

**75 YEARS OF  
INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA:  
OPPORTUNITIES AND  
CHALLENGES**

**Chief Editor**

**Principal Dr. Sarkate S. H.**

J.B.S.P. M's Arts and Science College,  
Shivajinagar Gadhi, Tq. Georai, Dist. Beed-431143



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**:: Foreword Message ::**



It gives me the immense pleasure to send the foreword-message to the Principal Dr. Sarkate S. H. and his team of Arts and Science College, Shivajinagar Gadhi, on the eve of the publication of the souvenir of the e-conference “75 Years of Independence of India : Opportunities and Challenges” conducted on the 24<sup>th</sup> May 2022. The college team has taken efforts to publish the scholarly articles written by various academic peoples. The souvenir reflects the essence of the e-conference.

**Amarsinhji Shivajirao**

**Pandit**

President

Jai Bhavani Shikshan Prasarak  
Mandal, Georai.

## **Foreword Message**

Our country is celebrating the 75<sup>th</sup> year of independence through various ways. The role of freedom fighters and others is commemorated. To pay the respectful gratitude to all the concerned, and to show the right direction to the young generation, our college conducted the e-conference '75 years of independence of India: Opportunities and challenges.' Various peoples from India and abroad participated in the event. The effort has been made to unfold the various layers of timeline, through discussion and scholarly articles. Various academic peoples participated in the event through Yutube, Facebook, Zoom on the 24<sup>th</sup> May 2022.

J.B.S.P. Mandal's Arts and Science College, Shivajinagar, Gadhi is a rural college. The college has been performing its co-curricular activities along with academic and social level. It has conducted the research provocating activities at national and international level. Our parent society has always encouraged such activities. The founder chairperson, honourable Shivajiraoji Pandit, President, honourable Amarsinhji Pandit, the secretary, honourable Jaisingji Pandit, and Vijaysinaji Pandit have encouraged such efforts.

Their encouragement is the base of our success in the arranging of the e-conference.

The motive of such celebration is to unite the various sects in India. This theme is sublimated at government , administrative and common people level. This event is an opportunity for many to write, to express their views on one platform.

The e-conference was inaugurated by honourable Ranvir Raje Pandit. He gave stress on the generalization of Indian independence. The key note address was given by Prinicipal Dr. Vasant Biradar, Mahtma Phule College Ahmedpur, Dist. Latur. He reminded the audience about the past history and future challenges. The chief guest professor Abhijay Patne (America) and Professor Dr. Prashant Amrutkar, Dean (Humanities), Dr. B.A.M.U. Aurangabad, expressed their views and guided the audience.

The dignitaries reminded the audience about the development of our country in the last 75 years. We have various opportunities at national and international level. We dealt with these in the development of our country. The event unfolds this issue. This is really pleasure for me and my college.

India as a country has various strong points. We cheer such strength. We also have

negative aspects. We can overcome such negative aspects. The growth of our development can be calibrated. This aspect can be achieved through conducting such e-conferences and this has been done successfully.

To underline the various steps of development of India in the field of political, cultural and economic sector and to forecast the future development steps this events is important landmark for the diamond jubilee celebration .

India is ornamented with its variety of culture. The country has all time and all inclusive events that affect all sectors of life. Due to some exceptional events all segments to life are infected. To sustain the country's image for its all inclusiveness' in the field of religion, language, cast, culture, life style the importance of such celebration events can be underlined.

The reference is changed as the time changes. Conditions are changed as per the situation and principle. For national integration, the national loyalty should be strengthened. The joining thread should be unbroken, while joining political, social, common people interest. 'Unity in diversity' should be maintained. It is our common responsibility. This sense can be encouraged through this e-conference and I hope such possibility. Following such trend, all the

dignitaries participated in this e-conference. I would like to thank all such dignitaries. To sustain the trend of ownness in the field of political, social, humanity and to nurture the humanity in positive way, the collection of scholarly articles is going to get published in four parts. I hope you like it. This may guide your future course of journey. I am confident about this. So I feel immense pleasure to present this souvenir to our esteemed readers in the all sections of life.

Thank You.

**Chief Editor**  
**Principal. Dr. Sarkate S.H.**  
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# DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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## **ABSTRACT**

Democracy refers to a system of government where the citizens exercise power by voting. Democracy holds a special place in India. Furthermore, India without a doubt is the biggest democracy in the world. Also, the democracy of India is derived from the constitution of India. After suffering at the hands of British colonial rule, India finally became a democratic nation in 1947. Most noteworthy, Indian democracy since independence is infused with the spirit of justice, liberty, and equality.

Human rights are universal and apply to everyone. They establish that all human beings, irrespective of country, culture and context, are born free and equal in dignity and rights. Democracy policy includes general elections, measures to strengthen and protect the individual's opportunities for influence, and measures to promote and guarantee respect for human rights. Human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

**KEY WORDS:** Features and Rights

## **INTRODUCTION**

Democracy and human rights are grounded in the shared principles of accountability, individual liberty, integrity, fair and equal representation, inclusion and participation, and non-violent solutions to conflict. Modern conceptions of democracy are based on the fundamental ideas of popular sovereignty and collective

decision making in which rulers through various ways are held to account by those over whom they rule. But beyond this basic consensus, there are many varieties of democracy that have been in use by scholars, practitioners and policy makers. Understanding these different types of democracy and the degree to which they incorporate different categories of human rights affects the ways in which measures of both can and have been used for empirical research. Absence of consideration of these lines of overlap has led to conceptual and empirical confusion in the literature on democracy.

Human rights are a set of rights which every human is entitled to. Every human being is inherited with these rights no matter what caste, creed, gender, the economic status they belong to. Human rights are very important for making sure that all humans get treated equally. Human rights in India is an issue complicated by the country's large size and population as well as its diverse culture, despite its status as the world's largest sovereign, secular, democratic republic. The Constitution of India provides for Fundamental rights, which include freedom of religion. Clauses also provide for freedom of speech, as well as separation of executive and judiciary and freedom of movement within the country and abroad. The country also has an independent judiciary<sup>[1][2]</sup> as well as bodies to look into issues of human rights.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER**

1. To study the features of Indian democracy
2. To know the types of human rights

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The present study has conducted with the help of secondary sources of data. The secondary data are

drawn, classified, and studied from the Govt. Publications, monthly journals on democracy and human rights, including the annual reports of democracy and human rights. Wherever, necessary reference was also made to different issues of bulletins. Apart from this, different editions of daily newspapers such as The Hindu, Indian Express. Business Line etc. were also used for the purpose of collecting the information.

### **FEATURES OF INDIAN DEMOCRACY**

1. People can exercise power in Indian democracy. Most noteworthy, people of India elect their representatives. Moreover, these representatives remain responsible for common people.
2. The democracy in India works on the principle of political equality. Furthermore, it essentially means all citizens are equal before the law. Most noteworthy, there is no discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, creed, race, sect, etc. Hence, every Indian citizen enjoys equal political rights.
3. Rule of the majority is an essential feature of Indian democracy. Moreover, the party which wins the most seats forms and runs the government. Most noteworthy, no-one can object to support of the majority.
4. Another feature of Indian democracy is federal. Most noteworthy, India is a union of states. Furthermore, the states are somewhat autonomous. Moreover, the states enjoy freedom in certain matters.
5. Collective responsibility is a notable feature of Indian democracy. The council of Ministers in India is collectively responsible to their respective legislatures. Therefore, no minister alone is responsible for any act of their government.

6. Indian democracy works on the principle of formation of opinion. Furthermore, the government and its institutions must work on the basis of public opinion. Most noteworthy, public opinion must be formed on various matters in India. Moreover, the Legislature of India provides an appropriate platform to express public opinion.

## **TYPES OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

Human rights are the basic rights available to any human being by virtue of his birth in human race. It is inherent in all human beings irrespective of their nationality, religion, language, sex, colour or any other consideration. The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 defines Human Rights as: “human rights” means the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India”. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more.

### **1. Social or Civil Human Rights**

- a. Right to life, liberty and security
- b. Right to freedom from slavery and servitude
- c. Right to freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
- d. Right to freedom from arbitrary interference with privacy, family, home or correspondence
- e. Right to marry and have family and right to property

### **2. Political Human Right**

- a. Right to nationality
- b. Right to equality before the law and equal protection of law
- c. Right to judicial remedies, fair trial and freedom from

arbitrary arrest, detention or exile

d. Right to freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, conscience and religion

e. Right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association

f. Right to take part in government affairs and equal access to public service

g. Right to equal suffrage

h. Right to freedom of movement and right of asylum etc.

### **3. Economic Human Rights**

a. Right to social security

b. Right to work and the right to equal pay for equal work

c. Right to form trade unions

d. Right to rest and leisure

e. Right to food, health and an adequate standard of living

### **4. Cultural Human Rights**

a. Right to participate in the cultural life of the community

b. Right to enjoy the art and to share in the scientific advancement and its benefits

c. Right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary and artistic production of which the individual is the author

d. Right to a social and international order in which the human rights as provided in the Universal Declaration can be fully realized

### **CONCLUSION**

Democracy provides an environment that respects human rights and fundamental freedoms, and in which the freely expressed will of people is exercised. People have a say in decisions and can hold decision-makers to account. Women and men have equal rights

and all people are free from discrimination. Democracy policy includes general elections, measures to strengthen and protect the individual's opportunities for influence, and measures to promote and guarantee respect for human rights. In India, there are six fundamental rights in India. They are the rights to equality, freedom, right against exploitation, right to freedom, cultural and educational rights, and right to constitutional remedies. These protections are important for the growth of the country's people, which in turn contributes to the development of the country as a whole. Every person of India is granted basic human rights under the Indian Constitution.

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# NEW TRENDS IN INDIAN WRITING IN ENGLISH: AN ANALYSIS OF AMISH TRIPATHI'S WORK

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## **ABSTRACT**

Mythology has always been a great source of concern and enchantment among the writers across the world. Recent trend in the field of Indian mythology is re-telling of myths with a newer outlook. Amish Tripathi, a great mythologist has endeavoured in *Shiva Trilogy and Ram Chandra Series* with an altered perspective of humanization of divine with a central theme that even an ordinary person can rise to the status of God through his good deeds and karma. He has also depicted his women characters very strong, self-assertive and proficient in their respective fields, enjoying name and fame as they enjoyed during the ancient times.

**KEYWORDS** – Mythology, Re-telling, Empowered, Women, Humanizing.

Indian writing in English has come miles and miles since its onset. Although it is not easy to trace its genesis, yet it can be said with certainty that British colonial rule is directly responsible for it when English was introduced in India as the medium of instruction for Indians in 1835.

Indian Literature in English has witnessed several changes in its trends and terrains. Starting from the works of Michael Madhusudan Dutt and Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, the trio of Raja Rao, R.K.

Narayan and Mulk Raj Anand (The Big Three) were the prominent Indian English novelist who transformed the Indian English writing world by presenting emotions, hopes and manifold problems of the Indian people. The writers of pre-independence period mainly dealt with nationalism and patriotism. Writers of post-independence viz; Salman Rushdie, Amitav Ghosh, Arundhati Roy, Manju Kapur etc. wrote on the theme of challenges of new found political freedom. After independence, women writers like Anita Desai, Shashi Deshpande, Shobha De succeeded in portraying the image of women as silent sufferer to self- assertive woman.

Later, literary tradition in India saw a new trend of writers like Chetan Bhagat and Durjoy Datta for their coffee- table romantic novels dealing with the love and romantic life of young Indians. Meanwhile, trend of translating works of regional languages in English flourished. Works on sufferings of Dalit also came into literary field and one more trend of autobiographical writing and biographical writing on renowned persons of diversified fields came into existence.

In the series of Indian writing in English, next comes the field of mythology. Mythology has always survived in the lives of almost every Indian through *Amar Chitra Katha's* comics and spiritual atmosphere of homes due to Dadi's and Nani's folk stories and easy availability of revered Hindu scriptures at home, thus we Indians imbibed these stories consciously or sub-consciously.

Amish Tripathi is currently one of the best mythologists of India, who has achieved fame and fortune for his *Shiva Trilogy and Ram Chandra Series* books. Amish says, 'the purpose of mythology is to dig deeper and find the philosophical truth that exists within'

(Srinivasan, 2015). Re-telling of mythology is becoming a new trend in Indian writing in English, with a central aim of telling a new version of story in different way, giving a new perception and bringing repressed character and their viewpoints upfront. Amish justifies re-telling by saying, "that there is no singular truth, similarly there are so many versions of Ramayana with different perspectives and different interpretations making different versions of our collective truth" (Arora).

Prominent writers of re-telling of mythology are Ashok K. Banker, Devdutt Pattanaik, Anand Neelakantan, Ashwin Sanghi, Anuja Chandramouli, Shubha Vilas, Kavita Kane, Samhita Arni, Mani Suri, Amish Tripathi etc. The trend was started by Ashok Banker through his stories of eight books where he re-wrote the story of Ramayana.

In an interview Amish says, "we have a living mythology, unlike Greek or Egyptian mythology for instance. It is because of modernizing and localising our myths again and again" (Krishna Kumar). "Myth constructs worldview for people. It serves as looking glass through which life comes to order. In other words, it constructs a paradigm so that the apparently chaotic world comes to possess a structure" (Pattanaik 34)

Myth is believed to be the fundamental force of culture and civilization. Cultures are built up in a period of centuries, yet they survive on the successful transmission of values, ideas, history and beliefs from one generation to the next. At the same time culture also promotes evolution. It leads nation towards higher state of consciousness. (Mishra 20)

The present era is full of chaos and degeneration is rampant at all levels- moral, social, spiritual and

political. Everyone is busy in materialism and rat-race, without any faith in ethics and moral values; resulting in degradation of society. Thus, it is need of the hour to re-visit our holy scriptures to imbibe the philosophy from them to lead a happy, self- contented and peaceful life. Our holy scriptures i.e., *dharmasastras* are full of ethical wisdom and their importance can never be over-emphasized. Looking to the significance of our holy-scriptures, notable Indologist Pandurang Vaman Kane has been accorded highest civilian award 'Bharat Ratna' in 1963 for his book *History of Dharmasastra* which enable us to study the social practices in ancient India.

Amish Tripathi's *Shiva Trilogy and Ram Chandra Series* re-visits and re-interprets traditional myths through an altered perspective with special emphasis on humanization of the divine and revitalizing the image of Indian women. Amish Tripathi in his *Shiva Trilogy* mentions that all gods were once human beings; it was their *Karma* and deeds in the human life that made them gods. According to Amish, "A man becomes a Mahadev when he fights for good. A Mahadev is not born as one from his mother's womb; he is forged in the heat of battle, when he wages a war to destroy Evil." (The Immortals of Meluha 346).

In *Shiva Trilogy*, protagonist Shiva has been delineated as an ordinary man with all human constraints which holds one back and make one a woeful figure. He has lack of confidence and depicts disbelief on his competency. He suffers from guilt on his wrong decisions and often display his fearsome temper using rough language. In spite of having qualities of an ordinary man, he depicts leadership qualities also. He fights against elites in favour of oppressed. He wholeheartedly struggles throughout life to eradicate main Evil

of the society i.e. Somras, as its by-product pollute river Saraswati, generating Nagas. He is a good orator, communicator and fuels his soldiers with motivation by delivering impressive and motivating speech. Above all, he is patriot which is clear from his statement to Sati, "we cannot afford to lose, the fate of the nation is at stake" (The Oath of Vayuputra 117). He is skilled in warfare tactics also. Above all, Shiva possesses all qualities of an ideal human being who is compassionate and believes in non-violence. He is not orthodox and of the opinion of breaking useless traditions like *Vikarma* law for all. He does not believe in symbolic gods; rather believes in humanity. He does not hesitate to beg pardon on his mistake and is habitual of practising forgiveness. He keeps interests of public above his family and has great regard for women, particularly for Sati. The most remarkable trait of his personality is of environmental conservator as he saves Saraswati from depletion and pollution.

Throughout *Shiva Trilogy*, Amish emphasizes the fact that an ordinary man can rise to the status of god by imbibing virtues in life as everyone has potential god in him/her; the only need is to rise above body, mind and ego and engage in enlightenment of the soul through inner- alignment for transforming into an authentic human being.

In the age old mythical narratives, women have been portrayed from the androcentric perspective and have not been given due weightage. In Amish Tripathi's novels, re-visiting and re-telling of myths have been done from a feminist perspective, giving peripheral characters their due place and position. They have not been presented as meek, submissive and weak. The women in the fiction do not demand for political

equality, economic rights and social identity; instead they are self-sufficient, brave, strong, valorous, intelligent and embodiments of excellence and perfection.

In an interview Amish says, "Lady Sati decided to enter my imagination through a novel interpretation in my book *The immortals of Meluha*. I visualised her as strong woman with mind of her own" (Immortal India 22). Amish believes in the saying of famous feminist critic Simon De Beauvoir who aptly says, "One is not born, but rather becomes a woman... It is civilization as a whole that produces this creature... which is described as feminine" (qtd. in Abrams 125).

Sati, a major character of *Shiva Trilogy* is daughter of Emperor Daksha. Throughout *Shiva Trilogy*, she depicts her bravery several times and reflects her ideology of *kshatriya dharma* to Daksha by saying "was not it one of the Lord Rama's teaching that it is the duty of the strong to protect the weak" (IM 270). Another significant character is Kali, the twin sister of Sati and queen of the Nagas. She proves herself intelligent administrator who is well-versed in making strategic alliance during war. The most remarkable character of *Shiva Trilogy* is doctor Ayurvati, who is the best doctor of the land. She has expertise in medicines prescription and also performs plastic surgery. Another illustrious woman character is Kanakhala who is the Meluhan Prime Minister. Throughout *Shiva Trilogy* her brilliance, presence of mind, loyalty to the King and country is reflected. She follows the path of *Dharma* and believes "*dharma rakshati rakshitaha*" means dharma protects those who protect it (OV 435). Anandmayi, is the Ayodhyan princess who falls in love with Meluhan general Parvateshwar and changes her image from a

seductive and straightforward lady to sincere and devoted wife. She leaves an example for new generation regarding adjustment in married life for the sake of love. Veerini, wife of Daksha needs special mention as she lives with Daksha in his all decisions whether right or wrong but later she realises her mistake and leaves a significant message for all wives by saying, "It is not a wife's duty to support her husband in all wrong deeds. Infact, a good wife corrects her husband when he is wrong even if she has to ram it down its throat" (OV 514). In *Ram Chandra Series*, Amish has portrayed Sita as an intelligent lady, an able administrator, a champion archer and strong woman. Sita maintains complete pace with his counterpart in every walk of life. Similarly Sunaina, mother of Sita has also been delineated as very responsible lady shouldering the burden of both administration and foreign policy. She proves herself a good philosopher during discussion with Sita on life issues. Vedvati is another noteworthy character in *Ram Chandra Series*. Actually she is a *Kanyakumari*; who are worshipped as goddess before they attain puberty. Her personality aura is so big that even Raavan, who is full of ego; for the first time in his life he seeks blessing of another living being. She succeeds in changing a monster into an angel.

Thus, Amish succeeds in humanization of divine and in breaking stereotyped image of Indian women by bringing them out of gender bias depicting them intelligent and strong, enjoying name and fame. Amish has also portrayed various contemporary topics of today's relevance. The bad part of this re-telling is also realized throughout the work. As Amish says, "these books are purely fiction, I write the story it comes to me" (Mukhopadhyay). During re-telling of myths,

fictionalization of history and myths have been done and in frenzy to attract audience, and in surge of modernizing and localizing of our myths, re-construction of myths and demytholization has occurred to some extent. Thus, this re-telling does not suit older generation and gives a distorted image of mega-narratives of our holy scriptures to new generation impacting their belief system leading to disregard for our glorious culture. We are a great civilization and it is our duty to project it more cautiously.

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# **CONTEXTUALISING INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ALIGNMENTS FROM SECOND WORLD WAR TO CONTEMPORARY TIMES**

**Aniket A. Shinde**

## **ABSTRACT:**

The United States (US) and Soviet Union engaged in ideological, economic and political battle against each other after the end of Second World War. The military alliances such as NATO led by US and Warsaw pact led by Soviet Union has been formed. Both the Superpowers indulged in proxy wars in countries of Africa, Latin America and Asia. This rivalry ends with the disintegration of Soviet Union in 1991. After that, non- state actors such non-governmental organisations (NGOs), people's movements and terrorist organisations emerged in international sphere. Recently, security frameworks such Quad and AUKUS formed to challenge China's aggression in Indo- Pacific region.

## **KEYWORDS**

Unipolar, Bipolar, NATO, BRICS, AUKUS, Quad, Indo-Pacific, World Order

## **INTRODUCTION**

World order is defined as arrangement in which international relations are organised and carried out in the world. After the end of world war two the world exhibit the phenomenon of bipolar world order. The United States and Soviet Union became superpower and intense rivalry took place between them. They often compete on the basis of ideology, geopolitics, space technology and economic arena. Both the blocs fought

proxy war in Central Asia, Latin America and Africa. This intense rivalry between superpowers ends after the fall of Berlin wall and disintegration of Soviet Union. Therefore, after the cold war new world order emerges and United States became sole superpower. The economic interdependence between the countries increases and advancement in information and communication technology (ICT) leads to phenomenon of globalisation. The World Bank, World Trade Organisation (WTO) and International Monetary Fund (IMF) dominates the world in economic and finance related issues. Further, non-state actors such as terrorist organisations, non-governmental organisation, are emerged in international sphere. And Indo-Pacific region witnessed intense maritime competition between United States, China and the countries from East and Southeast Asia.

### **WORLD ORDER DURING COLD WAR**

The arrangements of international relations changes after the world war two. The United States and Soviet Union became superpower and the world witnessed ideological and military competition between them. Both superpowers tried to influence the issues in countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Consequently, this exhibits proxy wars in these continents. Superpowers fought proxy war by providing arms, military equipment and training to countries in the developing world. They formed a puppet governments to pursue ideological and geopolitical goals. For example, Tibet (1950), Uganda (1971), Argentina (1976), Pakistan (1977), Afghanistan (1978), Iran (1979) and Turkey (1980) experiences the phenomenon of formation of puppet government and regime change. Further, both United States and Soviet Union involve in the civil wars

of Laos, Malaysia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Lebanon and Cambodia. In context of Europe, Soviet Union established 'iron curtain' which prohibits the countries from Eastern Europe to enter in political, economic, military and ideological engagement in Western European nations. Similarly, Soviet Union applied Berlin blockade in Germany in 1948 and established a concrete wall and barbed wire between East and West Germany. Berlin blockade prohibits mass emigration from East Berlin to West Berlin. Berlin wall indicates important symbol of cold war politics. Therefore, this phenomenon of Berlin blockade largely exposed western unpreparedness and this resulted in signing of Brussel Defence Treaty which later joined by United States, Canada, Portugal, Denmark, Italy and Norway. Brussel Defence Treaty paved the way for formation North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) in 1949. NATO states agrees to defend each other in case of attack by third parties on any member of NATO. In response to this, Warsaw pact signed by Soviet Union and its Satellite states in 1955 to counter the military dominance of NATO. However, no direct confrontation happened between NATO and states in Warsaw pact. And both member states engaged in proxy wars in various parts of the world during cold war era.

Further, during cold war non-alignment movement (NAM) emerged to take independent stand in world affairs. It has the idea of not entering in military alliances with any of the two blocs led by superpower. And tried to pursue peace in the world. The main objectives of the NAM are a) to pursue independent foreign policy and to do away with cold war politics. b) To hasten the process of decolonisation. c) Not enter into bilateral treaty with any of the two superpower. d)

Not allow military bases of superpower in territory. e) NAM supported the economic sovereignty over natural resources and interventionist trade policy for the countries in the developing world. NAM pleaded for transfer of technology and compensatory finance for developing economies in the world. However, relevance of NAM being questioned after the end of cold war and ineffective performance in Gulf crisis. Additionally, many NAM member states unable to pursue independent foreign policy during cold war. Therefore, this resulted into compromise of credibility of NAM. In today's scenario, NAM need to proactively foster south-south cooperation and restructuring of United Nations.

### **CHANGING WORLD ORDER AFTER THE COLD WAR**

The fall of Berlin wall in 1989 began the end of cold war. Thereafter, Soviet Union was disintegrated in 1991 marking the new phase in international relations. Then, trade and economic issues between the nations gaining significance in the world. The ideas such as sustainable development, human rights, migration, and environmental protection highlighted the relations among nations and international organisations. Geopolitics gained prominence and resource rich central Asian region catches attention of the powerful countries in the world. The rising rivalry over central Asian region among Russia, United States, China, and Iran gave birth to 'new great game' in central Asia. Further, end of Cold war resulted into rise of new actors in international relations. Non state actors such as non-governmental organisations (NGOs), people's movements, diaspora communities and violent non state actors such as terrorist organisations has been emerged after the cold war. In September 2001, attack on the United States

shake the world and United States started its 'war on terror' leads to intervention and regime change in various parts of the world particularly Middle East and central Asia. United States act like hegemon or global police in world affairs and this leads to NATO intervention in Afghanistan, invasion of Iraq, Intervention in Syria and Libya. Many intervention of United States occurred without the sanction of United Nations. Such a phenomenon describes the hegemonic attitude by United States and its aggressive policies in world affairs.

Recently, US-China trade war, Russia-Ukraine war, Post Pandemic economic and political crisis witnessed in world affairs. And Geopolitical competition between US and China rising in the Indo- Pacific region. China's aggressive stance in South China Sea resulted into vulnerability of South China Sea littoral states. And US- China competition in Indo-pacific significantly challenges centrality of ASEAN and leads to militarisation in Indo-pacific region. The apprehension about large number of natural resources in South China Sea and its crucial geopolitical location forces countries to exert or establish control in the region. In this context new strategic framework such as Quad and AUKUS emerges to challenge China's aggression in the region.

United States, India, Japan and Australia created the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue popularly known as Quad. The Quad framework largely focusses on maritime security, climate change, building the ecosystem of investment in the region and vaccine diplomacy during Covid 19 Pandemic. Quad primarily aims for creating free and open Indo-Pacific in the region on the wake of China's aggressive military posture in the region. It discusses shared vision of Indo-

Pacific region based on international law and principles such as freedom of navigation and peaceful resolution of disputes. China criticised Quad and referred it as 'headline-grabbing idea'. Quad member states consciously do away with naming China in joint statement and rhetoric. On similar lines, the security pact between Australia, United Kingdom (UK) and United States, popularly known as AUKUS formed in September 2021. According to this pact, the US and the UK will help Australia to acquire nuclear powered submarine amid growing competition in Indo-Pacific. AUKUS also involves cooperation on electronic warfare, quantum technologies, artificial intelligence, cyber security and sharing of the information. China criticised AUKUS as 'cold war mentality' of western powers. Further, the security architecture of the Indo-Pacific comprises the US led bilateral pacts to ASEAN led cooperation. In this context, experts of international relations argued that AUKUS can challenge centrality of ASEAN in the region. Therefore, ASEAN need to act in cohesion with other countries in security related issues of Indo-Pacific. Professor Amitav Acharya argued that ASEAN should acts as a hub, if not a leader, in the multilateral forums of Indo-Pacific.

## **CONCLUSION**

The nations in the world acts on the basis of national interest. Whenever national interest threaten, the states act aggressively or build alliances with other like-minded states. The world witnessed the bipolar worlds order after the end of Second World War. Then, unipolar world order dominated by United States and now multipolar world order in which waning of American hegemony and rising of China occurs. In this context, the United States enters into alignments with

many nations for preservation of status quo. Therefore, political, economic, military and security related alignments between the nation are continuously changing and restructuring to maintain balance of power in international relations.

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# **ANEMIA CONTROL PROGRAMMES IN INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE**

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## **INTRODUCTION:-**

Anemia is a condition in which the number of red blood cells or their oxygen-carrying capacity is insufficient to meet the body's physiological requirements, which vary by age, sex, altitude, smoking habits, and during pregnancy.

The manifestations of anemia vary by its severity and range from fatigue, weakness, dizziness and drowsiness to impaired cognitive development of children and increased morbidity. Anemia affects the cognitive development, behavior, and physical growth of infants, preschool and school-aged children. It weakens immunity in all age groups and impacts the ability for physical work in adolescents and adults.

Anemia in pregnancy is associated with post-partum hemorrhage, neural tube defects, low birth weight, premature births, stillbirths and maternal deaths. In malaria endemic regions, anemia is one of the most common preventable causes of maternal and child deaths. In its most severe form, anemia can also lead to death.

There are many causes of anemia, out of which iron deficiency accounts for about 50 percent of anemia in school children and among women of reproductive age-group, and 80 percent in children 2–5 years of age.

Other nutritional deficiencies besides iron, such as vitamin B12, folate and vitamin A, can cause anemia although the magnitude of their contribution is unclear. Infectious diseases - in particular malaria, tuberculosis and hemoglobinopathies - are other important contributory causes to the high prevalence of anemia. According to the National Family Health Survey 4 (NFHS-4), 2015/16, anemia prevalence across all ages is extremely high in India; varying from 30 percent to 69 percent. It is also to be noted that in the last 10 years (NFHS-3, 2005/06 to NFHS-4, 2015/16), the percentage point reduction of anemia prevalence has been extremely low in most age groups.

Anemia control programs in India focus on three vital strategies: promotion of regular consumption of foods rich in iron, provision of iron and folate supplements in the form of tablets to the high risk groups, and identification and treatment of severely anemic cases.

India had programs to fight anemia since 1970, when the National Anemia Prophylaxis Program was launched--it focused on distributing iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets to pregnant women, and children under five. In 2013, the government launched the weekly IFA supplementation program for adolescents. Following are some anemia control programs taken by the government of India.

### **NATIONAL NUTRITION ANEMIA PROPHYLAXIS PROGRAMME**

1. Available studies on prevalence of nutritional anemia in India show that 65% infant and toddlers, 60% 1-6 years of age, 88% adolescent girls (3.3% has hemoglobin <7 gm./dl; severe anemia) and 85% pregnant women (9.9% having severe anemia). The

prevalence of anemia was marginally higher in lactating women as compared to pregnancy. The commonest is iron deficiency anemia.

2. The program was launched in 1970 to prevent nutritional anemia in mothers and children. Under this program, the expected and nursing mothers as well as acceptors of family planning are given one tablet of iron and folic acid containing 60 mg elementary iron which was raised to 100 mg elementary iron, however folic acid content remained same (0.5 mg of folic acid) and children in the age group of 1-5 years are given one tablet of iron containing 20 mg elementary iron (60 mg of ferrous sulfate and 0.1 mg of folic acid) daily for a period of 100 days. This program is being taken up by Maternal and Child Health (MCH), Division of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Now it is part of RCH program.
3. National programs to control and prevent anemia have not been successful. Experiences from other countries in controlling moderately-severe anemia guide to adopt long term measures i.e. fortification of food items like milk, cereal, sugar, salt with iron. Nutrition education to improve dietary intakes in family for receiving needed macro/micro nutrients as protein, iron and vitamins like folic acid, B, B,C, etc. for hemoglobin synthesis is important. Nutritional Anemia Control Program + should be comprehensive and incorporate nutrition education through school health and ICDs infrastructure to promote regular intake of iron/ folic acid-rich foods, to promote intake of food which helps in absorption of iron and folic acid and adequate intake of food.

## **ANEMIA MukT BHARAT:**

### **OBJECTIVES:**

The reduction of anemia is one of the important objectives of the POSHAN Abhiyaan launched in March 2018. Complying with the targets of POSHAN Abhiyaan and National Nutrition Strategy set by NITI Aayog, the Anemia MukT Bharat strategy has been designed to reduce prevalence of anemia by 3 percentage points per year among children, adolescents and women in the reproductive age group (15–49 years), between the year 2018 and 2022.

### **BENEFICIARIES AND IMPLEMENTATION:**

- Children 6–59 months (Hemoglobin<11 g/dl), %,
- Adolescent girls 15–19 years (Hemoglobin<12 g/dl), %,
- Adolescent boys 15–19 years (Hemoglobin<13 g/dl), %,
- Women of reproductive age (Hemoglobin<12 g/dl), %,
- Pregnant women (Hemoglobin<11 g/dl), %,
- Lactating women (Hemoglobin<12 g/dl), %

Estimated number of beneficiaries will be annually revised and updated. While all women of reproductive age should ideally be covered, the estimated number of beneficiaries are those women aged 20–24 years from Mission Parivar Vikas Yojana who will be initially covered in Anemia MukT Bharat.

The Anemia MukT Bharat strategy will be implemented in all villages, blocks, and districts of all the States/UTs of India through existing delivery platforms as envisaged in the National Iron plus Initiative (NIPI) and Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS) programme.

### **INTERVENTIONS:**

1. Prophylactic Iron and Folic Acid supplementation.

2. Deworming.
3. Intensified year-round Behavior Change Communication Campaign (Solid Body, Smart Mind) focusing on four key behaviors.
  - Improving compliance to Iron Folic Acid supplementation and deworming
  - Appropriate infant and young child feeding practices,
  - Increase in intake of iron-rich food through diet diversity/quantity/frequency and/or fortified foods with focus on harnessing locally available resources and
  - Ensuring delayed cord clamping after delivery (by 3 minutes) in health facilities.
4. Testing and treatment of anemia, using digital methods and point of care treatment, with special focus on pregnant women and school-going adolescents.
5. Mandatory provision of Iron and Folic Acid fortified foods in government-funded public health programmes.
6. Intensifying awareness, screening and treatment of non-nutritional causes of anemia in endemic pockets, with special focus on malaria, hemoglobinopathies.

Government of India is also very closely working with World Health Organization (WHO) on various health issues including anemia. Moreover, different researches and experts suggest – iron deficiency prevalence is higher in women because of menstrual iron losses and the high iron demands of a growing fetus during pregnancies. Furthermore, lack of millets in the diet due to increasing dependence on rice and wheat, insufficient consumption of green and leafy vegetables, growing use of packaged and processed foods, not having variation in cereals and natural food items are also said to be the reasons behind high prevalence of anemia.

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# **HUMAN RIGHTS AND CHILD LABOUR**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Child labour have various rights that are constitutionally guaranteed by states to its children. For instance, in the case of India, specific provisions are laid down in the Constitution to protect children from economic exploitation and education, viz, right to free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 6 to 14 years, prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour, and prohibition of employment of children in factories, mines or other hazardous employment.

**KEY WORDS: Causes and Laws For Child Labour  
INTRODUCTION**

Child labour that is to be targeted for elimination. Children's or adolescents' participation in work that does not affect their health and personal development or interfere with their schooling is generally regarded as being something positive. This includes activities such as helping their parents around the home, assisting in a family business or earning pocket money outside school hours and during school holidays. These kinds of activities contribute to children's development and to the welfare of their families; they provide them with skills and experience, and help to prepare them to be productive members of society during their adult life. The ILO's Conventions seek to protect children from exposure to child labour. Together with other international instruments relating to children's, workers'

and human rights they provide an important framework for legislation established by national governments. However the ILO's most recent global estimate is that 215 million children worldwide are involved in child labour, with more than half this number involved in its worst forms.<sup>1</sup> The children concerned should be at school being educated and acquiring skills that prepare them for decent work as adults. By entering the labour market prematurely, they are deprived of this critical education and training that can help to lift them, their families and communities out of a cycle of poverty. In its worst forms, child labourers may also be exposed to physical, psychological or moral suffering that can cause long term damage to their lives. Although governments must take the lead role in tackling child labour, the ILO standards stress the important role that employers and workers organizations should play in setting and implementing action programmes. Many civil society organizations are also closely involved in efforts to tackle child labour. Building the worldwide movement against child labour at global, national and local level remains a priority. Today, traditionally prescribed interventions against child labour which were welfare based like providing a minimum age for work are being replaced by rights-based approach. Child labour is a condition from which the children have a right to be free and it is not merely an option for which regulating standards must be devised. In this paper we shall firstly trace the slow orientation of child labour laws to include human rights perspective internationally, and then evaluate current Indian laws and policies from a human rights perspective

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To study the causes of child labour in India

## 2. To study the Human rights for child labour

### **IMPORTANCE OF THE PAPER**

Child labour is undoubtedly a human rights issue. It is not only exploitative but also endangers children's physical, cognitive, emotional, social, and moral development. It perpetuates poverty because a child labour, deprived of education or healthy physical development, is likely to become an adult with low earning prospects. This is a vicious cycle which apart from ruining the lives of many results in an overall backwardness in the masses. Moreover, conceptualizing child labour as a human rights issue gives the victim with the authority to hold violators liable. Human rights generate legal grounds for political activity and expression, because they entail greater moral force than ordinary legal obligations. Children are right holders with the potential to make valuable contributions to their own present and future well being as well as to the social and economic development of the society and thus they should under no circumstances be perceived as passive and vulnerable.

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The study used Secondary data and the secondary data are drawn, classified, and studied from the Govt. Publications, monthly journals of human rights and child labour, including the annual reports of child labour. Wherever, necessary reference was also made to different issues of bulletins viz. causes of child labour journals, bounded labour journals etc. Apart from this, different editions of daily newspapers such as Economic Times, The Hindu,

### **CAUSES OF CHILD LABOR IN INDIA**

The causes are quite similar to any other country, though with many Indian singularities. Everyone agrees

that child labor is a plague but most families know they don't have much choice: not putting a child to work means there won't be enough food on the table for everyone. Schools also tend to teach things that aren't always very useful to kids once they get back home, let alone to find a low-skilled job. In that sense, they don't provide much justification for parents to give their kids an education if they don't see immediate benefits. But things are slowly changing as the government is trying to improve the quality of schools as well as making their program more practical and relevant to children's lives. Another problem remains: parents aren't making enough of a living to sustain their family. That's plain and simple poverty causing and fueling child labor in India. Be it in manufacturing or in agriculture, people are systematically under-paid.

## **1. LACK OF SOCIAL SECURITY**

Lack of social security are the main causes of child labour. The increasing gap between the rich and the poor, privatization of basic services and the neo-liberal economic policies are causes major sections of the population out of employment and without basic needs. This adversely affects children more than any other group. Entry of multi-national corporations into industry without proper mechanisms to hold them accountable has lead to the use of child labour. Lack of quality universal education has also contributed to children dropping out of school and entering the labour force. A major concern is that the actual number of child labourers goes un-detected. Laws that are meant to protect children from hazardous labour are ineffective and not implemented correctly.

## **2. HEALTH AND POVERTY**

If poverty conditions the childhood of many Indians, there are also unexpected consequences that arise when governments get very zealous at promoting education. For instance, many parents make many sacrifices to be able to send their kids to school when they really can't afford which ends up putting everyone's health at risk (both the kids' and the parents'). In some cases, children working full-time have better chances of making it to adulthood than those who work less (or not at all), simply because they're better fed. This shows the perverted effects of poverty on child labor and education and how these problems are interwoven. Parents who receive some welfare assistance are often happy to send their kids to school, but because of the limited social support they receive (not enough to feed their kids properly at least), this choice may end up harming their children's physical development in the long run.

## **3. THE ECONOMICS OF CHILD LABOUR**

In general, laws and government bans against child labor only have a very limited impact and in some cases they aggravate the situation, causing poor families to end up poorer. In India, it also reveals the lack of workers' rights but also problems law enforcement. Aside the economics of child labor, there are also socio-cultural problems: caste, class, discrimination and cultural biases (e.g. against girls). The reason child labor in India is so hard to fight is also that most of it is informal, often occurs within the boundary of the family, and is therefore very hard to track down. And when it comes to legal sanctions, taking action against the parents is probably the worst thing to do for these kids. Whatever you do, they're likely to end up worse off than they were before.

#### **4. GOVERNMENT EDUCATION PROGRAMMES**

By law, India protects every child under 14 against the threat of forced labor. In the 1990s, government programs offered to pay such children a small amount of money (\$2/month) in exchange of attending school. It took over 20 years for India to realize that its strategy was unimpressive and lacked ambition and real motivation. Efforts were too slow and uncoordinated.

Trying to change this, the NFE (non-formal education) program came as the acknowledgement that fighting child labor wasn't an easy task and that it required to take into account the lives and livelihood of the poor. Therefore the program was set up so that children can both work and go to school, thus bypassing the goal of universal primary education. It's a good way to make do with a complex reality.

#### **HUMAN RIGHTS FOR CHILD LABOURS:**

Almost every country in the world has laws relating to and aimed at preventing child labour. International Labour Organisation has helped set international law, which most countries have signed on and ratified. According to ILO minimum age convention (C138) of 1973, child labour refers to any work performed by children under the age of 12, non-light work done by children aged 12–14, and hazardous work done by children aged 15–17. Light work was defined, under this Convention, as any work that does not harm a child's health and development, and that does not interfere with his or her attendance at school. This convention has been ratified by 135 countries. The United Nations adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1990, which was subsequently ratified by 193 countries. Article 32 of the convention addressed

child labour, the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. Under Article 1 of the 1990 Convention, a child is defined as "every human being below the age of eighteen years unless, under the law applicable to the child, a majority is attained earlier." Article 28 of this Convention requires States to, "make primary education compulsory and available free to all." 195 countries are party to the Convention; only two nations have not ratified the treaty, Somalia and the United States. In 1999, ILO helped lead the Worst Forms Convention 182 (C182) which has so far been signed upon and domestically ratified by 151 countries including the United States. This international law prohibits worst forms of child labour, defined as all forms of slavery and slavery-like practices, such as child trafficking, debt bondage, and forced labour, including forced recruitment of children into armed conflict. The law also prohibits the use of a child for prostitution or the production of pornography, child labour in illicit activities such as drug production and trafficking; and in hazardous work. Both the Worst Forms Convention (C182) and the Minimum Age Convention (C138) are examples of international labour standards implemented through the ILO that deal with child labour. In addition to setting the international law, the United Nations initiated International Program on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) in 1992. This initiative aims to progressively eliminate child labour through strengthening national capacities to address some of the causes of child labour. Amongst the key initiative is the

so-called time-bounded programme countries, where child labour is most prevalent and schooling opportunities lacking. Targeted child labour campaigns were initiated by the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) in order to advocate for prevention and elimination of all forms of child labour. The global Music against Child Labour Initiative was launched in 2013 in order to involve socially excluded children in structured musical activity and education in efforts to help protect them from child labour.

**The Factories Act of 1948:** The Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in any factory. The law also placed rules on who, when and how long can pre-adults aged 15–18 years be employed in any factory.

**The Mines Act of 1952:** The Act prohibits the employment of children below 18 years of age in a mine.

**The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986:** The Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in hazardous occupations identified in a list by the law. The list was expanded in 2006, and again in 2008.

**The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act of 2009:** The law mandates free and compulsory education to all children aged 6 to 14 years. This legislation also mandated that 25 percent of seats in every private school must be allocated for children from disadvantaged groups and physically challenged children. India formulated a National Policy on Child Labour in 1987. This Policy seeks to adopt a gradual & sequential approach with a focus on rehabilitation of children working in hazardous occupations. It envisioned strict enforcement of Indian

laws on child labour combined with development programs to address the root causes of child labour such as poverty. In 1988, this led to the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) initiative. This legal and development initiative continues, with a current central government funding of ₹ 6 billion, targeted solely to eliminate child labour in India. Despite these efforts, child labour remains a major challenge for India.

## **CONCLUSION**

Totally eradication of child labour is possible, affordable and achievable. What is needed are genuine political will that has to be demonstrated through enactment and enforcement of appropriate legislations, substantiated with adequate resources and instituting and strengthening of accountability framework. Secondly, powerful and collective efforts and partnerships have to be built by civil society towards re-invigorating a strong worldwide movement against child labour. Creation of political will also depends on public demand and action. International community and governments in particular must make honest efforts in integrating and mainstreaming the issue of child labour into the human rights and development policies and programmes, particularly in dealing with all forms of discrimination and exclusion, ensuring education and alleviating poverty. The phrases like – “children first”, “children can’t wait”, “children are the future”, and “urgency” must not remain rhetoric and fancy, but the spirit behind these words must be internalised and practiced in reality to make the world free from child exploitation.

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# DALIT LITERATURE AND AUTOBIOGRAPHIES

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Parbhani

## INTRODUCTION:

The research paper is an attempt to reconsider the general perception of Dalit literature and autobiographical writings as a major issue. In the post-independent India, there was an upsurge of Dalit literature and autobiographies keeping in view the emergence of Dalit subjectivities. Among these Dalit literature and autobiographies, we see that male Dalit autobiographies are dominant. Dalit literature is literature written by Dalits about their lives. Dalit literature emerged in the 1960s

in the Marathi language, and it soon appeared in Bangla, Hindi, Kannada, Punjabi, Sindhi, and Tamil languages, through narratives such as poems, short stories, and autobiographies, which stood out due to their stark portrayal of reality and the Dalit political scene. Dalit literature denounced the then-prevailing portrayal of life by mainstream Marathi literature. Satyanarayana and Tharu mentioned in their book *The Exercise of Freedom: An Introduction to Dalit Writing* as :

**Although it is possible to identify a few Dalit writers from earlier times, the real originality and force of Dalit writing, which today comprises a substantial and growing body of work, can be traced to the decades following the late 1960s. Those are the years when the Dalit Panthers revisit and embrace the ideas of Babasaheb Ambedkar, and elaborate his disagreements with the essentially Gandhian mode of**

**Indian nationalism, to begin a new social movement. In the following decades, Dalit writing becomes an all-India phenomenon. This writing reformulates the caste question and reassesses the significance of colonialism and of missionary activity. It resists the reduction of caste to class or to non-Brahminism and vividly describes and analyzes the contemporary workings of caste power. (Satyanarayana and Tharu 21.)**

Asserting the importance of Dalit literature, Arundhati Roy has observed: "I do believe that in India we practice a form of apartheid that goes unnoticed by the rest of the world. And it is as important for Dalits to tell their stories as it has been for colonized peoples to write their own histories. When Dalit literature has blossomed and is in full stride, then contemporary (upper caste?) Indian literature's amazing ability to ignore the true brutality and ugliness of the society in which we live, will be seen for what it is: bad literature." Jaydeep Sarangi, in his 2018 introduction to "Dalit Voice," writes that Dalit literature is a culture-specific upheaval in India giving importance to Dalit realization, aesthetics and resistance.

These life-narratives also exhibit the dominance of few particular places these are Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, and Andhra Pradesh the writer used languages Marathi, Tamil, and Telugu. These typical Dalit autobiographical narratives seemingly only talk of oppression, caste-hierarchy and lack of agency of Dalits. These are the dominant issues among these Dalit literature. An important fact about Dalit autobiographies is that there is a great heterogeneity among them.

It focuses on a reading of two Dalit writer Sharankumar Limbale's *The Outcaste* in Marathi

(Akkarmashi) (1984) and Babytai Kamble's *The Prisons We Broke* (2009) are offering a fresh insight into Dalit subjectivity, consciousness and resistance. It is almost in response to the opening up of various platforms from economics to entrepreneurship to administration to academics to religion to art that have recently been witness to a Dalit intervention that I decided to focus on. In Babytai Kamble's narrative *The Prisons We Broke* (2009), I intend to explore the issues regarding Dalit feminism, an intra-Dalit discourse which emerged most prominently after 1990s. Babytai's autobiography is in Marathi language **Jina Amacha means in English *The Prisons We Broke***. Babytai belonged to the Mahar community, considered 'untouchable' within the established caste hierarchy in India. She excelled in her various roles as a teacher, a human rights activist, an entrepreneur and a champion of women's rights. She had examples in her own family, which she used as inspiration apart from B. R. Ambedkar's teachings. Her grandmother, Sitavahini, is known to have led the revolution against the Dalit community eating dead cattle meat. (Baby 37.) Kamble's autobiography brings to light on the triple subjugation - gender, caste and patriarchy — that Dalit women suffer when she talks about the expectations of her as a wife and daughter-in-law. A passage in her book describes how newly married women were mistreated in their in-laws' house:

**Attyabai, come and see what happening here is. Didn't you think that I'd brought the daughter of a good woman into my house? Look at the *bhakris* this slut has prepared. She cannot even make a few *bhakris* properly. Oh, well, what can one expect of this daughter of a dunce?**

## **DALIT LITERATURE:**

Dalit literature and especially Dalit autobiographies emerged as a form of protest against the unequal and oppressive Indian social system and culture. The major thrust of these Dalit writers was to attack the institution of caste and caste hierarchy being practiced in society. Dalit literature as a field of studies emerges most prominently after the emergence of the Dalit Panthers in Maharashtra during 1970s. Since then Dalits in India have significantly and remarkably produced a body of writing in the form of autobiographies, short stories, novels, and poetry in many regional languages like Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Gujarati etc. *Poisoned Bread* (1992), *Sight* (2011) and *Steel Nibs are Sprouting* (2013) are some of the well known anthologies of Dalit writing. Early Dalit writing is characterized by a revolutionary attitude. Sharan Kumar Limbale simplifies this as ‘the revolutionary mentality connected with struggle’ (2004:32). It is a belief in rebellion against the caste system which recognizes human being as its focus. Being distinct and separate from other consciousness, it finds its inspiration in Babasaheb’s thoughts and actions.

Dalit writers follow and derive their inspiration from the anti-caste social reformers and thinkers and strongly oppose the unequal, unjust and hegemonic social construction, which deprives them of their basic human needs, and forces them to live a life of oppression, exploitation and destitution for many centuries. Saint-poets like Eknath, Chokamela, Rohidas, Nimbarka to many modern social reformers like E. V. Ramaswamy Periyar, Mahatma Jyotirao Phule, Jyothee Thassay, Ayyankali, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar have all raised their voices against the caste system, and advocated for an equal and humane society. The most radical

contribution though came from Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar who believed caste as the main cause of Dalits' wretched and miserable condition. His works *Caste System in India: Their Mechanism, Genesis and Development* (1917), *Annihilation of Caste* (1936), *The Untouchables Who Were They and Why They Became Untouchables?* (1948), *The Buddha and his Dhamma* (1957), *Riddles in Hinduism* (2008) present an elaborate discussion on the caste system in India and strongly denounce the latter. Additionally, he provided the religious and intellectual basis to Dalits to fight against caste.

The life experiences of a Dalit significantly differ from the experiences of other privileged caste people in society of India. In Dalit literature we find the emergence of a new man, a new society and a new world. To express this different and distinct reality, Dalit writers adopt a different form of language. According to Sharan Kumar Limbale, the language of a Dalit resembles very much a rustic language- unmannered and impolite. It is the vernacular language used by Dalits. It does not know any sophisticated and refined grammar and gestures. Limbale writes:

**The reality of Dalit literature is distinct, and so is the language of this reality. It is the uncouth-impolite language of Dalits. It is the spoken language of Dalits. This language does not recognize cultivated gestures and grammar. (Limbale 33).**

Limbale further says that Dalit writers use the language of their community rather than using the standard language which has a class and is used by cultured people in society who thinks it as the proper language for writing. He further says :

Since Dalits do not believe in class so they reject its validation by the cultured people of society. Dalit writers find the language of the basti more familiar to them than the standard language which does not contain all the words of Dalit dialect. Another positive aspect of expressing oneself in one's own mother tongue is that it adds sharpness to the expression. (Ibid 34).

