scores of aggression among early non-working middle aged women (N=50) and late non-working middle aged women (N=50). Early non-working middle aged women mean is (M=37.02) and (S.D. = 7.34) while late non-working woman mean is (M=40.54) and (S.D. =7.69), (t=7.69) which is significant at 0.05 level, Indicating the significant difference between early non-working middle aged women and late non-working middle aged women.

3. Table showing significance of difference between Early Working Middle Aged Women and Early Non-Working Middle Aged Women on Aggression

Early Middle Aged Women (N=100)					
Working Status on Early Middle Aged Women	N	Mean	S.D	T – Test	Significance Level
Early Working Middle Aged Women	50	32.42	5.56	3.528	Significant at 0.01 level
Early Non-Working Middle Aged Women	50	37.02	7.34		

Table 3: Mean, S.D and T-Test of Aggression in Early Working Middle Aged Women and Early Non-Working Middle Aged Women

T-test is calculated to see the difference between the scores of aggression early working middle aged women (N=50) and early non-working middle aged women (N=50). Early working middle aged women mean is (M=32.42) and (S.D. = 5.56) while early non-working woman mean is (M=37.02) and (S.D. =7.34) and (t=3.528) which is significant at 0.01 level, Indicating significant difference between means in among early working middle aged women and early non-working middle aged women middle aged women on aggression.

4. Table showing significance of difference between Late Working Middle Aged Women and Late Non-Working Middle Aged Women on Aggression

Late Middle Women (N=100)					
Working Status on Late Middle Aged Women	N	Mean	S.D	T – Test	Significance Level
Late Working Middle Aged Women	50	40.54	7.69	4.173	Significant at 0.01 level
Late Non-Working Middle Aged Women	50	34.58	6.54		

Table 4: Mean, S.D and T-Test of Aggression in Late Working Middle Aged Women and Late Non-Working Middle Aged Women

T-test is calculated to see the difference between the total scores of aggression among late working middle aged women (N=50) and late non-working middle aged women (N=50). Late working middle aged women mean is (M=40.54) and (S.D. = 7.69) while late non-working woman mean is (M=34.58) and (S.D. =6.54) and (t=4.173) which is significant at 0.01 level, Indicating that there is significant difference between late working middle aged women and late non-working middle aged women on aggression.

Statistical analysis: Data collected was analyzed in terms of mean and standard deviation. Comparisons were made between the groups using t-test for statistical analysis.

CONCLUSION

1. Negative significant difference is observed at 0.05 level between early non-working middle-aged women and late non-working middle-aged women on aggression is observed, hence **hypothesis No. 1 is rejected.**
2. Non-significant difference is observed between the early working middle-aged women and late working middle-aged women on aggression, hence **hypothesis No. 2 is accepted.**
3. Positive significant difference is observed at 0.01 level between early working middle-aged women and early non-working middle-aged women on aggression, hence **hypothesis No. 3 is rejected.**

4. Positive significant difference at 0.01 level is observed between late working middle-aged women and late non-working middle-aged women on aggression, hence **hypothesis No. 4 is rejected.**

Implication: Present study has been conducted on middle aged women and their expression of aggression. This was conducted to find out the correct stats of the presumption that women don't have aggression within them, although in previous studies it was found that aggression in women is lesser in comparison to men, yet it is still present. The frustration-aggression hypothesis is based on the work of Dollard et al (1939) which suggests that all aggression is the result of feeling frustrated and is defined as "any event or stimulus that prevents an individual attaining some goal and its accompanying reinforcing quality".

Therefore this study may contribute towards providing counseling and therapies to women who are facing problems in adjustments with other people at workplace or at home.

The contribution of study can be towards the causes of early menopausal conditions and symptoms as early menopausal is also observed as a cause of aggression in some middle aged women.

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**ROLE OF NON- GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION ON WOMEN
PSYCHOLOGICAL EMPOWERMENT****Smt. Sapna Gholap**

Research student, S.R.T.M.University, Nanded

INTRODUCTION**W - Wonderful gift of nature.****O - Originator of life.****M - Monitor of external and internal affairs.****E - Emotional incarnation.****N - Nightingale in the garden of humanity.**

Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam "Empowering woman is a perquisite for creating a good nation, when women are empowered, society with stability is assured. Empowerment of women is essential as their value systems lead to the development of a good family, good society and ultimately a good nation".

Empowerment can pound self confidence in women. It improves their status in society and they can touch the level of men. Women empowerment can also be called gender empowerment. Empowerment has 6 components: Cognitive, Economic, Legal, Psychological, Political, and Social. The psychological empowerment is a blend of self-esteem, self-efficacy, self-determination, self-confidence, self-awareness, positive thinking and it ultimately leads to wellbeing and happiness of women. A woman who is psychologically empowered has a capacity to increase self-image and conquer stigma. The working hours of women are longer than that of men, 12-16 hours per day. In addition to their domestic responsibilities in child care, women have to be responsible for housework, such as fetching firewood, water & cooking & even hard work as ploughing & raking, planting, transplanting & harvesting.

Empowerment is a moving state, continuum that varies in degrees of power. Self-help groups (SHGs) and their activities are expected to be empowered to face their life and its requirements with high self-efficacy, holding high self-esteem that provides them high level of happiness in all its sense; pleasure, engagement and meaning. The members have accrued various psychological benefits including self-awareness, high self-esteem, self-confidence and courage, understanding about own rights, privileges, roles & responsibilities, power of self-determination, positive attitude, risk taking ability, the power to face challenges of daily life, gaining knowledge and new ideas and skills, great relief from mental stress and anxiety, leading a happy and satisfied life and so on. Self Help Groups and Psychological Empowerment of Women Empowerment is essentially a bottom-up process rather than something that can be formulated as a top-down strategy. They can ensure that their programmes work to support women's individual empowerment by encouraging women's participation, acquisition of skills, decision-making capacity, and control over resources women.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

1. To study about the empowerment and its methods.
2. To learn the importance of women empowerment.
3. To know about the psychological component of empowerment.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To encourage and develop the skills for self- sufficient.
2. To study the empowerment threats and opportunities.
3. To prove that empowerment is one of the main procedural concerns when addressing human rights and development.
4. To identify the barriers in Psychological empowerment of working women.

HYPOTHESIS

On the bases of the literature review it was hypothesized that: Age, education, paid job, income, self-esteem, internal locus of control ,dowry, role of media, role of religion, husband's support, social support, and social network will significantly predict women's psychological empowerment positively.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This paper is descriptive in nature. The secondary sources are used in the paper for study.

NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL EMPOWERMENT

Psychological empowerment is important to consider when dealing with changes at work and improving performance. Psychological empowerment increases employees' sense of personal control and motivates them to engage in work, which in turn results in positive managerial and organizational outcomes. Psychological empowerment of women plays a significant role in their overall growth and development. Psychological empowerment as motivational structure, is an urgent need for autonomy or it is an opinion, or view in their individual effectiveness. Psychological empowerment theory suggested empowerment is related to but more encompassing than construct. Such as self-esteem and competence. The psychological empowerment of women is also significant in the strategy of eradication the poverty. Psychological empowerment influences both job satisfaction and work effort but not creativity, whereas self-leadership influences work effort and creativity but not job satisfaction. Women workforce that is psychologically empowered is motivated and accelerated to participate in innovative strategies. Career satisfaction is also a product of psychological empowerment at workplace for human resource. Literature in psychological empowerment reveals that organizations where employees are psychologically empowered shows increase in productivity, higher job satisfaction, high organizational commitment, lower burnout, reduced employee turnover intent and reduced strain.

INDICATORS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL EMPOWERMENT

Broadly, psychological empowerment indicators include: Intrapersonal empowerment, Interactional empowerment and Behavioural empowerment. Intrapersonal empowerment indicators includes: self, connected, safe and free. Interactional empowerment indicators includes: conscious, informed, understanding, solving, exploring. Behavioural empowerment indicators include: resist, prepare, engage, limit and pursue. Specific indicators of psychological empowerment are: Supportive and cooperative management Emotional stimulation Access to resources Reward system Performance evaluation Independency at work Adequate information Job satisfaction Organizational Commitment Organizational effectiveness .

BARRIERS IN PSYCHOLOGICAL EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

There are various psychological barriers that are creating hindrances in women empowerment. The locus of control of such barriers is both internal as well as external. Some of these psychological hindrances are fear, insecurity, risk, lack of self- esteem, self - confidence, fear of failure etc. In some of the organizations lack of information, lack of autonomy in decision making, lack of autonomy in work performance are the biggest barrier

in psychological empowerment of women. Role ambiguity, job related stress is the major contributor as an obstacle in the path of psychological empowerment.

CONCLUSION

The organizations must provide trainings to their workforce that can increase employees' psychological empowerment. On the basis of the literature review it can be concluded that meaning, self-determination, self-confidence, self-efficacy, self-esteem are the major contributors in psychological empowerment. Psychological Empowerment of employees also increases their job satisfaction. Work related stress of the employees is not positively related with psychological empowerment which means higher the psychological Empowerment lower the work related stress. Empowerment is one of the key factors in determining the success of development in the status & position of women in the society. The women present in India is enjoying the social and economic status through starting their own business. Psychological empowerment, one of the crucial dimensions of empowerment consists of various dimensions, especially self-esteem, self-confidence, psychological well-being and happiness, plays a pivotal role in the woman empowerment process.

The studies carried out so far regarding the women empowerment shows a positive trend. Women access to health care, socio-economic development and independent decision making. However, overall, the positive effect of women empowerment is overwhelming the negative effects. On the bases of results, we may conclude that psycho-social factors (self-esteem, husband's support, social support and internal locus of control) are significant in determining the psychological empowerment of women. Education, paid job, and dowry enable a Women to control the environment and manage the situation more effectively. Economic factors (education, paid-job and dowry) also appeared as significant predictors to determine women's psychological empowerment. Such factors may be the source of improving women's bargaining power domestically. To move onward, some tangible steps should be taken by governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations women's organizations to target and motivate the process of women's empowerment by enhancing personal traits, social support and economic position of women.

SUGGESTIONS

1. The women have got lot of awareness to start up their own business.
2. The primary motive behind this is the 'chance to show their skills' and the urge to save money for future use.
3. The women are expecting some training regarding the marketing activities.

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SMART PHONES INTERNET AND GENDER: A STUDY OF SMART PHONE USE AND CONVERGENCE OF COMMUNICATION

Swapnil Kamble

Ph. D Scholar

Tata Institute of Social Sciences Mumbai

Use of wireless technology gives users and observers a sense of bringing the private sphere into public sphere (Ling 2003). This change is leading new transforming values new type of culture where traditional and conventional social institutional values are not valid but the will and desire of the individual. Feminist Media Studies have demonstrated that women are more positive towards mobile phone use (Fortunati and Taipai 2012). Village sociality has been altered by the instant nature of getting information in their hand in low cost and without any social hierarchies. This research paper will focus upon the changing nature of communication due to the advent of new communication technology like Mobile Phone its impact upon young people and their connected mediated zones of intimacy moral anxiety and sexuality. There are both positive and negative sides of the technology. Remote areas are definitely benefitted by mobile communication. Digital future is in the hands of Mobile Communication Networked technology. Mobile Phones are technology for the masses.

The *situational* uses of mobile phone one's engagement with mobile phone the perception of his/her and the perception about others who are mobile phone users. Young people are becoming more dependent on their phones and could not imagine their everyday activities and interpersonal communications without mobile phones. Previous research shows the relationship and friendship dynamics are so much related and become complex young people are tending to communicate more on mediated platforms.(Ling 2013) Their interpersonal communication face to face communication happens in better and in multiple ways only when they use mobile for it. People are enjoying multiple-functioning-activities of their communication through mobiles phone. Young people are becoming polychromic. The time and space dynamics are shifting and changing very fast. Mobile gives you the freedom and power to shift into another space. The most important thing here is the crucial role of mobile phone in the lives of youth. Mobile phone is altering the way people socialize creates mediatized identity moral dilemmas overcoming with structural barriers and experience of sexual freedom. Now a day people are becoming reckless in usage of mobile phone in public places without considering their real space in which they are and virtual space. Young people are not concern to use their smart phones in front of their teachers in the classrooms even in cemeteries.

Mobile phone is a complex and more critical medium to study (Goggin 2013). It is so much problematic and difficult to analyse this digital media by theoretical perspective like techno- determinist approach. Marshall Mc Luhan (19964) and his famous work *Medium is the Message*. According to him the medium itself plays major role without concerning about the content and the message source. It was the era when internet and mobile were not there in the scenario. Internet and Mobile that duo are breath of the present digital era. It is an extension of human mind and life as whole. Mobile internet is used for gathering sexual information among teenagers because other traditional media sources fail to give them this kind of information (Ngo et. al. 2008). Internet is a space where sexual identities fantasies interactions happens more where social norms and values have stigmatized it (Ross 2005). It is very interesting for Indian context because Indian social values and traditional ethical norms have already stigmatized expressing sexuality and behaviour. But the same have been challenged by new digital technologies like mobile phones. It has been decentralized the power and moral hierarchy and made it individualistic. Hence mobile phones are so much popular among youth. There are gender differentiations in the appropriation of mobile internet between boys and girls. Previously in the

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age of personal computers and access of internet there was noticeable gap between men users and women users. Now a day smart phone usage and internet show the gender gap. Male internet users are much more detailed and intense than female internet user. (Joiner et. al 2012).

If we think as Mc Luhan says then if you consider your mobile phone is a medium then we can imagine how the `massage` is all about. There are very few things you do on other digital platforms but mostly on mobile phones. The name itself makes the sense you have mobile hence the life is becoming mobile without any stability and peace but giving always a pressure of being connected (Ling 2013).

Methodology: Qualitative Research

Age Group: 18-22 (College Going Students from Pune)

Data Collection Method: Focus Group Discussions and In-Depth Interviews

Location: Pune City

Analysis

1. Role of Smart phones and Internet in the life of young people: Mobile phone use is changing the social behaviour and attitude especially young people who use it intensively (Goggin 2006; Castells 2009). Presently personal Mobile phone number is an identity in the modern digital age (Stald 2010). The appropriation of mobile phone and internet is unavoidable in the life of youth. The usage is not simply calling or texting over mobile phones but due to the cheaper mobile internet facility in the smart phone enable the users to go beyond the conventional use of mobile phones. Every student in the college uses smart phone. Smart phone has some common characteristics like big display, music players, internet connections, good quality of camera and other social media and utility based applications. It is known as convergence of technology. Smart phone give an opportunity to do several media access on a single device.

2. Social Media: As per the TRAI report 2019, more than 90% internet access is happening through mobile phones. Increase in Smart Phone usage and internet subscriptions reached at new higher levels. The total teledensity of India is 91%. The major share is with Reliance JIO Internet service. As per the IAMAI Report 2019 there is gender gap in the usage of social media and smart phone internet. It is 60% Men and 40% Women in Pune city. 50% of total internet usage is accessed by young population between the age of 12- 22. More than 70% urban people in India use mobile internet every day. And very interestingly 99% Internet users from city and village access internet by Smart Phones. It is a good sign that smart phones are bridging the digital divide. Out of that 98% Internet use happen when they are at home. Apparently these numbers look good. From communication point of view if the 98% internet usage is happening from homes then it is alarming condition for social and face to face communication in home and society as whole. Young people are so much connected with social media and the internet but at the same time they are only 2% connected with family members. Every person in the family accesses smart phone and internet.

The most common use of mobile internet is social media applications like WhatsApp, Facebook, and Instagram. WhatsApp is the most popular social media application for young users. They mainly communicate with friends and less with family over WhatsApp. There is variety of groups available on social media. These groups are based upon the nature of work, family, caste, and specific groups of friends and families. It is used for forwarding life messages, jokes, news and political information. *“There are caste specific groups in my whatsapp and even with my parents”* a 19 year old boy responded.

Identity: Identity is the most important element which associated with the use of social media and the internet. Facebook and Instagram require different kind of identity. *“I don’t like Facebook because my parents are there so I opened my account on Instagram”* an 18 year old girl responded. Wallace, (2016) Turkle, (2011) explore the psychological and sociological context. When we use any type of technology there is conscious selection by the user. We decide what to select and avoid as per the social and cultural norm of caste and community. It is so interesting to

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analyse identity in Indian context because Indian society itself gives social, caste, cultural, regional, and religious and gender identity differently than western society where there is single **religion and culture**: Young people shape and recreate their identity online. Social media is to just showing others about our happy life. “*There is a need to show what we are doing with pics and status*” A 20 year old boy responded. There is a constant pressure of posting something on social media to fulfil the desires of being *noticed*. Social media usage may turn into addictions as mentioned in several researches. As McLuhan (1964) said that technology is extension of man, then internet and social media is an extension of human mind, anxiety, identity and sexuality.

Gender: “Social media space is not safe for girls” a 19 year old girl responded. It is very much true that the patriarchal notions of Indian mindsets are not making anything *safe* for girls not even the internet. There is a fear factor of entering any *stranger* person in the digital pace of girls. Hence, girls are so much concern about their social media usage and sharing their mobile numbers. Young people like to present themselves on social media through photographs. If they do not get sufficient *likes* and *Comments* then they feel low self esteem. “*I feel so happy when my posts get so many likes*” A 20 year old girl responded. Mobile, Internet and social media is becoming very effective tool to make and break relationships. A group of college going students reported that love and propose is no meaning now a day because any one can do that from anywhere and anytime to anybody without meeting the person in real sense but over social media.

Conclusion: Young people and their day to day life are highly associated with mobile communication technology. Mobile phone is used for many multiple use rather than calling or texting. Young people prefer to talk more via new communication technologies platforms. Mobile phone and its connectivity are so important in these days and in the life of young people. Mobile is more than just a communication technology now a day young people prefers online activities. Internet on mobile phone has changed the very nature of mobile communication. The usage of social networking sites and application like we chat and whats-app makes the mobile user hooked to the device for long time. Mobile has changed the perception of social experience and social communication. Interpersonal communication is highly mediated now days and affecting face-to-face communication and the values of social culture.. Socially their privacy is always being encroached under parent’s surveillance. Mobile phone has fortified their sense of privacy. They enjoy the benefits of uninterrupted privacy settings on mobile phone though they are with their parents in real time settings. Third space creation is done due to mobile. Newly married girls can develop very healthy relationship with their dearest and nearest ones; it has reduced the fear factor of traditional patriarchal settings. They have a sense of control over their interpersonal communication which is not possible in their real-time space. The increase in women’s association with Internet and mobile can improve new ideas and values.

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THE EFFECT OF MOBILE PHONE ADDICTION ON EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

Miss. Mane Nutan Namdev

Asst. Professor, Dr. Patangrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya, Sangli

Mobile means a device which mobilizes everywhere. It travels everywhere then it enforces to travel users. Actual use of mobile should be known where user is present. Therefore mobile device is introduced in the world only for that reason. However today it mobilizes to the users. It compels to the users to travel and users follow its activities instead to follow our activities. All users are addicted to mobile. There is no one who has no mobile in the beginning type. Mobile was a need to connect other today it converts into addict. Every user never live without it, every user thinks that it must be with me.

Mobile user chats to other people who are very remote area. However the users have no any time and communication with his/her blood relation in the house. So it brings the close worlds to the users but it also apart the users from the relatives. The users have lost emotional relationship with his/her relatives. He/she goes very long from the emotional attachment. The users are very sensitive about other incidents which get on mobile, but he/she has no any serious and sensitive about blood related persons. The researcher calculated here that the mobile users have lost emotional intelligence power because of only mobile excess usage.

Emotional intelligence means how to person express emotion at different place in which method. Is he/she able to express his/her emotion to other? How he/she feels about himself/herself? Is she/he fixed on his/her thought? Does she/he think others mind? If she/he thinks other, what he/she thinks to others? They are included in the study they are affected only by excess use of Mobile.

Review of Literature-

1) Jalaleddin Hamissi, Mohadese Babaie, Mehdi Hoseini, Fatemeh Babaie (2013) found that the relationship between internet addiction, virtual environments and emotional intelligence. This cross-sectional survey was conducted on 201 students who were randomly selected. The survey instrument was a tripliod questionnaire: demographic information including age, sex, etc. ,Young's Internet Addiction Test (IAT), which contains 20 questions about symptoms of Internet addiction graded by Likert scale score of 1 (never) to grade 5 (always),emotional intelligence questionnaire including 33 questions (Schutte 1997) about three categories of emotion: perception, planning and productivity. The data analyzed by computer software SPSS 16 (ANOVA, 95% confidence).According to findings of this study, %38.3 of students is Internet addicted in general,%43.8 had mild dependency, %15.9 depended to medium and %2 had severe dependency. The average score of emotional intelligence among college students was %118.99 with a standard deviation of 21.12. There was an inverse relationship between the severity of Internet addiction and emotional intelligence.

2) Naser Derakhshani and Mahmoud Shirazi(2015) The Role Of Smartphone Addiction In Emotional Regulation Of Boys' High School Students In Chabahar City, Research in terms of data collection, descriptive - correlation and in terms of objective is applied research. All boys' high school students formed the study population who were enrolled in 2014-2015 academic years in Chabahar City. By using multistage sampling 50 were selected. In this study, data were collected by Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (Graz, 2004) and researchers made questionnaire about smart phones addiction questionnaire (Shirazi & Derakhshani, 2015). Research data were analyzed by using Pearson's correlation

and coefficient regression. The results showed that smart phone addiction is able to predict variables emotion regulation.

3)Dr. Mrunal Bhardwaj, Miss Sode Jaimala Ashok(2015). Have attempted to study mobile phone addiction and loneliness among teenagers studying in two management systems on a sample of 40 students who are form different colleges in Mumbai city and the analyze these data; correlation, 't' test were calculated . Results revealed that mobile phone addiction was significantly associated with loneliness($r=.456$), no significant gender difference were found in terms of loneliness and mobile phone addiction.

Justification of the Study

In the 21st century, the use of mobile has been increased. Therefore it goes to attack to mind the users. All users have lost their emotional sense and respect to the other. User life is only mobile. This has become soul of the users. It affect on the emotional intelligence of the users. Therefore the researchers have selected this study.

Objectives of the study

To investigate the relationship between Mobile Phone Addiction and Emotional Intelligence
To investigate the gender difference on Mobile Phone Addiction and Emotional Intelligence

Hypotheses of the study

The Emotional Intelligence and Mobile Phone Addiction will be correlated positively and significantly

There will be significantly gender difference existed on Mobile Phone Addiction and Emotional Intelligence

Methodology

Sample:

The sample will be selected from various colleges of Miraj & Jaysingpur. The sample will be collected according to Male-Female (gender) criteria. The total number of students for the study will be 60 and will be selected by random sampling method.

Area	Male	Female	Total
Miraj	15	15	30
Jaysingpur	15	15	30
Total	30	30	60

Tools:The standardized research instruments for the sample will be used for the study. These were,

a)Mobile Phone Addiction Scale (MPAS):

Mobile phone addiction scale by **Dr. A. Velayudhan & Dr. S. Srividya** was used to measure the mobile phone addiction.. It contains 37 items used five point response format it is five point Likert scale.

The alpha (test retest) reliability of the scale was found to 0.79 and the split half Reliability index was found to be 0.75. The internal consistency reliability was found to be 0.89.The content item and concurrent validity of the test is high.

b)Emotional Intelligence Scale (EIS):

This test constructed by Anukool Hyde, Sanjyot Pethe, and Upinder Dhar. In this test there are 34 items are included. The split half reliability index was found to be 0.88 the validity of the test is high.

Statistical Methods:

For this research we are used the following statistical methods

Mean

Standard Deviation (SD)

't' test

Pearson Product Movement –Correlation

Procedure

Intention is to check the mobile phone addition & emotional intelligence relation of college students. Mobile phone addiction scale & emotional intelligence scale was used to collect data. For data collection respondents were personally approached individually in face to face fashion. Clear instructions were prepared for the respondents. They were requested to group through the general instructions first and then to respond. The respondents were asked to decide about agreement with the statements and mark the relevant response category honestly. The scale was distributed randomly to the subjects with request to complete and return it.

Result and Discussion

**Table No.1 showing the correlation between mobile phone addiction & emotional intelligence
** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level**

Test	Correlation
Mobile Phone Addiction & Emotional Intelligence	0.750**

Table no1 shows the correlation between mobile phone addiction & emotional intelligence among boys and girls, teenager's .For this analysis pearson correlation method was used. For the obtained value in table no 2 show the correlation score between mobile phone addiction and emotional intelligence is.750 and it is significant at 0.01levels. This indicates that the correlation between mobile phone addiction and emotional intelligence is positive. It indicates that higher the level of emotional intelligence greater the mobile phone addiction.

Table 2 Showing the means & t value in terms of mobile phone addiction & emotional intelligence

Test	Group	N	Mean	SD	t	Sign
Mobile Phone Addiction	Boys	30	102.4	19.5	0.04	NS
	Girls	30	102.6	20.9		
emotional intelligence	Boys	30	128.5	13.3	0.15	NS
	Girls	30	129	12.7		

Table no 2 shows the difference in Mobile Phone Addiction among college

students for Mobile Phone Addiction scale the obtained values for **boys Mean (M) =102.4& Standard Deviation (SD) =19.5** and in comparison with the **girls' Mean (M) =102.6 and Standard Deviation (SD) =20.9**The obtained t value is 0.04 which is not significant. This indicates that there is no signification gender difference associated with mobile phone addiction ,it is indicative that in a changing scenario societal norms are changing so boys and girls are equally using mobiles and social networking.Table1 shows the difference in emotional intelligence among college students for emotional intelligence scale the obtained values for **boys Mean (M) =128.5& Standard Deviation (SD) =13.3** and in comparison with the **girls' Mean (M) =129 and Standard Deviation (SD)=12.7**The obtained t value is 0.15 which is not significant. This indicates that there is no signification gender difference associated with emotional intelligence.

Conclusion

- 1) There is a significant correlation found between the Mobile Phone Addiction and Emotional Intelligence among college students.
- 2) There is no gender difference found in terms of Mobile Phone Addiction &. Emotional Intelligence

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EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND WELL-BEING AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS IN URBAN AREA

Dr. Ashwini P. Patil.

Department of Psychology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Maharashtra.

Patilashwini900@gmail.com

Well-being is broad and dynamic concept consisted with various factors like physical, psychological, emotional, social and health. Well-being is important component which is used to understanding individuals outlooks of life and satisfaction of life, happiness. The definition of well-being divided by two major paradigms first is hedonism which the perspective included the terms of 'happiness and pleasure' and the second one is eudemonism well-being consists of fulfilling and realizing one's true nature. Ryan and Deci(2001) suggested that well-being has been related to number of factors such as emotions, physical health, personality traits, wealth, social support etc. According to Kiefer,(2008) well-being defined in terms of an individual's physical, mental, social and environmental status interacting with each other and these factors having different level of influence on each individual. Well-being as preponderance of positive and negative affect (Bradbun, 1996). Ryff's presented model of well being with six dimensions such as autonomy, personal growth, self acceptance, purpose in life, environmental mastery and positive relations with others. Different terms used in literature synonymously of well-being such as happiness, satisfaction, moral and positive affect (Chekola, 1975; Culberson, 1977; Jones, 1953; Tatarkiewicz, 1976; Wessmans, 1957 and Wilson, 1960).

In the present study we measure the general well-being among adolescents. According to Siwach (2000), general well-being refers to the harmonious functioning of the physical as well as psychological factors of the human personality which giving life satisfaction and it's beneficial for society. General well-being interchangeably used with quality of life or life satisfaction. The individuals having low well-being means that person not having complete and harmonious functioning of the whole personality in relation to physical and mental health. WHO (1948) define that well-being is "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and just an absence of disease. Verma et al. (1989), also supported of above issue. Well-being is multi-facets concepts concerning of optimal psychological functioning and experience parents in infancy

Mayer and Salovey (1993) define emotional intelligence as per kind of social intelligence. Emotional intelligence is a set of ability that includes conception, emotion appraisal and expression, emotion management and regulation as well as emotional utilization for effective involvement (Golman 1995). According to Bar-on (1997) emotional intelligence is the ability to understand feelings in self and others, and to use these feelings as an informational guide for thinking and action. Another definition of emotional intelligence is a series of unrecognizable abilities, power and necessities and environmental pressures successfully (Bar-on2000).The concept of emotional intelligence give new depth of person's intelligence. Emotional is form of social intelligence. Emotional intelligence defined as the ability to perceive, understand and manage emotions is important for success in life

Relationship between emotional Intelligence and well-being

Judge and Arora (2017) assess the impact of emotional intelligence, psychological well-being and life satisfaction among adolescents. Author indicated that emotional intelligence and psychological well-being is positively related with each other. Rani and Marzuki (2016) examine emotional intelligence, psychological well-being, and self-esteem

among hearing impaired students. A result of this study indicates that significant positive correlation found among emotional intelligence and psychological well-being among male and female students. Rabindranathan (2014) studied the emotional intelligence and psychological well-being among male and female individuals. Results suggested that no significant relationship found between emotional intelligence and well-being among male and female individuals. Singh and kaur (2019) found that significant positive correlation between emotional intelligence and psychological well-being. Rehman and Sohail (2018) reported that emotional intelligence is negatively related to psychological well-being.

Significance of the Study

The present study examines the importance of emotional intelligence and well-being among college adolescents in urban area. An adolescent is very colorful and fragrant period of individual's development. The positive experience helps to individuals recover from stressful situations effectively. Positive mental health and well-being keeps to adolescents emotional as well as physically strong. Emotional intelligence is also beneficial for the better mental and psychological well-being. In this present investigation to understand what are the importance of emotional intelligence and well-being among male and female. To reveal the above fact researchers undertook the present study.

Objectives

- 1) To measure the emotional intelligence and its factors among male and female college students
- 2) To assess the general well-being and its factors among male and female college students.
- 3) To determine the relationship between emotional intelligence and well-being among students.

Hypothesis

- 1) There will be significant difference found between male and female college students on emotional intelligence and its factors.
- 2) There will be significant difference between male female college students on well-being and its factors.
- 3) There will be positive relationship found between emotional intelligence and well-being among college students.

METHOD:

SAMPLE: The present study sample was selected from Junior College students of Kolhapur city in Maharashtra. A total 80 adolescents were selected which was 40 male students and 40 female students. The age range of the participants was 16 to 22 years. The purposive sampling method was used for data collection.

Research Tools: The data was collected with help of following tools.

