

3.3.3.1 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published per teacher during year 2021-2022

| Sl. No. | Name of the Teacher | Title of the book/chapters published | National / International | Year of publication |
|----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | Mr. N. D. Bhandari | Impact of Globalization on Language and Literature | National | 2022 |
| 2. | Dr. N. M. Patil | Tourism Geography | National | 2021 |
| 3. | Dr. N. M. Patil | Environment Studies | National | 2021 |
| 4. | Dr.E. S. Nirmal | World Politics in 21st Century- Elements Involved in Political Globalization | National | 2021 |
| 5. | Dr. E.S. Nirmal | Human Right Indigenous People-Role and Representation of Women Right in Politics | National | 2022 |
| 6. | Dr. E. S. Nirmal | Women Empowerment: A need of the Hour/ Women Empowerment and Politics | National | 2022 |
| 7. | Dr. N. S. Kanhe, | Thermal plasma: technology of future for the processing of nanocrystalline magnetic materials | International | 2021 |
| 8. | Mr. A. G. Darandale | MOOCs and Role of Libraries | National | 2022 |
| 9. | Dr. A. N. Kedare | ‘Golpitha’ Ani ‘Sansad se Sadak Tak’ | National | 2021 |
| 10. | Dr. R.S. Tambe | Biological Chemistry | National | 2021 |
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IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

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The Impact of Globalization on English Literature with special reference to Chetan Bhagat's "The 3 Mistakes of My Life: A Story about Business, Cricket and Religion"

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Abstract:

The term 'Globalization' is the process of transformation from local to global. 'Think local and act global' has been widespread across the world. In short, it is nothing but the living mode of the people all over the world. Interchange of worldly views, opinions and the various aspects of the culture have been considerable during globalization. Literature is no exception to this. Life values Culture and Language have a great impact of globalization in literature. Indian literature also shows the impact of globalization. The present paper explores the impact of globalization on Chetan Bhagat's The 3 Mistakes of My Life: A Story about Business, Cricket and Religion. The novel reflects changes in cultural, traditional life styles of the people due to globalization. Thus, Bhagat exposes and explains the problems of India after globalization. These problems are the problems of multi-cultural, multi-linguistic, multi-ethnic and modern society.

Key Words: Globalization, values, impact, changes, literature, culture

Introduction:

'Globalization' is one of the most popular terms in the existing socio-economic domain. It is self-explanatory. It can be supposed to be the process of change from local to global. However, it is not a phenomenon like revolution, war, invention or discovery. It is rather a continuous process for the reliability of regional, economies, societies and cultures of exchange across the world.' This process involves sharing or exchange of various things like skills, technology, goods, services, etc. The term globalization can be used differently. Its meaning and interpretation are contextual. It is also varied from local to global. From the Indian context, the general implication is transforming the local or regional things into international. The cultural and traditional issues have become global. From the economical point of view, it can be

considered as making our market open to all other countries and entering in the global market. According to Malik, "Globalization has many meanings depending on the context and on the person who is talking about." (Tanveer Malik) People undertake journey for varied purposes and the process of globalization take place. It may be tours and travels for enjoyment, business, trade, commerce, and searching for good job opportunities. The advancement of science and technology brought the world very close. It effects on modernization and globalization. The means of communications, social media and internet played significant role for establishing globalization. There is rapid and significant human changes in globalization. It means globalization touched every walks of life. It has created borderless world. There has been caused tremendous change in behavior, standard of life and lifestyle of the people across the world.

Globalization and India:

To Tanveer Malik, "Globalization has been identified with the policy reforms of 1991 in India." Globalization began in India soon after the introduction of New Economic Policy in 1991. There was a great impact of Economic activities on social, political, and cultural aspects. Indian culture is no exception transformation process. Indian culture has its own traditions and customs. However, Indian culture have started to lose their grip due to the globalization. It has resulted in a major transformation of the lifestyle and living standard of people. Globalization transformed India into modernization.

The effects of globalization are remarkable for the developing country like India. After globalization, Indian English literature raised the issues like loss of identity, multiculturalism, immigration, hybridization, loss of national or regional identity etc. Globalization intermingled cultural bonds. Indian food replaced by the junk foods items like Noodles, Pasta, Pizza, etc. These names can be easily entered in Indian mouths. Chinese, English, American products and brands gained importance than local, Indian brands and names. The dressing like the clothes for male and female have been changed without considering geographical climate. Even the Indian dialects and languages replaced by foreign manners as a social status. People started observing various days like Friendship Day, Valentine Day, Mother's Day, Father's Day etc. that are the effects of globalization. The joint

family culture has been vanished in most of the urban areas. Marriage has been treated as a bond which is the result of globalization.

Any change or transformation has two sides, advantages and disadvantages. The advantages of globalization have been realized in the fields of banking, trade, business, market, communication, import, export, science, technology etc. However, its disadvantages are environment pollution, cyber-crimes, online frauds etc. Thus, globalization has occupied all the fields.

Globalization and Literature:

Literatures is considered as a sensitive field. Literature has been influenced by the globalization. Indian English literature is one of them. The present paper will focus on the effects of Globalization on Indian English Literature, in general and on Chetan Bhagat's *The 3 Mistakes of My Life: A Story about Business, Cricket and Religion* in particular. In the era of globalization, English language gained much importance. It is used by educated people for communication. It became not only popular but powerful language. The various aspects of globalization reflect on Indian English literature. Socio-economic, socio-political factors always influence literature, and literature is reflection of these factors.

Indian English poetry is characterized by the themes of rootlessness and alienation. The new generation poets have emerged their views during the process of globalization. New experiments are started in the field of drama. They sought a fresh interpretation in the light of globalization. Indian drama in English has undergone a significant change in globalization. The contemporary Indian dramatists attempted to cross cultural boundaries in the course of time. They developed metamorphic sense to regain ancient traditions. The translation of epics and classics into English provided a new platform. This new form has been introduced in Indian curriculum that helped students and scholars to develop their imagination. These translations made people aware of ancient traditions. Translations of regional drama helped to create national theatre. As a result, Indian national drama became a river of many regional streams. The translations helped to soften the regional language gaps. They also helped to increase the creativity of contemporary writers. The contemporary Indian dramatists came together by crossing their regional language

boundaries; they worked together for building Indian National Drama. Vijay Tendulkar, Satish Alekar, Amol Palekar, Badal Sircar, Mahesh Elkunchwar, Sadanand Rege, Girish Karnad and many others contributed to the Indian drama. These dramatists discovered and presented various aspects of Indian culture and traditions in their plays. The novels in Indian English also reveal the impact of globalization. Vikram Chandra's "Red Earth and Pouring Rain" (1995), Arundhati Roy's "The God of Small Things" (1997), Mohsin Hamid's "Moth Smoke" (2000), Kiran Desai's "The Inheritance of Loss" (2006), Aravinda Adiga's "The White Tiger" (2008) are some of the novels which focus on Globalization.