We find many instances where Dalit autobiographical writers have used the harsh language connected with the life of a Dalit. For example, in Baby Kamble's autobiographical narrative *The Prisons We Broke*, the author is discussing the custom of saluting the upper caste men by any newly wedded girl if she happens to spot a high caste man on the road. But if any girl forgets to do this, she will have face the violent and abusive rage of the high caste men. Kamble writes:

**The master would simply explode in rage. He would march straight to the Mahar chawdi, summon all the Mahars there and kick up a big fuss. 'Who just tell me, who the hell is that new girl? Doesn't she know that she has to bow down to the master? Shameless bitch! How dare she pass me without showing due respect.'** (Kamble 53).

#### **CONCLUSION:**

In Dalit literature writers put their plights, hunger, sufferings and injustice in their literary works. Castism is a stigma for downtrodden society in our country. We got legally freedom before 75 years still indirectly there is castism in our country in various forms.

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# DEMONETIZATION IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY

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## **ABSTRACT:**

*The Prime Minister's announcement of the withdrawal of high denomination notes (1000 and 500) ranks amongst the most significant economic measures taken by the government. Effect of this will be People can no longer use high denomination notes for transactions as they're "merely paper" unless exchanged for legal tender at banks. The demonetization decision is expected to have far reached effects on Indian economy and its various sectors. This measure has been taken by the PM to address the resolve against corruption, black money and counterfeit notes. This move is expected to cleanse the formal economic system and discard black money from the same. Present paper highlights the probable consequences of this decision on all spheres of India.*

## **INTRODUCTION:**

The Indian rupee is the official currency of the Republic of India. The Reserve Bank manages this currency in India and derives its role in currency management based on the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. In a major step to check undeclared black money, the Government of India on the 8 November 2016 announced demonetization of high denomination notes with effect from the midnight of 9<sup>th</sup> November 2016, making these notes invalid. Apart from combating black money, the stated purpose is also to check fake currency. Monetization is the process of converting or establishing

something into legal tender. While it usually refers to the coining of currency or the printing of banknotes by central banks, it may also take the form of a promissory currency. It is Process of removing a currency from general usage, or circulation.

### **OBJECTIVES:**

Following are the main objective of this paper:

- 1) To Study the Impacts of demonetization on all spheres of India.
- 2) To go thorough Challenges involved in implementation of demonetization.
- 3) Suggesting measures for smooth implementation of demonetization.

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

The study is based on secondary sources of data for the fulfillment of the objective in present study the researcher used to collect secondary data as sources of information from books, journal and internet, along with personal observation and discussion with academician and expert.

### **IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION OF CURRENCY ON INDIAN ECONOMY:**

- 1) The incidence of fake currency notes in higher denomination has increased. The recent move to demonetization of high denomination notes certain positive impact on Indian Economy.
- 2) High denomination notes constitute 85% of the money circulation so this will take most of the money out hence will impact badly the terrorist organization.
- 3) Funding for arms, smuggling and terrorism will take a blow since all the money will get back to bank. So, it will impact the money that was coming thorough

Bangladesh, Nepal etc. for funding terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir (J & K).

- 4) Black money, hawala transactions would have negative effects as now they had to go back to bank for exchange of notes.
- 5) Other Sectors like drug trafficking, illegal trade and the money use in it, funding of elections and involvement of various terrorists' groups will be affected badly. The money stored by terrorist in big currency has become a piece of paper now.
- 6) The large amounts of fake Indian currency notes have been printed in Pakistan as per the Intelligence Bureau report would become redundant as the notes become valueless. These notes were previously used for financing terrorist groups in Kashmir.
- 7) The new notes printed by the Government consists of new "security features" and it would take a long time for the terror groups to print an equivalent fake currency of the same feature thereby impacting terror financing with lack of money.
- 8) As an effect of demonetization, the share markets saw drop in stocks of software industry and real estate but slight improvement in the banking sector.
- 9) Income tax departments raided various illegal tax-evasive businesses in Delhi, Mumbai, Chandigarh, Ludhiana and other cities that traded with demonetized currency.
- 10) Gold purchased have increased after demonetization of currency 20 to 30 % premium surging the price as much as Rs. 40,000 from the ruling price of Rs. 31,900 per 10 grams.
- 11) Municipal and local body collections have increased, as demonetized notes had been allowed by the

government for the payment of municipal and local body taxes.

- 12) Most of the cash in circulation now will be converted to bank deposits; banks will be the biggest beneficiaries of the demonetization move.
- 13) The demonetization decision is expected to have far reached effects on real estate. Resale transactions in the real estate sector often have a significant cash component as it reduces incidence of capital gains tax. Black money was responsible for sharp appreciation of properties in metros; real estate prices may now see a sharp drop.
- 14) This move will have a major impact on real estate sector and fluctuations might happen in the prices of real estate all over the country.

#### **CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF DEMONETIZATION OF CURRENCY:**

- 1) Without adequate preparation or thought, the monetary authorities and the Government have taken drastic step declaring as worthless over 85% of the value of currency notes in circulation with the public. This was not done, so effectively a very severe monetary contraction has been imposed, the purchasing power of the population has been suddenly taken away, reducing the level of economic activity and causing distress to people.
- 2) There is constant parallel flow of black money in the economy. Clearly the monetary authorities or the government itself do/does not naively believe that black money somehow is connected to high denomination notes. If they did, they would not have chosen to issue a new note of Rs. 2000 which is of even higher denomination.

- 3) The adverse impact on the economy of sharp monetary contraction is already evident, and the greatest sufferers are the rural population, and the urban poor and middle class.
- 4) The first impact on the supply chain of goods and services which is disrupted, and this is then feeding back to impact production. Traders and retailers have been deprived overnight of the funds to carry on their business. Retailers cannot sell the goods since customers do not have money to buy them, and they can provide goods on credit to customers only up to a point since they need to pay their suppliers and cannot obtain enough new notes to do so. The entire chain of supply and distribution has been thoroughly disrupted.
- 5) Farmers who have already marketed their kharif crop and have existing notes in hand now cannot buy seed and fertilizers for sowing rabi since there is no lower denomination or substitute money available in their banks. Delayed rabi sowing is bound to affect future output. They are in the greatest distress since they cannot purchase necessities for their families with their existing money.
- 6) Millions of hours during working days are being wasted by people in standing in long queues at banks, and many are turned away eventually with the new cash running out. For the physically frail and senior citizens, it is a risky and indeed impossible exercise to obtain the new notes.
- 7) Several deaths have taken place already owing to inability to purchase medicines or obtain timely medical care. The government has admitted that t

will take many weeks to fill the gap in money supply.

- 8) With severe loss of purchasing power, the country is driven in artificially created recession and the level of economic activity is declining.

**SUGGESTIONS:**

- 1) People find to divide up their hoard in many smaller pieces. It is not that easy to flush out the black money. Amount invested in gold, therefore even harder to catch.
- 2) E- governance should be started by the government i.e., the use of technology be made as far as possible like E- Registration with Revenue Authorities, E-filing of Returns, etc. ultimately corruption will be minimized.
- 3) Black money revolves around in cash transactions only so Government should put restriction on cash transactions wherever possible and should promote use of plastic money like Debit Cards, Credit cards, etc.
- 4) Government should provide incentives on online payments to promote it and should reduce the various surcharges levied on online payment on certain transactions. (Ex. Card payment at petrol pumps)
- 5) The government can replace existing currency notes with the new notes, but in a more planned, orderly and phased manner and over a longer period, bearing in mind that the bulk of our population needs humble money to carry on myriad small daily transactions, and Rs.2,000 which cannot be changed are of no use to them.

## **CONCLUSION:**

Way back in 1923, B.R. Ambedkar in his book titled 'The Problems of The Rupee' had recommended that the Indian currency should be replaced every 10 years to end the menace of hoarding of rupees (black money) and checking inflation. This recent move of demonetization will also help in curbing the black money to some extent and reducing the counterfeit notes and their supply to terrorist activities. This bold decision is one of the steps towards making India a great nation.

But at the same time, there is need for adopting a flawless methodology to ensure the currency change serves real objective to nab those dodging the system and help the common man, not to harass them and their basic needs.

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# **DIGITIZATION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES**

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## **ABSTRACT-**

Academic libraries are increasingly becoming digital conscious. Hundreds of libraries and allied institutions all over the world have been launching projects designed to digitize their collections in response to the global information exchange and for wide outreach. Digital libraries are increasingly being recognized as efficient channels for the collection, storage organization of information in digital formats and for their ease of searching, retrieval and processing of information via improved communication networks. Digitization is a process in which materials are converted from the hard copies to electronic copies. This paper discusses the reasons for digitization and explains the processes and methodology of digitization. Issues and challenges involved in the process of digitization are also highlighted.

## **INTRODUCTION-**

The information contained in traditional print materials like books, journals, reports, published works, minutes of the important meetings, manuscripts, cannot be preserved forever for a number of reasons. The storage and dissemination of library materials is being influenced by the invention of computer and the Internet to the practice of librarianship. It is evident that the

application of computer to librarianship is giving momentum all over the world. One of the newest methods of managing information resources in the new information age is digitization, whereby information technology has assisted in making information accessible to people even in their homes. Traditional library materials in the form of books, papers, manuscripts, documents, etc. are converted into electronic formats. Images (such as photographs or maps) are converted into digital representations using some type of scanning device (or digitizer) so that they can be displayed and manipulated on the screen. Digitization of library materials has now become part of the work that librarians do in their daily routines. Digitization is turning information into binary bits. Bits are the fundamental units of information in a computer. It is therefore a crucial transitional step from traditional to electronic library. It is the creation of multimedia databases enhanced by digital information and thus offering easy access to cultural and scientific heritage for large population of users. It is also seen as the process through which library materials are converted from analog to digital form so that they can be accessed at any time and even printed if so desired.

### **DIGITIZATION-**

Digitization is a process to capture an analog signal into digital form. The term 'Digitization' is a shorthand phrase that describes the process of making an electronic version of a real world object or event, enabling the object to be stored displayed and manipulated on a computer and disseminated over networks and of the World Wide Web. Image may be captured using a scanner or a digital camera and to optimize the clarity, OCR software may be employed to the electronic image.

The numerical system used by computers is called binary and is made up of a series of ones and zeros. These ones and zeros are commonly referred to as bits of information. A fundamental point to note from any digitization process is that the binary or digital channels are relatively narrow and only a partial representation of an analogue object can ever be rendered in digital form. In other words the digital object can ever only be a version of the real thing. The digitizer therefore has to make informed decisions about what level of detail is required in the digital version of an object for that digital version to serve its intended purpose.

Aim of the digitization is to enhance access and improve preservation. By digitizing their collections, such as libraries can make information accessible that was previously only available to a select group of researchers. Digital projects allow users to search collections rapidly and comprehensively from anywhere at any time.

**1. Digitization:** Digitization is the conversion of books, documents and art works into digital images. Digital images here mean electronic copies of documents, books and art works.

**2. Library Materials:** Library materials as used in this paper refer to materials that are on high demand by patrons especially when such materials are available in limited copies or are on restricted access; local and unique materials; items that are of immediate and curricular importance; aging materials that are out of publications; and materials that are difficult to handle.

#### **WHY DIGITILIZE?-**

The proliferation of electronic information; the dwindling budget for acquisition of library materials; the desire to access materials in remote locations; the quest

for collaborations, partnerships and resource sharing; and the ever increasing cost of preserving analog materials, etc., are some of the forces that prompted digitization of library collections. The aim of digitizing library materials is for preservation and easy access by any user or researcher. Digitization improves access to library resources. Digitization serves as gateway to information and knowledge offering essential support for teaching and research. It provides access to the intellectual and scholarly output of universities and plays an important role in promoting academic institutions to the world by exposing their works to the wider community.

### **REASONS FOR DIGITIZATION**

Academic libraries are digitizing materials because they know the continuing value of library resources for learning, teaching, research, scholarship, documentation, and public accountability. Another reason of digitization is to make access facilities to these resources. The reasons for digitization of library materials are:

1. To preserve the age old materials for long use which are important and valuable for future?
2. To facilitate new forms of access and use.
3. Better and enhanced access to a defined stock of research material.
4. Creation of a single point of access to documentation from different institutions concerning a special subject.
5. Support for democratic considerations by making public records more widely accessible.
6. Better search and retrieval facilities for library types of materials.

7. To give the institution opportunities for the development of its technical infrastructure and staff skill capacity.

### **OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH**

1. To study the process of Digitization of Library Materials in Academic Libraries.
2. To study Issues and Challenges of Digitization in Academic Libraries.

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY-**

The current study 'Digitization of Library Materials in Academic Libraries: Issues and Challenges' is based on secondary data collected from different sources. The secondary sources are concerned they were accumulated from online databases, articles and books. The research method applied to the present study is descriptive research method. In this paper an attempt has been taken to analyze Digitization of Library Materials in Academic Libraries: Issues and Challenges.

### **PROCESS OF DIGITIZATION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES**

**1. Policy Enactment-** A policy is a guiding statement. The top management should enact a policy on the project. Such a policy will serve as a reference point and guide for implementing the project. The policy should contain the goals of the digitization project. Good goal setting is important for any new initiative. 'To make our materials more accessible on the web' is not specific enough. There is a need to be specific, particularly on the categories of users that will access the collection, the type of material they may be interested in, how they will use it, how many people are envisaged to use it, the planned procedure for its advertisement, and the benefit of the material to users and institutions. Contacting current and potential users is an excellent way of having

clues to all these issues. One may consider sending out a survey to the project's intended audience in order to learn how they are currently using the material, and how they might use it differently if it was digitized. It may be helpful to contact other institutions that have digitized similar collections and learn from their successes and failures.

**2. Policy Approval** - The policy should be approved by appropriate authorities before project for digitization is implemented. For instance, a university library may need the approval of the university management and other funding agencies before any digitization project can be embarked upon.

**3. Planning, Budgeting and Monitoring-** It is the most essential and desirable to set up a planning committee that will draw the plan and budget for the digitization exercise. Budgets for digitization projects should include the following categories:

Salaries, wages and benefits (likely to be about 50% of the project cost)

1. Staff training;
2. Equipment and supplies
3. Services, contracts and legal fees;
4. Overhead and indirect costs (including offices and workspace);
5. Maintenance, licenses, and communications charges
6. Contingency (setting aside about 10% of the total project budget for unexpected expenses)

The purposes of the digitization project, the source of fund and the amount available for the project should also be taken into consideration. At the regional or national level, effective planning for digitization can bring together all types of libraries, museum,

academic/professional societies, historical societies and archives to take advantage of the exercise. For example: In USA, the planning for digitization in the Central New York brought together all types of libraries, museum, historical societies and archives which took advantage of expertise and content. The Central New York digitization project was supported by a Library Services and Technology grant provided by the New York State Library.

**4. Acquisition of Appropriate Technology-** The plan drawn for the project will determine the appropriate technology to acquire. Technology here refers to all the equipment/hardware and software that are needed.

**5. Administrative Decision on the Procedure to be adopted-** Decision has to be made on the mode of operation, whether to just establish links with existing digital libraries or to digitize in-house or to contract it out. There is a need to establish time limit for the project.

**6. Sensitization, Psychological Preparation and Retraining of Staff-** In most places the staff will like to resist the digitization project. It is a common thing for people to resist change, just for the fear of the unknown. The library staff may fear that the success of the project may affect their jobs adversely. Those who are not computer literate may not be willing to adjust. All these categories of people have their genuine reasons to resist. It is the responsibility of the library management to educate them and allay their fears.

**7. Legal/Copyright Issues-** Selection of material for digitization should first be based on a clear understanding of copyright law and rights of ownership. Who owns it? Selection of archival materials for digitization should first be based on a clear

understanding of copyright law and rights of ownership. Does physical ownership mean rights of reproduction? Physical ownership does not mean that an institution owns the rights to reproduce it. One of the most important selection criteria for digitization will be the copyright status of the original materials. Will it be possible to obtain permission to digitize? After digitization, will the institution be able to protect the digital assets by managing the rights to their use? If the institution does not have the rights to digitize, or the means to manage the digital assets, then digital project should not embarked on. But where copyright permission is granted, the date of approval and the name of the person who granted the permission should be entered into the database.

**8. Selection Criteria-** In developing selection criteria for digitization, the process of selecting specific item to be digitized will employ such standard library selection criteria such as value, significance to the overall collections, user demand and interest, availability and fragility of the original. The UNESCO, IFLA, and ICA suggest that digitization projects should be user driven or based on high demand for access. In order words, unless archivists are trying to encourage consultation of certain documents or restricting the circulation of the originals, it is not advisable to digitize records that are not in demand by patrons; Opportunity driven, (i.e. When enablement is available An inadequate level of human, financial, material, and technological resources may lead to abandonment of the project along the way.); Preservation driven or the need to protect fragile materials. This means that a high demand for archival material may justify digitization as a measure to

preserve the original as use of surrogates protects the original from unnecessary handling.

**9. Verifications-** Having selected materials for digitization, the next thing to do is to verify or ascertain whether digital copies of such materials already exist. Duplication of efforts is not necessary. Conventional development policies always try to avoid the purchase of copies whose editions already exist in the collection. However, re-digitization is necessary if the electronic resources created were carried out using older technologies. In addition, if the copyright permission to digitize resources was not in the public domain (i.e. if it was for internal use only) and if the material or the institution concerned wish to embark on a wider area network such as the Internet or World Wide Web, there is the need to re-digitize the materials. In the past it was thought that when a scholarly production was transferred to an institution the legal rights to reproduce the material are automatically made. Today institutions can no longer count on the fact that legal rights are transferable. For this reason, institutions must be assured that project objectives are attained within the context of the Copyrights Act.

**10. Metadata-** Metadata simply means information about information that describes digital objects and enables users to find, manage and use digital objects. It represents the total historic record of the digital object and the totality of information about the object. For developing countries good metadata is a key component of developing digital archives that are usable and useful for long term. Metadata helps to identify the work, who creates it, migrated or reformatted it, and other descriptive information; it provides unique identifying information about the organization's, files, and databases

that have detailed information about the digital contents; describes the technical environment in which the digital files were created, equipment, used, the software, operating systems and other things. The justification for digitization and provision of metadata is to enable it in future for without metadata there is no access and when there is no access, it would be difficult to for users to learn from the past in terms of their successes and failure. These are the key issues which should bear in mind whenever they are planning for digitization of their collections.

**11. Implementation and trial testing-** Trial testing is important. Start with a few materials as examples to ensure the format and field are flexible and suitable. Usually a pilot digitization project should begin with a manageable collection. This collection may consist of photographs of all size or type or documents from one collection. The commencement of the project is determined by the outcome of the trial testing. If the trial testing is successful, the project can be commenced. There is gainsaying that data entry is rigorous, time consuming and very expensive.

**12. Evaluation of project** - Periodic evaluation of the project by top library management is important. Evaluation reveals lapses that have to be addressed. Most libraries evaluate by using quantifiable figures or attempting to determine programs impact on the user. The number of items digitized does not actually measure success if the images are of low quality, hard to locate in a database or not interesting to the public.

However, the Cornell University Library / Research Department provide six practical stages for digitizing documents for a digital library. They are: Registering, Scanning, Optical Character Recognition,

Proofreading, Formatting and producing the Final version.

**1. Registering** - Before scanning large number of documents, there is a need to first register them and use a filing system to keep their track. Failures to register the materials lead to misplacing hardcopies, losing files, skipping steps in the process of duplicating work. Registering also allow distribution of work among the digitizing team such that everyone knows what he/she supposed to do, and he can fill in for another in case of absence.

**2. Scanning documents-** It is important to clean and dust off the documents to be scanned, making sure that all the papers are present and in right order. If your scanner is a sheet fed scanner, cut the document open to get individual sheets to feed through the scanner, you can rebid the document later if necessary. And if you do not want to damage the document, you can photocopy each page and feed in the photocopy through the scanner, though this uses a lot of paper and reduces the quality of the scan. To scan a document on a flatbed scanner, place it face down on the scanner platen or put the pages into the sheet feeder. Then, in the software, choose a setting, resolution and colour and scan each page of the document at the setting you have chosen.

**3. Optical Character Recognition (ORC)** - What the optical character recognition software does is to convert scanned image into a text file that a word processor can read. In digitization the optical character recognition (OCR) is very important, especially in large scale digitization projects, since it produces the text that is the basis of full text searches. ‘A process by which characters typed or printed on a page are electronically scanned, analyzed, and if found recognizable on the

basis of appearance, converted into a digital character code capable of being processed by a computer.’ OCR technologies cannot achieve 100% accuracy yet. For a better OCR %, a perfect quality of the scanned images and additional post correction is required.

**4. Proofreading-** This is the act of making corrections to the documents text, and layout. This is done in two ways:

(a) Comparing the scanned text on the screen with the hardcopy and entering the corrections directly into the computer. The word processor’s spell checker will help in spelling quickly;

(b) Printing out the scanned text and comparing it with the original copy. Mark any corrections on the print out and enter them into the computer. This method may seem slower, but may be the best option especially if there are no enough computers for each proofreader.

**5. Reformatting-** The Optical Character Recognition (OCR) sometimes produces documents that consist of straight texts, no columns, no headers and footers. There is therefore the need to reinsert by hand or correct where they appear on the page. Alternatively, you can adjust the setting of OCR program to preserve the layout of the page (in this case you do not need any correction on the page).

**6. Final version-** For many documents there is always a need to add some information to the text so that readers can identify it easily. For a book, you must make sure that the book title, author or editor, publisher and the publication date are included. As for chapter in a book, you should include the title and the author of the chapter, and the original page numbers in the printed version of the book. And in the case of journal articles, you should include the journal title, the date, the volume and the

issue number, the article title and the authors and the page numbers in the original printed journal. In other words, there is the need to add metadata to describe each document.

## **CHALLENGES OF DIGITIZATION IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES –**

The management of digital assets presents new challenges to the academic library community in terms of administering complex hardware and software, but mass digitization has not changed the fundamentals of library services. The ephemeral nature of digital items will require more expense and staff attention in meeting preservation commitments, but the relationship of user needs to item selection and organization remains essential. The complexities involved in supervising intricate information systems optimized to meet specialized user needs requires a strategic approach to management that takes into account the role of digitized collections within the larger context of the library and parent organization. Guiding users to the items most suited to their information needs becomes a very different task as service points become more remote, but the digital environment brings with it increased possibilities to meet the traditional goal of providing personalized services to every user. Digitization of library resources poses a great deal of challenge to the major stakeholders, that is, the library management, employees and library users.

**1. Legal Aspects** - This is related to intellectual property rights. A major challenge for digital libraries is complying with copyright, intellectual property rights and related issues like plagiarism. This is an aspect where librarians and researchers need to take precaution. There is an increasing unease among members of the

library community that copyright changes will adversely affect the ability of libraries to provide digital collections and services. If libraries do begin to systematically collect digital information on a larger scale, the provision of effective access could be questionable. In fact, copyright could end up preventing libraries from providing open access to the digital information they collect. Questions of copyright must be managed so that digital information can be created and distributed throughout 'digital libraries' in a manner that is equitable for both in information producers and information customers. Copyright could become an insurmountable barrier to the development of digital collections. Intellectual property is the fifth challenge stated by Library of Congress as one of the challenges to building an effective digital library. It stated that a key element for digital libraries is appropriate recognition and protection of legal rights such as copyright, publicity, privacy, matter of obscenity, defamation intellectual property as well as less legalistic but serious concerns associated with the ethics of sharing or providing access to fold or ethnographic materials.

## **2. Constantly Changing Software and Hardware-**

This creates greater pressure on archival institutions because preservation of digital archival collections centers on the interim mechanism for storing the digital information, migrating to new form and providing long-term access. One of the greatest issues facing the longevity of digital collections is not only the storage media deterioration, but the problem of rapidly changing storage devices. Unlike analogue information which places emphasis on the preservation of physical artifacts, it is the informational contents of the digitized material that is preserved. It will therefore take a conscious effort

of archivists to make sure that the digital information is preserved since 'continuously change software and hardware creates headache for staff working on digital longevity.'

**3. Funding-** Digital projects are expensive. Digitization of archival/library automation requires enormous funding due to frequent hardware and software upgrades, and increasing cost of subscription to electronic databases. Apart from inadequate fund to train archivists in Africa, training of archivists in digitization and preservation of electronic format creates a herculean problem. A well funded digitization project assures new and improved services and sustainability of the project.

**4. Technophobia-** Due to inadequate skills in information technology many traditional librarians and archivists are conservatives and have phobia for computers. Because of generation gaps between the new and old professionals, computers are perceived as a threat to their status as experts. Thus, they find it difficult to cope or measure up with the requirements of the electronic/digital age, and are at the same time 'too reluctant to jettison the old practices for new one'. Successful application of information handling technologies requires an ability to overcome staff and personal resistance to such innovation.

**5. Technical Expertise** -Inadequate technical expertise is prevalent in many developing countries. There is shortage of personnel/human capital. Few librarians with computer science qualifications (computer engineers) work in archives and libraries, hence the consequent frequent break down of ICT facilities and disruption of services in digitized libraries and archives. In many developing countries, human resources with appropriate skills, competences and attitude are not readily available

to initiate, implement and sustain digitization project, and most African states are still lagging behind in technological and telecommunications infrastructure.

**6. Inadequate Technology Infrastructures** - Frequent power outage constitute serious bottleneck to digitization in Africa. This has the effects in damaging digital equipment and where there is generating set the cost of running them is prohibitive.

**7. Technological Obsolescence-** Digital archives should be transcribed every ten to twenty years to ensure that they will not become technologically obsolete. The continuous changes in computer hardware and software cause technological obsolescence which is a threat to digitization and digital preservation. It causes the loss of the means to access to information in digital form. Technological obsolescence is caused by continuous upgrade of operating system, programming language application and storage media.

**8. Refreshing-** Refreshing enables digital files to be transferred periodically to new physical storage media in order to refresh the materials and keep it from physical decay and obsolescence of the medium, or the materials will be inaccessible. Loss of format is a troubling issue because as information is transferred from programme to programme, information is lost when analogue material is digitized, and information may also be lost as digital resources are refreshed or migrated to modern computing environments. 'Although identical digital copies may be made from digital files, functionality from every software programme cannot be emulated.'

**9. Emulation-** The objective of emulation is for older data-sets to run on contemporary computers. Emulation may be similar to migration, but focuses on the applications software rather than on the files containing

the data. It seeks to develop new tools that will create conditions under which the original data were created. This can be done by mimicking early operating systems and software applications.

**10. Continuous Migration-** The purpose of migration is to keep on preserving the intellectual contents of digital objects and retain or maintain the ability of users to keep on using them in the face of constant changing technology. Migration is the process of periodically moving files from one encoded environment/ format to another and updating the information to one that is consistent with more recent computer environment. Examples include moving information from Word Perfect to Microsoft Word 95, Microsoft Word 97, migrating data-sets from Dbase to MYSql or word processed files from Window 2000 to 2007 and so on. Migration is seen as a means of overcoming technological obsolescence by transferring digital resources from one hardware/ software generation to the next.

**12. Deterioration of Digital Media** - Deterioration of digital media is responsible for the disappearance of, or inaccessibility of digital information in the long run. This is because media deteriorates or decays within few years after digitization. Another challenge is that digital media get lost during disaster or virus attacks. The reason why re-digitization is inevitable is the likelihood that electronic resources created in previous years using older technologies may not be accessible or compatible with the new technologies

## **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, Digitization is an important aspect for academic libraries in 21st century. As user demand grows for the digitization of cultural research material,

the academic library community will need to pay close and careful attention to the changing information needs of scholars and students of the humanities. Users of academic libraries are migrating onto the Web for their information needs, and library services must migrate with them if those needs are to be met. Digital collections should be available through user-friendly search mechanisms that are as powerful and easy to learn as Google. Libraries need not be search engines, but some changes must be made in order for libraries to compete with search engines. User interfaces should be rationalized according to principles of information architecture. Many patrons who have expressed preference for physical items stated that browsing such collections enables better resource discovery. With virtual worlds such as Second Life, there is no reason why patrons should not be able to browse a digital collection in exactly the same manner. Digitized items could be visualized as a bookshelf, and value can be added through search mechanisms that allow the user to rearrange the bookshelf at its will.

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# **DYNAMICS OF URBAN LAND VALUES IN INDIA**

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Land is the foundation of all forms of human activity; from which we obtain food we eat, the shelter we need, the space to work and the rooms to relax (Mbayaki, et. al 2016). In other words, land is utilized by man to build houses as well as for various economic activities. Therefore, land is recognized as the most valuable resource.

Land value means the value acquired by the piece of land. The land values are highly dynamic in nature, particularly in case of urban areas. They changes with the passage of time and space. “The concept of urban land value is as old as the cities themselves and the importance of this concept grew over time since the introduction of land as a commodity in the market. In practice, land value and especially urban land value patterns are more complex due to their intrinsic spatial patterns” (Ahmed, 1992).

Urban land values in developing countries have changed dramatically over the last few decades. Although the major factors affecting land values could be similar in different cities, the strength at which they influence and shape land value patterns is always different in each city. Generally, the land values are several times higher and rapidly increases in urban areas than that in rural areas. However, the value do not increases with the same rate in different sectors of urban

area. The phenomenon of urban land values play an important role in the lives of all people those desire to stay in the city.

In the modern period the process of urbanization has become very fast all over the world. In other words, the high growth in population of towns and also high increase in the number of towns are the main features of the modern period. The urbanization is responsible for extraordinary growth of cities and towns. As like other developed and developing countries, India has also shown a considerable level of urbanization, particularly after independence.

Urbanization is not merely a demographic phenomenon. It is also associated with socio-economic development and available amenities. Most of the people prefer to live in or near city in order to get certain advantages which would not be possible in non-urban areas. The urban advantages include the satisfaction of many desires such as social, religious, educational, recreational and economic. The economic base is the prime importance for the development and growth of most cities. Of course, historical, geographical and political background also plays an important role in the development and growth of urban settlements. Thus, urbanization is the complex process of change and transformation involving population concentration, structural transformation and socio-psychological change affecting both people and places.

Population growth rate is high in urban areas and there is a strong trend towards the net migration into towns as a result of both the 'pull' to existing and anticipated economic opportunities as well as availability of educational, recreational, health and

other facilities in town and the 'push' from harsh environment and insufficient employment opportunities in rural areas. There is a cause and effect relationship between urbanization and development (Gugler, 1996). Sometimes it is a cause at others it is an effect.

Due to urbanization, land values also changes with fast rate. In urban areas worth of land is assessed by its location rather than by its fertility. Land values are always higher in cities where most of the activities dealing with money, business and industries. Generally, land values increases with time. Inflation is the prime factor causing higher and higher land values in any part. But, the land values do not increase with same rate in different sectors of urban area. Within the city, land values vary according to functional pattern. It is our common experience that as one moves away from the city centre, the intensity of landuse and land values declines.

Generally, the land values are several times higher and rapidly increases in urban areas than that in rural areas. However, the value do not increases with the same rate in different sectors of urban area. The phenomenon of urban land values play an important role in the lives of all people those desire to stay in the city.

The way in which a city develops has huge impact on land value patterns. Distinctive hypotheses were produced in the early and in 1950 to clarify how urban communities develop (Ayeni, 1979). Among them, the theories put forth by Hurd (1903), Burgess (1925), Hoyt (1939), Harris and Ullman (1945), and Alonso (1964) are noteworthy. Hurd theory emphasized the role of competitive accessibility on

landuses. The idea of concentric zonal patterns of urban landuses with an emphasis on residential areas was put forth in Burgess Concentric Model. According to Hyot's theory, the highest rent areas of a city are generally situated in one or more sectors and having a gradation of rental downwards from the high rental areas. Harris and Ullman argued that, there may be existing several subsidiary centres and each such centre may act as a growth pole for development. Cities grow around several nuclei and merge to form a large city.

Alonso put forth the urban land model in 1964. It was based on bid-rent theory and determines the range of location of potential landuses from the steepness of their bid-rent curves. Alonso said that the earlier theories ignored the most important component of land value and its spatial characteristics. He put forwarded the concept of 'spatial pattern of land value' and concluded that the land values diminish with separation from the city centre. This model has been tested in many cities and it is observed that in general, urban land values decline with distance from the city.

### **FACTORS AFFECTING ON LAND VALUES IN INDIA**

As mentioned earlier, the land values are highly dynamic in nature, particularly in urban areas. The land value depends on several factors. In India, Town and Country Planning Organization (TCPO) has been functioning as a technical wing of the Ministry of Urban Development. It has prepared the reports on Urban Land Price Scenario of Lucknow (2005), Chennai (2006) and Kolkata (2008). In these reports

the factors that determine the land price of urban area of any country are mentioned as follows:

**Locational Advantage:**

Whether the particular land is adjacent to the main road or other important roads, near to the public utility places constructed by the urban local bodies / development authorities / municipal corporations at the government cost of the public exchequer.

**Land use:**

The value of the land significantly increases as the land use assigned to a piece of land in the plan changes from low importance to a higher importance like from public street or park and open space to a institutional or commercial or official, etc,. The land owners thus benefit or suffer from the somewhat artificially determined and externally imposed factors by which they are bound even without their will.

**Amenities:**

The cost of the land changes from the provision of infrastructural facilities by the urban local bodies / urban developmental authorities or other service providing agencies in terms of facilities like road, transport, communication, water supply, sanitation, electricity, etc.

**Inherent Value:**

It is related to the build ability or building potential of the land in an urban area.

**Floor Area Ratio (FAR):**

It is an important factor determining the market value of any land. For example, if the planning authority increases the FAR, the market value of the land almost doubles; if it is increased three times, the market value also trebles and so on. The owners of the land have no contribution, whatsoever, that would

justify their appropriating all the benefits arising from the enhancement of FAR for them.

**Speculation:**

Generally it is called scarcity value. Whenever the demand is higher than the supply, speculation arises. The fast rate of growth of population and the development in urban areas leads to a migratory movement of the people from rural areas to the cities; the demand for serviced land perpetually outstrips its supply leading to ever rising price of land. Whenever there is a scarcity, there is a speculation and therefore, it would not be incorrect to conclude that urban land prices include high degrees of speculative factor.

**Black Market:**

There is no secret that black market value of any piece of land is far more than its value in the legal market, mainly for exemption of stamp duty, income, wealth and other taxes. There is thus, a significant black market component attached to the market value of urban land, as specified in the documents in the records of sale transaction.

**Changes in Interest Rate:**

Decline in the interest rate in the formal banking system is also another important factor for changes in the price of land. It is an inverse relation, that is, decline in the interest rate in the banking system leads to enhancement of investment in real estates and which in turn increases the price of land and vice-versa.

**Recent Developments of Service Sector:**

The rapid growth of Information Technology (IT), Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES), Business Process Outsourcing (BPO), Special Economic Zones (SEZ), Industrial Parks (IP), Foreign

Direct Investment (FDI) and other service industries handled by the multinational companies require lot of space in the urban area. These companies are purchasing the land at a higher rate than the market forces of demand and supply of land. This in turn leads to increase in the price of land.

Thus, from the above discussion it is clear that the land value depends on several factors. The salient features of higher and rapidly changing land values within any city can be summarized as follows.

Generally, land value increases with time. Inflation is the prime factor causing higher and higher land values in any part of the world.

In rural areas, the land values depend mainly on crop producing capacity. Here, the land parcels are generally transacted in acres or hectares with relative low values. On the other hand, in urban areas the land values are always higher and they depend on several factors such as locality, accessibility, nearness of market, educational facilities, etc. The land values which are quoted in acres or hectares in villages get converted to the basis of square metre or square feet in cities.

The values for land in urban areas are several times higher than that in rural areas, because urban land offers relatively easy access needed for certain urban activities.

The urban areas developed by the passage of time acquire values on account of their ability to create employment opportunities, industries, offices, business and different work centres. The availability of employment and the possibility of livelihood drive the rural people to urban areas. It leads to the process of urbanization and creating demands for urban lands.

There is close relationship between increasing urbanization and higher land values. In addition to inflation, the more demand of land for various urban activities is another most important factor responsible for higher and ever increasing land values in urban areas. However, the land values do not increase with the same rate in different zones of city. Within the city limits, the land values vary according to the functional pattern.

In urban areas the land values are mainly determined by the forces of demand and supply. Within city, the demand of land varies from place to place due to variation in site's accessibility, amenity level, nature of topography, certain qualitative phenomena and availability of land. The basic problem in the city is scarcity of land. Even if the land is available, there is need of basic infrastructural facilities which are required for various urban activities. Availability of these infrastructural facilities is reflected in the land values.

There is close relationship between urban land use and land values. More the intensive land use, higher will be the land values. Of course, higher land values again leads to intensive land use. The land values vary according to the land use categories. It is our common experience that the areas under commercial use having higher land values, because, in such areas there is always more demand and competition for land. In residential zones, the land values are found to be less as compared to commercial zones. Of course, in residential zones there is again great variation in land values due to variation in infrastructure facilities like transport, water supply, sewage, sanitation, communication, etc. and also

because of uneven economic status of different groups of people.

Generally, the intensity of commercial land use is high in central commercial area of the city. It decreases with increasing distance from the core to the periphery. Similarly, the land values are high in the central part of the city and generally decline as one goes away from it.

According to many urban land use theories the places having maximum accessibility are having the highest land values.

There is close relationship between accessibility and location, which is reflected in land values. Generally, in central parts of city the accessibility is maximum. Therefore, in central areas the demand is more; ultimately the land values are observed highest in such areas. Once we go away from the centre, the accessibility minimizes progressively. As a result, the land values decrease with increasing distance from the centre.

Within city, the land values are always higher near the market, railway station, bus stand and educational institutes mainly due to easy access than in other areas.

There is direct relationship between the population growth and land values. Due to population growth, the pressure on urban land increases. Along with increasing population the activities like providing housing accommodation and other allied amenities also increase. Ultimately, the demand of land increases and land values increase with exponential rate.

Economic and social status of the people also greatly affect on the land values within the city.

Generally, the poor people are forced to stay in slum areas due to low income. In and around slum areas, the land values are always at lower level. On the other hand, the areas occupied by rich people possess higher land values.

In a rapidly growing cities, the availability and regular supply of water plays an important role in influencing the land values.

In outer zones of city, the land values are always low. Here also land values vary from one area to another area due to uneven distribution of basic infrastructural facilities like connection of water supply, electric supply, roads, shops, schools, etc.

The establishment of new administrative sectors, industrial estates, shopping complexes, educational institutes, construction of new bridges on rivers, etc. are also responsible for changes in landuses and land values on a large scale within the city limits.

Another important point to be noted that the land values are always higher for road sites than the interior parts. Since, the road sites are more accessible and having more scope for commercial activities.

Every urban area will have its own pattern of urban land values depending upon government policies, important business, types of housing accommodation, climatic conditions, economic activities and such other allied factors.

Every city experiences areal growth over a period of time. With the areal expansion of the city, the land values change which brings about changes in landuse within the city. It also leads to the intensive use of land. All these changes are interlinked. One is the cause and other is the effect in response to the

different factors which directly or indirectly affect each other to bring about substantial changes.

### **CONCLUSION**

In India the growth of urban population increases the pressure on land. This results in changing land use and land values. In case of urban settlements land is the most valuable natural resource. With the increasing demand for land, the internal structure of the city and land use changes. Many times a city expands and changes its municipal limits due to spatial expansion of urban areas and also the pattern of land use modify. Due to urbanization, land values also changes with fast rate. Land values are always higher in cities where most of the activities dealing with money, business and industries. Generally, land values increases with time. Inflation is the prime factor causing higher and higher land values in any part. But the land value does not increase with same rate in different sectors of urban area. Within the city, land values vary according to functional pattern. It is our common experience in India that as one moves away from the city centre, the intensity of land values declines.

The study of trends in urban growth as well as relationship between urbanization and changes in land values in rapidly growing cities are helpful for future planning, government agencies, industrialists, traders and also to common people.

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# **CAUSES AND EFFECT OF CLIMATE CHANGE**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The term climate change has become a part of conversation of our daily life. A slight variation/deviation in the elements of weather is perceived as a climate change, although it requires data of past climatic patterns over a longer period of time. The term climate refers to the average pattern of weather (30 years) over a long period of time at a particular place. It is described by a set of local parameters such as the earth's surface temperature, humidity, precipitation level, wind speed etc. Nevertheless, the temperature is the most significant one. Whereas, climate change refers to a statistically significant variation in either the mean state of the climate or in its variability, persisting for an extended period. Climate change may be due to natural internal processes or external forces or to persistent anthropogenic changes in the composition of the atmosphere or in land use.

The Earth is the only planet in our solar system that supports life. The complex process of evolution occurred on Earth only because of some unique environmental conditions that were present: water, an oxygen-rich atmosphere, and a suitable surface temperature.

Mercury and Venus, the two planets that lie between Earth and the sun, do not support life. This is because Mercury has no atmosphere and therefore

becomes very hot during the day, while temperatures at night may reach  $-140^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Venus has a thick atmosphere which traps more heat than it allows escaping, making it too hot (between  $150$  and  $450^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) to sustain life.

Only the Earth has an atmosphere of the proper depth and chemical composition. About 30% of incoming energy from the sun is reflected back to space while the rest reaches the earth, warming the air, oceans, and land, and maintaining an average surface temperature of about  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

The chemical composition of the atmosphere is also responsible for nurturing life on our planet. Most of it is nitrogen (78%); about 21% is oxygen, which all animals need to survive; and only a small percentage (0.036%) is made up of carbon dioxide which plants require for photosynthesis.

The atmosphere carries out the critical function of maintaining life-sustaining conditions on Earth, in the following way: each day, energy from the sun (largely in the visible part of the spectrum, but also some in the ultraviolet and infra red portions) is absorbed by the land, seas, mountains, etc. If all this energy were to be absorbed completely, the earth would gradually become hotter and hotter. But actually, the earth both absorbs and, simultaneously releases it in the form of infra red waves (which cannot be seen by our eyes but can be felt as heat, for example the heat that you can feel with your hands over a heated car engine). All this rising heat is not lost to space, but is partly absorbed by some gases present in very small (or trace) quantities in the atmosphere, called GHGs (greenhouse gases).

Greenhouse gases (for example, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, water vapour, ozone), re-emit some of this heat to the earth's surface. If they did not

perform this useful function, most of the heat energy would escape, leaving the earth cold (about  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and unfit to support life.

However, ever since the Industrial Revolution began about 150 years ago, man-made activities have added significant quantities of GHGs to the atmosphere. The atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide have grown by about 31%, 151% and 17%, respectively, between 1750 and 2000 (IPCC 2001).

An increase in the levels of GHGs could lead to greater warming, which, in turn, could have an impact on the world's climate, leading to the phenomenon known as climate change. Indeed, scientists have observed that over the 20th century, the mean global surface temperature increased by  $0.6^{\circ}\text{C}$  (IPCC 2001). They also observed that since 1860 (the year temperature began to be recorded systematically using a thermometer), the 1990's have been the warmest decade.

However, variations in temperature have also occurred in the past - the best known is the Little Ice Age that struck Europe in the early Middle Ages, bringing about famines, etc. It is therefore difficult to determine whether current observations of increasing temperature are due to natural variability or whether they have been forced by anthropogenic (man-made) activities.

Scientific studies and projections are further complicated by the fact that the changes in temperature that they have been observing do not occur uniformly over different layers of the lower atmosphere or even different parts of the earth.

The Earth's climate system constantly adjusts so as to maintain a balance between the energy that reaches it from the sun and the energy that goes from Earth back

to space. This means that even a small rise in temperature could mean accompanying changes in cloud cover and wind patterns. Some of these changes may enhance the warming (positive feedback), while others may counteract it (negative feedback). Negative feedback (causing a cooling effect) may result from an increase in the levels of aerosols (small particles of matter or liquid that can be produced by natural or man-made activities). Positive feedback may result from an increase in water vapour (because of greater evaporation with temp rise), which itself is a GHG and can further add to the warming effect.

All the factors described above complicate the work of scientists who try to predict the fallout of climate change. Despite these uncertainties, the Third Assessment Report published by the IPCC states, 'there is new and stronger evidence that most of the warming observed over the last 50 years is attributable to human activities (IPCC 2001).

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. The overall objective of the project is to enhance the understanding and knowledge of climate change.
2. To bring awareness about climate change among the people.
3. To highlight the consequences/effects of the climate change.
4. Identification of possible interventions to reduce adverse effects of climate change.

**METHODOLOGY**

The present study has been completed through information available through secondary sources since it is impossible to conduct empirical studies to collect data regarding the past climates world over through available

tools and techniques, hence we have relied on the secondary data available through literature, books, internet, published reports of various organizations, summits and protocols on environment.

## **EVIDENCE AND INDICATORS OF CLIMATE CHANGE**

Erratic weather patterns are the major indicators of the climate change. There has been significant shift in rainfall pattern in the year 2011 and 2012. There has been no rainfall recorded during the winters in North-western India. Generally, NW India receives a good amount of rainfall during the winter season (December to March) in the form of western disturbances in the states of J & K, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Uttarakhand and Western UP. Likewise the winter season lingered on up to the month of April 2012 and month of June became the hottest one which is not a common phenomenon. Likewise, the monsoon rainfall which occurs in the month of May – June (pre monsoon showers), and *kal baisakhis* in Duars of West Bengal and adjoining states were not noticed and the south west monsoon became active in the month of July over whole of India and particularly over North-western part. The normal retreat of monsoon over NW India is by 15<sup>th</sup> of September whereas we have been experiencing rainfall on 25<sup>th</sup> of September this year.

Ice is melting worldwide, especially at the earth's poles. This includes mountain glaciers, ice sheets covering West Antarctica, Greenland and Arctic sea land. At home front the Gangotri glacier which is 30.2 km long and between 0.5 to 2.5 km wide is one of the largest in Himalayas.

This glaciers has been constantly receding since measurement begin in 1780. Data available for 61 years

(1936-1996) reveals that the total recession of Gangotri glacier is 1147 m, with an average rate of 19 m per year. Whereas over the last 25 years of 20<sup>th</sup> century it has retreated more than 850 m (34 m per year) and 76 meters between 1996 and 1999 (25 meter per year).

Unpredictable and unprecedented weather patterns are the major indicator of climate change. In January 2012, Himachal Pradesh experienced an extreme weather; famous tourist place Kasauli witnessed snowfall, temple town Chintapurni received snowfall after 76 years. Similarly Hamirpur town experienced snowfall after 45 years and Kangra town got snow after 6-7 years.

In fact, since 1900, the whole planet has warmed up only by around 0.8 degree Celsius. Temperatures in the past ten years have been the highest since measured records started in 19<sup>th</sup> century and for many centuries before that

Researcher Bill Fraser has tracked the decline of the Adelie penguins on Antarctica, where their numbers have fallen from 32,000 breeding pairs to 11,000 in 30 years. Sea level rise became faster over the last century. Some butterflies, fox and alpine plants have moved farther north or to higher, cooler areas. Precipitation (rain and snowfall) has increased across the globe, on average.

## **GREEN HOUSE EFFECT AND GLOBAL WARMING**

Earth's atmosphere behaves like a gigantic green house though it traps heat in a different way. Green house gases such as Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), Nitrous Oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) and Hydro fluorocarbons (HFCs) present in the atmosphere behave like giant piece of curved glass wrapped around the planet. The

sun rays pass straight through these Green House Gases (GHG) and warm up the earth.

The warming planet gives off energy in the form of longer wavelengths radiates out towards space. Some of this outgoing radiation do not pass through the atmosphere but is reflected back down to earth, effectively trapping heat and keeping the planet about  $33^{\circ}\text{C}$  hotter than it would be otherwise. Without green house effect earth would be much too cold to support the life. It has been found that due to excessive emission of these gases more heat is trapped in the atmosphere which leads to rise in average temperature of earth. This phenomenon is known as global warming. Since 1900 the whole plant has warmed up only by around  $0.8^{\circ}\text{C}$ . By the end of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, however, global warming is likely to cause an increase in earth's temperature of around 2 to  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

### **HUMAN CAUSES OF CLIMATE CHANGE**

The causes of climate change can be divided into two categories – human and natural causes. In this paper the human causes of climate change are discussed. The Industrial Revolution in the 19th century saw the large-scale use of fossil fuels for industrial activities. These industries created jobs and over the years, people moved from rural areas to the cities. This trend is continuing even today. More and more land that was covered with vegetation has been cleared to make way for houses. Natural resources are being used extensively for construction, industries, transport, and consumption. Consumerism (our increasing want for material things) has increased by leaps and bounds, creating mountains of waste. Also, our population has increased to an incredible extent.

All this has contributed to a rise in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Fossil fuels such as oil, coal and natural gas supply most of the energy needed to run vehicles, generate electricity for industries, households, etc. The energy sector is responsible for about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the carbon dioxide emissions,  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the methane emissions and a large quantity of nitrous oxide. It also produces nitrogen oxides ( $\text{NO}_x$ ) and carbon monoxide ( $\text{CO}$ ) which are not greenhouse gases but do have an influence on the chemical cycles in the atmosphere that produce or destroy greenhouse gases.

### **GREENHOUSE GASES AND THEIR SOURCES**

Carbon dioxide is undoubtedly, the most important greenhouse gas in the atmosphere. Changes in land use pattern, deforestation, land clearing, agriculture, and other activities have all led to a rise in the emission of carbon dioxide. Methane is another important greenhouse gas in the atmosphere. About  $\frac{1}{4}$  of all methane emissions are said to come from domesticated animals such as dairy cows, goats, pigs, buffaloes, camels, horses, and sheep. These animals produce methane during the cud-chewing process. Methane is also released from rice or paddy fields that are flooded during the sowing and maturing periods. When soil is covered with water it becomes anaerobic or lacking in oxygen. Under such conditions, methane-producing bacteria and other organisms decompose organic matter in the soil to form methane. Nearly 90% of the paddy-growing area in the world is found in Asia, as rice is the staple food there. China and India, between them, have 80-90% of the world's rice-growing areas.

Methane is also emitted from landfills and other waste dumps. If the waste is put into an incinerator or burnt in the open, carbon dioxide is emitted. Methane is

also emitted during the process of oil drilling, coal mining and also from leaking gas pipelines (due to accidents and poor maintenance of sites).