- 1) **Mangal Emotional Intelligence Inventory (MEII)** constructed by Dr.S.K.Mangal and Dr. Shubra Mangal (2007). It has been designed for Hind knowing 16+years age of school, college and university for the measurement of their emotional intelligence. The inventory consists of 100 items with two alternatives. The scale addressed four key aspects of EI; intra-personal awareness, inter-personal awareness, intra-personal management and inter-personal management. Reliability of estimated by three different method and its 0.89 to 0.92. Validity of this inventory established by Factorial and Criterion related approaches and the scale has sufficient degree of validity.
- 2) **General Well-Being Scale: GWBS** This scale was developed by Kalia and Deswal (2011) to assess well-being for individuals. The scale consisted of 55 items with four dimensions such as Physical, Emotional, Social and School. Participants responded on 5

point scale ranging from 1- Strongly disagree, 2-Disagree, 3-undecided, 4-Agree and 5- Strongly agree. The reliability of the scale was calculated with the help of Spearman Brown Prophecy Formula and it was 0.99 and validity of test is also high.

Procedure of Data Collection

First researcher visited college and permission was taken from heads of the institutions of the prescribed college to administer the questionnaires on the students of 11th and 12th standard. The students were called in small group of 15-20 students. The proper instruction of the scale was given and data was collected with the help of emotional intelligence scale and general well-being scale.

Data Analysis

First the data were treated by mean and standard deviation and 't' test were used to assess the difference between two mean and calculated r value.

Results and Discussion:

Table no 1- Shows mean and SD and 't' values of emotional intelligence and its factors of male and female students.

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	SD	Df	't'	Signi
Intra-personal Awareness	Male	40	18.07	2.85	78	1.37	NS
	Female	40	17.22	4.22			
Inter-personal Awareness	Male	40	17.25	3.95	78	0.16	NS
	Female	40	17.87	3.01			
Intra-personal Management	Male	40	18.85	4.34	78	0.08	NS
	Female	40	18.52	4.18			
Inter-personal Management	Male	40	17.22	2.47	78	0.21	NS
	Female	40	16.45	3.07			
Emotional Intelligence	Male	40	70.35	10.08	78	0.29	NS
	Female	40	69.9	8.75			

Table no.1 indicated the mean, SD, and 't' value of emotional intelligence and its various factors Viz intra-personal awareness, inter-personal awareness, intra-personal management, inter-personal management among male and female college adolescents. Results indicated that there is no significant difference found between emotional intelligence and its various factors among male and female college students. First hypothesis of the present study is rejected it means level of emotional intelligence is same among male and female students.

Table No. 2 Shows Mean, SD and 't' value of well-being and its factors among male and female students

Variable	Gender	N	Mean	SD	Df	't'	Signi
Physical well-being	Male	40	43.5	6.21	78	0.08	NS
	Female	40	42.77	4.36			
Emotional well-being	Male	40	52.17	8.33	78	0.16	NS
	Female	40	50.32	7.46			
Social well-being	Male	40	69.02	11.05	78	0.02	NS
	Female	40	68.7	9.39			
School well-being	Male	40	53.12	7.72	78	0.24	NS
	Female	40	56.07	4.87			
well-being	Male	40	217.82	27.70	78	0.001	NS
	Female	40	217.87	19.47			

Table no.2 indicated the mean, SD, and 't' value of well-being and its various factors Viz physical, emotional, social and school among male and female college adolescents. Results indicated that there is no significant difference found between well-being and its various factors among male and female college students. Above results indicated that second hypothesis of the present study is rejected it means no significant difference between male and female college students on level of well-being and its factors.

Table No. 3 Shows Mean, SD and 'r' value of emotional intelligence and well-being among male and female college students

Variables	N	Mean	SD	Df	'r'	Signi
Emotional Intelligence	80	70.12	9.38	158	-0.23	Not significant at 0.05 level
Well-Being	80	217.85	23.79			

Table no. 3 shows mean, SD and 'r' value of emotional intelligence and well-being among college students. The mean and Sd of emotional intelligence is 70.12 and 9.38 and the mean, SD value of well-being is 217.85 and 23.39 respectively. The 'r' value is -0.23 which is not significant at 0.05 level. It means emotional intelligence and well-being is negatively related with each other. Above results consisted with previous researches. Rabindranathan (2014) studied the emotional intelligence and psychological well-being among male and female individuals. Results suggested that no significant relationship found between emotional intelligence and well-being among male and female individuals. Rehman and Sohail (2018) reported that emotional intelligence is negatively related to psychological well-being.

Conclusions

- 1) There is no significant difference found between male and female college students on emotional intelligence and its factors.
- 2) There is no significant difference found between male and female college students on well-being and its various factors.
- 3) Emotional intelligence and well-being is negatively correlated with each other.

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FEMINIST MOVEMENT IN 21ST CENTURY

Miss. Papita Pralhad Kamble.

Sociology Ph.D Research Student. Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

Email ID – kssneha90@gmail.com

Feminism in India is a set of movements aimed at defining, establishing, and defending equal political, economic, and social rights and equal opportunities for women in India. It is the pursuit of women's rights within the society of India. Like their feminist counterparts all over the world, feminists in India seek gender equality: the right to work for equal wages, the right to equal access to health and education, and equal political rights. Indian feminists also have fought against culture-specific issues within India's patriarchal society, such as inheritance laws.

Feminism, as some have suggested, is the new F-word of the 21st century—feminism is losing its historical luster, and sinking into irrelevance, slowly but surely. Once a movement, started to raise women's subdued voices for use of their franchise, and later to uplift their status in a patriarchal society, it has now come to signify mere an empty sound and fury against all that is not feminist. Some may question the legitimacy of the feminist discourse in this rapidly changing globalised world; some may imply that it is a mere facade: an issue that is basking in the reflected glory of its successful past. Talk about Fourth wave feminism! You tend to wonder why such a reference is valid when there is no singular idea as to what feminism in the 21st century entails—in a time when everything from a march against a rape accused to an ad for a sanitary pad for women lures a high-heeled feminist to raise her threaded eyebrows.

Nowadays, we stumble upon many disparaging terms that define feminism and issues pertaining to it: There has been a surge of anti-feminist sentiments, and not all are nonsense. In fact, overzealousness on part of few feminists has brought about some infamy to their cause — Online trawling of any public figure that dishes out some counter-views against any feminist cause is a usual scene.

Definition: Rowbotham (1985) argued that “Feminism is a movement against hierarchy, which goes beyond the liberation of sex. It contains the possibility of equal relations not only between women and men, but also between women and women and men and men and even between adults and children” (Mahtab, 2012)

HISTORY : The history of feminism in India can be divided into three phases: the first phase, beginning in the mid-19th century, initiated when male European colonists began to speak out against the social evils of Sati; the second phase, from 1915 to Indian independence, when Gandhi incorporated women's movements into the Quit India movement and independent women's organisations began to emerge; and finally, the third phase, post-independence, which has focused on fair treatment of women at home after marriage, in the work force and right to political parity.

Feminism in the United States, Canada and a number of countries in western Europe has been divided into three waves by feminist scholars: first, second and third-wave feminism. Recent (early 2010s) research suggests there may be a fourth wave characterized, in part, by new media platforms.

1st wave feminism and women's movement: First wave feminism was a period of activity during the late 19th century and early 20th century. By the end of the 19th century, the term feminism in the English speaking world generally indicated the advocacy of women's rights.

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Most probably, the first feminist work was Mary Wollstonecraft's —A Vindication of Women's Rights in 1792. She was concerned for women's legal rights.

2nd wave feminism and women's movement: By the mid-twentieth century feminism was meant for the advocacy of de jure (official) and defacto (unofficial) equality between men and women. The duration of the 2nd wave feminism 1960s to 1980s of this century. And different types of feminist perspectives have mainly originated during this wave as lesbian feminism, radical feminism, eco-feminism, psychoanalytical feminism, global feminism, postmodern feminism and so on. The main focuses of this wave were equal pay for equal work, equality in employment, reproductive rights, freedom, and violence against women and so on. Feminists of this wave mainly worked on fighting against social and cultural inequalities as political inequalities. Feminism at that time worked with the slogan "Personal as Political" coined by Carol Hanisch. Most of the time, women's movements are considered similar to second wave feminism and radical feminism as most of the prominent women's movements have occurred during second wave feminism and during the second wave radical feminism was most influential.

3rd wave feminism and women's movement: By the end of the 20th century, feminism refers to more specifically and more generally to theories of male dominance that took relations between men and women to be political and feminist struggle to be political activity on behalf of women in general. "Third Wave Feminism" inspired by larger theoretical discussions about race and sexuality, have started to place a greater emphasis on establishing multiracial alliances among women. This wave seeks to broaden the parameter of feminism. The active period of third wave feminism started from 1990s and it is still present. This wave provides a forum for illuminating the multifaceted experiences of young women. The main focus of this wave is to challenge the backlash of 2nd wave feminism. This wave incorporates mainly with queer theory; anti-racism and women-of-color consciousness; womanism; girl power; post-colonial theory; postmodernism; transnationalism; cyber feminism; ecofeminism; individualist feminism; new feminist theory, transgender politics, and a rejection of the gender binary. As this wave tends to the 21st century these issues are also present in the 21st century's feminist perspective

FEMINIST MOVEMENT IN INDIA : The term —feminist movement refers to a series of campaigns for reforms on issues such rights, domestic violence, maternity leave, equal pay, women's suffrage, sexual harassment, and sexual violence, all of which fall under the label of feminism. Feminist movement always happens according to particular feminist ideologies. Despite the progress made by Indian feminist movements, women living in modern India still face many issues of discrimination. India's patriarchal culture has made the process of gaining land-ownership rights and access to education challenging. In the past two decades, there has also emerged a trend of sex-selective abortion. To Indian feminists, these are seen as **injustices worth struggling against**. As in the West, there has been some criticism of feminist movements in India. They have especially been criticized for focusing too much on women already privileged, and neglecting the needs and representation of poorer or lower caste women. This has led to the creation of caste-specific feminist organizations and movements.

Women's Movement and its Feminist Perspective in 21st Century in world, it should come as a shock to many people that we still need to campaign for women's rights. Yet women all over the world are forced to demand basic rights as though they don't deserve to already have them. And what's even more shocking is that in our very modern 21st century, those who do have the courage to question the absence of these rights are simply branded as —Feminists and being a —

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Feminist has become a negative thing. But at the beginning of the 21st century, Bell Hook has defined feminism as “Feminism is a movement to end sexism, sexist exploitation and oppression.” (Hook, 2000,9)

In 21st century, feminist movement is not about being anti-male. Her definition clarified that the problem is about sexism and men as well as women can be sexist. Feminism in 21st century has emerged into a diverse discipline with theory to power relations. Feminists have drawn a variety of ways thinking about how to conceptualize power, the exercise and effects of power and what can be done to change specific power relations and practices. The 21st century feminist is one- female or male rejects gender privileges and demands real equality for men and women under the law. He/she makes his/her own choices and takes personal responsibility for them without asking government for protection or tax.

FEMINISM IN THE 21ST CENTURY INDIA : Women’s movements in the past were for voting rights, working outside, having equal pay, rights over divorce and so on. But women of 21st century are concerned for abortion right, rights, end of violence against women, pornography, commercial sex worker, lesbian and gay rights and many other contemporary issues that are related to women’s subordination and gender privilege. And feminism in 21st century is also concerned for these issues. And thus still feminism and women’s movement are keeping strong connection in the 21st century.

In India, where patriarchy reigns supreme, women have lapped up whatever opportunities they have run into: from being highly educated to breaking the glass ceiling at workplace, new-age Indian women know what is at stake. In a country where feticide, rape, domestic violence, and body shaming are a common scene, women crave more than symbolic significance of feminism: Women have realized their importance in uplifting their status from being domestic creatures to newer roles in business, technology, research, arts, and what not. In the process, they now stand shoulder to shoulder with men. This metamorphosis has come into effect because of globalization: gone are the days when women relied on men to know whatever is happening outside of the four walls of domesticity, information technology has brought about an enormous paradigm shift in how women live and are perceived by the society. General awareness of issues has played a pivotal role in bringing women to the fore: women nowadays are equipped with social media; they know how to voice their opinion.

IMPORTANCE OF FEMINISM IN THE 21ST CENTURY: Feminism is important in the 21st century because even people who don’t describe themselves as feminist will encounter the challenges that feminism is trying to solve. Feminism brings these types of discrimination to light and provides solutions. We can do better working together to solve these problems than we can struggle alone. In facing social, political, and economic challenges, women have a crucial contribution to make through feminism. Feminism is not merely a concern for “women’s issues” but also a way of understanding power and critiquing the domination/subordination dynamic that is central to so much of modern life. The roots of that dynamic are in patriarchy the system of male dominance that arose only a few thousand years ago but that has been so destructive to people and the earth. Patriarchy is incompatible with justice and sustainability. The challenge for feminism is to articulate an alternative to the illegitimate hierarchies that structure our lives: men over women, white over non-white, rich over poor, First World over Third. If we can change the way we treat each other, those new non Century hierarchical social arrangements may help us solve the fundamental problem of the destruction inherent in human domination over the non-human world.

FEMINISM VS. MENINISM : New-age feminists are too sensitive; any non-feminist act or anti-feminist act, for that matter, can needle them to take up cudgels against men and shout out loud “We Are Feminists!!!” Such hoopla around feminism has left men astounded and

wondering whether they are losing out on something. Men, most of the times, are attacked for the poor plight of women as they are the ones who founded patriarchal notions. Are men too at the receiving end of patriarchy is a question that has prickled the conscience of men these days! Most of the times, men are booed when they cry, because patriarchy says “Be A Man!” and real men don’t cry in public. While we sympathize with women who break down and start crying, we always have a very taunting advice for men who do the same. Why? Because they have to be men!

Meninism is retaliatory term against feminism; it all started when a twitter account Meninist started sharing tweets about men: how men face double standards, how they are mocked by women for not having six-pack abs, and, amusingly, how they are entitled to everything that women are. It may seem offensively outlandish and an insult to feminism, however, things are not as simple as someone may be thinking. “Instead of the balance being maintained throughout history, the ‘masculine’ trait of physical strength, through subjugation, established dominance over the ‘feminine’. Over thousands of years this led to an all-pervading culture creation stretching across the entire gamut of human lives—from personal relationship and domestic life to language, clothing, body, sexuality, profession, work, religion, recreation, entertainment, politics, and so on. This process came to be identified as the creation of patriarchy.” This has given way to several misconceptions about patriarchy vis-à-vis masculinity: that men don’t cry, that they have to work harder than women as they are MEN, they are ‘breadwinners’, they are control-freak, and so on

‘Meninist’ was coined by feminist.com, and it was started as a movement where men too stand up against atrocities against women. Now under a twitter Hash tag, it has been used to ridicule women for their obsession with feminism. “Tiresomely, these early meninists once again bemoaned ‘the patriarchy’— i.e. men — for being responsible for just about every human problem, be it war, colonialism, racism, homophobia and capitalism. . . . So far so light-hearted. But more recently, the movement has heated up by piggybacking serious hash tags such as Women against Feminism and Yes All Men.”

CONCLUSION :

Feminism is a common tool and all of us need to ground it. It is a common space and each of us should feel at the center of this space of reflection and empowerment. It should not matter today that ideas and concepts are invented somewhere, to allow ourselves to challenge and re-appropriate them. After all they are part of realities that one might share according to one’s context. And for different women’s movement based on different feminist perspectives sharing own thoughts liberally without any compromise is necessary. Women’s movement and feminism in the 21st century have reached at a new dawn which says for gender equality without giving privileges to a particular sex.

We have a very short-sighted view of feminism in the 21st century as we have just entered into it; we shall be able to have a better understanding of it in upcoming 25 years here upon. For the time being, let’s just say we are feminists, shall we?

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ANALYSIS THE ASPECTS OF MCCARTHY'S *THE ROAD* :AS ECOLOGICAL AND GEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE AND EXISTENCE OF HUMAN RACE

Miss. Rameshwari Jaysing Ambawade.

Kanya Mahavidhyalay Miraj

rameshwariambawade@gmail.com, Mob:- 95034 58358.

New modern era human races are under the fear of the ecological problems which attacks on inhabitation. Nuclear attacks, environmental disasters, unhealthy and unknowing using the natural resources are the major problem for the existence of human beings. These are global problems which spreads like epidemics all over the world. These problems are related all country. so it's time to change the attitude and evaluates these problems with various point of view.

The environmental and geological changes violently presented in the McCarthy novel *The Road* {2006} The setting is recognizes after the World War II when Japan had nuclear attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki by America which historical event motives this type of writing. With this writer highlights the theme of love and loss, death and fear. And the unknown journey towards the future. The depiction of Such earthly disasters challenge for the human race.

Recent entire environmental problem such as global warming .loss of biodiversity cycle, land degradation has the majorly effects on humans. These are the reason to destroy civilization and human race. These are the symptoms which calls the 'end of earth". This is tale which deals with a journey of "father" and 'son' towards the south because unknown natural disaster had been happened and present land useless for the animal or any living thing. No symbol of existence of the living things. The land is filled with ash and devoid of living animal and vegetation. Many human race save themselves from the cannibalism. The Man's wife means the son's mother committed suicide sometimes before start the story of novel. Whole human race are material less with help of the natural climate which is changed suddenly in the world.

The present paper focuses the truth about human existence. The moral and the value and the responsibility towards the nature. Our ancestor had worshipped the nature objects which proved dignity and honesty towards them. In future generation also keep in the mind, otherwise the situation will be very horrible. t

The paper discussed this points with the help of further point of view:

The paper presents the theme below-

- 1 Struggle for existence
 - 2 Father and son relationship
 - 3 Unknown truth of life
 - 4 Loss of identity
- “ Tolling in the silence the minutes of the earth and the hours and the days of it and the years without cease.”(page 3)

above lines attracted the ode reality about the humanism which almost end because of the disaster and human being forget about their own race and becomes a devil in the face of cannibals. Writer draws the attention how man protects himself to another man. This existence called as end almost ends.

Samuel Beckett's famous play 'Endgame' also depicts the end of human existence opening lines repeat the word "finished" which idea of ending humanity or human race. Death related ending in the play where Clove takes him on chair rides. His oblique comments about the environment –beyond the hollow wall in their hole is the "other hell."

'The Road'(2006) awarded Pulitzer prize for fiction and James Tait Black Memorial prize for fiction in 2006. The book was adopted to a film by the same name in 2009 directed by Jonh Hillcoat. Cormac McCarthy depicts a tale of a journey towards the future of two unnamed characters and a period of several months across a landscape blasted by an unspecified cataclysm. Some attacks destroy the human race and the novel present touch of human feelings.

The major theme in the novel that is struggle of existence unnamed 'father' and 'son'. readers realizing that they cannot survive the out coming winter. Where they are the boy along with his father towards soothe along empty roads towards the sea carrying their meager possessions. Father knows the truth that he will dying but he want to protect his son from the attack and threats of cannibals. Father express his grief,

Is it real? The fire?

Yes it is.

Where is it? I don't know where it is

Yes you do. It's inside you. it was always there. I can see it. (page 278)

Majority discuss the relationship of father and son. Their unknown journey and unknown destination. Both have the emotional attachments with each other. They struggle for their life and death which they can see in empty landscape there is no thirst of the life but death persuading them in the way everywhere. In this they have the agony that the mother of boy who was pregnant she committed suicide and the situation of Father has coughs blood but time to time he realized that he is dying yet still he protect to his next generation. They have a revolver but only two round, the boy has been told to use gun on himself if necessary to avoid falling into the hands of cannibals. During their journey the father uses one bullet to kill a man who stumbles upon them and poses a grave threat.

The father repeatedly reassures son that they are "the good guys" who are "carrying the fire" on their journey though the man and the boy eventually reach the sea, there are no end of the problems and the situation is not improve because the man loses blood after being shot with an arrow. He dies, due to his long standing respiratory ailment. The father tells the boy that he can continue to speak with him through prayer after he is gone. The boy holds a wake over the corpse for a few days he have no ideas of what happened next. an third day the grieving boy encounters by a man who say he has been tracking the pair. The man, who is with a woman and two children he convinces the boy that he is one of the "good guys and takes him under this protection.

McCarthy agreed, in an interview in 2007. That the novel can be considered a "love song to his son" infused with death. Setting is one in which all animal and plant life are dying or dead. His planet is a cold 'glaucoma' slowly getting darker with the day more gray each one than gone before; vanished is the beauty of warmth and life and decay. - In its place is extreme cold, ashes, disaster and decay. The colored planet is predominately that at monochrome blacks, whites and grays at times- we see brush strokes of red, the colour of blood and fire symbols of destruction- if any to be reminded of the tools in which the grey world was created in the first place.

McCarthy truly judge the situation dying situation of earth- the planet. McCarthy's protagonist leads the life of hunted and threats both father and son fleeing safely to another

travel the ‘Road’ the title of the novel is ill-defined destination of the coast and towards the flickers of hope that they being the warmth and assure their survival.

The human race on the Earth planet had a constants danger be it from freezing weather starvation wild fires or the evil intentions of their fellow survivors. McCarthy presents the theme life death and love and also depicts the heartless world.

“Barren, silent, goddess (4) He does not know what month it is though he guess the season is autumn”.

Environmental loss, disaster reflected on the literary work and make more concern, provoke attitude to take a positive action to survive the human race and value for the social life of humans. It’s the fact literature addressing environmental degradation helps better understand and care more deeply about damage at all scales.

The novel ‘*The Road*’ is creative works can be even transform exploration of a dying Earth. The awareness towards the environment and known situation that if man wants to live relaxing he must obey the nature and respects the Nature. The novel restores the values, moral, as we are the human being the aspects must be positive towards the humanism.

The end is very prosperous and motivates human race but he also proclaims uncertainty and worries about the future of human race, also the novel didn’t give the solution for human race readers achieves a different voice about ‘dead planet’ which might be earth. The paper highlights the frequency or scale the climate change. which harmful for the well stable human society. This unknown fear comparing the the drama written by Samuel Buckets “Endgame” Cloves description that “All over Zero, zero. This big zero means the quest of existence of human being in the present Novel The Road.

The paper show the urgent action taken by the scientist to save livings. The ecosystem is collapse. The countless reports and incident warns the government and the the representative. A new study for UN government and Royal United Services institute to aware about the environmental problems.

All over the world everybody stand on the verge of destruction. Nobody is safe and secure in the present situation. The paper present the hope of future. Earth inhabitation in fear and unknown fear in our mind what happens next which we cannot imagine or not to count. Many of us believes any supernatural power save us but people must know we live on earth without god.

Here cannot refers any landscape or any region or nation, he discussed universal problem which is far away of the philosophical concept and ideology which is any caste. religion. race. Humanism is more important than any social, political, economic issue. The denizens who thinks themselves as a leader of the society in each country remembers the truth of life. The boy and the man is the protagonist who compared this so called leaders by the McCarthy. This protagonist must careful about the next generation.

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DISABLED WOMEN IN INDIA: VICTIM OF NATAL FAMILY'S MISTREATMENT

Nazia Kamali

Research Scholar, Faculty of Humanities,
Social Sciences and Fine Arts, Mewar University – Chittorgarh
Mobile No: +919627226190, Email Id: kamalinazia@gmail.com

Disabled persons represent the largest minority group in the society particularly in the light of the fact that development of disability increases exponentially as one grows old. Historically there has been a deep rooted cultural antipathy to persons with disability in Indian society. Throughout the ages they have been looked down upon with disdain. This leads to their neglect which ultimately translates to dependency, isolation, low self esteem, and a complete loss of initiative. Pity, segregation, discrimination, and stigmatisation becomes normalised in the management of persons with disability.

Women with Disability

While being a man and being disabled are very incongruous, being female and being disabled is a bane to ones existence. According to Censuses 2011 updated in 2016, 2.21% of India's population is disabled. The percentage of women in this number is 44% out of which only 45% are literate. However, it must be noted that literacy rate only factors in the reading, writing and calculating ability and is not necessarily the count of professional education. This ultimately decreases the number of independent disabled women to a great extent.

Teased, taunted, looked down upon, and spoken about instead of spoken to, women with disabilities experience the combined disadvantages associated with gender and disability. They live an invisible existence on the fringes of society; exclusion, stigma and prejudice are a routine aspect of their lives. Autonomy, respect, dignity and equality of personhood are denied to them. Women with disabilities form a heterogeneous group, since disability and gender also intersect with other categories like type of disability, class, caste, ethnicity, and rural-urban residence. There is a lack of information and awareness about their own rights thus these women suffer at the hands of most people they come in contact with.

Since women embody family honour, disabled girls are kept hidden at home by families and denied basic rights to mobility, education and employment. They are less likely to be given in marriage than disabled men. Doubts around the capacity of women with disabilities to be sexual partners, homemakers and mothers abound. They are not considered capable of performing household chores efficiently, having meaningful sexual relationships or producing and rearing healthy children. Thus disabled women do not have the same options of marriage and motherhood as non-disabled women.

In Indian society, being married to a man is considered the only legitimate identity of a woman. A single, unmarried, widowed or divorced woman has poor prospects of respect especially in rural areas. In such a situation a girl who can never be married is an inconvenient existence for her family. At first she remains dependent on her parents but once they grow old and die, she becomes the responsibility of her siblings. Though parents might worry about the inability of their girl to marry, they at least take care of her with love. But when the matter comes in the hands of siblings or any other member of the natal family, life becomes tough for such girls. They are often ridiculed, verbally abused and treated as a cursed object, locked up in a dark corner of the house lest the knowledge of her existence should ruin the prospects of marriage of the other girls of the family, Being powerless,

isolated and anonymous, women with disabilities are extremely vulnerable to ill treatment. Additionally they require help in activities of daily living like dressing, eating, bathing and other bodily activities which renders them vulnerable to abuse at home. They are often mistreated by family members who consider helping and feeding them an added burden. They are shouted at, beaten, left unfed or unattended. Since disabled persons are often taught to be obedient, passive, and to control their behaviour, this renders them easy victim.

In case the girl lives with an extended family where men who are not related to her by blood also stay in the same house, she becomes vulnerable to physical abuse and molestation. It is assumed by the perpetrator of violence that the girl/woman would never raise her voice as she has low self-esteem, thus he becomes bold and repeats the behaviour often. On the other hand, it is almost impossible for severely disabled girls/women to scream or run away which makes them an easy prey right under the roof of their own house. Moreover, when these girls inform the members of the close family about the incident, they hush her up in the name of shame and honour. She is isolated and becomes even more depressed with no self-esteem. Thus getting emotionally abused at the hands of her own family.

Women with disabilities face violations of their rights at every level. They are considered a financial burden and social liability by their families; they are denied opportunities to move outside homes. They grow up ensconced within the walls of home or special institutions isolated and neglected with no hope of a normal life. They are viewed as asexual, helpless and dependent; their vulnerability to physical, sexual and emotional abuse is enormous. Even within the women's movement, women with disabilities rarely figure as a distinct group.

According to Fine and Asch, 'the popular view of women with disabilities has been one mixed with repugnance. Perceiving disabled women as childlike, helpless, and victimised, non-disabled feminists have severed them from the sisterhood in an effort to advance more powerful, competent, and appealing female icon.' (1998, p-4)

Most of the disabled women are unable to earn. They thus become a member of the family who can give neither comfort nor money to the other members and yet is in need of both. This makes the other members view them with contempt. These women become a consumer without even remote possibility of contribution. For those who wish to give them better prospects in life, special training and education are quite costly. Such trainings are not within easy reach of common people. It is within the families thus to take decision to invest in the education for a disabled girl with the available resources that can instead be used for the education of other siblings. In most of the cases the decision goes against the disabled girl who is then returned to the life of anonymity.

With the new schemes launched by the government under the Person with Disability Act, such girls are entitled to pension. However, most guardians cheat girls/women of their share. They use the amount given to them for personal use and leave the girls to fend in deprivation. Such situations are common in most houses especially where the women are dependent on siblings.

Being considered a financial burden and social liability by their families, women and girls with disabilities are forced into mental hospitals and institutions, where they face unsanitary conditions, overcrowding and lack of hygiene, inadequate access to general healthcare, risk physical and sexual violence, and experience involuntary treatment, including electroshock therapy. Forced medical procedures are conducted without informed consent, and which may be irreversible, such as forced hysterectomy, forced caesarean section, forced sterilization, forced abortion, and forced use of contraceptives. The natal family turns their back on women being ill-treated as they become tired of taking care of them.

More women than men are found in mental hospitals/asylums, while men are admitted for treatment in early stages, women are dumped only after their illness becomes chronic. Women are rarely taken back home after treatment. The woman being committed is not presented before the court and has no say in a matter, which leads to the deprivation of her liberty and legal capacity. The natal family is too happy to get rid of such women to take them back home. Thus she often becomes a victim of violence and abuse by outsiders because her natal family couldn't care enough.

Conclusion

One person's disability is not a chance for the other to mistreat him/her. Whether a man or a woman, every person deserves to be treated with love and respect. Disability forces us to acknowledge the universal need for mutual assistance and interdependence. Each woman with disability deserves to be treated like a family member and not as a liability. However, despite all laws and regulations in place, they are continuously mistreated. This can only stop when the family members understand their responsibility towards women with disability.

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GENDER INEQUALITY IN INDIA

Dr. Trupti S. Thorat

Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil College, Urun Islampur, Tal. Walawa Dist. Sangli

Mob No. 8308309728, Email: truptisthorat87@gmail.com

Gender Inequality refers to health, education, economic and political inequalities between men and women in India. Various international gender inequality indices rank India differently on each of these indices are controversial.

Gender Inequality and their social causes, impact India's sex ratio, women's health over their lifetimes, their educational attainment, and economic conditions. Gender inequality in India is a multifaceted issue that concerns men and women. Some argue that various gender equality indices place men at a disadvantage. However, when India's population is examined as a whole, women are at a disadvantage in several important way. In India, discriminatory attitudes towards either sex have existed for generations and affect the lives of both sexes. Although the constitution of India grants men and women equal rights, gender disparities remain.

Research shows gender discrimination mostly in favour of men in many realms including the workplace. Discrimination affects many aspects in the lives of women from career development and progress to mental health disorders. While Indian laws on rape, dowry, and adultery have women's safety at heart, these highly discriminatory practices are still talking place at an alarming rate, affecting the lives of many today.

Objectives of Research Study :-

- 1) To find out inequality between men and women
- 2) To study the impact of social, economical and cultural inequality between men and women
- 3) To promote gender equality.