Jhumpa Lahiri's *The Namesake* (2003) is about the life of American born Gogol Ganguli. The novel is a fine blending of emotional and cultural themes. The novel depicts the conflict and problems of an immigrant Bengali couple to the United States. The novel describes the events take place in Calcutta, Boston and New York where emotional and cultural complications are found. The emotional struggle of the persons who live in two conflicting cultures, religions, and societies is examined. Gogol, the protagonist, struggles to balance between American and Indian culture. He wants to be free from the clutches of Indian culture as he tries to find his identity. Another novel, *The White Tiger* (2008) by Aravind Adiga. It won Man Booker Prize. The novel presents India's class struggle in a globalized world. The novel depicts the economic progress of India in the world and at the same time the opposite picture of Indian rural poverty. Rural and poor India is represented by Balram Halwai, the protagonist of the novel. The novel presents the gap between the rich and the poor that creates insecurity and doubts about cultural and moral values. The significant changes in Indian society have been noted in the novel. The contrast between the progress of Indian economy and poverty in rural India is metaphorical in globalization. The novels written during the globalization come with the issues like caste, religion, corruption, poverty, cultural conflict etc. Globalization created the same atmosphere in developing countries like India as found in developed countries like America. So Ashok says, "There are so many more things I could do here than in New York now ... The way things are changing in India now, this place is going to be like America in ten years." (*The White Tiger*, 77) Balram takes

the advantages of globalization. He says, "I'm always a man who sees "tomorrow" when others see "today".(The White Tiger, 274)

The novels of Chetan Bhagat reveal this new philosophy of modernized Indian people. New trends are emerging in Indian cultural, traditional, economic, political scenario. All these changes have been reflected in Chetan Bhagat's novels. According to Donald Greenless, "Chetan Bhagat might not be another Vikram Seth, Salman Rushdie or Arundhati Roy, but he has authentic claims to being one of the voices of a generation of middle class Indian youth facing the choices and frustrations that come with the prospect of growing wealth."(New York Times) He examines the effects of globalization on Indian culture. He has thought provoking ideas and uses simple English

"The 3 Mistakes of My Life: A Story about Business, Cricket and Religion" (2008) is the third novel of Chetan Bhagat. It deals with the religious, political, cultural problems in the modernized India. The core issues like pre-marital sex, marital infidelity, inconsistency in relations have been summarized. It focuses on the various aspects of youngsters like family relationship, friends, sentiment, romance, love, social problems, business life, religious disorders and mostly cricket – at the crisis of globalization. This is the story of three friends in the city of Ahmadabad in western India – Ishan, Oni and Govind. They are struggling for their goals. Govind Patel, the narrator of the novel, is a simple boy. He has conventional ambition to become a businessman. He belongs to poor family. He earns extra money by tutoring Mathematics. He loves Vidya, the younger sister of Ishan. Vidya desires to cross all the limitations of middle class family and society. She wishes to go to Mumbai for a PR course. Govind is highly ambitious student of Mathematics. He attempts to commit suicide for his three mistakes in life. However, he is saved and rejoins with his friend at the end. The novel unites the individuals of different cultures and religions under the identity of Indian. He has consciously developed the characters. Ishan emerges as a secular and broadminded Indian youth. Govind cultivates the picture of the Indian youths. He is capable to overcome all bad instincts. Although Oni is under the influence of his Mama's religious and political sentiments of Hinduism, he saves the life of an innocent Muslim boy sacrificing his own life. The novel reveals a tale of modern

India with a lot of illuminating issues and learning aspects.

Conclusion:

Thus, literature reflects whatever is happening in the society. Indian English literature shows impact of globalization on Indian lifestyle values and cultural aspects. No doubt, Indian culture is influenced by the world culture. We cannot deny or accept the impacts of globalization. But we should be cautious in accepting or denying them. We have to keep in mind that our culture, national identity, traditional values would not be degraded. The impact of globalization will continue in the future also. We should uplift our culture, traditions and values. Chatterjee rightly said, "Though India is getting a global recognition and slowly moving towards to become a major economic and political strength, still many basic problems like rural poverty, corruption and political instability remained unsolved".

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२ । प्रशांत पब्लिकेशन्स

World Politics in 21st Century

Editors

Prof. (Dr.) C. B. Bhange, Dr. Santhosh Mathew
Ajay Kumar, Arbind Kumar



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Elements Involved in Political Globalization

Prof. Nirmal L.

A Brief View on Politics

The activities of the government, members of law-making organizations, or people who try to influence the way a country is governed.

Political globalization refers to the quantity of political co-operation that happens between dissimilar countries. This ties in with the confidence that "umbrella" global organizations are healthier placed than individual states to stop conflict.

There are so many elements are involved in political globalization but most impacting elements are taken into consideration below.

The Effect of Politics on Economics: Thinking on Political Economic Connection

Political Economy is a term that headed that discipline that we lovingly call Economics. The term, as its name indirect, created since of the confidence that the economy and politics could not be unglued from each other. As time expired by, it was obvious that the both disciplines were unglued; economics and politics together were disciplines in their own rights.

In the new earlier there have been upsurges in the investigation of the effect of politics on economics. Such investigation though ancient, seems to be youthful as the answers are fairly appropriate to contemporary age as much as to the previous age. The change in the contemporary answers lies mostly with the approaches working.

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and many detractors have viewed the consequence as being too broad as investigators try to hold a large amount of variables that may have pretentious the final deductions one way or additional.

The datum that politics has a countless effect on economics can be demonstrated by the instance of inflation. If there is inflation in republic then one of the events that could be used is wounding the cheap deficit of a republic. The National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) has documented that unadulterated economics alone is powerless to clarify "complex phenomena such as different degrees of economic development, quality and types of economic policies, income distribution, and quality of government organization such as corruption, protection of property right," amongst other things. The main emphasis of political economists was that of discovery out or at least predicting with some level of inevitability what paid to the prosperity of persons that might be lengthy to civilizations

Political Globalization: a Relation in between Polity and Globalisation

Globalization word mean many things involved in it. In the mid-19th century electronic communications was not in form that time for long distance communications were depend mail i.e.by post. Global communications speed of was limited, after that the maximum speed of courier services were used. With improvement in communication system political globalization also changed. Now a day's political globalization means the growth of the worldwide political system. Movement of people is most important in political globalisation. Flow of commodity, flow of people, flow of capital and flow of ideas affects civilization.

The Theory of Political Globalization

It has too many layers of meaning. Somebody says it means individual societies, economic and cultural processes, economic development, cultural impression, social and cultural changes, world capitalist market. The conclusion is only that political globalization is local and national conditions social activities.

Segments of Political Globalization

1. The formation of post-liberal democracy,
2. Globalizing cultural production and the politics
3. Communication technologies
4. Leadership and governance

Economics Impact

Government policies had a large impact on economic growth and the creation of new business units. What society and governments want to buy and sell is decided by the economic activity of a country. The politicians may decide to control some parts with the help of the economic actions. Any government take active part in taking economic decisions is for the purpose of economic interests for stakeholders.

Politics and Economy

Politics and Economics is concerned with each other. With power politics influencing people e.g., elections, political parties and government. Economics is always non-political. An ideal economist should ignore any political impact and he can recommend how to improve the economic performance of a country. The decisions are taken by elected politicians. The economy of any country are always prejudiced by the political situation. Politics has a great impact on decisions and powers on the economy.

So many economic matters are seen through the political beliefs. Eg. some people are instinctively more doubtful of government schemes. They prefer economic policies that seek to reduce government intrusion in the economy. But in the other hand economists may have a penchant for indorsing greater equality in society and be more willing to inspire government schemes.

Politics and Media

All media sources influenced all society. Everything is driven by media. Such as world news, local news, fashion, entertainment, politics, economic and most of the part of our life.

Everyone is impacted by media. It drives everyone's life. Everybody look media for current scenario and most of the time it is paid. Paid news, paid services affect our thinking in wrong way. Every message is meditated, we receive that message it influences every second of our life, business, society and so on. Media has aim of TRP, so they follow it. Media serve us advertisement as a product. We consider it after watching again and again, and believe on it. If economy is slow down but share market is growing up, then what to say. Share market is not aligning with economy. Such bubbles grow increasing day by day and what can happen we know very well. Structural advertisements created though media is the fact as per political economy.

The pluralists and post-modernists totally reject the collective method of political economy. They trust that the customer defines the productivity of the media. As a customer you are able to choose what you want to watch or recite. You are also clever to understand and take away the communication you want to take from the arbitrated communication you come in contact with. Publicity is another part of the political economy method. Proprietors yet again are in custody of the communications portrayed through publicity. They send out a communication in order to vend their creation or facility in order to make the most income thinkable.

To be able to make the most income proprietors and publicists must reach out their announcements to the right persons. They must please the needs of the customer with the greatest outlay influence. A likely hovel in the political economy method is the absence of recognizing the viewers and pardon they need. All the political economy method upkeeps around is the economy and ways that they can make it better. They upkeep only about the manufacture of the broadcasting and the arbitrated communication that is portrayed. The political economy can alter this by taking into explanation the big collection of persons in our society. When creating a product or arbitrated communication you must understand that each separate in culture has dissimilar sentiments and thoughts.