A large amount of nitrous oxide emission has been attributed to fertilizer application. This in turn depends on the type of fertilizer that is used, how and when it is used and the methods of tilling that are followed. Contributions are also made by leguminous plants, such as beans and pulses that add nitrogen to the soil.

All of us in our daily lives contribute our bit to this change in the climate. Give these points a good, serious thought:

Electricity is the main source of power in urban areas. All our gadgets run on electricity generated mainly from thermal power plants. These thermal power plants are run on fossil fuels (mostly coal) and are responsible for the emission of huge amounts of greenhouse gases and other pollutants.

Cars, buses, and trucks are the principal ways by which goods and people are transported in most of our cities. These are run mainly on petrol or diesel, both fossil fuels.

We generate large quantities of waste in the form of plastics that remain in the environment for many years and cause damage.

We use a huge quantity of paper in our work at schools and in offices. Have we ever thought about the number of trees that we use in a day?

Timber is used in large quantities for construction of houses, which means that large areas of forest have to be cut down.

A growing population has meant more and more mouths to feed. Because the land area available for

agriculture is limited (and in fact, is actually shrinking as a result of ecological degradation!), high-yielding varieties of crop are being grown to increase the agricultural output from a given area of land. However, such high-yielding varieties of crops require large quantities of fertilizers; and more fertilizer means more emissions of nitrous oxide, both from the field into which it is put and the fertilizer industry that makes it. Pollution also results from the run-off of fertilizer into water bodies.

### **EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE**

Over 100 years ago, people worldwide began burning more coal and oil for homes, factories, and transportation. Burning these fossil fuels releases carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. These added greenhouse gases have caused Earth to warm more quickly than it has in the past.

How much warming has happened? Scientists from around the world with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) tell us that during the past 100 years, the world's surface air temperature increased an average of 0.6° Celsius (1.1°F). This may not sound like very much change, but even one degree can affect the Earth. Below are some effects of climate change that we see happening now.

Sea level is rising. During the 20th century, sea level rose about 15 cm (6 inches) due to melting glacier ice and expansion of warmer seawater. Models predict that sea level may rise as much as 59 cm (23 inches) during the 21st Century, threatening coastal communities, wetlands, and coral reefs.

Arctic sea ice is melting. The summer thickness of sea ice is about half of what it was in 1950. Melting

ice may lead to changes in ocean circulation. Plus melting sea ice is speeding up warming in the Arctic.

Glaciers and permafrost are melting. Over the past 100 years, mountain glaciers in all areas of the world have decreased in size and so has the amount of permafrost in the Arctic. Greenland's ice sheet is melting faster too.

Sea-surface temperatures are warming. Warmer waters in the shallow oceans have contributed to the death of about a quarter of the world's coral reefs in the last few decades. Many of the coral animals died after weakened by bleaching, a process tied to warmed waters.

The temperatures of large lakes are warming. The temperatures of large lakes world-wide have risen dramatically. Temperature rises have increased algal blooms in lakes; favor invasive species, increase stratification in lakes and lower lake levels.

Heavier rainfall cause flooding in many regions. Warmer temperatures have led to more intense rainfall events in some areas. This can cause flooding.

Extreme drought is increasing. Higher temperatures cause a higher rate of evaporation and more droughts in some areas of the world.

Crops are withering. Increased temperatures and extreme drought are causing a decline in crop productivity around the world. Decreased crop productivity can mean food shortages which have many social implications.

Ecosystems are changing. As temperatures warm, species may either move to a cooler habitat or die. Species that are particularly vulnerable include endangered species, coral reefs, and polar animals.

Warming has also caused changes in the timing of spring events and the length of the growing season.

Hurricanes have changed in frequency and strength. There is evidence that the number of intense hurricanes has increased in the Atlantic since 1970. Scientists continue to study whether climate is the cause.

More frequent heat waves. It is likely that heat waves have become more common in more areas of the world.

Warmer temperatures affect human health. There have been more deaths due to heat waves and more allergy attacks as the pollen season grows longer. There have also been some changes in the ranges of animals that carry disease like mosquitoes.

Seawater is becoming more acidic. Carbon dioxide dissolving into the oceans is making seawater more acidic. There could be impacts on coral reefs and other marine life.

## **CONCLUSION**

Climate change is primarily caused by the building up of green house gasses (GHG) e.g. CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O and others present in the atmosphere. The global increase in CO<sub>2</sub> concentration which have been responsible for the largest part of this build – up are due primarily to use of fossil fuel and land use change owing to human activities taking place since pre industrial times, while those of methane and nitrous oxide are due to agriculture. Climate change leads to more erratic weather patterns – hotter in some places, cooler in others, heavier rainfall on occasions, more snow in some places, longer period of draught, more storms and hurricanes and more heat waves which can severely impact livelihoods especially of the poor in developing countries. Climate change can slow down the pace of

development either directly through increased exposure to climate variability or indirectly through erosion of the capacity to adapt. Hence, mitigation measures have to be adopted at the global level with a view to minimize further change in climate and eventually stabilize it for predicting a safe future.

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# **NATURAL RESOURCES POSITION IN INDIAN ECONOMY**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The Role of Natural Resources in Economic Development. An abundance of natural resources in a country means that development will come a lot easier to that country than for one where there isn't much natural resource available. There is a positive relationship between natural resources and economic development. Natural resources, as conventionally understood, include all those objects and products that human labour combined with inputs of capital and enterprise, can extract from nature and make use of them to produce more goods and services. Natural resources are not static in nature; they are dynamic and keep on changing. A large proportion of population of India is dependent upon agriculture and other primary activities which consist in direct exploitation of natural resources. The natural resources of India, as the following survey indicates, are varied and provide an adequate basis for building a diversified modern economy

**KEY WORDS:** Types and Measures for Economic Growth and position

## **INTRODUCTION**

Resources that are drawn from Nature and used without much modification are called natural resources. The air we breathe, the water in our rivers and lakes, the soils, minerals are all natural resources. Many of these resources are free gifts of nature and can be used directly. In some cases tools and technology may be

needed to use a natural resource in the best possible way. Natural resources are classified into different groups depending upon their level of development and use; origin; stock and distribution. On the basis of their development and use resources can be classified into two groups, actual resources and potential resources. Actual resources are those resources whose quantity is known. These resources are being used in the present. The rich deposits of coal in Ruhr region of Germany and petroleum in the West Asia, the dark soils of the Deccan plateau in Maharashtra are all actual resources. Potential resources are those whose entire quantity may not be known and these are not being used at present. These resources could be used in the future. The level of technology we have at present may not be advanced enough to easily utilise these resources. The uranium found in Ladakh is an example of potential resource that could be used in the future. High speed winds were a potential resource two hundred years ago. Today they are an actual resource and wind farms generate energy using windmills like in Netherlands. You will find some in Nagercoil in Tamil Nadu and on the Gujarat coast. Based on their origin, resources can be abiotic or biotic. Abiotic resources are non-living while biotic resources are living. Soils, rocks and minerals are abiotic but plants and animals are biotic resources. Natural resources can be broadly categorised into renewable and non-renewable resources. Renewable resources are those which get renewed or replenished quickly. Some of these are unlimited and are not affected by human activities, such as solar and wind energy. Yet careless use of certain renewable resources like water, soil and forest can affect their stock. Water seems to be an unlimited renewable resource. But shortage and drying

up of natural water sources is a major problem in many parts of the world today. Non-renewable resources are those which have a limited stock. Once the stocks are exhausted it may take thousands of years to be renewed or replenished. Since this period is much more than human life spans, such resources are considered non-renewable. Coal, petroleum and natural gas are some examples. On the basis of their distribution resources can be ubiquitous or localised.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER**

1. To know the types of natural resources
2. To study the measures taken to ensure economic growth
3. To know the position of natural resources in India

### **METHODOLOGY**

The paper is mainly based on secondary data. The secondary data includes the books on natural resources position in Indian economy - and collected the data from internet, articles, and journals among others. Such as the Hindu, Indian Express papers ext., were also used for the purpose of collection the information.

### **TYPES OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

A. Renewable Resources: Resources that can be regenerated in a given span of time. E.g. forests, wildlife, wind, biomass, tidal, hydro energies etc.

B. Non-Renewable Resources: Resources that cannot be regenerated. E.g. Fossil fuels-coal, petroleum, minerals, etc.

#### **1. Land Resources**

In terms of area India ranks seventh in the world with a total area of 32.8 lakh sq. km. It accounts for 2.42% of total area of the world. In absolute terms India

is really a big country. However, land- man ratio is not favourable because of the huge population size.

According to Agricultural Census, the area operated by large holdings (10 hectares and above) has declined and area operated under marginal holdings (less than one hectare) has increased. This indicates that land is being fragmented and become in economic.

## **2. Forest Resources**

India's forest cover in 2007 is 69.09 million hectare which constitutes 21.02 per cent of the total geographical area. Of this, 8.35 million hectare is very dense forest, 31.90 million hectare is moderately dense forest and the rest 28.84 million hectare is open forest.

## **3. Important Mineral Resources**

### **a. Iron-Ore**

India possesses high quality iron-ore in abundance. The total reserves of iron-ore in the country are about 14.630 million tonnes of haematite and 10,619 million tonnes of magnetite. Hematite iron is mainly found in Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Goa and Karnataka. The major deposit of magnetite iron is available at western coast of Karnataka. Some deposits of iron ore are also found in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

### **b . Coal and Lignite**

Coal is the largest available mineral resource. India ranks third in the world after China and USA in coal production. The main centres of coal in India are the West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. Bulk of the coal production comes from Bengal-Jharkhand coalfields.

**c. Bauxite**

Bauxite is a main source of metal like aluminium. Major reserves are concentrated in the East Coast bauxite deposits of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.

**d. Mica**

Mica is a heat resisting mineral which is also a bad conductor of electricity. It is used in electrical equipments as an insulator. India stands first in sheet mica production and contributes 60% of mica trade in the world. The important mica bearing pegmatite is found in Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar and Rajasthan.

**e. Crude Oil**

Oil is being explored in India at many places of Assam and Gujarat. Digboi, Badarpur, Naharkatia, Kasimpur, Palliaria, Rudrapur, Shivsagar, Mourn (All in Assam) and Hay of Khambhat, Ankaleshwar and Kalol (All in Gujarat) are the important places of oil exploration in India.

**f. Gold**

India possesses only a limited gold reserve. There are only three main gold mine regions—Kolar Goldfield, Kolar district and Hutti Goldfield in Raichur district (both in Karnataka) and Ramgiri Goldfield in Anantpur district (Andhra Pradesh).

**g. Diamond**

As per UNECE the total reserves of diamond is estimated at around 4582, thousand carats which are mostly available in Panna (Madhya Pradesh), Rammallakota of Kurnur district of Andhra Pradesh and also in the Basin of Krishna River.

The new Kimberlile fields have been discovered in Raipur and Pastar districts of Chhattisgarh, Nuapada and Bargarh districts of Odisha, Narayanpet – Maddur

Krishna areas of Andhra Pradesh and Raichur-Gulbarga districts of Karnataka.

## **MEASURES TAKEN TO ENSURE ECONOMIC GROWTH**

The efficient utilization or exploitation of natural resources is dependent on human resource skills and abilities, the technology used, and the availability of funds.

A country with a skilled and educated workforce and abundant natural resources propel its economy forward.

Natural resources have limited direct economic use in meeting human needs, but transforming them into goods and services increases their societal economic value.

The transformation of natural resources into usable goods and services occurs as a result of the mix of productive activities carried out by different sectors of the economy, propelling the overall economy to achieve sustainable growth, which serves as the foundation for sustainable development.

The transition from government to governance has emphasized the importance of involving multiple stakeholders in decision-making, knowledge creation, and natural resource and environmental policy implementation.

Sustaining renewable resources is primarily concerned with preserving resource stocks and quality, as well as maintaining a quantity of consistent flows over an indefinite period of time.

Despite the fact that non-renewable resources cannot be sustained due to their finite stocks, countries that use them can achieve sustainability by investing the revenues generated by them in other forms of capital.

Natural resource valuation and accounting are essential for sound development planning. Transparent institutions and good governance are also required.

Internalizing the environmental costs of natural resource extraction and use in resource prices is a powerful mechanism for incentivizing sustainable natural resource management and consumption.

To maximize the value of natural resources for long-term growth and development while avoiding the resource curse, policies that formalise and codify revenue management procedures are required.

### **POSITION OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN INDIA**

India is gifted with various types of natural Resources such as fertile soil, forests, minerals and water. These resources are unevenly distributed. The Indian continent covers a multitude of biotic and abiotic resource.

As India has rapid population growth therefore there is overconsumption of resources, such as uncontrolled logging or overfishing and many valuable natural resources are rapidly being exhausted.

India has huge watered fertile lands. In the sedimentary soil of the Northern Great Plains of the Sutlej-Ganga plains and Brahmaputra Valley wheat, rice, maize, sugarcane, jute, cotton, rapeseed, mustard, sesame, linseed, are grown in plentiful. India's land area includes regions with high rainfall to dry deserts, Coast line to Alpine regions.

India also has a variety of natural vegetation since the country has a varied relief and climate. These forests are narrowed to the plateaus and hilly mountainous areas. India has a great variety of wildlife.

There are many national parks and hundreds of wild life sanctuaries. Around 24.5 percent of the total

geographical area include Forests(IFSR 2019), Because India's whether conditions are changing frequently and differences in altitude, different types of Forest are present in India including Tropical, Swamps, Mangrove and Alpine.

Variety of forest vegetation is large. Forests are the main source of Fire woods, Paper, Spices, Drugs, Herbs, Gums and more. Forests has great contribution to nation's GDP.

India has more marine and inland water resources. Reports signify that India has an 8129 km long coastline. Inland fishery is performed in Rivers, Reservoirs and Lakes. Reports of EIA estimate indicated that in Indian rivers more than 400 species of fish are found and many species are economically important.

## **CONCLUSION**

They contribute towards fiscal revenue, income, and poverty reduction. Sectors related to natural resources use provide jobs and are often the basis of livelihoods in poorer communities. Owing to this fundamental importance of natural resources, they must be managed sustainably. Natural resources, because of their fundamental importance, must be managed in a sustainable manner. Government plays a critical role in enacting policies that ensure that resources contribute to the long-term economic development of nations rather than just short-term revenue generation.

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# **E - LEARNING NEED OF TODAY'S ERA**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

A learning system based on formalized teaching but with the help of electronic resources is known as E-learning. While teaching can be based in or out of the classrooms, the use of computers and the Internet forms the major component of E-learning. E-learning can also be termed as a network enabled transfer of skills and knowledge, and the delivery of education is made to a large number of recipients at the same or different times. Earlier, it was not accepted wholeheartedly as it was assumed that this system lacked the human element required in learning. "Successful, E-Learning depends on the self-motivation of individuals to study the effectively" in this aspect "E" should be interpreted to mean "Exciting, Energetic, Emotional, Extended, Excellent and Educational" in addition to Electronic. In this article discussed Concept of E-learning, strategy of e-learning, benefits of e-learning, limitations of e-learning and role of teachers in e-learning.

## **E-LEARNING**

E-Learning is learning techniques by utilizing electronic technologies to access educational curriculum outside of a traditional classroom.

E-learning, also referred to as online learning or electronic learning, is the acquisition of knowledge which takes place through electronic technologies and media.

In simple language, e-learning is defined as “learning that is enabled electronically”

E-Learning is the use of technology to enable people to learn anytime and anywhere.

E-Learning includes training, the delivery of just-in-time information, and guidance from experts.

E-Learning includes numerous types of media that deliver text, audio, images, animation and streaming videos, and includes technology application and process such as audio or videos tap, satellite TV, CD-ROM, and computer-based learning as

### **STRATEGIES OF E-LEARNING:S**

There are millions of E-Learners around the world. Today’s E-Learners come from a wide variety of backgrounds and are of all ages. Most are working people who are trying to continue their education and improve their opportunities.

E-Learning requires motivation and self-discipline.

Define your goals and plan for success.

Incorporate work, life and other educational experiences as part of the learning process.

Be willing and able to commit adequate time to the E-Learning process.

Have access to the necessary equipment and create some personal space.

### **BENEFITS OF E-LEARNING:**

E-Learning is student centered:

The learner is the core of any E-Learning system.

Material and activities are designed with the needs and interest of the learner in mind.

E-Learning is self-directed and self-paced:

Learners control the amount of time they spend on any particular topic. This allows learners to spend additional time on difficult items before move on.

This individualized approach usually allows learners to complete their education and training faster than in traditional courses.

E-learning is interactive and hands-on: the uses of variety of multimedia in E-Learning increase the student interest and involvement which reinforce the learning experience.

E-Learning is flexible  
Learning can take place anytime and anywhere, as long as the necessary equipment is accessible

It allows physically or otherwise challenged students to more fully participate.

E-Learning provides consistent and effective training

All of the target learner can participate simultaneously and receive the same information, reducing the variability introduced through multiple sessions in different locations.

Saves time and money

One of the most obvious advantages of e-learning is that you can save time and money. You can manage your schedule and take online courses at your most convenient time, whether early in the morning, late afternoon, or evening. You save money, too, because you don't have to pay for transportation or worry about eating on the go.

### **Better retention**

E-learning makes use of different platforms like Pedagogy, which provides interactive content. Also, you can share your thoughts and opinions with others.

The more engaging the lessons, the more students can remember the information.

### **Personalized learning**

You can choose your learning path and study at your own pace. You become more motivated and invested in the course.

### **Cost-effective**

Students aren't the only ones that can save money in e-learning. Many educational institutions save money through this set-up because there's no need to use a physical classroom, which translates to reduce monetary spending.

### **Environment-friendly**

E-learning is also more environmentally friendly because it doesn't contribute to the pollution brought about by paper production.

## **LIMITATION OF E-LEARNING:**

Computer literacy and access to equipment:

The learner must have basic equipment and minimum level of computer knowledge in order to perform required by the system.

Some topics are not appropriate for E-Learning:

Certain subjects that are required physical extraction and practice such as sports and public speaking are not good candidates for E-Learning.

Students themselves can be limited to E-Learning:

It required a high level of student responsibility.

A successful E-Learning student must be well organized, self-motivated, and good time management skills.

## **ROLE OF A TEACHER**

Teachers play an essential role in the life of their students during school days and even after school in the practical world.

### **TO Guide the Students-**

For some students this will be their first online training. Make sure you guide them from the beginning to the end so that they can see the advantages and benefits of this learning modality. Show them the steps, ranging from how to use and access the tools, to how to organize themselves in order to successfully complete the evaluation of the course.

### **TO Facilitate Learning-**

The key function common to all these teachers is the effort they must make to be innovative in their teaching methodologies without imitating what has been done previously in the classroom. Being an expert in your subject is no longer enough. You have to know how to transfer your knowledge and experience in a different way in the classroom and in the online format. Thus, for e-learning training, teachers should take advantage of existing tools to make courses more dynamic, by encouraging the use of different resources and activities: reading, audiovisuals, gamification or other practical exercises that help to maintain interest and encourage self-learning.

### **TO Motivate-**

As an e-learning teacher, you should reinforce the emotional part of learning so that students remain interested and have a good attitude towards learning from the beginning to the end of the course. To do this, we would recommend, for example, that you provide your students with clear course objectives and a timetable with deadlines. Don't forget to also provide

them with feedback that will serve as both learning and support, which will help them to feel guided during the learning process on their own; something that often causes some students to drop out of the course. It is also important to respect their learning speed so that they can experience one of the main benefits of online training: flexibility.

### **TO Energize-**

Depending on the duration of the course, energizing will be key to the success and satisfaction of the students. Generate a direct discussion with your students to solve their doubts or provide feedback in a friendly and trusting environment. A good time to inform them about the communication channels they can use to get in touch with you are at the beginning of the course. The most common options are tools such as chatting or videoconferencing for individual tutorials.

### **TO Moderate-**

Just as it is necessary to encourage participation, it is also necessary to moderate all those discussions that are generated in group debates and forums to take advantage of collaborative learning among students. Create an atmosphere of discussion that leads to reflection and sharing of ideas so that students can feel involved in their learning process. Don't forget to always ensure that it is a space of respect and non-judgmental listening, so that everyone can feel free to express their opinion. Introduce new concepts, encourage discussion and give feedback on interventions to reinforce participation.

### **TO Follow up-**

On students' progress in an environment of flexibility, familiarity and respect, taking into account

individual differences: participation in forums, content, connection times, number of logins, etc. Make sure you also make contact on an individual level to monitor progress, motivate and ensure completion of the online course.

### **Sharing Knowledge**

Sharing knowledge, giving education, and teaching about life is the primary responsibility of a teacher. In general, teachers mean to teach students the specific syllabus and impart knowledge about the specific curriculum. Their duty is to make sure that students understand what is being taught to them in the classroom or in online teaching or in e-learning setup.

All other roles of an educator are derived from this primary role of a teacher. This role gives birth to other roles. Teachers must fulfill this basic duty. Otherwise, they won't be able to fulfill other duties.

### **Making Learning a Fun Activity**

Every child is different, so their choices are. Some students like studying while some students do not. So, it becomes a responsibility of a teacher to teach students in such a way that they enjoy learning and focus on learning. They should adopt a fun method of teaching to teach students instead of a lecture method.

### **Drawing Real-life Connections**

Students understand real-life examples easily and quickly. A good teacher while teaching should connect various subjects to real-life situations and try to make topics understandable to them. Teachers understand what their students need as they are the closest companions. Demonstrating even the difficult topics with the help of real-life examples make it easier for teachers and students as well.

## **Encouraging Students**

If a teacher appreciates and boosts the confidence, it will be more effective for students. With encouragement, a teacher can make students cross any barrier. Students get encouragement with words of appreciation such as 'good job,' 'well done', 'come on,' and 'keep it up'. Right words at the right time can do wonders.

Students need certain things apart from teaching from their teachers. So, teachers should always be ready to encourage, motivate, and guide their learners.

## **Changing the Scenario of life**

'The future development of a nation truly lies in the hands of good teachers.' As they are the provider of education and prepare students to be a future of a nation. The role of a teacher is very crucial as they have responsibility to impart data and information to children to analyze the situation and condition of individuals and a nation. Teachers can teach you to analyze what is important and what you should do in life to make it better tomorrow.

## **CONCLUSION-**

E-learning is future of education-e-learning is very helpful for education system and effective teaching learning process.it is helpful to learners and teacher also. Students and teacher will be aware about e –learning. Teacher will aware about role of teacher in elearning.

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# ENIGMA OF SURVIVAL

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## **ABSTRACT**

Caste struggle is a never-ending process as caste discrimination has been prevailing for centuries, exploiting the people belonging to lower castes. The paper aims to evaluate how the caste struggle has been displayed in English Literature, by drawing attention to the writings of Bama and Urmila Pawar in their autobiographies, *Karukku* and *The Weave of my Life*, the two prominent Dalit women writers.

The objective of this paper is to uncover the true faces of our society and evaluate the influence that is made by their writings. The research concludes that numerous laws and bylaws have been constituted by the government to protect the rights of the lower castes, that have served the purpose to a great extent. However, people's perspective needs to be changed for bringing about a complete change in the society and thus, education is the most powerful weapon to erode this negative mindset and raise their standard of living.

**KEYWORDS:** Dalit literature, caste struggle, caste discrimination, English Literature.

## **Karukku by Bama**

Marathi literature is the pioneer of Dalit Literature. The "post Ambedkar socio-political scenario" approved Dalits to raise their voice against injustice. Autobiography is a category that provides the opportunity to the writer to express his/her experiences. For Dalits, the former life was replete with brutality, exorcism and death. Their writings review these cases of

concurrency with passion and authority and issue an unprecedented view of their pasts as “lived experiences”. Hence, “the flesh and blood genre” of chronicles and family pragmatism is very muscular in the writings as we discover in Bama’s *Karukku* (Parna, 2019). The argument of the book is about the author’s “spiritual development” between the nurturing of her faith as a Catholic and her moderate relationship as a Dalit. *Karukku* means palmyra leaves that are serrated on either side and work as a double-edged sword. Caste oppression is primarily manifested in this life narrative.

Church has a great influence on Bama’s life. Socio-political self-education also runs parallel to the aspect of religious life. Interpretation and re-reading of Christian scriptures by Bama enables her in making a social vision. She also explores revolutionary aspects of Christianity, social justice, equality and love towards all. Her life story has inspired to alleviate sufferings of the down-trodden. She decided to become a nun and aspired to serve the oppressed of her community. Bama successfully awakened her people towards the undue oppression and atrocities meted out to them. The core of *Karukku* is about conflict and its resolution. Her influence enlightened the Dalits and they too believed that they were also created in the likeness of God.

In any evolving nation like India, socio-profitable discrimination would rise due to the existence of difference in caste, religion and gender. In present times, poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and social unrest are burning issues because of these discriminations. In order to overcome such problems, the underprivileged sections of the community need to take part in lucrative activities and this would in some way restrain unemployment and poverty. Due to the

"developing political economy" of the region, numerous interviewees described that involvement in cultivation is not workable any longer (Roohi, 2022). Bama recalls that most of her agony that goes unjointed finds expression in writing. Writing "life narratives" reveals a new light of hope to show her pains, and it becomes her "healing process" and gives voice to her "helplessness".

Karukku declares the "Dalit's selfhood, history, and agency". They are no more items of condolences as they have obtained the faith and right to assert their humankind (Parmar, 2019). If the embarrassment of "caste-based discrimination" on the part of community was hard to handle, the viewpoint of the church was unbearable to Bama and the church didn't claim to treat people the same.

### **The Weave of my Life by Urmila Pawar**

Lower castes are discriminated in a systematic manner in the name of caste classes and norms. The upper castes enjoy all the privileges and lead an aristocratic lifestyle while the lower castes suffer and are denied the basic facilities. Discrimination based on class is one of the features of "Indian-labor market and the business economy" (Mosse, 2018). Urmila Pawar is one of the notable women writers who is also an activist. Her autobiography, *The Weave of my Life* portrays the journey of the Dalit writer from being illiterate to literate and reveals the evils associated with "oppressions and exploitations.". Her narrative is a moving saga of a socially underprivileged woman who has fought all odds to mark her presence in the society. Back in the 19th and 20th century and even to an extent in the 21st century, the lower caste people were deprived of education and most of the people belonging to the lower castes were illiterate.

However, the message that was given by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar to Agita inspired thousands of people to acquire education and raised the urge to become a part of the mainstream society, which was not possible without proper education. Lack of education among the lower caste people is one of the prime reasons for Scheduled Caste (SC) people at the lower side in society's social structure (Acharya and Sahoo, 2019). She exposes the socio-cultural differences between the upper and the lower-classes. Urmila Pawar has challenged both caste as well as gender inequalities that prevailed in the society. The stated religious principle of purity and pollution has led a majority of people to fall in the margins and were thus discriminated against or referred to as Dalits. The autobiography reveals that the lives lived by the Dalits could not be simply stated as "narratives of pain and sorrow" or "memories of hateful past.

Rather the parameters are violated by the bourgeois autobiography and helps to create awareness among the Dalits to fight back against the prevailing injustice. The business with the upper classes has affected the growth of the society at large and the Dalits were deprived of the honor, status as well as monetary gains (Ramanathan, 2018). Each and every struggle of her life helped her become a successful write. Acquiring education brought her face to face with struggle. As the Pawar couple moved to Mumbai, numerous instances such as colleagues ill-treating, and the behaviour of the architect, made them realize how the people in power tried to threaten the weak, where their own relatives abused them by referring to their "low caste status and poverty."

The writer struggled a lot for creating her name, where the writing of Dr. Ambedkar and the speeches given by several prominent writers guided her path by their enlightening thoughts. The various speeches helped boost her confidence and the Dalit woman completed her B.A. degree despite an accident and then M.A (Shishupal, 2019). Urmila Pawar had the urge to write her own story depicting the evils of culture and practices of her village in Phanwale in Ratnagiri and her inspiring journey from Bhiraunde to the city of Ratnagiri. Her autobiography exposes how the Dalits are perceived and judged. The writer, through the medium of her writings, initially wanted to bring a revolutionary change by infant steps to make the society a better place to live for her community and break meaningless stereotypes prevailing in the society and she believed education is the only means to come out of caste-ridden and superstitious world (Shishupal, 2019). With this framework, she wanted to exhibit the life of a Dalit girl being shaped from a weak child to one of the most famous writers.

Several barriers were created by the caste system for the lower caste. A pupil belonging to a lower caste without any reason had to face the teacher's humiliation and punishments. In present times, poverty, unemployment, social unrest and illiteracy are major issues because of the differences in religion, caste and gender. Dalit women were in the dark era of savagery, and through their writings, the writers highlighted the issues and thus questioned the atrocious social positions of class, caste and its cumulative effect on their lives. Even the basic need of drinking water problem was also faced by the women, for which there was always shortage of drinking water for them (Paik, 2018) The

undaunted rebellious act of both the women helped in creating awareness and bringing about drastic change in conditions of their community.

Thus, despite facing the worst forms of struggles, discriminations and sufferings, the Dalits have fought back for their status and for transforming social status through education and dialogue. But still several Dalits are denied equality, justice, fraternity and liberty, which are the four fundamental principles of “Democracy”. Thus, the reconstruction of the Indian constitution took place and Dr. Ambedkar played a vital role in the process and thus the inclusive society concept was popularized (Krishna, 2019). The literature review portrays the injustice done to the Dalit women and the community of Dalit at large, pinpointing the society’s race faces. Thus, it has put utmost emphasis on the need to transform and bring justice by erasing the caste line. The social gap needs to be bridged and evil practices of casteism need to be eroded. The need of the hour is to provide them with education and equal opportunities.

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**PSYCHOLOGICAL TRANSITION  
FROM INNOCENCE TO  
EXPERIENCE AND IDENTITY  
CRISIS AS REFLECTED IN  
MULKRAJ ANAND'S  
*UNTOUCHABLE***

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Mulk Raj Anand, a socially committed novelist, has produced a good deal of literature. He has written more than a dozen novels and about seventy short stories and a host of essays and articles on a number of subjects. His novels fall into two categories namely social and autobiographical novels. He focused his attention on the sufferings, misery and wretchedness of the poor as a result of the exploitation of the downtrodden class of the Indian society. Religious hypocrisy, feudal system, East-West encounter, the place of woman in the society, superstitions, poverty, hunger and exploitation are his common themes. The present chapter deals with five of his novels namely, *Untouchable* (1935), *Coolie* (1936), *Two Leaves and a Bud* (1937), *The Sword and the Sickle* (1942) and *The Road* (1963), which deal with poverty, hunger and exploitation as their major themes.

Anand displays compassion for the plight of untouchables but never sentimentality. In many ways the novel represented his thinking beyond the limits of

Gandhi's idea of untouchables as harijans – children of god. For Anand this is far too patronising and it is for this reason that his fictionalised account depicts a debate between a Gandhi-type figure espousing the oneness of humanity and simple living on the land and a poet who poses a modern solution to the problems of untouchability flushing toilets! Mulk Raj Anand's first novel *Untouchable*, published on 1 May 1935, was welcomed by a few but criticized by many. Several news-papers in London criticized it as 'a dirty work'. E.M. Forster anticipated such criticism in his preface to *Untouchable*. He says;

**KEYWORDS:** downtrodden class, Caste system, discrimination, poverty, exploitation,. )

**It seems to me indescribably clean and I hesitate for words in which this can be conveyed. Avoiding the rhetoric and circumlocution, it has gone straight to the heart of its subject and purified it** (*Untouchable* 9).

The novel gained popularity among the Western readers slowly but surely. The Preface written by E. M. Forster made them perceive its aesthetic value. Later it became so popular that it was translated into more than twenty languages. Saros Cowasjee in his book *So Many Freedoms* rightly observes:

**The book however quickly cut its way through supercilious criticism and established for itself a popularity that remains unrivalled for work of fiction by any Indian author. (Cowasjee 45)**

The novel covers the span from 1930 to 1940 when poverty, slavery and the inhuman exploitation of the masses were at the peak. It was Gandhi who had waged a war against the forces behind these evils. The novel describes a single day in the life of the protagonist

Bakha, a scavenger boy. The entire action takes place within a period of less than twenty four hours. Though the scene of the novel belongs to a small, interior town of the Punjab, the happenings are pan Indian in character. Bulandshehar, a small town with an outcaste colony on the outskirts represents a normal Indian town found anywhere in India. Most of the action of the novel takes place at an outcaste colony and in the streets of the small town. Bakha starts his day welcomed by the abuses of his father and is forced to clean the latrines with a brush and a basket. His sister Sohini goes to fetch water from the caste well where she is compelled to wait for a caste Hindu to draw water which is again a routine for her life. Pundit Kali Nath fills her pitcher with water and summons her, with an ill intention to clean the temple courtyard. Bakha, on the request of his father rushes to the town to clean the roads. On his way he meets his friends and they plan a hockey match in the afternoon. While walking through the streets of the town, a caste Hindu gets defiled by his touch to which he tries to apologize. Joining his hands in humility, he stands deaf and dumb. The people gather around the scene and abuse Bakha. He pleads but no one feels pity for him. The defiled man gives a slap on Bakha's face and leaves the place. For the first time in his life Bakha is made aware of his status as an untouchable. He feels insolent and rushes to the courtyard of the temple announcing his arrival aloud. While roaming outside the temple he curiously looks into the temple. A Brahmin sees Bakha on the steps and shouts at him for polluting the temple. While climbing down the steps he finds his sister Sohini standing in the courtyard frightened and speechless. She tells Bakha about the priest's attempt to molest her while she was cleaning his latrine. She

further tells him that she screamed out of fear and the priest came out shouting that he had been defiled by an untouchable girl. An enraged Bhaka decides to look for the priest but Sohini stops him. As both of them realize their helplessness due to the limitations of their caste, they decide to give up. Bakha sends Sohini home and goes to an alley nearby to beg for food. He starts shouting for food but nobody responds. Tired of the hectic schedule he sleeps on the wooden platform in front of a caste Hindu's house. A high caste woman comes out of the house on the call of a Sadhu. She shouts at Bakha for polluting her house. She asks him to clean the drain to get a piece of bread. Meanwhile a woman from a neighboring house gives him a chapatti. He returns home and tells his father Lakha about his insult and Sohini's molestation by the Pandit. To assuage his son's grief Lakha narrates him a nasty experience of his own life. It brings Bakha back to his senses. He leaves the house to meet his friends. After spending some time with his friends he goes to Havaladar Charat Singh to collect a hockey stick. Bakha gets excited with his kind treatment and goes to the playground to play a hockey match. The son of a high caste Hindu is hurt in the quarrel that takes place after the match. When Bakha takes the wounded boy to his house, his mother, instead of giving thanks shouts at Bakha for defiling her son and the house. As he returns home in the afternoon, his father welcomes him with abuses for bunking his afternoon latrine cleaning work. Utterly given up to despair he goes out and sits under a pipal tree cursing the day. Colonel Hutchinson, a priest from the church, finds him lonely and takes him to the church where he asks Bakha to confess his sin so that he can be converted to the Christian religion. The Colonel's

wife shouts at him for bringing a 'bhangi' at her house. Bakha runs away from the church. While wandering through the railway station he hears the news of Mahatma Gandhi's arrival in the town. He rushes to Golbagh to hear Gandhi's speech.

With the sight of Gandhi he forgets all the miseries of the whole day. In his long speech Gandhi expresses his wish to be reborn as an untouchable. He calls them 'Harijan' and the cleaners of Hindu religion. He also warns them against their bad habits and asks them to stop accepting the cooked food for their work. Through the conversation between the two pro-and anti-Gandhi groups, Bhaka comes to know that the only solution to eradicate untouchability is the use of machine or the flush system. With this Anand is the first Indian novelist to have depicted in the novel from the stigma of this evil which isolates a man from his own society. (Jha 59) Not only the protagonist but also most of the minor characters in his novels belong to the low caste, downtrodden society. Mulk Raj Anand in his article

*"The Source of Protest in my Novels" says, I wished to create the folk, whom I knew intimately, from the lower depths, the lumpens and the suppressed, oppressed repressed, those who have seldom appeared in our literature. (Anand 20)*

All these characters embody a particular vision of reality which the Novelist has assigned to them. They are normal, simple, credible human beings unaware of their social condition. In the preface to *Two Leaves and a Bud* Mulk Raj Anand says,

*"All these heroes and the other men and women... were the reflection of the real people I had known during my childhood and youth.... They were the flesh of my flesh and blood of my blood."*

Bakha's character is modeled after one of Anand's childhood friends, who was humiliated by his own mother for being a sweeper boy but whom Anand adored as a hero. Anand could never forget that sweeper boy and the insult and humiliation that he received by Anand's family. He gave voice to his views against the exploitation of a sweeper-boy through the character of Bakha in his very first novel *Untouchable*.

According to Premila Paul, Bakha serves as a mirror to the pathetic correlation of the untouchables. He represents all those sweepers who are doomed to live life worse than the slaves. E.M. Forster in his Preface to *Untouchable* rightly observes;

*The slave may change his master and his duties and may even become free, but the sweeper is bound for ever, born into a state from which he cannot escape and where he is excluded from social intercourse..... During his psychological transition from innocence to experience, he faces identity crisis. Initially he possesses no awareness of being an outcaste. The kind treatment from the White Tommies makes him feel superior to his fellow outcastes and this superiority complex is reflected in his attitude and appearance. He does not live unclean or uncouth like other scavengers. His intelligence, sensitivity and the air of dignity differentiate him from his fellow outcastes. Even a high caste Charat Singh feels "Here was a low caste man who seemed clean".*

He calls Bakha a gentleman. But his role as a gentleman is thwarted by a series of incidents that happen during a single day. He suffers without any fault of his own. The slap he receives from the high caste Brahmin for defiling him by his touch makes him aware of his true identity. Soon after this he faces another

moment of humiliation at the steps of the temple that increases the rage in his soul. But the molestation of his sister by the priest turns him violent to which he reacts aggressively. The giant stride of the sweeper towards the temple frightens the crowd. *“His fist was clenched. His eyes flared wild and red, and his teeth ground between them the challenge: ‘I could show you what that Brahmin dog has done!’”*. But his hereditary serfdom acts as a handicap to his spontaneous rebellion. He realizes that he can do no more than being enraged against the brutalities of the high castes. Instead of appreciation, Bakha receives condemnation even when he saves the child from an accident and takes him to his home lifting on his hands. The thankless mother of the child shouts at him for defiling her house and wounding her son. He thus receives inhuman treatment from almost everybody. They throw things at him the way they do to the animals. This

Inhumanity reaches its climax when a so called mother throws a thin slice of bread at him from the top of her house. He feels ashamed of himself for picking up the bread from the pavement. He is simultaneously an exploited person and a rebel. He is a scapegoat of the rigid caste system. Injustice inflicted upon him makes him rebellious. Excessive abuse and insult makes him think about retaliation. At such moments he feels like a tiger at a bay. Saros Cowsjee in her book *So Many Freedoms* rightly says,

***But he is a tiger in a cage, securely imprisoned by the conventions his superiors have built up to protect themselves against the fury of those whom they exploit. (Cowsjee 52)***

Bakha wants to protest but he who cleans the filth of the people becomes aware of the filth around

him. He realizes that he is surrounded by his own people who are meek, humble and who have accepted exploitation as their fate. His father tries to calm him down by making him realize that such exploitation is not unknown to their caste. His sister, Sohini, also tries to pacify him by asking him to accept it as a part of their destiny. His inability to revolt should be perceived as an outcome of the oppression of the outcastes for thousands of years. His submission to the superiors who exploit him is the result of the inborn slavery that he inherits. Bakha imitates the life style of the Whites and desires to live life in their manner. While copying the White sahib in all regards, his excessive 'fashun' makes him an object of ridicule. Some of the critics call it a colonial exploitation of Indians by the British. It is important to discover whether Bakha's imitation of Tommies is a symbolic representation of the youth in Pre-Independent India or an untouchable's natural reaction against the exploitation by the high caste Hindus. If it is considered as a symbolic representation of the youth, such a reaction was generally found in the rich and educated high caste people and not in the downtrodden outcastes. It must be a reaction to the treatment he receives from the high caste people.

Though he has a number of characteristics of a hero, he cannot revolt openly against exploitation as a modern hero does. He belongs to the transitional period. His father Lakha symbolizes the servile attitude of the last generation who cannot even think about the revolt. The feeling of revolt grows in Bakha's consciousness due to the bitter experiences he has. However this urge to revolt could never be materialized as it was practically not possible for an outcaste to revolt against the higher classes. This passivity or helplessness of Bakha is a true

reflection of social reality in the then India. The only difference that is found between Bakha and his father is that the idea of revolt infused in Bakha's mind can never ever be thought of by his father. There is at least a ray of hope which is found in Bakha possibly because Bakha happens to be a child of modern India.

The theme of exploitation is best expressed through the character of Sohini, Bakha's sister. She not only exemplifies caste exploitation but also sex exploitation. As a caste-exploited, she is shown waiting patiently for a long time when she goes to fetch water from the caste well. "She had in her docile and peaceful bearing." Gulabo, a washer woman, a caste superior to all other outcastes exploits Sohini. "Now Sohini, being of the low caste among the outcastes would naturally be looked down upon by Gulabo". She not only abuses the sweeper girl but also rushes to hit her. Sohini behaves unlike any other outcaste woman. When other women make servile appeal and show their abject humility to the passerby high caste Hindus to draw the water from the well, she sits patiently away from them. She becomes the victim of sexual exploitation due to her caste and poverty. She is very beautiful but she has not enough clothes to protect her beauty from the hungry eyes of the male. Saros Cowasjee in *So Many Freedoms* observes:

***Her figure could have vied with the sculptured images of Konark and Khajurao, but she has been condemned by birth to walk the path of the outcastes and to suffer their mortification. (Cowasjee 90)***

When the Pundit tries to molest her she screams to protest, but when the priest accuses her for polluting him she remains wonderstruck. She realizes that no one will believe her. She stops her brother from taking any aggressive action against the priest and returns home.

She accepts her humiliation with the docile humility of the woman of her caste. Bakha's father Lakha is the symbol of passive submission to the exploitation by the high castes. He represents the force of tradition, orthodoxy and conservation. He does not blame the high caste for the exploitation but blames himself for this fate. He believes that his birth in the low caste is the result of their sins committed by him in the previous birth. He does not get angry even when Bakha tells him about the molestation of his daughter. He cannot even think about revolt against the stubborn order. He is so afraid of them all that when Bakha talks about retaliation, he says,

**“We cannot do that. They are our superiors. One word of theirs is sufficient against all that we might say before the police. They are our masters. We must respect them and do as they tell us.**

Some of them are kind.” Bakha's thought of retaliation against the established system becomes significant when we compare it with the passive submission of Lakha to it. Pundit Kali Nath is the priest of the temple in the town. This so called custodian of Hindu religion and culture turns out an ill-humored devil. Though he is a priest he lacks the real strength of a spiritual person. His moral weakness is exposed when he tries to seduce a sweeper girl. When he fails in his sexual assault he accuses her for defiling him. Through the character of Kali Nath, Anand brings out the underlying hypocrisy of the high caste advocates of the so called morality and culture. It has been a custom in most of the villages of India to convert the low caste girls into 'Devdasis'. The girls are married to the god but are used by the priests to satisfy their sex hunger. Those who firmly believe that the touch of the outcaste defile

them, do not get defiled when they sleep with the untouchable women. As exploitation is the major theme of *Untouchable*, it deals with different types of exploitations such as social, economic, political, religious and sexual exploitation. But social exploitation is at the root of all other exploitations. The class discrimination on the basis of birth, which gives some castes undue advantage over other castes, can be called social exploitation. *Untouchable* is an inner conflict of an individual who is caught in the web of an age old caste system. P. K. Rajan in his *Studies in Mulk Raj Anand* says,

*It is the Bakha as an untouchable seeks his freedom in the feudal society with its unquestionable faith in the infallibility of caste discrimination, with its hypocrisy, cruelty, deceit and inhumanity. We see him stand passive and bewildered at the immensity of horror, hoping for a change. (Rajan 15)*

Anand shows his concern over the organized evil in the society which is the cause of the miseries of the outcaste downtrodden. This organized evil is the real enemy of the society. It deliberately denies the basic human rights to the unprivileged class. Caste system kills the human dignity by giving an unfair advantage to a certain class over the others on the basis of their birth which damages the homogeneity of the society.

Anand wants to awaken the exploited, suppressed, dehumanized classes of the society. He feels that exploiting the proletariat has been our national sin which we have been committing for centuries together. They are forced to such a depth that they will sink lower and lower and cannot rise above. They have been pushed to such a lowly life that it makes them feel subhuman. Anand wants to uplift them from the deeps. Bakha

endures his social exploitation for quite a long time in the novel.

Economic exploitation has been a common cause of poverty and hunger in the countryside of India. This has been the subject of a number of Anand's novels. The landlords and moneylenders exploit the peasants and become the cause of their poverty and hunger. The exploited have no liberty to earn their living. They are at the mercy of the exploiters for their basic needs. The sweepers work for the high castes but they do not get anything in return. They beg for food, water and clothes. The description of the outcaste colony in the beginning of the novel reveals not only poverty but also the subhuman level of their existence. The entire set up where Bakha lives with his family reveals the poverty of the downtrodden. There lived the scavengers, the leather-workers, the washer men, the barbers, the water carriers, the grass cutters and other out castes from Hindu society. A brook ran near the lane, once with crystal-clear water now soiled by the dirt and fifth of the public latrines situated about it, the odour of the hides and skins of dead carcasses left to dry on its banks, the dung of donkeys, sheep, horses, cows and buffaloes heaped up to be made into fuelcakes. The absence of the drainage system had, through the rains of various seasons, made of the quarter a marsh which gave out the most offensive smell. And altogether the ramparts of human and animal refuse that lay on the outskirts of this little colony, and the ugliness, the squalor and the misery which lay within it, made it an 'uncongenial' place to live in. The castes which look after the cleanliness of the high castes are destined to live in dirt. Anand holds the mirror to the inhuman practices of the Hindu social structure. Bakha lives in a cave-like, dingy, dark one-

room mud house. He sleeps on a faded blue carpet under a worn-out greasy blanket. His father and brother sleep on a broken string bed under a patched quilt. Bakha buys second hand clothes from the rag-seller's shop. Bakha's sister cannot wear bodice under her muslin shirt. They cannot buy high quality sweets; they can afford to buy only low quality sweets like jalebis. The high caste Hindus are responsible for such a poverty stricken plight of the outcastes. Unfortunately nobody in the colony is aware of their subhuman life. Bakha and other untouchables clean latrines but are not allowed to use them. Only the rich high castes are allowed to use latrine. The poor low caste men and women squat in the open outside the city, on account of which the goras call them "Kala Adami Zamin par hagane wala". Bakha's poverty is revealed through the incident of his willingness to buy some sweets. He considers 'Dare I buy some sweets?' After considering all varieties of sweets he decides to buy jalebis. Even the confectioner knows the sweepers taste and limits. "Sweepers should not buy sweets, if at all they buy, it should only be coarse stuff like jalebis". When Bakha buys jalebis "He was vaguely ashamed and self conscious at being seen buying sweets". The entire family of Bakha depends on the high caste Hindus for their meals. It seems all have to go through the lanes of the town to beg for food. When Bakha fails to get enough food for their lunch, Rakha, his brother goes and begs. When Bakha watches the beggars at the railway station, he feels "a sadistic delight staring at the beggars moaning for alms but not receiving any". He finds them despicable. Their moaning, wailings and blessings oppress him. The beggars at the railway station exhibit poverty in general. The pavements were crowded with beggars. A woman

waited for food outside one of many cook shops which lined one side of the road. She had a little child in her arms, another child in her bag on her back, a third holding on to her skirt. Some boys were running behind the stream of carriages begging for coppers. Anand's exploration of the theme of untouchability when Gandhi was raising his voice against it through mass movement is not a sheer coincidence. It shows Anand's faith in Gandhi's ideology and his own concern about untouchability. Gandhi wanted Anand to write in the form of a documentary but Anand preferred the form of fiction. By portraying the happenings in a single day of the life of an untouchable scavenger he succeeds in driving home the futility in their ideas of caste superiority. Anand's realistic presentation made *Untouchable* a historical document.

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# SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE TOURISM FARM BHENDA

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## **Location:**

Shri dnyaneshwar agriculture scientific farm is located at Bhenda of Newasa taluka in Ahmednagar district. It is organized by shri dnyaneshwar co-operative sugar factory it is located 14 km from newasa phata approach road on Newasa –Shevgaon. It is situated to west of Dnyaneshwar sugar factory and near M.S.E.B. substation, Dhenda. The place of Dnyaneshwar agriculture scientific training centre is located between 19°30" north latitude and 75°2" east longitude.

## **Relief:**

It is plateau region consisting of hard basaltic rock the topography is rugged and rocky. The average height here is between 450 to 550 meters the actual altitude here at agricultural farm is 540 meters. The height goes on decreasing towards south in Godavari river basin where actual height is 450 meters. The slope of this land surface is to the north side direction.

## **Soil:**

Agricultural farm is located on top plateau region where the soil is basaltic rocky. In other place black regur and fertile soil is found.

## **Drainage:**

This being plateau area, rivers are far and few. Only one stream flows east of sugar factory. Rainfall is

scanty and limited to four months. Only small streams originate during rainy season.

The mula canal flows through catchment area of sugar factory. Its water is stored into stream through KT weirs. Near this stream a big well is built which provides water to both dnyaneshwar sugar factory and agriculture scientific farm.

The fruit a garden in agriculture training centre is depended upon same water project these gardens are provided water through drip litigation, which can save the loss of water.

**Climate:**

Bhenda is situated in ahmadnagar distric. So there is monsoon type climate. The nature of climate is moderate during winter and hot in summer. The average temperature in summer season is 40<sup>0</sup>C and winter is about 11<sup>0</sup> c this year the average maximum temperature in summer was recorded 42.6<sup>0</sup>c and minimum temperature was 8<sup>0</sup> c this temperature was recorded on 28 th December 2001.

**Rainfall:**

The Arabian Sea bring monsoon wind season. Approximately 80 % of rain received from this sea branch and the remaining 20 % from the northeast monsoon which generally visit this part occasionally in late October and November. The average rainfall received in this region is 55 cm.

**Vegetation:**

Natral vegetation like neem, babool, jujube, sandalwood, tamarind, nilgiri, etc. are found here.

**Fruit garden :**

Along with above vegetation following fruit gardens are also found like tamarind, jujube, custard apple, guava, cherry, figs, mango, amla, greapes and

sapodilla, the common grass like tantani, gondal, pavana, kusali, kanda, haral are found here.