Definition of Gender Inequality :-

1) Gender Inequality acknowledges that men and women are not equal and that gender affects an individual's lived experience. These differences arise from distinctions in biology, psychology and cultural norms. Some of these distinctions are empirically grounded while others appear to be socially constructed. Studies show the different lived experience of genders across many domains including education, life expectancy, personality, interests, family life, careers, and political affiliations. Gender inequality is experienced differently across cultur

2) Gender inequality is a social and cultural phenomenon in which there is discrimination against people due to their gender. Essentially, this is between man and women. This phenomenon has huge effects. We can feel its impact in different areas: work, social life, family life, etc.

Magnitude of Gender Inequality in India :- (Gender Inequality Index- GII)

The data on various dimension studied for arriving at India's GDI for 2018 shows that life expectancy at birth for males was 68.2 and for females it was 70.7. Expected years of schooling for males it was 11.9. Mean years of schooling for males was 8.2 and females it was Rs 2,625 and for males it was 10,712.

The report also put out a Gender Inequality Index that reflects gender based inequalities in three dimensions- reproductive health, empowerment and economic activity. India has a GII value of 0.501, ranking it 122 out of 162 countries in the 2018 index.

The report's social norms index look at the link between social belief and gender equality in multiple dimension. Globally, inequality is still very sharp in the power men and women exercise at home women do more than three time as much unpaid care work as men. The higher the power, the larger the gap from parity, rising to 90% in the case of heads of state and government. The multidimensional gender social norms index that takes into account four dimensions – political, educational, economic and physical integrity, shows that only 14% of women and 10% men worldwide have no gender social norms bias.

The biases follow a pattern: they tend to be more intense in areas where more power is involved. And there is backlash, as the proportion of people biased against gender equality has grown over the last few years even though there are different patterns across countries.

According to GII, in India, 11.7 % parliamentary seats are held by women and 39% of adult women have reached at last a secondary level of education compared to 63.5 % of their male counterparts. For every 100,000 live birth, 174 women die from pregnancy related causes. The adolescent birth rate is 13.2 births per 1,000 women of aged 15-19 years. Female participation in the labour market is 23.6% compared to 78.65% for men.

Major Causes behind Gender Inequality :-

1) Poverty 2) Illiteracy 3) Lack of Employment Facilities 4) Social Customs, Beliefs and Practices 5) Lack of Awareness of Women Gender Related Patriarchy 6) Social Attitude

The name society gives to the social order is 'Patriarchy'. This social order establish sex as mean to assign specific activities, functions, relationships, and powers to each person. This Structured network of powers, hierarchies, and values puts forward some models of masculinity and femininity that are universal and opposed to each other.

We assume that women are naturally a better fit for maternity and talking care of families. Men, on the other hand, are naturally better at leadership and government. Dismantling these beliefs that serve as social mandates is one of the main goals of feminism. Certain social mandates, or imperatives, sustain the patriarchy. These are very different for men and women. Some of the imperatives of the concept of 'woman' are---

- 1) Women are caretakers and responsible for the well- being of others. Their value lies in being of others. Their value lies in their capacity to devote themselves to others and serve them. Caring for other people and having a responsibility towards them is of central importance in their lives.
- 2) Predisposition for love. This is based on the idea that women are only complete when they belong to someone.
- 3) Maternity as an imperative of identity. Women are only happy and satisfied with themselves when they are mothers.
- 4) Women must be beautiful and desirable. Beauty makes us visible and socially accepted. It turns women in to objects that men should enjoy.

In turn, here are some of the imperatives of the concept of men :

- 1) Masculinity's source is power and potency. In other words, we measure it by success, superiority over others, competitiveness, status, etc.

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2) Maleness requires aggression and audacity. In other words, men express it through strength, courage, risk-taking behaviour, and the ability to protect themselves and use violence as a way to solve conflicts.

3) Men display masculinity by the capacity to feel calm and stoic, by their self-confidence and self emotions. Additionally, masculinity entails strength, great confidence, and belief in oneself. Men cannot allow themselves to feel fear. If they do, they just have to get over it.

The very notion of gender equality entails the belief that injustice is associated with the very definition of concept. It is imperative that we reflect on this association. Injustice arises out of society inability to accept the fact that men and women should be equal.

The realisation that sustainable development is not possible without equality between men and women is a relatively recent finding and directly linked to sustainability issues. A holistic, comprehensive approach to sustainability is one of the most important ways to support and maintain gender justice and equality.

The world needs to urgently define the issues of social responsibility, so that the major themes related to the human being can be shared among all genders. It is important to take care of our increasingly volatile planet, but more importantly it is to take care of people who live on it. Defending equality between men and women, or boys and girls, is as important as combating domestic violence, or empowering low-income groups. Teaching that rights should be equal, as well as opportunities and performance, are mandatory themes, reminding us that the road to true equality is still long.

The importance of rectifying gender injustice and restoring women's dignity in parts of the world is unquestionable. Gender equality is the fifth sustainable goal of the UN. The UN acts to empower women and girls in all its programmes. With stepped-up action on gender equality, every part of the world can move towards sustainable development by 2030 leaving none behind.

Multiple Targets

The targets include ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls, eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation, eliminating harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, other goals related to recognising and valuing unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate. Women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making, in political, economic and public life need to be ensured, as also universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the programme of Action of the International Conference on population and Development and the Beijing platform for Action and the review conferences.

Other goals include reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws, enhancing the use of enabling technology to promote empowerment of women, and adopting and strengthening sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and empowerment.

Indeed, the importance of women in the sustainable development of society is more than just a theoretical or intellectual discussion. It is a campaign or cause that unites

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women in the awareness of their fundamental role for this sustainable development to be achieved. Women actively contribute in all sectors of productive activity. Side by side with men, seeking equality based on respect and recognition of their role in society. However, their rights continue to be denied and their contribution to the sustainability of society are stunted or overlooked.

Women's roles should be increasingly valued as an active presence within the family with responsibilities, whether in the world of work, communities, or just as mothers. Their contribution is indispensable to a sustainable society, since their participation has become an example of social inclusion and empowerment.

Daily Reality

For many women this recognition and appreciation of their abilities is part of their day – to- day life. Tragically, most women aren't recognised in any sense that would empower them. It is a serious, crippling and psychologically debilitating problem. Most women earn less than men in the same professions, are victims of discrimination, struggle with work and home and often still the targets of aggression and sexual harassment.

How, then can one imagine sustainable development without the potential of women, which has not been supported enough the world over so far? We need to create the necessary mechanisms for new ideas to be considered in a serious and responsible way. There are many obstacles along the road to true quality. We should encourage women to seek independence and not be afraid to consider alternatives that can generate multiple income streams. Parents need to educate son and daughters so that they respect each other and are willing to share domestic work. Boys need to be taught not to reproduce. Expressions such as "This is a women's things," or denigrate certain professions or activities. Such discourse violates the dignity of women who give decades of their lives doing thankless and often unpaid or low –paid work taken for granted, often by men.

Finally, we all have a moral responsibility to report cases of violence, abuse and sexual exploitation against children and adolescents. There is always more we can do. When women uplift themselves, men and children benefit. A world where women and men can realise their full potential is an imperative.

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IMPACT FACTOR OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN OUR SOCIETY.

Padmashri A. Khot

Research Student, Shivaji University Kolhapur.

Empowerment is not giving people power; people already have plenty of power, in the wealth of their knowledge and motivation, to do their job magnificently. Empowerment is defined as letting this power out. The person, who is highly educated, employed and doing well in his/her respective areas is not always belongs to empowered class. Empowerment has 6 components: Cognitive, Economic, Legal, Psychological, Political, and Social. Empowerment is the process that creates power in individuals over their own lives, society, and in their communities. People are empowered when they are able to access the opportunities available to them without limitations and restrictions such as in education, profession and lifestyle. There are various issues like social norms, status and family structure which create a problem for women empowerment in India. The primary question arises right from the birth of a child, as more preference is given to a son over the birth of a girl child. It has been observed that the society is more biased towards a male child at every stage of life compared to a female child. The main reason for this kind of beliefs that give priority to a male child comes from a traditional mindset in the Indian society. Several challenges are coming up, and focusing on these problems can bring hope for a better change in this area.

Objectives of the Study:

- 1) To study the current status of women empowerment
- 2) To study the impact of psychological factor of women empowerment.
- 3) To assess the women's work participation & empowerment in perspective of our society

Research methodology:

In this study role of educational, psychological and social factor of women empowerment in our society research is based on secondary data of journals, articles, newspapers and magazines. Considering the objectives of study descriptive type research design is adopted to have more accuracy and rigorous analysis of research study. The accessible secondary data is intensively used for research study.

Need for women empowerment in our society:

Although the government has introduced different initiatives to empower women in India, women are taken for granted at various levels in different areas. In social, political and economic gatherings there has been noticeable discrimination when it comes to women participation. Only a certain number of women are seen working in such scenarios, and this number has to increase now and should be equal to men.

Role of Education in Women Empowerment:

Education is milestone of women empowerment because it enables them to responds to the challenges to confront their traditional role and change their life. It is said that education increases "people's self-confidence, decision maker and also enables them to find better jobs and they can work shoulder to shoulder with men" They engage in public debate and make

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demands on government for health care, social security and other entitlements". In particular, education empowers women to make choices that improve their children's health, their well-being, and chances of survival. Education informs others of preventing and containing the disease, and it is an essential element of efforts to reduce malnutrition. Furthermore, it empowers women to make choices that can improve their welfare, including marrying beyond childhood and having fewer children. Crucially, education can increase women's awareness of their rights, boost their self-esteem, and provide them the opportunity to assert their rights. Despite significant improvements in recent decades, education is not universally available and gender inequalities persist. A major concern in many states is not only the limited numbers of girls going to school but also the limited educational pathways for those that step into the classroom. More specifically, there should be more efforts to address the lower participation and learning achievement of girls. Every child has a right to equal educational opportunities. Women constitute more than 60% of the world's population which ought to place them as pacesetters in education. Sadly, in some countries, girl-child education is neglected due to cultural beliefs. Women are seen as only relevant in the kitchen and for procreation purpose. History has proven that "If you educate a man, you educate an individual, but if you educate a woman, you educate a nation". Educating a woman brings about self-esteem and confidence. It also promotes active participation in her society. Women need to be more involved in educational policy decision making process.

Role of Psychological Factor in Women Empowerment:

Women empowerment has been a major thrust of the development initiatives of the time. A great deal of time and effort has been spent on economic empowerment ignoring women as persons and the necessity for their psychological empowerment. Psychological empowerment of women depends on power within, power with, power over and power to resources in living situations, it is more of a personal one in nature. March 8th was International Women's Day. This year's focus was "Empowering Women, Empowering Humanity." The fact is, when women are empowered, humanity-at-large advances. To become empowered means to become invested with power, whether from the perspective of personal, community, political, or spiritual growth. Psychological empowerment is the need of an hour in this competitive world. Psychological empowerment is not only important to consider when dealing with changes at work and improving performance but only housewives also. Psychological empowerment theory suggested empowerment is related to but more encompassing than constructs such as self-esteem and competence. Women are at a greater risk for developing dependency on substances if they have a history of trauma/victimization, a partner or family member who abuses/substances, and/or an affective, emotional, or other psychiatric disorder. The psychological empowerment of women is also significant in the strategy of eradication the poverty.

Role of Economic Factor in Women Empowerment:

Economic empowerment increases women's agency, access to formal government programs, mobility outside the home, economic independence, and purchasing power. Policy makers are suggested to support job training to aid in entrance in the formal markets. One recommendation is to provide more formal education opportunities for women that would allow for higher bargaining power in the home. They would have more access to higher wages outside the home; and as a result, make it easier for women to get a job in the market.

Role of Government Policies in Women Empowerment:

Government play vital role in women empowerment in our society. The **schemes** are mainly being run to empower **women** in every field including education, healthcare, self-

employment, and others. The prime goals of all the central and state **government schemes** for **women** is to provide them protection, better health facilities, enough education to make them employable, to bring about the advancement, development and to make them financially strong. Government run many policies these are National Policy for Women Empowerment (2001), National Nutrition Policy (1993), National Health Policy (2002), The National Policy on Education (1986), National Policy for Women (2016) and other scheme are Beti Bachao, Beti Padha, women helpline scheme, One Stop Centre Scheme, Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) for Women, SWADHAR Greh (2001) Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Mantru Vandana Yojana(2010), Mahila e-Haat, Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra scheme, Rastriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana,(2016)and Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana etc.

Conclusion:

Above study it can be concluded that meaning, self-determination, self-confidence, self-efficacy, self-esteem and happiness are the major contributors in psychological empowerment. Psychological Empowerment of employees also increases their work satisfaction

Education manumit the thinking, mind, thoughts, imagination power. Empowerment of women brings equal status to women, opportunity and freedom to develop her which also means equipping women to be. Education makes the women's self sufficient in every aspect, she is not depends on her father, husband nor son neither brother.

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UNDERSTANDING OF SOCIAL MENTALITY TOWARDS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATION HOME: A STUDY

Mr. Kisan Anna Shingare
Asst. Professor
Manavlok college of social work
Ambajogai Dist. Beed.

Today, we can observe the increasing rate of juvenile delinquency in every area. It has become burning issue and everyone needs to think over it. There shall be no discrimination against a child on any grounds including sex, caste, ethnicity, place of birth, disability, health, status, race, religion, cultural practices, work, activity or behavior of the child in conflict with law or that of his parents or guardians, or the civil and political status of the child. This principle also includes that equality of access, opportunity and treatment shall be provided to every child. Every child shall have a right to protection of his privacy and confidentiality, by all means and throughout the judicial process. In other words, no report in any newspaper, magazine, news-sheet or audio-visual media or other forms of communication regarding any inquiry or investigation or judicial procedure, shall disclose the name, address or school or any other particular, which may lead to the identification of a child in conflict with law.

Objectives:

- To understand the social mentality to see towards Government Observation Home as an institute for care and protection of Juveniles.
- To study the constitutional safeguards and legal provisions for growth and development of children through caring institutions.
- To understand the effect of negative social mentality on juvenile in care of government observation home.

Hypothesis:

- Social mentality to see towards government is negative. People still understand it as remand home for child criminals.
- Constitutional safeguards and legal provisions are not implemented properly.
- Negative social mentality affect adversely on the growth and development of children in caring of government observation home.

Study area:

Government observation home, Beed as an institute run for care and protection of juveniles is study area but along with that schools and community surrounding to it also studied to fulfill the purpose of this research article.

Methodology:

Both primary and secondary data collected and analyzed. Total 40 samples selected through purposeful sampling method from category like Observation home staff, school staff, young peer groups and community people to understand their mentality towards government observation home and juveniles. Secondary data collected from various books, govt. website and timely.

Limitations of the study:

The study is conducted only in Beed district. So the area so study is limited. Respondents from juvenile, observation home staff, parents, school staff and community people show their personal opinion; it has laid to qualitative study. Government staff was

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shown very less interest in the study. But the observation and communication with ordinary people helped to come at some concrete conclusions.

Concepts and meaning:

Following are some of the important terms which need to be understand-

Juvenile delinquency- It is a pattern of behavior manifested by a youth below the age of eighteen that is contrary to the law of the land. This may be brought about by environmental deprivation, problems within the domestic situation or psychiatric difficulties in the youth or child.

Child in Conflict with Law – It means a child in conflict with law who is alleged or found to have committed an offence and who has not completed eighteen years of age on the date of commission of such offence.

Observation Home- means an observation home established and maintained in every district or group of districts by a State Government, either by itself, or through a voluntary or non-governmental organization, and is registered as such, for the purposes specified in sub-section (1) of section 47 of JJ Act. All human beings shall be treated with equal dignity and rights. This principle mandates the agencies involved in the JJ Act are to treat the child with dignity and worth and not to label, stigmatize or discriminate the child. It also mandates the authorities to respect the personal identity and such other things relating to the child right from initial apprehension till the aftercare is over.

Constitutional safeguards and legal provisions for Juveniles:

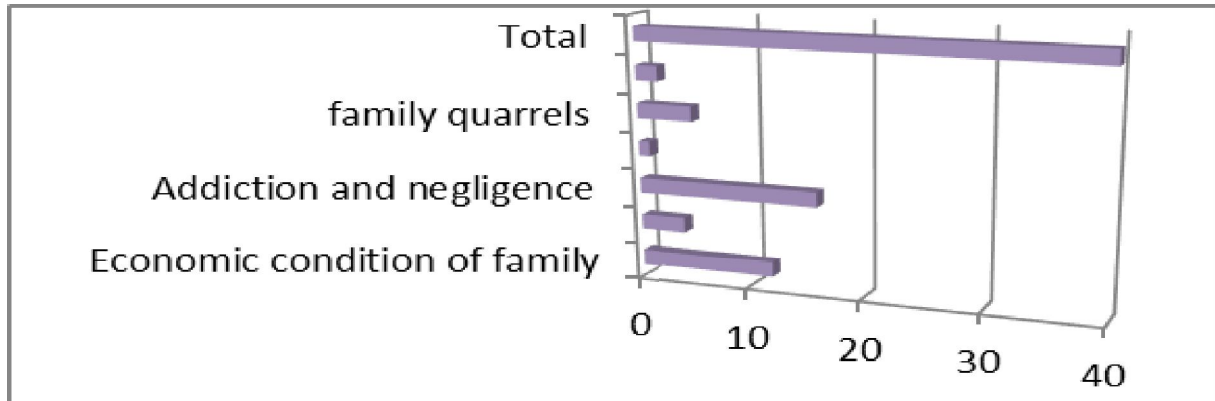
The Constitution of India through various key provisions recognizes the vulnerabilities faced by children and upholds their right to protection. Article 15 (3) of the Constitution guarantees special attention to children through necessary and special laws and policies that safeguard their rights. The Right to equality, protection of life and personal liberty and the right against exploitation is enshrined in Articles 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 23 and 24. The spirit of the State towards safeguarding its children is reflected in the key legislations for the protection of children i.e. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 (Amended in 2016), Right to Education Act, 2009 (Amended in 2012), and Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 etc. Child rights and welfare concerns have also been addressed in a number of International Conventions and norms on child protection including the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) 1989, the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules), 1985, the UN Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty, 1990, and the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption, 1993. The Government of India ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) in 1992. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 is the key legislation for juvenile justice in India. The Act emphasizes the rehabilitation and reintegration of children through various non-institutional and institutional measures. The Act recognizes the role of family care and support in the development of children and prescribes various measures for non-institutional care for children in difficult circumstances. It also provides a procedure for trial of children in conflict with law and the orders that can be passed by Juvenile Justice Board in case of children who are found guilty of commission of offence.

Role and importance of family:

In a family, a child is introduced to emotions like love and security. The social values and cultural aspects of the community are inculcated in the child within the family background i.e. the primary responsibility of care, nurture and protection of the child shall be that of the biological family or adoptive or foster parents, as the case may be. Though many functions of family like education, health, recreation etc. are being taken up by other social institutions,

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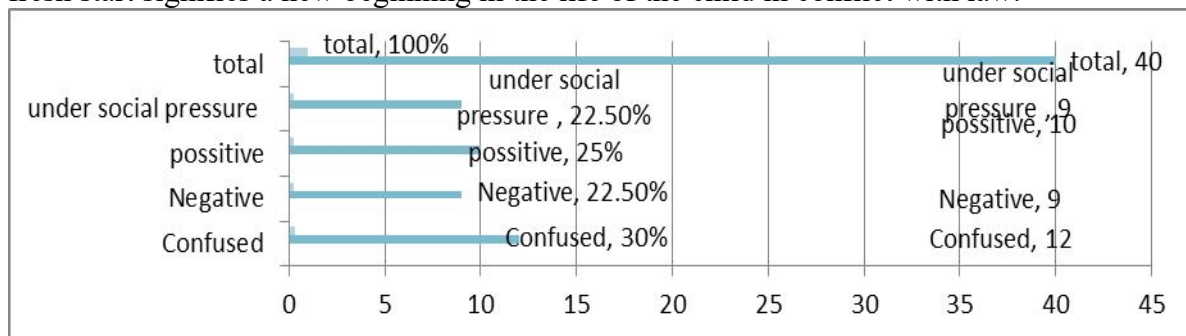
the family retains its importance as a constituent entity and building block of all societies and communities.



Thus, the principle of family responsibility plays a vital role in the administration of juvenile justice as an informal care and all authorities functioning under the JJA should take all the necessary decisions of the child with the active involvement of the family of the children, who are in conflict with law.

Parents' mentality:

The parent-child relationship, whether positive or negative, is a significant factor in adolescent development. An adolescent moves to independence from this primary relationship, and returns to it in varying ways throughout adulthood. As a result, parental involvement is now widely recognized as a crucial consideration for promoting positive child outcomes in education, mental health, child welfare, and juvenile justice. While children who have offended must be held accountable for their action, every child has the capacity to change for the better and must have a second chance - a right to a fresh start. The principle of fresh start signifies a new beginning in the life of the child in conflict with law.



In many cases, teens are involved in criminal acts simply to gain attention which they failed to get from their family, especially their parents. They crave for their existence to be acknowledged. It's extremely important that you take out time to sit down and have a conversation with your youngsters every day. Give them the attention they desire so that they don't feel the need to go searching for it elsewhere.

Staff mentality:

Staff, Employees, duty bearers should Ensure that a culture of openness exists that facilitates children to interact and express their issues and concerns with staff for children's personal, physical, social, emotional, moral and intellectual development. Encourage and respect children's voices and views. Be inclusive and involve all children without selection or exclusion on the basis of gender, disability, ethnicity, religion or any other status. Be aware of the potential for peer abuse and develop special measures/supervision .To protect

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younger and especially vulnerable children from peer and adult abuse (eg: children bullying, discriminating against, victimizing or abusing children). Avoid placing oneself in a compromising or vulnerable situation when meeting with children. Immediately report the circumstances of any situation which occurs which may be subject to misinterpretation. Inform children about steps of interventions being taken with respect to them or in the context of their lives. Make one aware and educated on the laws, rules and guidelines related to child protection as amended from time to time. Keep data about the children and youth in Caring Institutes confidential. Ensure the responsible use of computers and other information technology and refrain from inappropriate usage, especially that relating to the creation, viewing, downloading or distribution of any inappropriate or offensive material, including, but not restricted to, abusive images of children, pornography or child pornography. Report all concerns regarding actual or potential child abuse, mistreatment or any other violation according to the reporting and responding system. Ensure that there are staff members of the same sex when escorting the child between locations and also when taking care of the child/children at any location.

Role of school and their responsibility:

Many stresses and strains are placed on the child in the classroom. This may aid and abet the development of delinquency. This is particularly the case when the individual is burdened with unrealistic and highly unsecured situation which may beget continuous confusion and failure and Insecurity. Poor attendance may be a direct result of the experiences of the child in school or of its imagined effects which are often equally bad. Schools are becoming aware of the mental status of the children. Bright pupils have sometimes been considered truant when they have stayed out to read in libraries books which were more interesting than their required alignments. There is need of reattempting courses of study and methods of instruction to meet the various mental levels.

Role of society and social mentality:

Children who experiences violence at a young age at home, in school, or any other place are more likely to commit a crime to take revenge or escape trouble. Every individual in the society should join hands to address, confront and counter youth violence. Start with your own house. If you or anyone in your family is involved in youth violence, then it's time to stop it immediately. There is a strong connection between youth crimes and social, ethnic and class differences. These are the differences that make teens feel inferior. They are unable to enjoy the trust, feeling of belongingness and empathy from society. The feeling that they are being rejected by a specific social group or class stirs rebellion in them. Frustrated over being rejected, they decide to teach everyone a lesson by going against the rules and breaking the laws. As parents and society, you need to be careful not to push teens down this path of destruction. Deprivation of liberty has negative consequences for the child's harmonious development and seriously hampers his/her reintegration in society. Deprivation of liberty, including arrest, detention and imprisonment, should be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time, so that the child's right to development is fully respected and ensured. A child shall be placed in institutional care as a step of last resort after making a reasonable inquiry. The principle objective of institutionalization is to ensure that the offender is free of criminal behavior as soon as possible. Every child in the juvenile justice system shall have the right to be re-united with his family at the earliest and to be restored to the same socio-economic and cultural status that he was in, before coming under the purview of this Act, unless such restoration and repatriation is not in his best interest.

Conclusions:

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- Family plays vital role in development of children. Juveniles can definitely improve their behavior with the tender responses from family members. It is found that family member also still unaware about children needs and their natural rights. There is need to make awareness among family members of juvenile and provide them professional counseling for increasing positive interactions.
- Social mentality is very negative towards Government Observation Home. People still consider Observation Home as Remand Home. Remand Home is taken very negatively in society, juveniles stigmatized by it. There should not be isolation about child care and protection institutions.
- Negative social mentality affect adversely on juveniles. They often misguided by such mentality and become victim of criminal world.
- Parents are more responsible than any other factors for juvenile delinquency. Lack of proper communication, lack of love and affection, and burden and imposition of their own expectation are the some of the common issues affecting adversely on children.
- Prestigious persons, social workers, counselors and teacher need to pay their attention towards Observation Home. Positive environment can laid for many better changes in current situation.

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MARITAL RAPE: CAUSES AND REMEDIES

Sabiha Imran Shaikh

Assistant Professor, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune

Email:- sabihashaikhimran@gmail.com

“Of all the evils for which man has made himself responsible, none is so degrading, so shocking or so brutal as his abuse of the better half of humanity; the female sex.”

- Mahatma Gandhi

The above quote by Mahatma Gandhi is of the year 1921 yet it even holds true today and summarizes what is condition of the women in the Indian society, a society where they are considered gods, ironic it is. Rape is one of the most heinous and serious crimes against the person and dignity of a women, the legislature had tried to curb this crime by imposing strict punishment for the offence, yet, there is a sub species of the crime which rather goes unpunished, it is Marital Rape, i.e. when rape is committed on the women by her husband and he forces her to have a sexual encounter with him where the women neither had consent and nor was willing. Many jurisdictions have recognized Marital Rape as an offence those include 18 American States, 3 Australian States, New Zealand, Canada, Israel, France, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia, but in India it is not an offence still. The main reason why the situation remains so is the outdated philosophy that the women once married becomes the property of a male and he has all the rights over the person of the female, this kind of thinking should be condemned at the first place, as it denies the basic dignity of a human life to a women. Women, especially in India, are repeatedly told that if they have ever faced sexual violence or rape, they have been 'responsible' for it — by wearing clothes that 'provoked' the men, stepping outdoor after sundown unescorted, or simply by being visible. So no wonder, men such as Swaraj Kaushal, married to Union minister Sushma Swaraj, and democratically elected governments, continue to believe that marital rape does not exist. Hence “Re-Thinking Violence Against Women” discusses how there can be no doubt that violence against women, especially sexual violence and rape, has gone well beyond being headline news. Something extraordinary happened in the wake of the Delhi gang rape of December 2012, whether at the level of the scale of the protests, or the range of institutional responses both negative and positive. Contestations through speaking and writing have also been prominent. In the current scheme of things, a married woman would have forfeited even the limited right the society allowed her over her body. Clearly there should be some degree of difference between a man acquiring a toothbrush and marrying a fellow human being? But that obviously doesn't matter, since there's a bigger concern that needs to be addressed — the sanctity of the 'family'. And just like cutting corners for a monthly budget, society sends the message that it's okay for a woman to trim her fundamental rights now and then. Only, the highest court in the country believes otherwise. While declaring privacy a fundamental right for every Indian citizen, the Supreme Court brought up the issue of "the autonomy of a woman and, as an integral part, her control over the body" quite a few time The crucial consideration is that the autonomy of a woman and, as an integral part, her control over the body should be respected," Balakrishnan ruled, which the new judgment on privacy held up as an example of the kind of right women are allowed to have on their own body.

"Patriarchal notions still prevail in several societies including our own and are used as a shield to violate core constitutional rights of women based on gender and autonomy. As a result, gender violence is often treated as a matter of "family honour", resulting in the victim of violence suffering twice over — the physical and mental trauma of her dignity being violated and the

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perception that it has caused an affront to 'honour'. Privacy must not be utilized as a cover to conceal and assert patriarchal mindsets," the SC said.

The raging issue whether to make forced marital intercourse and sexual acts part of offence of rape in penal law has been extensively debated and now it cannot be considered as a criminal act, the Supreme Court said. Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), which defines the offence of rape, has an exception clause that says the intercourse or sexual act by a man with his wife, not below 15 years, is not a rape. The apex court, however, sought to know as to whether Parliament debated the aspect of protecting married girls, between the age group of 15-18 years, from the forced sexual acts by their spouses. It also asked whether the court could intervene to protect the rights of such married girls who may be sexually exploited by their spouses. "Parliament has extensively debated the issue of marital rape and considered that it was not an offence of rape. And hence marital rape cannot be made a criminal offence as it could become a phenomenon which may destabilize the institution of marriage and an easy tool for harassing the husbands. Many argue that sexual assault is already covered by the existing Domestic Violence Act. But the Domestic Violence Act is a civil law that gives relief to abused wives. Under it, she can seek protection or civil relief, not criminal prosecution. "As a nation we need to recognize that rape by anyone is a crime."

Position in India

Despite several attempts and amendments, recommendations of law commissions and new legislations, one of the most humiliating and devastating act related to the virtue of a woman is not an offence in India, if same is done within the boundary walls of the marriage. The principles which treat women as a property of a man after marriage are mainly responsible for this kind of aberration. If the legislations are looked into, then the gap can be clearly seen. The offence of rape is defined in Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, and criminalizes any form of the sexual act committed on a women without her will and consent, and renders the consent immaterial when the women is below 18 years of age, what is bizarre with the provision is the exception clause attached to it, which says that "*Sexual intercourse or sexual acts by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under fifteen years of age, is not rape.*" Section 376 of IPC lays down punishment for rape, which states that the rapist should be punished with life imprisonment with a term not less than 7 years but which may extend upto life and may also be liable for fine. The Criminal Law Amendment Act 2013 which amended the previous Sections 375 and 376 resolved a lacuna which earlier existed in Section 376 which punished the husband committing rape on his wife only if she was below 12 years of age with imprisonment which may extend to 2 years along with fine, which firstly created two different age groups and secondly made the offence of rape, when committed on the wife less than age of 12 years a milder offence, though an age limit of 15 years for same was provided in Section 375, still the new provisions do not tend to help wife who is victim of such crimes as there is no protection of women who are above 15 years of age, which is very ironical as the age of giving consent and getting married, for a women is set to be 18 years. These provisions of law can be argued to be against the Basic Human Rights of women as well as violating Article 14 (as the distinction of marriage is drawn and on basis of that rape committed on a married women by her husband is considered no crime) and Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. In India marital rape exists in *de facto* form but not in *de jure* form, legislatures almost all over the world have considered and made law punishing marital rape, in other place judiciary had evolved the concept and made it punishable, Indian judiciary in this aspect seems to be working in reverse gear though, In *Bodhisattwa Gautam v. Subhra Chakraborty* the Supreme Court said that rape is a crime against basic human rights and a violation of the victim's most cherished of fundamental rights, namely, the right to life enshrined in Article 21 of the Constitution, and yet it negates to recognize marital rape as a crime. The root of this issue goes back to the statements made by Sir Hale, C.J. in England in 17th century where he wrote "The husband cannot be guilty of a rape committed by himself upon his lawful wife, for

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by their mutual matrimonial consent and contract, the wife hath given herself in kind unto the husband, which she cannot retract.”This created a notion that after the marriage, the husband has a right to sexual access to his wife even if she is not consenting. There have been several legislations that came to rescue of women from maltreatment which may be inflicted upon them, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 is such an example, but sad part attached to this is that though these Acts recognize and try to redress the aspect of physical violence with the women but no such provision is there for sexual violence and abuse and the law does not provides them protection.