Conclusion

As a matter of political globalization it has too many layers, it includes society, media, economics, industries, politics, countries, international laws etc. Political globalization is impacted by all of the things related to it. Everything is related to political globalization.

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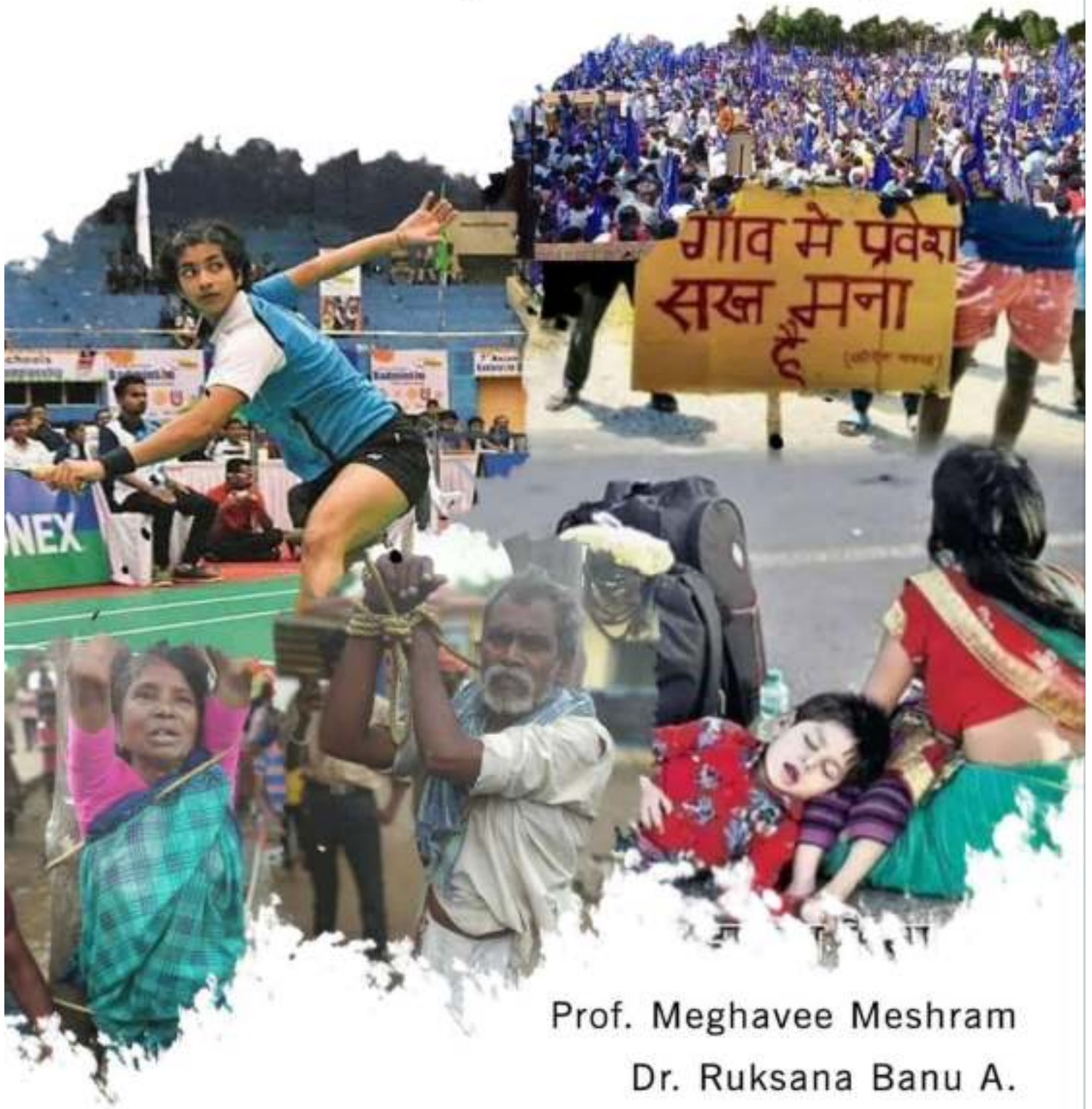
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HUMAN RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE :

Issues and challenges in 21 st century



Prof. Meghavee Meshram

Dr. Ruksana Banu A.

HUMAN RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

Issues and Challenges in 21st Century

**MISS. MEGHAVEE MESHRAM
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FOREWORD

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A book such as this is not only timely but crucial in the midst of these challenging, unprecedented times. It is an honor to be able to contribute to Human Rights: Issues & Challenges in 21st Century and to be immersed in the company of highly respected contemporary thinkers who demand better for our world.

Asstt.Prof. Meghavee Meshram, India and Prof. Dr. Ruksana Banu A., Oman, have successfully brought together some of the most brilliant, influential minds to compile an anthology focusing on Human Rights: Issues & Challenges in Contemporary Society, Gender equality and women's empowerment. Society must fully grasp the necessity for these two concepts to grow and flourish into societal norms in order to stimulate global progress. We, as a global society, cannot expect to build a solid future and achieve sustainable aspirations without the full participation of both men *and* women. As I personally enter into my final year as a Doctor of Psychology student, I feel hopeful and confident that, with the determination of fierceness leaders such as Professors Patil and Banu and the contributors of this book, we can unreservedly create positive change, thereby generating a ripple effect across the globe.

PREFACE

Human Rights of Indigenous People : Issues and Challenges in 21st Century offer an extensive evaluation of the importance of human rights, its usefulness, developments, and challenges in recent times. Human rights are the principal ideology that strengthens societies with democracy and regulations. The importance of human rights has been widely acknowledged all around the world in the past few decades. Often human rights are argued in the context of creating sustainable accepts to bring effective changes. For instance, Amartya Sen advocates an integrated approach for development, where various institutions work together to create economic opportunities, provide social support, secure society and authorities facilitate transparency.

Over the years, rules and regulations have been carefully crafted to protect human rights in society. However, they are still violated by individuals, groups, and in some cases states. One needs to be aware of the human rights issues and the challenges associated with them. The basic freedoms in terms of rights rest on the intrinsic importance of humans and their consequential role with regards to economic and political security. It also deals in providing the genesis of value and priorities for human development.

In recent times, human rights have become an essential theme in social, economic, and political development around the world. To live in a secure and dignified society it is vital for people to be aware of their fundamental human rights and should believe in their government to ensure and acknowledge these rights. Therefore, human rights education has been a subject of concern and importance to legal organizations, human rights practitioners, researchers, and policymakers.

The book consists of chapters scripted by rising and widely recognized scholars, which offer an overview of the range of topics including the evolution of human rights, the importance of human rights for children and women, the impact of the pandemic on human rights, and issues around human right education. The book is developed in such a way that it can be read as a whole to get an idea of human rights in today's world or it can be read as stand-alone chapters which focus on a specific theme of human rights. A large portion of the chapters in the book talk about human rights reality in India, however, they do relate to the current world scenarios.

All the chapters of the book have gone through a series of rigorous peer review processes which enhances its quality and hence can be referred to with confidence by researchers, practitioners of human rights, and students. The editors wish that this book inspires the readers to think and actively take part in overcoming the challenges concerning human rights in our society. We are thankful to the authors, peer reviewers, and others who have contributed to making this book successful.

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Role and Representation of Women Rights in Politics

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Introduction

The term 'political participation', has a very wide meaning. It is not only related to 'Right to Vote', but simultaneously relates to participation in the decision-making process, political activism, political consciousness, etc. Women in India participate in voting, run for public offices and political parties at lower levels more than men. Political activism and voting are the strongest areas of women's political participation. To combat gender inequality in politics, the Indian Government has instituted reservations for seats in local governments. Women turnout during India's parliamentary general elections was 65.63%, compared to 67.09% turnout for men. India ranks 20th, from the bottom in terms of representation of women in Parliament. Women have held the posts of president and prime minister in India, as well as chief ministers of various states. Indian voters have elected women to numerous state legislative assemblies and national parliament for many decades.

Constitutional rights of women

The Constitution of India establishes a parliamentary government and guarantees the right to be elected by citizens, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and association, and the right to vote. The Constitution of India seeks to eliminate gender inequality by outlawing gender and class discrimination, outlawing trafficking and forced labor, and securing elected positions for women.