**Wild animals and birds:**

In surrounding forest animals like fox, wolf, deer, rabbit, squirrel, snakes, are found. Birds like peacock, duck, kite eagle, hawk, falcon, skylark, parrot, and sparrow. Are found here.

**Land use:** total land available here is 1260.11 hectares. This land is divided for certain purpose. Out of this total land is 1190 hectares is brought under cultivation. 1020 hectares of land is irrigated. 890 hectares is irrigated by mula canal and 130 hectares is irrigated by well water and 170 hectares of land are under dry farming cultivation remaining 70 hectares of land are under settlement and sugar factory area.

The crops taken in unirrigated land are bajira, green lentils, yellow lentils and pulses are grown here. The main crop taken in 7452. The main crope taken in irrigated land is sugarcane with this crop other crops like bajira, wheat, sunflower, groundnut, greed peas, jowar, maize vegetables, fruit gardern, green fodder grown in irrigated land .

**POPULATION:**

Total population of this place is 9936 which consists of 5264 (53%) males, and 4672 (47%) females among this population of scheduled caste is 1269 of which 672 (52%) males and 597 (46%) are females. the total population of scheduled tribes is 135 of which males are 66 males and 69 are females. Sex ratio is 887 females for 1000 males.

**Information of agriculture scientific farm:**

Shri Dnyaneshwar agriculture scientific training farm is situated on bead – ghoti highway. It is connected by road and can be reachable by any modes of transport

facilities, the training college gives outside advise to the farmers of newasa and shevgaon taluka the people from 556 villages are member of sugar factory and they have right to take guidance from this college, this institution established by respected shri marutrao ghule patil, founder of dnyaneshwar co- operative sugar factory at 1990 the total area of horticulture project on 18 acres of land there are demonstration farm and laboratories where experiment are carried out of new streams and loved of seed and plants and it is recommended to the farmers to experiment it in their field. This horticulture project was established in the surroundings so sugar factory in 1990 this project and agriculture training college was established to impart and object of practical training to student and to the farmers.

**Aims of shri dnyaneshwar agriculture training centrer :**

1. The agriculture scientific training centre provides training to those farmers who want to introduce new varieties of seeds to cultivate in their field.
2. They enable them to cultivate horticulture by giving training.
3. partical of above activities is demonstrated to the farmers and then the farm is visited by the expert
4. The fruit produced are kept at cold storage on marketable commodity.
5. To supply fruits to the market produced by farmers.
6. tours are arranged for those who are interested in agriculture and they are taken to agricultural university where they are further instructed about the development.

**Proper arrangement of fruit garden:**

Shri dnyaneshwar agricultural farm covers an area of about 18 acres among them 4 acres are covered by roads, buildings and 14 acres are under fruit garden cultivation.

No.	Plants	Number Of Plants Per Acre	Size Of Land
1	Coconut	55	30 x30
2	Sapodilla	55	30'x30'
3	Grapes	1404	8'x4'
4	Jujube	147	20'x 15'
5	Custard Apple	286	12'x12'
6	Guava	112	20' x 20'
7	Pomegranate	310	15' x 10'
8	Fig	147	20' x 15'
9	Tamarind	75	25' x 25'
10	Alma	70	25' x 25'
11	Mango	81	30' x 30'
12	Cherry	55	30' x 30'

According to above information given a sapling is planted by scientific method. The land surface level of pit is filled by cow dung, bry leaves compost manure, chemical fertilizer and soil mixture. in this method high yielding variety of plants and fruits are grown through drip irrigation system.

No	Plants	amount of water in litter for each plant	water provided in litter for total plot of plants	total number of trees
1	coconut	128	7040	55
2	sapodilla	128	7040	55

3	grapes	20	28020	1404
4	jujube	96	14122	147
5	custard apple	32	9152	286
6	guava	96	10752	112
7	pomegranate	98	96100	370
8	fig	64	9408	147
9	tamarind	32	2400	75
10	amla	32	2240	70
11	cherry	128	7040	55
12	mango	flow system	flow system	81

The above record shows that utilization of water for the sapling grown in year 2001 and water provided for each plot, which shows the meaning of water conservation. Open university study centre : shri dnyeshwar agriculture science training centre has been granted by agriculture study centre in acadademic year 1992- 93 by yeshwantrao chavan open university nashik. In 1994 jijamata agricultural college has beed established with two years of training course for the students who have passed 10<sup>th</sup> standard exam.

#### **Agricultural degree :**

This course includes total two years where 120 students can be admitted the above training courses have several departments as 1) horticulture training department 2) vegetable department 3) fruit garden department 4) grain farming department 5) green fodder department there is 10 hectares of land provided for conducting this course.

#### **Animal husbandry and dairy farming :**

The course is 2 years, 20 students are admitted for practical different animals are available like 06 cows, 6 buffaloes, 04 female calves, 4 bullocks etc. there is big

cattle shed where buffaloes, cows, goats, sheep and their scientific rearing and production of milk are properly handled. The farmers have been trained to raise the livestock and add to their agricultural income.

### **Soil and water testing laboratory:**

The farmers can take the sample of the soil from their land and bring it to laboratory to test its properties and characteristics. Thus the farmers exactly evaluate the fertility of the soil and decide exact amount of manure required for the crops to grow.

The water of well, tube well, and bore well, is also properly examined and the soil and water qualities are graded to advise the farmer suitability of crops to be grown on the soil.

### **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS:**

The aims and objects of this centre are to provide important training to those farmers who want to introduce new varieties of seeds in their field. In the horticulture programme, training is given to develop the fruit crops which can be grown with minimum water supply and least expenditure. Other training activities are available here. Two years agricultural degree programme, vermin compost manure project. To develop manure, scientific training is given to farmers and students. Every year 25 to 30 thousand people are trained at this place to learn the new techniques in agricultural practices.

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# **HEALTH STATUS OF WOMEN; AN ISSUE OF CONCERN AFTER POST INDEPENDENCE**

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## **ABSTRACT:**

After independence in India, refinements were made in various areas leading to betterment of women in the society. Many programs and schemes were formulated with an objective of progression for women. Along with encouraging women education and economic empowerment Health area was also a major area of focus. But in spite of commencement of the actions and strategies, even today in the rural communities, women are regarded as subordinates to men even in terms of health care. As per the United Nations India is a middle-income country. World Economic Forum point out India as worst country in the world regarding gender inequality. The current Human Development Index of India is 131 out of 189 with regards to gender inequality. This is resolute by many factors such as maternal mortality rate, Health issues, adolescent fertility rate, educational attainment and labor force participation rate. In the 21st Century India's health care structure is stressed and highly concentrated in urban areas. As a result people in rural areas are receiving health services from unqualified health care providers with unreliable results. This is a big challenge in terms of health care facilities and its implementation. So in this paper various issues related to women health will be discussed that matter women empowerment.

**KEYWORDS:** Status of Women in India, Health Status of Indian Women, Health Problems of Women in India

**INTRODUCTION:**

According to United Nations Development Program (UNDP) report published, the Human Development Index of India had been dropped by one number to 131 amongst 189 countries in the year 2020; this is the determinant of our country's health, education, and living standard. With regards to women, In India unusual responses in parent behavior, along with negligence regarding investment in girls' education and health, had led to elevated cases of malnutrition in girls than boys as a result of changing climate.[1] As per the United Nation's ranking India is a middle-income country. [2] Conclusions of the World Economic Forum point out India as one of the most awful countries in the world with regards to gender inequality. [3] **In India Women health** could be scrutinized in terms of several measures, which vary geographically, socio-economic position and culture. [4] For effective improvement in the health of women in India various magnitudes of welfare should be inspected in terms of global health average and in association to men in India because Health is a significant feature in contributing human health and economic expansion. [5]

In India currently, women are facing huge number of health tribulations that are eventually affecting the collective economic output. Economic gain could be achieved by inscribing the gender, category or cultural disparity that are present in healthcare and improving the health outcomes by the creation of valuable human capital and improved levels of investments. [5]

India has made a fast pace on Health outcomes in few decades but these outcomes had not kept swift with

economic development in the same phase. India had shown significant drop in infant mortality, maternal mortality and entire fertility rates but the inter-state disparities in accomplishment remains a matter of apprehension. The Health sector plays a key role in accelerating action to bring about inspired change in the segment through a multi-dimensional move. A great effort has been made to bring main concerned issues at the centre point and employ the concentration of policy makers and all fretful stakeholders to solve the innumerable issues that have slow down the progress in the sector of urgency. [6]

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was endorsed in India in 2005 with a primary goal of reducing infant and maternal mortality ratio. Also, the aim of NHRM was to create collective public health access and services to balance the gender ratio. [7] But even after a decade it is found that though India has been able to improve few maternal health issues, in the rural parts of country is still far away in terms of health care and support system. [8] Some of the major issues related to women health are discussed below;

### **MALNUTRITION AND WOMEN**

Poverty and malnutrition both problems are commonly faced by Indian women. Nutrition acts a main role in persons overall health; malnutrition impacts the psychological and physical health of an individual. In India currently more than 75% of women are anemic among all the developing countries. One of the main reasons of this malnutrition is gender specific discrimination in serving food resources. [9] It is found that the nutritional intake of girls at their early adolescent age is approximately equal. But it increases by the starting of adulthood. [10] It is also evident that

malnutrition is increased in married women comparatively to non-married women. This Maternal malnutrition is highly related to an increased risk of maternal mortality and also child birth disorders. If the problem of malnutrition is addressed it would lead to favorable outcomes for women and children.

### **SEXUAL & REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH**

Sound reproductive health is essential [art of human life; every birth should be safe, all young people should be free from HIV, and all girls and women should be treated with dignity. Indian Government has taken major steps for improvement of sexual and reproductive health on all levels, along with extensive progress on maternal and newborn health. However many women today are facing insufficient modern contraception facilities and receive poor pregnancy-related care. [11] Some of the issues highlight the need of care to be taken for sexual and reproductive health of women such as;

About half (52%) i.e. 353 million women of reproductive age of India want to avoid pregnancy. But out of 183 million women, 49 million women don't use any modern contraceptive method and are facing insufficient need for modern contraception. [12]

Each year in India 47 million pregnancies occur, 45% of them are unwanted.[13]

In India modern contraceptives are used by 134 million women. Of which (77%) is associated with female sterilization, 11% percent rely on the male condom, 8% on contraceptive pills and 3% on long-acting reversible methods. Only 1% of women rely on their male partner's vasectomy.[14]

Only 47% women have information about side effects of contraceptive use, and only 39% have information about its remedies.

### **Sexually Transmitted Infections/Reproductive Tract Infections**

STIs/RTIs directly impact reproductive health of woman consequencing in infertility, cancers and pregnancy related problem. STIs/RTIs indirectly help in spreading of HIV and this affects the economic status of national and an individual. Today all over the World more than million STIs/RTIs are cured every day. The problem of STIs/RTIs differs in countries gender vice and is more in undeveloped countries. STIs/RTIs are one of the major public health problems in India. It is estimated that in India, one of the near about 6% of the adult population is facing the problem of STI/RTI which amounts to 30–35 million cases of STI/RTI every year.[15]

### **Cancer**

In India non communicable diseases (NCDs) accounts for 63% of total deaths. Cancer is considered to be one of the major causes (9%). [16] Breast cancer (19 PBCRs) and cervix uteri (7 PBCRs) are the most common type of cancers in women. In metropolitan cities more cases of breast cancer were seen. With increasing cases of breast cancer, cervix uteri cancer was found to be declining. [17, 18] At present, breast cancer and cervix uteri are the common type of cancer found among women in India, that needs to be tackled urgently [19]. To reduce the cases of cancer among women it is necessary to work with a multidisciplinary approach including awareness programs, precautionary actions, selective programs for early finding, and accessibility of

treatment facilities, [20]. Now a day's incidence of thyroid cancer among women is also increasing [21].

### **Mental health**

There are various factors that affect the occurrence of mental health problems among women in India. There are various disadvantages linked with the risk for mental health disorders. Especially women who are prone to violence view themselves as less valuable than men. Very few women are willing to take healthcare for restraining their mental disorders. [22]

One of the most common disorder affecting women is depression. [23] In India women suffers more from depression than men. Problems related with interpersonal relationships mostly after marriage and economic differences were found to be main social drives of depression. [24] Various traditions, gender discrimination in near about all areas of life Stress, Anxiety, Fear they all affect mental health of women.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

India is having significant social, geographic, political, and environmental disparities that make women, vulnerable to various problems. Today there is a need for observance for supervising the processes of addressing the complex connections between poverty, gender-based social discrimination and gender-based health disparities. Good health and adequate nutrition go hand in hand. This would be helpful for women to develop the subsequent health generations. The government should implement effective policies to provide quality education and sufficient employment opportunities for women, for positive women's overall empowerment and expanding essential health services.

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# **“IMPACT OF POPULATION GROWTH IN INDIA”**

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## **ABSTRACT:-**

An overall analysis of the dissertation shows that population growth is due to a number of factors such as ignorance of the people, certain stereotypes, social culture, etc. But its side effects are more pronounced. India is the second most populous country in the world. Therefore, India's population is one of the biggest problems facing India. Population growth leads to unemployment, poverty, crime, hunger, lack of basic necessities, water scarcity, disruption of health care, deterioration of the environment, degradation of the environment, inadequacy of the police or government, deterioration of living standards And the increasing use of fuel has led to a decline in the country's currency. All these problems are of a terrible nature and the adverse effects of population growth are reflected in these problems. Therefore, population growth needs to be stopped. The key is to educate the people, implement family planning plans, and make the most of the available purchasing power. Due to the increase in population, the welfare of the citizens is guaranteed by the government in the welfare states. The welfare schemes are supposed to provide basic necessities, basic rights and basic duties, law and order, employment, standard of living to the government but due to huge population growth the government fails to implement them and due to non-provision of necessary facilities

there is resentment against the government. . Dissatisfaction is created in such a way that the adverse effects of population are seen.

**KEY WORDS:-** Population, poverty, government, leaving standard, pollution, people.

**RESEARCH METHODS:-**

Although the dissertation is intended to study economics from an economic point of view, the social research methodology has been used for the research of this dissertation as its content and subject matter is social research. Historical research methodology has been used to track historical events and to examine the background of the subject. Scientific research methodology has been adopted to facilitate research dissertation meetings and analytical research methodology has been adopted to analyze the available facts using empirical research methodology as the subject has been taken up for study at social level. At the same time, the use of computers in research has led to the use of computers and various signposts to complete research dissertations.

**PREFACE:-**

Population growth is not a problem of India alone, it is a problem of all countries in the world, but it is the biggest problem facing India out of all the countries in the world. Because India is the second most populous country in the world. Perhaps in the coming decades, India will overtake China, which is number one in the world, in terms of population. So India is the second most populous country in the world and population is definitely India's biggest problem. India has the largest population explosion in the world.

In 1941, India's population was 31.86 crores. In 2011, the same population reached 121 crores and today

in 20220, India's population is 141 crores. There are 730543968 males and 684343914 females in India. Birth rate in India is 27.5 and mortality rate is 0.5. These figures show that India's population is growing at an alarming rate and population growth is a serious problem facing India.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH PAPER: -**

- 1 To study the concept of population.
- 2 To study the meaning and nature of population growth in India.
- 3 Tracking the causes of population growth in India.
- 4 Discuss the adverse effects of population growth in India.
- 5 Suggesting measures for population growth.
- 6 To present to the reader in a newly updated form through the present dissertation a frightening problem like population growth.

**COMMON HYPOTHESIS OF THE RESEARCH PAPER: -**

- 1 India's population is growing uncontrollably.
- 2 Population is a challenging and daunting problem facing India.
- 3 Illiteracy in India, the role of government and the social mentality are the main factors contributing to population growth.
- 4 Population growth is a big problem for India, but India is a big market for the world.
- 5 The adverse effects of population growth indicate that India is facing a number of problems.

**ANALYSIS OF IMPACT OF POPULATION GROWTH IN INDIA:-**

When it comes to discussing the factors that contribute to population growth in India, it is clear that many factors are responsible for population growth. This

is largely due to the huge gap between birth and death rates in India. According to the above records, the birth rate in India is 27.5 and the mortality rate is only 0.5. Significant advances in science and technology have led to an increase in health care and a reduction in mortality due to state-of-the-art technology. As a result, the population is growing exponentially. After that, due to low literacy rate in India, ignorance, superstitions, norms and traditions are prevalent in the society. When a girl is born, she is doomed, and the secondary place of woman in the Indian social structure is the main reason why a girl is doomed to support her father and family. Similarly, since the daughter is going to bathe in a foreign house, the father wants the child as the beacon of the family and if the child is not born then often we have to wait for the child to be born. The culmination of superstition in India is the people of many communities, sects and religions in which calamity is considered to be a gift from God. Therefore, family planning surgery is religiously opposed as family planning means killing it and disobeying God's command. This shows that India's population has increased uncontrollably.

There is a lot of awareness about family planning in India today. Population control program is underway with the slogan "Hum Do - Hamare Do". From the level of government and administration, the third child has to miss out on political representation and government facilities. Due to this fear, the program "Hum Do - Hamare Do" has become a success. Although population growth seems to be under control at present, there is no denying the fact that the huge increase in population during the seven decades from 1940 to 2010 is not limited. In India, medical facilities are provided from urban to rural areas, but the reality is different. The

awareness that should be spread about family planning, the knowledge that should be imparted to the women at the grassroots level does not seem to have reached them. So families do not seem to be very aware of the materials they need for planning. There are often misconceptions about the materials used for family planning. Illiteracy seems to be the biggest reason. This is because illiterate people do not notice the schemes implemented by the government at the grassroots level and people behave according to their culture, traditions and preconceived notions and it becomes difficult to curb family planning. As a result, illiteracy is seen to be a major contributor to population growth. In a literate family, however, family planning is done very accurately.

When it comes to discussing the adverse effects of population growth, it seems that the huge and uncontrolled population growth means that the nation has to face many problems. The biggest problem is the lack of basic necessities. The increase in population does not mean that the food production of the place has increased. If production is low and demand is high, then according to the principle of distribution, there is imbalance and inflation increases. The impact of the growing population in India is reflected in the scarcity of basic necessities. In India, a large portion of the population has failed to meet basic needs, including food, clothing and shelter. Many people live on food at the same time, have no clothes on their bodies and live in the open on the sidewalk as they do not have their own house to live in. This is a terrible thing and is the result of an explosion of population growth. Lack of water along with food, clothing, shelter is another side effect of population growth. As the population grew so

much that it became difficult for the government to supply clean water to the citizens. Water availability, water storage capacity and distribution systems are limited by its purification. Therefore, supplying water to the growing population goes beyond the reach of these systems and then the water supply provided by the local bodies is done every 4, 8, 15 days and sometimes it is not done even after a month.

At the government level, the government is expected to increase water storage capacity and take necessary measures to increase rainfall. But as the population grows, there is insufficient space for houses, so the forest is encroached upon and a large number of trees are cut down and human settlements are created there. Houses are built unnaturally by encroaching on rivers and streams and disturbing the balance of nature. Demand for this specialty has grown significantly as a result of recent corporate scandals involving bricks, wood, sand, cement and iron. Building houses by encroaching on rivers and streams depletes natural resources. Mountains are dug to fill with cement and stones. Huge amount of sand is extracted from the river basin. Clay is used extensively for brick making. More and more minerals are being mined to get more minerals. This leads to huge environmental degradation and a new problem of environmental damage. The growing population increases the number of vehicles and has to deal with environmental degradation problems like noise pollution, air pollution. Due to the growing population, the problem of wastewater comes to the fore and this polluted water is discharged into the big rivers. This causes water pollution by mixing contaminated water with available streams and stagnant water reservoirs. As the population grows, so does the demand

for fuel, and the government has to import and distribute fuel. The supply of fuel requires a large import of fuel. Rising fuel prices fuel inflation and agitate people. Rising inflation reduces people's living standards. People cannot raise their standard of living. Population attitudes limit all means of wealth and force people to live a degraded life. Rising fuel rates Poverty is an equation.

Unemployment is a major problem as a result of population growth. It is not possible for the government to employ people. Unemployment increases. Poverty increases. Poverty increases. Hunger strikes increase. Crime increases. Unemployment, poverty and crime are the result of population growth as well as a major transportation problem due to population growth. Expenditure has to be incurred and this affects the coffers of the government. The biggest consequence of population growth is disruption of health care. The government is obliged to provide better health care to the citizens in the welfare states but if the population grows in a monstrous manner then the health service is disrupted.

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# **IMPACT OF MAHATMA GANDHI'S CONCEPTS ON MENTAL HEALTH**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Mahatma Gandhi can be looked upon as one of the greatest visionaries born. His life tells us about the varied emotions he went through as a boy and young adult during difficult times, and the experiments he did to cope up with these problems. It was his perseverance and dedication to an unrelenting pursuit of his goal that finally led to his transformation. His concepts like nonviolence, satyagraha, brahmcharya and the concepts related to 'Truth' and 'God' can give psychological strength and mental resilience to any individual trying to cope up with the demands of life.

“Strength does not come from physical capacity. It comes from an indomitable will.” - Mahatma Gandhi

## **INTRODUCTION**

The resilience of Gandhiji's mind and his unshakeable faith in his beliefs has made him one of the greatest individuals ever, to have walked in flesh and blood on this earth. His belief in spirituality, better social integration, endless love for other living beings, non-violence, truth and moral values, all can have a significant positive impact on mental health of individuals. He also had a lighter side about which he once said: “If I had no sense of humor, I should long ago have committed suicide.”

### **The essence of Mahatma Gandhi**

As a boy Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was very shy, had no unusual talents and was less than

average in studies at school; self-conscious, serious, fearful of thieves, ghosts, serpents and darkness. George Bernard Shaw has said “Life isn’t about finding yourself. Life is about creating yourself”. Gandhi, as a young man, was very lonely at the ship during his first journey to England; his experiments in England to become an English gentleman only created more chaos in his life. To change his life, he had to transform his thinking, which finally led to a much simpler and happier life for him. With time, he felt that one should be true to oneself instead of trying to become an another person or trying to make others happy. It is very often said that “What others think of you, is none of your business;” his transformation in his thinking finally made him “Mahatma” Gandhi as we know him today. The change in him was continuous, throughout his life, learning from his experiences and experiments. These concepts and way of thinking have a very important place in cognitive behavior therapy and can be applied to our everyday lives, to regain mental peace. John Haynes Holmes, in his book Re-thinking Religion writes “He is modest, gentle and unfailingly kind. His sense of fun is irresistible, his simplicity of manner captivating. Quiet, almost soft in his ways and an iron courage. The spirit, as manifest in truth and love, possesses his utterly. ‘My creed’ says Gandhi ‘is service of God and therefore, of humanity and service means pure love.’” Being patient in most provoking situations, whether it be the huge number of people he met daily, or the alien government he had to deal with; in him we can see many facets of anger management techniques. He was so deeply aware of the fact that “the mills of God grind slowly.” Gandhi worked in those mills. Three of his outstanding qualities were his simplicity, his firm belief in his fundamentals

and an unassuming fearlessness. His words: “I am painfully conscious of my imperfections and therein lies all the strength I possess, because it is a rare thing for a man to know his own limitations”, gives a reflection of the present day cognitive behavior therapy, which is helpful in so many psychological problems resulting from unrealistic expectations. Gandhiji had a troubled married life for many years initially, when he tried to impose his ideals on his wife; the friction between the two only decreased when he began to win over her by his own example: in order to transform others you have to transform yourself. Gandhiji later admitted that it was his wife who taught him how to love, by her constant support and bearing him during his mistakes and anger outbursts. Later, each of them became the other's teacher with Kasturbai inculcating patience in Gandhiji and imbibing his enthusiasm in return. Gandhiji, in his quest to perfect his ideals, mastered the technique of anger management. Any individual with a demanding position in society needs to master these techniques. He has said: “I have learnt through bitter experience the one supreme lesson to conserve my anger, and as heat conserved is transmuted into energy, even so, our anger controlled can be transmuted into power, which can move the world”.

### **Mahatma Gandhi: A Politician or Saint**

“To see the universal and all pervading Spirit of Truth face to face one must be able to love the meanest of creation as oneself... my devotion to Truth has drawn me into the field of politics... and I can say... in all humility, that those who say that religion has nothing to do with politics do not know what religion means.”—M.K. Gandhi

Gandhiji's passage from a humanitarian and social servant to a politician was rather involuntary. When questioned whether his work was most significant in the social, political or religious sphere, he replied "My motive has been purely religious... I could not be leading a religious life unless I identified myself with the whole of mankind: And this I could not do unless I took part in politics... You cannot divide social, political and purely religious work into watertight compartments..." His love for the people made him work for them and he knew how to mix leadership with humility. Gandhi was an institution in himself with qualities of a politician, a reformer, a philosopher and a moralist.

### **Mahatma Gandhi as a Socialist**

Gandhiji worked on various aspects like decreasing unemployment, reducing friction between individuals and social groups, which has a positive impact on mental health at the community as well as on the individual level. By rekindling the hand-spinning and hand-weaving of textiles, he instilled self-confidence and self-respect among the people; financial security gave them much needed psychological support. Handicraft is much useful during occupational therapy of patients suffering from mental illness. Social disintegration and unemployment increases the rate of suicide multiple times. Gandhiji vision is far from being an opponent of modern science but by redefining development, it tries to promote mankind's holistic progress.

### **Spirituality and Mahatma Gandhi**

Gandhi considered God as "an indefinable mysterious Power that pervades everything which makes itself felt and yet defies all proof..." "...I may live without air and water but not without him... blast my

beliefs in God and I am dead.” To him God is truth, love, ethics and morality; he is the source of Light and Life. He simply is to those who have faith. He is in us and yet above and beyond us... Gandhiji has repeatedly insisted that “There is no Religion higher than Truth.” There should be truth in thought, speech and action. Mantras had no meaning to him, unless they are adaptable to daily activities of human life. One should break out of the ego-cage of I and mine, to be united with the Lord of Love. We very well know spirituality and religion can play a very significant role in health and wellness. Therefore the gate keepers of mental health advocate for the “inclusion of spirituality as a potential resource in mental health recovery and wellness.”

### **Non-violence and Satyagraha**

“I object to violence because when it appears to do good, the good is only temporary; the evil it does is permanent”.– Gandhiji

“Non-violence is the law of our species... the dignity of man requires obedience to a higher law -to the strength of the spirit...;” Non-violence in its dynamic state means conscious suffering, but not meek submission to the evil doer; it means putting one's strength of the soul against the wrong. Satyagraha implies the force which is born of truth and love or non-violence...”<sup>17</sup> As a moral weapon it raises political warfare to a higher plane. During the struggle against independence “Satyagraha” took many forms: marches, hartals, fasts, boycotts, civil disobedience. These principles of Satyagraha can be applied to domestic as well as community problems; the purpose being to resolve the conflict by mutual understanding and cooperation. Many of these concepts form part of problem-solving techniques; non-violence should be part

of all interpersonal relationships. If this is strictly followed so many incidences of domestic violence will stop, leading to a healthier home atmosphere for all family members, especially children. Gandhiji viewed Satyagraha as an attitude of non-violent love, with no self-interest also referred to as “self-Satyagraha,” which forms a bond with humanity.<sup>17</sup> Patience, sympathy and endurance are the fundamentals of “self-Satyagraha,” just as they are for “political Satyagraha.” “Domestic Satyagraha” demands the need to forgive, forbear, support the other person always and when necessity arises, resist lovingly. Here the highest achievement is reached when a couple in a relationship considers the welfare of the other more important than self. In “family Satyagraha” the welfare of the children would take precedence over everything else. At work most conflicts arise because of self-interest; and a finer look would reveal two unbending egos; similar to the saying “Everyone thinks his watch has the right time.” If the concepts of Satyagraha are applied at work, in the true sense, with minimal self-interest, a common viewpoint can be reached and the work can proceed in a healthy and cooperative environment. He has said: “There is no time-limit for a satyagrahi nor is there a limit to his capacity for suffering. Hence there is no such thing as defeat in Satyagraha”.

### **Internet and the Gandhian Philosophy**

Internet has the potential to promote new collectivities and Gandhian values like cooperation, mutual trust and caring, sharing of resources and collective growth. In *Program or be Programmed: Ten Commands for a Digital Age*, media theorist Douglas Rushkoff writes: “We are creating a blueprint together—a design for our collective future. The possibilities for

social, economic, practical, artistic and even spiritual progress are tremendous. Just as words gave people the ability to pass on knowledge for what we call civilization, networked activity could soon offer us access to shared thinking- an extension of consciousness still inconceivable to most of us today.”

### **The Brahmacharya concept and Gandhiji**

“When the disorderly sexual life spreads among a large part of the members of a society, then mental diseases, emotional storms and crises, and paralysis of will begin to mount...”– Pitirim Alexandrovitch Sorokin in *Sane Sex Order* Brahmacharya is very often wrongly attributed only to its partial meaning: Sexual abstinence; however, it was inseparably interlinked, by Gandhiji to truth and non-violence. When brahmacharya is understood as a spiritual science, sublimation can transform human sexuality into a new stream of energy, leading to a non-violent evolution. Anything which can create new life can be regarded as worthy of highest reverence. Sex in its procreative function, is a messenger of non-violence and divinity, and comparable in an illustrative sense, but not in the real sense, to God's own limitless creative power. Non-violence is integral to human birth and every stage of human life. Just as sex is derivative of the creative power of God, all forms of non-violence can be considered as human derivatives of life-sustaining power of God.

### **A Way of Life**

Mahatma Gandhi was included by Agnes Maude Royden, a preacher and suffragist, in a series of addresses at the Guild house in London, on “Makers of Modern Thought,” in first half of the 19th century. In Gandhi can be found an integration of life. His ways concerning different aspects of life can be better

considered as a “way of living.” His “way of living” if followed, will definitely have a positive impact on mental health of an individual; though it can be argued here that many of his ways are not for the mentally frail.

“Joy lies in the fight, in the attempt, in the suffering involved, not in the victory itself”.

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# **‘ROLE OF LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIAN IN MODERN SOCIETY’**

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## **ABSTRACT-**

In the world different types of libraries are work for the education and different system, like school libraries for the school students, academic libraries for college and research work and public libraries for the society. All the libraries and librarian has specific social responsibilities from ancient period but this responsibilities increase in modern period. The libraries and librarian today has plays different important role in education and society it become a knowledge resource centre.

A person who work professional in library, giving technological information, providing access to information and giving the instruction on the information literacy to the user is commonly known as librarian. In the ancient period or traditionally we known that the librarian is related with collection book, giving books and work as library keeper it demonstrated by etymology of the word librarian. In the period of 17<sup>th</sup> centaury librarian known as custodian of library or library keeper and it has given specific duty depending type and size of library.

Today librarian is known as information expert and the libraries are part of complex and dynamic educational, recreation and information infrastructure of knowledge. According to changes of structure its role for society also changed. The information and

communication technology also show impact on modern library and it changes its structure. The information and communication technology provides different information service in libraries and also save the time of its stock holders. The development and application of information and communication technology in libraries improve and facilitated dissemination of information and access, it given new role in the information provision, dissemination and transfer. The library and society has are inter dependent and inter link with each other. The library without society has no origin and society without library has no significance. The library has serve as vehicle of social progress it has play important role in society development. The libraries have assemble, organize, preserve and socialize all expressed thoughts as manuscripts, books, periodicals and different documents produced for communication.

The role of librarian has changed with time with bringing with new media and technology. Today the libraries become modern information hub of society. The librarian has main function to maintain the all information data of his hub and make them available to the user any time.

**KEY WORDS- Library, Librarian, Traditional, ICT and Information Hub etc.**

#### **INTRODUCTION-**

The libraries has play important role with librarian in the modern period. The libraries are important in aiding and accelerating development in the support of vulnerable and marginal population. The library word has come from French word 'Librairie' in the Latin liber means the book, the libraries are important in both social and academic lives. The library has organized collection of information resource and

makes them accessible to the community as references. The references are access by online or it occurs in the form of printed as books, newspaper, journals, encyclopedia, periodicals and other as in the form of CD, DVDs, videotapes, e-books, digital documents and pdf form. A library has show different type like school library, college library, community library and public library. The library has size with few shelves of books to large sized containing several millions resources. The books, periodicals and newspapers are main future of library.

The changing time has changed the role of librarian the library has become modernized day by day it also changes the role. A librarian has person who work professionally in library and he is responsible for the management of the library. The librarian also care taker of library and its resources, typically he manage collection development and acquisitions, cataloging, collection, circulation and providing service like reference information, training and instruction service so the library become as modern information hub. The librarians function also different in different types of library. The library collection development and monitoring section of books and electronic resource is one of important function of librarian. In 21<sup>st</sup> century world focus on current issues like climate change, ozone layer depletion, global warming this focused issues is related to environment. For these issues library also take imitative to inspire people to work and give contribution in environmental conservation. A library has known as a mirror of educational institute, so it can change mind of student, teacher and society about environmental issue and make awareness in the societies.

The word information derived from two Latin words forma and formation. Information is proceeded data organised and prepare by someone. The word knowledge means assumed belief or that which is known it is information read, heard or seen and understand. Library and information science concerned with body of knowledge be late to origin, storage, retrieved, transmission and utilization of information. The term library science first appears in 1930. The word 'library' is rich in tradition, meaning, and usage. In the world the Library is considered as part and parcel of the academic set-up. It is created and maintained to serve and support to the school and college educational activities. The recommendations of Government of India and various other states for the improvement of education can bring in desired results provided the school and college has the full complement of library resources, personnel, and necessary infrastructure numerous commissions and committees established. It plays a very important role and helps in achieving the educational objectives of the school and college. Great libraries are fruits and roots of great civilizations, library is a temple of learning where light of knowledge burns brightly. Library rich springs from which knowledge flows to irrigate the wide field of education and culture.

#### **OBJECTIVES-**

1. To study the history of library
2. To study the role of library in education
3. To focus on work of library and librarian in modern society
4. To aware young generation about libraries and librarian role in society

#### **ANALYSIS AND RESULTS-**

The library is soul nourishing place of any age peoples and natural focal point for meeting of minds. It also communal place so adds to importance of community in our lives. The library also offer education, relaxation and access to all sorts of books, magazines, it also safe place for meet friends by using internet also gets study materials. In the library all walks of life may be present including children, youth and aged. The reading is essential part of life it develops strong literacy skill it prepare children for success in reading, writing and academic life. The reading also increase person's empathy also helps them imagine to other emotions and circumstances. The different view point learning is build understanding of culture and different outside value of our experiences. The strong use for reading habit of library also develops the language and communication ability. The library has different types like public, school, academic and special libraries. The librarian of this library has special roles.

In the public library librarian work in public place it interacts with all age of public. In public library children, adolescents, adults and elders are become member of library. The librarian maintains the library catalog, new reading materials, database of library. It also create community program like book clubs also local author book reading events. He increase of interest of his member and also joined new member by different activity. A public service librarian advocates reading competence with many libraries offering services for children that aid in early learning. Today the empty mind has become devils home so that these all empty divert towards library is big challenge of public librarian. The librarian also helps the creating good citizens with thinking by keeping ethical books and

inspires books. The school librarian work in the public, government or in private school has may be elementary, middle or high school level. This librarian has plays important role in educating students he also help instill a love for reading them. It also teaches students use library database used as research tools. He gave educational needs of students directly, through the latest information technology as well as traditional materials. This class of librarians will work with students, directing them in the use of the systems available in the library, as well as recommending the correct materials needed for research and learning. School librarians help to promote education of students, helping teachers to develop a curriculum and acquire the needed materials for classrooms. He also grows the students reading habits by giving different books. It also develops creativity in the mind of students by its library material. The academic librarian work in the college or university library, he helps to students for research project, research paper writing by providing online and offline material. The academic librarian has important role in the development of students. The individual research it helps to organize the proper materials and services that will be needed for the research. Research often involves a very specific subject and a reference and research librarian will give directions on the proper database needed and the use of the database, along with locating and organizing any specialized materials that will be needed. The librarians in electronic resource field will need experience with licensing for electronic resources including individual journals, databases, and e-books. They will also need to have strong troubleshooting skills and a good knowledge of the use of these resources. The ability to obtain, compile, and analyzes usage data is strongly

recommended considering the large amount of resources to be handled in this field. The librarian work within specialty libraries, it is one that contains books and reading material of the same genre or pertaining to the same industry. These libraries are typically located within colleges or universities or at the public level in places like zoos and even museums. In addition, government agencies can also have libraries that include research tools and historical records. For example, specialty librarians who work in law school libraries are responsible for maintaining books and other reading material pertaining specifically to law.

The traditional librarian was a custodian responsible for selecting and caring for physical materials but today's librarian works also a digital custodian, providing access to electronic as well as physical materials, maintaining specialized knowledge of digital databases, and evaluating electronic materials and acquiring licenses. The library has always been a storehouse of knowledge. The first stacks contained papyrus scrolls, which evolved to handwritten books, then printed books; today the volumes found in libraries are stored as printed material, electronic data, and multimedia presentations.

## **ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF A LIBRARIAN-**

The librarian has some diverse responsibilities and potential roles. He has provided customer service for library users. He also had given suggestions to library users about new books to try. He also keeps a budget to repair, replace or get new reading materials. He also creates an online database for easy access to members and staff. It also develops fun and education programs for youths and adults. The research new reading trends

and popular genres also add by librarian in to the library. The librarian order new inventory from book supply companies there are several different kinds of librarians with unique roles within their community.

The increasing role of technology in libraries has a significant impact on the changing roles of librarians. A 21st-century librarian is required to be very much updated of technological changes. New age librarians are making greater use of emerging technologies in the library management and services to make it more popular and useful among the patrons. New age librarians are not mere bookworms, they are high-tech information professionals, and clever communicators, helping patrons dive in the oceans of information available in books and digital records. The librarian is regular people who have interests in all sorts of different thing. Strong libraries build strong students and it is the librarian who actually manages the functions and services of the library. In an academic setup students' performance improves significantly with high librarian. The traditional librarian was a guide, assisting users in finding relevant materials. Today's librarian is a digital guide, educating patrons about the use of digital library services and generalized digital literacy, providing virtual service to users, often through library websites. The librarians are teachers,

### **NEEDS OF MODERN SOCIETY-**

As members of the modern society, we are all aware of its varied needs. The education is perhaps the most important among them, for it helps to mould a well informed, knowledgeable and responsible citizen who alone will be able to contribute to progress and advancement. Then there is the goal of the economic well being of society. Activities towards this end have to

be sustained by technological developments brought about by research and the enormous amount of information it makes available to us. A person also needs recreation during his/her leisure time, and unless there are facilities for constructive and competitive activities, his/her attention is likely to be diverted to negative and destructive avenues. The aim should be the development of a society that is able to lead a cultured, prosperous life, laying emphasis on certain basic values in life and adhering to them. It is the collective responsibility of members of society to make suitable arrangements for this purpose.

### **ROLE OF LIBRARY IN SOCIETY-**

In the supporting research is yet another important role of the library. Access to existing knowledge and information is essential for research. The knowledge that is newly created is primarily communicated through journals, research reports and other similar publications: Every library attached to an institution engaged in research should have a strong collection of such publications to support research programmers. The libraries attached to universities, research organizations and research and development wings of industrial establishments play the key role in this respect. The public libraries have a research role especially in the social sciences and humanities.

The first cultural role of the library is that it preserves the cultural heritage of the human race as represented by the books and other documents it holds. It has also a cultural role in two other senses. It should make available books which would bring to expression the creative talent- of individuals and develop their faculties for aesthetic appreciation. It should also organize cultural programmers like music concerts, dances,

dramas, painting competitions for children, exhibition of paintings, etc. and thus enrich the cultural life of the community. The libraries, through their books, are actually repositories of information and knowledge. Information is indispensable for any human activity aiming at social progress. The researcher, the teacher, the student, the administrator, the industrial and business manager, the artisan, the entrepreneur, the farmer, the worker in the factory and the field, all need the information to equip, themselves better for the fruitful pursuit of their respective vocations. The basic information role of the library is to collect material containing information through appropriate methods. It is primarily in this sense that a library is described as an information centre. But a library also has an information role in the sense of providing information relating to the socio-economic needs of the people. A library can stock career information books and help those who are on the lookout for a career in a particular field. The well produced type of books would be helpful in providing guidance to youngsters wanting to start some enterprise. In short, a library should be so equipped and organized that it will be able to serve its community with all types of information that may be in actual or potential demand. The books can be broadly divided into three categories books of information, books of recreation and books of inspiration. The spiritual and religious books, books that propound ideological themes and other books of permanent value which may be described as classics are books of inspiration. They meet the spiritual, religious and ideological needs of their readers. In the library has representative collection of books of this type to inspire people to high ideals in life.

The healthy use of leisure is a matter of great importance in community life so that leisure time is not devoted to negative and destructive activities. The library should cater to the recreational needs of its users by stocking books suited for the purpose. Novels and other forms of literature, works of art, books of travels, biographies, popular magazines, etc., are primarily books of recreation and they should have a place in every library. Besides, libraries, especially public libraries, should organize programmes of healthy recreation and entertainment like the performing arts, musical concerts, etc. The library help in the transmission of knowledge of the earlier generations to the later ones, It also help in cumulating and further building up of knowledge from generation to generation. The libraries help in contemporary development of knowledge, by the unintended and purposeless repetition of effort and the consequent wastage in the research potential of humanity. It conserve the research time of humanity by the separation of literature search from positive search.

### **CONCLUSION-**

In the 21st century the library and librarian has more responsibilities towards the society. The library is not one of store house of books it has future temple of people. The librarian not has only a book store keeper it is director of knowledge hub. The information and technology day by day change the role of librarian with modernization of libraries. The librarian collects together all available recorded information particularly in the form of reference books, and to socialize and serve freely all such information to each according to his needs at the moment. It increases the economic resources of humanity to the extent necessary to

maintain the ever-increasing population, in comfort and free from want of any kind. It also helps in the elevating, self-dependent use of leisure with the aid of freely served books, pictures, sound records, and other similar materials. It helps in increasing the opportunity for the spiritual awakening of one and all the members of humanity. The library develop healthy reading habits opens avenues for learning variety of topic like science, history, social studies, language and more subjects. The reading of book is exercise of mind or brain to present fictional scenarios that force the reader to questions particular ideas. In 21st century libraries are learning and knowledge centre for user and the intellectual commons for respective community. The libraries preserve knowledge so anybody not lost it; organize knowledge so that none is wasted. It is available any time so that no one need deprived in the information period. Today it provides welcoming common space it encourage exploration, creation and collaboration between students and teacher and with broader community. It brings together best physical and digital for the learning hub. The libraries and librarian has big challenges for society to change the mind of people and set goal of new creation.

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# **‘STATUS OF HEALTH AND NUTRITION IN INDIAN SOCIETY’**

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## **ABSTRACT-**

In India after independence life style of human being changes by food, health and living different standards. The life expectancy also increased from fifty to sixty nine years in which seventy two years for female and sixty nine years for males. In 2020 the infant mortality rate decrease from 57 to 30 per thousand births also the fertility rate decreased from 5.5 to 2.2 births. The India faced nutritional problem due to threat of famine and acute starvation due to lack of national and regional food security system. The chronic under nutrition also occur due to low dietary intake because lack of purchasing power in poor population at the time of independence. The chronic energy deficiency occur due to poverty, low literacy, lack of drinking pure drinking water, sanitation and health care these all factors led to spread prevalence of infection and health problem in all age groups. The Kwashiorkor, Goiter, Beri-beri, Anemia and due to vitamin A lack blindness. The Indian nutrition scientists argued against these moves, and were ultimately proved to be right. The Green Revolution with the timely advent of the Green Revolution, this threat was staved off and intensive cultivation of high-yielding varieties of rice and wheat filled the granaries.

The Indian Constitution has incorporated the responsibility of the state in ensuring basic nutrition. It also consist basic standard of living, public health,

protection of workers, special provisions for disabled persons and other health standards. These are described under Articles 39, 41, 42 and 47 in the Directive Principles of state policy. The Article 21 of the Constitution of India provides for the right to life and personal liberty and is a fundamental right. Keeping in tune with the universal declaration of human rights and various other developments in the Indian healthcare sector, the judiciary has included the right to health under Article 21. The United Nations Committee on World Food Security, define food security means that all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their food preferences and dietary needs for an active and healthy life. Food security is the combination of the three elements food availability, food access and food utilization. Today in India nutritional food is increase also increase health facilities as compare to period of independence.

**KEYWORDS-** Mortality, Fertility, Nutrition, Green Revolution and Food Security etc.

### **INTRODUCTION-**

In the world up to 811 million people are going hungry and more than 2 billion suffer from the malnutrition. Food security relates to food availability, access and utilization when the person have always has adequate and access to enough safe and nutritious food to maintain and active the healthy life they consider the food secure. A growing population means more mouths for feed using different indicator access adequate food nearly 2.37 billion people or 30% global population lacked access to adequate food in 2020 and it rises 320 million in one year. The world population rich about eight billion but cultivated land reduced so it is

challenge for us to produce the more food using plants and it's having major role in food security issue. The developing countries and facilitated the alleviation of hunger, but brought with them an increasing dependency of many on a few, calorie-rich but nutritionally poor, staple crops. The hidden hunger caused by deficiencies in micronutrients like zinc, irons and essential vitamins. In white corn and rice developed changes between nutrition and hunger. In India 500 million people depend on non-animal protein source so that the increase in production of pulses is very important. The plant based protein available easily in environment in lowest cost. The sustainable legume-based systems in Europe Plants provide most essential micronutrients like vitamins A, B and C, some vitamin D, E and K and most of our essential mineral micronutrients.

The human body has needed well structured diet plan it maintain healthy physique within acceptable body fat level in man 18-24% and in female 25-31%. It supports metabolic health of body by promoting healthy hormone function, insulin sensitivity and physical recovery. The cholesterol level of body monitor body pressure the dietary cholesterol not shows much effect on blood cholesterol level. The excessive intake of sodium leads hyper extension. The skin and hair also indicate the good nutrition taken by body. The body get sufficient nutrition then the skin firm, supple and of rich hue rather than flaking and pale. The hair becomes smooth and strong rather than dry and brittle, unexpected hair loss is sign of malnutrition. The right nutrient in body made it energetic also promotes restful sleep. The bowel movements also reflects gets sufficient fiber from diet so self being constipated more fruit and vegetables gets digestive system going. While these five

indicators of a nutritious diet may give you a decent idea of how to go about achieving your nutrition goals, getting the help of a certified nutritionist can help improve your odds of success while avoiding the common pitfalls.

Calories are an indicator of the energy content in the food. Once you intake the food, the calories are consumed when you walk, think, or breathe. On average, a person may require about 2000 calories a day to maintain their body weight. Generally, a person's calories may depend on their gender, age, and physical activity. Moreover, men need more calories than women. Again, people who are more into exercising require more calories in comparison to people who don't. It's also important to remember that the source of calories is equally important as the amount. Stuffing your food with empty calories, i.e. those that don't contain any nutritional value doesn't help in any way. In India largest under nourished people are live it has about 195 million. In these people nearly four out of ten children are occur about 47 million the agricultural production in India is very slow according to other developing countries of world. According to World Bank the production of cereals in India occur 2992 kg per hectores and in North America it has been 7318.4 kg per hectores. In 2020, globally, 149.2 million children under the age of five years of age were stunted, 45.4 million wasted, and 38.9 million overweight.

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pressure the dietary cholesterol not shows much effect on blood cholesterol level. The excessive intake of sodium leads hyper extension. The skin and hair also indicate the good nutrition taken by body. The enough nourishment of body shows skin firm, supple and rich hue rather than flaking and pale. The hairs become smooth and strong rather than dry and brittle. The unexpected hairs fall occur due to sign of malnutrition. The sufficient amount of nutrition and calories helps to stay energetic. The bowel movements reflect and get sufficient fiber from the diet. It feeling sluggish and self constipated the load of more fruits and vegetables the digestive system going. These five indicators of a nutritious diet may give you a decent idea of how to go about achieving your nutrition goals, getting the help of a certified nutritionist can help improve your odds of success while avoiding the common pitfalls. Calories are an indicator of the energy content in the food. Once you intake the food, the calories are consumed when you walk, think, or breathe. On average, a person may require about 2000 calories a day to maintain their body weight. Generally, a person's calories may depend on their gender, age, and physical activity. Moreover, men need more calories than women. Again, people who are more into exercising require more calories in comparison to people who don't. It's also important to remember that the source of calories is equally important as the amount. Stuffing your food with empty calories, i.e. those that don't contain any nutritional value doesn't help in any way. The nutrient intake does not regularly meet the nutrient needs dictated by the cell activity, the metabolic processes slow down or even stop. To ensure that each individual is following a healthy eating pattern, it is generally recommended that a variety of nutrient-

dense foods across all recommended food groups are consumed in their recommended amounts. By consuming these food products, the overall goal is to ensure that an adequate amount of vitamins, minerals, water carbohydrates, proteins, fats and other nutrients are present to support the cells and tissues without the body.

### **OBJECTIVES-**

1. To study the role of food in health system
2. To study the effect of population on food availability in world
3. To focus on new trends of nutritional food productions
4. To aware young generation about food crisis problem
5. To study the status of health and nutrition after independence in India

### **ANALYSIS AND RESULT-**

The Food security, as defined by the United Nations' Committee on World Food Security, means that all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their food preferences and dietary needs for an active and healthy life.

Food security concerns can be traced back to the experience of the Bengal Famine in 1943 during British colonial rule, during which about 2 million to 3 million people perished due to starvation. Since attaining independence, an initial rush to industrialize while ignoring agriculture, two successive droughts in the mid-1960s, and dependence on food aid from the United States exposed India's vulnerability to several shocks on the food security front. The country went through a Green Revolution in the late 1960s and early 1970s,

enabling it to overcome productivity stagnation and to significantly improve food grain production. The Green Revolution was followed by the White Revolution, which was initiated by Operation Flood during the 1970s and 1980s. This national initiative has revolutionized liquid milk production and marketing in India, making it the largest producer of milk. India currently has the largest number of undernourished people in the world i.e. around 195 million. Nearly 47 million or 4 out of 10 children in India do not meet their full human potential because of chronic under nutrition or stunting.

Food availability must be available in sufficient quantities and on a consistent basis. It considers stock and production in a given area and the capacity to bring in food from elsewhere, through trade or aid. Food access i.e. people must be able to regularly acquire adequate quantities of food, through purchase, home production, barter, gifts, borrowing or food aid. The Food utilization is consumed food must have a positive nutritional impact on people. It entails cooking, storage and hygiene practices, individual's health, water and sanitations, feeding and sharing practices within the household. Food security is closely related to household resources, disposable income and socioeconomic status. It is also strongly interlinked with other issues, such as food prices, global environment change, water, and energy and agriculture growth. Higher temperatures and unreliable rainfall makes farming difficult. Climate change not only impacts crop but also livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, and can cause grave social and economic consequences in the form of reduced incomes, eroded livelihoods, trade disruption and adverse health impacts.