Reasons: why Marital Rape in India is not a criminal offence?

1. The Centre said in the affidavit that marital rape has not been defined in a statute or law, while the offence of rape is defined under section 375 IPC. Hence, defining marital rape would call for a broad based consensus of the society.
2. If all sexual acts by a man with his own wife will qualify to be marital rape, then the judgment as to whether it is a marital rape or not will singularly rest with the wife. The question is what evidences the courts will rely upon in such circumstances, as there can be no lasting evidence in case of sexual acts between a man and his own wife.
3. Due to various factors like literacy, lack of financial empowerment of the majority of females, mindset of the society, vast diversity, poverty, etc. and these should be considered carefully before criminalizing marital rape, is however a big problem as far as Indian society is concern.
4. Citing Misuse of Section 498A of IPC, the Centre has submitted before the Delhi High Court that criminalizing marital rape, as sought by some petitioners, may destabilize the institution of marriage apart from being an easy tool for harassing the husband.
5. Among the many causes to criminalized marital rape is the question: how do you prove it? “You have only to go to the outpatient departments of any government hospital to know the extent of married women coming in for treatment for grievous injuries caused by sexual assault, is another problem to prove it.
6. Domestic violence usually overlaps with drinking or drug use and sexual violence, says Khadijah, a counselor who uses only one name. In her 25 years of case-work she had seen that a woman who wants to walk out of an unhappy marriage will inevitably face sexual violence.

Debates Regarding Criminalization of Marital Rape:

Criminalizing marital rape has been a long standing demand made by the women’s movement in India. Recommendations of penalizing rape within marriages were also made by the Justice Verma Committee Report formulated after Nirbhaya’s gang rape case. This Report reiterates that marital rape stems from the outdated notion of marriage that regards wives as property of husbands. It rules out the common law of covertures, according to which a wife has been deemed to be consented at the time of marriage to have intercourse with her husband at his whims and this consent could not be revoked anytime after the marriage. The Committee suggested that existence of relationship is not a valid defense against the sexual violation. However, this recommendation was ignored and rejected by the then government which selectively and arbitrarily picked up a few suggestions rather than holistically adopting the same to tackle rape cases. This piecemeal fragmented adoption of the multi-sectoral approach denies comprehensive recourse to the survivors of sexual violence. In fact, since independence, successive governments have decided against touching the institution of marriage. Based on the irrational logic that criminalizing marital rape ‘will destroy the institution of family, will attack its sanctity’ and ‘will be used as a weapon by women to torture the male members’, the state has been violating the constitutional rights to dignified life of married women.

Ideological and Legal Incoherency:

The hegemonic ideas of not touching the marital institution are based on those conveyed by the Manusmriti besides these amplify the principles laid down during the Victorian era. Rather,

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denying sex, according to traditional religious beliefs and personal law codes, goes against the paradigm of the duties of an 'ideal wife'. This logic fails to recognize the fact that marital rape is an extreme form of sexual violence. It is a violation of the trust and sanctity in a relationship besides it also overlooks fundamental principle of women's bodily integrity. This rationality fails to address the structural inequalities inherent in the system and indoctrinate the acceptability of sexual violence against women as 'normal'. Though cruelty in the marriage is recognized as a ground for divorce by the Hindu Marriage Act and other personal laws, however, the sexual torture within marriage is not recognized as a reason strong enough to treat it as a crime. Legislators opine that seeking divorce from a sexually abusive man is a more comfortable option rather than penalizing him. Here, gender dimensions of marital violence are being overlooked and this position fails to recognize the fact that the rape within marriage implies patriarchal assertion of male power. It implies coercive demand for sex. This principle ignores the fact that letting go off a violent person and allowing him to marry another woman will in no way alter his violent behavior, his aggressive conduct or his sadistic attitude. Also, not punishing the crime will not deter the criminal behavior.

State's Obligation is to Promote Rights of Women Citizens Rather than Protecting the Institution of Marriage:

The role of the state in a democratic egalitarian society is to protect and promote the rights of its citizens regardless of their sex or social status. The International instruments, the national laws as well as the constitutional laws bind the state to promote the rights of women as citizens regardless of the fact that they are married or not. Marital rape exemptions are unconstitutional. Yet, the state is evading its obligations to promote rights of women citizens on the flimsy ground of 'saving the institution of marriage' for decades. A woman as a citizen is legally under no obligation to pay the price through risking her health or life to save her family. The non-interventionist approach followed by the state in the marital rape related issues perpetuates biases and discrimination against married women. The legislature as well as the judiciary, entrusted with the duty to protect the fundamental rights is dominated by men. Guided by the patriarchal ideology, they are blatantly violating the basic constitutional norms. The fundamental rights guaranteed by the constitution are not strictly scrutinized neither these are correctly applied. Also, the state has failed to recognize the fact that the purpose of enacting a law is not only to convict criminals but also to serve as a deterrent. It is an educational tool to determine moral and social wrong. The law establishes as to what constitute as socially acceptable behavior.

Theoretical perspective to study Marital Rape in India:

Structural functionalism, or simply **functionalism**, is a framework for building theory that sees society as a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity and stability. ... This **approach** looks at both social **structure** and social functions. The structural-functional approach is a perspective in sociology that sees society as a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity and stability. It asserts that our lives are guided by social structures, which are relatively stable patterns of social behavior. Social structures give shape to our lives. Gender inequality offers a good illustration. According to Structural Functionalist thought, women being subordinate to men allows the cogs of society to function smoothly as everyone in the society knows his or her respective position in the hierarchy. The implication, of course, is that, because society is functioning smoothly with gender stratification, such stratification is acceptable and efforts should not be made to change the arrangement. This example illustrates that Structural Functionalism is generally seen as being supportive of the status quo. Another key characteristic of Structural Functionalism is that it views society as constantly striving to be at a state of equilibrium, which suggests there is an inherent drive within human societies to *cohere* or stick together. This is known as the cohesion issue.^[1] Societies strive toward equilibrium, not through dictatorial mandate by the leaders of society but rather because the social structure of societies encourages equilibrium.

Radcliffe-Brown's structural functionalism focused on social structure. He argued that the social world constituted a separate "level" of reality, distinct from those of biological forms (people) and inorganic forms. Radcliffe-Brown argued that explanations of social phenomena had to be constructed at the social level. To Radcliffe-Brown this meant that people were merely replaceable, temporary occupants of social roles, that were of no inherent worth. To Radcliffe-Brown, individuals were only significant in relation to their positions in the overall structure of social roles in society. Another important aspect of Parsons' social systems argument is his theory of action. Parsons developed the *theory of action* based on the idea that the decision making of an individual in a social system has motivational significance to himself. The individual is constantly reminded of the norms and values of society, which binds him to society. The individual is, therefore, motivated to reach personal goals that are defined by their cultural system and simultaneously these goals benefit society as a whole. Criminalizing Marital Rape May Destabilize Institution Of Marriage: Centre Tells Delhi HC clearly shows that Structural functional approach is still relevant in India, which gives more importance to whole {Society} but not the part {Individual}, hence Indian woman has to sacrifice their private right in order to maintain social equilibrium, again a big demand and dream of patriarchal structure.

Conclusion:

According to Anthony Giddens, Structures exist only in practice itself and in our human memory, which we use when we act. Structure is not an external frame. Structures emerge in our memory, traces only when we reflect discursively on a previous action. In other words, structure does not exist, it is continuously produced via agents who draw on this very structure (or rather structural properties) when they act. Giddens makes a bold observation: Structure-actor relationship is no longer conceived as a dualism. Neither the actor determines the structure nor the structure determines the actor. He advances the theory of duality of structure. The concept of duality of structure connects the production of social interaction performed by knowledgeable agents, with the reproduction of social systems across time and space. This what at societal we need to accept respectfully and implement effectively.

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TRAJECTORY OF JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN INDIA: GAP AND CHALLENGES

Pramod N. Muneshwar

Yashwantrao Chavan School of Social Work, Jakatwadi, Satara

Email ID: pramod.muneshwar@rediffmail.com

There is long history of juvenile justice system in India. The word 'Juvenile' originates in a Latin word 'Juvenis' that means young (Dey, 2014). The historical references for juvenile offenders for separate treatment are traced in Code of Hammurabi in 1790 BC, which is a well preserved Babylonian law code of ancient Mesopotamia dating back to around 1754 BC. It is one of the oldest deciphered writings of significant length in the world (Prince, 1904).

Prior to independence, the British rulers enacted the law for the trial of people who were below the age of 15 years and had committed any offence. First time in the year of 1850, the Apprenticeship Act was passed in India to deal separately with children. Thereafter, the British Government enacted the Reformatory School Act, 1876 to provide that a juvenile convicted on a criminal charge be admitted to a reformatory school. In accordance with the Indian Jail Committee Recommendation (1919-20) comprehensive Children Act were enacted in provinces of Madras (1920), Bengal (1922) and Bombay (1924). This is how the concept of "Juvenile Justice" developed (Mishra, 2018).

The rapid industrialization, urbanization and modernization of the society and economy on micro and macro level have no doubt given many material benefits, but it has also brought along some inevitable ill-effects of migration of population. Distribution of joint family system, breakdown of traditional values and norm, discontent and increase in criminality and deviance among adults and children. The significant point to note is that a majority of the under age population in conflict with law are street children. India has the largest population of street children as compared to any other country of the world. Majority of children are engaged in survival crimes, status offences and petty non-violent crimes. Many of them are first time offenders. Large scale of migration of families from rural to urban areas has also resulted in extreme over-crowding, dehumanizing working conditions, homelessness, deprivation of basic services and appalling living conditions in most cities (Freitag 1985; Singha, 1998, 168-238; as cited in Sen, 2004).

Tracing the History of Juvenile Justice System: From Colonial to Contemporary

The idea of the special treatment of juvenile delinquents by the state was later introduced in India during the British rule. The scene for arrival of the juvenile court in India was set, inter alia, by a number of legal reforms providing for special treatment of juveniles. Madras Children Act 1920 was the first children Act of the country, yet in point of time the first juvenile court was established at Calcutta in 1914 – 8 years before the passing of the Bengal Children Act 1922 and 25 years before a similar court was established at Madras. By and large, the juvenile courts in the country were set up only after the enactment of the children Acts (Sethi, 1983).

The government of India enacted the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act (JJA) 2000 that proposed to make the juvenile justice system in India more appreciative of the developmental needs of children and bring it in conformity with the CRC. Furthermore, a revamped juvenile justice bill passed in Lok Sabha on 7th May, 2015, and JJA 2015 came with controversy, debate and protests. It aims to provide an institutional

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rehabilitation programme for social integration through adoption, foster care, sponsorship and aftercare of the abandoned, destitute, neglected and delinquent juvenile and child. In a way it merely outlines a legal infrastructure for 'neglected children' rather than a 'preventive frame work' to ensure their rights. Many other existing laws like Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929; the Child Labour (Protection and Regulation) Act, 1986; the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994; etc., too bypass the 'core issues' pertaining to basics rights of children. Government also runs certain other schemes like Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) which works through a network of Anganwadis centres and aims to provide play centres, health and nutrition facilities and early childhood care. This too is applicable only to the children below the age of six. Article 43 of CRC envisaged the establishment of a Committee on the Rights of the Child which shall carry out the functions put forth by it. The latest report of the committee was submitted in 2001 and came up during 35th session which concluded in January 2004. Archana Mehendale (2004) has critiqued the unreliability and insensitivity of the committee and has regarded it more like a diplomatic ritual. She has generated a debate which has serious implications for children in India. She argues that the committee has failed to provide a clear picture of the status of children in India (Snehi, 2004).

Gap and Challenges in Juvenile Justice System

The juvenile court is a judicial tribunal characterized by special procedures and distinctive methods of treatment of juveniles. Criminal courts did not recognize the distinction between juvenile and adult offenders so far as their trial and conviction were concerned. The child was to be "treated" and "rehabilitated" and the procedure and disposition were, therefore, to be therapeutic rather than punitive. Delinquency is a type of abnormality. When an individual deviates from the course of normal social life then his behavior is called 'Delinquent' (Mishra, 2018). The religious organizations, humanitarians and penologists joined hands to bring about reform. Before the advent of the British rule, Hindu and Mohammedan laws were in force in India. Regarding the treatment of children by parents and guardians, there was, of course, a certain Hindu ethical code which is described in 18th Shloka of third Adhyay of *Chanakyaaneeti Darpan*:

लालयेत्पञ्चवर्षाणि दशवर्षाणि ताडयेत् I प्राप्तेतुषोडशेवर्षे पुत्रे मित्रसमाचरेत् II

It means, Parent should not administer any punishment for any offence to a child who is under five years of age. Children of such tender age should be nursed and educated with love and affection only. After the age of five, punishment may be given in some suitable form, such as physical chastisement or rebuke by the parents. Towards the latter half of childhood, however, punishment should be gradually withdrawn and replaced by advice. From the age of sixteen upwards, sons and daughters should be treated as friends by the parents.

A body of cross-national and comparative research indicates that rates of crime and delinquency are closely linked to economic development, in that the more developed a country becomes, the higher its crime and delinquency rates (Cavan and Cavan, 1968; Clinard and Abbott, 1973; Friday, 1980; Friday and Hage, 1976; Shelley, 1981; Toby, 1979; as cited in Hartjen, 1982). This finding reflects Durkheim's (1947; 1951) speculations that differences in rates of delinquency (or deviance general) between societies might be the result of differences in their structural characteristics (Hartjen, 1982).

The 6th UN Congress on the prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders held in Venezuela in 1980 discussed in detail the problem of juvenile delinquency. The UN Convention on Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989 granted four sets of child rights; right to survival, right to protection, right to development and right to expression. Part three and four

of the Constitution of India has provisions for juvenile justice. Article 15 (3), Article 21-A, Article 23, Article 24, Article 39 (e) and (f), Article 45, and Article 47 contains special provisions with respect to care and protection of the children (Kumar, 2003).

The juvenile crime statistic in India reflects the gravity of the issue recorded in National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. The report stated that in the year 2015 total 41385 juvenile arrested under IPC and special and local laws by economic set-up and recidivism. Categorizing the data as per the economic set-up it reflects 17543 juvenile arrested under IPC and special and local laws in annual income upto Rs. 25000, 11695 in annual income group of Rs. 25001-50000, 7982 in middle income ranging Rs. 50001-100000, 2757, 951 and 457 respectively in the annual income group of Rs 100001-200000 (middle income), 200001-300000 (upper middle income), and upper income above Rs. 300001. The data reflects that significant juveniles have been arrested under the lower middle income group. Looking state wise juvenile crime, Maharashtra stands second after Madhya Pradesh nationally (National Crime Report, 2015).

Conclusion

The facilities available to delinquent juvenile are very inadequate. The planning for rehabilitation of these juvenile is not proper, only few procedural safeguard has been conferred on them in respect to adults. The juvenile justice system has long struggled with paradigms and practices for understanding, preventing, and intervening in delinquency. Humanitarian and legal concern for the welfare of children over a number of years ripened into the establishment of the socio-legal institution of the juvenile courts.

In India also, the system of the treatment of the young through juvenile courts for their care, protection, welfare, training, education and rehabilitation, has been a part of the general movement directed towards removing juveniles from the process of criminal law. Moreover, as evidence based practices will likely continue to be infused in the juvenile justice system, it is fitting that social workers assume leadership in the implementation and continued research on these interventions. The large number of youth and families who interact with the juvenile justice system can benefit from an increased social work presence (Abrams, 2013).

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**A STUDY ON INTERVENTION OF AASTHA NGO FOR DISABLED CHILDREN
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SANGLI DISTRICT**

Mr. Munkir J. Mujawar¹ & Mr. Rohit M. Kamble²

Social work students placed in AASTHA NGO for Block Placement Training during month of December 2019. The aim of this training is to study the social issues and application of social work knowledge to solve social problems. In Sangli among 15 villages which comes under a project name AASTHA to provide facilities to them provided by the government under certain schemes to make develop. Theoretical physical treatment is provided to them to develop them both mentally and physically. In all 15 villages the no of intellectual disabled children are more in compare with other type of disability. Average no of disabled children on those 15 villages is 15 per village. Work is to identify relationship gap between Grampanchayat and villagers, to provide various programs to develop their vision towards life, experience the condition of children by being with those disabled children. People with disunities in rural areas face difficulties both mentally and physically. Access to adequate housing, employment, education and specialised healthcare may be limited in many parts of rural India .local governments and other rural entities can help in creating your program. There are more resources on general community health strategies.

According to WHO disability has three dimensions, Impairment, Activity, limitations, participation restrictions in human body both mentally and physically.

Robert I. Mehr an impairment (such as a chronic medical condition or injury) that prevents someone from engaging in gainful employment

Reviews: Amita Dhanda (2011) is professor of law and head centre for disability studies has a substantive interest in the field of public law and human rights with special reference to disability rights. He generally talks about medical facility given to the disabled children in rural India .he generally discussed on medical laws which comes under the constitution of India for disabled children in rural areas. **Amitabh Meharotra (2015), working in department of psychology, University of Luckow** stated in his study that disability as “restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being”. Examples of disabilities include difference in seeing, speaking or hearing, learning, difficulties in movies or climbing stairs, difference in grasping, reaching toileting etc. disability and development of the PWD is somehow still experiencing huge gap between inception of a policy and its implementation. The status of inclusion programme in rural and somewhat urban areas of India is very poor. The programme in such areas are hardly present and if it all it is present no follow up is taken of such programs.

Objective:-

1. To study nature, causes and impact of the disability
2. To know the challenges faced by disabled children's
3. To study intervention strategies for betterment of disable children's of AASTHA
4. To suggest remedial measures to increase living condition of disabled.

Methodology: This is a conceptual paper which is based on and secondary data. The aim of the paper is to study the intervention of AASTHA NGO for disabled children's with special

reference to Sangli district. Hence the researcher used descriptive research design. Secondary data were collected from journals, articles, books, periodical, and websites and reports of ASTHA. This data was collected in the month of December 2019 during block placement training of social work students.

Nature, Causes and Impact of Disability:

Nature: disability is nothing but an umbrella term that is using to describe all the restrictions faced by the human being in their movement, structure and activity. The participation is less as compared to others in the society. Disability can be physical, mental, sensory, emotional, developmental, or multiple disabilities of these.

Causes of Disability:

1. The respondent's parents may be from same blood relation.
2. Because of excessive use of chemical fertilizers which causes mental or physical disturbance in the baby body while mother giving birth to them
3. In so many villages it was seen that excessive consumption of water waste or air waste which is present because of emission of hazardous waste coming out of sugar factories may be the big reason behind large number of disabled in that village.
4. Less awareness on disability in rural areas may lead to disability in certain area.

Impact on Disabled Children of Disability: Person with disability faces multidimensional problems in rural India. This disability is largely outcome to poverty and inappropriate health services. The respondent faces so many problems for not participating in any activities in society, get excluded from the society and not treated well in the society. The unavailability of accessories like wheelchair, blind stick and other disability equipments are helping those respondents. There may be correlation between poverty and disability that mean a person with disability may leads to poverty because of disability a person cannot be able to do work and do job for earning which leads to poverty and face problems like unemployment etc.

Challenges of Disabled Children's:

Intellectual Challenges: Once called mentally retardation, is defined as the human being who is below average intelligence and also known as **general learning disability and mental retardation (MR)**. It is nothing but **neurodevelopment disorder** which results to less adaptive functioning; it is defined by an IQ UNDER 70. **The causes of intellectual challenges are** Genetic condition, Problem during pregnancy, Problem at birth, Iodine deficiency, Malnutrition and Arcuate fasciculus etc.

Locomotive Disability: It is nothing but facing problem in moving from one place to another-i.e. disability in legs .it is considered as disability in bones, muscles and joints. It causes problems in person's movements (like walking, picking or holding). The word locomotors is derived from the Latin words **loco-**"from a place" and **motives** – "causing motion". So locomotion means movement from one place to another. The causes of Locomotive Disability are Polio, Disease, Amputee, Burn and Accident

Learning Disability: It is disability is a condition in brain which causes difficulties in learning which a normal person face in day to day life. Learning disability occurs in children who face problem during teaching, playing, learning with others. The causes of Learning disabilities are an inherited condition, during birth due to lack of oxygen, chromosomes, abnormality and mother illness during pregnancy

Blind/Visual Disability: The lack of vision in individual which causes blindness throughout life, they face so much problem of doing work in day to day life. The causes of Blind or Visual disabilities are by birth, accident and Nervous break

Impact of Disability: PWD face multidimensional problems in rural India. This disability is largely outcome to poverty and inappropriate health services .Government is inadequate. The people concerned are agents of their own interest. In these world where there is lot of competition in the society and the village people who are less involved with the working of government by not getting equal opportunity on various schemes by the government of disabled children both mentally and economically face many problems in the society like participation in various activities and various movements in day to day life, problems in getting education, not getting jobs and life time bed rest due to physical disability.

Interventional Strategies of AASTHA: This is the project which comes under Sangli mission society which is a well known organisation who works for disabled children in rural areas of selected cities in Sangli district.

They generally works on facilities given to them both physical treatment and economical support. They work on various programs like proper weekly exercise to physically challenged children, vocational treatment for mentally challenged children. This project has selected 15 different villages where they make sure that every individual respondent must get the advantages of 3% funds. They make awareness in those villages on disability about the behaviour of villagers towards disabled child. In every village there is an AASTHA centre, where they appointed an AASTHA worker who do all the works which comes under the project like looking out every respondent individually support them and maintain all the information of every individual. They conduct Christmas celebration month for those disabled children in villages by conducting cultural programme and by giving gifts to them every year. They are aware every respondent to renew their disability certificate in given time and they make sure that every respondent must taking advantage of every schemes introduced by the government.

Findings:

1. In all of human being cycle range from 7-12 years of age are more affected.
2. In the country of various languages, in Sangli district.
3. Marathi was the most spoken language by the disabled respondent.
4. As the citizen of India is divided into various category (General, OBC, SC, ST, NT) among them
5. As everybody is having their own bank account for that by working of various Organisations.
6. As government is providing funds for various govt schemes like 3% funds to help respondent financially but it was seen that not every villages spend that funds to.
7. In rural area where majority of the joint families, the reason can be like getting married with same blood group of same family.
8. From the total population per village half of the respondent has yearly income less than 50000
9. Every respondent have certificates but some had renewed their certificates and some of them did not.
10. Proper vocal training and physiotherapy from NGO's by visiting every village and teach and take training of the disabled respondent, so that they can improve communication.

Suggestion:

1. Education for disabled student from 1st to 8th standard should be compulsory.
2. Proper use of 3% of government scheme money by Grampanchayat for the welfare of the respondent
3. Proper vocational training should be provided to disabled children's.
4. Proper physiotherapy should be provided at village level for physically challenged children.
5. Create awareness among people about disability causes and make changes in attitude towards disabled of a normal person.
6. Proper tools and accessories should be provided to the disabled and government schemes.
7. Proper nutrition should be given to the disabled children.
8. To conduct program and mobilize disabled children's to renew his/her certificate
9. It is a responsibility of NGOs, that every disabled child should get advantage of all govt schemes.

Conclusion: Disability is nothing but making limitation on human being movement, senses or activity. The suffering is same in both urban areas and rural areas but differ in their lifestyles. Disabled children living in urban area undergoes proper care and service but in rural area respondent have to face various problems both mentally and economically. And there was not so much involvement of both government and village people. AASTHA project works for those rural respondents to help them to develop themselves both mentally and physically and to get participated in various activities in society.

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CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES AND REMEDIES OF RAPE IN INDIA: A STUDY

Mr. Munkir J. Mujawar¹ & Vishakha S. More² Kishor K. Kale³

“The rape we don’t talk about” This sentence should be underlined because it is always taken normally and casually. Even after losing so many lives only because of rapes we don’t take any actions or maybe we can’t do anything living lightening the candles and marching silently. Actually the starting line indicates the real truth why should we actually talk about it if it is not happening with us we shouldn’t be bothering about it. If we see the reasons for the rape it is all because of emotional aggressions and maybe because of satisfaction problem.

If we talk about remedies it is only about spreading awareness and education but only education is not important because even educated people do the same and we can’t expect anything positive from the illiterate ones. According to findings the maximum cases where happened in year 2016 with 38,900 and minimum cases where happened in year 2005 with 18,359. The reason behind every rape is all because of emotional conditions for example rapist usually act in this manner to hurt victim or may be because of satisfaction problem or else may be due to self-respect. And a remedy for this horrifying incident there is only small solution is to aware people and education is the main root regarding respect for girls.

Review: Vageshwari Deswal (2nd May 2019), 95% percent of cases rapes are committed by none other than relatives and one known to the victim and happens among poor, rural, illiterates and also among rich, urban and so-called elites. Priyali Prakash (2017), Spoke all about the rape cases A gang rape on 23rd year old women in city that is already gaining a popularity and also the city is known as popular city of rapes, Christine Ro (2018), Wrote an article on survival victim where she says that it happens and leaves the mark as if the body is separated. Even after going through such conditions and incidents the victims don’t accept that they are raped and 60% victims go through women’s visiting emergency rape clinic 70% reported significant tonic immobility.

Objectives:-

1. To know the concept, causes and consequences of rape
2. To study the rape cases taken place every year in India and in Maharashtra
3. To suggest remedies for reducing rape percentage

Methodology: This paper is purely based on Secondary data with prime objective of causes, consequences and remedies of rapes in India. The data was collected from different streams like websites, newspapers, journals, articles etc.

Discussion: The discussion about the rape in India and in Maharashtra is discussed by the researcher below.

Definition: Unlawful sexual activity and usually sexual intercourse carried out forcibly or persons will or with a person who is beneath a certain age or incapable of valid consent because of mental illness, mental deficiency, intoxication, Unconsciousness or deception.

Concept of Rape: Rape is type of sexual assaults usually involving sexual intercourse or other forms of sexual penetration carried out against a person without that person’s consent. The act maybe carried out by physical force, coercion, abuse of authority, or against a person who is incapable of giving valid consent such as one who is unconscious, incapacitated, has an intellectual disability or is below the legal age of consent.

Causes and Consequences of Rape or Sexual Violence: There are 10 reasons in India has a sexual violence against woman in India. There's always reason behind every negative as well as positive action.

1. **Few female police:** From historical period the percentage of female police is lowest.
2. **Not enough police in general:** There are not enough police officers to protect the ordinary citizens and especially if the needy person is women or girl they are not allowed to file a complaint.
3. **Blaming provocative clothing:** This is taken quite seriously that if something wrong happens the direct statement goes towards the clothing that it all happens just because of clothing and after the Delhi rape case the legislator in Rajasthan suggested banning skirts as uniform for girls.
4. **Acceptance of domestic violence:** As the culture is followed from eras and eras nothing is been changed at least relating to women's like if the boy sees his father abusing or harassing is mother than he starts accepting the behavior and repeats it .
5. **A lack of public safety:** Generally women's are not safe outside their house because there is no one who would care for them. Not safe even in public places for example the Delhi gang rape happened in the bus on the service road where there should be more safety as being a main highway road.
6. **Encouraging rape victims to compromise:** If the rape takes place with the girl there are some people who compromise with the family members so that they save their image.
7. **Stigmatization the victim:** Male politicians contribute to the problem making statements that make a light of rape or vilify rape victim's supporters.
8. **A sluggish court system:** India's court system is very slow in part because of shortage of judges. Country has about 15 judges for every 1 million people.
9. **Few convictions:** For rapes India's convictions rate is no more than 26%. There are no laws on books for sexual harassment.
10. **Low status of women:** The biggest issue is only about the low status of women in society and mostly seen in every family it is been followed from the years age maybe just because of the traditions. And due to this nothing is taken seriously regarding women's safety.

Rapes Happened in India and Maharashtra:

Table No.1 Rape cases in India.-2005-2018

Sr.No.	Year	Cases
1	2005	18,359
2	2010	22,172
3	2011	24,206
4	2012	24,923
5	2013	33,707
6	2014	36,735
7	2015	34,651
8	2016	38,900
9	2017	32,559
10	2018	34,000

Source:www.statista.com

This data indicates that most of the rape cases were happened in the year 2016 with 38,900 cases whereas 43 % were raped cases done by family relatives. A total of 32,550 rapes were reported in 2017 in India MP has recorded highest No. of rape cases at 5,562

cases reported in 2017. Uttar Pradesh is second to Madhya Pradesh with in No. of cases of rape reported. In our readings it is been noticed that in India in every 20 minutes rape takes place and it is the horrifying thing. Rape rates increased in the year 2016 is because of any reason. Where the Nirbhaya case happened in year 2012 which was the incident which gave everyone a shock A United Nations Statistical report compiled from government sources showed that more than 250,000 cases of rape or attempted rape were recorded by policy annually.

Cases Happened in India: Like Nirbhaya which happened in Delhi where it was stated from the rapist that girls usually wear such clothes which make us attracted and in this case the girl known Nirbhaya wore Indian salwarkamiz she wasn't wearing anything wrong. They were all together five and they humiliated her like and hungry animal struggling for food. She was totally helpless and suffered a lot and lost her life only because of such a terrifying incident which came across her. Asifa rape case this girl was 8 year old and it happened in Kathua in Jammu Kashmir in 2018. And there were all together 8 rapist and in this case one was minor the girl Asifa was raped and then killed. **Priyanka Reddy** the veterinary doctor she was raped on Wednesday night. One of the rapists saw Priyanka from far distance and planned to rape her. They not only raped her but also burnt her alive and this happened in Shadnagar.