The Government of India encourages state and local governments to promote equal pay for equal work and free legal assistance, appropriate working conditions and maternity benefits, right to work and education, and improved living standards. I instructed. Women contributed to the Indian independence movement in the early 20th century and appealed for independence from Britain. Independence brought gender equality in the form of constitutional rights, but historically women's political participation remained low.

According to the WEF Global Gender Gap Report 2020, India ranks 18th in terms of political empowerment, far better than its rank in the other dimensions of the index: 149th in economic participation and opportunity, 112th in

educational attainment, 150th in health and survival, and 108th in the overall index. The political empowerment ranking sits above the UK's ranking of 20th and significantly above the US rank of 68th. The sub-index for political empowerment measures the gap between women and men at the highest level of political decision-making through the ratio of women to men in ministerial positions, the ratio of women to men in parliamentary positions, and the ratio of female to male heads of state in the past 50 years. India's positioning is strongly driven by the tenure of Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister from 1966 to 1977 and then again from 1980 until her assassination in 1984. While Gandhi's role as a prominent female leader should not be overlooked, it does somewhat skew our interpretation of India's positioning in the index. The other two indicators that make up the index rank India 69th, with 30% females in ministerial status, and 122nd with 17% females in parliament. The sub-index also does not take into account state-level leadership where significant authority exists. Of the 28 states in India, only West Bengal currently has a female prime minister.

In addition, the Political Empowerment sub-index focuses solely on leadership. This paper provides evidence across various areas related to women's political participation in India, including political representatives at various levels of India's political system, women as political leaders, and women as active citizens.

Women's political representation in India

In 1992, the 73rd amendment of the Constitution mandated that one-third of the leading position of the national village government be secured for women. This policy was introduced to increase the political representation of women at the local level. Since then, extensive research has been conducted to investigate the impact of this policy, showing that the number of women elected as sarpanch in the village has skyrocketed (Duflo2005). However, the proportion of senior females remains low. In particular, female representatives at the state level are significantly behind, except to exclude women from important positions in institutional power and decision-making. As of March 30, 2021, IGC is collecting data on the composition of state governance on its website. Six provinces of India do not have female ministers, including Nagaland, Sikkim, and Manipur. No state is close to one-third of the female minister. Tamil Nadu has the highest proportion of female ministers at 13%, and 68% of the states have less than 10 men in senior government positions. Figure 1 below shows a low percentage of women in ministerial positions in Indian states.

The Women's Reservation Act, which amends the Constitution of India and aims to secure one-third of all seats for women in Lok Sabha (lower house) and all state legislatures, was passed by Rajya Sabha (senate). I did. In 2010 (of Congress) however, the Lok Sabha (House of Representatives) has not yet voted

in favor of the bill. The bill has attracted attention in recent public discourse because it recognizes the need for a larger political representation of women at all levels of government.

Women as political leaders

Anecdotally there is a view that female political representatives in local government are merely a front for their male relatives. If this were so, we should see no difference in the policy choices made by political leaders based on their gender – as these would be controlled by men even in the case of female leaders holding reserved seats. However, this has been refuted by the well-known study by Chattopadhyay and Duflo (2004). Using data that the researchers collected on 265 village councils in West Bengal and Rajasthan, it is seen that the reservation of a council seat has a bearing on the provision of public goods, with female leaders investing more in public goods valued by women (for example, drinking water). Given the association of female political leaders with redistributive policies, one may think that they are less effective in promoting economic growth, at least in the short to medium term. In an IGC study, Bhalotra et al. (2018), provide evidence to the contrary. Examining data for 4,265 assembly constituencies in India for the period 1992-2012, they find that women legislators raise economic performance in their constituencies by about 1.8 percentage points per year more than male legislators. The researchers attribute this striking result to female leaders being less corrupt, more efficient, and more motivated than their male counterparts.

Whether females in power are less corrupt is, however, an open question. Based on art fact field experiments in rural areas of Bihar, Gangadharan, Jain, Maitra, and Betch, women in villages who have previously experienced female village heads are men when acting as leaders. One possible explanation given by the author is that female leader expects to be abused, leading to self-fulfilling prophecies when they behave negatively. Alternatively, in an environment where there are few leadership opportunities, women do not expect to be re-elected, so if they do, they act short-sighted and make one-off decisions.

However, the presence of female political leaders has been found to have other positive social implications. Analyzing data from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Iyer and Mani (2012) found that documented crimes against women surged 26% after women's political participation increased as a result of the 1993 change. I found. A closer investigation has shown that this is not due to an increase in crimes against actual women but to an increase in reports of such crimes. Police response is increasing among female political representatives, encouraging women to express their concerns.

Women as active citizens

The gender ratio of voters in India (the number of female voters per 1,000 male voters) has seen a remarkable increase from 715 in the 1960s to 883 in the 2000s, and the 2019 general election is female compared to males. This is the first time that the voter frequency is high. However, women are less likely to participate in or identify with political parties in politically oriented public activities such as campaigns and protests.

Chattopadhyay and Duflo (2004) – The study above – shows that if the head of the village council is a female, she is more likely to participate in the political decision-making process. If Pradhan is female, the percentage of female Gram Samsad participants is significantly higher (up from 6.9% to 9.9%). Women in these villages were twice as likely to have filed a request or complaint with Pradhan in the last six months. Researchers say this is in line with the idea that political communication is influenced by same-sex citizens and leaders. They also point out that the increased participation of female villagers in the political decision-making process may play a role in the political decisions of female corrugated plastics.

Conclusion

India, especially women's political representatives at higher levels of government, still has a long way to go, but as more women's political leaders and more women exercise their democratic rights, India's improvement You can expect political changes that may help women in terms of economic empowerment and opportunities, achievement of education, and other indicators of health and survival.

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Women Empowerment

A Need of The Hour

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Chapter-71

Women Empowerment and Politics

–Dr. Ekanath Sitaram Nirmal*

Introduction

The term ‘political participation’ has a very wide meaning. It is not only related to ‘Right to Vote’, but simultaneously relates to participation in: decision making process, political activism, political consciousness, etc. Women in India participate in voting, run for public offices and political parties at lower levels more than men. Political activism and voting are the strongest areas of women’s political participation. To combat gender inequality in politics, the Indian Government has instituted reservations for seats in local governments. Women’s turnout was 65.63% in the Indian Elections, while men’s turnout was 67.09%. India ranks 20th from the bottom when it comes to representing women in parliament. In India, women held the positions of president and prime minister, as well as prime ministers of various states. Voters in India have elected women to many legislatures and parliaments for decades. The Constitution of India establishes a parliamentary government and guarantees the right to be elected by citizens, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and association, and the right to vote. The Constitution of India attempts to remove gender inequalities by banning discrimination based on sex and class, prohibiting human trafficking and forced labour, and reserving elected positions for women.

The Government of India directed state and local governments to promote equality by class and gender including equal pay and free legal aid, humane working conditions and maternity relief, rights to work and education, and raising the standard of living. Women were substantially involved in the Indian independence movement in the early 20th century and advocated for independence from Britain. Independence brought gender equality in the form of constitutional rights, but historically women’s political participation has remained low.

According to Mayoux (1998), empowerment is a process of internal change, or power within, enhancement of capabilities, or power to the collective mobilization of women, and when possible men, or power of questioning and effort of changing subordination associated with gender, or power over. Therefore, empowerment is a capacity-building process that leads to greater participation and decision-making, awareness-raising, and transformative behaviour. Empowerment can be described as a process that helps people claim their control over factors that affect their lives. Empowering women is for more conscious individuals who are politically active, economically productive, independent, and able to engage in intelligent discussions on issues that affect women. It means raising a woman. The word “political participation” has a very broad meaning. This means not only “voting rights” but also participation in decision-making processes, political activities, political awareness, etc. women in India participate in voting, run for public offices and political parties at lower levels more than men. Political activism and voting are the strongest areas of women’s political participation. To

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combat gender inequality in politics, the Indian Government has instituted reservations for seats in local governments. Women turnout during India's 2014 parliamentary general elections was 65.63%, compared to 67.09% turnout for men. India rank 20th from the bottom in terms of representation of women in parliament. In India, women held the positions of president and prime minister, as well as prime ministers of various states. Voters in India have elected women to many legislatures and parliaments for decades. This article aims to explain and evaluate women's political participation in India and describes various initiatives of the Government of India to empower women by analyzing India's position in the Gender Inequality Index.