At the time of independence of India the eradication of Small pox, Guinea worm and Polio occur. The elimination of Leprosy and Yaws and the containment of diseases like Avian Influenza, H1 N1, CCHF, Plague, Leptospirosis. Cholera, widely prevalent was brought under control through focused action. Public health burden of diseases like Malaria, trachoma, filarial, Kala-Azar got substantially reduced. Major initiatives began to control tuberculosis. The malaria kills ten lakh people every year the National Malaria Eradication program started in 1958 declined number of deaths. The small pox is another disease it eradicated from India 1977 it also one deadly diseases. The tuberculosis is commonly known as TB it started in controlled by program from 1955 and National Tuberculosis Control Programm was launched from April 1977. District T.B. centre are functioning in 446 districts of the country. The leprosy is another communicable disease which is prevalent in the country. India has highest number of leprosy patients in the world. There were nearly 20 lakh leprosy patients in India in 1991. National leprosy control programme was started in 1955. In 1983, the programme was renamed as National Leprosy Eradication Programme. The programme aims at eliminating leprosy from the country. The Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is one of the most dangerous diseases. In India, it is spreading fast. In 1987, National AIDS Control Programme had been launched in 1987. The people are being made conscious about AIDS through mass media. The Pulse Polio Programme (Triple P) has been launched in India to eradicate polio. People gave tremendous response to this programme. The children immunize from this deadly disease, the anti polio drops

are given to children below the age of five years. The Goitre disease is quite common in India. About 14.5 crore people are patients of this disease. To control this disease, iodized salt is provided to people and awareness among people is created through mass media to use iodized salt.

In the public health field there were developments post 1947 and some of the major important milestones are as follows. The Bhore committee established in 1946 is health survey and development committee it give integration of preventive measures in every sector and development of PHC's and give recommendations were made for changes in medical education curriculum. The Indian Public Health Association established in 1956 at Kolkata. It helps the government to frame policy and promote public health measures in the country to provide best possible health care services to its citizens. The Medical Education Committee established in 1960 to upgrade and reform medical education in the country. It was established primarily to reform the curriculum of the medical students. Medical education committee was named as the Medical Council of India and then changed to the National Medical Commission in 2020 through an ordinance bill. The National Institute of Health and family welfare established in 1977. The institute aims at addressing various issues on health and family welfare. The different departmental collaboration like health administration, adult education, epidemiology, health management, hospital administration, Human development, family planning and demography. The main focus is around the major issues in line with Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The Public Health Foundation of India established in 2006 to

strengthen training and education of public health professionals, research and policy development, affordable health care technologies, health promotion and formation of prioritized health settings in the area of public health in the country. The National Rural and Urban Health Mission was started in 2005 to provide health care services both at rural and urban levels. The goals of the NR & UHM include reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality, universal access to integrated and comprehensive public health services, child health, water, sanitation and hygiene and prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases. It was later changed to the National Health Mission in 2013.

In 1664, East India Company started a hospital for soldiers at Fort St. George, Madras. In 1797, a lying-in-hospital (Maternity) for the poor in Madras was built. Some of the other earliest hospitals were the first hospital in Calcutta in Fort William (1708), Calcutta medical college hospital and London mission hospital at Neyyoor (1838), Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy (J.J) group in Mumbai (1843), Thomasan hospital at Agra (1853), Holy Family Hospital, Delhi (1855), Civil hospital Amritsar (1860), CMC, Ludhiana, Punjab (1881), 1892 Miraj medical school and hospital, Maharashtra (1892) and Bowring hospital in Bangalore (1895). Florence Nightingale was the first woman to have great influence over nursing in India and brought reforms in military and civilian hospitals in 1861. St. Stevens Hospital at Delhi was the first one to begin training Indian women as nurses in 1867. In 1871, the government General Hospital at Madras was started with the first school of nursing for midwives with four students. Many nursing schools were started in different states of India between

18th and 19th century mostly by mission hospitals, which trained Indians as nurses. The first school of Health visitors was started in 1918 by Lady Reading Health School, Delhi. The first four-year Basic B.Sc. program was established in 1946 at RAK College of Nursing in Delhi and CMC College of Nursing in Vellore. In 1960, M.Sc. was established in RAK College of Nursing, Delhi. In 1951, a two-year ANM course was established in St. Mary's Hospital at Punjab.

The complexity of the healthcare influenced by the increasing longevity, shortening of hospital stays, scientific and technological advances, equality, poverty, discrimination, disasters, violence and cultural diversity leads to several challenges that threaten the health and wellbeing of the Indian Population. Currently India has only 0.7 doctors (Global average is 1/1000) and 1.7 nurses (Global is 2.5/1000) available per thousand population. The ratio of hospital beds to population in 0.98/1000 against the global average of 3.5 beds/1000 population (WHO). India stands at 67th rank against 133 developing countries with regard to number of doctors and 75th rank with respect to number of nurses. The Physician Nurse ratio is not satisfactory. Thus, International Nurse is 1:3 whereas India is having 1:1. The country needs 2.4 million nurses to meet the growing demand (FICCI report, 2016). The majority of organ donations in India are by living related donors, often involving considerable risk. Deceased donation following brain death can bridge the huge gap between the requirement and availability of organs in India. It is estimated that there is a need for more than 1, 75,000 kidneys, 100,000 livers, 50,000 hearts, and 20,000 lungs in a year. A robust organ donation programme could give many terminally ill patients a fresh lease of life.

The government should support the programme by providing better storage and transportation facilities. In the last two years, donations resulted in 1150 solid organs like kidney, liver, heart, lung, pancreas and intestine being retrieved.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), malnutrition is a cellular imbalance that arises between the body's supply of nutrient and energy sources and the physical demand for these components. This imbalance can reduce the body's ability to grow and maintain adequate operation of various bodily functions. As a result, malnutrition can lead to a compromised health condition and increase an individual's risk of several different health conditions. Malnutrition can be further classified into two broad forms, of which include under nutrition and micronutrient-related malnutrition. Under nutrition can be further divided into four forms that include wasting, stunting, underweight, and deficiencies in vitamins and minerals. Comparatively, some of the different micronutrient-related malnutrition conditions include obesity and being overweight, diet-related non-communicable diseases, and an inadequate consumption of micronutrients. The wasting, which can also be defined as an individual with a low weight for their height, often occurs when said individual has recently lost a significant amount of waste. This severe weight loss can be due to a lack of food consumption, or as a result of an infectious disease, such as diarrhea. Stunting, which is also known as low height-for-age, is a form of malnutrition that is due to chronic or recurrent under nutrition. Stunting is often associated with poor socioeconomic conditions, poor maternal health and nutrition, frequent illness and/or under nutrition in

infants and young children. Nutrition is an essential aspect of a healthy lifestyle and the importance of getting it right cannot be overstated the benefits of having a nutritious diet.

The whole-grain foods such as brown rice and bread are forms of carbohydrates, specifically unrefined carbohydrates. They provide you with energy, healthy fiber, vitamins, minerals and antioxidants, and aid with digestion. For people who are diagnosed with coeliacs or those with non-coeliac gluten sensitivity, it's important that you include other carbohydrate alternatives to ensure that your abstinence from wheat doesn't cost you in terms of essential nutrients. The gluten free carbohydrate alternatives include rice products, buckwheat, quinoa and starchy vegetables. The various forms of produce are rich sources of vitamins and minerals that help regulate body functions and protect it against chronic diseases. The protein is the primary nutrient responsible for building and repairing muscle tissue in the body. Animal meat is the most common source of protein, but there are also several plant-based options to choose from such as nuts and legumes. Individuals on plant-based diets should ensure that eat the right combination of plant protein to ensure that their dietary needs are adequately met. The dairy products are rich in important nutrients like calcium, potassium, phosphorus, vitamins A, D and B12. Foods like milk, yoghurt and cheese are great examples of dairy which can be found in practically every grocery store. The Fat and sugar the dietary fat is essential for good health as they regulate cholesterol levels in your body while promoting healthy cell function. Monounsaturated, polyunsaturated and saturated fat all play a role in this aspect of good health. On the other hand, the additional

fat you often find in fried food should be minimized as they are largely polyunsaturated fat derived from processed vegetable oils such as soybean and rapeseed. The leafy greens, starchy vegetables, legumes like beans and peas, red and orange vegetables, and others like eggplant. Fruits that include whole fruits, fresh or frozen fruits but not canned ones dipped in syrup Grains such as whole grains and refined grains. For example, quinoa, oats, brown rice, barley, and buckwheat Protein such as lean beef and pork, chicken, fish, beans, peas, and legumes. The dairy products like low-fat milk, yogurt, cottage cheese, and soy milk.

The foods we eat contain nutrients. Nutrients are substances required by the body to perform its basic functions. Nutrients must be obtained from our diet since the human body cannot make them. Nutrients have one or more of three basic functions: they provide energy, contribute to body structure, and regulate chemical processes in the body. These basic functions allow us to detect and respond to environmental surroundings, move, excrete wastes, breathe, grow, and reproduce. There are six classes of nutrients required for the body to function and maintain overall health. These are carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, water, vitamins, and minerals. Foods also contain non-nutrient that may be harmful such as natural toxins common in plant foods and additives like some dyes and preservatives or beneficial like antioxidants. Nutrients that are needed in large amounts are called macronutrients. There are three classes of macronutrients: carbohydrates, lipids, and proteins. These can be metabolically processed into cellular energy. The energy from macronutrients comes from their chemical bonds. This chemical energy is

converted into cellular energy used to perform work, allowing our bodies to conduct their basic functions.

### **CONCLUSION-**

Nutrients are the nourishing substances in food that are essential for the growth, development and maintenance of body functions. At the time of Independence the country faced two major nutritional problems one was the threat of famine and acute starvation due to low agricultural production and lack of appropriate food distribution system. The country adopted multi-sectoral, multi-pronged strategy to combat the major nutritional problems and to improve nutritional status of the population. Despite substantial improvement in health and well-being since the country's independence in 1947, malnutrition remains a silent emergency in India, where more than half of all children under the age of four are malnourished, 30 % of newborns are significantly underweight, and 60 % of women are anemic.

In India 51.4% of women in reproductive age between 15 to 49 years are anemic. The report also explains 34.7% of the children aged fewer than five in India are stunted, while 20% suffer from wasting, meaning their weight is too low for their height. The malnourished children are higher risk of death from common childhood illnesses like diarrhea, pneumonia, and malaria. The Global Hunger Index 2020 ranks India at 101 out of 116 countries on the basis of three leading indicators prevalence of wasting and stunting in children under five years, under five child mortality rate, and the proportion of undernourished in the population. The India has shows progress after independence in healthcare system. The number of medical colleges has twenty eight in 1951, it gone up to 165 in 1999. The

number of hospitals has increased from 2694 to 15,097 and number of dispensaries from 6,515 to 28,225 during 1951 to 1999. In 1951 there were no community centers but in 1999 there were 2,913 community centers. Thus there was no sub-centre in 1951 but there were 1, 36,379 sub-centre in 1999. The number of primary health centers has gone up from 725 to 22,446, the number of hospital beds has gone up from 1, 17,178 in 1951 to 8, 70,161 in 1999. This type India increase status in health area.

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# **RELATION BETWEEN SETTLEMENTS AND PHYSICAL ELEMENTS: CRITICAL REVIEW IN BEED**

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## **ABSTRACT:**

Settlement is an abode, a shelter or dwelling where man retires from his days work to sojourn or sleep. It is an establishment that relates to and results form an established way of life. Settlement is a fixed point in space and has definite location and identify. Thus the term settlement means the characteristic grouping of population into occupational unites together with the facilities in the form of houses and streets which serve the inhabitants. According to Singh settlement as occupancies unit represents, thus an organized colony of human being, including the buildings in which they live or work or store or use them otherwise and the tracks or streets over which their movements take place. In the earlier stages settlements totally depend upon the surrounding conditions. Settlements then gradually change due to advancement of knowledge and civilization. Rural settlements are also studied by sociologists, economists and historians but their approaches are different. Geographers study the problem as manmade habitat on the earth's surface in relation to the environment.

**KEYWORDS:** Settlement, Dwelling, Civilization  
Rural Settlements etc.

## **INTRODUCTION:**

The gradual modification in the external form of the occupancy last indicates the qualitative and quantitative changes in the settlement. Settlement as an occupancy unit represents, thus, an organized colony of human beings, including the buildings in which they live or work or store or use them otherwise and the tracks or streets over which their movements take place. In the initial stages these habitations totally depend upon the surrounding conditions. Then gradually they change with the advancement of knowledge and civilization. "Settlement geography is not only related with buildings grouped around the permanent farm dwelling, but also with the temporary camp of the hunter or herder, or with Settlement clusters or agglomerations, running the scale from hamlet to village, town and city. Settlement Geography holds an exceptional place in the geographical hierarchy of human phenomena. It is a relatively recent sprout from the venerable trunk of human geography. Its consideration runs like a thread through almost the whole fabric of geographic thought' The settlement is central to human geography, modifying as it does the natural environment by introducing cultural element.

Settlement is a generic term and is derived from the word "Settle". According to the pocket oxford dictionary (1966) the meaning of the word "Settle" is to establish or become established in more or less permanent abode or way of life. It also includes temporary stay at a place. Settlement geography is the study of the cultural landscape. It is a science of systematic inquiry of occupancy features distributed over space with differentiation in relation to man. The minutest detail of the distribution of population

manifests itself in the form of grouping of houses scattered at places and agglomerated at others.

Houses and streets being the chief elements of occupancy unit that results according to function become the focal point of the study in settlement geography and determine the external and internal form of the habitation. Thus, the functions determine the form. The external forms of these occupancy units reflect architectural styles of the time, culture and region from which they spring.

### **STUDY AREA:**

Beed district is established with the Maharashtra state in 1960. Beed district is located central in Maharashtra state. Beed district is a part of Marathwada region. Beed district is selected as the region for present study. Beed district lies between 18<sup>0</sup>28' and 19<sup>0</sup>27' north latitudes and 74<sup>0</sup>54' east to 76<sup>0</sup>57' east longitudes. It is surrounded by Aurangabad and Jalna district to the north, Parbahani district to the north-east, Latur district to the south-east and Osmanabad district to the west. It has an area of 10693 sq.km. The total population of the study region is 2585962 in 2011. The district is divided into two revenue divisions i.e. Beed and Ambajogai. The district ranks 10<sup>th</sup> in Maharashtra and 2<sup>nd</sup> in Marathwada in respect of area. According to 2011 census there were 1369 village in the Beed district. Out of the total villages 13 villages are inhabited. The district ranks 29<sup>th</sup> in the state in terms of population.

### **OBJECTIVES:**

The main objective of the present study is to understand spatial distribution of settlements with respect to Relief, Slope, Drainage, Rainfall, soil type, Roadways and Railways in the study region. In it I used 2011 census data of settlements, toposheets for Relief

and Slope analysis I used contour and settlements from toposheet. In case of Drainage, Roadways and Railways I put buffer with respect to distance with the help of toposheet. To know the soil influence researcher used district planning map of soil and toposheet for settlements.

### **DATABASE**

I used in this study secondary data. The data regarding population area and number of rural settlements have been obtained from district census book of Beed.

### **DISCUSSION**

The study of spatial distribution of settlements has long occupied geographers. The where? And why where? Constitute disarmingly simple, yet extremely complicated questions which can be asked about all manner of phenomena. The purpose here is to apply such questions to a single phenomenon- settlement. It involves the description and analysis of human habitat over area.

It is observed that most of civilization (settlements) mainly influenced by Paleo-geographic or environmental factors in old and new era but these days social and economic factors play an important role in the spatial distribution of settlements..

**Table No. 1.1 - Settlement Distribution According to Relief in Beed District**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Elevation in Meter</b>	<b>No. Of Villages</b>	<b>Percentage To Villages</b>
1	Less Than 500	227	16.59
2	500-600	528	38.59
3	600-700	328	23.97

4	700-800	165	12.06
5	800-900	83	6.06
6	900-1000	30	2.19
7	Above 1000	08	0.51
	Total	1369	100

*Source: Compiled By the Researcher*

The relief is a function of the Geo-technique constructive and destructive process provides clue towards estimating the intensity of forces at work (Singh 1980). Here it can be analyzed in terms of discrepancies between distributional zones. One can briefly understand the physiography of study region. It found that this region divided into three parts they are.

i) The Plains or Basins: - In it Ashti, Kaij and Ambajogai tahsils south part are merged.

ii) The Plateau: - Tahsils like Shirur, Patoda, Georai, Majalgaon, upper Beed, Dharur and Wadwani north part, north part of Kaij and Ambajogai lies in it.

iii) Hilly region: - Ashti, Patoda, south part of Beed, Kaij and Ambajogai hold this situation which is a part of Balaghat. In the study region lower height is 305 meter and the highest pick height is 2200 meter. Generally it is observed that 55.15% settlements are distributed less than 600 meters. In between 600 to 900 meters there are 42.09 % settlements found and above 900 meters 2.7% settlements are located in study region.

**Table No. 1.2 - Settlement Distribution According to Slope in Beed District**

Sr. No	Slope (Degree)	No Of. Settlement	Percentage To Village
1	Less Than 03	992	72.51
2	03-06	204	14.91
3	06-09	68	04.97

4	09-12	101	07.38
5	More Than 12	04	02.19
6	Total	1369	100

*Source: Compiled By the Researcher*

A slope may be formed by a covering of weathered rock resting on bed rock. Another type of slope consists of bed rock forming the basal slope, covered by a weathered rock, often including a surface layer of the soil. (P. C .Panda 1990) the slope loss or gain in altitude per horizontal distance in a direction of any segmental elements of the earth surface with the datum, expresses in degree is a function of multiple processes. Slope of an area is the most important controlling factor for settlements.

The slope table of the study region is divided into five group. Each group contain uniform class interval of 3 except the highest group. The lower slope group i.e. 00 – 3 covers 72.51% settlements, second group 3 - 6 covers 14.91% settlements, third group 6 – 9 covers 4.97% settlements, fourth group which lies between 9 – 12 hold 7.38% settlements and last group which is above 12 acquire 2.19 % settlements. The correlation value for slope of whole district is -0.79 it shows strong negative correlation i.e. increases the slope decrease the settlements. In Ashti (-0.81), Ambajogai (-0.78), Patoda (-0.77), Beed and Kaij (-0.76) and Dharur (-0.75) tahsils show strong negative correlation. On the other hand Parali (-0.73), Majalgaon (-0.72), Georai and Wadwani (-0.71) and Shirur (K) (-0.69) tahsils are very closer to strong negative correlation value (-0.75). If one can sum up all the above explanation, it is found that most of settlements are distributed in the lower slope angle in the entire study region.

## **CONCLUSION**

In the study region lower height is 305 meter and the highest pick height is 2200 meter. Generally it is observed that 55.15 percent settlements are distributed less than 600 meters. Most of settlements are distributed in the lower slope angle in the entire study region. 47.22 percent settlements found in region.

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**NATIONALISM PORTRAYED IN  
BANKIM CHANDRA  
CHATTERJEE'S NOVEL  
'ANANDAMATH'**

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**ABSTRACT**

Nationalism or “Desh bhakti” or honesty towards our country was a major belief having the existence in the minds of the people of India till the 1800s or Bengali Renaissance. Nationalism as a concept is related with love and passion for the “motherland”, which has been the idea since ancient times in India. It is mentioned that in India, nationalism has its beginnings from religion. For in Hindu religion, worshiping one’s own motherland was the “dharma” or duty of its members. Therefore, protecting one’s own motherland is also the responsibility of the son or daughter of the motherland or the members of the nation; for example similar idea is delivered in Bankim Chandra Chatterjee’s *Anandamath* or *The Abbey of Bliss* (1882) and *Dharmatattva* (1888). Finally, the concept of nationalism had been transformed with the rise of British colonialism in India. Hence, we can also say that the challenge of Imperial rule had been initiated with India’s nationalism.

Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay was one of the great authors who considered literature to give the message of patriotism. In *Anandmath* (1882) which was set during the famine in Bengal in 1770 B.C.E., Chattopadhyay portrayed various patriotic deeds of and scarifications made by his characters, common citizens

who left their homes and families to fight against subjection, and in service of “the Mother.” He envisaged an insurgency against the British by untrained soldiers who succeeding in beating the more experienced British soldiers through sheer grit and determination, while embodying a sense of patriotism. The novel was banned by the British and the ban was lifted by the Government of India only after independence. Our national song, *Bande Mataram* was first published as a poem in this novel as the rallying cry of the characters that used it to give themselves courage and to urge people to fight against the British.

**KEYWORDS:** *nationalism, motherland, patriotic deeds, Bande Mataram and against the British.*

*Anandamath*, a revolutionary novel written by Bankim Chandra Chattterji, nearly 100 years ago, is mentioned as the major political novel written in India. The novel explains the picture of colonial India during which the Indians are displayed suffering from famine and economical backward situations, due to the existence of Englishmen, the colonizers in India. After the publication of this novel, the consciousness of Indian nationalism rooted in Indian people and revolution start to emerge. Gradually, it contributed India as an independent country. This wasn't Bankim's first novel, nor by any means his best, but *Anandamath* was significant for several extra-literary facts, especially for the superb impact it had on subsequent nationalist movements in India, in another parts of Bengal. Therefore, the novel appeared and received immediate popularity.

A number of the translations have appeared as late because the sixties of this century, testifying to the continuing popularity of the novel at a particular level.

It's an effort to scrutinize Chatterji's *Anandamath*, as a completely unique of nationalism, translated by Basanta Koomar Roy from original Bangali version to English. Chatterji created, a political liberation myth, during this novel. Within the early phase of Indian anti- colonial nationalism, this novel played an important role due to its political and social issues. During this regard the novel accomplished two things: it provided the nationalist movement with a plausible blueprint of a revolution against colonial rule, and it presented a strong image of the country India as an area of divinity.

*Mother, I bow to thee! Rich with thy hurrying streams, bright with orchard gleams, Cool with thy winds of delight, Dark fields waving mother of might, Mother free. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya (Anandamath 1882) translated by Sri Aurobindo, Vande Mataram*

The concept of nationalism which people had in mind during the colonial times is said to be influenced by modern ideas. It was not only about patriotism and passion for the country, but also a struggle for freedom and protecting and claiming one's own identity. Also as nationalism in India in the 20th century was resistance towards the British; it was therefore predominant in the nationalistic movements for independence. The rise of nationalism was only after the Mutiny of 1857, which nationally and politically alarmed both the British as well as the Indian educated elite society.

Nationalism has long been ignored in the discipline of art and literature. Encyclopedia Britannica identifies the movement's genesis with the late-18th century American Revolution and French Revolution; other historians point specifically to the ultra-nationalist party in France during the French revolution (1667).

Gellner E. defines the term nationalism with his argument:

*Nationalism is generally used to describe two phenomena: (1) the attitude that the members of a nation have when they care about their national identity, and (2) the actions that the members of a nation take when seeking to achieve (or sustain) self-determination. Raises questions about the concept of a nation [...] which is often defined in terms of common origin, ethnicity, or cultural ties, and while an individual's membership in a nation is often regarded as involuntary, it is sometimes regarded as voluntary. It raises questions about whether self-determination must be understood as involving having full statehood with complete authority over domestic and international affairs, or whether something less is required. (67)*

Significantly, the modern concept of 20th century nationalism was different from the 19th century. The advent of the modern form of nationalism in India is elaborated in Rabindranath Tagore's "Nationalism in West" and "Nationalism in India", in his book, Nationalism (1917). The notion of many scholars that nationalism as a concept emerged from Western ideals is also marked by Tagore. India is multicultural, multilingual and has different religions. However, it has been seen that India, although being so diversified in every aspect, has been successful in uniting with the same fervor of nationalism to fight for freedom and independence.

Benedict Anderson's remarks in Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism that a nation is "imagined" because "the members of even the smallest nation will never know most of their fellow-members, meet them, or even hear

of them, yet in the minds of each lives the image of their communion” (49). Also, according to Anderson, a nation has a standardized language that its members can understand. This is problematic in the colonial context because colonized nations like India had varied languages and dialects. Moreover, he states:

*I am not claiming that the appearance of nationalism towards the end of the eighteenth century was 'produced' by the erosion of religious certainties, or that this erosion does not itself require a complex explanation. Nor am I suggesting that somehow nationalism historically 'supersedes' religion. What I am proposing is that nationalism has to be understood by aligning it, not with self-consciously held political ideologies, but with the large cultural systems that preceded it, out of which - as well as against which - it came into being. (51-52)*

Looking at the history of Indian literature in English, we see that the themes of nationalism and socialism were mainly emerging within the 1930s and 1940s novels. The new genera of “novels”, was a brand new literary form for Indian writers. The 1930s and 1940s were memorable both for Indian nationalism and Indian novels in English. The novels played a vital role in “embodying the novel visions of anti-colonial nationalism” (Leela Gandhi 168). They were viewing the state as modern from a cosmopolitan outlook and addressed themes of social and political issues.

Their aim wasn't only to portray the political or nationalistic aspects of the condition of India but also to seem at the social issues; it's during that point that India stepped into modernity and hence there was a replacement outlook growing towards religious

orthodoxy and traditional approaches, which later prevailed in India. Nationalism could be a collective identity of individuals which is autonomous, united, and expresses a unified national culture. The will by a gaggle of individuals who share the identical race, culture, language, etc. to make a brand new country is nationalism. The term Nationalism was coined by Johann Gottfried Herder during the late 1770s.

It absolutely was within the kind of Nationalism when he coined it. Precisely where and when nationalism emerged is difficult to pinpoint, but its development is closely associated with that of the trendy state and therefore the push for popular sovereignty that came to a head with the revolution and also the American Revolutionary War within the late eighteen century. Since that point, nationalism has become one in all the foremost significant political and social forces in history. it absolutely was also heavily used during warfare I and war II. In Germany fascism came into practice as a kind of authoritarian civic nationalism; which stresses absolute loyalty and obedience to the state, whose purpose is to serve the interests of its nation alone. Before the event of nationalism, people were generally loyal to a selected leader instead of to their nation.

This novel *Anandamath* has crucial significance in shaping a brand new Hindu identity similarly because the ideology of early Hindu nationalism. After the publication of the novel consciousness of Indian Nationalism germinated within the heart of the Indian people and revolution become possible, this made India an independent nation. The book portrays ascetics who, instead of denying reality or attempting to transcend the everyday, are crafting it. The self-

sacrificing British officer engaged in selfless add the colonies in colonialist narratives is countered with the image of the male ascetic nationalist who sacrifices his family and residential for the liberation of the state. Satya, leads the revolution and guides his followers to require up arms against nation. Nationalism is actually the transfer of the main target of man's identity to a culture which is mediated by literacy and an intensive, formal educational system.

It's not the maternal language that matters. It's precisely when kinship and paternity come to matter less as sources of one's identity that the idiom of nationalism misleadingly involves make a fuss of them. It's an error to require the rhetoric of nationalism too seriously, as some are inclined to try and do. Language seems to them almost a biological inheritance, and its association with ethnic paternity strikes them as frequently powerful. Chatterji has made a trial within the wake of the new awakening within the country, a form of idealistic romanticized regeneration of the Hindu ethos. The plan was kept secret and was hatched during a monastery. The song Vande Mataram inspired many Indians to return together to face against the Raj. It's doubtful that Chatterji's vision of the regenerated Hindu ethos included the full of India. Evidently, national traditions are invented as nations are imagined, but there will be several contested inventions and imaginations. The cultural material used for such strategic inventions and imaginations is additionally historically produced.

Yet, Chatterji's imagined constructions of national community within the novel have in contemporary times reified into structures of epistemological orthodoxy. The Hindu Right invokes

Chatterji's fictional imaginings to unify historical memory and to secure consent within the present, urging Indians to forget that they were inventions of a historical moment. Selective appeal to older literary imaginings makes the fusion of the land, the people, and national history and also the consciousness of Indian people and revolution became possible which made India an independent nation. Therefore, the novelist's projection of nationalism within the novel contributes to lift the consciousness of nationalism within the local people at the identical time for independent country.

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# PROBLEMS OF OLD AGE

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## ABSTRACT

Old age is a period of physical decline even if one does not become sane eyes, sane teeth, sane everything right away one does begin to slow down physically. The physical condition depends partly upon hereditary constitution the manner of living and environmental factor. The consequences of old age problem and a biased Society are more severe if the Golden year are dominated by a major decline in physical and mental capabilities. Even though some differences in their health are genetic the majority is because of people's individual physical and social setting. In view of the increasing need for integration in area of old age welfare the ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment of Government of India adopted a "National Policy on Older Person" in January 1999. If ageing is to be positive experience longer life must be accompanied by the continuing opportunities for health participation and security. The World Health Organization had adopted the term "active ageing" to express process for achieving this vision.

**KEYWORDS** -Old Age, Active Ageing, Chronic Diseases, Help Age etc.

## INTRODUCTION

Man's life is normally divided into 5 stages namely infancy childhood adolescence adult home and old age in which of the state and individuals find himself in different different problems old age viewed as avoidable undesirable and problem hidden features of

life problem of aging usually appear after the age of 65 years the problem may be divided under 5 periods physical psychological social emotional and financial Hindi chut we will see the different social Bina Menon baxter types of old age the most common health issues faced in old age and what can be done to prevent disease health hazard able Toyota 81 dast and some of the most frequently asked question about well being of senior members in our life.

### **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

- 1.To understand the concept of Ageing
- 2.To study the problem of old age
- 3.To know about National Policy on Older Person.

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Study is based entirely on secondary data. Information is collected from the various books, research articles and social media.

### **CONCEPT OF AGEING**

Aging is byproduct of range of cellular and molecular degradation activities over time. This leads to a lose a progressive functioning and increased risk of disease and eventually death. The alternation are neither nor continuous and only mildly related to chronological age. Aside from biological changes aging is also linked to other life transition such as retirement moving more permanent housing and losing friends and lovers.

### **PROBLEMS of oldage**

#### **Physiological Problem**

Old age a period of physical decline even if one became sans eyes, sans teeth, sans every everything right away one dose begin to slow down physically. The physical condition depend partly upon hereditary

constitution the manner of living and environmental factors. Vicissitudes of living, faulty diet, malnutrition, infection intoxications gluttony independent rest emotional stress over work endocrine disorder and environmental condition like heart and cold are some of the common secondary causes of physical decline. The aged are also prone to heart disease, other minor ailments and chronic disease.

### **Social problems**

Older people suffer social losses greatly with age. Their social life is narrowed down by loose of work associate, date of relatives, friends and spouse and weak health which restricts their participation in social activities The home became the centre of the their social life which get confined to the interpersonal relationship with the family member due to loose of most of the social rules they once performed, they are likely to be lonely and isolated server chronic health problem enable them to became socially isolated which result in loneliness and depression.

### **Emotional problem**

Decline in mental ability and make dependent. They no longer have trust in their own ability or judgement but still they want their grip over the younger ones. They want to get involved to all family member and business issue, Due to generation gap the younger to do not pay attention to their suggestion and advice. Instead of developing symptomatic attitude towards the old, they start asserting their problem and power this may create a feeling of new probation of their dignity and importance. Loos of spouse during old age is another hazard. Death of spouse create a feeling of loneliness and isolated. The negligence attitude of the

family members towards the older people creates more emotional problems

### **Financial Problem**

Retirement from services result in loss of income and the pension that the elderly received are usually independent to meet the cost of living which is always on the rise. With the reduce income they are reversed from the state of 'Chief bread winner to mere dependent" Though they spend their provident fund on marriage of children, acquiring new property, education of children and family maintenance. The diagnosis and treatment of their diseases create more financial problem for old age.

### **Psychological Problem**

Mental disorder are very much associate with old age.Older people are susceptible to psychotic depression. The two major psychotic disorder of older people are senile dementia and psychosis with cerebral arterio sclerosis.It has been observed that these two disorder account, for approximately 80% of the psychotic disorders among older people in the civilized society

## **NATIONAL POLICY FOR OLD AGE WELFARE**

The traditional Indian society and age-old joint family system have been instrumental in safeguarding the social and economic security of the elderly people. However with Rapid changes in the society and the emergence of nuclear families in India in recent years,the elderly are likely to be exposed to emotional, physical and financial insecurity. in the year to come. In view of increasing need to intervention in area of old age welfare, the Ministry of Social justice and Empowerment Government of India adopted on National Policy on Older person in January 1999. The policy provided broad guideline to the state government for taking action for the Welfare of older person in a proactive manner. It define "senior citizen" as a

person who is 60 years or above and strive to ensure their well being and improve the quality of their lives by providing specific facilities, concessions, relief and services and helping them cope with problems associate with old age. It proposes affirmative action on the part of government department for ensuring that the exiting public services for senior citizens are user-friendly and sensitive to needs.

### **SUMMARY**

Senior's physical and social setting influence their health and behavior greatly. Personal traits such as the family we were born into sex and race can distort the connection with the surrounding, resulting in health disparities. Senior's frequently stereotyped as fragile, dependant and societal burden. These and many other Stigmatizing belief which may lead to bais must be addressed by public health officials and society as a whole. These Impact the way policies are formulated and the Chances older people have to enjoy healthy aging. Globalization, Technology, advantagement, urbanisation, migration, and shifting gender expectations all have direct and indirect effect on lives of senior 's. A Global Health strategy must asses present and future trends and formulate policies appropriately.

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# **PROBLEMS OF OLD AGE: CHALLENGES OF INDIAN SOCIETY**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Being able to reach old age is something to be thankful for, in many ways, but there are several challenges facing the elderly, which are needed to pay more attention. People worldwide are living longer. Today most people can expect to live into their sixties and beyond. Every country in the world is experiencing growth in both the size and the proportion of older persons in the population. By 2030, 1 in 6 people in the world will be aged 60 years or over. At this time the share of the population aged 60 years and over will increase from 1 billion in 2020 to 1.4 billion by 2030. By 2050, the world's population of people aged 60 years and older will double (2.1 billion). The pace of population ageing is much faster than in the past. All countries face major challenges to ensure that their health and social systems are ready to make the most of this demographic shift.

At the biological level, ageing results from the impact of the accumulation of a wide variety of molecular and cellular damage over time. This leads to a gradual decrease in physical and mental capacity, a growing risk of disease and ultimately death. These changes are neither linear nor consistent, and they are only loosely associated with a person's age in years. The diversity seen in older age is not random. Beyond biological changes, ageing is often associated with other

life transitions such as retirement, relocation to more appropriate housing and the death of friends and partners.

### **PROBLEMS DURING OLD AGES**

A man's life is normally divided into five stages namely: infancy, childhood, adolescence, adulthood and old age. In each of these stages an individual's finds himself in different situations and faces different problems. Old age is viewed as an unavoidable, undesirable and problem ridden phase of life. Problems of aging usually appear after the age of 65 years.

#### **Physiological Problems:**

Old age is a period of physical decline. Even if one does not become sans eyes, sans teeth, sans everything, right away, one does begin to slow down physically. The physical condition depends partly upon hereditary constitution, the manner of living and environmental factors. Vicissitudes of living, faulty diet, malnutrition, infectious, intoxications, gluttony, inadequate rest, emotional stress, overwork, endocrine disorders and environmental conditions like heat and cold are some of the common secondary causes of physical decline.

#### **2. Psychological Problems:**

Mental disorders are very much associated with old age. Older people are susceptible to psychotic depressions. The two major psychotic disorders of older people are senile dementia (associated with cerebral atrophy and degeneration) and psychosis with cerebral arteria sclerosis (associated with either blocking or ruptures in the cerebral arteries). It has been observed that these two disorders account for approximately 80% of the psychotic disorders among older people in the civilized societies.

### **3. Emotional Problem:**

Decline in mental ability makes them dependent. They no longer have trust in their own ability or judgements but still they want to tighten their grip over the younger ones. They want to get involved in all family matters and business issues. Due to generation gap the youngsters do not pay attention to their suggestion and advice. Instead of developing a sympathetic attitude towards the old, they start asserting their rights and power. This may create a feeling of deprivation of their dignity and importance. Loss of spouse during old age is another hazard. Death of a spouse creates a feeling of loneliness and isolation. The negligence and indifferent attitude of the family members towards the older people creates more emotional problems.

### **4. Social Problems:**

Older people suffer social losses greatly with age. Their social life is narrowed down by loss of work associated, death of relatives, friends and spouse and weak health which restricts their participation in social activities. The home becomes the centre of their social life which gets confined to the interpersonal relationship with the family members. Due to loss of most of the social roles they once performed, they are likely to be lonely and isolated severe chronic health problem enable them to become socially isolated which results in loneliness and depression.

### **5. Financial Problem:**

Retirement from service usually results in loss of income and the pensions that the elderly receive are usually inadequate to meet the cost of living which is always on the rise. With the reduced income they are reversed from the state of "Chief bread winner to a mere

dependent” though they spend their provident fund on marriages of children, acquiring new property, education of children and family maintenance. The diagnosis and treatment of their disease created more financial problem for old age.

### **CHALLENGES FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE IN INDIAN SOCIETY**

Old Age has never been a problem for India where a value based, joint family system is supposed to prevail. Indian culture is automatically respectful and supportive of elders. With that background, elder abuse has never been considered as a problem in India and has always been thought of as a western problem. However, the coping capacities of the younger and older family members are now being challenged and more often than not there is unwanted behaviour by the younger family members, which is experienced as abnormal by the older family member but cannot however be labelled. The elderly Indian population is one of the fastest-growing in the world. At 110 million, India has the second-largest global population of ageing citizens. By 2050, that number will probably increase to 240 million. Yet, India lacks basic infrastructure and expertise to support the health & welfare of our elderly.

According to multiple surveys across the country, for most Indian senior citizens, the biggest concerns are healthcare costs, lack of financial support and isolation. In addition, most of the aged are not accorded the dignity of care they deserve in later life. Lack of physical infrastructure is a major deterrent to providing comfort for the aged. There are few purpose-built Care Homes or even public ramps available for the less mobile older citizen – for example, those needing wheelchairs access. With increasing longevity and

debilitating chronic diseases, many elder citizens will need better access to physical infrastructure in the coming years. This would be both at their own homes and in public spaces, including roads and malls.

Very little information and knowledge exist about specific geriatric diseases. Mental health issues are rarely discussed and the country is ill-prepared to deal with the increasing incidence of Dementia, Alzheimer's and depression amongst the elderly. There are few facilities and experts who can manage geriatric health effectively even in major metros.

In addition, there is little public or private financial support for the elderly. Research shows that of the 450 million Indians who are working, not more than 45 million are eligible for a pension. Senior care Health Insurance has very low penetration and has an extremely poor pay-out history. Yet, health costs keep rising in old age. Unlike most developed countries, Emergency Response infrastructure for senior citizens is ill-developed, including the availability of public ambulance for hospitalization.

One of the biggest fears for most senior citizens living alone is how to access an Emergency facility, if required, especially at night. Rapid socio-economic change, including more nuclear families, is also making elder care management difficult, especially for busy adult children responsible for their older parents' wellbeing. Managing home care for the elderly is a massive challenge as multiple service providers, who often do not talk to each other, are involved in providing that care -nursing agencies, physiotherapists, medical suppliers. Most of these providers are small, unorganized players who extend sub-optimal care quality. Most senior citizens who live alone suffer due to

lack of companionship – sometimes exacerbated by lack of mobility due to ill health. Loneliness and isolation are major concerns among elderly Indians above the age of 60. Isolation can result in gradual depression and other mental disorders in the elderly. Developing a strong bond with older parents and involving them in your life could be beneficial for all. Even if you stay far away or have busy lives, it is possible to be in touch with them more fully – by visiting them often during holidays, encouraging the children to call them, helping them with a shared hobby possibly, connecting through Skype, teaching parents the joys of e-mailing or sometimes sending “surprise” gifts. Basically, anything that shows you care and have been thinking about them.

India’s demographic dividend, of being a ‘young’ country, will soon turn into a demographic nightmare if infrastructure and services are not developed quickly enough for our ageing population. Private companies will play an increasingly important role in bridging the massive gap between investments & expertise needed and what is available from public & NGO sources.

## **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

There is no typical older person. Some 80-year-olds have physical and mental capacities similar to many 30-year-olds. Other people experience significant declines in capacities at much younger ages. Change in socio-economic status and various health problems adversely affect an individual's way of life during old age. A comprehensive public health response must address this wide range of older people’s experiences and needs. The diversity seen in older age is not random. A large part arises from people’s physical and social environments and the impact of these environments on

their opportunities and health behaviour. The relationship we have with our environments is skewed by personal characteristics such as the family we were born into, our sex and our ethnicity, leading to inequalities in health.

Older people are often assumed to be frail or dependent and a burden to society. Public health professionals, and society as a whole, need to address these and other ageist attitudes, which can lead to discrimination, affect the way policies are developed and the opportunities older people have to experience healthy aging. Globalization, technological developments (e.g., in transport and communication), urbanization, migration and changing gender norms are influencing the lives of older people in direct and indirect ways. A public health response must take stock of these current and projected trends and frame policies accordingly.

Healthy ageing in future India seeks to reduce health inequities and improve the lives of older people, their families and communities through collective action in four areas: changing how we think, feel and act towards age and ageism; developing communities in ways that foster the abilities of older people; delivering person-centred integrated care and primary health services responsive to older people; and providing older people who need it with access to quality long-term care. There is a need for geriatric counselling centres that can take care of their physical and psychological needs. The stringent rules for eligibility to social security schemes should be made more flexible to cover a larger population. There is a growing need for interventions to ensure the health of this vulnerable group and to create a policy to meet the care and needs of the disabled elderly.

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# **OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE AND LIBRARY APPLICATIONS**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This paper highlights changing dimensions of library applications due to the impact of ICT. The various aspects of automation of library services, networking of libraries and e-resources and advantages are talked about.

## **KEYWORDS**

Applications, Advantages of Digital Library.

## **INTRODUCTION**

The new technological developments which had occurred during these few decades have drastically influenced the functions and services of library. They have also affected the attitude of library users. The libraries have now begun to transfer from manual operations to electronic system. They are also beginning to become even more service centered than before and bring higher levels of learning support and research support to the users, which are becoming distributed and remote.

The library adopted technological changes into three stages. In the first stage technology is used to do the same things, but more quickly than before e.g. automated housekeeping operations. In the second stage, technology is used for new applications and to do new things e.g. online catalogues, networking etc. In the stage three, technology is used in ways that creates fundamental changes within libraries. Now, libraries are moving towards this stage, which pictures the virtual end the library where user's information need are satisfied

entirely by electronic information available in homes or offices.

### **DEFINITION**

Open source software “OSS” is defined as computer software for which the source code and certain other rights normally reserved for copyright.

Open source software is software for which the underlying programming code is available to the users so that they may read it, make changes to it, and build new versions of the software incorporating their changes.

### **Advantages of Digital Library**

Digital library has certain characteristics which make them different from traditional library. It has expansive and accurate system of searching with large volume of text, image and audio-video resources. Digital library do not need physical space to build collection and it can be accessed from anywhere, any time. Different people can access same source at the same time. The advantages of digital libraries are mention below.

1. Preserve the valuable documents, rare and special collections of libraries, archives and Museums.
2. Provide faster access to the holding of libraries worldwide through automated catalogues.
- 3 Help to locate both physical and digitized versions of scholarly articles and books through single interface.
4. Search Optimization, simultaneous searches of the internet make possible, preparing commercial data bases and library collections.
5. Offering online learning environment.
6. Making short the chain from author to user.

7. Save preparation conservation cost, space and money.
8. Easy participation in resource sharing library networks.
9. Perform tasks which cannot be done by manually.
10. Facilitate marketing of information products and services.

Digital technology affords multiple, simultaneous user from a single original which are not possible for materials stored in any other forms.

### **Open Source Softwares**

Today change the concept of library from traditional library to digital library. There are electronic resources available in CD-ROM, DVD, floppies, digital format, online database, repositories; digital archive etc. Open source software is the key for making institutional repository. OSS provides two types of software, commercial and free software. It provides free of cost download software through internet. GSDL Green Stone Digital Library Software, Dspace, EAS E-print Archive Software, CDsware, Archimeda Fedora are mostly use for develop an institution repositories.

### **DSpace Digital Library Software**

The Dspace is a joint project of MIT libraries and HP labs. Dspace is a digital Asset Management System. It helps create index and retrieve various forms digital content. Dspace is adaptable to different community needs. Interoperability between systems is built in and adheres to International standards for metadata format. There is a various reason to choose this software. Dspace is an open source technology platform which can be customized or extend its capabilities.

## **Green Stone Digital Library Software**

The greenstone digital library software from the New Zealand digital library project provides a new way of organizing Information and making it available over the internet. Collections of information comprise large numbers of documents typically several thousand to several million and a uniform interface is provided to them. Libraries include many collections, individually organized through bearing a strong family resemblance. A configuration file determines the structure of a collection. Existing collections range from newspaper articles to technical documents, from educational journals to oral history, from visual art to videos, from MIDI pop music collection to ethnic folksongs.

### **EPrints**

E Prints is free software developed by the University of Southampton, England. Eprints @IISc repository collects preserves and disseminates in digital format the research output created by the HSc research community. It enables the institute community to deposit their preprints, post prints and other scholarly publications using a web interface and organise.

### **Fedora**

Fedora is a Centre for innovation in free and open source software and creates community where developers and open source enthusiasts come together to advance free and open source software. The Fedora community contributes everything it builds back to the free and open source world and continues to make advances of significance to the broader community. Fedora is a by Linux based operating system that provides users with access to the latest free and open source software in a stable secure and easy to manage from members of its community for the management

and dissemination of digital materials created by the institution and its community members. It is most essential an organizational commitment to the stewardship of the digital materials including long term preservation. An effective digital preservation and institutional repository of necessity presents collaboration among libraries, information technologies archives and record managers, faculty and university administrators and policy makers.

### **ARCHIMEDE**

Developed by Laval University library in Quebec city, Canada. the Archimede project was designed to accommodate electronic preprints and post prints from the Institutions faculty and research staff. The Archimedes institutional repository system complement two system components previously released by Laval. The first manage the university electronic thesis and dissertations the second provides production platform for electronic journals and monographs.

Archimede organizes the content submission process around a network of locally managed research communities. Archimede was specifically designed to support multilingual International implementations. The text for the systems user interface is independent of the software code facilitating the development of an interface in the local language. Archimede uses UTF-8 encoding and thus can accommodate any language. English, French and Spanish language user interface are already implemented.

### **CONCLUSION**

Digital libraries and digitization are crucial for disseminating and preserving knowledge. Digital library activities are gathering Momentum in developing countries, especially India. Since most higher education

and research institutions in India are funded and controlled by the central and state governments, clear cut national plans and policies are needed for infrastructure, standards, metadata, multilingual databases, training, coordination's, copyright and archiving and preservation methods, so that our heritage of knowledge and culture can the revenges of time and present and future generations can benefit and be guided by them.

A digital library association with interested library professionals may be formed to create awareness among policy makers, professionals and users of information resources, including those who need information but are located at the village level and to achieve the goal of developing the digital library system of India.

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# **USE OF REMOTE SENSING TECHNIQUES IN LAND USE PLANNING IN LATUR DISTRICT**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This paper is technological in every aspect and every field is used technology at various levels. Remote sensing has been of vital importance in landform studies as it has been used as a data collection and analytical tool that provides synoptic views of a terrain, which is not possible to obtain in the field and from conventional tools. The study of landform analysis around Latur will be carried out in the laboratory by using land satellite false colour composite and black and white band 4, 5 and 7 imagery on a 1:250,000 scale supplemented with toposheets. The delineation of landforms will be substantiated by using morphometric techniques viz. Serial profile, superimposed profiles and composite profiles across the study area. In the subsequent phase, the interpreted and delineated landforms were verified and confirmed in the field during the period of field work. In the third stage, the imagery will be reexamined in the laboratory and the information will be revised. The map and plans were redrawn. Land satellite imagery and toposheets were the chief tools used in the present study of land use.

**KEY WORDS** – Remote Sensing, data collection, landforms etc.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Land use means use of land in different sector in that agriculture is one of the oldest economic activities of man. Generally, it is understood to mean both, cultivation of food and fiber crops and the raising of livestock. It has remained an important source of livelihood even today over the years in spite of growing industrialization and urbanization in the world and nearly 50% working population is still engaged in agriculture. In the developing countries, agriculture sector has been a principal source of employment and largest portion of income. However, it provides raw material to industry and much of export items. Agriculture in India is a major source of economy. It contributes 50% to national income and gives direct employment to about 68% of total population and nearly 90% population to rural area and provides nearly 35% of country's export, besides, supplying of wage goods required the non-agricultural section in industry. Hence it is not surprising that agriculture in India has been receiving much attention in the sectoral allocation of inputs in the five year plans in India and therefore top priority has been assigned to develop agriculture sector in our country.

### **STUDY AREA :**

Latur district is selected as a study region. The District of Latur lies between 17<sup>0</sup>12' to 18<sup>0</sup>50' North latitudes and 76<sup>0</sup>12' to 77<sup>0</sup>18' East longitudes. It is surrounded by Beed and Parbhani district in the north, Nanded district in the North-East, Karnataka State in the South-East and Osmanabad district in the West and North-West.

The Latur district has an area of 7372 (7371.9) sq. km. and population 2454196 as per 2011 census. Out

of the total population of the district male and female population were 1273140 and 1181056 respectively.

**OBJECTIVE:**

1. To assess the extent of waste lands brought under cultivation but not recorded in village records.
2. To prepare a land use/land cover map at Taluqa level and compare the area estimates of both the methods.
3. To study the effect of superimposition of cadastral information on to satellite imagery at Taluqa level.

**DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY:**

Basic data

Secondary data

Ground data

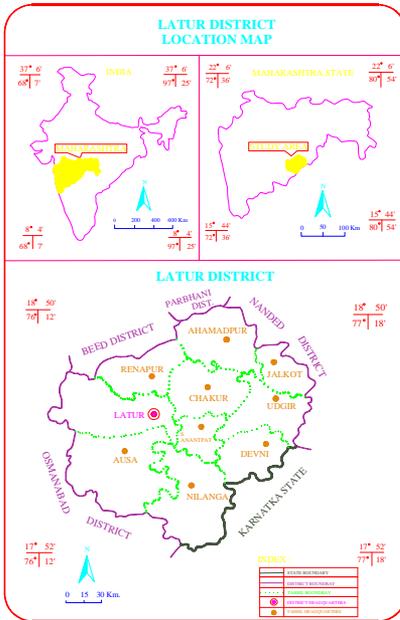
**Basic data:**

Basic data includes satellite imagery in the form of black and white prints and False Colour Composite (FCC) prints made from two visible bands and one near infrared band. Besides Computer Compatible Tapes (CCT) have also been utilized for analysis and mapping of Landuse and cover categories in some selected parts of the district. IRS-IA imagery of October, 1988 and January 1989 were used for preparing a comprehensive Landuse and land cover map and soil map where as Landsat TM data of May 1984 were utilized for making Land System / Landuse and drainage maps.