Table No. 2 Rape Cases in Maharashtra of 2015-2017

Sr. No	Year	Cases
1	2015	4,144
2	2016	4,189
3	2017	4,356

Source: www.indiatoday.in

This data indicates that maximum rape cases with 4,356 in year 2017 were noticed. And after analyzing both the tables it is been noticed that the year in first table of India which is 2016 and the year 2016 of Maharashtra. Hence it is found that the percentage of rape is higher in 2017.

General Findings:

1. There's no relation between age group of victims it can take place with anyone. The data collected indicates that the maximum rape cases are done by relatives.
2. Highest rate of rape cases are mostly seen in Madhya Pradesh. And it stands in first position.
3. Causes of rape are ethical standards, evolutionary pressures, anger, and power.
4. There's no relation between rape and caste or religion.
5. In maximum cases one or the other rapist is minor.
6. Due to lack of female officers there is no one who can strongly take action.
- 6) The compromising takes place through the officers.
- 7) Rape cases are happened may be due to low status of women.
- 8) There is no safety security of women's in public in general.

Remedies:

1. The first action towards this action is to strengthening the laws dealing with sexual assaults.
2. There should be maximum punishment of penalty given to every rapist.
3. There should be NGO and victim can approach by calling a toll free number and such centers should play an important role in helping the rape victims.
4. Sex education should be given to every student as well as to society.
5. The campaign should be starts regarding stop rape should run by government policies.

6. To keep control on emotional circumstances sessions should be arranged like quiettime.
7. The number of female police should get increased in police department.
8. The working of police administration should be effectively and perfectly.
9. Women's should stand against the violence and fight for it for getting justice and status.
10. Women's should change their role in society and family they should be strong.
11. The rape victims should not compromise victims should talk and take an action.
12. Rape victims shouldn't be stigmatized and society should accept the victims.

Conclusions:

Most of the rape occurs among the relatives and the one who knows the victim but not closely. And it is mostly identified among the college students and it is not taken seriously. Mostly it is seen in the 2016 and in 2005 which is minimum cases. There is no relationship between caste, religion and rape it can take place anyone and at any place. For this it is more important to aware people give the proper sexual education and if it happens the strict action should be taken against the rapist and to prevent from happening this important to strengthen the laws dealing with sexual assaults.

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**THE UNSUNG STORY OF AN EDUCATIONIST FROM RAMOSHI COMMUNITY,
“VIDYADEVI SAVITRIBAI RODE”**

Dr. Vijay Jaysing Mane*

Ramoshi Community Past and Present:

The Ramoshi community is labelled as ex-criminal tribes on one side and is struggling to stand on its own feet on the other. Their culture and civilization is changing fast with the changing times. Ramoshis are also known as Berads or Boyas. Ramoshi did not originate from 'Ram vamshi'. There is dearth of literature on De-notified tribes in India and not much has been written ever about the Ramoshis in Maharashtra. There is no written history about this community. Scanty writings are available with no strong references. It has to be correlated with oral traditions. Before that, they were called Berad or Bedar, Nayak, Talwar, Nayavadi, Naykar, Valmiki, Palegar etc. each having distinctive meaning.

Ramoshis of Maharashtra worship Khandoba as 'Kulswami'. Also worship Mariaai, Kalubai, Janaai, Jokhaai, etc., and also Yellamma. Every Kula has separate Totem. No marriages take place within same Totem though surnames may be different. Head of Caste Panchayat of Berad Ramoshis is called Naik in Maharashtra and well respected. Previously they dealt with all disputes but presently caste panchayat is not operating as it used to function in earlier days. They have their distinct cultural and traditional rituals.

The overall economic condition of the community is not good and they belong to poor economic strata. As they are not in a position to manage their home expenses with the daily wages they earn. Educational condition of the Ramoshi community is not good even today. People face many problems while taking education. They are unaware about various educational programmes and provisions like free ships, scholarships, free residential schools, etc.

Freedom fighters and Social Reformers form Ramoshi Community:

Innumerable Berads/Ramoshi sacrificed their lives in uprisings against the British. History knows very few names.

Bahirjee Naik: Bahirjee Naik, worked as the head of Intelligence department during the regime of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Nothing much is known about him nor has been his work highlighted apart from few incidences here and there in the books of History. He was the person who worked hand in hand with Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in his struggle and establishment of Swarajya. His relevance is associated only with the time of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. In the due course of time he and his work have perished away, very few people know and remember him.

Adya Krantiveer Raje Umaji Naik: Raje Umajee Naik fought against the British Empire for his dignity and freedom of his people. Adya Krantiveer Raje Umaji Naik was an Indian revolutionary who not only challenged the British rule in India but all those who tried to exploit the natives. Soon after the fall of Maratha Empire, Umaji raised a tiny army against the British and requested the then members of the princely states to strengthen his hands to fight for freedom. His was the first published anti-British manifesto asking the country-men to fight against the foreign rulers and stop revenue payment to the British.

Vidyadevi Savitribai Rode: Vidyadevi Savitribai Rode worked for Satyashodhak Samaj established by Mahatma Jyotiba Phule. She was the daughter in law of Dhondiba Aawajee Rode and wife of Tatyasaheb Rode. She was involved in decision making process of

Satyashodhak Samaj and was accepted as the leader by the people. She actively worked for the empowerment of Ramoshi community and removal of the inhuman practices imposed by the British government on them during the period tentatively between 1890 till 1930.

Satya Shodhak Samaj: Satya Shodhak Samaj was established by Mahatma Jyotiba Phule on 24th Sept 1873. To develop rational thinking among the members of society Mahatma Jyotiba Phule established this movement. In the due course of time this movement spread in all sectors of society. This movement rapidly spread in Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur region as the number of followers was huge in this part during that time and even today large section of society is the supporter of this movement in this region. Apart from Mata Savitreebai Phule, Mukta Salwe, Tarabai Shinde, Fatima Shaikh, Tanubai Birjee, Vidyadevi Savitribai Rode and many more were the disciples of this movement.

People from various walks of life become member of this Samaj. Chh. Shahu Maharaj, Bhaskarao Jadhav, Bapurao Dadajee Gaikwad, Babul Krushnajee Bhujbal, Vidyadevi Savitribai Rode were the members who in the beginning of Twentieth century worked hard to spread the work and philosophy of Satya Shodhak Samaj not only in Maharashtra but all over India.

This was the movement that gave an alternative ideology to the common man who was exploited by the then existing social and religious system. The followers of this Satyashodhak Samaj strongly condemned the idea of social stratification preached by the religious heads of Hindu religion and propagated the philosophy of equality and brotherhood.

Vidyadevi Savitribai Rode: There is nothing specific known about her birth and childhood in any literature published during that time. We have references about her, only as the daughter in law of Dhondiba Aawajee Rode and wife of Tatyasaheb Rode. In the year 1856 Dhondiba Aawajee Rode and Dhondiram Namdeo Kumbhar one belonging to Ramoshi community and the other one from Kumbhar community were hired by the upper caste people to kill Mahatma Jyotiba Phule as he was working to eradicate ignorance and illiteracy from the downtrodden community. Mahatma Jyotiba Phule was successful to divert their minds and help them to understand the importance of education. This is how both of them became followers of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule.

Tatyasaheb Rode sent his daughter in law Vidyadevi Savitribai Rode to the first ever school started by Mahatma Jyotiba Phule for the girls of downtrodden community. Vidyadevi Savitribai Rode was not only the student of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule and Mata Savitribai Phule but throughout her life she worked hard to propagate the ideology and philosophy of Satyashodhak Samaj. She was the only lady member who was nominated to the executive committee of Satyashodhak Samaj after Mata Savitribai Phule.

Satyashodhak Vidyadevi Savitribai Rode: Vidyadevi Savitribai Rode was the only lady member who was nominated to the executive committee of Satyashodhak Samaj after Mata Savitribai Phule. After the initial starting during 1873 the work and propagation of Satyashodhak Samaj got hampered. The period between, 1897 to 1905 was tough for the Satyashodhak Samaj movement. After the year 1905 followers of Satyashodhak Samaj started to increase. This was because of the hard work and dedication of the pupils who were the students of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule and Mata Savitribai Phule.

Vidyadevi Savitribai Rode was on the lead who travelled almost all districts of the then Maharashtra State. Due to her hard work and dedication slowly and gradually she climbed the ladder and became the secretary of Satyashodhak Samaj. She was good reader and wrote on various issues confronting society.

Ramoshi community and Vidyadevi Savitribai Rode:

Vidyadevi Savitribai Rode belonged to Ramoshi Community. Apart from working for the general society she spent good time of amount for the development of her community. As per the available documents she conducted nearly six conferences for the propagation of education among Ramoshi community. These conferences were conducted in various parts of Maharashtra. She along with her husband worked to organise, educate and empower her community. During these conferences they not only gave stress on educational aspect but also took efforts to understand the problems faced by Ramoshi community.

This was the period when British government had imposed very inhuman laws. The Criminal Tribes Act was in force and people were termed criminal by birth. Ramoshi community people were supposed to give attendance three times a day to the village administrative officer. Even if they had to travel from one village to another village they had to avail written permission. This permission letter was supposed to have all the minute details of travelling and the detail information of living and nonliving things moving from one place to another. Vidyadevi Savitribai Rode strongly condemned these inhuman practices and appealed the then government to repeal such laws.

Social Work Relevance:

In spite of our commitment to democratic goals as a nation, social welfare employment generation and education by and large have been at a low level of priority in our national planning and as a result the need for social work intervention has acquired an unmatched importance. There is a real need for strengthening the 'inclusive perspective' of professional social work education and practice in India from all aspects. Even though the entire philosophy and practice of professional social work, right from its inception, has been addressing issues of minorities, marginalization, isolation, oppression and various forms of social exclusion and its resultant harmful effects on vulnerable and affected groups. There is not much of the inclusion, in the professional training and practice in Social Work, on the theoretical creation of indigenous literature and at the same time there is no orientation of these reformers as well. Trainee Social Workers need to be oriented towards these concepts and their theoretical aspects along with the orientation of the social reformers hand in hand so that they can practise effectively to empower the down trodden society.

Conclusion:

“**Those who wish to create the history; they must know the history first**”, quote by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is very true in development and training of Social worker. If we wish to create a healthy society based on equality and free from all social, economic and political hazards we need to understand the work of the social reformers like Vidyadevi Savitribai Rode and the like. This will give an insight to the trainee social workers to work effectively with the downtrodden society.

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THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON SOCIETY

Mrs. Smita T.Patil

A.R.Patil, Kanyamahavidyalaya, Ichalkarnaji

Social media are interactive computer-mediated technologies that facilitate the creation or sharing of information, ideas, career interests and other forms of expression via virtual communities and networks. Users usually access social media services via web-based technologies on desktops and laptops, or download services that offer social media functionality to their mobile devices (e.g. smartphones and tablets). The impact of social networks on young people is significant. It is becoming increasingly clear that social networks have become part of people's lives. Many adolescent people are using their laptops, tablet computers and smart phones to check Tweets and status updates from their friends and family. Due to the advancement in technology, people are pressured to accept different lifestyles. Social networking sites can assist young people to become more socially capable. Social media is a web-based form of data communication. Social media platforms allow users to have conversations, share information and create web content. Social media has different forms, together with blogs, micro-blogs, wikis, social networking sites, photo-sharing sites, instant messaging, video-sharing sites, podcasts, widgets, virtual worlds, and more. Billions of people around the world use social media to share information and make connections. On an individual level, social media allow us to communicate with our friends and relatives, gain knowledge of new things, develop your interests and be entertained. On a professional level, we can make use of social media to expand or broaden our knowledge in a particular field and build our professional network by connecting with other professionals in our industry. At the business level, social media allows us to have a conversation with our audience, gain customer feedback, and elevate your brand. Some of the common features of social media are as below:

Features of Social Media:

1. Social media are interactive Web 2.0 Internet-based applications.
2. User-generated content, such as text posts or comments, digital photos or videos, and data generated through all online interactions, is the lifeblood of social media.
3. Users create service-specific profiles and identities for the website or application that are designed and maintained by the social media organization.
4. Social media facilitate the development of online social networks by connecting a user's profile with those of other individuals or groups

In this paper we study various social networking sites, various areas (Business and Commerce, Education, Health and medical Education etc) in which social media is extensively used in these days with its positive and negatives aspects and guidelines for handling the negative effects of social media on society.

Objective of the Study

1. To study popular social media sites used by different users.
2. To identify and study different uses of social media.
3. To analyse positive and negative sides of impact of social media on society.

POPULAR SOCIAL MEDIA SITES:

Facebook : This is the largest social media network on the Internet, both in terms of total number of users and name recognition. Facebook came into existence on February 4, 2004, Facebook has within 12 years managed to collect more than 1.59 billion monthly active users and this automatically makes it one of the best mediums for connecting people from all over the world with your business. It is predictable that more than 1 million small and medium-sized businesses use the platform to advertise their business.

Twitter : We might be thinking that restrictive our posts to 140 characters is no way to advertise our business, but we will be shocked to know that this social media stage has more than 320 million active monthly users who can build use of the 140 character limit to pass on information. Businesses can use Twitter to interact with prospective clients, answer questions, release latest news and at the same time use the targeted ads with specific audiences. Twitter was founded on March 21, 2006, and has its headquarters in San Francisco, California.

Google+ : Google+ is one of the popular social media sites in these days. Its SEO value alone makes it a must-use tool for any small business. Google+ was propelled on December 15, 2011, and has joined the major alliances enlisting 418 dynamic million clients as of December 2015.

YouTube : The biggest and most well known video-based online networking site — was established on February 14, 2005, by three previous PayPal workers. It was later purchased by Google in November 2006 for \$1.65 billion. YouTube has more than 1 billion site guests for every month and is the second most well known internet searcher behind Google.

Instagram: Instagram is a visual online networking stage. The site has more than 400 million dynamic clients and is possessed by Facebook. A significant number of its clients utilize it to post data about travel, form, sustenance, workmanship and comparable subjects. The stage is likewise recognized by its remarkable channels together with video and photograph altering highlights. Right around 95 percent of Instagram clients additionally utilize Facebook.

WhatsApp: WhatsApp Messenger is a cross-platform instant messaging client for smartphones, PCs and tablets. This application needs Internet connection to send images, texts, documents, audio and video messages to other users that have the app installed on their devices. Launched in January 2010, WhatsApp Inc. was purchased by Facebook on February 19, 2004, for about \$19.3 billion. Today, more than 1 billion persons make use of the administration to speak with their companions, friends and family and even clients.

IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Social media provide Health Care Professionals with tools to share information and to promote health behaviors, to engage with the public, and to educate and interact with patients, students, and colleagues. HCPs can use social media to potentially improve health outcomes, develop a professional network, increase personal awareness of news and discoveries, motivate patients, and provide health information to the community. Physicians most frequently join online websites where they can read news articles, listen to experts, research medical advancements, discuss with colleagues concerning patient issues, and network. They can explore and share ideas discuss practice management challenges, make referrals, disseminate their research, market their practices, or engage in health advocacy. A large number of physicians also use social media to converse directly with patients to enhance clinical care. It is clear that social media is having a distinct consequence on healthcare systems, and that its impact is relevant both in the developed and developing worlds. Healthcare consultants provide improved healthcare to a larger number of citizens, while clients are able to use it to empower themselves, their families and their communities.

A. Positive Effects of Social Media on Health

- Sharing of Doctors prescriptions to friends, relatives and colleagues.
- Consulting Doctors online anywhere and anytime.
- Sharing Suggestions among friends, relatives and colleagues about various diseases and its symptoms.
- Access to information in developing regions.
- Support and mutual accountability on online health forums.
- Support for health-related causes.
- Helping health services to prioritize critical cases.
- Increased accountability to consumers.
- More data available to health researchers.

B. Negative Effects of Social Media on Health

- Incorrect self-diagnosis
- Potential breach of privacy

IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON EDUCATION

Social networking technologies also allow one to share a thought with another. It helps a man toward one side of the world to interface and trade thoughts with a man at the other side. With the use of social media students can easily communicate or share information quickly with each other through various social networking sites like Facebook, Orkut, and Instagram etc.

A. Positive Effect of Social Media on Education

- One can adopt its benefits to gain positive results in education.
- Socializing: An important part of growing up, is to socialize and make friends. Why this is important? It is because, it allows the children to exchange ideas and learn new things. This will invariably result in them becoming more confident in life.
- Sharing knowledge: It provides an easy and an effective way in which students can share knowledge. Students can simply access the information, study, transform (if needed) and share. Hence, the flow of knowledge becomes smooth.
- Updating oneself: they will have the capacity to know new things as and when it happens. This causes them refresh their own particular information base.
- Learning from various sources: The long range interpersonal communication advances are worked in such a way, to the point that understudies will have the capacity to pick the gathering, movement or the individual they would need to take after for every day refreshes. The ways of learning is plenty.
- Being Prepared: The social networking technologies are all about showcasing the trends that run around the world. Students can setup a plan of what might be expected out of them in the future by observing the changes that are being updated, shared, discussed or spoken about on the social networking sites.
- Sharing what they feel or think: Students frequently don't get the right stage to share their feelings. Through social networking technologies they are given an option to sound their thoughts. If students were permitted to share what they think and feel, it becomes simple for them to decide what is good and what is bad.
- Social media gives a path to the understudies to adequately achieve each other with respect to class wanders, group assignments or for help on homework assignments. Many of the understudies who don't take an intrigue reliably in class may feel that they can express their musings effectively via web-based networking media.

Teachers may post via web-based networking media about class exercises, school occasions, and homework assignments which will be exceptionally valuable to them.

It is seen that web-based social networking advertising has been developing in profession alternative. Webbased social networking advertising plans youthful specialists to end up noticeably fruitful advertisers. The access of web-based social networking gives the chance to instructors to show great computerized citizenship and the utilization of Internet for profitability.

B. Negative effect of Social Media on Education

- Reduced learning and research capabilities: Students are depending more on the information reachable easily on these social networking sites and the web. This reduces their learning and research capabilities.
- Reduction in real human contact: The additional time the students spend on these online networking destinations, the less time they will go through associating face to face with others. This decreases their relational abilities. They won't have the capacity to convey and mingle adequately face to face with others. The businesses are getting increasingly unsatisfied with the relational abilities of the new graduates because of this reason. The compelling relational abilities are critical to achievement in reality.
- Reduces command over language use age and creative writing skills : Students generally utilize slang words or abbreviated types of words on long range interpersonal communication locales. They begin depending on the PC language structure and spelling check highlights. This decreases their charge over the dialect and their experimental writing abilities.
- Time wastage: Students, while seeking and concentrate on the web, get pulled in to utilizing online networking locales and once in a while they overlook why they are using internet. Sometimes students are not able to deliver their work in the specified time frame as their time wastes.
- Low grades : Students get low evaluations in school because of absence of the coveted data and composing abilities.
- Loss of motivation in students: The student's motivational level lessens because of the utilization of these long range interpersonal communication locales. They depend on the virtual condition as opposed to increasing reasonable learning from this present reality
- Effect on health The unnecessary use of these sites has an effect on the mental as well as physical health. Students do not take their meals on time and take proper rest. The abuse of these destinations once a day has many adverse impacts on the physical and psychological wellness of students making them lazy and unmotivated to make contact with the general population face to face. The guardians should check and adjust on their kids when they utilize the web. They ought to be suspicious whether they are utilizing it for fitting time period or not. The companions and educators ought to likewise enable understudies to make them mindful of the negative impacts and clarify what they are losing in reality by adhering to these long range interpersonal communication locales.

IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON SOCIETY

As we all are well aware of social media to facilitate a massive impact on our society. Some social media destinations have changed the way where individuals convey and mingle on the web. Person to person communication destinations render the open door for

individuals to reconnect with their old companions, partners and mates. Person to person communication destinations render the opportunities for individuals to reconnect with their old companions, partners and mates. It additionally causes individuals to influence new companions, to share content, pictures, sounds, recordings among them. Web based social networking moreover changes the life style of society.

A. Positive Effect of Social Media on Society

- **Connectivity** – The first and foremost benefit of the social media is connectivity. People from anywhere can connect with anyone. Regardless of the location and religion. The prettiness of social media is that you can attach with anyone to learn and share your thoughts.
- **Education** – Social networking provide various benefits to the students and teachers. It is very easy to educate from others who are experts and professionals via the social media. One can follow anyone to learn from him/her and enhance his knowledge about any field. Regardless of our location and education background we can educate ourself, without paying for it.
- **Help** – You can impart your issues to the group to get help and energy. Regardless of whether it is helping in term of cash or in term of advices, you can get it from the group you are associated with.
- **Information and Updates** – The primary favourable position of the web-based social networking is that you refresh yourself from the most recent happenings around on the planet. More often than not, Television and print media nowadays are one-sided and does not pass on the genuine message. With the assistance of web-based social networking you can get the actualities and genuine data by doing some exploration.
- **Advertising** – We can promote our business to the largest audience. The whole world is open for you, and can promote to them. It will help in increase the profits and achieves the targets of Business.
- **Noble Cause** – Social media can also be used for the noble causes. The public is making use of social media for contribution for needy people and it can be a quick way to help such people.
- **Helps in Building Communities** – Since our world has different religions and beliefs, so people of different communities can connect to discuss and share related stuffs.

Conventional marketing mediums such as the radio, TV commercials and print ads are completely obsolete now and demand for thousands of dollars. With the use of social media the businesses can connect with their targeted customers for free, the only cost is energy and time. The increasing popularity of social sites like Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn, social networks has gained attention as the most viable communication choice for the bloggers, article writers and content creators.

These long range informal communication destinations have opened the open door for every one of the bloggers to associate with their well informed customers to share your ability and articles your viewers will share your articles, blog or expertise in their social circle which further enhance your networks of the followers.

Students and experts are competent to share and exchange information with like-minded people and can ask for the input and opinion on a particular topic. Social Media helps to meet people who have not met outside the social media forums. Social Media helps to share ideas beyond geographical boundaries. It provides open opportunity for all writers and bloggers to connect with their clients. It unites people

on a huge platform for the achievement of specific goals. This brings positive change in the society.

B. Negative Effect of Social Media on Society

- Cyber Harassing – According to a report distributed by PewCenter.org the greater part of the youngsters have progressed toward becoming casualties of the digital bullying over the past. Since anyone can make a phony record and do anything without being tailed, it has ended up being exceptionally straightforward for anyone to spook on the Internet. Dangers, terrorizing messages and bits of gossip can be sent to the majority to make inconvenience and uproar in the general public.
- Hacking – Personal information and security can be hacked and shared on the Internet. Some twitter and Facebook accounts have been hacked in the past and the programmer had posted materials that have influenced the person's lives.
- Addiction – The addictive piece of the online networking is awful and can exasperate individual lives also. It can likewise squander individual's time that could have been used by profitable tasks and exercises.
- Fraud and Scams – Several cases are available where people have committed fraud and scams through the online networking.
- Reputation – Social media can without much of a stretch destroy somebody's notoriety just by making a false story and spreading over the online networking.

It prompts fixation. Spending endless hours on the social destinations can occupy the concentration and consideration from a specific errand. They principally depend on innovation and the web as opposed to taking in the down to earth information and skill of the regular day to day existence.

Kids can be extraordinarily influenced by these person to person communication locales on the off chance that they are permitted to utilize them. The reason is that occasionally individuals share photographs via web based networking media that contains savagery and sex, which can harm the conduct of children and youngsters.

Another drawback of the web-based social networking is that the client shares excessively data which may posture dangers to them. Indeed, even with the tight security settings your own data may spill on the social locales. Downloading your recordings or pictures and copying your status is a simple assignment and should be possible inside couple of snaps.

IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON KID AND TEENS

Media today has a huge influence on teenagers. Be it television, computers, video games, social networking sites – it hugely impacts all aspects of a teen's life. Everything is not bad with the media. If used in right way, media can transform lives of the youth from good to better. This post highlights both positive and negative media influence on teens.

A. Positive Effect of Social Media on Kid and Teens Help Develop Awareness:

- Most teens live a sheltered life But with exposure to various media outlets, they can develop awareness about society and the world. With news channels, magazines, social networking sites blaring about world happenings, youth can understand that there is more to the world than just what is happening in the 'hood.
- Help Develop Social Skills: Many teens are socially awkward. Social Media also gives them the probability to develop their social circle and develop new friendships. Other benefits include social confidence, heightened literacy in the media, and more

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social support. Social media diversifies teen's social skills, which in turn helps them navigate successfully through modern society.

- Inspire Them: When our teen watches an action flick, don't just despair about the violence. With a minute control on teens, they can use the movie as encouragement, motivation and inspiration! Maybe our teen will decide to take up martial arts training, all thanks to a Bruce Lee movie! Mostly youngsters give the impression of being celebrities, and when a celebrity tells them to stay off drugs, they just might listen.

B. Negative Effect of Social Media on Kid and Teens

- Distorted Body Image: The world is full of perfect people today. With the use of Photoshop the images are everywhere and lead to distorted body image among a number of teenagers. Anorexia and bulimia are a fall out of this body image crisis.
- Risky Sexual Behavior: Young people are simply finding their sexuality. It is exceptionally typical for them to be occupied with everything sexual. However, the measure of sex in media today can make an adolescent befuddled. Sex without duty – that is by all accounts the message being radiated at adolescents. This can prompt untrustworthy sexual conduct and undesirable pregnancies.
- Score Low In School: Teens who watch too much television have lower scores in exams. During a study it is mentioned that persons with high degree scores watch less television in their childhood and teenage. Another study reveals that different media affects school work differently. The media today is powerful and omnipresent. You just can't escape its tentacles. And you don't need to! Retain this information in mind, media is presently a tool and like any other tool, how you use it.

IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON BUSINESS

Social Media is the new buzz sector in promoting that incorporates business, associations and brands which make news, influence companions, to make relations and make groups. Business utilize web-based social networking to upgrade an association's execution in different ways, for example, to achieve business targets, expanding yearly offers of the association. Web-based social networking gives the advantage as a correspondence stage that encourages two way communications between an organization and their stock holders. Business can be advanced through different long range informal communication destinations.[6] A considerable group of the organization advances their business by giving promotion on the online networking with a specific end goal to draw in greatest clients. Clients can associate and collaborate with business on a more individual level by utilizing online networking. Many organizations with the use of social media can make their strategy to promote their Business.

A. Positive Effect of Social Media on Business

- With the use of Social Media, It is better to understand the customer requirements.
- Social Media helps in promoting the Business all over the World. Social Media builds deals and client maintenance through standard connection and auspicious client benefit.
- Social Media provides rich customer experiences
- With Social media monitoring you can gain key information about your competitors. With the help of social media, Sharing contents about the Business faster and easier.
- Social networking sites helps to make new customers by providing various facilities. It helps to increase market insight and expand out beyond your rivals with online

networking. It also helps to increase awareness among customers for better understanding of products.

B. Negative Effect of Social Media on Business

- In business, Social Media isn't totally hazard free in light of the fact that a significant number of the fans and supporters are allowed to post their feeling on a specific association; the negative remark can lead the association to disappointment.
- Negative customer reviews are harmful.
- Highly time consuming. The web is crowded with more and more content. A mistake made on social media is hard to rectify.
- Many of the substantial association have succumbed to the programmers.
- The wrong online brand system can fate an organization, and put at a tremendous viral social drawback.
- Getting included with Social Media is extremely time consuming. As an association you ought to appoint a man to dependably support your pages and profile with noteworthy substance.
- Most organizations experience issues measuring the consequences of web-based social networking promoting.

Conclusion

As the technology is developing, the web-based social networking has turned into the routine for every last individual, people; groups are seen dependent with this technology consistently. Online networking has expanded the quality and rate of coordinated effort for students.[8] Business uses online networking to upgrade an organizations execution in different courses, for example, to fulfill business goals, expanding yearly offers of the organization. Youths are found in contact with these media every day .Social media has different merits yet it likewise has a few faults which influence individuals contrarily. False data can lead the training framework to disappointment, in organizations wrong promotion will influence the productivity, online networking can manhandle the general public by attacking on individuals' security, some pointless sites can impact youth that can end up plainly savage and can take a few wrong activities. Last but not least , all the citizens are advised to adopt the positive aspects of social media and avoid negative effects ,So that we can avail the benefits of these latest and emerging technologies.

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RAPE: CAUSES AND REMEDIES

Mr. Patil Vijay Ramchandra

Assistant Professor of Sociology in D. D. Shinde Sarkar College, Kolhapur

E-mail – vpatil255@yahoo.com

Sexual violence occurs throughout the world. Although in most countries there has been little research conducted on the problem, available data suggest that in some countries nearly one in four women may experience sexual violence by an intimate partner, and up to one-third of adolescent girls report their first sexual experience as being forced. Sexual violence is defined as: any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed, against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work.

Coercion can cover a whole spectrum of degrees of force. Apart from physical force, it may involve psychological intimidation, blackmail or other threats – for instance, the threat of physical harm, of being dismissed from a job or of not obtaining a job that is sought. It may also occur when the person aggressed is unable to give consent – for instance, while drunk, drugged, asleep or mentally incapable of understanding the situation. Sexual violence includes rape, defined as physically forced or otherwise coerced penetration – even if slight – of the vulva or anus, using a penis, other body parts or an object. The attempt to do so is known as attempted rape. Rape of a person by two or more perpetrators is known as gang rape. Sexual violence can include other forms of assault involving a sexual organ, including coerced contact between the mouth and penis, vulva or anus.

Causes of Rapes

One of the most common forms of sexual violence around the world is that which is perpetrated by an intimate partner, leading to the conclusion that one of the most important risk factors for women – in terms of their vulnerability to sexual assault – is being married or cohabiting with a partner. Other factors influencing the risk of sexual violence include:

- being young;
- consuming alcohol or drugs;
- having previously been raped or sexually abused;
- having many sexual partners;
- involvement in sex work;
- becoming more educated and economically empowered, at least where sexual violence perpetrated by an intimate partner is concerned;
- poverty.

Age

Young women are usually found to be more at risk of rape than older women. According to data from justice systems and rape crisis centres in Chile, Malaysia, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Peru and the United States, between one-third and two-thirds of all victims of sexual assault are aged 15 years or less. Certain forms of sexual violence, for instance, are very closely associated with a young age, in particular violence taking place in schools and colleges, and trafficking in women for sexual exploitation.

Alcohol and drug consumption

Increased vulnerability to sexual violence also stems from the use of alcohol and other drugs. Consuming alcohol or drugs makes it more difficult for women to protect themselves by interpreting and effectively acting on warning signs. Drinking alcohol may also place women in settings where their chances of encountering a potential offender are greater.