Empowerment of Women in India

Empowerment of women involves the improvement of their status in the family, community and society. It ensures women's accessibility to modern development facilities and extends their participation in social, economic and political process and decision making. So women empowerment is absolutely necessary in India. The Constitution of India establishes a parliamentary system of government, and guarantees its citizens the right to be elected, freedom of speech, freedom to assemble and form associations, and vote. The Constitution of India attempts to remove gender inequalities by banning discrimination based on sex and class, prohibiting human trafficking and forced labour, and reserving elected positions for women. The Government of India directed state and local governments to promote equality by class and gender including equal pay and free legal aid, humane working conditions and maternity relief, rights to work and education, and raising the standard of living. Women were substantially involved in the Indian independence movement in the early 20th century and advocated for independence from Britain. Independence brought gender equality in the form of constitutional rights, but historically women's political participation has remained low.

India's Failure to Include Enough Women in Politics

Indian politician Lathika Subhash smiled at the camera last month and shaved her hair from her head. Subhash protested directly after being banned from parliamentary tickets for state elections in southern Kerala. But her intention was not just to draw attention to her own declining fate. A much bigger problem she wanted to emphasize was the lack of female representatives in Indian politics.

The world's largest democracy has held consecutive elections in the past few weeks in four legislatures and one union territory. However, almost half of the voters are women, and only one in ten candidates. It is 9% in Kerala, 7.8% in Assam, 11% in Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and West Bengal. Gender equality remains a distant dream. There is no shortage of female workers in major Indian political parties, but female workers are routinely marginalized and denied participation in elections. In Kerala, Subhash states that at least 20% of candidates aim to be female. "[We] expected at least one candidate from each district. But these female leaders who worked for the party were completely ignored," said Subhash when she protested.

India's failure to represent women in politics is not necessarily internationally recognized. Probably because there are a few prominent female leaders who dominate the headlines. Indira Gandhi was a notorious prime minister who had risen to Indian politics for decades before being assassinated in 1984. In modern times, Parliamentary President Sonia Gandhi, or West Bengal Prime Minister Mama Tabanerjee, is often quoted as follows: An example of women's empowerment. But as Sonia Gandhi and Banerjee are important as examples, each of them has deep ties to the political elite. Sonia Gandhi was urged into politics several years after the 1991 assassination of her husband, Rajiv Gandhi, son of Indira Gandhi, herself the daughter of India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. Banerjee's political rise was through activism and politicking, but she was still fortunate enough to earn several degrees at a time few women passed the secondary school exams. A ragstoriches rise is a popular story for male politicians – Prime Minister Narendra Modi's teaselling childhood a case in point – yet poverty is a heavy burden to escape for any women aspiring to lead.

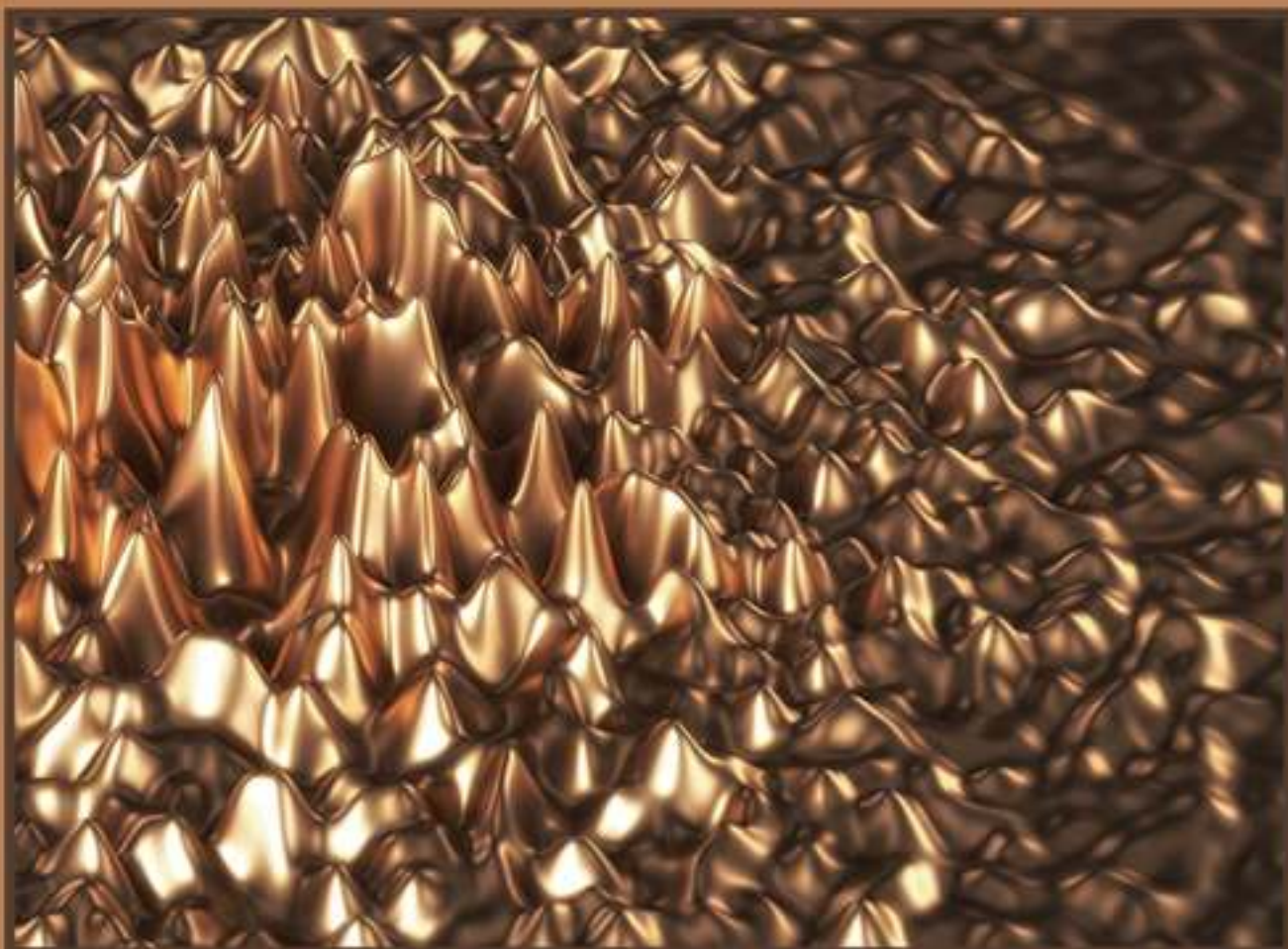
India's poor record on women's representation is starkly revealed by the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index 2021, where it has slipped 28 places, ranking 140 among 156 countries. India is the third worst performer in South Asia, only ahead of Pakistan and Afghanistan, behind Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, the Maldives and Bhutan. The biggest decline is the sub-index of political empowerment, with India ranked 18-51 last year. The Women's Reservation Bill aims to amend the Constitution to reserve one-third of all seats in India's House of Representatives, Roke Sabah and all state legislatures, for women. However, despite the passage of the Indian House of Councillors Rajasaba in 2010, the bill has shrunk. One study described it as "a lack of seriousness on the part of political parties to better consider increasing female turnout."

Failure extends beyond politics to community attitudes. The idea of patriarchy is deep-rooted, for example, derogatory comments about women in politics are flooded on social media. A report from Amnesty International, released last year, shows the shocking extent of the abuse that Indian female politicians are suffering on Twitter. Sexist remarks are regularly directed at electoral women in terms of appearance, clothing, and experience. Banerjee was also exposed to sex terms during the last campaign. India has recently advanced its efforts to eliminate the filthy money tragedy in politics, even though the candidates facing prosecution are still prominent. But the corrupt effects of gender inequality remain a major struggle. It's not just a headache to draw attention to a challenge.