**Secondary data :**

The secondary data includes Survey of India topographical maps on 1:250,000 scale and 1:50,000 scale, Geological Survey of India's maps, reports of central ground water board, District census Hand Book and other census records of the district.

## Ground data :



Ground data include information related to surface features which are responsible for specific spectral reflectance behavior. The art and technique of collection of ground data is commonly described as ground truth or ground investigation.

## Materials and Supporting Data :

The most common data for land use analysis are

satellite data. They become very popular in recent years because of their better spatial and spectral resolution and their capacity to generate multitemporal products more cheaply than aerial photos. Besides that land suitability analysis needs thematic maps such as soil, slope and rainfall maps. Data on crop rotation agricultural statistics and socio-economic conditions are also valuable background information.

The following data is used in this study:

- 1.SPOT XS image of 1989 and SPOT Panchromatic of 1990
- 2.Topographic maps scale 1-100000 and scale 1 - 50000
- 3.Aerial Photos scale 1-30000
- 4.Soil map scale 1-250000
5. Rainfall map

## 6. Field informations

### **METHODOLOGY:**

#### **i. Land Use Mapping:**

We after a qualitative analysis using visual interpretation on display image after applying several enhancement and color composition techniques. On a second stage, we utilize the spectral classification techniques, they are based on an automatic analysis and correlations of spectral signature of an object to the object itself. The spectral signature of an object is usually represented by characteristics reflectance curves in the part of the solar spectrum, covered by satellite sensor (e.g. Landsat, SPOT). Soil and vegetation spectral signatures like those of other objects, vary according to parameters such as moisture and state of vegetation etc.

Thus for vegetation, absorption in the red band is related to the reasons of chlorophyll. While reflectance in the NIR and depends on the leaf structure. Wet soils have a lower response in all bands than dry soils.

Spectral classification techniques can be grouped into supervised and unsupervised classification. In our case of study we utilize the maximum likelihood supervised classification which is consist of two steps.

The user defines study areas of each these or class to be classified

The system then computer the values of all pixels of the image and allocate according to the maximum likelihood rule each pixels of the image to one of thematic classes defined by the values of the corresponding study areas.

#### **ii. Land Suitability Mapping :**

Land suitability evaluation is the process of assessing the suitability of land for specific use. These may be major kinds of land use such as rain fed agriculture, livestock production and a forestations. The

topographic characteristics, the climatic conditions and the soil quality of an area are the most important determinant parameters of the land suitability evaluations. In our study case we applied the rules used by the food and agriculture organization FAO published on the frame work of land evaluation.

Geographic information system methodology was used to evaluate the land suitability. It can be defined as a digital processing system of georeferenced data it's main functions concerning; an automatic editing of existing maps, provides the possibility, after digitizing of boundaries and themes on existing maps to produce derived maps by digital updating of boundaries, extracting selected themes or by superimposing different maps together in a desired projection and scale, and the possibility of combining different levels of geographical data using logic and arithmetic operators. These capabilities allow the construction of models from which new thematic maps (e.g. land suitability map) can be produced from a set of thematic maps (e.g climate, soil topography and land cover).

Three land suitability maps were produced using GIS methodology:

1. Land Suitability for annual crops.
2. Land suitability for annual crops.
3. Land suitability for agriculture use (synthetic result)

## **DIGITAL IMAGES PROCESSING :**

### **I. Land use :**

The digital image processing used for land - use mapping are as follows:

1. Geometric correction of the SPOT XS image using a topographic map scale 1/50000.

2. Digitizing and registration of the aerial photographic to SPOT image
3. Integration SPOT panchromatic image with the SPOT XS to produce a natural color image (XS + P).
4. Producing the following indexes:
  - i. Vegetation index (VI) =  $XS3 = XS2/XS3+XS2$
  - ii. BRINGTHNESS INDEX (SI) $2 = XS3)2 + (XS2)2$
  - iii. COLOR INDEX (CI) =  $XS2 - XS1/XS2+XS1$
5. Enhancement of images:
  - i. Stretching
  - ii. Filtering
  - iii. Ratio
6. Principal component analysis
7. Supervised classification using the maximum likelihood rule Our methodology of supervised classification consisted of the following steps:-
  - I. Introducing the "Training Samples" and using the 3 band of spot images to generate the signature file for each class.
  - II. Masking the vegetation cover using the vegetation index on one theme mask.
  - III. Applied the maximum likelihood classification in the previous masking area at this stage we distinguished the following classes:-
 

1 - Forest	2 - Orchards	3 - Vegetables	4 - Rangeland
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  - IV. Masking the urban area of manual classification on the masked urban area, this allowed us to distinguish three classes.
  - V. Applied the maximum likelihood classification on the masked urban area, this allowed us to distinguish three classes :-

- 1 - High dense urban Area      2 - Low dense urban area  
3 - No urban area

VI. Extracting specifics urban area by manual interpretation:

- 1 - Industrial area      2 - Educational Area  
3 - Transportation area 4 - Roads network

VII. Applied the maximum likelihood classification to the unclassified area (not masked) to find out the other classes

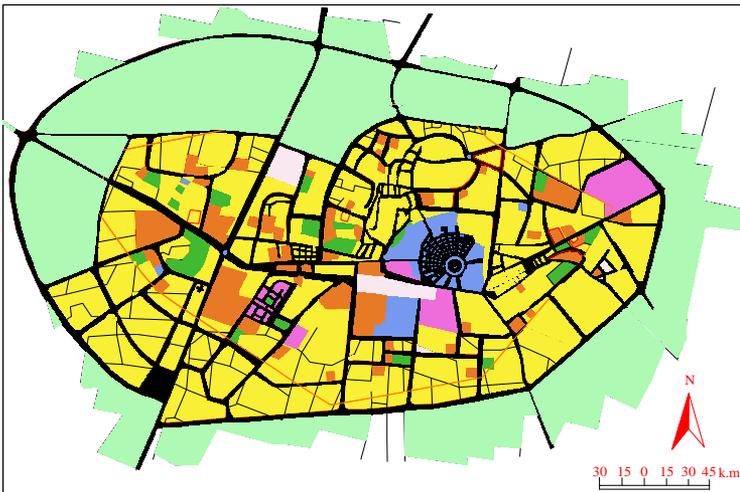
VIII. Grouping all of classes in one file.

IX, Generalizing the classification to remove out the uncorrected classified pixels.

## II. Land Suitability :

The production of land suitability maps was required the following digital images processing :

1. Digitizing the soil, rainfall and slope maps.
2. Georeferencing database soil, rainfall, slope, spot image etc.
3. Updating and superimposing soil, rainfall and slope maps using logic and arithmetic operators



according to the FAO land evaluation framework.

Two land suitability maps were produced.

i. land suitability map for annual crops

ii. land suitability map for orchards crops.

4. Depending on the previous results, the land use map and the regional priority a general land suitability map was produced.

### **Results and Conclusions:**

One of the important advantages of the digital classification is to produce automatically the exact acreage classes in a particular zone. From the statistic results in this study we can note the following remarks:

1. The surface of annual crops and rangeland is about 500 km<sup>2</sup> (70% of the study area) which indicate that planners of land use can change on their plans 70% of the study area.
2. We can consider that 60% of the study area is highly suitable for tree crops and without limitations, 30% of the study area has a good suitability with one limitation (soil, topography or climate)
3. For the annual crops, about 20% of the study area is highly suitable without any limitation and 32% has a good suitability with one limitation at least.
4. The general land suitability map shows that 50% of the study area should be oriented to the annual crops cultivation. Which is a predominant need. Also 32% should be used for orchards crops and forestations.
5. For range land needs we may use the moderately land suitability and less suitable.
6. We note that the expansion of urban area practice generally on the highly suitable land for annual crops. Which is considered very dangerous and we have to put end of these practices.

7. We recommended generalizing this model for the all of country.

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# **PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE WHILE ADJUSTING TO THE YOUNGER CLASS**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The problems that come with old age are physical, mental and social. Physical problems include trembling of hands and feet, hearing loss, vision loss, brittle bones, loss of sexual power, loss of teeth, etc. As a person gets older, he has to adjust to a many factors in the society. The biggest problem with social issues is the adjustment tools with the youth class. A survey of a total of 50 elderly people in Kolhapur district found that most of the elderly were dissatisfied with the younger generation. The younger generation appears to be dissatisfied with their day-to-day dealings with them. The survey found that the elderly need social and economic security, as well as love, affection and affection from today's younger generation as they do not want the lives of the underprivileged.

**KEY WORDS:** - elderly people, younger generation, Physical, Social, Mental problems.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Man's life is a kind of chapter. The first issue of this chapter starts in childhood, it gets momentum in youth and after that the biggest issue in life starts. Fulfilling all the expectations and responsibilities, he completes the second phase of his life free from duty and with a big mind enters the third phase of life with

new dreams in his eyes and the phase is the last stage of human life i.e. old age.

Aging is a natural and widespread process. Just as a child is dependent on its parents, so to the elderly are paralyzed by bodily weakness. In old age, on the one hand, there is a sense of accomplishment and on the other there is the fear of how much life is left now and how the rest of life will go, and this is where many problems begin to arise. The problems that come with old age are physical, mental and social. Physical problems include trembling of hands and feet, hearing loss, vision loss, brittle bones, loss of sexual power, loss of teeth, etc. Negative attitudes towards life in mental problems. As a person gets older, he has to adjust to a many factors in the society. The biggest problem with social issues is the adjustment tools with the youth class.

### **OBJECTIVE**

1. Understand the problems that come with adjusting to the youth class
2. Plan for solutions to problems encountered, while adjusting with the youth class
3. The problems facing older people when adjusting to the younger class.

### **THE COMMON CAUSES OF PROBLEMS**

The following are some of the common causes of problems in the elderly when adjusting to the younger class

### **IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES**

In general, older people represent traditionalist ideas. They are reluctant to accept new ideas in changing circumstances; as a result they try to impose their views on others. But today's young generation does not like the traditional thinking of the elders and they give a

secondary place in the thoughts of the elders and that leads to social inequality.

### **Traditional values, stereotyped variations**

Older people cultivate traditional values. The traditional values of the old do not suit the younger generation, so the conflict between the new generation and the older generation is inevitable.

### **Decline of joint family system**

Adjustment of the elderly seems to be a problem as the joint family system suffers from many factors such as industrialization, civilization, ideas of individual freedom, material disputes, lack of housing and rising inflation, as well.

### **Economic inequality**

Elderly people become financially paralyzed due to weakening of the body. Older people are more aware of the fact that men are not able to meet the needs of the elderly due to inflation. In such a situation, the struggle between the old and the young is inevitable.

### **Increasing number of old age homes**

Due to the development of the spirit of independence, skyrocketing inflation as well as scarcity of space, segregated family system, the number of old age homes is increasing, so the children find it difficult to reach the old age home and are sent to old age homes.

### **Increasing proportion of working women**

Fifty-six years ago, the proportion of working women was very small. Nowadays, the number of working women is increasing. Since both husband and wife are working, caring for the elderly in the family is a big problem. It creates tension in the family and puts the elderly at a disadvantage

### **The changing lifestyles of the younger generation**

The standard of living of the younger generation has changed due to higher education and abundant entertainment. Today's generation does not seem to have any respect for the elderly. This generation has no desire for physical exertion so no adjustment is made between the old and the young

### **Industrialization and civilization**

Industrialization has started the process of urbanization, which has led to an increase in the number of people settling in cities instead of living in rural areas. Therefore, increasing urbanization is creating many problems. The most important problem is that due to space constraints, it is not possible to bring all the members of the family together. Therefore, the struggle between the younger generation and the elderly is inevitable.

### **METHODS**

A total of 50 elderly people in Kolhapur district were surveyed through questionnaires.

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

A survey of a total of 50 elderly people in Kolhapur district found that most of the elderly were dissatisfied with the younger generation. The younger generation appears to be dissatisfied with their day-to-day dealings with them. Many seniors seem to be socially active, but due to family reasons, they are forced to do social work. Fifty percent of men and women in this survey have family adjustments, while 90 percent have social adjustments. Ten percent of the elderly were found to be satisfied with the situation.

The survey found that the elderly need social and economic security, as well as love, affection and affection from today's younger generation as they do not want the lives of the underprivileged. The following

measures need to be planned to improve mental and emotional adjustment with the youth.

### **SUGGESTIONS**

The following measures should be taken for better adjustment between the young and the old so that the young and the old do not have any problems in adjusting to each other.

If young people learn about the health of the elderly, such as the physical and mental changes that take place in old age, etc., it will be easier to take care of their health, so the older people will adjust properly with the younger class.

The youth should not constantly make the elderly aware of their physical, financial and mental weakness, which will increase the mental retardation of the elderly.

Timely treatment of the ailments of the elderly does not get out of hand and it saves the financial, mental and physical stress of the family and also gives satisfaction to the elderly family members who feel love and care for them.

The elderly should gradually give up their stubborn nature and retire from all family responsibilities. The young generation should be given the freedom to make decisions.

Older people should leave their heir and stay neat so that the person in the family will be happy to see you.

The elders should say two sweet words to all the people who come into the house. Speak a few words without being distracted or talking too much, so that the person in front will feel better.

Forgetfulness is a common problem in old age, so the older person should keep a to-do list and the younger generation should understand this problem.

If you are undergoing medical treatment, you should take your medication on time and do light exercise like walking so that you will be in good health.

Older people should try to take care of their health by following their diet so that the younger generation in the family will not be bothered.

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# **SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES & THEIR IMPACT ON CHILDREN IN MAHARASHTRA**

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## **INTRODUCTION:**

A single parent family is a family with children that is headed by a single parent. There are several types of single parent family system but most are headed by women. Raising a child is a challenging experience. It is even more challenging for a single mother. We see a growing number of problems single mother face in society, financial struggles, lack of support, emotional battles, realizations and many more. Single parenthood is a phenomenon that has always been in existence and is as old as mankind. According to Dowd Nancy in (1997), a single parent is a parent, not living with spouse or partner, who has most of the day-to-day responsibilities in raising the child or children. According to Funmilayo Oriyomi (2011), a communicator, “The effect of single parenting are far reaching because it does not only affect the parents, it also affects the children. In fact, the effects are more devastating on the part of the children because single parenthood leaves them with deep scars. Being a single parent is a very tough and challenging task. Many of the problems that single parents have, are similar to those of two parents family but these problems seems more difficult to bear or manage when the home is being tutored by only one person. The socialization of children is very important for the continuity of any culture. The

family is said to be the most important agent of socialization, especially for children. Children in most communities are raised in a highly structured and disciplined manner, parents helped to instill and inculcate strong basic moral, spiritual, social, physical and cognitive principles in their children (Santrock, 2002).

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. To study single parent families & their impact on children.
2. To study causes of single parenting.
3. To study effects of single parenting on their children.
4. To study the problems faced by single parenting in the society.

**METHODOLOGY:**

Present study is based on the secondary data. The necessary data has been collected from various books, references, journals, articles & internet.

**RESULT & DISCUSSION:**

Today single parent families have become even more common than the so called nuclear family consisting of a mother, father and children. Today we see all sorts of single parent families headed by mothers, fathers, and even by a grandparent raising their grandchildren. Life in a single parent household can be quite stressful for the adult and the children. The single parent may feel overwhelmed by the responsibilities of juggling caring for the children, maintaining a job, and keeping up with the bills and household chores. And typically, the family's finances and resources are drastically reduced following the parents' breakup. Single parent families deal with many other pressures

and potential problem areas that other families may not face.

### **Causes of Single Parenting:**

Some factors are responsible for determining the status of single parenthood. These factors are divorce of couples with children, desertion, death of a partner, domestic violence, rape, birth to unmarried woman or unintended pregnancy and single parent adoption.

### **Problems of Single parenting children:**

There are so many problems like social, emotional, economical, educational etc faced by the children as well as parents.

### **Characteristics of Single Parenting:**

Tend to be more independent and less reliant on others for problem solving. They can be very good at money management. Although this is a skill which may not come easily at first, they soon learn what is involved. Can feel resentful, hurt and angry at the other parent and use much of their energy dealing with these emotions. This can lead to further resentment because they feel their time is being absorbed in a negative way. Single parents will often use a problem solving approach with their children, talk through issues and use explanations more often than those who are dual parenting. Can be very close to their children and display more friendship qualities in their relationship than those in a dual relationship. It is necessary to develop skills in supporting their children to feel comfortable speaking about their other parents.

### **Effects of Single Parenting:**

This reviews research on psychological effect, educational effect, behavioral effect, economic effect and conclude with effect of single parenthood in adult life. Here are some of the well-known risks for children

growing up with a single mother compared to their peers in married-couple families, lower school achievement, more discipline problems and school suspension, less high school graduation, lower college attendance and graduation, more crime and incarceration Effects of the single parenting on children's school performance and peer relations. The income is small which may give less access to child health care.

In case of single parenting, parent is not able to build stronger relationship then there are higher chances that children will face some problems, they may suffer from psychological disorders, social difficulties and irretrievable developmental consequences, such as decrease intelligence, increase anger and violent, Across numerous studies, children raised in single-mother families are at heightened risk for substance abuse, depression, anxiety, and externalizing behaviors and disorders. Single parent system caused by parental divorce may affect children either short or long term & positive.

According to a Pew Survey fifty nine percent of full time working mothers say they don't have enough leisure time. It's even harder to balance work and parenting for single working mothers. A single mother is supposed to take of the kids and provide for them all by herself. To be able to provide for the children she often has no choice but to put in extra working hours. Therefore balancing the professional responsibilities and parenting is a major problem faced by single mothers.

The various responsibilities of child raising, housework, and earning, will not give the parent enough time for themselves. It results in adding stress, fatigue and pressure. That might cause parents to be more impatient and irritable, which can impact their interactions with

their Children who have single parents will also have many supporters. Most cases the extended family members will play a unique role in a child's life. Single parents who do not live with their extended families will try participating in community groups which may include single parent support groups.

Children will understand the value of their contribution and can take pleasure in their work. Children will find their parents working hard, and it will force them to collaborate and work along with their parents. Single parenting leads to economic hardships among students, lack of support from parents, lack of school resources, life stress and instability and anxiety and depression. Children may feel they have lost a protector or a guide. This sense of loss could lead to high rates of anxiety and aggression and children using their upset feelings to manipulate the parents. Advantages & Disadvantages for Children in a Single-Parent Family were decrease in income, Schedule changes, less quality time, Scholastic struggles, negative feelings, Sense of loss, Relationship difficulties and Problems accepting new relationships.

Children from single parents in general lacked nutritious food and lacked behind in terms of their health status. Children from single parent families did perform academically well as they lacked parental support that is conducive to learning. There is need for schools to organize support for single parents. There is need for the government to establish social support for single parents. There is need for schools to set up guidance and counselling programs to assist children from single families so that they are able to cope with the challenges. Being a Successful Single Parent Acceptance of Responsibility, Commitment to Family, Open

Communication, Successful Home Management, Care of Self, Maintain traditions and relationships, have a positive outlook on Challenges, Identifying Your Strengths as a Single Parent.

**CONCLUSION:**

Children in a Single-Parent Family having economical, educational, social and psychological problems faced by the children as well as single parents. They need all types of support from the society as well as government for the overall development of the children.

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# FREEDOM STRUGGLE AS A BACKDROP IN THE WORKS OF PROMINENT INDIAN WRITERS

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## **ABSTRACT**

This study highlights the freedom movements that have taken place in India before achieving independence. Many leaders have sacrificed their lives in order to achieve freedom and to make India an independent nation. The aim of the freedom struggle and the rationale behind starting of this movement has been discussed. Scholarly articles of many profound authors of India like Rabindranath Tagore, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee and others have been discussed.

**Keywords:** Indian freedom movement, Struggle, Anandamath, Waiting for Mahatma, Kanthapura, Godan, Tamas, Gora

## **INTRODUCTION**

Indian independence movement was a constant ideological evolution. Essentially anti-colonial, it was supported by visions of independent economic development with a religious tolerance, and democratic ideals. India has experienced seven significant freedom struggles to become an independent nation. This research highlights the literary works of many scholars who have supported this freedom movement. India was ruled by British government from 1858 to 1947. During this period, India had witnessed several freedom movements, battles, deaths and others in order to make India a free nation (Viktorovich, 2019). Many freedom fighters have headed this movement and many scholars

have given shape to this struggle through their writings. This study highlights some scholarly literature to develop an understanding of these freedom movements. It became necessary to act against British rule in all modes. For this purpose, literature has been chosen as a medium for protest by many reformers and scholars to raise their voice. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee conceived a slogan and song named *Vande Mataram* in 1870s to make it a protest against colonial rule of British (Kundra, 2021). This study aims to develop an understanding about the importance of freedom movement of India from the perspective of different literary sources.

### **ANANDAMATH**

Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, one of the most eminent scholars has given literature a number of great works. *Anandamath* is one of his best creations based on Bengal protest and was published in 1882. This novel has highlighted Sannyasi rebellion against the British East India Company. As per the opinions developed by Roy Choudhury (2020), all over India, there were many battles that have been fought against British rule to achieve freedom. In this novel, the Sannyasi rebels have won the battle over The Company. *VandeMataram*, the first freedom song has inspired freedom fighters to become more aggressive to attain independence. *Anandamath* by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee became synonymous with Indian independence struggle from the British empire. The devastating Bengal famine of 1770 under the rule of British was the plot background of *Anandamath*. It is the backdrop of Sannyasi Rebellion of the late 18th century that offers inspiration to rid our motherland from the shackles of slavery.

## **WAITING FOR MAHATMA**

R K Narayan's famous novel, *Waiting for Mahatma*, written in 1955 is based in a fictional town of South India named Malgudi. Here, he has shown affection of Sriram towards Bharati who is an active member of Quit India Movement headed by Gandhi. The ending of this story has shown reunion of Sriram and Bharati followed by partition of India in 1947 and death of Gandhi in 1948. Mahatma Gandhi, because of his invaluable contribution in the freedom struggle, is rightly called the father of the nation. In accordance with the opinions stated by Bhattacharya (2020), freedom struggle has been led by both males and females of the society and romance during that time was considered an unconventional one. This novel has been considered as one of the best creations of Narayan as he had depicted a bold and true structure of society.

## **KANTHAPURA**

Raja Rao's *Kanthapura* delineates the nationalist movements that have been headed by Gandhi in 1930s (Meenu Bhola, 2017). *Kanthapura* is the unification of different Indian castes under a Gandhian system of social justice during the fight against the British rule of India. The protagonist, Moorthy, a humble, intelligent and an educated individual is a devotee and mouthpiece of Gandhi. He supports the freedom movements by preaching the significance of Gandhian struggle to each individual of the society.

## ***Godan***

Munshi Premchand's *Godan*, published in 1936, vividly portrays the helplessness of the peasants to sell their belongings to British officers as they are unable to pay their debts (Kamal Kumar, 2021). The leading character, Hori Mahato has taken debt for his daughter's

marriage as well as to buy a new cow. The purchase of the cow has become an instance of rivalry in his family, that his younger brother has poisoned the cow (Hasan & Munni, 2021). However, increased debt for daughter's marriage and expenses for Godan to the priest has finally left Hori with some unfulfilled dreams. The narrative represents the average Indian farmer's existence under colonial rule.

### ***Tamas***

*Tamas* (1974), by Bhisham Sahni has won Sahitya Akademi Award in 1975 that has been based on the partition of India in 1947. As per the opinions highlighted by Butt et al., (2021), communal bias, gender discrimination and other negative forces have played an effective role in the society that divided individuals from one another. This novel explores how, in the backdrop of the 1947 India-Pakistan partition and how ordinary peace-loving villagers get embroiled in the ugly affairs of politics and are brainwashed by communal fanatics into pursuing narrow minded interests designed to disintegrate the society on the basis of religion. Sahni has narrated communal bias related to killing of a pig resulting in religious conflict among the individuals.

### ***Gora***

Written in 1880s, Rabindranath Tagore's *Gora* touches different themes that had been prevalent during the colonial rule such as feminism, friendship, motherhood, love, caste discrimination, woman-empowerment, the play of destiny, nationalism, religion, spirituality, time and space. It provides a panoramic view of Tagore's vision. This novel relates parallel love stories of four individuals named Gora and Sucharita and Binoy and Lolita. In those days, racialism was practiced predominantly and Gora signifies white

population and their dominance over the entire society. Hence, in this novel, Tagore has tried to picturize the political and social structure of society in 19<sup>th</sup> century and its impact on the lives of individuals.

According to the Datta (2017), colonial rule led to the practice of untouchability where most of the lower castes are not allowed to use water from the same source and many other inhuman activities were performed that made lives miserable and humiliating for people.

This research work has discussed pro-independence period from perspectives of many scholars. It has been observed that British colonial rule has dominated lives of Indians in every sphere. Indians were extremely dissatisfied with the exploitative rule. The freedom fighters risked their lives, endured pain and torture for the attainment of freedom. The novels that have been discussed in this study have exhibited the social mindset of that period. *Vandemataram*, in *Anandamath* written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee was a very powerful unifying song that invoked the spirit of nationalism amongst the people. Freedom fighters sang this song in assemblies and processions to infuse the feeling of patriotism among the masses. It created a sense of oneness against the imperialistic tortures of British rule. The role of writers of freedom struggle has been paramount. These writers also did their best to portray the efforts made by the intelligentsia to remove social evils, championed women's rights, protested against untouchability and eased the tension between different religious communities through their writings.

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# **AN ANALYSIS OF IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON INDIAN COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE: EMERGING TRENDS IN NEW NORMAL.**

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## **ABSTRACT:**

The world was in pandemic that brought everything to a halt as we enter the New Year the global economy is on its way to recovery and is preparing to tackle the new normal. This research paper presents a preliminary assessment of the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on commercial real estate market in Mumbai.

The COVID-19 pandemic has drastically impacted the Indian commercial real estate sector. Many trends have emerged as a result of the pandemic, such as more demand for health-based amenities and technology-facilitated functions. Additionally, flexible workspaces and the office sector in cities have also seen increased demand.

**KEYWORDS: Covid-19 Pandemic, Commercial Real Estate business.**

## **INTRODUCTION:**

Every sector of the economy was adversely hit during covid 19. From manufacturing to mining, to consumer durables to real estate, construction the pandemic has drastically impacted the Indian commercial real estate sector. Many trends have emerged as a result of the pandemic, such as more

demand for health-based amenities and technology-facilitated functions. Additionally, flexible workspaces and the office sector in cities have also seen increased demand.

The imposition of the nationwide lockdown in March 2020 led to a significant decline in the commercial real estate market. However, despite the odds, the sector has survived and demonstrated resilience. With a steady vaccination pace being recorded across the country, the commercial real estate market has experienced an increase in demand, and the trend is expected to continue.

The commercial spaces are predicted to experience a significant hike in demand since companies across sectors are set to return to work from office spaces. Specifically, the Information Technology (IT) sector will drive growth for office spaces since they have been one of the most active sectors with regards to hiring people amid the pandemic.

The Covid-19 pandemic has sent shockwaves through the economies of the world, ravaging lives and livelihoods, leaving us uncertain and bewildered about the future for our personal lives, businesses, industries and, indeed, global commerce. 2021 brings a potential fresh start with the rollout of vaccines, availability of better treatments and continuing huge scientific research efforts. The world's scientists have collaborated as never before in the fight against disease, but the scientific community is also warning us of more challenges in the potential consequences of virus mutations, allowing new strains and variants to arise and spread across borders.

Commercial real estate is one of the worst hit markets due to the 2020 pandemic. Anytime there is a real estate melt down, it triggers a massive recession.

However, this one is slightly different. It accelerated the anticipated recession and impacted certain sections of the job market. During the recession, economic policies, market consolidation and segmentation and domain evolutions will have been completed resulting in a launchpad for businesses to spring back into life for another decade. It is important to understand the evolution of commercial real estate business to better prepare for revival.

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE:**

According to Anarock (2020) study, in the Indian real estate in normal times, the advancing time frame usually observes an increase in real estate activities because of folk festival festivities, as new deals sprout up. The upcoming excursion period for Indian colleges, which runs from April to June, also provides time for homebuyers to make purchase decisions. Regrettably, 2020 is shaping up to be unprecedented.

Few studies (Chauhan & Kapoor, 2021) share their perspectives on the coronavirus effect on the Indian real estate industry. Novel Coronavirus has had a disproportionate impact on the Indian Effects on project operation, expenses, and market growth has dubbed. Travel bans and prohibitions have stifled tourism, while real estate transactions, including store, workplace, and especially hotel, have suffered. Strategic, operational, social, networking, and operational processes, as well as living standard improvements provide a continuous review of our strategy, programmers, programs, and contact schedules.

JLL (2020) indicates COVID-19 global real estate ramifications. Now, speculation activity can slow as valuation difficulties and increased vulnerability impair investors' ability to appropriately price danger.

Despite adequate liquidity through stock and debt markets, loan specialists and speculators continue to operate in a valuation disclosure phase. Despite shifts in sentiment and behaviour, the general trend has been toward greater allocation to real estate, and the author of the study sees little reason for this trend to reverse in the medium to long term, considering the benefits of such investments. According to FICCI (2020), the year 2019 was a trying one for the real estate market, which continues to struggle with financing shortages amidst problems plaguing the NBFC and banking sectors. The situation has been compounded by the monetary impasse, which has resulted in low demand.

Yojna publish article for the need of effective regulator authorities like RERA which will not only preserve the rights of common buyer but also weed out malign builders and make this sector more honest more accountable and safe destination for investment

#### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

1. To Analysis the current state of Indian commercial real estate business.
2. To study the impact of covid -19 on commercial real estate.
3. To find the opportunities for Indian real estate sector.

#### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

This research paper has used secondary sources of information. The data for this research paper come from numerous real estate surveys, including those from FICC, the world economic forum. This paper also used variety of articles written in the E economics and other secondary references.

## **THE CURRENT STATE OF THE COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE SECTOR:**

All industries have been affected by the pandemic. But, among all the affected sectors, the commercial real estate sector has witnessed significant changes. Social distancing, lockdowns, quarantines, layoffs, and remote work brought on by the pandemic have strongly influenced the type of demand for commercial spaces.

Post-pandemic, the needs of corporate occupiers have evolved. The demand for satisfactory indoor air quality, touchless technologies, and adequate separation between office cubicles has increased. The same is a stark change from the pre-pandemic days when corporate tenants used to look for spacious lounges and high-occupancy conference rooms. Essentially, companies are seeking a healthy and safe building environment for their employees that propagate new protocols of social distancing and worker safety.

### **The rise in demand for flexible office spaces:**

A flexible workplace provides an environment in which employees from different firms, cultures, and fields come together to work in one place, resulting in stronger community bonds and greater productivity. Fundamentally, companies can reduce additional costs of maintenance and utilities by opting for flex spaces.

Many organizations are adopting a hybrid work model wherein some employees operate from home while others work from offices. This manner of working also ensures the continuity of demand for office spaces. Many enterprises have also partnered with coworking players to fulfil their workspace needs.

### **Commercial demand increase in cities:**

With accelerated urbanization and governmental initiatives encouraging digitalisation, Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities are witnessing rapid economic growth. Also, since most companies had offered remote work options to their employees since early last year, many working professionals shifted to their hometowns?

Low office space rentals also make Tier 2 and Tier 3 markets enticing for occupiers as they can save on operational costs. Thus, traditional office space developers and flexible space providers are looking to turn these markets in the future.

### **The digitalization boom:**

Developers have begun investing in proptech to understand and respond to customers' changing behaviour patterns and create safe spaces on their premises. It is now becoming the norm for developers and coworking operators to design their spaces to allow for touchless entry, automated attendance, and voice-controlled features to reduce employee-to-employee contact and increase safety. The future of commercial real estate will revolve around technologies, such as sensor-activated disinfectants, retina-based entry scanners, and digital ventilators. As more CRE players start offering such digital products and services, client expectations of this nature will increase, encouraging more commercial developers and operators to adopt the technology.

### **Warehousing Building on demand**

The response to the survey reflected deep conviction amongst the respondents towards an ongoing growth story in the warehousing sub-sector, fuelled by online shopping and the demand for space in Tier-II cities. Respondents also indicated that the evolution of the micro warehouse was the way of the future and

would result in significant savings in developmental costs.

The survey revealed that 98 percent respondents believe that the demand for micro-warehouses will benefit residential areas, of which, 61 percent believe that new developments have already factored in the possibility of creating micro-warehouses.

### **The Impact of covid 19 on commercial real estate industry:**

As a result of COVID 19, the commercial sector is looking at an increased investment from NRIs. The rupee's decline has made investment opportunities for NRIs considerably more lucrative. Real estate investors have turned their attention to commercial real estate, which offers a higher yield and appreciation potential.

Since last year, there has been concern that consumer demands may change due to the fact that offices will not be operational for several months, and even if they are, full staffing may not be available. However, the office segment was the least affected. In fact, the latest analysis by ICRA notes that "In comparison to other segments within the real estate sector, the office leasing segment witnessed the least impact on operational cash flows during FY2021. Collections from existing leases remained largely intact, with no major challenges observed in the realization of the rents billed. This was despite the very low proportion of employees returning to the workspaces, with reported employee-occupancy levels between 10-20% at most of the IT and business parks."

People need offices or commercial establishments, particularly in difficult times, and they must shop for necessities even if they are not allowed to go out in groups. And these requirements are not going

to end; the only change would be the demand for larger premises with higher returns.

The second wave of the pandemic may have dented sentiments with occupiers adopting a cautious approach. Net absorption decreased by 33% as compared to Q4 2020, according to JLL. The sentiments in the coming quarters will be based on how quickly India is able to control the spread of COVID and inoculate its population.

Indian office space leasing crossed a historic 62 million sq.ft. In 2019, with increasing global economic uncertainty, booming Indian Commercial Real Estate will experience a slowdown

2019 saw listing of India's first REIT, Mindspace REIT which is in pipeline for 2020 will be delayed due to the pandemic.

Construction of office spaces in 2020 will get delayed because of disruption in the supply chain industry.

There are few significant long term impacts on the Indian commercial real estate market due to the pandemic especially in the Co-Working business

While the corporates in Co-working spaces will return to normal operations, seat based short term leases might see a fall due to a surge in 'work from home' productivity during lockdown

The lockdown if prolonged might create pressure on sub-leased business models of Co-working spaces and can lead to a cash flow mismatch which is a major point of concern

## **COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY IN INDIA IN NEW NORMAL.**

The real estate sector's contribution to the country's GDP is set to go up to 10% by 2030,

contributing about \$1 trillion to the economy, according to an industry report. Let us look at some of the key trends in the real estate industry that we foresee in the coming years.

### **FRACTIONAL OWNERSHIP IN COMMERCIAL**

Online investment platforms are pursuing investors by offering fractional ownership with high yield returns. The concept has gained popularity and is poised to reduce the financial burden on the sole investor of the property.

### **FLEXIBILITY IN OFFICE SPACE**

Companies are fragmenting their offices across Tier 1 and Tier 2 cities, offering flexibility to employees. The pandemic re-shaped the office working models for not only employees but also for employers. Leading companies moved their offices to co-working locations and continue to do so to optimize costs and achieve better employee engagement in current circumstances.

### **Data centers**

Due to digitalization in the aftermath of the pandemic, the demand for data centers has multiplied. India's transformation into a 'digital economy' increased the demand for the sector. The demand for data centers in India has increased due to rising demand from fintech, e-commerce, media, education, and content companies.

### **Affordable segment to grow**

In 2021, we witnessed the affordable segment as a leading buyer preference. Over half of the housing demand in leading markets was driven by the affordable segment. From this, the coming year has offered developers a chance to focus on optimizing cost, despite the increasing input prices, by deploying technology and bringing innovation to their offerings for keeping the segment afloat in 2022 and meeting consumer demands.

## **Last-mile delivery in Warehousing –**

The pandemic accelerated the pace of the e-commerce industry to meet the consumers' needs for increased home shopping. Swift fulfillment and timely distribution of orders became a priority of every online shopping experience. This has led to last-mile delivery with city-specific local warehousing touch points.

### **CONCLUSION:**

It is clear that the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic will resonate far beyond 2020, impacting economic activity, behavioral choices, and financial markets for years to come. Thus, the greatest two assets for commercial real estate going forward will surely be intangible ones: creativity and curiosity. The pandemic has changed the way of life across the board. In commercial real estate, we see significant changes in how this sector will rebound and evolve when this pandemic is over. The New Normal in Commercial Real Estate.

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# **COMPARATIVE STUDY ON SPEED AND AGILITY AMONG THE DIFFERENT GAMES**

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## **ABSTRACT:**

The main purpose of the study is to find the comparison of speed and agility among the different games. To achieve the objective of this study, the investigator randomly selected thirty male of district-level handball, basketball, and softball players from age 14 to 15 years. In that, each game consists of ten (10) players who were chosen as subjects for study. Two tests are mainly used for this study. 50 yard dash and shuttle run for three groups respectively. Speed and agility data obtained from subjects were statistically used by analysis of variance. For the hypothesis, the level of significance was set at the level of .05. There was no significant difference in handball, basketball and softball players in speed and agility. As mean value is less than speed and agility is more and vice versa. Basketball players mean score have comparatively more speed and agility than other two groups.

**KEYWORDS:** speed, agility

## **INTRODUCTION:**

Generally, speed is considered agile. Speed is a skill of performing the movements of the limbs. Speed is the skill of performing the movements of the limbs at a rapid rate. Speed is said to be a fundamental component

of physical fitness. Moving the organs or muscles as soon as possible is a very complex process, which is controlled by the brain and nervous system. Quick explosive power movements in different directions agility of a person. It is said that performing any cutting movement or game drill with the application of a power component exposes the agility of the component. Agility is the ability to perform a series of explosive power movements in rapid succession in various directions. The movements made in the opposite direction sequentially are actually to increase the agility of that artist. Zigzag activity is specific to the development of agility. It is the ability of a person to quickly change directions while walking. Agility is the ability of a person to quickly change the position of his body with well-balanced movements. Ability to quickly start and stop movement and change body position.[1]

**METHODOLOGY:**

To achieve the objective of this study, the investigator randomly selected thirty male of district-level handball, basketball, and softball players from age 14 to 15 years. In that, each game consists of ten (10) players who were chosen as subjects for study. Two tests are mainly used for this study. 50 yard dash and shuttle run for three groups respectively.

**Table-1: Selected games, age range and player numbers**

<b>Games</b>	<b>Age Range</b>	<b>Players Number</b>
Handball	14-15	10
Basketball	14-15	10
Softball	14-15	10

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:**

Speed and agility data obtained from subjects were statistically used by analysis of variance. The post-hoc test was applied and the F-ratio was found to be significant. For the hypothesis, the level of significance was set at the level of .05.

**Table 1:** Descriptive statistics of different game players

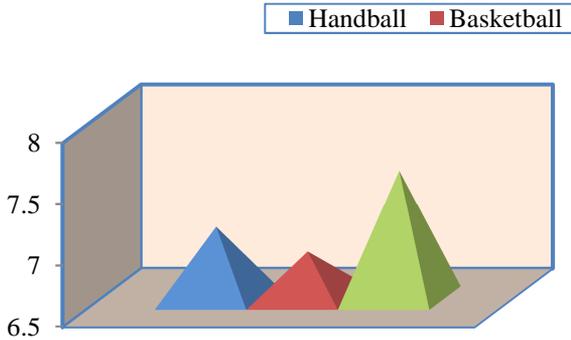
Variables	Groups	Handball	Basketball	Softball
Speed	Count	10	10	10
	Sum	70.79	68.78	75.38
	Average	7.08	6.88	7.54
	Variance	0.48	0.22	0.49
Agility	Count	10	10	10
	Sum	91.25	90.11	95.76
	Average	9.13	9.01	9.58
	Variance	0.57	0.22	0.65

**Table 2:** Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of the means of different game players with compare to speed

<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>
Between Groups	2.289	2	1.144	2.887
Within Groups	10.704	27	0.396	
Total	12.9926	29		

\*significant at 0.05 level  $F_{0.05}(2, 27) = 3.354$

Table-2 reveals that there was insignificant difference between the means of handball, basketball, and softball players of speed. The calculated 'F' was 2.887 where as tabulated 'F' was 3.354. Calculated 'F' lower than the tabulated 'F', which shows insignificance in handball, basketball, and softball players of speed. Therefore, there is no need of post hoc test.



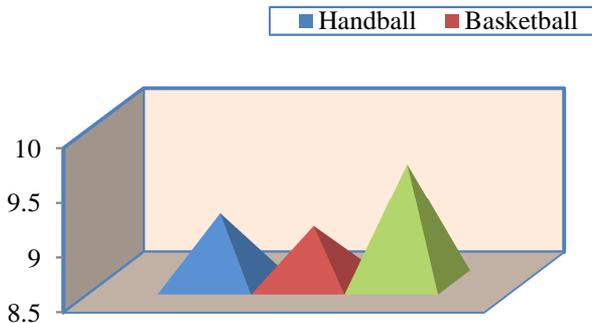
**Graph-1: showing mean difference of all groups in speed**

**Table 3:** Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of the means of different game players with compare to agility

<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>
Between Groups	1.788	2	0.894	1.862
Within Groups	12.962	27	0.480	
Total	14.750	29		

\*significant at 0.05 level  $F_{0.05}(2, 27) = 3.354$

Table-3 reveals that there was insignificant difference between the means of handball, basketball, and softball players of agility. The calculated ‘F’ was 1.862 where as tabulated ‘F’ was 3.354. Calculated ‘F’ lower than the tabulated ‘F’, which shows insignificance in handball, basketball, and softball players of agility. Therefore, there is no need of post hoc test.



**Graph-2: showing mean difference of all groups in agility**

### **CONCLUSION:**

Based on the result drawn with the mentioned methodology, the following conclusion was sougheed out. There was no significant difference in handball, basketball and softball players in speed and agility. As mean value is less than speed and agility is more and vice versa. Basketball players mean score have comparatively more speed and agility than other two groups.

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# WHY CHINA IS INTERESTED IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH?

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## INTRODUCTION

The state of Arunachal Pradesh (formerly known as the North-East Frontier Agency) is the largest state in India's North East. Itanagar is the capital city of Arunachal Pradesh. The state of Arunachal Pradesh shares international borders with Bhutan in the west, Tibet in the north, and Myanmar in the east. Arunachal Pradesh, an Indian state, shares a 1129-kilometre border with China. China has claimed the entire state of Arunachal Pradesh as its own. Arunachal Pradesh is known in China as "South Tibet or Zangnan."<sup>1</sup> On the basis of its history, China claimed the entire state of Arunachal Pradesh. The Chinese, on the other hand, are primarily interested in the Tawang district of Arunachal Pradesh, for obvious strategic reasons.<sup>2</sup>

Before getting into why China is interested in Tawang, it is crucial to first grasp Arunachal Pradesh's political past.

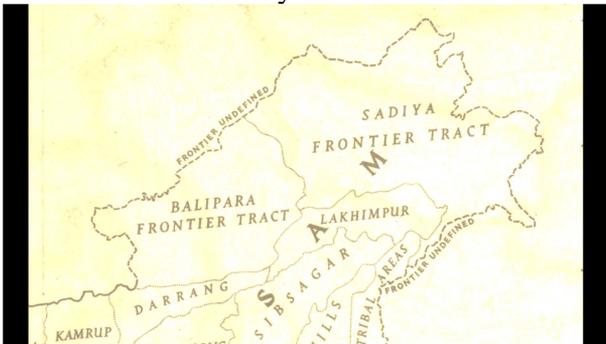
## POLITICAL HISTORY OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH.

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<sup>1</sup> China says Arunachal Pradesh part of it "since ancient times".(2021, December 31). The Economic Times,p.1

<sup>2</sup> Goswami, N.(2010). China's Territorial Claim on Arunachal Pradesh: Crafting an Indian Response. *Manohar Parrikar Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis*.

The British first came into contact with Assam after the Anglo-Burmese war of 1824-1826. Between 1824 and 1861, the present-day state of Arunachal Pradesh was left unregulated. Under British rule, Arunachal Pradesh had a distinct character long before it became a Union Territory. The British administration began mapping an administrative jurisdiction in regard to the border tribes that inhabited the area in 1875.<sup>3</sup> Finally, in 1912-1913, the British administration was able to carve off the North-East Frontier Tracts (NEFT), which are divided into three sections: the Ballipara Frontier Tract, the Lakhimpur Frontier Tract, and the Sadiya Frontier Tract. These territories were maintained out of the reach of ordinary laws.



Map showing the North-East Frontier Tracts, 1946

The Shimla Convention was signed between British India and Tibet in 1914, delineating the border

<sup>3</sup> Braj,J.(1996). POLITICS OF POSA : A CASE STUDY OF PRE AND POST INDEPENDENCE SCENARIO IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH AND ASSAM. *Indian History Congress*.[https://www.jstor.org/stable/44133349?casa\\_token=aaXm\\_Jg2NVQAAAAA%3A2q4\\_jGfn5WdbpHyCSIMz4kDndwZlnoZGMVfPpATeiR3y-zc71sGuJ27c5jk8MtQyivBCcf5UdKme9q2GW9yFXPkyu6p5eWqv nLiGKac8sruCrlkcwclz&seq=1](https://www.jstor.org/stable/44133349?casa_token=aaXm_Jg2NVQAAAAA%3A2q4_jGfn5WdbpHyCSIMz4kDndwZlnoZGMVfPpATeiR3y-zc71sGuJ27c5jk8MtQyivBCcf5UdKme9q2GW9yFXPkyu6p5eWqv nLiGKac8sruCrlkcwclz&seq=1)

between the two countries and giving rise to the renowned McMahon line (which separates the boundary between India and Tibet).<sup>4</sup> The Tracts were reorganised and controlled by the Governor of Assam by 1946, the year before independence. Sadiya, Lakhimpur, Tirap, Sela Sub Agency, and Subansiri were now included (Sela and Subansiri constituted what was the erstwhile Ballipara Frontier Tract). NEFT was under the control of the Government of Assam till January 26, 1950, when India became independent. This came after a sub-committee led by then-Assam Chief Minister Lokpriya' Gopinath Bordoloi proposed that the territory be taken over by the Assamese government, given the territory's size. However, the Indian government opted to rule it as an "Excluded Area," with the Governor of Assam serving as the President of India's envoy.<sup>5</sup>



<sup>4</sup> Kalha,R.(2014). The McMahon Line: A Hundred Year on. *MANOHAR PARRIKAR INSTITUTE OF DEFENCE STUDIES AND ANALYSIS*.  
[https://www.idsa.in/idsacomments/TheMcMahonLine\\_rskalha\\_030714](https://www.idsa.in/idsacomments/TheMcMahonLine_rskalha_030714)

<sup>5</sup> Robert, R.(1944). The Excluded Areas of Assam, 103(2), 18-29. *The Geographical Journal*.<https://www.jstor.org/stable/1789063?seq=1>

An approximate representation of the North-East Frontier Agency in 1961

The administration of the plain-land areas of Balipara, Tirap, Abor Hill district, and Mishmi Hills district was handed to the Government of Assam in 1950. Units of the tracts were reconstructed in 1951, with the creation of the Tuensang Frontier Division, which ultimately merged with Nagaland. Following the implementation of the North-East Frontier (Administration) Regulation, 1954, the remaining areas of the Tracts were designated as the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA). NEFA was first placed under the Ministry of External Affairs, then moved to the Ministry of Home Affairs in August 1965, which monitored and managed the territory until 1972, when it was granted the status of a Union Territory.<sup>6</sup> In Ziro, the headquarters of Lower Subansiri district, then-Prime Minister Indira Gandhi formally renamed NEFA as Arunachal Pradesh and accorded it the status of a Union Territory on the frigid morning of January 20, 1972. Local troupes performed songs and dances to commemorate the historic occasion. On February 20, 1987, Arunachal Pradesh became a state for the first time after a 15-year wait.

### **GEO-POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH**

Among both India's North East and China, Arunachal Pradesh serves as a protective shield. Due to its strategic location, Arunachal Pradesh is vital to both India and China. Arunachal Pradesh has considerable

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<sup>6</sup> Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram celebrate Statehood day.(2021, February 20).The Times of India,p.1

resource potential that is virtually untapped. Rivers, coal, and petroleum are among the state's energy resources, and hydroelectric facilities generate the majority of the state's power. Arunachal Pradesh's mineral resources include dolomite, quartzite, limestone, and marble, in addition to hydrocarbons. Early in the twenty-first century, efforts were undertaken to enhance hydropower and solar power generation.

The Chinese PLA occupied the Tawang area during the Sino-Indian conflict in 1962, but China returned Tawang to India after the war. The Chinese PLA made frequent incursions into the Indian side of Arunachal Pradesh. In 1987, the Indian military and the Chinese PLA engaged in a standoff at Somdurung Chu. However, tensions between the two countries were lowered as a result of negotiations. Since 1954, China has invested heavily in its infrastructure. China is pushing its development efforts in Tibet aggressively in order to mobilise soldiers quickly and win the hearts and minds of the people.<sup>7</sup> Tibet currently has almost 40,000 kilometres of road, with 5 national highways, 15 trunk highways, and 315 feeder roads. In 2006, China also inaugurated the Qinghai-Tibet rail line. China is also constructing three more railway lines in Tibet to connect it to the rest of the country. Not only this, but China has also constructed frontier defensive petrol highways of more than 15,000 km and is also developing permanent resident quarters for the troops stationed at the border. People living on the Chinese side of the border had four times the per capita income of those living on the Indian

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<sup>7</sup> Goswami, N.(2011). China's 'Aggressive' Territorial Claim on India's Arunachal Pradesh: A Response to Changing Power Dynamics in Asia,35(5), 782-791. *STRATEGIC ANALYSIS*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09700161.2011.591248>

side of the border.<sup>8</sup> India has prioritised border resolution with China, while China has taken a more aggressive stance against India in order to enforce its claim. China refused to provide a visa to an Indian official who planned to visit China in May 2007, because he was from Arunachal Pradesh.<sup>9</sup> The Chinese PLA also made frequent incursions into the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh. In March 2009, China attempted to prevent a \$ 2.9 billion Asian Development Bank (ADB) loan to India on the grounds that it was intended for the development of Arunachal Pradesh.<sup>10</sup> In 2017, China renamed six places in Arunachal Pradesh, and again in December 2021, it renamed fifteen places in Arunachal Pradesh.<sup>11</sup> According to the Pentagon report from November 2021, China built an illegal 100-home village on the Indian side of the Line of Actual Control, but the Indian government refuted the information, claiming that the village was built wholly on the Chinese side.<sup>12</sup> In January 2022, China enacted new border laws. These laws give the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the people's armed police the authority to deal with any threat in border areas. As a result, India will be directly affected by the passage of this new border law. The land boundary law's overall goal is to provide legal

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<sup>8</sup> Das, P.(2008). Management of India-China Border Area: A Case Study of Arunachal Pradesh,3(3),92-105. *Indian Foreign Affairs Journal*. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/45340743>

<sup>9</sup> Arunachal Officer denied China Visa.(2007,May 26). Hindustan Times,p.1

<sup>10</sup> China blocks ADB India loan.(2009, April 11). Financial Times,p.1

<sup>11</sup> China renamed fifteen places in Arunachal Pradesh.(2021,December 31). India Today, p.1

<sup>12</sup> China has built 100 home village in Arunachal Pradesh: US Defence Report.(2021, November 6). CNBCTV18, p.1

support for and formalise Chinese military incursions across the LAC (Line of Actual Control). During previous border negotiations between the two countries, China even offered India Aksai Chin in the western sector in exchange for Tawang in the eastern sector.