Having previously been raped or sexually abused

A national study of violence against women in the United States found that women who were raped before the age of 18 years were twice as likely to be raped as adults, compared with those who were not raped as children or adolescents (18.3% and 8.7%, respectively). The effects of early sexual abuse may also extend to other forms of victimization and problems in adulthood. For instance, a case-control study in Australia on the long-term impact of abuse reported significant associations between child sexual abuse and experiencing rape, sexual and mental health problems, domestic violence and other problems in intimate relationships – even after accounting for various family background characteristics. Those who had experienced abuse involving intercourse had more negative outcomes than those suffering other types of coercion.

There is some evidence linking experiences of sexual abuse in childhood or adolescence with patterns of victimization during adulthood. A national study of violence against women in the United States found that women who were raped before the age of 18 years were twice as likely to be raped as adults, compared with those who were not raped as children or adolescents. The effects of early sexual abuse may also extend to other forms of victimization and problems in adulthood. For instance, a case-control study in Australia on the long-term impact of abuse reported significant associations between child sexual abuse and experiencing rape, sexual and mental health problems, domestic violence and other problems in intimate relationships – even after accounting for various family background characteristics. Those who had experienced abuse involving intercourse had more negative outcomes than those suffering other types of coercion.

Having many sexual partners

Young women who have many sexual partners are at increased risk of sexual violence. It is not clear, though, if having more sexual partners is a cause or consequence of abuse, including childhood sexual abuse.

Poverty

Poor women and girls may be more at risk of rape in the course of their daily tasks than those who are better off, for example when they walk home on their own from work late at night, or work in the fields or collect firewood alone. Children of poor women may have less parental supervision when not in school, since their mothers may be at work and unable to afford child care. The children themselves may, in fact, be working and thus vulnerable to sexual exploitation.

Poverty forces many women and girls into occupations that carry a relatively high risk of sexual violence, particularly sex work. It also creates enormous pressures for them to find or maintain jobs, to pursue trading activities and, if studying, to obtain good grades – all of which render them vulnerable to sexual coercion from those who can promise these things. Poorer women are also more at risk of intimate partner violence, of which sexual violence is often a manifestation.

Psychological factors

There has been considerable research in recent times on the role of cognitive variables among the set of factors that can lead to rape. Sexually violent men have been shown to be more

likely to consider victims responsible for the rape and are less knowledgeable about the impact of rape on victims. Such men may misread cues given out by women in social situations and may lack the inhibitions that act to suppress associations between sex and aggression. They have coercive sexual fantasies, generally encouraged by access to pornography, and overall are more hostile towards women than men who are not sexually violent. In addition to these factors, sexually violent men are believed to differ from other men in terms of impulsivity and antisocial tendencies. They also tend to have an exaggerated sense of masculinity. Sexual violence is also associated with a preference for impersonal sexual relationships as opposed to emotional bonding, with having many sexual partners and with the inclination to assert personal interests at the expense of others. A further association is with adversarial attitudes on gender, that hold that women are opponents to be challenged and conquered.

Societal factors

Factors operating at a societal level that influence sexual violence include laws and national policies relating to gender equality in general and to sexual violence more specifically, as well as norms relating to the use of violence. While the various factors operate largely at local level, within families, schools, workplaces and communities, there are also influences from the laws and norms working at national and even international level.

Laws and Policies

There are considerable variations between countries in their approach to sexual violence. Some countries have far-reaching legislation and legal procedures, with a broad definition of rape that includes marital rape, and with heavy penalties for those convicted and a strong response in supporting victims. Commitment to preventing or controlling sexual violence is also reflected in an emphasis on police training and an appropriate allocation of police resources to the problem, in the priority given to investigating cases of sexual assault, and in the resources made available to support victims and provide medico-legal services. At the other end of the scale, there are countries with much weaker approaches to the issue – where conviction of an alleged perpetrator on the evidence of the women alone is not allowed, where certain forms or settings of sexual violence are specifically excluded from the legal definition, and where rape victims are strongly deterred from bringing the matter to court through the fear of being punished for filing an “unproven” rape suit.

Social ostracization

In many cultural settings it is held that men are unable to control their sexual urges and that women are responsible for provoking sexual desire in men. How families and communities react to acts of rape in such settings is governed by prevailing ideas about sexuality and the status of women.

What can be done to prevent sexual violence?

Psychological care and support

Counselling, therapy and support group initiatives have been found to be helpful following sexual assaults, especially where there may be complicating factors related to the violence itself or the process of recovery. There is some evidence that a brief cognitive-behavioural programme administered shortly after assault can hasten the rate of improvement of psychological damage arising from trauma. As already mentioned, victims of sexual violence sometimes blame themselves for the incident, and addressing this in psychological therapy has also been shown to be important for recovery. Short-term counselling and treatment programmes after acts of sexual violence, though, require considerable further evaluation

Centres providing comprehensive care to victims of sexual assault

Because of the shortage of doctors in many countries, specially trained nurses have been used in some places to assist victims of sexual assault. In Canada, nurses, known as “sexual assault nurse examiners”, are trained to provide comprehensive care to victims of sexual violence. These nurses refer clients to a physician when medical intervention is needed. In the province of Ontario, Canada, the first sexual assault care centre opened in 1984 and since then 26 others have been established. These centres provide or coordinate a wide range of services, including emergency medical care and medical follow-up, counselling, collecting forensic evidence of assault, legal support, and community consultation and education. Centres that provide a range of services for victims of sexual assault, often located in places such as a hospital or police station, are being developed in many countries. Specialized centres such as these have the advantage of providing appropriately trained and experienced staff. In some places, on the other hand, integrated centres exist providing services for victims of different forms of violence.

Legal reform

- Legal interventions that have been adopted in many places have included:
- broadening the definition of rape;
- reforming the rules on sentencing and on admissibility of evidence;
- removing the requirements for victims’ accounts to be corroborated.

Sexual trafficking

- Initiatives to prevent the trafficking of people for sexual purposes have generally aimed to:
- create economic programmes in certain countries for women at risk of being trafficked;
- provide information and raise awareness so that women at potential risk are aware of the danger of trafficking.

More research

The lack of an agreed definition of sexual violence and the paucity of data describing the nature and extent of the problem worldwide have contributed to its lack of visibility on the agendas of policy-makers and donors. There is a need for substantial further research on almost every aspect of sexual violence.

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RAPE, CAUSES REMEDIES

Miss. Patil Vidya Dattatraya
Willingdon College, Sangli

While thinking about Indian social problems we need to search which of the major social problems and what is the causes of that social issues our Indian country a lot of people mostly female faced social problems like harassment, Rape, Kidnapping, abduction, Ragging etc that is the major issue in India. This research paper tries to search what is its exact nature and this paper tries to search women problems social issues in daily life now they faced a lot of problems, let's see initially social problems or issues specially "Rape" that is the major issue in our country that was the key role of this research paper.

First we will see what is the "Rape" Rape is a type of sexual assault usually involving sexual intercourse or other forms of sexual penetration carried out against a person without that person's consent. The act may be carried out by physical force, coercion abuse of authority or against a person who is incapable of giving valid consent, such as one who is unconscious, incapacitated has an intellectual disability or is below the legal age of consent. The term rape is sometimes used interchangeably with the term sexual assault.

While talking about Indian culture the diversity in India our country a lot of people living in different Religion, different culture, also a Racial diversity or linguistic diversity even in food, clothes tribes etc but of that India diversity people live in unique or unity. Here one question is present in our mind that Indian people live in unity then why this incident happened in our country like sexual harassment, Rape, women assault that was the major question or this question tries to search or find out the answer that was the our Responsibility.

The problem of crime against women is not new. Women in the Indian society have been victims of humiliation torture and exploitation for as long as we have written records of social organization and Family life. Today, women are being gradually recognized as important, powerful and meaningful contributors to the life of men; but till a few decades back their condition was pitiable. Ideologies, institutional practices and the existing norms in society have contributed much to their harassment. Some of these behavioral practices thrive even today. In spite of the legislative measures adopted in favor of women in our society after independence, the spread of education and women's gradual economic independence, countless women still continue to be victims of violence. They are beaten, Kidnapped, raped, burnt and murdered. The latest statistics as released by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) show that nationwide crimes against women in our country have increased by 7.1 percent since 2010 (Times of India August 27, 2013)

Until a few years ago, the problems of rape in India was not considered as serious as in the western countries, particularly in view of its low prevalence rate in comparison to other countries (i.e. 0.5 per lakh of population in comparison to 26 in the United States, 8 in Canada and about 5.5 in the U.K.) But now India is considered to be the 'Rape Capital' of the World and Delhi, with highest number of rape cases. (i.e. 706 out of 24,923 in 2012) as 'Rape Capital' of the country. One of every four rapes in Indian cities takes place in Delhi. According to NCRB's Crime in India 2012 report, rape is the fastest growing crime in India and has increased by 902 percent between 1971 and 2012. This incident rose by almost 3 percent from 24,206 in 2011 to 24930 in 2012.

According to report, the rapes were committed by the following

Parent, Close family member 393(1.6%), other relatives 1585 (6.4%), neighbours 8484 (34%), other know persons 14008 (56.2%) and unknown persons 453 (1.8%). Moreover 1175 incident of rape by Juveniles were reported across the country in which on or average 3.55 persons were arrested. Suggesting a significant number of gang rapes.

It is not only the poor girls who become rape victims but even the employees belonging to the Middle class are sexually humiliated by their employers. Women in males in Jails are raped by the superintendents; women crime suspects by the police officers, women patients by hospital personnel, maid servants by their masters and women daily wage earners by contractors and women beggars are not spared. Women who came from the lower middle class and who are the main bread winners of their families bear sexual abuse quietly and without protest. The victims face social stigma and disgrace and suffer serious. guilt pangs and personality disorders if they register protest.

The incidence of Minor getting raped in the country has also been an the rise since the past six years. While 5,645 such cases were reported in 2007, in 2012 the figure touched 8541, according to data released by NCRB. In the last ten years, rape cases have shown a significant rise 336 percent.

In 2008, the number of cases was 5446 in 2009 it was 5336 the next year it touched 5484 and in 2011 it reached 7112. There is no disputing the past that a good number of minors getting raped may even have gone unreported to the police

Causes of Rape

There are many different theories explaining the causes of sexual violence that will be discussed in this paper include military conquest, socioeconomics, anger, power, sadism, trails, ethical standards, laws and evolutionary pressures that lend some explanation to the causes of sexual violence (such as rape, molestation, sexual harassment, stalking incest etc.)

The case of a 23 year old medical student who died Saturday after a brutal gang rape on a bus in New Delhi has seemed to snap Indian to attention about its endemic sexual violence problem. Hundreds of Indians poured into the streets of New Delhi to mourn the Young women and police announced that the six men arrested in connection with the attack had been charged with murder.

In recent years New Delhi has earned the title of "Rape Capital" of India, with more than 560 cases of rape reported in the city, but violence against Indian women is widespread and has deep roots, Here's look at some of reasons behind the issue that bringing Indians into the streets.

- 1) **Few female police** – studies show that women are more likely to report sex crimes if female police officers are available. India has historically had a much lower percentage of female police than the other Asian Countries.
- 2) **Blaming Provocative clothing** – There's tendency to assume the victims of sexual violence somehow brought it on themselves. In a 1996 survey of judges in India, 68 percent of the respondents said that proactive is an invitation to rape Slater in Rajasthan suggested banning skirts as a Uniform for girls in private schools, citing it as the reason for increased cases of sexual harassment.
- 3) **A lack of Public safely** – women generally aren't protected outside their homes. The gang rape occurred on a bus, and even Indian authorities say that the country's public places can be unsafe for women, many streets are poorly lit and there's a lack of women's toilets. Women who drink, smoke or go to pubs are widely seen in Indian society as morally loose and village clan councils have blamed a rise in women talking on cell phones and going to the bazaar for a increase in the incident of rape.

- 4) **A sluggish court system** – India's court system is painfully slow in part because of a shortage of Judges. The country has about 15 judges for every one million people, while china has 159. A Delhi high court Judge. Once estimated it would take 466 years to get through the backlog in the capital alone.
- 5) **Few convictions** – For rapes that do get reported, India's conviction rate is no more than 26 percent. There is also no law on the books covering routine daily sexual harassment, which is euphemistically called "eve-teasing" The passing of a proposed new sexual assault law has been delayed for seven years.
- 6) **Low status of women** – Perhaps the biggest issue, though is women's over all lower status in Indian society. For poor families, the need to pay a marriage dowry can make daughters a burden. India has one of the lowest female to male population rations in the world because of sex selective abortion and female infanticide. Throughout their lives, sons are Fed better than their sisters are more likely to be sent to school and have brighter career prospects.

Remedies

The dire need of today is to curb this violent crime. The most important step to be taken in this direction is the strengthening of laws dealing with sexual assault.

Death penalty should be imposed on a rape accused.

A Women squad should be formed in every district which would exclusively deal with problems of women.

Fast track courts must be established so that justice is given as early as possible.

Some NGO should start Rape crisis centre where victim can approach by calling a toll free number or physically visiting the local centers such centre should play a vital role in supporting rape victims to cope up with the psychological trauma and also guide them to obtain legal remedy.

Recently we have heard Hyderabad Rape incident. There police gives quickly actions on criminal and encountered them. That was good news for us.

In our country women are wonderful daughters, sister's wives and mothers. They should be loved cared respected and should be protected.

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शतकोत्तर ग्रंथालयाची परंपरा सांगली नगर वाचनालय

प्रा. डॉ. सौ. मंजिरी म. कुलकर्णी
सहयोगी प्राध्यापक
कन्या महाविद्यालय, मिरज.
मो.नं. ९८२२७७५४४८

इ.स.१८०४ साली महाराष्ट्रात ग्रंथालये सुरु झाली. इस्ट इंडिया कंपनीचे सर न्यायाधीश जेम्स मॅकिराॅश यांच्या प्रयत्नाने मुंबईत लिटररी सोसायटी स्थापन झाली व एका खाजगी डॉक्टरा कडून ग्रंथसंग्रह खरेदी करून दि.२५ फेब्रुवारी १८०५ रोजी त्यांनी ग्रंथालयाची स्थापना केली. सर जॉन मलकम यांच्या सूचनेनुसार १८२७ साली लिटररी सोसायटी ग्रेट ब्रिटन आर्यलॅंडच्या रॉयल एशियाटिक सोसायटीत विलीन झाली.^१

ब्रिटीश राज्यकर्त्यांनी या देशात ज्ञानसाधनेचे जे नवे मार्ग रुढ केले त्यात सार्वजनिक वाचनालयांना प्रथम क्रमांक दिला. दक्षिण महाराष्ट्रातील संस्थानच्या शहरात वाचनालये निघाली. त्यातील सांगली नगर वाचनालय एक आहे.

सांगली संस्थानचे अधिपती श्रीमंत धुंडीराज तथा तात्यासाहेब पटवर्धन यांनी इंग्रजी शिक्षण घेण्यासाठी बाळकृष्ण स. मोने यांची नेमणुक केली. त्यांना वाचनाची आवड होती. ते शिक्षणाधिकारी झाले. त्यांच्या पुढाकाराने ३० एप्रिल १८६९ रोजी हे वाचनालय सुरु झाले.^२ दहा वर्षांनी वाचनालयाची व्यवस्था वर्गणीदार व सभासदांकडे देण्यात आली व त्यास सार्वजनिक स्वरूप देण्यात आले.

ग्रंथालयाच्या नावाचा इतिहास —

या ग्रंथालयास “सांगली लायब्ररी बुक क्लब” हे पहिले नाव होते तर १८७९ पूर्वी या वाचनालयाचे नाव धुंडीराज बुक क्लब असे होते. वाचनालयास पहिल्या अंदाजपत्रकानुसार रु.३६/— मंजूर करण्यात आले. संस्थेची पहिली घटना १८९६ साली संमत करण्यात आली. या घटनेनुसार वाचनालयाचे नाव “सांगली जनरल लायब्ररी” असे ठेवण्यात आले. १९०१ च्या सुमारास सांगली संस्थानचा कारभार अॅडमिनिस्ट्रेटर कॅप्टन बर्क यांचेकडे गेला. त्यांनी ग्रंथालयास ‘नेटीव्ह’ ही उपाधी लावण्यास सांगितली व १९२२ नंतर ही उपाधी लावण्यात आली. परंतु दरबारी मात्र “सांगली नेटीव्ह जनरल लायब्ररी” अशीच नोंद राहून गेली. १९२४ साली संस्थेची घटना दुरुस्त करून प्रथमच घटना छापून देण्यात आली व नगर वाचनालय हे मराठी नाव प्रथम देण्यात आले. संस्थेने अनेक वेळा घटना दुरुस्ती केली. त्यानुसार सभासदांचे हक्क वर्तमानपत्राचा वापर याबाबतचा तपशील समाविष्ट केले गेले. १९२४ पासून सार्वजनिक व्याख्याने आयोजित करण्यास परवानगी देण्यात आली. सभासद संख्या वाढू लागली. यामुळे वाचनालयाचे स्थलांतर करणे भाग पडले. प्रथम केंगणेश्वरी चौकात नंतर पांजरपोळमध्ये हे वाचनालय होते.^३

नवीन इमारत —

कॅप्टन बर्कनी वाचनालयाचे महत्व सांगितले. त्यांनी खुष होवून सिव्हिल कोर्टाच्या उत्तरेस म्हणजे राजवाडा चौकातील पश्चिम बाजूचा कोपरा संस्थेस दिला व ३६ बाय १८ फुटाची इमारत बांधून दिली. त्यासाठी ४२ रुपयांचे अनुमान मिळाले.^४ अशाप्रकारे वाचनालयास इमारत मिळाली.

पहिल्या महायुद्धाचा वाचनालयावरील परिणाम —

१८८३ साली सांगली नगर वाचनालयाचे ३९ सभासद होते ते १९१२ मध्ये १२८ झाले तर पहिल्या महायुद्धाच्या काळात बातम्या वाचनासाठी ही सभासद संख्या दोन हजारापेक्षा जास्त झाली. युद्ध संपल्यानंतर ती संख्या कमी झाली.^५ अशाप्रकारे वाचनालयाचे महत्व वाढीस लागले.

वाचक सभासदांचे प्रकार —

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या वाचनालयाचा वापर करणा—या १५० वाचकांपैकी ६८ टक्के वाचक पुरुष व ३२ टक्के वाचक महिला होत्या. जास्त सभासद १८ ते २० वयोगटातील असत.

दलितांना वाचनालयात प्रवेश —

पूर्वी दलितांना वाचनालयाचे सभासद होण्यास मनाई होती. पण वार्षिक सर्वसाधारण सभेने नियमात बदल करून दलित नेते तिरमारे गुरुजींना सभासदत्व दिले व संस्थेने त्यांचा गौरव केला. अशाप्रकारे सर्वांसाठी वाचनालय खुले झाले.

वाचनालयाची विभागणी —

वाचनालयाची तीन मजली स्वतंत्र इमारत असून पहिल्या मजल्यावर ग्रंथसंग्रह देवघेव विभाग दुस—या मजल्यावर कै.बापूसाहेब दफतरदार वृत्तपत्र संदर्भ विभाग व कै. कालिंदीबाई महादेव साने बालविभाग आहे. तिस—या मजल्यावर उद्योगरत्न वेलणकर सभागृह आहे त्याचा उपयोग सांस्कृतिक व सामाजिक कार्यासाठी केला जातो.

सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम —

सांगली नगर वाचनालयाच्या वतीने ग्रंथपूजेचा उपक्रम, महिलांच्यासाठी भावगीत गायन, स्पर्धा, वासंतिक हळदीकुंकू समारंभ, सावरकर वक्तृत्व स्पर्धा, कुसनाळकर स्वरचित काव्यवाचन स्पर्धा, शिराळकर ज्ञानसत्र, कथाकथन स्पर्धा इ. सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम राबवले जातात. या ग्रंथालयाची १९८५ साली सभासद संख्या २००० आहे. वाचनालयात एकूण १५२ नियतकालिके येतात. सन १९८५ साली एकूण ग्रंथसंग्रह ८०००० होता. या ग्रंथालयास सन १९८५—८६ ला महाराष्ट्र शासनाचा डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर पुरस्कार मिळालेला आहे.^६

या वाचनालयाची ग्रंथसंपदा व भूजपत्रावरील त्यातील भाषेतील जैमिनी अश्वमेधपोथी, जुने स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळातले वर्तमानपत्रांचे अंक पोथ्यांचा संग्रह नाटयप्रकल्प विभाग ही वाचनालयाची वैशिष्ट्ये आहेत.

या वाचनालयाचे पदाधिकारी असणारी यादी १९०८ पासून मिळाली आहे. १९०८—०९ मध्ये श्रीहरी कृष्ण देव चेअरमन होते, तर गोपाळ राघवेंद्र धारवाडकर चिटणीस होते.

सांगलीतील नगरवाचनालय म्हणजे लोकांनी लोकांसाठी चालवलेले लोकांचे नगरवाचनालय होय. या ग्रंथालयात जवळजवळ १ लाखभर पुस्तके आहेत. या वाचनालयाने अनेक उपक्रम राबवले. त्यांत शासनमान्य ग्रंथपालन परीक्षा वर्गही महत्वाचा होता. तो १९९४—९५ या साली सुरु झालेला होता. तसेच हे वाचनालय म्हणजे एक सांस्कृतिक केंद्र आहे. या वाचनालयास दि.७.११.१९६८ रोजी गीतरामायणकार ग.दि.माडगुळकर यांनी भेट दिली व १०० वर्षापूर्वीचे ग्रंथालय पाहून त्यांना आनंद वाटला. तसेच या वाचनालयास वसंत कानेटकर, शिवाजीराव भोसले तसेच भूतपूर्व पंतप्रधान अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी यांनीही भेट दिली होती.

ऑगस्ट २०१९ च्या महापुराने सांगलीत धुमाकूळ घातला होता. त्यांत नगरवाचनालयाची जवळजवळ ७५००० पुस्तके १०० हस्तलिखित खराब झाली नाही तर दुरुस्ती पलिकडे आहेत. वाचनालयाला मदतीचा ओघही सुरु आहे असे सध्याचे कार्यवाह श्री. अतुल गिजरे यांनी सांगितले.

संदर्भ —

१. पाटील सी. श्री “विश्व महाराष्ट्रातील सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयाचे” स्नेहल प्रकाशन देवगृह २००५, पृष्ठ १९९५
२. सांगली नगर वाचनालय, शतकोत्तरी रौप्य महोत्सव स्मरणिका १९९८, पृष्ठ ७
३. तत्रैव पृ.९
४. तत्रैव पृ.२५
५. दैनिक लोकसत्ता, १७ ऑगस्ट २०१९
६. दैनिक सकाळ, १४ ऑगस्ट २०१९
७. सांगली नगर वाचनालय अहवाल १९८७ ते १९९५

भारतातील कापड उद्योगाची वाटचाल आणि समस्या

प्रा. वनमोरे विनायक यशवंत

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक (अर्थशास्त्र), कन्या महाविद्यालय, मिरज.
मो.नं. ९४२२३८२२३८, ईमेल:- vyvanmore@rediffmail.com

प्रस्तावना:- आधुनिक भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत कापड उद्योगाचे स्थान अद्वितीय आहे. देशातील औद्योगिक उत्पादन, रोजगार निर्मिती परकीय चलन मिळवून देणारा हा महत्वाचा उद्योग आहे. देशाच्या औद्योगिक उत्पादनात या उद्योगाचा हिस्सा १४ टक्के असून स्थूल देशांतर्गत उत्पादनात या उद्योगाचा हिस्सा ४ टक्के आहे. शेती व्यवसाय वगळता रोजगार निर्मितीच्या बाबतीत या उद्योगाचा हिस्सा सर्वाधिक आहे. विशेषतः ग्रामीण भागात; दुर्गम भागात शेतीला जोडधंदा म्हणून या उद्योगाने मोठे प्रमाणात रोजगार उपलब्ध करून दिला आहे. या उद्योगाने जवळजवळ ३५ दशलक्ष लोकांना प्रत्यक्ष रोजगार पुरविलेला आहे. मागास जनजाती, भटक्या जमाती आणि स्त्रिया यांसारख्या दुर्बल घटकांना रोजगारी पुरविण्यात कापड उद्योगाचे योगदान महत्वाचे आहे. देशाच्या एकूण निर्यातीत या उद्योगाचा हिस्सा २५ टक्के आहे. कच्च्या मालाच्या पूर्वठरपासून ते अंतिम उत्पादनापर्यंत हा देशातील स्वयंपूर्ण असा उद्योग आहे त्यामुळे या उद्योगाच्या विकासाचा देशाच्या एकूण अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विकासावर परिणाम दिसून येतो.

भारत हा जगातील चीननंतरचा कापड उद्योगातील दूसऱ्या क्रमांकाचा देश समजला जातो. तर कापूस उत्पादनामध्ये चीन आणि अमेरिका नंतरचा तिसऱ्या क्रमांकावरील देश आहे तसेच भारत कापड वापरामध्ये जगामध्ये दूसऱ्या क्रमांकाचा देश आहे म्हणून भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा एक अतिशय महत्वाचा घटक हा उद्योग समजला जातो.

कापड उद्योगाचा इतिहास:-

भारतीयांना सुती कापड व्यवसायाची माहिती प्राचीण काळापासून होती. सुमारे ३,५०० वर्षापूर्वी कापड उत्पादनात हिंदूस्थानची मक्तेदारी होती. रोजगाराचे प्रमुख साधन म्हणून या उद्योगाला विशेष महत्व होते. इंग्लंडमधील औद्योगिक क्रांतीने भारतीय कापड उद्योगावर प्रतिकूल परिणाम झाला. इ. स. १८०० नंतर भारतीय कापड उद्योग व्यवसायावर ब्रिटिशांचे वर्चस्व निर्माण झाले. या काळापर्यंत जो कच्चा माल म्हणून इंग्लंडकडे भारतातून जात होता त्यावरच प्रक्रिया करून परत भारतामध्ये पक्का माल म्हणून विक्रीस पाठविला जात होता. भारतात पहिली कापड गिरणी १८१८ मध्ये कोलकत्ता येथे स्थापन झाली असली तरी खऱ्या अर्थाने आधुनिक कापड गिरणी म्हणून मुंबई येथे १८५४ मध्ये कापड उद्योगाची स्थापना झाली. सन १९११ मध्ये मुंबई शहरात एकुण कापड गिरण्यापैकी ३० टक्के गिरण्या आणि या उद्योगातील एकुण कामगार संख्येच्या ४५ टक्के कामगार होते तर अहमदाबादमध्ये १९ टक्के कापड गिरण्या आणि १३.६ टक्के कामगार होते. मुंबई बाहेर मुंबई राज्यात सोलापूर, बडोदा या शहरातून काही कापड गिरण्या होत्या. उत्तरप्रदेश, कानपूर येथेही काही कापड गिरण्या होत्या.

भारतीय कापड उद्योग व्यवसायातून व तसेच वसाहतीतून होणाऱ्या फायद्यामुळे इंग्लंड हे जगातील पहिल्या क्रमांकाचे राष्ट्र बनले. या बाबतीत लॉर्ड कर्झनने काढलेले उद्गार अतिशय अर्थपूर्ण आहे. षष्ठ्यातपजपो सबवेम प्दकपं मूपसस इम जीम जीपतक.तंजम चवूमत पद जीम वूतसकण वरील उद्गारावरून असे लक्षात येते की, भारतीय कापड उद्योग व्यवसाय ब्रिटिशांसाठी किती फायदेशीर होता.

स्वातंत्र्यानंतर भारत सरकारने शेती बरोबरच उद्योग व्यवसायांना प्रोत्साहन दिले. पंचवार्षिक योजना राबवून लघु, मध्यम व अवजड उद्योग सुरू करण्यासाठी भरीव तरतूद केली आहे. त्यासाठी राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग मंडळ, राज्य आर्थिक मंडळ, सेंट्रल सिल्क बोर्ड, जिल्हा उद्योग मंडळ,

खादी ग्रामोद्योग मंडळ यासारख्या मंडळामार्फत उद्योग व्यवसायाच्या वाढीसाठी मदत होत आहे. त्यामुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगार निर्माण होत असून अशा व्यवसायामधून परकीय चलन मिळत आहे. कापड उद्योग व्यवसाय वाढीसाठी एक्सपोर्ट ड्युटीमध्ये सवलत तसेच अवजड मशिनरी आयात करण्यासाठी सवलत व भांडवल पुरवठा आणि औद्योगिक वापरासाठी जमिन उपलब्ध करून देणे अशा प्रकारची मदत सरकारकडून केली जात आहे.

भारतातील एकूण लागवडी खालील क्षेत्रापैकी ५ टक्के क्षेत्र कापूस या पिकांच्या लागवडी खाली आहे. तर जगाच्या एकूण लागवडी खालील क्षेत्रापैकी २५ टक्के क्षेत्र भारतामध्ये आहे साधारणतः एक हेक्टर क्षेत्रामध्ये व त्यातून निर्माण होणाऱ्या कापसापासून प्रत्यक्ष अप्रत्यक्षपणे २०० लोकांना रोजगार मिळतो अशा प्रकारे १० लक्ष लोकांना प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्षपणे रोजगार मिळतो तर ४ हजार पेक्षा जास्त जिनिंग व प्रेसिंग युनिट यात कार्यरत आहेत तर ६० लाख लोक कापूस उत्पादन व त्याचा व्यापार आणि त्यावरील आधारीत प्रक्रियेत गुंतलेले दिसतात. या जिनिंग प्रेसिंगला अनुसरून १५५९ कापड मिल्स व १२९५ स्पिनिंग मिल आणि २७४ कंपोजिट मिल कार्यरत आहेत. या व्यवसायातून साधारणपणे देशाला वर्षाकाठी १५००० कोटीची उलाढाल आहे.

कापड उपभोगाचा आकृतिबंध :-

भारतातील कापडाच्या उपभोगांच्या आकृतिबंधात लक्षणीय बदल घडून आला आहे. लोक कापसापासून तयार केलेल्या सुती कापडाऐवजी कृत्रिम धागा मिसळून तयार केलेले कापड जास्त पसंत करत आहेत कारण फक्त कापसापासून केलेल्या कापडापेक्षा कृत्रिम धाग्यांपासून (पॉलिस्टर) तयार केलेले कापड अधिक टिकाऊ असून त्याचा धुण्याचा आणि इस्त्रीच्या बाबतीतचा खर्च बराच कमी आहे. त्यामुळे मिश्र धागाच्या कापडाचा प्रतिडोई उपभोग वाढत आहे. तर फक्त कापसापासून तयार केलेल्या कापडाचा उपभोग प्रतिवर्षी घटत आहे.