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FUNDAMENTALS AND INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS OF MAGNETIC NANOPARTICLES



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MOOCS AND ROLE OF LIBRARIES

Mr. Adinath Gopinath Darandale & Dr. Hemkant Magan Chaudhari

ABSTRACT:

MOOCs are the revolution in learning system. It is the new way in education system of 21st century. MOOCs democratise education system. Each person in world can take MOOCs courses for his/her upliftment. School faces challenges such as shortage of teachers, funds, skill levels, availability of resources and infrastructure. MOOCs play a pivotal role in this situation from all over the world. Libraries can contribute more in MOOCs, it can work as a developer, distributor, publicise for MOOCs. In legal issues like copyright and Intellectual copy right libraries can contribute more for MOOCs.

KeyWord : MOOCs ,SWAYAM ,NPTEL ,Online courses

INTRODUCTION:

A massive open online course (MOOC) is an online course aimed at unlimited participation and open access via the web. In addition traditional course materials such as filmed lectures, readings, and problem sets many MOOCs provide interactive user forums to support community interaction among students, professors, and teaching assistants (TAs). MOOCs are a recent and widely researched development in distance education which were first introduced in 2006 and emerged as a popular mode of learning in 2012. According to Barnes, Cameron (2013), the term Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) refers to a specific type of online course.

MOOCS PLATFORMS:

There are various MOOCs platform available in India which provide quality education to aspirant. The platform like NPTEL, mooKIT, IITBX, and SWAYAM. SWAYAM is platform launched recently and performing best, it overcome all the problems faced by other MOOCs. (Chauhan & Goel, 2017). MOOCs module 'Hyperlinked Library' is the first MOOC module developed in 2013. Implementing this first MOOC successfully various MOOCs in Library and Information science subject are designed and implemented successfully. SWAYAM is platform of MOOCs courses, it mostly use for providing MOOCs courses in India. SWAYAM is having 25 MOOCs which impart quality education in Library and Information science. Mostly topics covered by SWAYAM MOOCs are library management, library automation, digital library, Information

storage and retrieval, Bibliometrics, Scientometrics, knowledge society and E-content development. The SWAYAM courses offers credit to learners also which give benefit to them for completion of their degrees. MOOCs provide best solution for life long education. It is free of cost or demand very less fees from learners and provide quality education, so it get popularize among Indian learners day by day. India is second user country of MOOCs in world after US. MOOC developer Anant Agarwal CEO of edX MOOCs says that "I believe that India ultimately will be a much bigger market for MOOCs than the US. There are some issues and challenges also which hinder to use the MOOCs. India is country of village. MOOCs first demand is provision of ICT infrastructure. In some Indian villages this infrastructure is not very good till date. Anant Agarwal said "There is a lot of talent in India, but often there are not enough slots for qualified students in colleges, and not enough financial aid (Chauhan & Goel, 2017). In Indian context use of computer and Internet are come under luxury item. So peoples feel that it is only luxury for economically rich peoples. Funding is major issue in India for developing infrastructure for MOOCs. Institution not in position to provide all facilities required for development of MOOCs courses India is a country which having different regions which are having their own regional languages. Regional language are mostly in use for school, college education. Learners prefer regional language for education purpose, but today's MOOCs prefer only English language. So some learners are unhappy with learning in MOOCs. MOOCs provide discussion facility only in written form, face to face communication is not possible, it leads to dropdown the course. Hands on training or practical courses are not conducted by MOOCs. MOOCs require very expertise brain to develop courses; India has huge vacancy of teachers and technical staff. (Chauhan & Goel, 2017).

STRENGTHS OF MOOCs:

1. Accessibility is the major strength of MOOC. MOOC courses available through online mode. MOOC democratize the education process.
2. Learner can learn new things through out his life. There is no restriction of age limit. For life-long learning MOOC is very best tool.
3. Using MOOC learner can learn from topmost faculty in world. Generally MOOC developed by the eminent faculties of world, so it is very beneficial for learner to learn from eminent faculties of world. Bansode (2019) observed that MOOCs have facilitated the LIS students to gain access to the content developed by the

topmost faculties in the subject.

4. MOOCs provide open courses to all interested, regardless of location resulting in a more diverse student base.
5. Through MOOCs students can collaborate with their peers from different part of the World.

WEAKNESS OF MOOCS:

1. They make easy for students to dropout
2. MOOCs do not provide active feedback due to large number of students
3. Students need to be responsible for their own work
4. Technical Problem
5. Limited real world engagement

CHALLENGES TO MOOCS:

Though there are various benefits of using MOOCs, there are some challenges these learning methods also.

1. MOOCs are not designed by local expert and for local learner, so sometime it is difficult to learner to learn using MOOCs.
2. MOOCs is an online platform, there is no direct face to face communication between student and teacher.
3. MOOCs are generally prepared in English language; regional languages are not mostly used in preparation of MOOCs courses. So it is difficult to the learner to learn in local language.
4. There is no or very less control on learner by the teacher.
5. MOOCs are designed for mass learner, so it is difficult sometime to meet the requirement of individual learner.

ROLE OF LIBRARIES IN MOOCS:

MOOC is platform which differs from conventional educational method. Pujar & Bansode (2014) said that it is differ from face to face education system. There is no limit of learner in this system of learning and no need of physical meetings. Shortage of teachers, funds, skill levels, availability of resources and infrastructure these are challenges in education systems. So definitely MOOCs play important role in this worst situation. There is need to direct learner to use these MOOCs course. Librarian and libraries provide leadership and guidance for using these open educational

resources.

There are various issues, challenges regarding MOOCs. Libraries and Librarian can help to solve these issues and help learner to overcome the challenges. Libraries can do various roles in MOOCs. Vijayakumar, Kavitha & etal observed that development, support, assessment and preservation are some of the area where libraries can perform its role in the MOOC. Vijayakumar, Kavitha & etal stated that Libraries can store the MOOC content in the form of licensed digital repository which will be useful to the stakeholders of library like learner, developer later on. Librarian is expert in copyright issues, Intellectual property right issues, so he can handle the issues emerges in these regard. He can guide to MOOCs developer for how to tackle with these issues and how to develop MOOCs courses with good handling of these issues.

Now a days university provide funds for establishing studios for developing MOOCs. So librarian can take initiative for establishing such facilities in institution, he can coordinate between university or other funding agency and institution. Librarians are expert in storage and dissemination of information. Hence he can effectively disseminate the MOOCs courses developed by the faculties in his institution. In COVID-19 first lockdown period Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune gave platform for establishing repository for open educational resources of various subjects teach in affiliated colleges of university. At that time various faculties prepared these open educational resources in the form of videos, PDF and ppt form. This prepared educational material is uploaded by the library personnel. Various librarian at that time are worked as coordinator, the university authority gave them login and password using that these coordinator uploaded the huge educational material on that platform. And after uploading these educational materials the librarians gave publicity to these repository among user i.e. students.

CONCLUSION:

Massive open online courses (MOOCs) have huge potential for providing educational material to learner. It is gift of ICT technology to society. Though there are some disadvantages and challenges for using MOOC as a learning media there are huge benefits of its use. Librarian and Library play very much important role in developing and dissemination of MOOCs. Library and Librarian must take initiative for establishing themselves as a leader and guide for MOOCs. Open educational resources are the resources which democratize education system.