For the following reasons, China is obsessed with the Arunachal Pradesh especially the Tawang region:

To begin with, China claimed that the inhabitants of Arunachal Pradesh, particularly in the Tawang region, had a culture and customs that is quite similar to that of Tibetans living on the Chinese side. On historical and cultural grounds, China claimed the whole state of Arunachal Pradesh. In Arunachal Pradesh, particularly in the Tawang region, there are several Tibetan monasteries. It is also clear that individuals who live near border areas share cultural and historical similarities with those on the other side. Several cross border community groups, such as the Monpas (who reside in the Tawang and West Kameng Districts), the Sherdukpas (who live in the Tawang and West Kameng Districts), and the Mishmi (who live in the Tawang and West Kameng Districts), dwell near the border areas (who live in the districts of Lohit, Anjaw, Lower Dibang Valley and Dibang Valley), they frequently move to the other side of the border in the past.<sup>13</sup> They maintained regular cross-border interactions with Tibet in order to purchase basic household necessities, primarily rock salt

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<sup>13</sup> Ambika, K & Claire, L. (2017). Living on the Sino-Indian Border: The Story of the Mishmis in Arunachal Pradesh, Northeast India, 76(2), 367-395. *Asian Ethnology*.

[https://www.jstor.org/stable/90017668?casa\\_token=Lq\\_o26cmgGAAAAA%3Ar4Bz1SnM3G41tzRtawCjt3vsHs\\_ces9Rs2pTE8eTViU\\_KRTjvycsOdTZ9CxtbEqUbEW2pIuc69mu4viapOC0w5f91EEN69XWyi604iKQRucAmwo-9VE&seq=1](https://www.jstor.org/stable/90017668?casa_token=Lq_o26cmgGAAAAA%3Ar4Bz1SnM3G41tzRtawCjt3vsHs_ces9Rs2pTE8eTViU_KRTjvycsOdTZ9CxtbEqUbEW2pIuc69mu4viapOC0w5f91EEN69XWyi604iKQRucAmwo-9VE&seq=1)

and other commodities. Transborder connection was halted following the 1962 Sino-India conflict, but unofficial relations continue today.<sup>14</sup>

Tsangyang Gyatso, the Sixth Dalai Lama, was also born in Arunachal Pradesh, according to China. China is concerned that Tibetans residing in India, who fled after the 1962 Sino-Indian conflict, may launch an anti-Chinese uprising from Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.<sup>15</sup>

Second, the Tawang region gives critical access to Assam's Brahmaputra Valley. It is an important gateway to North-East India. The Chinese attacked India in the Eastern sector of the 1962 Sino-Indian conflict because Tawang serves as the critical link connecting other states in North East India. The Chinese may easily penetrate the Assam Plains if they take Tawang. It's worth noting that the Dalai Lama, together with the Tibetan people, enter to India via Tawang during the 1962 conflict.<sup>16</sup>

Third, India gave Bhutan security from Arunachal Pradesh on its eastern side. If the Chinese take Tawang, Bhutan will be vulnerable from the east, since it will come into touch with the Chinese. Bhutan is an Indian protectorate, hence it is critical for India to safeguard Bhutan at any costs.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> Explained: Why China rakes up Arunachal Pradesh time and again.(2021, October 14). The Times of India,p.1

<sup>15</sup> Dalai Lama may name his successor in Tawang.(2017, April 10). Economic Times,p.1

<sup>16</sup> Sahdev,V.(1989). The North-Eastern Frontier of India and China Claim.*MANOHAR PARRIKAR INSTITUTE OF DEFENCE STUDIES AND ANALYSIS*.[https://idsa.in/system/files/TheNorth-EasternFrontierofIndiaandChinaClaim\\_SahdevVohra.pdf](https://idsa.in/system/files/TheNorth-EasternFrontierofIndiaandChinaClaim_SahdevVohra.pdf)

<sup>17</sup> Why Bhutan is India's Achilles' heel.(2022, February 23). The Tribune,p.1

Finally, as the Tawang area is higher in elevation than the Tibetan Autonomous Region, it gives the Indian military a significant edge against Chinese PLA deployment in the Tibetan Autonomous Region. This is something that China is well aware of. Since Arunachal Pradesh is adjacent to China, the deployment of various types of missiles, including both long-range and short-range missiles, will hit and harm China. Furthermore, the deployment of heavy military equipment such as artillery, multiple launch rocket systems, and anti-aircraft guns in such critical sites will inflict significant damage to the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The installation of a multi-layered air defence system at such a vital location will assist the Indian military in neutralising any approaching aircraft threat.<sup>18</sup>

The Chinese claim to Arunachal Pradesh was made solely for geopolitical reasons. Even if India is sincere about settling the border dispute with China, it is the Chinese who are deliberately delaying the resolution of the border conflict. In fact, China is content to leave the question of India's border to future generations. In reality, the Chinese are waiting for the appropriate moment to launch an attack on India, thus it is critical for India to be prepared politically, diplomatically, militarily, and economically to thwart any Chinese strategy.

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<sup>18</sup> Explained: Why China rakes up Arunachal Pradesh time and again.(2021, October 14). The Times of India,p.1

**“DIFFERENT DIMENSIONS OF  
ADAPTATION OF NOVELS INTO  
FILMS: WITH REFERENCE TO THE  
STORY OF ‘GANGUBAI  
KATHIYAWADI FROM MAFIA  
QUEENS OF MUMBAI’ BY  
S.HUSSAIN ZAIDI AND FILM  
‘GANGUBAI KATHIAWADI’  
DIRECTED BY SANJAY LEELEA  
BHANSALI”**

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**ABSTRACT:**

An acquaintance between literature and films has been one of the most favourite narrative forms in the society since many decades. The only difference between both is that literature is art which may developed with writing on the other hand cinema brings those writing to life through actors, music, sounds and visual effects. This research paper is going to highlight the success and uniqueness of both forms with regard the story of Gangubai Kathiyawadi based on the chapter entitled “The Matriarch of Kamathipura” from the nonfiction crime novel “Mafia Queens of Mumbai” by S. Hussain Zaidi published in 2011 and in the year 2022 released film Gangubai Kathiawadi directed by Sanjay Leela Bhansali, both are the exploration of art forms in

an artistic ways and dealt with the same theme but with some uniqueness in the reconnaissance of the 1960's character Ganga.

Many great films have been influenced by the great literature. Movies can be considered as a literature because those can be analysed and interpreted like literature. Cinema also known as motion picture because it is a series of moving images on a screen.

Wuthering Heights by Emily Bronte is one of the best example, the theme of love in pain is portrayed in a fine manner in the novel and same theme has been shown in the film based on the said novel directed by William Wyler and produced by Samuel Goldwyn, but the observation says that the film significantly shortened the plot of the novel. The novel was divided into two volumes, the first involving Cathy and Heathcliff and the second later in time involving Heathcliff's interactions with Cathy's daughter, but in the film the second volume about children and their stories, is omitted.

Similarly many other novels like "Far From the Madding Crowd", "David Copperfield", "Gulliver's Travels", "Lord of the Flies", "Pride and Prejudice", are examples of transformation into films.

In the same way some Bollywood films are based on Indian writing like the movie Guide is based on the novel "The Guide" written by R.K.Narayan. The splendid performances by Waheeda Rehman and Dev Anand made the film momentous. In order to make the movie more interesting, the end of the movie and novel are a little different. In the novel an ending leaves to the reader to guess whether Raju died and whether it rained whereas the film ends with Raju's death.

Next is film Devdas (2013)third Hindi version of the novel based on Bengali Romantic novel written by Sarat Chandra. In the film main roles were played by Madhuri Dixit, Shahrukh Khan and Aishwarya Rai.

The next film is 3 Idiots which is adopted from the novel by Chetan Bhagat entitled “Five Point Someone”. Leading stars of the Bollywood Boman Irani, Amir Khan, Kareena Kapoor, Sharman Joshi, R.Madhavan played the roles of respective characters.

Then Omkara movie released in 2006 and based on Shakespeare’s Othello, directed by Vishal Bhardwaj in it Saif Ali Khan, Kareena Kapoor and Ajay Devgan were in lead roles.

One more feather added in the list of successful movies based on novel is a 2022’s Indian Hindi-Language biographical film directed by Sanjay Leela Bhansali and produced by Jayantilal Gada entitled “Gangubai Kathiawadi”. Alia Bhat played a leading role in the film with co-stars Shantanu Maheshwari and Ajay Devgan. The story of Gangubai portrayed in the film, her life was documented in the book “Mafia Queens of Mumbai” written by S. Hussain Zaidi with Jane Borges. The film is the depiction of the rise and falls in the life of a simple girl from Kathiawad, who did not have any choice rather than to accept her destiny and surrendered in front of the situation.

Ganga Harjeevandas, a girl born in an opulent family of Kathiawad,her dream was to become Bollywood actress made her destiny more cruel to herself. At the age of 16 only she fell in love with Ramnik and both eloped and went to Mumbai .Ramnik promised her to provide a platform under the espionage of his aunt Sheela but she had been sold to aunt Sheela in Rs.1000/- by Ramnik, from there only the plight of

Ganga's life had begun. Sheela was the head of bordello in Kamathipura, Mumbai. At the same place Ganga had turned into Gangubai and forcefully started prostitution. After the death of Sheela, Ganga became the head of bordello and also won the election of her area. Karim Lala proclaimed Ganga as his sister. Then she fell in love with a young tailor Afshan whose character played by Shantanu Maheshwari. She used to work for women rights and also for equal rights of prostitutes. By visualising the character of Ganga, the audience can feel the quandary and predicament of the character. She was a real figure in the history of red-light area of Mumbai. While watching movie, audience feel pity and sympathy for Gangubai and this is the success of the character as she reached to the hearts of the audience.

Whereas, as per the original novel the details of Ganga's family elaborated in a descriptive way to inform that Ganga's family comprised reputed lawyers and educationalists, her father and brothers were took keen interest in her education but in the film not any character from her family shown. Then as per the novel both came in Mumbai and stayed in lodge for couple of days then Ramnik sold her to his aunt Sheela for Rs.500/-. Then the reference of nath utaran ceremony of Ganga is also given in the novel but not shown in the film. While addressing to the audience for the equal rights of sex workers Ganga highlighted that,

“We are only second to the legitimately married gharwalis (housewives). By giving ourselves to the carnal pursuits of men, we are doing a big favour to all the women in society. A few handful of women who cater to the physical needs of men are actually protecting all of you from being attacked.”(Zaidi, 2011,Page 84)

These words of Ganga really heart touching and make the reader to understand the key role of uncivilized society in the foundation of civilized society. This is only because of this neglected part of the society all women are safe and indirectly they provide a kind of support.

### **Resemblance and Variance:**

#### **Limitation of time**

Readers can enjoy the novel at their own pace as a novel is not limited by time. On the other hand the film work is limited to certain duration of time. The movie narrate the story of Ganga in 2 hours 37 minutes' time span and the story in book has 30 pages for description of each and every character, scene, situation , costume etc. The story entitled "The Matriarch of Kamathipura" included four chapters of Ganga's life.

#### **Setting**

The setting of the novel is Kamathipura whereas film get starts with the setting Kathiyawad in Gujarat.

In a film it may take only few seconds to showcase the setting but in novel the description of the place, when Ganga drew back in shock to see the sight of many half-naked women walking around and peering over balconies is enough to understand the vicinity.

Kamathipura shown into film with some glimpses and some highlights like the gloomy atmosphere of the place make the reader feel to be surrounded by prostitutes and the actual visualisation help the audience to imagine the Kamathipura of 1960 whereas the fine description of Kamathipura with the use of artistic language insist the reader to imagine and visualise the place in front.

## **Materials of Production**

Film making is an expensive task whereas the basic requirement for writing a novel is chief one. The set of Kathiyawad at the time of entry of Ganga shows the efforts taken by the director to make the reader feel that Ganga belongs to the wealthy family. The sound and visual effects contribute to make the story more real. Furthermore the proceeding story narrates the woeful story of Gangubai.

### **Visualization of the character Gangubai**

According to the novel most people remember Gangubai for her gold-bordered white sarees and gold-buttoned blouses. She loved flaunting her collection of gold jewellery. She wore gold-rimmed glasses and had an artificial gold tooth. She was then only the brothel head to own a black Bentley car. The character portrayal in the film given the visual effects and Gangubai is there in front of the audience. Those deprived from the reading of the novel they might have taken the experience of the story through the film.

## **CONCLUSION**

The life stories of prostitutes are common in English writing but the development of the character Ganga from piteous to valiant is one of the best and emerging stream in English writing and same is adopted in the film. The work shows the unique aspect of feminism and proved that feminism is not only constricted to the plight of the women but the inner strength of the character itself gave the rise to the life of new character, the result can be seen in both the first and the second half of the film as well of story in the book.

Hence it is very clear that though the same story has been explored through different artistic forms, the impact is there on the reader in a unique way. It is

depends upon the type of the reader that which form out of these two is going to appeal him most. Reading learners may choose reading method as they are extremely comfortable with written words on the other hand visual learner may select the tool of watching movie in order to reach the story, concept, theme etc. Both novels and films are distinct but equally extraordinary art forms and one can differentiate between both on the basis of their styles that film shows the story while novel tells the story.

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# **ROLE OF ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY IN PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCE AND MANAGEMENT TEACHER**

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## **INTRODUCTION:**

Personality is what makes a person a unique person, and it is recognizable soon after birth. There are no genes that specify personality traits, but some genes do control the development of the nervous system, which in turn controls behavior. Ideal teacher show the vital and responsible role of commerce teacher in teaching- learning process in higher education of commerce. The following Ability, eligibility, responsibility and ethics of commerce teacher convert existing education system through adopted new challenge of commerce education on the basis of universal role of teacher.

Personality is the sum total of ways in which an individual reacts and interacts with others. Or Personality is generally defined as the deeply ingrained and relatively enduring patterns of thought, feeling and behavior. In fact, when one refers to personality, it generally implies to all what is unique about an individual, the characteristics that makes one stand out in a crowd.

People with high self-esteem grow in conviction, competence and willingness to accept responsibility.

They face life with optimism, have better relationships and are more sensitive, motivated, and ambitious. They are open to new opportunities and challenges.

Ancient philosophy for Commerce and Management science education is a very essential and most important part of higher education. All the activities concern with the business comes under the study of commerce. Commerce means the study of all activities of though institutions & services which are helpful to Trades. So that the education of commerce is essential in trading sector, transportation, Banking, Insurance, production of goods, Research sector, Human Resource Development, Computer science.

Ancient philosophy is most useful to Commerce and Management science Teacher has to be well informed with the recent challenges in the field of information and technology related to commerce education, changing values in the society and vacant psychology of the student.

**KEY WORDS:**

**Ancient Philosophy, Personality Development, Commerce, Management, Teacher, Aspects, Dharma** (virtue) , **Artha** (wealth) , **Kama** (enjoyment, Energy), **Moksha** (emancipation & pleasant Lifestyle.)

**New view of Lifestyle & Personality Development:**

1. Build strong conviction.
2. Creates willingness to accept responsibility.
3. Builds optimistic attitude.
4. Leads to better relationship and fulfilling lives.
5. Makes a person more sensitive to other's need and develop a caring attitude.
6. Makes a person self-motivated and ambitious.
7. Makes a person open to new opportunities and challenges.

8. Improve performance and increase risk taking ability.

### **ASPECTS OF PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT:**

1. Physically Development.
2. Educationally Development.
3. Professionally Development.
4. Psychologically Development.
5. Intellectually Development.
6. Spiritually Development.
7. Socially Development.
8. Emotional Development.

### **Development of Personality Aspects of Commerce & Management Teacher on the basis of Ancient philosophy (Human Purushartha):**

The idea of Purushartha has played a very vital role in the history of Indian thought. The term 'Purushartha' literally signifies "what is sought by men", so that it may be taken as equivalent to a human end or purpose. We know that a man, like other living beings, act instinctively; but he can also do so deliberately. This means he can consciously set before himself ends, and work for them. It is this conscious pursuit that transforms them into Purushartha. Thus even the ends which man shares with other animal, like food and rest, may become Purushartha provided they are sought knowingly. The word 'Purushartha' consists of two words, viz, 'purusa' meaning person and 'artha' meaning aim or end. Hence, as defined earlier, Purushartha means aim or goal of human life. The Purushartha that have been recognized in India from very early times are four: Dharma (duty), Artha (wealth), Kama (pleasure), and Moksha (liberation).Of the four, dharma and Moksha are the one that man ought

to seek but ordinarily does not; while artha and Kama are the one that man is naturally inclined to seek

Human life without Purushartha is meaningless. One needs to have an end or purpose in life towards which our actions can be directed .Dharma, Artha, Kama, and Moksha are the aims or goals of human life which man ought to strive for attaining it throughout his life, and in all births. The manner in which I am going to present these, in this paper will be, Artha, Kama, Dharma, and Moksha. The reason why I have chosen this order will be clear as we go through each of them one by one.

The aspects of personality development of commerce & Management teachers developed through ancient philosophy of human Purushartha (Aim of human life).i.e. Dharma, Artha, Kama and Moksha.

#### **Dharma** (virtue)

Dharma is the sowing stage of life. Dharma has a variety of meaning. Most dictionaries give it over a dozen definitions: religion, law, righteousness, duty, justice, piety, morality, nature, essential quality, practice, mode, good company, devotion... In our formative years, we have to gain a right understanding of nature and society to equip ourselves with righteous conducts and just judgments to be able to exercise our rights and duties in the next stage.

“Word like Hindu-Dharma, Buddhist- dharma, Jain-Dharma Shikha-Dharma etc was never used in our ancient literature. In ancient scriptures, there another definition of the word dharma Kusala- Dharma (Wholesome Dharma) is Actual Dharma & Akusala-Dharma (Unwholesome Dharma) is dharma” S.N. Goyanka, The Gracious Flow of Dharma, Page No.3, -1

The Indian expression of right activities is dharma. In Mahabharata it is mentioned as an ethical concept, defined as that which is right and good. In Mimamsa, dharma is a means to the attainment of certain ends. This means that, ends like artha and Kama should be acquired through righteousness, honesty and straightforwardness. One can possess artha through stealing and can become rich and through it can get all pleasures of life. But is this the dharma of a person? In Mahabharata, dharma is stated as that which upholds the society. Dharma is duty. It is the higher good to achieve the highest i.e., Moksha. In all stages of a man's life either as a student or as a householder, as a forest dweller or an ascetic, dharma has to be accepted as paramount. An IAS officer has got lots of riches, money and pleasures in his life, but these are to be acquired by doing his duty with sincerity and honesty, and not with bribery, corruption or other mal-practices; only then it will add meaning to his life, otherwise artha and Kama without dharma would be meaningless. If dharma is the common regulator, Moksha or liberation, is the common aim, though difficult to attain. But all the three urges have to be so adjusted and regulated as to lead a man to self fulfillment in his search for the highest good. Dharma also refers to Varnashrama Dharma i.e., choice of duty on the basis of one's aptitudes and stage in life

“Dharma is nothing but a pure science, a super science of mind and matter. The interaction of mind and matter, the cross-current and the under-current happening deep inside every movement and giving importance to things outside” S.N. Goyanka, *The Gracious Flow of Dharma*, Page No.13-2

The vital role of Dharma in current problems is very essential to remove them, like that suffering cause

to do wrong, to help bear the stress of competitiveness, crowded and polluted environment, in every sector of human life.

“The traditional social institution of family, schools and religious groups has always had a role in providing moral support and guidance. Their diminishing influence is often blamed on the lack of respect in today’s youth, and youth in turn blame the older generation for its inflexibility and clinging to old-fashioned ways” Sally McDonald, Dharma- Its True Nature, Vipassana Research Institution, Igatpuri, Maharashtra, page No. 27-3

The basically religion, law, righteousness, duty, justice, piety, morality, nature, essential quality, practice, mode, good company, devotion... are included in the concept of Dharma. These types of concepts of Dharma implemented by Commerce & Management Teacher into their lifestyle with Aspects of personality Development i.e. Physically development, Educationally Development, Professional Development, Psychologically development, Intellectually development, Spiritually Development, Socially Development, Emotional Development, to developing the personality.

**Artha** (wealth)

Artha is the flourishing stage of life. We work, have our own families, raise children. Worldly prosperity may be acquired by dharma means and used for the benefit of ourselves and our surroundings. Our material, mental and spiritual wealth should grow as a contribution to societal values and common welfare as well as the basis for the next stage.

Human nature. Acquisition of means for the material well-being, therefore, is a legitimate social and

moral purpose. Today everyone is running after money. People need money to meet their basic necessities, for higher education, for luxuries of life, for name, fame, etc. It is given in one of the pali text, that “one who enjoys his wealth and does meritorious deeds with it, experiences pleasure and happiness”. It has therefore to be coupled with charity, also to Kautilya “wealth and wealth alone is important in as much as charity and desire depend on wealth for their realization.” Artha helps in the attainment of Kama.

On the basis of Artha Purushartha Commerce & Management Teacher would be developing their aspects of personality development i.e. Economical Development, Educational Development, Professional Development, Socially Development etc.

**Kama** (enjoyment, Energy)

Kama means wish, desire, carnal gratification and sensual enjoyment. After doing our part for society and next generation, we may retire and pursue our Kama reaping the fruit of our work in the grihasta stage. It is also the name of the Indian version of Cupid. But Kama based on dharma and artha is not Hedonistic gratification of sensual desires, but Epicurean pursuit of moral, cultural and intellectual pleasures

The definition of pleasure in Kama sutra is the following: “Kama is the enjoyment of the appropriate objects by the five senses of hearing, feeling, seeing, tasting and smelling, assisted by the mind together with the soul.” The urge to enjoy pleasures and satisfy desires, is the most powerful and as an incentive to individual progress, most effective. It is said, “All that man does is inspired by Kama.” -4

As Manu regarded Kama as desire, one can say, it is a desire for pleasure. It can be sensuous pleasure,

mental pleasure getting through satisfaction of the work, urge for sexual pleasure, etc. Everyone is seeking that, which gives them pleasure and luxuries of life. Nobody wants to stay at the bottom level. People feel money is the important factor in the attainment of the pleasures of life by fulfilling our desires. So one may put artha as a means to Kama as an end. But now, is that all? Is the purpose of human life fulfilled? How is this artha acquired? How well it is utilized in our life? To answer these questions, what one need to do is, to follow his dharma?-5

For tension free lifestyle of Commerce & management Teacher it is most useful to implement the guidelines of Artha Purushartha in their daily life for developing their personality. **Moksha** (emancipation & pleasant Lifestyle)

Moksha is being done with the unlimited being transcending the time-space continuum, returning to our source, the infinite. The detaching stage of life. At the end of an accomplished worldly life, now is the time to renounce all the objects of material and spiritual attachment and free ourselves from physical confinements and to find our real selves.

Moksha as the last end signifies that its attainment is impossible without first fulfilling the obligations of the other three. It is a state of non-action. It is not that on death Moksha is attained. Being the ultimate value of man's social existence, the Purushartha of Moksha is an end in itself. Beyond that, man has nothing to attain. It is realization and living of the truth namely Aham Brahmasmi and Tat Tvamasi. In other words it is waking up of human consciousness at the highest level of reality i.e., paramarthik satta. The liberated person neither acts nor causes others to act. He

may work for the good of humanity without moral obligation. But he has no duties to perform.-6

It is the highest end of life, attainable only by the individual himself, with the help and guidance of dharma. Also it is commonly understood as liberation. In Bhagavad-Gita, Moksha is mentioned as the supreme tranquility and the highest bliss. It is delight in the self, contentment with the self, self satisfaction and self-fulfillment of Commerce and Management Teacher.

### **CONCLUSION:**

Development of Personality Aspects of Commerce & Management Teacher on the basis of Ancient philosophy Dharma is nothing but a pure science, a super science of mind and matter. The interaction of mind and matter. Artha is the flourishing stage of life. Kama means wish, desire, carnal gratification and sensual enjoyment. to reduce & Remove the tensional things & thought and to going ahead toward pleasant & fruitful Goal of personality. It is essential to adopt the skill and attachment of Moksha as moral Purushartha, into their Lifestyle of Commerce & Management Teacher.

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# “SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION”

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## **ABSTRACT:**

*Environment protection and taking care of nature is the major task that human Sustainable development at global level. Sustainable economic growth refers to economic development, which meets the needs of all without leaving future generations with fewer natural resources than those we enjoy today has been defined in many ways. There are three main pillars of sustainability i.e. economic, environmental and social sustainability. At the beginning of in 1980's the concept of sustainable development was introduced. It was introduced in order to reunite the conservation and development objectives. There are many activities, which advocates environmental governance sustainability as the supreme consideration in managing all human activities i.e. political, social and economic. There is a need to maintain between different spheres of life. Further, sustainability development or any other branch of human life and human develop cannot without public administration. Hence, current paper deals with role of public administration in sustainability development.*

**KEY WORDS:** *Environment, governance, Sustainability, development, public administration etc.*

## **INTRODUCTION:**

“Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” The concept of sustainability development relies on sustainable development. According to the concept, sustainability development will help to end poverty at global level with ending hunger. It will help to achieve food security. It will help to improve the nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture development.

**The aim of Sustainability Development:**

- a. To ensure the healthy life.
  - b. To promote well-being for all human being.
  - c. To ensure inclusive and equitable quality education.
  - d. To promote lifelong knowledge and opportunities for all.
  - e. To achieve gender equality.
  - f. To empower all women and girls.
  - g. To ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
  - h. To ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
  - i. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
  - j. To Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
  - k. To Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns  
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development  
Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss  
Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels  
Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

Sustainable development is based on the Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development has continued to evolve as that of protecting the world's resources while its true agenda is to control the world's resources. Environmentally sustainable economic growth refers to economic development that meets the needs of all without leaving future generations with fewer natural resources than those we enjoy today.

The essence of this form of development is a stable relationship between human activities and the natural world, which does not diminish the prospects for future generations to enjoy a quality of life at least as good as our own.

The idea of environmentally sustainable economic growth is not new. Many cultures over the course of human history have recognized the need for harmony between the environment, society and

economy. The ‘environmentally sustainable economic growth’ is synonym to the prevalent concept of ‘Sustainable Development’. The goal of which is to achieve balance/harmony between environment sustainability, economic sustainability and socio-political sustainability.

However, one problem faced by environmental managers is that the goal of sustainable development is not fully formed and its fundamental concepts are still debated. Sustainable development, like environmental management, is not easily defined.

**According to other definitions, Sustainable developments are:**

- i. Environmental care ‘married’ to development.
- ii. Improving the quality of human life while living within the carrying capacity of supporting ecosystems.
- iii. Development based on the principle of inter-generational {i.e. bequeathing the same or improved resource endowment to the future that has been inherited), inter-species and inter-group equity.
- iv. Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- v. An environmental ‘handrail’ to guide development.
- vi. A change in consumption patterns towards more benign products, and a shift in investment patterns towards augmenting environmental capital.
- vii. A process that seeks to make manifest a higher standard of living (however interpreted) for human beings that recognizes this cannot be

achieved at the expense of environmental integrity.

The concept of sustainable development, although had appeared in the 1970s, was widely disseminated in the early 1980s by the 'World Conservation Strategy' (IUCN, UNEP and WWF, 1980), which called for the maintenance of essential ecological processes; the preservation of biodiversity; and sustainable use of species and ecosystems.

The Brundtland Report, *Our Common Future* (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987), placed it on the world's political agenda and helped re-ignite public interest in the environment. It also spread the message that global environmental management was needed; and that without a reduction of poverty, ecosystem damage would be difficult to counter. Twenty years after the 'World Conservation Strategy' the same three bodies published 'Caring for the Earth' (IUCN, UNEP and WWF, 1991), which proposed principles intended to help move from theory to practice.

The aim of sustainable development is to balance our economic, environmental and social needs, allowing prosperity for now and future generations. Sustainable development consists of a long-term, integrated approach to developing and achieving a healthy community by jointly addressing economic, environmental, and social issues, whilst avoiding the over consumption of key natural resources.

Sustainable development encourages us to conserve and enhance our resource base, by gradually changing the ways in which we develop and use technologies. Countries must be allowed to meet their

basic needs of employment, food, energy, water and sanitation.

If this is to be done in a sustainable manner, then there is a definite need for a sustainable level of population. Economic growth should be supported and developing nations should be allowed a growth of equal quality to the developed nations. There are four objectives of sustainable development:

These include social progress and equality, environmental protection, conservation of natural resources and stable economic growth. Everybody has the right to a healthy, clean and safe environment. Everybody has the right to a healthy, clean and safe environment.

### **CONCLUSION:**

Thus, this can be achieved by reducing pollution, poverty, poor housing and unemployment. No one, in this age, or in the future should be treated unfairly. Global environmental threats, such as climate change and poor air quality must be reduced to protect human and environmental health. The use of non--renewable resources such as fossil fuels should not be stopped overnight, but they must be used efficiently and the development of alternatives should be encouraged to help phase them out.

Everybody has the right to a good standard of living, with better job opportunities. Economic prosperity is required if our country is to prosper and our businesses must therefore offer a high standard of products that consumers throughout the world want, at the prices they are prepared to pay. For this, we need a workforce equipped with suitable skills and education within a framework.

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# **POST-INDEPENDENCE REVOLUTION IN TEXTILES INDUSTRIES**

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## **ABSTRACT-**

India's 1947 independence brought industrialization and modernization challenges. In 1952, the government created the All India Handloom Board to promote hand-weaving and other revolution in textile crafts, in addition to increasing factory production to clothe India's vast population. As a result of the establishment of the National Institute of Design in 1961, designers began to play an increasingly important role in the modernisation process. Many independent studios are now producing hand-made revolution in textile , while cinema and fashion are popularising traditional techniques today.

India's craftsmanship is still in high demand around the world today. To create garments with hand-beading and embroidery, both international designers and British high street brands rely on Indian artisans' skills. When it comes to India, some fashion brands choose not to promote it because it is often associated with cheap mass-produced garments and the exploitation of workers. As a result of their business relationships with the Indian artisans they employ, the designers featured in International Impact have developed mutually beneficial relationships. Indian designers are valued for their ability to create innovative designs for

an international clientele, as well as their wide range of skills and expertise. In this paper an attempt is made to study the revolution in textile industries after independence.

**KEY WORDS-** Textile industry, inclusive growth, corporate social responsibility, unorganized sector, cottage industry

### **INTRODUCTION-**

The textile industry in India traditionally, after agriculture, is the only industry that has generated huge employment for both skilled and unskilled labour. The textile industry continues to be the second-largest employment generating sector in the India. It offers direct employment to over 35 million in the country. The Indian Textile Industry represents a rich and diverse spectrum of activities with the hand-woven sector on with the hand-woven sector on one end and the capital intensive mill sector on the other. The spectrum includes activities in the decentralized power looms, hosiery and knitting sectors, the handicrafts segments and also covers a wide range of fibres which include man-made fibre, cotton, silk, jute and wool. The Indian textile sector is unique in comparison to that of other countries owing to the close linkage of the industry to agriculture and also due to linkage with the culture and traditions of the country. India is the largest producer of jute in the world. It contributing India has a long tradition and culture integrated with textile. Our civilization which had progressive through vast phases has an immense contribution of textile and cottage industry. India so called a “golden bird” before foreign invaders. The reason itself lies in inclusive societies that have economic equity. The main cause of economic inequality is rapid growth of population. Textile sector is

providing employment to the people at a very large level in facing the challenges of inclusive growth in countries like India. It is one of the oldest industries in the Indian economy, which has been making its identity in the form of cottage industries for many centuries. India's aggregate textile exports in the fiscal year 2017-18 were US \$ 39.2 billion. This industry is basically dependent on the raw materials produced from agriculture. India is the second largest producer of textile in the world and is the third largest producer of cotton and also the largest consumer of cotton consumption after US and China. In the world's leading exporters, the Indian textile sector has made a unique identity. But its unorganized structure allows it to push something backward at the technological level, mainly due to the inadequate finance capital. At present, due to cheap labor -cost in countries like Bangladesh, cost competition has increased. In every state of India, the textile is conserving its legacy as many dimensions, it is the basic needs of livelihood of people in every region of India from north to south and east to west. In the empowerment of women, RJOAS, 4(88), April 2019 54 the textile is fulfilling their economic needs. Women are being financially contributing to the family by the consuming time in textile related work at home. Even girls teenager are also learning artistic textile skills and earning the money in free time after the school. So, overall it is inclusively contribute towards the socio-economic goals of the nation.

### **CHALLENGES-**

1. Shortage in supply of raw materials: Because of pollution issues some unit of China and Europe has been shut down due to which rise in the prices of basic raw material has resulted and there are many

other factors like weather etc which are influencing the raw material supply.

2. Increase in cost of raw material: Unpredictable market conditions, weather, policies etc have resulted in an increase in raw material costs.
3. Environmental problems: Environmental compliance often isn't at the top of textile and garment importers' concerns.
4. Infrastructure bottlenecks: The low quality of India's infrastructure continues to lag behind that of many other Asian countries.

**Initiatives taken by the government to overcome such problems :**

- The government has allowed 100% FDI in the sector under the automatic route.
- India-Japan pact on cooperation in textiles will facilitate Indian exporters to meet the requirements of Japanese importers as per the latter's technical regulations.
- A National Technical Textiles Mission is proposed for a period from 2020-21 to 2023-24.
- The New Textiles Policy 2020 for the overall development of the sector was released by the Ministry of Textiles.
- Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved mandatory packaging of food grains and sugar in jute material for the Jute Year 2019-20.
- Amended Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (A-TUFS), estimated to create employment for 35 lakh people and enable investment worth Rs. 95,000 crores by 2022.
- Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP) to provide support to the wool sector, starting from wool rearer to end consumer, with an aim to enhance quality and increase production during 2017-18 and 2019-20.

- The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), approved a new skill development scheme named 'Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector.

### **CONCLUSION-**

The textile industry has a major existence in the Indian economy as glowing as in the global textile economy. The Indian economy is manifested in terms and its contribution in industrial production, foreign exchange and employment generation. The industry also contributes extensively to the world production of textile fibres and yarns as well as jute. The Indian government has to find new ways of promote textile export starting India on the whole, focusing on skill development and creating a agreeable environment for new entrepreneurs to enter into this industry.

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# **THE CHANGING ROLE OF LIBRARIES IN THE DIGITAL ERA**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The fast development of technology, digitalization of information, availability of e-resources and increasing demand of users has modified the scenario of libraries in the present era. Today libraries have reached on the far side the four walls of the building & have regenerated into digital or Virtual libraries. The information and communication technology has conjointly brought the forceful amendment in traditional methods of information storage, retrieval and dissemination, which posed challenges for LIS professionals to move from the traditional role of librarian to information manager. Today's librarian must update with the current technology. This paper deliberates the dynamic role of librarians in the digital era.

**KEYWORDS:** Information professionals, Changing role, Digital libraries, Skills, Knowledge, Competencies etc.

## **INTRODUCTION**

The emergence of a huge repository of information on the net poses a unique reasonably problem Librarians, the traditional gatekeepers of information are at risk of being bypassed, their skills are

neglected, their recommendation unsought. Search engines send user straight to the information they need – or thus users might imagine – without any mediator to classify, catalogue, cross-index, advice on sources. The placement and provision of information services has dramatically modified over the last 10 years. There is no got to leave the house or workplace to find and access info now readily on the market on-line via digital gateways equipped by a large type of information suppliers (e.g. libraries, electronic, publisher, businesses, organizations, individuals). Information is electronically accessible from a large kind of globally distributed information repositories. Information is not any longer simply text and footage. It is electronically in an exceedingly wide range of formats, several of which are large, complex (i.e. video & audio) and sometimes integrated (i.e. multimedia).

#### **TRADITIONAL LIBRARY:**

Libraries are where the access points like; library catalogues as well as library collections are print based mostly and their management and huge manual.

#### **Automated Library:**

A library can access e-resources and daily library work are computerized is named an automated library. The graphic records are still print-on-paper publication.

#### **Electronic Library – Digital Library:**

The access point graphic records are in electronic/digital form when these electronic/digital libraries are connected via varied networks, significantly the internet, this can be called virtual library. Digital library isn't only digitisation of physical resources, however additionally thoughtful organisation of electronic collection for better access. Such organisation provides coherence to a vast amount of shared

knowledge base. Whereas the strategy of access provides convenient information retrieval for a large range of worldwide user. Basically a digital library deals with organisation and access of a large information repository. Digital libraries are likely to enhance ancient libraries, like an on-line library catalogue augments, instead of strictly replacement, a book collection. The explanation for this might be than the digital medium tends to be higher for searching and also the physical medium better for reading. Lets U.S. realize digital library and also the skills needed to build up digital collection

**DEFINITION:**

According to Wiederhold “A digital library is popularly viewed as an electronic version of a library where storage is in digital form, allowing direct communication to obtain material and copying it from a master version.”

Digital Library is a "Collection of digital resource like text, video, audio alongwith method for access and retrieval, and also for selection, organisation, and maintenance” Ian Whitten.

"The digital library is not merely equivalent to a digitized collection with information management tools. It is also a series of activities that brings together collections, services and people in support of the full life cycle of creation, dissemination, use and presentation of date, information and knowledge.”

**ADVANTAGE OF DIGITAL LIBRARY:**

Digital library has certain characteristics, which create them completely different from ancient library. It has expansive and correct system of searching with large volumes of text, image and audio-video resources. Digital libraries do not want physical space to build

collection and it is accessed from anyplace, any time. Totally different people will access same source at the same time. The benefits of digital libraries are mentioned herein below:

1. Preserve the precious documents, rare and special collections of libraries, archives and museums.
2. Provide faster access to the holding of libraries worldwide through automated catalogues.
3. Help to find both physical and digitized versions of scholarly articles and books through single interface.
4. Search optimisation, coinciding searches of the internet make possible, making ready commercial databases and library collections.
5. Offering on-line learning atmosphere.
6. Making short the chain from author to user.
7. Save preparation/ conservation price, space and money.
8. Digital technology affords multiple, coinciding user from a single original which are impossible for materials keep in the other form

**Disadvantage of Digital Library:**

New technology has brought several benefits however at the same time it also has certain disadvantage

- Costly affair
- Technology obsolescence (Hardware & Software)
- Storage media relate
- Dominance of information creators and publishers
- Trained manpower
- User education and training

- Security against hacking & sabotage

## **TYPES OF RESOURCES**

The resources provided by the digital libraries may be classified into in-house resources and external resources. In-house resources are those resources that are keeping within the internet server domestically and created accessible through the network. E-books, course notes, and application notes etc. are examples of the in-house resources. The external resources are those materials that don't seem to be keep within the internet server. An external resource includes on-line journals, on-line databases, on-line e-books etc. External resources are provided by completely different publishers - ASME, ACM, IEEE, Oxford University Press Journal (OUP) and many more are there. The publisher provides access to their full text materials by 2 methods:

- (i) Username and password
- (ii) Internet Protocol (IP) address based mostly Access control technique

## **Changing Role of Library Professional in Digital Era:**

The prepared accessibility of information on the web, and its widespread use, really presents Librarians with a chance, not a threat. Technology Savvy users realise they have facilitated, that Librarians will give. Librarians currently face difficulties and complicity challenges because of new trends in information access. Within the current technological/Internet era the professionals need to change themselves because the information profession is being modified. Currently information specialists need to work as e-information resources during which various professional teams are expected to map strategies that leads to manufacture,

manage, maintain and service the information. Information professional should work as Librarian, Information Manager, Information Adviser/Instructor and System & Networking

**Skills, knowledge, Competencies required for LIS Professionals:**

The basic goal of library and Information Professional has always been to produce access to information to people who would like it. The activities realizing this goal have evolved and transformed over the years. This includes - available technology, and need of an evolving information society. Information activities are guided by the developments within the field of storages, presentation and archiving of information, collection development and organization of knowledge, information explosion and computers in information retrieval. Librarian and information professional concerned in information gathering, storage, retrieval and dissemination on one hand and on the opposite hand the computer specialists who supports the library and informational professionals during this endeavor. For successful implementation of Digital Library, it is essential that LIS professionals should have the following skills or competencies to perform their duties effectively:

- **Leadership skills:** Leadership considered as personal qualities, behavior styles and decisions of leaders. Leadership is a process of inspiring individuals to give their best to achieve the set goals. It is about getting people to move in right direction and motivating them to achieve desired results. It is most important skill required for a librarian to achieve the objectives.

- **Communication Skills:** Communication skills are most important at all levels of management. Through the communication, librarians can bridge the gap, stay in touch, build trust, monitor performance and attain the concerted visitor. Proper communications help in controlling, misunderstanding conflicts and improving co-ordination in the groups. So the LIS professionals should have this competency to talk with their supporting staff.
- **Managerial Skills:** A librarian should have managerial skill like planning, directing, designing, supporting and implementing for the smooth working of library. He should have knowledge of total quality management as well as human resource management for achieving the set objective.
- **Time Management Skills:** The fourth law of library science by Dr. S.R. Ranganathan also indicates about time management for the library professionals as well as for the users. The library professionals should make proper planning of all services provided by the library so that time of both, professionals or users can be saved.
- **Technical Skills:** Technical skill implies an understanding and proficiency in a specific kind of activity. It involves specialized knowledge, analytical ability and specialty in use of various tools and techniques. A librarian must have technical skills to perform his/her job effectively and efficiently.
- **User Orientation Skills:** User orientation is very necessary for the smooth working of library. It helps the user to make use of library and its resources and services in a user friendly manner. So, the LIS professional should be competent for using wide

variety of method to aware the users regarding library.

- **Collection Development Skills:** Collection development is very challenging in the modern ICT era, because LIS professional have to manage both physical document as well as e-resources. So the LIS professional should have through knowledge of both print and non-print resources and he/she must keep them update themselves regarding the best resources, the current needs of library users can be fulfilled.
- **Interpersonal Skills:** LIS professional should have interpersonal or interactive skill to build and maintain the relationship with one another in order to achieve the objectives of library. He/she must encourage their supporting staff to give their best to achieve the target. Interpersonal skill is most effective tool of professional for achieve the desired results.
- **Motivating Skills:** Motivation can be described as goal directed behavior. Motivational skills are also important managerial skills to get the desired results by motivating the employees to give their best to achieve the desired objectives. From the above section it would seem that there is an abundance of potential roles for the librarian. To take up these roles, it will require careful and timely preparation. Adjusting in the new environment is the main issue so that timely & effective services can be provided to the target users.
- **ICT Skills:** Information and communication technology is developing day by day in all type of libraries. So a Librarian should have proper knowledge or enough skill to handle the technology which is being used in libraries to perform various

operations of library like internet use, networking and housekeeping operations.

### **CONCLUSION:**

Today information is undergoing fast modification. An modern era at an excellent turning point within the history of civilization. The day has arrived when it is most significant to learn to access, analyze apply and evaluate such information. As traditional custodians of information, librarians have to be compelled to be aware of the implications of these changes and develop technological skills, which can enable them to make effective use of information and to fulfill their organizations changing information need.

The role of librarian has modified within the digital era. It is, therefore pertinent on the part of the librarian to acquire new skills needed for developing and managing the digital libraries. The library and information professionals are needed to acquire such knowledge and skills because the library is one amongst the highly IT influenced service profession. The authorization of library and information professionals with IT skills is aimed toward providing services that are expected of from the clientele within the new environment.

Digital age has brought an amazing amendment in the way information is stored and accessed. This has caused a modification within the concept of librarian, their collection and services. Several new terms viz. Digital librarian, Libraries without walls, virtual libraries, are emerging to explain the libraries of digital age.

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# **CURRENT NUTRITION PROGRAMS IN INDIA**

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## **ABSTRACT:**

Major nutritional problems in India are protein energy malnutrition PEM , Iodine deficiency disorders IDD, vitamin A deficiency and anaemia. Sale in the directorate general of health services provides technical advise on all matters related to nutrition. State nutrition divisions, set up in 17 States and union territories, assess the diet and nutritional status in various groups of population, conduct nutrition education campaign, supervise supplementary feeding program and other ameliorative measures. Surveys conducted by State Nutrition Divisions and National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau NNMB under ICMR reveal that malnutrition and other deficiency disorders are found more in young children and pregnant and lactating mothers.

## **INTRODUCTION:**

File the progress made in various child survival indicators like IMR infant mortality rate, education immunization etc. Over the last 50 years is impressive, about 2 million in funds still die each year, almost the same number as in 1960, and most of these deaths are preventable. Despite the fact that we have a large buffer stock of food grains, about 53% of children below the age of 5 years are under nourished. Although, the literacy rate has more than doubled from 24% in 1961 to 62% in 97,there are more illiterate people in the country then there were in 1961. Only 60% of all children reach

grade V, and many of those completing primary School cannot even read and write. Children in difficult circumstances continue to face greater deprivation and neglect. It is estimated that there are 17.38 million working children, 5 million Street children and 4,00,000 child prostitutes in the country. Also, one in every 10 child suffers from one form of disability or the other 75% of such childhood disabilities are preventable and incidences of crime against children are on the increase. Objective-To Study the Women and child welfare nutritional programme in India.

**Scheme and programs:**

The policies of the government to improve the nutritional, social and overall health status of women and children in the country. In spite of various programs being implemented there are gaps in the achievement and performance of the desired goals.

**Integrated child development services ICDS program**

Integrated child development services program ICDS of the department of the women and child development was started in 1975 . ICDS, which started as a social experiment with 33 projects, has emerged as a social experience to reach the unreached. It is available for achieving Major national nutrition, health and educating goals embodied in the national plan of action for children, 1992.

The program delivers and integrated package of basic services for improved child care, early stimulation, learning and health and nutrition care, targeting and reaching out to 2.77 crore beneficiaries, including 2.29 crore children below the age of six, and 48 lakh pregnant and lactating women, more than 7 lakh Frontline workers in 4200 ICDS projects. It provides a package of services to control nutritional and health problems. The

department of women and child welfare had developed a management information system MIS for monitoring and implementing the ICDS projects. The department generated QPRS quarterly progress reports, which were regularly analysed for delivery of services to beneficiaries under the scheme. In order to improve the quality of services in the ICDS, an extremely comprehensive training program called UDISHA the meaning is new dawn has been devised. It is seen as an important element empowering child care workers, parents and communities for a continuous process of assessment, analysis and informed action to promote the full film of children's rights in the community in which children live, grow and develop.

The main objectives of the ICDS programs are

1. Lay the foundation for the proper psychological, physical and social development of the child.
2. Improve the nutritional and health status of children below the age of 6 years.
3. Reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school drop outs.
4. Achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation among various departments to promote child development.
5. Enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper health and nutrition education.

The Department of Women and Child Welfare had developed a Management Information System (MIS) for monitoring and implementing the ICDS projects. The department generated QPRS (quarterly progress reports), which were regularly analyzed for delivery of services to beneficiaries under the scheme.

The states were also regularly being advised to take necessary corrective actions based on the analysis. By 1995, 3908 ICDS projects had been sanctioned in the country, of which 3242 are operational. Selection of community is done on the basis of proportional distribution of rural population living below poverty line with first preference being given to the community development block having the highest concentration of Scheduled Caste population. In order to improve the quality of services in the ICDS, an extremely comprehensive training programme called UDISHA (Sanskrit for the new dawn)" has been devised. It is seen as an important element in empowering child-care workers, parents and communities for a continuous process of assessment, analysis and informed action to promote the fulfillment of children's rights in the communities in which children live, grow and develop.

The ICDS programme provides six services to 0-6 year old children and mothers: supplementary feeding; immunization against preventable childhood diseases; health checkups and referral; health and nutrition education to adult women; and preschool education to 3-6 year old. Although, the 0-6 year old population of areas covered by the ICDS programme is already 63 million and the population of pregnant and lactating women is 13.6 million, only 30 million children and 5.2 million mothers are actually covered by supplementary feeding and 15 million 3-6 year old by preschool education.

The ICDS, fewer than 10 percent of 4200 programme blocks, also includes schemes for adolescent girls nutrition, health awareness, and skill development, in some areas it has been linked with women's income generating programmes. All of the ICDS's services are

delivered through a village centre, the anganwadi, by a trained village woman who is assisted periodically in the health tasks by an Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) from the health sub-center. The programme is targeted at poor areas and increasingly at poor households. Programme guidelines call for the food supplements, which are limited to 40 percent of the expected beneficiary population of an anganwadi, to be given preferentially to children and pregnant women from households at high risk of malnutrition—those of landless labourers, marginal farmers, Scheduled Castes or Tribes. The adolescent girls and women's programme are intended to improve health and nutrition over the longer term through improvements in women's skills and access to resources. However, evaluations of the ICDS have found its impact on nutritional status to be limited.

The reasons for this include: Inadequate coverage of children below three years of age, those at greatest risk of malnutrition, and women and children living in hamlets. Irregular food supply, irregular feeding and inadequate rations. Mothers and families are not educated regarding nutrition, which might encourage improved feeding practices at home and other relevant behavioral changes.

Inadequate training to workers, particularly in nutrition, growth monitoring and communication. • Anganwadi worker (AWW) is overloaded and in a weak position; non-supportive supervision to AWWs results in the neglect of crucial nutrition related tasks. Poor linkages between the ICDS programme and the health system.