भारतातील कापडाची निर्यात:-

जगातील सुती कापडाची निर्यात करणाऱ्या देशांत भारताचा नंबर वरचा आहे. सन १९९०-९१ मध्ये ४००० कोटी रू. निर्यात होती तर २००३-०४ मध्ये ती २८,३६० कोटी रूपयांची झाली तर सन २०१४-१५ मध्ये ती २.५५ लाख कोटी रू. झाली. सध्या भारताच्या एकूण निर्यातीत या उद्योगातील निर्यातीचा हिस्सा २५ टक्के आहे.

भारतातील पॉवरलूम क्षेत्राची वाढ:-

भारतातील पॉवरलूम क्षेत्राची मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ झाली असून ती खालील आकडेवारीवरून समजून येईल.

वर्ष	पॉवरलूम संख्या(लाखात)
२०१२-१३	२३,४७,२४९
२०१३-१४	२३,६७,५९४
२०१४-१५	२४,४७,८३७
२०१५-१६	२५,२२,४७७
२०१६-१७	२६,२९,२६९

सन २०१२-१३ पॉवरलूमची संख्या २३,४७,२४९ इतकी होती तर २०१४-१५ मध्ये ती २४,४७,८३७ इतकी झाली व सन २०१६-१७ मध्ये ती २६,२९,२६९ इतकी झालेली दिसून येते.

भारतातील कापड उत्पादन:-

भारतामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात कापडाचे उत्पादन होते हे खालील आकडेवारीवरून समजून येईल.

(मिलियन स्केअर मीटर)

वर्ष	एकूण कापड उत्पादन	पॉवरलूम एकूण उत्पादन	एकूण कापड उत्पादनाची पॉवरलूम उत्पादनाची सरासरी
२०१२-१३	६२,७९२	३८,०३८	६०.५७ टक्के
२०१३-१४	६३,५००	३६,७९०	५७.९३ टक्के
२०१४-१५	६५,२७६	३७,७४९	५७.८३ टक्के
२०१५-१६	६५,५०५	३६,९८४	५६.७८ टक्के
२०१६-१७	६४,४२१	३५,६७२	५५.३७ टक्के

गेल्या काही वर्षांत भारतातील एकूण कापड उत्पादनामध्ये वाढ होत असल्याची दिसून येते परंतु पॉवरलूम क्षेत्रातील उत्पादन कमी जास्त झाल्याचे दिसून येते. सन २०१२-१३ मध्ये एकूण कापड उत्पादन ६२,७९२ मिलियन स्केअर मीटर होते त्यापैकी पॉवरलूममधील उत्पादन ३८,०३८ मिलियन स्केअर मीटर होते. सन २०१४-१५ मध्ये एकूण कापड उत्पादन ६५,२७६ मिलियन स्केअर मीटर होते. त्यापैकी ३७,७४९ मिलियन स्केअर मीटर उत्पादन पॉवरलूम क्षेत्रातील होते. सन २०१६-१७ मध्ये एकूण कापड उत्पादन ६४,४२१ मिलियन स्केअर मीटर होते. त्यापैकी ३५,६७२ मिलियन स्केअर मीटर उत्पादन पॉवरलूम क्षेत्रातील होते.

कापड उद्योगाच्या समस्या

१) आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्पर्धा:-

भारतीय कापड उद्योगाला चीन, पाकिस्तान, तैवान या देशांच्या वाढत्या स्पर्धेला तोंड द्यावे लागत आहे. चीन व पाकिस्तान मधील या उद्योगातील कामगारांपेक्षा भारतातील कामगारांना ३० ते ६० टक्के जादा वेतन द्यावे लागते तसेच भारतातील विजेचे दर तेथील दरांपेक्षा १०० टक्केनी जास्त आहेत. देशांतर्गत कापसाच्या वाढत्या किंमती, जुनाट यंत्रसामग्री, उत्पादन कर, कामगारांचे जास्त वेतन, क्षमतेचा अपुरा वापर इत्यादीमुळे भारतातील कापड उत्पादनाचा खर्च वाढतो. जागतिक तुलनेत भारतीय कापडाचा दर्जाही कमी आहे. त्यामुळे या उद्योगाला तीव्र आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्पर्धेला तोंड द्यावे लागत आहे.

२) मागणीमधील बदल:-

नियोजनाच्या सुरुवातीच्या काळात हातमागाच्या कापडाला उत्तेजन देण्याचे सरकारचे धोरण होते. त्यामुळे हातमागाच्या सुती कापडाला मागणी बरी होती. परंतु अलीकडे सुती कापडाऐवजी मिश्र धाग्याचे कापड टिकाऊ असल्याने, शिवाय त्याचा धुलाईचा व इस्त्रीचा खर्च कमी असल्याने मिश्र धाग्याच्या कापडाची मागणी वाढत असल्याने पारंपारिक कापड उत्पादन करणाऱ्या गिरण्या अडचणीत आल्या आहेत.

३) कामगार प्रश्न:-

कापड उद्योगातील कामगार संघटनानी वारंवार संप, हरताळ, घेराओ इत्यादी शस्त्रांचा वापर करून वेतनवाढ, बोनस, महागाई भत्ता यांत वाढ करून घेतली कामगारांच्या संपामुळे उत्पादनात सातत्य राहत नाही. त्यामुळे उत्पादन खर्चात वाढ होते. कामगार संघटनांचा गिरण्यांच्या आधुनिकीकरणाला विरोध असतो. एक कामगार जवळजवळ ४८ स्वयंचलित माग पाहू शकतो तर ६ माग चालवितो. त्यामुळे कामगारांतील बेकारी वाढू नये यासाठी त्यांचा यांत्रिकीकरणाला व आधुनिकीकरणाला विरोध असतो.

४) दोषपूर्ण व्यवस्थापन :-

कापड गिरण्यामध्ये वंशपरंपरेने व्यवस्थापनाचा वारसा लाभल्याने ते दोषपूर्ण आढळते. अकार्यक्षम, स्वार्थी, पात्रता नसलेले मॅनेजिंग एजंट केवळ नफ्याकडे लक्ष देत असून शिलकी गंगाजळी वाढविली जात नाही. उत्पादनाचा दर्जा उंचावण्याचा त्यांच्याकडून प्रयत्न होत नाही. कापूस खरेदी, त्यांचे वर्गीकरण, प्रमाणीकरण, उत्पादन, कापड विक्री, संशोधन इत्यादीसाठी प्रयत्न केले जात नाहीत. गिरण्यांची क्षमता पुर्णपणे वापरली जात नाही.

५) व्याज दर बुडीत कर्जात वाढ:-

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कापड गिरण्यांच्या नफ्यात सातत्याने घट होत असून अनेकांना त्यांच्या कर्जाचे हप्ते वेळेवर परत करता येत नाही. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या विस्तारावर व आधुनिकीकरणावर प्रतिकूल परिणाम होतो.

६) बिगर किफायतशीर कापड गिरण्याः—

एका पाहणीनुसार भारतातील ३० टक्क्यांपेक्षा जास्त कापड गिरण्या बिगर किफायतशीर व अकार्यक्षम आहेत. गिरणी किफायतशीर चालण्यासाठी सरासरी २५००० चात्या व ५०० माग आवश्यक असते. पण प्रत्यक्षात भारतीय कापड गिरण्यांत साधारणतः १०००० चात्या व २०० माग असतात. त्या बिगर किफायतशीर असल्याने कापड उत्पादनाचा खर्च वाढतो. त्यांची पुनर्रचना व आधुनिकीकरण करण्याची गरज आहे.

७) कच्च्या मालाची समस्याः—

कापड उद्योगासाठी कापसाची गरज असते. फाळणीच्या वेळी कापड गिरण्या भारताच्या वाठ्याला आल्या तर उत्तम दर्जाचा कापूस पिकविणारा प्रदेश पाकिस्तानात गेल्याने या उद्योगाला कापूस टंचाईच्या समस्येला तोंड द्यावे लागते. भारतातील कापसाखालील जवळजवळ २/३ क्षेत्र हे पावसाच्या पाण्यावर अवलंबून आहे. अनियमित पर्जन्यमानामुळे कापूस उत्पादनात अनिश्चितता असते. त्यामुळे कापूस उद्योगासाठी कापसाच्या पुरवठ्यात अनियमितता आहे. थोडक्यात कापसाचा अपूर्ण व अनियमित पुरवठा दर्जेदार कापसाचा अभाव, साठा संग्रहाचा अभाव, भांडवलाचा अभाव, वाहतुक सोईचा अभाव इत्यादी मुळे या उद्योगासमोर कच्चा मालाची प्रमुख समस्या आहे.

८) कालबाह्य यंत्रसामग्री :-

भारतातील बऱ्याच गिरण्यांची उभारणी स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात झालेली आहे. त्यामुळे यंत्रसामग्री ही जुनी कालबाह्य झालेली आहे. दोगयस्वामी यांच्या अभ्यासानुसार देशातील ३५ दशलक्ष चात्यांपैकी ९ दशलक्ष चात्या भंगारात विकण्यासारख्या तर १६ दशलक्ष चात्यांचे आधुनिकीकरण करण्याची गरज आहे. तैवान, हॉंगकॉंग, दक्षिण कोरीया या देशातील कापड गिरण्यांशी स्पर्धेमध्ये टिकूण राहण्यासाठी भारतीय कापड गिरण्यातील ८० टक्के यंत्रसामग्री बदलण्याची व त्यांचे आधुनिकीकरण करण्याची गरज आहे.

९) उत्पादन कराचा वाढता भारः—

कापड उत्पादनावर केंद्र सरकारकडून अबकारी करात सातत्याने वाढ होत आहे. त्याचा परिणाम म्हणजे कापड उत्पादनाचा खर्च वाढून जागतिक बाजारातील या उद्योगाची स्पर्धाशक्ती कमी होते. वेगवेगळ्या दर्जाच्या कापडावर भिन्न दराने कर आकारणी केली जाते.

निष्कर्षः—

सद्य परिस्थितीत कापड उद्योग भारतामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणावर विकसित झालेला आहे. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला मोठा हातभार या उद्योगाने लावलेला आहे. मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगार निर्मितीस चालना या उद्योगाने दिलेली आहे. तसेच भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था स्थिर करण्यास व अर्थव्यवस्थेचा समतोल विकास होण्यासाठी मुख्य भूमिका कापड उद्योग व त्यावर अवलंबून असणारे उद्योग बजावत आहेत.

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खेळ दृष्यावलोकन: खेळाडूंचे छुपे शस्त्र**प्रा. बाबासाहेब म्हाळू सरगर**

शारीरिक शिक्षण संचालक, कन्या महाविद्यालय, मिरज.

मो.नं. ९८२३०८७३७६

ईमेल:—ajay.sargar@gmail.com

दृष्यावलोकन म्हणजे काय ?

आपल्या मनाच्या पडद्वार स्वतःला वेगवेगळी हालचाल केलेली पाहणे म्हणजे दृष्यावलोकन होय. ही एक मनाची कल्पनाशक्ती आहे. ही कल्पनाशक्ती पुर्वी केलेल्या कृती, हालचालींची एक आठवण असते. भविष्यकाळात असे होईल तसे होईल तसे करूया म्हणणारी कल्पना नाही.

दृष्यावलोकन म्हणजे आपण मैदानावर सादर केलेले खेळातील विविध कौशल्ये आहेत. त्यातील विविध हालचालींचे लहानात लहान बाबींसह तयार केलेले स्मरणचित्र आहे. त्यामध्ये आपल्या हातापायांच्या हालचाली, अगदी पावलांचा आवाज सुध्दा लक्षात घ्यावा लागतो. व्हॉलिबॉल खेळताना त्याच्या दृष्यावलोकनात बॉलचा रंग, त्याचे हवेत उडालेले अंतर, त्याचा स्पिन, सर्व्हिस वेळी येणारा आवाज, नंतर हवेतून वेगात जाणाऱ्या चेंडूचा आवाजही येणाऱ्या दिशांसह लक्षात येतो. आपल्या मनातील दृष्टीने शारीरिक हालचालींचे छोटे छोटे भागही दिसतात. आपण स्वतःलाच स्वतःच्या मिटलेल्या डोळ्यांसमोर 'एक तिसराच प्रेक्षक' म्हणून पाहत असतो.

आपणास माहितीच आहे की आपली ज्ञानेंद्रिये संवेदनेद्वारे काम करतात, आलेली संवेदन मेंदुकडे पाठवतात, मेंदु त्यांना शब्दरूप देतो, मनात साठवलेल्या या शब्दरूप कृती आपण दृष्यावलोकनात आवृत्ती म्हणून परत पाठवतो.

खेळातील दृष्यावलोकनाचे महत्व

खेळातील दृष्यावलोकन या मनाच्या पडद्वार पडणारा एक अनुभव आहे, तो एक प्रशिक्षण अनुभव आहे, तो एक पुर्वतयारीचा अनुभव आहे आणि तो एक उत्तेजक हालचालींचा अनुभव आहे. खेळातील दृष्यावलोकन हे खेळाडूंसाठी असे कौशल्य आहे की ज्यापासून खेळाडू स्वतःमध्ये सुधारणा करू शकतो व त्याचा फायदा ही घेऊ शकतो.

आपण हे अनुभव घेतले असतील किंवा नसतील, तरीही आपण खेळा दरम्यान दृष्यमान किंवा मानसिकरित्या नैसर्गिक विचार करतो. प्रत्येकजण हा चित्ररूपात विचार करत असतो. काही खेळाडूंच्या मनाच्या पटलावर पुर्वी गमावलेल्या संधीमुळे झालेले नुकसान, दुखापती, खेळात झालेल्या चुका, आलेले अपयश अशा विविध बाबीं विषयी अनपेक्षितपणे प्रतिमा निर्माण होते.

दृष्यवलोकनाची खेळाडूंसाठी आवश्यकता

स्मरणातील प्रसंग, व्यक्ती, वस्तु इत्यादी इतके काही आपल्या प्रसंगाने सुध्दा डोळ्यात अश्रु येतात याचा असा ही अर्थ होतो की मनाच्या पटलावरील दृष्ये शारीरिक बदल घडवत असतात. आपण मनाशी हसतो. एखाद्या व्यक्तीवर रागावतो किंवा मनात दुःख करून रडतो सुध्दा.

आपलाच खेळ आपण डोळ्यांसमोर आणणे म्हणजे मनाच्या पडद्वार आपण तो खेळ मनाने खेळत असतो. आपल्या डोळ्यांसमोर येणारी मनाच्या पडद्वार दिसणारी दृश्ये आपली होणारी चूक दाखवतात. दुसऱ्यावेळी जेव्हा आपण खेळताना त्या चुका दुरूस्त करू शकतो.

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उदाहरणार्थ क्रिकेट मधील अप्पर कट असो किंवा हर्डल्स कटिंग असो. आपण ते सतत स्मरण करत डोळ्यांसमोर आणतो म्हणजे एक प्रकारे ती कौशल्य करतच असतो. त्या कौशल्यास लागलेला वेळ, ताकद, शक्ती, सहजता यांचा अनुभव घेतो. थोडक्यात विचार केला तर आपले खेळणे कसे आहे याचे मुल्यमापन होत जाते.

दृष्यावलोकन:- यश मिळविण्यासाठीचे महत्वाचे शक्तिशाली साधन

जेव्हा खेळाडू एखाद्या यशस्वी स्पर्धेची मनात कल्पना किंवा प्रतिमा तयार करतात तेव्हा ते त्याच मेंदूतील भागांना उत्तेजना देतात ज्यावेळी ती क्रिया शारीरिक दृष्ट्य करीत असतो.

खेळ किंवा मानसिक प्रतिमांमध्ये दृष्यमानता आपल्या मेंदूला यशस्वी परिणामांसाठी संस्कारीत करण्याचा एक मार्ग आहे. आपण जितके अधिक मानसिकरित्या आपले कामगिरी पुन्हा पुन्हा आठवाल तितके ते आपल्या मनावर बिंबले जाईल.

खेळातील दृष्यावलोकनाचा विचार करता खेळामध्ये खेळाडूंनी किंवा संघाने खेळातील पुर्वभूमिकेचा पुर्वअभ्यास केल्यास त्याचा फायदा नक्कीच होतो. बरेच खेळाचे संघ एखाद्या मोठा खेळ खेळण्यापुर्वीच्या दिवशी आपल्या खेळाच्या दिशा बळकट करण्यासाठी आणि खेळाताना आवश्यक असणाऱ्या परिस्थिती दरम्यान काय अपेक्षित आहे याच्याबद्दल सचेत होण्यासाठी पुर्वअभ्यासाचे आयोजन करतात.

दृष्यावलोकनाचा वापर करणारे खेळाडू स्पर्धेवेळी अज्ञात गोष्टींमुळे निर्माण होणाऱ्या चिंतेचे निराकरण करतात. जेव्हा खेळाडू दृष्यावलोकनाचा वापर करतात तेव्हा ते फक्त कृती करत नसतात तर खरोखरच ते त्यांच्या मनामध्ये या गोष्टींची जाणीव करून घेत असतात.

खेळाडूसाठी दृष्यावलोकन हे एक असे साधन आहे जे त्यांना उच्च कामगिरी करण्यासाठी आणि मानसिक दृष्ट्य ही खेळाडूंना शीर्षस्थानी राहण्यास मदत करणारे ठरते.

यशस्वी कामगिरी साठी खेळ दृष्यावलोकनचा वापर

सामान्यता दृष्यावलोकन म्हणजे आपण काय करू इच्छित आहात किंवा खरोखर काय वाटते याची एक मानसिक प्रतिमा किंवा उद्देश तयार करण्याची प्रक्रिया आहे.

खेळाडू या तंत्राचा वापर एखाद्या स्पर्धेच्या किंवा प्रशिक्षणा सत्रात परिणामाच्या किंवा विश्रांती काळात मन शांत ठेवण्याच्या उद्देशाने वापरू शकतो. एखाद्या दृष्याची कल्पना करून मागील सर्वोत्तम कामगिरी बदल किंवा भविष्यातील इच्छित परिणामाच्या प्रतिमांसह खेळाडू त्या भावनांमध्ये सहजपणे प्रवेश करू शकतो. या परिदृष्यांची कल्पना करताना खेळाडूने इच्छित तपशीलांची कल्पना करण्याचा प्रयत्न करावा. या परिस्थितीत कोणत्याही इंद्रियांचा समावेश असू शकतो. ते दृष्यमान (प्रतिमा किंवा चित्रे) किंवा श्रवण (आवाज) किंवा गतिबोधक (शारीरिक हालचाल जाणवणे) या प्रकारचे असू शकते. मनाचा वापर करून खेळाडू या दृष्यांना पुन्हा पुन्हा आठवू शकतो, शारीरिक सरावाप्रमाणे पुनरावृत्ती किंवा रंगीत तालमीद्वारे कौशल्यामध्ये वाढ करू शकतो.

संशोधन असे सांगते की एका विशिष्ट परिस्थितीमध्ये दृष्यावलोकनाद्वारे शारीरिक आणि मानसिक प्रतिक्रियांमध्ये सुशारणा केली जाऊ शकते. एखादा खेळाडू तणावात असताना किंवा काही संभाव्य परिस्थितीमध्ये विशिष्ट कौशल्य करण्यासाठी अनुभव व आत्मविश्वासाच्या जोरावर अशा पुनरावृत्ती प्रतिमा द्वारे क्षमता निर्माण करू शकतात. सर्वात प्रभावशाली दृष्यावलोकन तंत्राचा परिणाम हा अतिशय वेगवान खेळामध्ये दिसून येतो, ज्यामध्ये खेळाडूचे स्वतःवर व यशस्वी कामगिरीवर पुर्ण नियंत्रण असते.

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मार्गदर्शक प्रतिमा, कल्पनाकरण, मानसिक रंगीत तालीम किंवा इतर तंत्राव्दारे आपल्या प्रशिक्षणाची कार्यक्षमता आणि परिणामकारकता वाढवू शकतो. ज्या खेळात क्रीडा कामगिरी आणि यश सेकंदात मोजले जाते, त्या मध्ये बहुतेक खेळाडू हा या संभाव्य तंत्रांचा वापर करतात. दृष्यावलोकन हा खुपच उपयोगी मार्ग आहे. याचा खेळाडूंना नक्कीच फायदा हा होतोच.

निष्कर्ष:—

दृष्यावलोकन हे एक खेळाडूंचे एक प्रकारे छुपे शस्त्रच आहे. त्याचा वापर करून खेळाडू आपली खेळातील कामगिरी वाढवू शकतो, यात त्याची स्वतःची कामगिरी असेल किंवा संघाची असेल. दृष्यावलोकनात प्रतिस्पर्धी खेळाडूला किंवा कोणालाही खेळाडूच्या मनात खेळाबद्दल काय रणनिती चालू आहे हे कळत नाही. त्यामुळे दृष्यावलोकनाने यश प्राप्ती करण्यासाठी, स्वतःची कामगिरी वाढविण्यासाठी, स्वतःचा आत्मविश्वास वाढविण्यासाठीचा हा एक उत्तम मार्ग खेळाडूंनी निवडणे त्याच्यासाठी फायदयचे ठरते.

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प्रा. गंगाधर बालु चव्हाण

कन्या महाविद्यालय, मिरज

ता. मिरज जि. सांगली, ९७६६११५००८

प्रस्तावना :- आज आपला भारत देश हा परिवर्तनाच्या वाटेने मार्गक्रमण करताना दिसून येत आहे. परिवर्तन हे मानवी समाजाचे अंग आहे. आजपर्यंतचा मानवी समाजाचा इतिहास जर आपण खोदून काढला तर आपली ही प्रगती सहज झालेली नाही हे आपल्या लक्षात येते. यासाठी मानवाच्या असंख्य पिढ्या आणि अगणित काळ हे परिवर्तन घडवून आणण्यासाठी सर्वोत्तोरिने प्रयत्न करत आहे. आज मानवाच्या सर्व क्षेत्रामध्ये विशिष्ट पध्दतीने परिवर्तन घडून आलेले दिसून येते. यामध्ये सामाजिक मानसिकता, भौतिक सृष्टी, राजकारण, समाजकारण, अर्थकारण, धार्मिक क्षेत्र, सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र, शिक्षण क्षेत्र, औद्योगिकीकरण, व्यवसाय, दैनंदिन जीवन पध्दती असा अनेक क्षेत्रात परिवर्तन झाले आहे आणि यासाठी समाजशास्त्रांचे योगदान अतिशय महत्वपूर्ण आहे ही बाब लक्षात घेणे गरजेचे आहे.

● **सामाजिक परिवर्तनाची व्याख्या :**

१. हॅरी जॉन्सन : “मुलभूत अर्थाने, समाजरचनेतील बदल म्हणजे सामाजिक परिवर्तन होय.”
२. गिलीन आणि गिलीन : “समाजन्य जीवनपध्दतीतील बदल म्हणजे सामाजिक परिवर्तन होय.”

● **संशोधनाची उद्दिष्ट्ये :-**

- १) सामाजिक परिवर्तन समजून घेणे.
- २) समाजशास्त्र या विषयाचे भारतीय समाज परिवर्तनामधील योगदान पडताळून पाहणे.

● **संशोधन पध्दती :-**

सदरील शोधनिबंध हा दुय्यम स्रोतावर आधारित आहे. यामध्ये संदर्भग्रंथ, वर्तमानपत्रे, इंटरनेट संसाधने आणि लिखित साहित्य इत्यादींच्या आधारे उपलब्ध झालेल्या माहितीचे विश्लेषण सदरील शोधनिबंधामध्ये केले आहे.

● **विषय विश्लेषण :-**

समाजाच्या सगळ्याच क्षेत्रामध्ये समाजशास्त्राने विशेष असे योगदान दिलेले आहे व सर्व सामाजिक समस्यांवर उपाय शोधण्याचे कामही समाजशास्त्राने केलेले आहे. समाजाचे अनेक आजार समाजशास्त्राच्या माध्यमातून बरे केले जाऊ शकतात हे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर या प्रसिध्द समाजशास्त्रज्ञाकडे पाहिल्यास लक्षात येते. आपला भारतीय समाज किती अज्ञानाच्या खाईमध्ये जीवन जगत होता ह्याचा विचार न केलेलाच बरा, पशू प्रमाणे मनवाला वागणूक दिली जायची, मानवाच्या मुलभूत गरजा भागतील एवढे सुध्दा निकोप वातावरण या ठिकाणी नव्हते. आज आपण डिजिटल इंडिया, स्मार्ट सिटी च्या संकल्पना रंगवत आहोत हे केवळ भारतीय समाज परिवर्तनातील समाजशास्त्राच्या योगदानामुळेच.

- १) **आधुनिकीकरण :-** शिक्षण, नागरीकरण, औद्योगिकीकरण, प्रसार माध्यमे, संचार साधने, वाहतूक, समाजसुधारणा यामध्ये फार मोठया प्रमाणावर परिवर्तन घडून आले आणि आधुनिकीकरणाला पोषक ठरले. याचबरोबर प्रशासन, नोकरशाही, न्यायव्यवस्था, औद्योगिक संघटन, उद्योजकतेचा प्रसार यामध्येही फार मोठे बदल झाले. या सगळ्या गोष्टींचा अभ्यास समाजशास्त्रामध्ये केला जातो आणि त्याचे उपयोजनाही केले जाते.
- २) **सामाजिक सुधारणा :-** समाजातील अनिष्ट रितीरिवाज, प्रथा, परंपरा, मूल्ये, श्रध्दा तसेच सामाजिक संस्थातील दोष इत्यादींचे निर्मूलन करून समाजात सुधारणा घडवून आणण्यासाठी केलेल्या प्रयत्नांना सामाजिक सुधारणा असे म्हणतात. आधुनिक भारताचा जनक गणल्या गेलेल्या राजा राममोहन रॉयपासून अनेक समाजसुधारकांनी भारतीय समाजाला अज्ञान, अंधश्रध्दा, सामाजिक विषमता, अस्पृश्यता अशा विविध अनिष्ट परंपरातून अडकलेल्या समाजाला बाहेर काढण्यासाठी कार्य केले. प्रसंगी सामाजिक चळवळी देखिल उभ्या कराव्या लागल्या व आजही या सनदशीर मार्गाने त्यांचे काम त्या करत आहेत. सामाजिक सुधारणांमुळे व्यक्तिविकास व सामाजिक परिवर्तनाला चालना मिळालेली दिसून येते.
- ३) **वंचित घटकांतील परिवर्तन :-** भारतीय समाजाने स्त्रिया, अनाथ, अपंग, अस्पृश्य, वृध्द तृतीयपंथी ह्यांना बाजूला सारलेले होते त्यांची गणना देखिल केली जात नव्हती. पण समाजशास्त्राने ह्यांच्या प्रश्नांना वाचा फोडण्याचे काम केले. चिकित्सक दृष्टीकोनातून ह्यांच्या समस्यांचा अभ्यास केला व भारतीय संविधानाच्या माध्यमातून त्यांनाही मुलभूत हक्क प्रदान केले व आज हे वंचित लोक सगळ्या क्षेत्रात चांगली कामगिरी करताना दिसून येतात हे केवळ समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययनाने शक्य झाले. असे म्हणता येईल.