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‘गोलपिठा’
आणि
‘संसद से सडक तक’



डॉ. अनंत केदारे

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आणि
‘संसद से सडक तक’

(संशोधन व समीक्षा)

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सुगावा प्रकाशन, पुणे

‘गोलपिठा’ आणि ‘संसद से सडक तक’
डॉ. अनंत केदारे

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नामदेव ढसाळ आणि धूमिल यांचा परिचय

काय योगायोग आहे पाहा १९७२ मध्ये जेव्हा नामदेव ढसाळ यांचा 'गोलपिठा' हा कवितासंग्रह मराठीत प्रकाशित झाला अगदी त्याच वर्षी त्याच धाटणीचा सुदामाप्रसाद पांडेय ऊर्फ 'धूमिल' या कवीचा 'संसद से सडक तक' हा कवितासंग्रह हिंदीत प्रकाशित झाला. दोन्ही कवींचे हे पहिलेच संग्रह. ज्या समकालीन वातावरणानं त्यांना अस्वस्थ केलं. त्या विषम परिस्थितीचं अपत्य म्हणजे त्यांची ही कविता. त्यांच्या कवितेत वेदनेबरोबर आक्रोश तर होताच, पण त्यातून कमालीचा निषेध व नकारही व्यक्त झाला. त्यांनी भाषा, शब्द, व्याकरण कशाचाच धरबंध पाळला नाही. सर्व पारंपरिक संकेत मोडीत काढले. ते मुळासकट उपटून फेकून दिले. मग ते सामाजिक असोत की धार्मिक किंवा साहित्यिक. साहित्यविश्वात भूतो न भविष्यती अशी अभिव्यक्ती त्यांनी केली. ढसाळ यांच्या कवितेत विद्रोहाचं स्वरूप इतकं जळजळीत आहे की तुकारामांनंतरचे विद्रोही कवी म्हणून त्याचं नाव घेतलं जातं. निश्चितच त्यांच्या कवितेची मूस ही वेदनेतून आविष्कृत झाली आहे, पण ते तेवढ्यावरच थांबले नाहीत.

'गोलपिठा' आणि 'संसद से सडक तक' या कविता-संग्रहांनी साहित्य जगतात खळबळ माजवली. त्यांच्या कवितेवर नाना आरोप झाले. काहींनी समर्थनही केलं. या दोन्ही कवींची व त्यांच्या कवितांची वाचकांमध्ये आजही क्रेझ कायम आहे. खरं तर हे दोन्ही कवी आज हयात नाहीत, पण त्यांची कविता

धूमिल या दोघांची आपली खास शैली आहे. ती वरवर जरी अश्लील, उरस्फोडी, आक्रस्ताळी वाटत असली, तरी ती इथल्या मातीशी इमान राखणारी आहे. अन्याय निवारणासाठी निघालेल्या एका कार्यकर्त्याची व समाजसुधारकाची ती कविता आहे. समता प्रस्थापित करण्यासाठी निघालेल्या संतांची व दंगलीत सापडलेल्या निःसहाय माणसाच्या हृदयाचा तो हुंकार आहे. असे एक ना अनेक संदर्भ तिला आहेत.

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सप्टें.-ऑक्टो., २००७

काही वादळांचा जन्म होतो. जशी ती येतात तशी निघूनही जातात. जाताना मात्र आपल्या अस्तित्वाच्या पाऊलखुणा मागे सोडून जातात. ढसाळ आणि धूमिल या दोन्ही कवींचा काव्यप्रवास झंझावाती होता. त्यांची कविता सहजगत्या समजणारी नाही, अर्थात अनाकलनीय नाही. दोन्ही कवींच्या बाबतीत साहित्य जगतात कमालीची जिज्ञासा आहे. झंझावाती वादळ जसं झोळे उघडून पाहतो येत नाही अगदी तसंच ढसाळांच्या बाबतीत म्हणता येईल. त्यांचं राजकीय व सामाजिक आयुष्य फार वादळी होतं पण त्यांचं साहित्यिक आयुष्य मात्र एखाद्या संन्याशासारखं निरागस होतं.

वादळ समजून घ्यायचं म्हणजे वादळाला अंगावर घ्यावं लागतं. चार मितीच्या आत बसून त्याचा प्रत्यय घेत नाही. ढसाळांना दलित साहित्याची प्रार्थभूमी आहे. त्यांची कविता सामाजिक आणि राजकीय भोवऱ्यात सरमिसळलेली आहे. ती जितकी सामाजिक आहे तितकीच राजकीय आहे. हे दोन्ही संदर्भ लक्षात घेतल्याशिवाय ढसाळ समजून घेता येत नाहीत. ढसाळ आणि धूमिल हे दोन्ही कवी वादळात आहेत. त्यांनी समाजाला अक्षरशः झोडपून काढलं. समीक्षकांनी त्यांच्यावर टीकेची झोड उठवली. त्यांची भाषा, अभिव्यक्ती, प्रतिमांवर आक्षेप घेतला. त्यांच्यावर आरोप प्रत्यारोप झाले. त्यांच्या वाङ्मयीन संस्कारांवर शंका घेण्यात आली. एका हिशोबानं ते बरंच झालं. त्यामुळं का होईना निदान ते चर्चेत तरी आले. त्यांच्या कवितेवर सर्वच क्षेत्रात चर्चा पडून आली. त्यांच्या आयुष्यात ढोकावून पाहिलं गेलं. त्यांच्या कवितेचं जग समजून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न झाला.

काही लोक उपेक्षित म्हणून जन्माला येतात आणि आयुष्यभर उपेक्षितच राहतात. कारण बेगडी संस्कारात वाढलेल्या वाचक, समीक्षकांना ढसाळ काय किंवा धूमिल काय हादरे देतात. ढसाळांनी गोलपिठात सारेच संकेत मोडले आहेत. हेच काम धूमिल यांनी हिंदीत केलं. ढसाळांचं जगच कमालीचं आहे म्हणून त्याविषयी वाचक वर्गात आजही कुतूहल आहे. म्हणून त्यांना वाचता वाचता पुन्हा पुन्हा समजून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जात आहे. प्रत्येक वेळी त्यांच्या भावविश्वात खोल खोल प्रवेश केल्याचा प्रत्यय येतो. नवीन अनुभूती येत जाते. ढसाळांना समजून घेता येणं अवघड आहे. गोलपिठाच्या सर्व कविता पूर्णपणे समजल्याचा दावा कोणीही करू नये. समीक्षकाला आलेली अनुभूती तो इतरांना देण्याचा प्रयत्न करीत असतो.

गोलपिठाच्या तोडीचा हिंदीमध्ये धूमिल नावाच्या कवीचा 'संसद से सडक तक' हा कविता संग्रह आहे. अर्थात दोन्ही कवींचं, भावविश्व, त्यातील सामाजिक, धार्मिक, भौगोलिक अंतर लक्षात घेता त्यांच्यात पर्याप्त वैषम्य देखील आहे. ते असणं सहाजिक आहे. हे दोन्ही कवी आज ह्यात नाहीत. पण त्यांची कविता आजही प्रासंगिक आहे. म्हणून हे कवीही प्रासंगिक आहेत. ते कालबाह्य होणार नाहीत. निदान पुढचे शे दोनशे वर्षे तरी. साहित्यिकाकडे भविष्याची दृष्टी असते, हेच खरं. म्हणून त्यांच्या कवितेची पुन्हा पुन्हा चर्चा होणारच.

मनोरंजन करणं हा साहित्याचा उद्देश कधी काळी राहिला असेल! पण व्यवस्था बदलणं हा ढसाळ आणि धूमिल यांच्या काव्याचा हेतू आहे. सामाजिक बांधिलकी, अन्याय निवारण, व्यवस्था परिवर्तन इत्यादीही साहित्य निर्मितीचे उद्देश असू शकतात. हे त्यांनी पटवून दिलं. हे दोन्ही संग्रह मराठी आणि हिंदी साहित्यातील मेलाचे दगड ठरले आहेत. त्यांची कविता खऱ्या अर्थानं सामाजिक आहे. सामाजिकता त्यांच्या कवितेचा प्राण आहे. दोन्ही कवी तसे गूढ आहेत. सहजासहजी समजणारे नाहीत. त्यांना समजून घेण्याचा हा प्रामाणिक प्रयत्न आहे.