To prevent blindness among children due to vitamin A deficiency, a concentrated dose of vitamin A is given orally to children along with their immunization. Similarly, to prevent nutritional anaemia

among women and children, tablets of iron and folic acid are distributed through health centers. A pilot programme against micronutrient malnutrition has been initiated in five districts in Tripura, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Assam to assess and improve micronutrient status in school children, adolescent boys and girls, women of childbearing age and elderly population.

### **Food Subsidy Programmes**

**Public Distribution System (PDS)** While the PDS has been an important buffer against local food shortages, in many respects it has fallen short of providing food security to the poor. It has been inadequately targeted, with a large number of beneficiaries actually coming from non-poor households. Many of the poorer states do not obtain the requisite quantities to cover their needy populations. They take less than their share of supplies from the PDS mainly because of a weak administrative capacity and the inability to move the food stocks. There are serious leakages in the programme, with supplies often finding their way to the open market.

### **Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)**

In early 1997 the Central Government introduced the Targeted PDS (TPDS) to ensure better coverage of house holds below the poverty line. Under the TPDS, BPL (below poverty line) households are given a special identity card to obtain up to 10 kg of rice or wheat per month at half the issue price. The Central Government will allot adequate stocks to each state to cover the requirement for BPL households and in most states it will allocate additional amounts for those above the poverty line as a transitory measure. The TPDS guide lines imply that the second non-targeted channel will be phased out gradually. While the TPDS is designed to

improve food supplies in the poorest households. it has not gone far enough in a number of ways. The quantity of subsidized grain provided amounts to a marginal supplement of 100 calories per person per day, much less than the estimated gap of poor people in rural areas. Secondly, in most states the PDS will still provide large quantities of subsidized food to non-poor households. although this food could be targeted to needy children and mothers, for example through the ICDS programme. While politicians may waver at such reallocation, it is likely that more rural poor households will be helped immediately through the ICDS than the TPDS because of its wider reach and targeted nature. Finally, it is unclear how the TPDS will plug leakages, particularly in the absence of a rigorous monitoring system.

### **National Midday Meal Programme (NMMP)**

The Mid Day Meals Scheme was launched by the Ministry of Human Resources Development (HRD) during 1995-96 for the benefit of students in primary schools. Food grains (rice and wheat) were supplied by FCI free of cost to the States and Union Territories. However, FCI charges the economic cost of the food grains supplied under the scheme from the Ministry of HRD. A quantity of 1.91 lakh metric tons of wheat and 3.74 lakh tons of rice was lifted under the scheme during 1995-96. The NMMP purportedly covers 91 million children, but the actual number fed is far fewer. To enhance nutrition and health status, food intake, including vitamin A and iron, needs to be assured and also accompanied by de-worming, and control of infections is a must. These improvements in the NMMP would require state commitment to providing cooked meals at school health programme, and a larger quantity

of resources than is currently available from either GOI or the state governments.

### **Micronutrient Programmes**

National Nutritional Anemia Control Programme aims to reduce anemia among women of reproductive age and preschool children by providing iron-folate supplements, identifying and treating cases of severe anemia and promoting the consumption of iron-rich foods. In 1992, about 50% of Indian women received iron-folate supplements during prenatal care, although significant differences in coverage were found between urban and rural areas, age groups, educational status, and number of children per woman. The majority of poor women do not obtain adequate supplementation. Major shortages of iron-folate tablets have plagued the programme continuously. Other problems include lack of worker motivation to distribute tablets and inadequate education of women and communities about their value many women who receive the tablets do not consume them. As a result, India's very high rates of anemia persist, especially among pregnant women, and the impact of severe anemia on birth weight and maternal mortality is profound. This program Vitamin A Prophylaxis Programme. The Ministry of Health reported 68% coverage of 6-11 month old, and 25% coverage of 1-5 year olds in 1996, but field reports suggest that actual coverage is considerably lower. Persistent shortages of vitamin A restrict the programme, along with poor logistics and low community awareness.

This programme targets children between one and five years of age for a six month dose of 200,000 IU. of vitamin A and 6 to 11 month old infants for a 100.000 I.U. dose. Therapeutic doses are given to those

with detected deficiencies, and the programme promotes improved dietary intake of foods rich in vitamin A. WHO has laid down criteria for recognizing traditional signs of severe deficiency of vitamin A such as Bitot's spots, corneal xerosis, as well as low serum retinal and low breast-milk retinal. About 3 to 10 million children mostly in developing countries become xerophthalmic and between 250,000 to 500,000 go blind every year. Vitamin A supplements at dosage levels of 50,000 to 200,000 IU (15000 to 60000  $\mu\text{g RE}$ , depending on the age) are considered prophylactic if administered for four to six months.

National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme : Iodine is an essential micronutrient and is required at a level of 100-150  $\mu\text{g}$  (micro grams) daily for normal human growth and development. Deficiency of iodine in the daily diet may cause goitre and other Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD), Endemic goitre has been recognized as a major health problem in India. Results of sample surveys conducted in 275 districts of 25 states and four union territories have revealed 235 districts endemic for IDD where the prevalence of IDD is above 10 percent. It is estimated that in India more than 71 million people are suffering from various Iodine Deficiency Disorders.

Having concentrated largely on ensuring the iodisation of salt, this programme is the most successful of the micronutrient programmes. Yet, production of iodised salt still falls woefully short of requirements, and quality control and transportation are bottlenecks. Although, the government had banned the sale of non-iodised salt, it is now available widely, even in goitre-endemic areas. The poor probably benefit least from this measure as they are more likely to consume unprocessed

salt. The government launched fully centrally assisted National Goitre Control Programme (NGCP) in 1962 with focus on provision of iodised salt to identified endemic areas. In 1985, the Government decided to iodise the entire edible salt in the country by 1992 in a phased manner. To date the production of iodised salt is 42 lakh metric ton per annum. The NGCP has been redesignated as National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) to emphasize the importance of all the IDD's. As per the directions of the Centre, 29 State/Union Territories completely banned the use of salt other than iodised salt for edible purpose under PFA Act, while another two States had imposed a partial ban and had also set up IDD monitoring laboratories in their respective health directorates. However the court overruled the decision and has upheld the right of the consumer to access non-iodised salt also. Hence, non-iodised salt is now made freely available.

This programme has some problems which need to be tackled in order to achieve success, iodised salt is fortified with potassium iodate which is heat sensitive and can benefit the consumer if used at the table and preferably not during cooking. Also excessive iodine intake may cause toxicity in a population which does not need iodine supplementation. Hence, it would be advisable to provide iodised salt only to the goitre-prone population.

### **CONCLUSION:**

Malnutrition is like the iceberg' in an ocean. Only its being visible. The worst affected are our children who must become able citizens of tomorrow in order to make our country one of the foremost in the world. Various nutritional programmes have been

launched over the years but the success rates of these programs are unfortunately, very limited.

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# **WEB BASED LIBRARY SERVICES IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES.**

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## **ABSTRACT**

In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, technology plays a very important role everywhere. In all sectors the use of information technology is increased. In the current situation, the use of technology is increasing. Information is generated every moment, and that information is stored in the form of books and other printing and electronic format. The Internet is playing an important role in society. For information sharing and gaining we use the internet. Today students / researchers require updated and current information for their personal purpose.

When we talk about the internet, libraries also provide their services through the internet. The library gives their services through the internet. As per five laws of library science, librarians give their library services and save the time of their users. Nowadays every educational institute gives their library services through the internet. They give their traditional services with web based services also. Web based library services mainly provided library services through library websites. It gives access to metadata of the library databases. All the useful information of the library is found in the single library webpage that is useful to users to find their information in one place. In this paper, some web based library services were discussed.

**KEYWORD:** Library services, library website, web based library services.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Nowadays, libraries provide their services with the help of technology. In this era, due to the development of the technology, libraries turned their services from traditional to technology. Because of technology libraries give better services with the help of the internet. Web based library services means the services, which are provided with the help of the internet. In higher education, the library is playing a very important role. As we know that each and every library provides services for their users. Libraries will try to fulfil their users' needs. Now libraries provide more services with the help of the internet. Libraries give more and updated services through web based services. Libraries try to give all the services under one umbrella i.e. library website, Library OPAC, bulletin board, subscribed database details, clipping services, current content, ask a librarian etc. These are services, which are provided by web based services.

## **LIBRARY WEB SERVICES**

### **1. Library Website:**

Nowadays every institute has its website. Library website is also the main part of the academic institute. All the library details like library collections, resources details, services offered by the libraries, Users can search information through library OPAC.

### **2. Web OPAC:**

It is important library services, nowadays which are provided by every institute. OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue) which is a web based library service, used by users for searching library bibliographic records i.e. users can search book details by title, author,

publishers, keywords etc. They save their timing because of this service, they also see the status of a book which is available in the library or it is issued. In short, users can search library collections from anywhere and anytime. It also shows the status of the book i.e. whether it is issued or available.

### **3. Subject Gateways:**

Subject gateways are the subject oriented web search engine. It gives complete information about the website of the particular subjects. Subject gateways allow users to access network-based resources in a given subject area.

### **4. Institutional repositories:**

Institutional photographs, videos, programmes related information mentioned in the Institutional repositories. PDF format of Syllabus, question papers, newspaper clippings etc. stored in the Institutional repositories. Libraries can provide such information through the library website.

### **5. Ask a librarian:**

It is also a virtual reference service, which helps users to solve their query. In this reference service users can contact librarians through email or web form for any difficulty. It will help increase interaction between the library and its users.

### **6. E- document delivery system:**

It will provide delivery of book chapters, journals articles, journals contents with the users. Users receive notifications as per their request.

### **7. Database:**

Libraries subscribed to various databases as per their users' needs. Users can access these databases through the library website. Database is an organised collection of data. It is a collection of e-books, e-journals

and repositories. Users can read, view e-books and e-journals.

#### **8. Web forms:**

Users can submit their membership form through this web form, apart from this user can give their suggestion through library feedback form. This will be helpful for continued improvement of the library.

#### **Importance of the web based service**

1. Users can access web based library services from anywhere and anytime.
2. It is time saving. Its save user time
3. Many users can access at a time.
4. It saves library storage space.
5. Easy access to the users.
6. Easily reply to the users for any query.
7. Requires a low budget.
8. Gives alerts to the users about new books, journals.
9. Easily get library details / known to library services.

#### **Barriers of web based services**

1. Internet connection.
2. Lack of awareness.
3. Limited / subscribed access
4. Electricity problems.
5. Lack of orientation.

#### **CONCLUSION**

As we know that libraries provide the right quality information at the right time. Nowadays these web based library services are important for the academic libraries. The main purpose of the library is to give service to their users. Library professionals take more initiative to provide more web based library services. They focus on the use of available resources for library users. These web based library services are essential for library users. Library accepts and learns

new technologies and implements them for the user's satisfaction. For the better web based library services, librarians may play an important role, they have to design library websites. Librarians also think about users, who are moving to new communication technology. So library staff also have to learn new technologies for giving and implementing web based services.

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# **WOMEN AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

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## **INTRODUCTION :**

We live in the world where both rich and poor live together but they may not realize that but the grinding poverty, living condition, gender discrimination are major characteristics of the globe. The world characterized by rich, celebrity, fame and success but at the other side of poverty, unemployment, hunger, gender inequality and many other issues.

## **THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS :**

There are 17 goals which this nation has decided to achieve it till 2030. The main aims is to balance the three dimensions of sustainable development, economic growth, environment sustainability, and social inclusion.

1<sup>st</sup> goal- end poverty

2<sup>nd</sup> end hunger provide food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

3<sup>rd</sup> healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages

4<sup>th</sup> equitable quality education and promote life line learning opportunity

5<sup>th</sup> gender equality and empower women and girls

6<sup>th</sup> availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation

7<sup>th</sup> access to affordable, sustainable, reliable and modern energy for all

- 8<sup>th</sup> sustainable economic growth
- 9<sup>th</sup> to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization  
foster innovation
- 10<sup>th</sup> reduce inequality among citizen
- 11<sup>th</sup> make human settlement safe, resilient and sustainable
- 12<sup>th</sup> sustainable consumption and production patterns
- 13<sup>th</sup> make urgent actions to combat climate change
- 14<sup>th</sup> conserve us of oceans, seas and marine resources
- 15<sup>th</sup> promote use of terrestrial ecosystem, sustainable forests, and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- 16<sup>th</sup> promote peaceful and inclusive societies and provide justice to all
- 17<sup>th</sup> strengthen the mean of implementation and revitalize the globe partnership

These 17 goals focus on area such as inequality, gender, peace, gender, climate change, and other priorities. This SDG provides us clear guidelines and targets for all countries adopt in accordance with their own priorities and environmental challenges. SDGs tackle with basic cause of poverty and to make positive change for both people and planet.

### **Sustainable Development Goal-5**

This sustainable development goal aims to change the course of 21<sup>st</sup> century, challenges such as poverty, inequality, violence against women. Women have many critical roles to play in SDGs which have many targets one is equality and empowerment of women. SDGs 5 are the only one which focuses on

gender equality and empowerment of women and girls. To make women aware about their rights in many nations this SDG is been seen but still there are many nations in this world where this changes is not been seen till not still gender discrimination is been seen both legal and social norms. .

Gender discrimination is been seen in both economic and political realms. Slow rise of employment in nation is been seen since 1995, only 11.3 per cent rise has been seen till August 2015. Where as violence in nation is still the same which is affecting all the countries even which have made laudable progress in other areas. According to survey 35 per cent of women have experienced either physical and sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner violence.

Every women have equal right in all areas. It must be embedded across legal systems which are upheld law and legal practices. Since all areas focuses on gender equality therefore some efforts must be made to cut off the roots of gender discrimination.

United nation works on empowering women and girls by all of its programs. By allowing women to participate in politics and leadership will help to increase employment and reduce gender discrimination. We need to promote women's role and leadership and to ensure peace and security. We should advocate for ending violence and awareness of its causes and consequences and boots efforts to prevent and respond the rights of women.

## **WOMEN DEVELOPMENT:**

Women's organization works to stop violence against women, increase girls access to education, political opportunity, economic and improve health. Most of the women faces illiteracy problems, malnourishment, even illness and forced to work for long hours for little rewards.

While gender based violence against women as sexual trafficking and exploitation, dowry, domestic violence causes more disability and among the women.

## **WOMEN AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:**

It's been said that women are the key to sustainable development – the achievement of sustainable development is bound up with establishment women's equality. As women plays major role in domestic work which help them to bring out women entrepreneur among them. The approach of eco feminist tells that all the women have natural powers to handle every situation. There are still inequalities in regions in market, with women to denied equal access to join sexual violence and exploitation and discrimination in public office and society. SDG aims to stop discrimination between women and girls and to compare their ability with men in society. Today there are more women public office to motivate and give them courage to help them strengthen to give gender equality.

The main aim is to end all the discrimination against women and girls everywhere. To end all violence against women in public and private areas in society. To stop harmful practices in many local and rural areas. To

provide services such as protection polices, shelter to stay and basic needs. To make sure that woman's had equal opportunity as men to participate in leadership and make their decisions in politics and even for public life.

### **WOMEN EMPLOYMENT IN INDIA:**

Women Employment can be done by empowering women at micro level and promote them to participate in Gram Sabha. By providing them basic primary education which will help them to know so many things around them and even National and International news. The government of India has identified ending violence against women in India, which gives resonates with the SDGs of the United Nation on getting equality. Many schemes are been introduced by government to motivate, give equal opportunities and provide place for girls and women in society. Schemes like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao to educate girls to make their future bright. Sukanya Sambridhi Yojana for female employment in India and Janani Suraksha Yojana for mothers advance Indias commitment gender equality.

By achieving sustainable development goal by 2030 will need to take efforts and this agenda will acknowledge that equality may be based on both opportunity and outcome. Agenda 2030 will ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminate discriminatory laws, policies, practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policy and action in this regard. Our aim is not to only focus on SDGs but also many targets of SDGs that are linked to

women employment there main targets are gender discrimination, poverty, education, employment, poverty, security.

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# **WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND FAMILY LAW**

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Family law is a relatively broad practice area, such as developmental care and reproductive rights. Since family law matters hit so close to home, having a trusted legal professional by yours side can help you ensure loved ones are properly represented and protected during any legal process. Family Law is a legal practice issues that involves with family relationships such as Marriage, adoption, child custody and divorces.

In Family life cycle three stages are there i.e., Beginning stage, Expanding stage, and contracting stage, so thought out life cycle so many positive and negative things are carried out understanding and mis understanding occurs in family that time family need a family laws and court to solve the problems.

The need to establish the Family Courts was first emphasized by late Smt Durga Bai Deshmukh after her visit to China in the year 1953, where she had the opportunity to study the working of Family Courts. She discussed the subject with Hon'ble Mr Justice M.C. Chagla of Bombay High Court and also Hon'ble Mr Justice P.B. Gajendragadkar, then the Judge, Bombay High Court. She also discussed the matter of setting up of the Family Courts with the then Prime Minister Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. Several women associations, welfare organizations and individuals also mounted pressure for setting-up of the Family Courts to provide a

forum for speedy settlement of family relates disputes relating to marriage and family affairs.

The Law Commission in its 59th report (1974) also recommended for setting-up of special courts, where rules of procedure would be simpler. The Law Commission also emphasized that such courts may adopt and approach radical steps distinguished from the existing civil courts and that such courts should make reasonable efforts for settlement before commencement of the trial. In 1975, the 'Committee on the Status of Women' recommended that all matters concerning the 'family' be dealt with separately.

In 1984, the Family Courts Act was passed and it came into force on September 14, 1984. The objective was to take family and marital disputes away from the overcrowded environment of traditional courts of law and bringing them to positive and sympathetic surroundings. The aim is to change the behavior of family members and not for struggle. The Family Courts hear matters relating to marriage, marital breakdown and the welfare of children. These courts are trial courts and are presided over by Additional District Judges who undertake trials and review evidence. The Family Courts follow the Civil Procedure Code

India being a cosmopolitan country, each citizen of India is entitled to be governed by his own personal laws in the matter of marriage and divorce. There are separate marriage and divorce laws for Hindus, Christians, Parsis and Muslims, Sikhs, Jain, and Buddhists. are governed by the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 for filing divorce in India whereas Christians, Parsis and Muslim have their own laws for filing divorce and Inter-caste marriages or divorce are governed by the Special Marriage Act, 1956 and also any person of his or

her religion can get his or her marriage under Special Marriage Act 1956.

### **HINDU LAW ON MARRIAGE:**

Marriage is a mandatory Sanskar among Hindus and every Hindu must marry. They considered it as a sacramental union i.e. a Sacrosanct, permanent, indissoluble and eternal union. They did not regard it as a contract, but as a tie which once tied cannot be untied. So Hindus are governed by a law called The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, it is a law enacted by the Indian Parliament in 1955 as a part of the Hindu Code Bills. During this time, other Three important Acts were also declared, i.e., the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956, and the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956. All of these Acts were to modernize the Hindu legal tradition. The Hindu of any caste or section or form or development, Buddhist, Jains, Sikhs, and anyone converted to any of the above religions can be getting to married under the Hindu Marriage Act.

The Hindu marriage is as per custom and sanskar ceremonies, and Saptpadi is the one of common and important custom in Hindu for marriage. If two people do not want to get married by following these custom then they can get married under the law Special Marriage Act, 1954. Under the Act one can register first before marriage then marriage can legal .

**The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955:** has abolished polygamy and introduced strict monogamy for all Hindus. Divorce also has been recognized. The Hindu Marriage Act does not lay down that a marriage without the consent of the parties is void

1. When one of them is of unsound mind, the marriage is voidable.

2. The age of bride should not be less than 18 years and bridegroom should not be less than 21 years in age.
3. A combined reading of Sections 5, 11 and 12 of the Hindu Marriage Act, leaves no doubt that consent is not an essential aspect of Hindu marriage.
4. Widow marriages are allowed. Divorce is also permitted. It may still be called a holy or sacramental union.
5. One may say that Hindu marriage has neither become a contract nor has a sacramental union, it has semblance of both.
6. Earlier Hindus were prohibited to marry within the same gotra and pravara. They were also prohibited for inter-caste and inter-religious marriages.
7. A Hindu cannot marry a non-Hindu under Hindu law. He/she can do so only under the Special Marriage Act, as a civil marriage.

#### **In the modern Hindu law**

Marriages are prohibited on account of relationship which are recognized - on two grounds, which are as follows Sapinda Relationship Section 3(f) (i) lays down: in sapinda relationship with reference to any person extends as far as the third generation in the line of ascent through mother, and the fifth in the line of ascent through the father, the line being traced upwards in each case from the person concerned, who is to be counted as the first generation.

Then, Section 3(f) (ii) lays down, persons are said to be '**Sapindas**' of each other if one is a lineal ascendant of the other within the limits of sapinda relationship, or if they have a common lineal ascendant who is within the limits of sapinda relationship with reference to each of them.

8. Under the Hindu Marriage Act a child Marriage is not valid. It is only punishable.
9. The prohibition of Child Marriages Act 2006 which is applicable to all irrespective of religion provide that Child Marriage is voidable and can be cancelled on a petition being filed by the child party to the marriage.
10. Section 8 of Hindu Marriage Act ,Make a rules for the registration of Hindu Marriage
11. In 2006 the Supreme Court directed the state to make registration of all marriages compulsory.

**Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956:**

Personal laws governing marriage contain provisions to ensure the welfare of children born in wedlock. There is a general law, the Guardian and Wards Act 1890, which applies to all communities.

The Guardian and Wards Act 1890 is a complete code defining the rights and liabilities of guardians and wards. It applies to minor children of any caste . However, while approving and declaring a person as a minor's guardian, the court will also consider the minor's personal law. The Guardian and Wards Act 1890 aims to protect the minor child's person and property.

**Guardianship under the Hindu Law:**

Under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956, Mother is a natural guardian of a child. Mother has a right to the custody of her minor child, especially when the child is below five years of age and also has a right to education, right to control movement, right to reasonable punishment, right to manage property of the minor child. Guardian appointed by court, Power of certificated guardian.

## **Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956:**

1. Any Hindu man or women who are of 18 years of age and of sound mind can adopt a child.
2. If he or she is married then take the consent of the spouse is necessary.
3. A widow, divorces or unmarried Hindu women can also adopt a child.
4. A person have a child cannot adopt the same sex of child.

The central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA) is an appropriate Agency from where child can be adopted.

Who can be adopted?

Both sex can be adopted, she or he should not be exceed 15 years, child should not be married, at least 21 years gap between adopted child and adopted parents. Adopted child have same property right as a born family.

### **Procedure for Adoption of a Child:**

There are seven stages involved for the purpose of adoption: Stage 1: Registration, Stage 2: Pre-adoption counselling and preparation, Stage3: Home study and other Requirements, stage 4: Referral and acceptance, stage5: Pre- adoption Foster care, stage 6: Legal procedure Stage7: Follow up visits and Post-adoption Services.

Under the Act, a single parent or married couples are not permitted to adopt more than one child of the same sex, The adoptive parent is only the guardian of the child until she or he reaches 18 years of age.

The Juvenile Justice (Protection and care of children) Act200 and also of 2015 now permits adoption of an abandoned and orphaned child who is declared free for adoption by the child welfare committed to be

adopted by person of any religion and of any sex. He or she is having their own children or not, and any number of children can be adopted by the same person.

Some Agencies or authorities are working for Adoption : Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), State Adoption Resource Authority (SARA), Recognized Indian placement Agency (RIPA), Specialized Adoption (SAA).

**Maintenance under Hindu Law:**

She can file the application for maintenance in the criminal court section 125 of the criminal procedure code, now these applications are filed in the family courts.

Maintenance varies according to the position and status of the person, The limited depend upon the earning capacity, the amount is given on a monthly or lump sum basis, the wife will not be entitled to get maintenance once she remarries, if the husband refused to pay the maintenance amount which is settle by court, he will be imprisoned.

**The Hindu Succession Act 1956:**

Under this Act, the Hindu women have a right for property. The Act provides equal right of mother, widow, son and daughter to share a person property on his death. Both son and daughter inherit the property of Mother on her death.

Under this Act, was gender discrimination, to remove this gender discrimination provisions was passed and the Act came into force 9<sup>th</sup> september,2005 and its gives the rights to daughters.

(The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005)

In joint family the daughter of a coparcener: 1.By birth becomes coparcener in her own right in the same

manner as the son. 2. A daughter has a similar right like son to claim partition of coparcener property. If she is not to get the property then she may go for civil court for seeking partition.

### **The special Marriage Act, 1954:**

This act provides the provisions for the performance of marriage by civil ceremony. All marriages can either be registered under the respective personal law or under the Special Marriage Act, 1954. It extends to all citizens of India irrespective of their religion. It provides for both solemnization as well as Legal registration. Special Marriage Act has carved a simple means to legally register a marriage between two people from different religion, however even if both of the intending parties belong to the same religion, they can choose to register the marriage under this Act. Sometimes people following same or different religions don't want to get married under their personal law, in such cases they can be married under special marriage act, 1954. the marriage is performed by the special officer was appointed.

### **Steps under special marriage act 1954: 1.**

A notice should be given to marriage officer in the district court. 2. The notice can signed by both the parties. 3. The marriage can be registered only after the expire of 30 days from the notice.

### **DIVORCE:**

When the party may file a petition for divorce because of following reasons:

1. A person (Husband) may sexual intercourse with any person other than the spouse.
2. The petitioner for a period not less than two years.
3. A person undergoes an imprisonment of seven years or more.

4. Is of unsound mind
5. Suffering from prolong or continuous diseases.  
Divorce may occur with mutual consent.

The petition for divorce may be presented only after one year from the date of entering the certificate of marriage in the marriage certificate book.

Under section, 28 of the Act, the provision of mutual consent in respect of marriage. A petition for divorce by mutual consent may be presented to the district court.

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# **PANCHAYAT RAJ AND WOMEN: A REVIEW**

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## **ABSTRACT:-**

Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI) have always been considered as a means to good governance in villages. As we know 73rd Constitutional Amendment was effected in rays of hope that it would lead to better governance and provided more space to the deprived section of the society i.e. schedule cast, schedule tribes and women while the 73rd amendment has opened the way for women to exercise their right to be involved in village governance. Women's participation in Panchayats is slowly but steadily making its impact on grassroots governance, it can be said that the foundations have been laid to extend this social revolution to all levels of decision-making. The 73rd amendment, handed over the reins of power to the people at the Panchayat level with a 33 percent reservation of certain seats and key positions within the Panchayat to women. The present study gives an overview of origin, composition as well as it aims to identify the roles of women in Panchayat Raj Institutions.

**KEYWORDS:-** Panchayat Raj, Amendement, empowerment women, role, Participation.

## **INTRODUCTION:-**

Women constitute half of the population. Issue of Political empowerment of women has attracted global attention. The United Nations (UN) adopted Convention on the Political Rights of Women in 1952. UN has organized four world Conferences on Women. Fourth

was held in Beijing in 1995 and it declared that women's equal participation in decision making is not only a demand for simple justice or democracy but can also be seen as a necessary condition for women's interests to be taken into account. It also affirmed that women should have at least a 30% share decision making positions. 2 However, as we observe, participation of women in politics and public life has been normally low. Participation of women at higher level is lower than men in political issues. Perhaps this issue has been taken into account and for the first time provided one-third reservations for women in Panchayat Raj Institutions through 73rd Amendment Act 1992 to empower women. New era of women's participation in Panchayat Raj Institutions started and evolved gradually in the local governance in India. Panchayat Raj Institutions played a prominent role in transforming the socio-economic dimensions of villages.

The expressions 'Panchayat' connotes an assembly of five elderly leaders elected by the local community. Mahatma Gandhi always suggested the development will commence and start primarily in the village. Gandhiji stated that If India is not to perish, we have to begin with a lower rung of the ladder . If that was rotten, all work done at the top of the intermediate level was bound to fall ultimately. Thus Gandhiji expressed the need for decentralization and liberation of the villages from exploitation. Gandhiji's vision has been transformed into reality with the commencement of a three-tier Panchayat Raj system which involved participation of common people in rural reconstruction. It signified democratic decentralization and appointment of local self government at different-levels.

### **CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS :-**

Article 15 (3) to the Constitution of India empowers state to make special provisions for women. This constitutional mandate is recognition of the fact women in India need to be empowered socially and economically to ensure their total participation in social, economic and political activities of the country various committees such as Malaviya Committee (1956), Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957), Ashok Mehta Committee (1978), Hanumantha Rao Committee (1983), G.V.K. Rao Committee (1985), Singhvi Committee (1986) have analyzed and examined the issue of the development, functioning, freedom, and remedial measures of Panchayat Raj System.

The Ashok Mehta Committee Report (1978) recommended a two-tier Panchayat system, in which the two women who polled the highest number of votes in the panchayat elections would, even if they failed to actually get elected, stand co-opted into the panchayat. Where no women known to be active community workers, could be co-opted National Perspective Plan for Women (1988) recommended 30 percent reservation for women in these bodies. Meanwhile, some states had already proceeded to provide reservations for women. In 1985, Karnataka<sup>3</sup> introduced 25 percent reservation for women in the Mandal Praja Parishads, with a further reservation for women belonging to the SCs and STs. Andhra Pradesh, too had in 1986 provided for reservation of 22-25 percent for the Gram Panchayat (GP), with two women to be co-opted in the Panchayat Samitis, in addition to the elected women members”<sup>2</sup>

Over the years; the essence of Panchayat Raj Institution as an effective source for the Participation of rural people which has been emphasized by the several committees like Balwant Rai Mehta Committee, Ashok

Mehta Committee etc. and 73rd Amendment came in 1992. This Amendment provided the fundamental constitutional framework for democracy at the grass-root level.

### **ROLE OF WOMEN IN PANCHAYAT RAJ**

The Panchayat Raj System strengthened the active participation of women in politics through 73rd and 74th constitution Amendment 1/3 seats have been reserved for women out of total constituencies. It enhanced women's participation in public life. The commencement of the reservation system in the Panchayat Raj Institutions empowered women and increased women's economic, social and political status in rural India. Women felt liberalization from the traditionally patriarchal society and it brings new and fresh perspective in rural government. The reservation policy encouraged women's active participation in the political field. It has also brought positive effects on education, health and income of family.

This Amendment leads women to recognize their rights in political life and brought out their potential in governance. It had brought transformation among women which resulted in their leadership. Lakhs of women proved their leadership in Panchayat Raj System. It enables women's participation in planning, decision making, execution of the decisions in village Panchayats. Women learnt to manage funds, efficient community based development. Despite such positive outcomes women are intentionally excluded from the Panchayat Raj Institution due to proxy politics, power brokering and gender based discrimination. It's very regretful that the women Sarpanch have had to face extreme violence for challenging subsisting power system in certain communities. We can observe that the male family members utilize the position of the women in their families to stand for the polls. Male can control

the Panchayat Raj Institution through the female. Several such issues and problems existed but it is the duty of each and every citizen to promote women empowerment from grass root level and adopt progressive, modern approach towards women. These issues can be vanished only when we change our mentality<sup>4</sup> traditional set up about, women and with broad mind we should accept, adopt and promote women empowerment.

### **CONCLUSION:-**

Panchayat Raj Institutions, have played a prominent, role in the development of rural areas in India. It proved as a milestone in the development; measurable change in the lives of rural people especially women. Through PRI has faced several abtacles yet it's the time that specific right action should be taken to ensure a truly representative form of governance. It requires co-operation of people to set new diemtions in prevailing traditional system. Women's role in Panchayat Raj Institutions must be recognized. It should be over taken by male family members. Otherwise it would be invain in implementing reservation policy by government. Hence there is a need for the specific transformation in traditional mentality and reformation in the policies and laws for the active participation of women in this Panchyat Raj System.

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# **IRISH MYTHOLOGY IN W B. YEATS POETRY**

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W. B. Yeats was born in 1865 near Dublin in Ireland and through in his literary work contributed in the cultural Nationalism of Ireland. He tried to explain the significance of love and death. He had visions of a future Ireland that would eventually become the modern Ireland we know and love today. W.B. Yeats attempted to bring the country together by replacing sectarian and class allegiances with a nationalistic one. The Noble Prize in literature 1923 was awarded to William Butler Yeats for always inspired poetry which in highly artistic for gives expression to the spirit of whole nation. In this paper I try to explain Irish mythology in the poetry of W.B. Yeats.

Irish mythology is a branch of Celtic mythology which deals the with origin stories and deities,kings and heroes of ancient Ireland. Irish mythology is a best preserved, owing to the Christian mythology and Irish ancient belief and practices passed down by oral tradition.Yeats wrote poems about Irish history and figures of Celtic mythology, including "To the Upon the Road of Time". To Ireland in the coming Times". and " The Song of wandering Aengus. These poems in particular engage in mythology and folklore.

William Butler Yeats was an Irish poet a dramatist, and a prose writer. William Butler Yeats was one of the greatest English language poets of the twentieth century. His early poetry and drama acquired ideas from Irish

fable and study. W. B. Yeats used the theme of Nationalism, freedom from oppression, social division and unity when writing about his country. Yeats is an Irish nationalist used three poem. "To Ireland in the coming Times". " September 1913 and " Easter 1916" which revealed an expression of his feelings about the war of Irish Independence. The theme of Nationalism dominates in the coming time and in Easter 1996" in the former poem. William Butler Yeats suggested the ideas of Irish brotherhood to achieve justice for Ireland true brother of company. Although he wanted to fight for Ireland freedom, he did not participate in any military activities. Instead, he used song and Poems to reflect the situation in Ireland.

W. B. Yeats was a public figure in Ireland before 1922. He became a senator in the Irish free state and in 1923. He was awarded the Noble Prize for Literature when it was declared that Yeats would be awarded the Noble Prize for Literature. It was looked upon by people of the world as an attempt to recognize the Irish free state. He had the knowledge of the history of Ireland as he had Giambattista Vico and Arnold J. Toynbee. He used mythical interpretation for the progress of Irish civilization. According to Yeats the eighteenth century is regarded as the golden period in the Irish history because Tone Emmet and Fitzgerald belonged to this period. W. B. Yeats wrote in the English language but his poetry was Irish in content. He was an Anglo Irish Protestant and belonged to va family who interested in the Gaelic culture. In this article he wrote about the common Irish people and Committed Moore, Lever and Lever by saying "Moore lived in the drawing rooms"

W. B. Yeats wrote poems about Irish mythical images to represent the decaying society and moral

values which became prevalent after the wars. Yeats poems *The Second Coming* depict his usage of myth to emphasize the combined effect of modernism and imagination. *Easter 1916* is a poem by W.B. Yeats describing the poets torn emotions regarding the events of the Easter rising staged in Ireland against British rule on Easter Monday, April 24, 1916. W. B. Yeats retold entire folktales in epic poems and plays used fragments of stories in shorter poems. Moreover, he presented poems which deal with subject, images and themes called from folklore. Most important Yeats infused his poetry with a rich sense of Irish culture. Even poems that do not deal explicitly with subject from myth retail powerful things of indigenous Irish culture. Yeats often borrowed word selection, verse form, and pattern of Image directly from traditional Irish myth and folklore." *The Song of Wandering Aengus* is a poem that shows Yeats melds folklore and nationalism. In this poem, he refers to Aengus, the Irish god of love. Although a nationalistic context was behind Yeats interest in the ancient Celtic legend Yeats was interested in reclaiming those legend mere account of Ireland's history. By using old legend and myth as themes in his work, Yeats was after providing his audience with ideas and emotion that park a faith in Ireland. So, instead of focusing on receiving the history of Ireland as a static movement. Yeats was interested in making his audience aware.

Yeats use of myth and folklore, looks at how, in order to justify his view of Irish Independence movement and the value of Irish mythology. W. B. Yeats created the ancient forms of Irish epic myths based upon old folklore poem and created a new mythology of his own individual vision. So, W. B. Yeats number of poems are dealt with Irish mythology.

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# **INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE POLICY AND SERVICES EXPORTS: SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FTP 2015-2020**

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## **ABSTRACT:**

International trade plays an important role in the growth and development of any economy. It makes a significant contribution to the economic welfare of the people and to the development of the resources available in the country. It promotes level of production, employment generation and income, inflow of foreign exchange at the domestic level and strengthening bilateral and multilateral economic relations at the global level. Like many other developing countries, service sector has undoubtedly become the most important sector in the Indian economy. The services sector has emerged as a major sector in India in terms of contributing to GDP, trade flows and FDI inflows. The services sector has played and will continue to play an important role in India's trade policy. In this study researcher has tried to focus on features and objectives of Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-2020, taken overview of Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) and analyse India's services exports. For analysis researcher used descriptive and analytical research methods.

**KEY WORDS: Foreign Trade Policy, Services Exports**

## **INTRODUCTION:**

International trade plays an important role in the growth and development of any economy. It makes a significant contribution to the economic welfare of the people and to the development of the resources available in the country. It promotes level of production, employment generation and income, inflow of foreign exchange at the domestic level and strengthening bilateral and multilateral economic relations at the global level. Foreign trade policy is a set of rules and procedures to facilitate imports and augmenting exports from India and to create favourable balance of payments position. In the post-liberalization period, India's growth driven by service sector and India has gained a positive trade balance in services as opposed to trade in goods. Like many other developing countries, service sector has undoubtedly become the most important sector in the Indian economy. The services sector has emerged as a major sector in India in terms of contributing to GDP, trade flows and FDI inflows. The services sector has played and will continue to play an important role in India's trade policy. The services sector is helping India to integrate into the world economy. It has been an integral part of India's negotiating agenda in the World Trade Organization (WTO). Regarding General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) negotiations India has been an important participant.

Like the case of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs), India in the beginning years of the Uruguay Round, strongly opposed any proposal for the inclusion of services in the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement. Because of India's interests in the fast emerging services sector in mid-1990s India slowly

begin shifting away from its rigid opposition to service trade and lastly by the mid-2000s adopted an aggressive pro-service trade liberalization policy. India has both export and import interests in services. With a huge English-speaking, skilled work force available at competitive prices, the country has created a niche for itself in exporting knowledge-based services but needs foreign investment and best management practices in infrastructure services. Developed countries are the major trading partners for India in services.

In this study researcher has tried to focus on features and objectives of Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-2020, taken overview of Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) and analyse India's services exports.

**Objectives of the Study:**

1. To study features of foreign trade policy.
2. To study objectives of foreign trade policy.
3. To overview Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)

**Research Methodology of the Study :**

This study is purely depending on secondary data. Data is collected from various reference books, research articles, Journals and websites. For analysis researcher used descriptive and analytical research methods.

**Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020:**

Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) came into effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2015; this policy was announced by the Union Commerce and Industry Minister, Ms. Nirmala Sitharaman, with the main focus on doubling exports to \$900 billion by 2019-20 and facilitating ease of doing business and digitisation. The new five year Foreign Trade Policy provides a framework for increasing

exports of goods and services as well as employment generation and increasing value addition in the country. Tremendous changes have been made in this policy such as, incentives to Special Economic Zones (SEZs), eliminating bottlenecks for doing business, etc. The government has extended benefits of both the reward schemes, Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) to units located in SEZs in order to give a boost to exports from SEZs. Trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business are the other major focus areas in this new Foreign Trade Policy. Another feature of this policy is that it has given importance to services sector exports. Services have become an important component of our export basket at \$ 145 billion; they are half the merchandise exports of \$300 billion.

This new Foreign Trade Policy provides a framework for increasing exports of goods and services. The government expects significant increase in share of services in India's total goods and services exports in the next five years, the target for which has been set at US \$ 900 billion. Foreign Trade Policy is to be aligned to 'Make in India', 'Digital India', 'Skill India' and 'ease of doing business' initiatives. Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 introduces two new schemes namely 'Merchandise Exports from India (MEIS)' for exports of specified goods to specified markets and 'Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)' for increasing exports of notified services, in place of a plethora of schemes earlier, with different conditions for eligibility and usage. Services sector has emerged as a prominent sector in India in terms of its contribution to GDP, trade flows and FDI inflows. The main focus of the new Foreign Trade policy 2015-20 is to promote exports of

value added and labour intensive manufacturing as well as services. The focus of the new policy is to support both the manufacturing and services sectors, with a special emphasis on improving the 'ease of doing businesses'.

**Features of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020:**

- ❖ The Policy is framed by considering long term and medium term strategy to increase overall growth of India's foreign trade by enhancing trade competitiveness.
- ❖ The norms of the policy are product wise and location wise.
- ❖ In this new policy there is an attempt to maximize the foreign trade of the country.
- ❖ More focus is on doubling the India's share in world trade from the present level of 3 per cent by the year 2020.
- ❖ Two new schemes are announced in this policy namely Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS).
- ❖ Focus on the need to ensure local products and services are globally competitive.
- ❖ The aim is on improving ease of doing business in new foreign trade policy.

**Objectives of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020:**

- ❖ To increase exports from \$ 466 billion in 2013-14 to \$900 billion by 2019-20.
- ❖ To raise India's share in world exports from 2 per cent to 3.5 per cent.
- ❖ Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) launched.

- ❖ Foreign Trade policy to be aligned to ‘Make in India’, ‘Digital India’, and ‘Skill India’ initiatives.
- ❖ Duty Credit Scrip made freely transferable and usable for payment of custom duty, excise duty and service tax.
- ❖ Export promotion mission to take on board state governments.
- ❖ Higher level of support for export of farm produce, defence and eco-friendly products.
- ❖ Mainstreaming of state governments and various ministries in formulating Foreign Trade Policy.
- ❖ Agricultural and village industry products would be supported across the globe at the rates of 3 per cent and 5 per cent.
- ❖ Foreign Trade Policy will be reviewed after two and half years.

### **Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS):**

In the new Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020, with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2015 Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) has been announced by the Government of India. While the service sector contributes about 66 per cent in India’s GDP, its services exports are only about \$ 145 billion as compared to merchandise exports of over \$ 300 billion. This signifies that there is a vast untapped export potential in the Indian services sector. While there were several schemes to encourage and support the export of goods, but the served from India scheme was the only scheme for service sector. In the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020, the Served from India Scheme (SFIS) has now been recast into the Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS). In this scheme government would provide duty scrip to exporters.

Objectives of Service Exports from India Scheme are as follows:

- ❖ To encourage export of services from India.
- ❖ The rewards are admissible on exports of services rendered on and after 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2015.
- ❖ Service providers will be entitled to Duty Credit Scrip at notified rates 3 per cent and 5 per cent on the net foreign exchange earned.
- ❖ Minimum net free foreign exchange earnings in the preceding year to be eligible for Duty Credit Scrip- for individual service providers and sole proprietorship- \$10,000 and for other service providers -\$ 15,000.
- ❖ Duty Credit Scrip will be granted as rewards under Service Exports from India Scheme.

**Salient features of Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS):**

- ❖ It applies only to 'Service providers located in India'.
- ❖ Service providers of notified services, located in India, shall be rewarded.
- ❖ Rate of reward under this scheme are based on net foreign exchange earned.
- ❖ Reward issued as duty credit scrip is freely transferable and usable for all types of goods and service tax debits on procurement of services/goods.
- ❖ Debits are eligible for CENVAT credit or drawback.
- ❖ Certain specified categories of services are not eligible for benefit under the scheme.

**Eligibility of Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS):**

Service providers located in India are provided rewards under this scheme. Service provider should have minimum net free foreign exchange earnings of a US \$ 15000 in preceding financial year to be eligible for Duty Credit Scrip for individual service providers and sole proprietorship, such minimum net free foreign exchange earnings criteria would be US \$ 10,000 in preceding financial year. Payment in Indian Rupees for service charges earned on specified services, shall be treated as receipt in deemed foreign exchange as per guidelines of Reserve Bank of India.

Net Foreign Exchange earnings for the scheme are defined as under:

Net Foreign Exchange = Gross Earnings of Foreign Exchange minus Total expenses/payment/remittances of Foreign Exchange by the IEC (Importer Exporter Code) holder, relating to service sector in the Financial year. If the IEC holder is manufacturer of goods as well as service provider, then the Foreign Exchange earnings and Total expenses / Payment/remittances shall be taken into account for service sector only. In order to claim reward under the scheme, service provider shall have to have an active IEC at the time of rendering such services for which rewards are claimed. Service Providers of eligible services shall be entitled to Duty Credit Scrip at notified rates on net Foreign Exchange earned.

### **CONCLUSION:**

The services sector has emerged as a prominent sector in India in terms of contributing to GDP, trade flows and FDI inflows. The services sector has played and will continue to play an important role in India's trade policy. To accelerate growth in exports of services and to create a powerful and unique 'Served from India'

brand instantly recognized and respected in the whole world. To overcome and taking consideration into the financial crisis 2008. Tremendous changes have been made in the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 such as, incentives to SEZs, eliminating bottlenecks for doing business, etc. The government has extended benefits of both the reward schemes, Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) to units located in SEZs in order to give a boost to exports from SEZs. Trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business are the other major focus areas in this new Foreign Trade Policy. Another feature of this policy is that it has given importance to services sector exports.

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# **DIGITAL LIBRARIES (NEW TRENDS) WEB-BASED LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES**

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Therefore an increasing need is felt for the establishment of digital libraries. Nowadays users demand more accurate and to the point information retrieval, which is easier in the case of digital libraries. Hene librarians are increasingly under presure to digitize their collections. The library classification is an art used for the systematic arrangement of various subjects of universe of knowledge on the shelves and to locate the material quickly, easily in the library.

## **INTRODUCTION :**

Digital library has been the focus of research and discussion for nearly twenty years, by various communities across the world. The team digital library has several connotations and each discussion centered around the connotation chosen by respective authors. Discourses on digital libraries. A library is a repository of culture, knowledge and wisdom. Traditional library emphasizes on the storage and preservation on Physical Volumes, mainly books and periodicals. The information is physically brought together in one place and the users have to go to the library to find out what is there and make use of it. Where as in a digital library,

the emphasis is on access to digitized material wherever they may be placed. The explosive development of ICT in the form of Internet and the web, and its application in the library system has been changing the conventional library system to modern due to the demand of user needs.

The success of a digital library depends upon the computers, communications skills, and knowledge of library professionals in connection with modern technology. The librarian should fulfil the physical roles of adviser, interpreter and mediator for the user's information needs.

### **Definitions of Digital Libraries :**

According to the national science foundation. "a digital library ought to serve as an intellectual commons where diverse members of the community may share their knowledge and practices." The Association for Research Libraries (ARL) points out that "digital libraries can serve as a network of links to other digital libraries.

Digital libraries according to (Walter 1998) is an "organization that provide intellectual access to interpret distribute, preserve the integrity and ensure the persistence over time of collections of digital work so that they are economically available for use by a defined communities or set of communities.

### **Digital Libraries - Need and Purpose :**

The purpose of digital libraries include intelligent search and relevant retrieval, expert search assistance, text, data, image, video clip support, hyper

test access to external Collection, portability across many operating systems. It gives support to lifelong learning and e learning.

**Advantages of digital libraries :**

1. Digital library requires only minimum storage space and space and less cost for library maintenance resource distribution when compared with a conventional library.
2. Improve brows and search functionality.
3. Can preserve the document for a long time
4. Helps to preserve rare and fragile object without denying access to those who wish to study them.
5. Cataloguing discipline and search restrictions to authorised data can be automatically enforced in a digital library and it allows each user a wider range of services than is practical with a conventional library.
6. Saves space and the time of the staff and users.
7. Faster edition to data collection.
8. Faster publication and distribution of information.
9. Support to wider range of materials that can be provided to the users.
10. Helps in sharing the resources.

**Digital Libraries Vs Traditional Libraries :**

The digital libraries involve not only automation of traditional library activities and services but calls for the redefinition of services. In digital libraries even through the users are distantly stationed from the information sources they can access and correlate

information from several sources at any place anytime. The user must understand the catalogue structure to be able to retrieve specific information.

Traditional libraries collect and organize information by providing asses to analyze, synthesize and disseminate the same. Collection process includes techniques for understanding what information resources are of use to a client population and for cost effective storage and preservation of such resources. Organization and representation. deal with classifying and indexing information resources in ways relevant their potential users. Access considerations include design of physical space and organization of materials within such space in a way most effective to user needs and expectations. Information retrieval has to be addressed in the design of systems specific to that task.

In digital libraries, the collection build up can be done either by digitization of the existing collection or by born digital collection such as e books, e Journals etc. Digital libraries focus on automating the activities such as indexing, classification and expert systems for reference desk. Information search in a hyper text can retrieve information from primary and secondary works using implicit and explicit indices. Digital libraries can help us redefine and redesign library services to achieve the basic aims of library services more effectively.

### **Web-Based Library Classification Scheme :**

Web-based library Classification Schemes play an exclusive role on web. Online accessible editions have many additional features over the print version and

allow multiple searching by terms and numbers and have user friendly browsing option. They provide innovative web-based services to the users. Library classification is the significant part of Library & Information Science education. Melvil Dewey Paul Otlet and Henry La Fontaine and S.R.Ranganathan who organized the great library classification Schemes.

### **Impact of Web on library classification Schemes. :**

A great change of information technology is making libraries modern, developed, advanced and automated. Traditionally there are number of library classification Scheme like Dewey Decimal Classification. Universal Decimal Classification. Colon classification & Library of Congress classification etc. But, in the 21<sup>st</sup> century with the impact of IT some traditional library classification schemes have changed in a glorious ways. DDC, UDC, and LCC are the top most and web based library classification schemes . They provide a variety of online services to the users. Users can browse and search the class number through web-based navigation.

### **Web-Based library classification Schemes.**

Electronic versions of the DDC,UDC, and LCC make it possible to realize the potential of library classification to improve subject retrieval It creates renewed interest in classification as an organizing and retrieval device for information resources has been sparked by the growth in usage of Internet and World Wide Web.

### **Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme :**

DDC is the oldest and most prevalent system in the world. It is efficiently working not only in print , but in online environment also. It was devised by Melvil Dewey in 1876 through it was conceived first in 1873. DDC is divided into 10 main classes 000-999. It is regularly being revised and adopted according to entry of new Subject and giving right place in the schedules.

### **Universal Decimal Classification Scheme :**

UDC online is web-based product of Universal Decimal Classification available on Web since 2001. It works extremely fine with computers and using software.

- UDC online is an international database.
- Provides powerful search and browse.
- Enables to cover new subject easily
- Two different search methods available .
- Easy and quick checking of related and associated classes.

### **Library of Congress Classification Scheme :**

The system “Library of Congress Classification” is one of the most widespread library classification system in the world. It was developed by Library of congress, USA in the late nineteenth and twentieth century of organize and arrange the book collection in the library . The Library of congress classification scheme is broadly divided into 21 categories labels spreading from A to Z , but the letters I,O,W,X &Y. are unused.

- Users can create their own notes in the database.

- provides powerful search & navigation tools to the users.
- Automatic calculation of classification table numbers.

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