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- ४) **सामाजिक समस्येमधील परिवर्तन :-** भारतीय समाज हा सामाजिक समस्येचे माहेर आहे असे म्हटले तरी वावगे ठरणार नाही. जेव्हापासून समाज निर्माण झाला आहे. तेव्हापासून ते आजपर्यंत सामाजिक समस्या ह्या भारतामध्ये तळ ठोकून आहेत. उदा. बेरोजगारी, व्यवसनाधिनता, दारिद्र्य, अज्ञान, अंधश्रद्धा, आत्महत्या, बालगुन्हेगारी, हुंडाबळी, बालविवाह, गर्भलिंगनिदान हत्या अशा अनेक सामाजिक समस्येचा विळखा भारतीय समाज व्यवस्थेला असलेला दिसून येतो. ह्या सगळ्या सामाजिक समस्यांच्या कारणांचा अभ्यास करून त्यावर उपाययोजना शोधण्याचे काम समाजशास्त्राने केले आहे. त्यामुळे त्या समस्येची तीव्रता कमी होण्यास मदत झाली आहे असे म्हणता येईल.
- ५) **संशोधन क्षेत्रातील परिवर्तन :-** स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात भारतातील विद्यापीठे आणि महाविद्यालयांच्या संख्येत मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ झाली त्याचबरोबर समाजशास्त्र विभागही मोठ्या प्रमाणात विकसित झाले. या विभागातून विविध सामाजिक विषयंवरील एम.फिल., पीएच.डी., लघु, ब्रह्म असे संशोधनात्मक प्रबंध सादर करण्यात आले. यासाठी ICSSR आणि UGC कडे अनेक पूरक अशा योजना आहेत. आजपर्यंतच्या मुलभूत सामाजिक संशोधनाच्या क्षेत्रात अनेक समाजशास्त्रज्ञांनी खूप महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिलेले आहे. यामध्ये डॉ.जी.एस. घुंये, एम.एन.श्रीनिवास, ए. आर. देसाई, मानवेंद्रनाथ रॉय, इरावती कर्वे, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, डॉ. डी.एन. धनागरे, शर्मिला रेंगे अशा विविध समाजशास्त्रज्ञांनी सामाजिक संशोधनाची मुहुर्तमेढ रोवली आहे. त्यामुळे संशोधनाच्या माध्यमातून समाजाचा व समाजशास्त्राचा विकास होण्यास हातभार लागला आहे. त्याचबरोबर भारतीय संशोधन पत्रिका, समाज प्रबोधन पत्रिकांमधूनही संशोधनात्मक लिखान मोठ्या प्रमाणात होत असते. अध्ययन आणि अध्यापनाच्या माध्यमातूनही नवीन पिढी सुशिक्षित करण्याचे व देशाला कणखर नागरिक प्रदान करण्याचे काम समाजशास्त्राच्या माध्यमातून होताना दिसत आहे.
- ६) **व्यावसायिक क्षेत्रातील परिवर्तन :-** समाजशास्त्राच्या अभ्यासकांना स्थिर व गतिमान समाजाचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी व जीवन जगण्यासाठी तसेच रोजगार मिळवण्यासाठी सुध्दा समाजशास्त्राची उपयुक्तता दिवसेंदिवस वाढत आहे. उद्योगधंदे, समाजसेवा (NGO), कायदा, सरकारी व खाजगी नोक-या, मार्केटिंग, जनसंपर्क, सोशल मिडिया, पर्यावरण विभाग, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, विमा योजना, सामाजिक सुरक्षा विभाग, परिवीक्षा अधिकारी, बालसुधारालय, गुन्हेगार पुनर्वसन केंद्र, समाजकल्याण, बालकल्याण, महिला कल्याण, आदिवासी व ग्रामविकास कल्याण क्षेत्रात अधिकारी, वृद्ध, अपंग, परित्यक्त्या, अनाथ, विधवा ह्यांच्या पुनर्वसन केंद्रात अधिकारी म्हणून काम करता येवू शकते. नगर नियोजन, प्रदूषण निवारण, गलिच्छ वस्ती निर्मुलन, NGO मध्ये सोशल वर्कर म्हणून समाजशास्त्राच्या पदवीधरांना संधी देण्यात येते.
- **निष्कर्ष :-** मानवाच्या सर्वांगीण विकासामध्ये आणि भारताच्या सामाजिक परिवर्तनामध्ये समाजशास्त्राचे योगदान हे अतिशय महत्वपूर्ण असे आहे. समाजशास्त्राने केलेल्या चिकित्सक विश्लेषणामुळे सामाजिक समस्यांवर अनेक उपाय योजना सापडल्या आहेत व त्या प्रभावीपणे आपले काम सुध्दा करत आहेत. आज जो विद्यार्थी समाजशास्त्र शिकतो त्याची जीवनाकडे बघण्याची दृष्टी बाकीच्यांपेक्षा अतिशय वेगळी आणि सकारात्मक अशी असते. तो जातपात, धर्म, लिंगभेद, वंशभेद, विषमता अशा गोष्टींमध्ये अजिबात अडकून पडत नाही. समाजाला एक नवी दृष्टी देण्याचे काम ह्या समाजशास्त्राने केले आहे. दिवसेंदिवस समाजशास्त्राची लोकप्रियता वाढत आहे. मानवी जीवन सुख समृद्धीने भरभरून जाण्यासाठी व समाजात समानता आणण्यासाठी समाजशास्त्र नेहमीच प्रयत्नशील असलेले दिसून येते. समाजशास्त्राचा विकास करण्यासाठी अनेक समाजशास्त्रज्ञांनी आपले जीवन खर्ची घातले आहे. त्यांच्या ह्या योगदानामुळेच आजच्या भारतीय समाज परिवर्तनामध्ये विशेष असा बदल झालेला आपल्याला दिसून येतो आहे.
- **समारोप :-**
समाजाला एक नवी दृष्टी देण्याचे काम समाजशास्त्राच्या माध्यमातून झालेले आहे. समाजशास्त्राच्या विकासामुळे समाजाचा सुध्दा विकास चांगल्या प्रकारे घडून आला आहे. सामाजिक परिवर्तनासाठी समाजशास्त्राचे अध्ययन, अध्यापन आणि संशोधन ह्या बाबी अत्यंत आवश्यक अशा आहेत. ही गोष्ट प्रामुख्याने लक्षात घेण्यासारखी आहे. मानवी समाजाचे असे कोणतेही क्षेत्र नाही. ज्या क्षेत्रात समाजशास्त्र काम करत नाही प्रत्येक क्षेत्राचे चिकित्सक विश्लेषण समाजशास्त्राच्या माध्यमातून केले जाते व समाजाचा सर्वांगीण विकास करण्याचे काम समाजशास्त्राच्या माध्यमातून केले जाते.
- **संदर्भ सची :-**
- १) रा.ज.लोटे, “भारतीय समाज आव्हाने आणि समस्या” पिंपळापुणे प्रकाशन नागपूर २०१३.
 - २) डॉ. दिलीप खैरनार, आधुनिक भारतातील सामाजिक समस्या,” चिन्मय प्रकाशन औरंगाबाद २००४
 - ३) प्रा.डॉ. विजय मारुतकर व डॉ. दयावती पाडळकर, “उपयोजित समाजशास्त्र” फडके प्रकाशन, कोल्हापूर २०१८.

“सांगली जिल्ह्यातील कृष्णा नदीवरील म्हैसाळ उपसा—जलसिंचन योजनेचा एक चिकित्सक अभ्यास”

डॉ. विनायक तुकाराम पवार
भूगोल विभाग, कन्या महाविद्यालय, मिरज

1. प्रस्तावना:

सह्याद्री पर्वतरांगामुळे महाराष्ट्राचे कोकण व दख्खनचे पठार असे दोन विभाग निर्माण झाले आहेत. सह्याद्री पर्वतरांगामध्ये कृष्णा नदीचा उगम 'महाबळेश्वर' याठिकाणी झाला आहे. कृष्णा नदी महाराष्ट्रात 299 कि.मी. वाहते ती सांगली जिल्ह्यात 130 कि. मी. अंतर वाहते. कृष्णा नदी उगमानंतर सुमारे 30 कि. मी. अंतरानंतर सह्याद्री पर्वतरांगेस समांतर वाहते नंतर उत्तर-दक्षिण वाहते (जुगळे, 2000). कृष्णा नदीच्या उगमापासून मुखापर्यंतच्या प्रदेशाला कृष्णा खोरे म्हणतात. यात महाराष्ट्रातील सातारा, सांगली, पुणे, कोल्हापूर व सोलापूर या पाच जिल्ह्यांचा तर अहमदनगर, उस्मानाबाद व बीड या जिल्ह्यांचाही थोडाफार भाग येतो. महाराष्ट्रातील कृष्णा खोऱ्यातील बराचसा भाग हा दुष्काळी प्रदेश म्हणून ओळखला जातो. हा प्रदेश कृष्णा नदीपासून 150 ते 250 मी. उंचीवर आहे. त्यामुळे या दुष्काळप्रवण क्षेत्रातील जमिन ओलिताखाली आणण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्र शासनाने अनेक उपसा-जलसिंचन योजनांची कामे हाती घेतली आहेत. त्यामध्ये कवठ-केंजळ, जिह-काठापूर, तारळी, उरमोडी, वसना, टेंभु, ताकारी, धनगरवाडी, हनबरवाडी, वाकुर्डे व म्हैसाळ इ. योजना येतात (महाराष्ट्र सिंचन विकास, 2014). जमिन जलसिंचनाखाली आणण्यासाठी व दुष्काळ घालविण्यासाठी या योजनेचा अभ्यास करणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यामुळे प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी "सांगली जिल्ह्यातील कृष्णा नदीवरील म्हैसाळ उपसा-जलसिंचन योजनेचा एक चिकित्सक अभ्यास" हा विषय निवडलेला आहे.

2. अभ्यास क्षेत्र:

जलसिंचन क्षेत्र व कृषी क्षेत्रात अग्रेसर असणाऱ्या महाराष्ट्रातील सांगली जिल्ह्याची निवड प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी केलेली आहे. पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील सांगली जिल्हा 1949 मध्ये तासगांव, खानापूर, वाळवा, शिराळा, मिरज व जत तालुक्यांचा मिळून बनलेला होता. 21 नोव्हेंबर 1960 रोजी "दक्षिण सातारा" हे जिल्ह्याचे नांव बदलून "सांगली" असे केले. सांगली जिल्ह्याचा अक्षवृत्तीय विस्तार 16° 45' उत्तर ते 17° 22' उत्तर असून रेखावृत्तीय विस्तार 73° 42' पूर्व ते 75° 40' पूर्व असा आहे. या जिल्ह्याचे एकूण क्षेत्रफळ 8572 चौ.कि.मी. असून राज्यात क्षेत्रफळाच्या दृष्टीने 21 वा क्रमांक लागतो. जिल्ह्याची पूर्व-पश्चिम लांबी 205 कि.मी. आहे. उत्तर-दक्षिण रुंदी 96 कि.मी. आहे. जिल्ह्याची समुद्रसपाटीपासूनची सरासरी उंची 553 मीटर आहे. संशोधन क्षेत्रामध्ये कृष्णा, वारणा, येरळा, अग्रणी, बोर आणि माण या प्रमुख व महत्वाच्या नद्या आहेत. सांगलीत शिराळा, वाळवा, खानापूर, आटपाडी, तासगांव, मिरज, कवठेमहाकाळ, पलुस, कडेगांव आणि जत असे एकूण दहा तालुके आहेत.

3. उद्दिष्टे:

1. संशोधन क्षेत्रातील म्हैसाळ उपसा-जलसिंचन योजनेचा टप्प्यानुसार अभ्यास करणे.
2. संशोधन क्षेत्रातील तालुकानिहाय व वर्षानुसार जलसिंचित क्षेत्राचा अभ्यास करणे.

4. सामग्री संकलन आणि संशोधन पध्दती:

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंध दुय्यम माहिती स्रोतांवर आधारीत असून त्यासाठी 2018-19 हा कालावधी निवडलेला आहे. संशोधन क्षेत्रातील म्हैसाळ उपसा-जलसिंचन योजनेची माहिती घेतली आणि या माहितीवर विश्लेषण करण्यात आले आहे. संशोधन क्षेत्रात या योजनेमुळे झालेल्या ओलिताखालील क्षेत्राचे विश्लेषण केलेले आहे. संशोधनास आवश्यक असणारी सांख्यिकी आकडेवारी म्हैसाळ उपसा-जलसिंचन योजना, कृषी कार्यालय जिल्हा परिषद, सांगली इ. कार्यालयाकडून सांगली पाटबंधारे विभाग, सांगली यांच्या माहिती पुस्तिकेतून संकलित केलेली आहे.

5. म्हैसाळ उपसा-जलसिंचन योजना:

जगात शेती हा प्रमुख व आद्य व्यवसाय आहे. यावरच अनेक व्यवसाय अवलंबून आहेत. शेतीतील उत्पादन वाढविण्यासाठी नैसर्गिक घटकांबरोबरच मानवी प्रयत्नही आवश्यक असल्याने मानवाने जलसिंचन, खते, सुधारीत-बी-बियाणे, जंतु व किटकनाशकांचा वापर केला आहे. जलसिंचन प्राचीन काळापासून पिकाचे उत्पादन वाढविणारे प्रमुख साधन आहे. प्राचीन संस्कृतीमध्येही जलसिंचनाचा वापर केलेले उल्लेख आहेत.

भारतीय पुराणामध्ये कृत्रिम पध्दतीने पाणीपुरवठा झाल्याची नोंद आहे. भारतीय वेद आणि मनुस्मृतीत कुल्य (कालवा), अवत (विहीर), रारसी (बंधारा/धरण) यांचा उल्लेख आढळतो. 2200 वर्षापूर्वी ग्रीक प्रवासी मेगॅस्थेनिस याने चंद्रगुप्त मौर्याच्या राज्यातील शेतीचे वर्णन केले आहे.

“नदीच्या काठावरील जमिन उंचावर असेल तर नदीच्या पात्रामध्ये पंप बसवून पाणी उपसा केले जाते त्यास उपसा-जलसिंचन योजना असे म्हणतात.”

“नदी किंवा धरणाचे पाणी पंपाच्या सहाय्याने उपसणे म्हणजे उपसा-जलसिंचन योजना होय.”

● **म्हैसाळ उपसा-जलसिंचन योजना**

म्हैसाळ उपसा-जलसिंचन योजनेस सन 1986 साली प्रशासकीय मान्यता मिळाली. ही योजना 16°14'00" उत्तर ते 47°42'00" पुर्व दरम्यान आहे. कृष्णा नदीवर म्हैसाळ येथे कोल्हापूर पध्दतीच्या बंधा-यातून योजना चालू होते.

म्हैसाळ उपसा-जलसिंचन योजनेद्वारे सांगली व सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील शेतीला लाभ होतो. सांगली जिल्ह्यातील मिरज, तासगांव, कवठेमहाकाळ व जत तर सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील सांगोला व मंगळवेढा तालुक्यांनाही या योजनेचा लाभ मिळतो. या योजनेचे एकूण प्रकल्पीय सिंचन क्षेत्र सन 2018-19 साली 15,852 हे. सिंचनाखाली आहे.

टप्पा क्रं. 1

सांगली जिल्ह्यातील कृष्णा नदीवरील म्हैसाळ येथे कोल्हापूर पध्दतीच्या बंधा-यातून म्हैसाळ उपसा-जलसिंचन योजनेसाठी पाणी उचलण्यात आले आहे. या योजनेचे पाणी सन 2002-2003 मध्ये सुरु करण्यात आले आहे. 1,504 मी. लांबीच्या व 2.5 मी. व्यासाच्या चार रांगा असणा-या उर्ध्वगामी प्रवाही नलिका म्हैसाळ पंपगृहापर्यंत टाकण्यात आलेल्या आहेत या ठिकाणी असणा-या संतुलन जलाशय क्रं. 1 मध्ये पाणी सोडण्यात आले आहे. परत या ठिकाणाहून पाणी टप्पा क्रं. 2 साठी प्रवाही करण्यात आले आहे.

टप्पा क्रं. 2

संतुलन जलाशय क्रं. 1 मधील पाणी 3,362 मी. लांबीच्या व 2.5 मी. व्यासाच्या चार रांगा असणा-या उर्ध्वगामी प्रवाही नलिका संतुलन जलाशय क्रं. 2 पर्यंत टाकण्यात आल्या आहेत. संतुलन जलाशय क्रं. 2 मधून 09 कि.मी. लांबीचा बेटग कालवा काढण्यात आला आहे. या कालव्यातील पाणी संतुलन जलाशय क्रं. 3 मध्ये सोडण्यात आले आहे व या संतुलन जलाशय क्रं. 3 मधून 42 कि.मी. लांबीचा कळंबी कालवा काढण्यात आला आहे. या 51 कि.मी. लांबीच्या मुख्य बेटग कालवा व कळंबी शाखा कालव्याद्वारे मिरज तालुक्यातील 12,242 हे. क्षेत्र सिंचनाखाली येणार आहे.

टप्पा क्रं. 3

संतुलन जलाशय क्रं. 3 मधील पाणी 600 मी. लांबीच्या 2.5 मी. व्यासाच्या 4 रांगा असणा-या उर्ध्वगामी प्रवाही नलिका वितरण हौदात सोडण्यात आल्या आहेत. तेथून 7 कि.मी. लांबीचा आरग कालवा काढण्यात आला आहे व पाणी संतुलन जलाशय क्रं. 4 मध्ये सोडण्यात आले आहे. संतुलन जलाशयामधून 15 कि.मी. लांबीचा लिंगनूर शाखा कालवा काढण्यात आला आहे. 7 कि.मी. लांबीचा आरग कालवा व 15 कि.मी. लांबीचा लिंगनूर शाखा कालव्याद्वारे मिरज तालुक्यातील 4,348 हे. क्षेत्र सिंचनाखाली येणार आहे.

टप्पा क्रं. 4

संतुलन जलाशय क्रं. 4 मधील पाणी 1,550 मी. लांबीच्या व 2.5 मी. व्यासाच्या तीन उर्ध्वगामी प्रवाही नलिकाद्वारे उचलण्यात आले आहे. टप्पा क्रं. 4 हा 75 कि.मी. लांबीचा कालवा आहे. 30 कि.मी. लांबीचा मुख्य सलगरे कालवा आहे. सलगरे मुख्य कालव्याला शिपुर गावाजवळ 11 कि.मी. लांबीचा खंडेराजुरी कालवा काढण्यात आला आहे. डोंगरवाडी गावाजवळ सलगरे मुख्य कालव्याला पंपगृह बसवून

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तेथून डोंगरवाडी उपसा-जलसिंचन योजना सुरु होते. डोंगरवाडी योजनेमुळे एकूण 1,577 हे. क्षेत्रास लाभ मिळणार आहे. कारण सलगरे मुख्य कालव्यापेक्षा डोंगरवाडीकडील भाग उंच असल्याने पंपगृह बसविण्यात आला आहे. डोंगरवाडी उपसा-जलसिंचन पंपगृहातून पाणी 14 कि.मी. प्रवाही केले आहे व तेथून 20 कि.मी. बंद प्रवाही नलिका योगेवाडी गावापर्यंत टाकण्यात आली आहे. टप्पा क्रं. 4 मुळे मिरज तालुक्यातील 16,454 हे. क्षेत्र व मिरज तालुक्यातील 4,387 हे. क्षेत्र असे एकूण 20,741 हे. क्षेत्र ओलिताखाली येणार आहे.

टप्पा क्रं. 5

सलगरे मुख्य कालव्याला सलगरे गावाजवळून 182 कि.मी. लांबीचा कवठेमहांकाळ कालवा काढण्यात आला आहे. हा कालवा सलगरे मुख्य कालव्याला समांतर आहे म्हणून याला डावा कालवा असे म्हणतात. 380 मी. लांबीच्या व 2.3 व्यासाच्या तीन रांगेद्वारे कवठेमहांकाळ कालव्याला पाणी उचलले जाते. कवठेमहांकाळ कालवा हा बनेवाडी गावापर्यंत 9 कि.मी. लांबीचा आहे. हा कालवा गव्हाण गावाजवळ कोल्हापूर पध्दतीच्या बंधा-यापर्यंत 39 कि.मी. लांबीचा आहे. गव्हाण बंधा-यापासून कवठेमहांकाळ कालवा 73 कि.मी. लांबीचा आहे.

बनेवाडी उपसा-जलसिंचन योजना

बनेवाडी गावाजवळ कवठेमहांकाळ कालव्याला पंपगृह बसवून बनेवाडी उपसा-जलसिंचन योजनेची निर्मिती केली आहे. या योजनेतील पाणी वितरण हौदात सोडून उजवा कालवा 30 कि.मी. लांबीचा व डावा कालवा 2.80 कि.मी. लांबीचा काढण्यात आला आहे. योजनेचा चार गांवातील एकूण 1,100 हे. क्षेत्रास सिंचनाचा लाभ मिळणार आहे.

गव्हाण उपसा-जलसिंचन योजना

कवठेमहांकाळ कालव्यातील पाणी अग्रणी नदीत सोडण्यात आले आहे. गव्हाणजवळील अग्रणी नदीवर कोल्हापूर पध्दतीचा बंधारा बांधून गव्हाण उपसा-जलसिंचन योजना व वाढीव उपसा-जलसिंचन योजनाची निर्मिती करण्यात आली आहे. गव्हाण उपसा-जलसिंचन योजनेचे पाणी कालव्यात सोडून ते अंजनी लघु पाटबंधारे तलाव व अंजनी पाझर तलावामध्ये सोडण्यात आले आहे. नागेवाडी गावाजवळ पंपगृह बसवून ते पाणी वडगांव पाझर तलावात सोडण्यात आले आहे. वाढीव उपसा-जलसिंचन योजनेतून पाणी वज्रचौडे कालवा, मणेराजुरी मुख्य कालवा, मणेराजुरी उपकालवा व उपळावी - योगेवाडी कालव्यास सोडले जाते. गव्हाण उपसा-जलसिंचन योजनेमुळे 645 हे. क्षेत्रास सिंचनाचा लाभ मिळणार आहे व वाढीव उपसा-जलसिंचन योजनेमुळे एकूण 1,999 हे. क्षेत्रास सिंचनाचा लाभ मिळणार आहे.

अग्रणी नदीवरील कोल्हापूर पध्दतीचे बंधारे

म्हैसाळ उपसा-जलसिंचन योजनेचे पाणी कवठेमहांकाळ कालव्याद्वारे अग्रणी नदीत सोडले जाते. अग्रणी नदीवर 12 कोल्हापूर पध्दतीचे बंधारे बांधण्यात आले आहेत, त्यामुळे तेथील क्षेत्र सिंचनाखाली आले आहे. या अग्रणी नदीवर मळणगांवात 2 कोल्हापूर पध्दतीचे बंधारे, शिरढोण 1, तिरमलवाडी 1, मोरगांव 2, हिंणगांव 1, विठुरायाचीवाडी 3, धुळगांव 1 व रांजणी 1 असे 12 कोल्हापूर पध्दतीचे बंधारे बांधण्यात आले आहेत. त्यामुळे 492 हे. क्षेत्र सिंचनाखाली आले आहे.

कवठेमहांकाळ मुख्य कालव्यासाठी जाधववाडी ते लंगरपेटपर्यंत डोंगरातून बोगदा काढण्यात आला आहे. या बोगद्याच्या मध्यवर्ती ठिकाणी जाखापूर-आगळगांव पंपगृह बसविण्यात आला आहे व त्याचे पाणी वितरण हौदात सोडून आगळगांव-जाखापूर कालव्याद्वारे 20.63 कि.मी. पाणी प्रवाहीत करण्यात आले आहे.

डोर्ली गावाजवळ बिल्लूर जोड कालवा काढण्यात आला आहे त्याची लांबी 28 कि.मी. आहे. डोर्ली गावाच्या पुढे आणखी एक बोगदा डोंगरात काढण्यात आला आहे. तेथून पुढे जत कालवा 81 कि.मी. लांबीचा प्रवाही करण्यात आला आहे.

अशाप्रकारे टप्पा क्रं. 5 चा जलसिंचनाचा लाभ कवठेमहांकाळ, तासगांव व जत या तालुक्यांना झाला आहे. त्यामुळे कवठेमहांकाळ 9,371 हे. क्षेत्र, तासगांव 2,345 हे. क्षेत्र व जत तालुक्यातील 16,430 हे. क्षेत्र सिंचनाखाली येणार आहे. टप्पा क्रं. 5 मुळे 28,146 हे. क्षेत्र जलसिंचित होणार आहे.

**सांगली जिल्हा : म्हैसाळ उपसा-जलसिंचन योजना
(क्षेत्र - हेक्टरमध्ये)**

अ. क्र.	तपशील	टप्पा क्र. 1	टप्पा क्र. 2	टप्पा क्र. 3	टप्पा क्र. 4	टप्पा क्र. 5	टप्पा क्र. 6		एकूण
							अ	ब	
1	पाणीसाठ्याचा प्रकार	म्हैसाळ को. पध्दतीचा बंधारा	संतुलन जलाशय	संतुलन जलाशय	संतुलन जलाशय	संतुलन जलाशय	जोड कालव्यातून	जोड कालव्यातून	-
2	पंपगृह ठिकाण	म्हैसाळ	-	-	डोंगरवाडी	-	-	-	-
3	कालव्याची लांबी (कि.मी.)	-	51 कि.मी. (बेडग 9 कि.मी. -कळंबी 42 कि.मी.)	22 कि.मी. (आरग 7 कि.मी. -लिंगनूर 15 कि.मी.)	(सलगरे 30 कि.मी. - खंडेराजुरी 11 कि.मी., -डोंगरवाडी 14 कि.मी. - भोसे कि.मी.)	102 कि.मी. (क. महांकाळ 73 कि.मी. -जत 81 कि.मी. -बिळूर 28 कि.मी.)	28 कि.मी. (देवनाळ 28 कि.मी. कालवा क्र. 1)	20 कि.मी. (देवनाळ कालवा क्र. 2, 12 कि.मी. -देवनाळ विस्तारीत 18 कि.मी.)	389
4	लाभक्षेत्र	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	तालुके	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	सिरज	-	12242	4348	16454	-	-	-	33044
	क. महांकाळ	-	-	-	4387	9371	-	-	13758
	तासगांव	-	-	-	-	2345	-	-	2345
जत	-	-	-	-	-	16430	2000	4120	22550
सांगली जिल्हा एकूण		-	12242	4348	20841	28146	2000	4120	71697

स्त्रोत : सांगली पाटबंधारे विभाग, सांगली

टप्पा क्र. 6 अ

बिळूर जोड कालव्याला 1,535 मी. लांबीची व 1.15 मी. रुंदीची एक उर्ध्वगामी प्रवाही नलिका बसविण्यात आली आहे तेथून कालव्याचे पाणी वितरण हौदात सोडण्यात आले आहे. तेथून देवनाळ

कालवा क्रं. 1 हा 28 कि.मी. लांबीचा काढण्यात आला आहे. त्यामुळे जत तालुक्यातील 2,000 हे. क्षेत्र जलसिंचनाखाली येणार आहे.

टप्पा क्रं. 6 ब

देवनाळ कालवा क्रं. 1 याला 4,600 मी. लांबीची व 0.95 मी. रुंदीची एक उर्ध्वगामी प्रवाही नलिका बसविण्यात आली आहे. कालव्याचे पाणी पंपगृहाद्वारे वितरण हौदात सोडण्यात आले आहे तेथून देवनाळ कालवा क्रं. 2 सुरू होतो. हा कालवा 30 कि.मी. लांबीचा आहे. देवनाळ क्रं. 2 हा कालवा 12 कि.मी व देवनाळ विस्तारीत कालवा 18 कि.मी. लांबीचा आहे यामुळे जत तालुक्यातील 4,120 हे. क्षेत्र जलसिंचनाखाली येणार आहे.

म्हैसाळ उपसा-जलसिंचन योजनेच्या 389 कि.मी. लांबीच्या कालव्यामुळे मिरज तालुक्यातील 33,044 हे. क्षेत्र जलसिंचनाखाली येणार आहे. तर कवठेमहाकाळ 13,758 हे. क्षेत्र, तासगांव 2,346 हे. क्षेत्र व जत तालुक्यातील 22,550 हे. क्षेत्र जलसिंचनाखाली येणार आहे. सांगली जिल्ह्यातील म्हैसाळ उपसा-जलसिंचन योजनेद्वारे सुमारे 71,697 हे. क्षेत्र प्रकल्पीय आहे.

● सांगली जिल्ह्यातील तालुकानिहाय म्हैसाळ उपसा-जलसिंचन योजना

सांगली जिल्ह्यातील चार तालुक्यामध्येच म्हैसाळ उपसा-जलसिंचन योजना प्रवाही झाली आहे. मिरज, तासगांव, कवठेमहाकाळ व जत तालुक्यामधून ही योजना जाते. सांगली जिल्ह्यातील म्हैसाळ उपसा-जलसिंचन योजनेचे प्रकल्पीय क्षेत्र 71,697 हे. आहे. त्यातील 33,751 हे. क्षेत्र सिंचित झालेले आहे.

मिरज तालुक्यात सर्वात जास्त प्रकल्पीय क्षेत्र 33,044 हे. आहे. त्यातील 19,660 हे. क्षेत्र जलसिंचित झाले आहे. त्यानंतर जत तालुक्याचे 22,550 हे. क्षेत्र प्रकल्पीय आहे. परंतु त्यातील फक्त 1,179 हे. क्षेत्र ओलिताखाली आले आहे. कवठेमहाकाळ तालुक्याचे 13,758 हे. क्षेत्र प्रकल्पीय आहे. त्यातील 10,228 हे. क्षेत्र जलसिंचनाखाली आले आहे. तासगांव तालुक्याचे प्रकल्पीय क्षेत्र 2,346 हे. आहे. परंतु प्रकल्पीय क्षेत्रापेक्षा जास्त 2,684 हे. क्षेत्र सिंचन झाले आहे. सांगली जिल्ह्यातील शिराळा, वाळवा, आटपाडी, खानापूर, पलूस व कडेगांव या सहा तालुक्यांना या योजनेचा लाभ मिळत नाही.

सांगली जिल्हा : तालुकानिहाय म्हैसाळ उपसा-जलसिंचन योजना (क्षेत्र – हेक्टरमध्ये)

अ.क्र.	तालुके	प्रकल्पीय क्षेत्र	सिंचन झालेले क्षेत्र
1	तासगांव	2345	2684
2	मिरज	33044	19660
3	कवठेमहाकाळ	13758	10228
4	जत	22550	1179
सांगली जिल्हा एकूण		71697	33751

स्रोत : सांगली पाटबंधारे विभाग, सांगली

● म्हैसाळ उपसा-जलसिंचन योजनेचे वर्षानुसार जलसिंचित क्षेत्र

अभ्यासक्षेत्रामध्ये म्हैसाळ उपसा-जलसिंचन योजना सन 2002-03 मध्ये प्रवाहीत झाली आहे.

सांगली जिल्हा : म्हैसाळ उपसा-जलसिंचन योजनेचे वर्षानुसार जलसिंचित क्षेत्र (क्षेत्र – हेक्टरमध्ये)

अ.क्र.	वर्ष	जलसिंचित क्षेत्र
1	2004-05	1662
2	2006-07	6030
3	2008-09	3253
4	2010-11	3000
5	2012-13	9742
6	2014-15	10091

7	2016-17	15875
8	2018-19	15852

स्त्रोत : सांगली पाटबंधारे विभाग, सांगली

वरील तक्त्याचे निरीक्षण केले असता असे दिसते की, सन 2004-05 ला म्हैसाळ उपसा-जलसिंचन योजनेने सुमारे 1662 हे. क्षेत्र जलसिंचित केले आहे. सन 2006-07 या वर्षात क्षेत्र वाढलेले दिसते तर सन 2008-09 व सन 2010-11 या वर्षामध्ये जलसिंचित क्षेत्र कमी झाले आहे.

सन 2012-13 मध्ये जलसिंचित क्षेत्र वाढलेले दिसते ते 9742 हे. आहे. सन 2016-17 मध्ये ते 15875 हे. क्षेत्र झाले व सन 2018-19 मध्ये 15852 हे. क्षेत्र झालेले दिसते. म्हणजेच क्षेत्र कमी झाले आहे. एकंदरीत म्हैसाळ उपसा-जलसिंचन योजनेमुळे सातत्याने जलसिंचित क्षेत्रात वाढ होताना दिसते.

6. निष्कर्ष:

म्हैसाळ उपसा-जलसिंचन योजनेचा लाभ सांगली जिल्ह्यातील 71697 हेक्टर क्षेत्राला झाला आहे. हा लाभ मिरज 33044 हे., कंवठेमंहाकाळ 13758 हे., तासगांव 2345 हे., जत 22550 हे., क्षेत्रास होणार आहे. त्यापैकी 15852 हे. क्षेत्रास लाभ मिळाला आहे. या उपसा जलसिंचन योजनेच्या कालव्याचा लाभ मिरज तालुक्यास जास्त झालेला आहे. या योजनेमुळे दुष्काळीप्रवण भागास पिण्यासाठी, शेतीसाठी व जनावरांसाठी पाणी उपलब्ध झाले आहे.

म्हैसाळ उपसा-जलसिंचन योजनेचा लाभ कडेगांव, खानापूर, पलुस, शिराळा, वाळवा व आटपाडी तालुक्यांना झालेला नाही. म्हैसाळ योजनेच्या निकृष्ट कामामुळे अनेक ठिकाणी पाणी वाया जाते. त्यासाठी पोटकालवे काढण्याऐवजी बंदिस्त पाईपलाईन टाकाव्यात, जेणेकरून पाण्याचा अपव्यय व बाष्पीभवन होणार नाही, त्याची बचत होईल.

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