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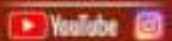


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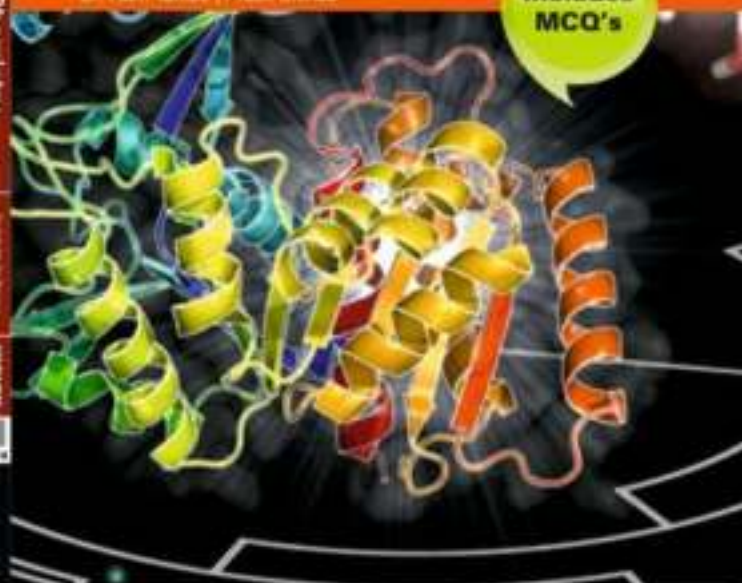
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GENDER EQUALITY

**A Step Towards
Women Empowerment**



**Ms. Meghavee Meshram
Dr. Muthmainnah**

GENDER EQUALITY : A Step Towards Women Empowerment

"Freedom cannot be achieved unless women have been emancipated from all forms of oppression" - Nelson Mandela

Gender equality is one of the most serious issues confronting the world today. Why there is sexual discrimination in the world, when biologically the genders are equal? Even though we live in a modern world of science and technology, we even now face global issues concerning the status of women and the use of technology that demonstrates equality by all means. The role of gender in the Indian judicial system, which has furnished this same world with just an ideal country that adheres to democracy and protects human rights. As just a result, this book is ideal for the overall sustainable development of the world for the social, economic, as well as overall growth of the community in particular and the world at large.



Prof. Meghavee Meshram is presently Doctoral Research Fellow and Assistant Professor of Social Work in Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College of Social Work, Morane, Dhule Which are affiliated to KBC North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon, Maharashtra, India. She has been involved in teaching for 12 years and attended several National and International Conferences or Webinars. She has contributed over a dozen articles in journals of National and International reputed journals. She is associated with many National as well as international Organizations.



Dr. Muthmainnah, is an Assistant professor at Universitas Al Asyariah Mandar in West Sulawesi, Indonesia. She is now the Deputy Director of the Language and Character Development Institute at her university. In the current year, she is active as an international member, international coordinator conference, and international trainer. She is also on the International Board for Professors and Experts of the Scientific Innovation Research Group, Egypt (www.sing.club), and the International Board of TEFL Kuwait (Member at Large) representing Asia. She is also a country head, an ambassador, an international reviewer, an editor board, and an international advisory board of international journals, and she is also a country director for many international organizations representing Indonesia.

She is the winner of many awards, more than 90 awards in the world, such as: Outstanding Professor, Outstanding Leadership, Best International Influencer, Best Emerging Professor of the Year, International Award for Working Women, Best Speaker, SDGS Warrior, Best Global Outstanding Educational Innovation, etc. Her international achievements are as Doctor Honouris Causa from Lay he University and Candidate Doctor HC from the Philippines. She is also a member of the United Nations Volunteer Roster. She is on the advisory board of Indonesian Education Share to Care Volunteers. Her interests and her doctorate areas are developing instructional materials, ASSURE, TEFL, ICT in Education, and Cybergogy. She is ready for international collaboration and teamwork.



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Gender Equality

A Step towards Women Empowerment

Ms. Meghavee Meshram, India

Dr. Muthmainnah, Indonesia



EURO WORLD PUBLICATION

**GENDER EQUALITY :
A Step towards Women Empowerment**



**Ms. Meghavee Meshram
Dr. Muthmainnah**

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Sustainable Development in Gender Equality

■ **Deepak Narhari Gholap**

Introduction

Achieving the United Nations sustainable goal of gender equality is necessary to lead India to the developed world. This is how we change the way we think about girls. The World Economic Forum (2019 report) states that the world is 100 years away from perfect gender equality. Unfortunately, India's gender gap lags behind many developing countries. Systematized by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 5, the country's ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. In addition, its mission includes eliminating discrimination and violence against women and giving them equal rights to access to economic resources and property.

Why gender equality is vital for development

Gender equality is rightfully a pressing mandate for all, as no society can develop-economically, politically, or socially-while 1/2 of its populace is sidelined. And that is widely wide-spread reality. Several information factors out the long-status and inter-generational cycles of gender discrimination, therefore impacting our gift and future. The answer could be very simple: To acquire true, inclusive and sustainable development, we have to depart no ladies behind. It is an irrefutable reality that once ladies and ladies revel in identical participation, get right of entry to and opportunities, they are able to remodel their whole lives and that of the world.

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Promoting women's empowerment and gender equality is essential to accelerating sustainable development. Ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls is not only a fundamental human right, but a synergistic effect on all other areas of development. Since 2000, UNDP, along with UN partners and other global societies, has placed gender equality at the heart of our work and has achieved some notable achievements. Today, more girls are in school than they were 15 years ago, and gender equality has been achieved in primary education in most areas. Females now account for up to 41% of

Assistant Professor in Botany Arts, Commerce and Science, Satral

paid non-farm workers, down from 35% in 1990. Based on these achievements, the Sustainable Development Goals aim to ensure that discrimination against women and girls everywhere ends. In some areas, there is still great inequality in access to paid employment, and there are significant differences between men and women in the labour market. Sexual violence and exploitation, unpaid care and unequal sharing of domestic work and discrimination in public decision-making remain major obstacles.

Ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health and giving women equal rights to economic resources such as land and property is an important goal in achieving this goal. Today, more women are in public office than ever before, but promoting more female leaders in all regions will help strengthen policies and legislation for more gender equality.

Gender equality is one of the 17 global goals that make up the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. An integrated approach is important for achieving multiple goals.

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Targets

- End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.
- Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private sphere, including trafficking and sexual and other forms of exploitation.
- Elimination of all harmful practices such as children, early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation.
- Recognize and evaluate unpaid care and domestic work, where nationally appropriate, through the provision of public services, infrastructure, social safeguards, and the promotion of shared responsibility within households and families.
- Ensure full and effective participation and equal opportunity for leadership of women in decision-making at all levels of political, economic and public life.
- Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.
- Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.

- Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.
- Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

Women and girls must have equal rights and opportunities everywhere and be free from violence and discrimination. Women's equality and empowerment are one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, but they are also an integral part of all aspects of inclusive and sustainable development. That is, all SDGs depend on achieving Goal 5.

Gender equality by 2030 requires urgent action to eliminate many sources of discrimination that still limit women's rights in the private and public sphere. For example, in order to actively promote equality, discriminatory laws need to be changed and passed. However, 49 countries still lack legislation to protect women from domestic violence, and 39 countries do not have equal inheritance rights for daughters and sons. Eliminating gender-based violence is a priority as it is one of the most prevalent human rights abuses in the world today. Based on data from 87 countries, one in five women and girls under the age of 50 has experienced physical and / or sexual violence in the hands of intimate partners over the past 12 months. Harmful practices, such as child marriage, rob 15 million girls under the age of 18 from childhood each year women do 2.6 times more unpaid care and household chores than men. Family, society and the economy depend on this job, which means that women earn less and spend less time on non-work activities. In addition to the equitable distribution of economic resources that accelerate development in many areas, not just rights, there is a need for an equitable distribution of responsibility for unpaid long-term care work between men and women.

Conclusion

Sexual and reproductive rights are inherently important. These deficiencies double other forms of discrimination, for example by depriving women of education and decent work. Still, only 52% of married or cohabiting women are free to make their own decisions about sexual relationships, contraceptive use, and health care.

In recent years, more women have come to power, including the application of special quotas, but they still hold only 23.7% of parliamentary seats, far from equality. The situation is not so good in the private sector, where women make up less than one-third of the world's top and middle management positions. UN Women is committed to empowering women and girls in all programs and advocacy. Increasing gender equality will ensure

that every region of the world is moving towards sustainable development by 2030, leaving no one behind.

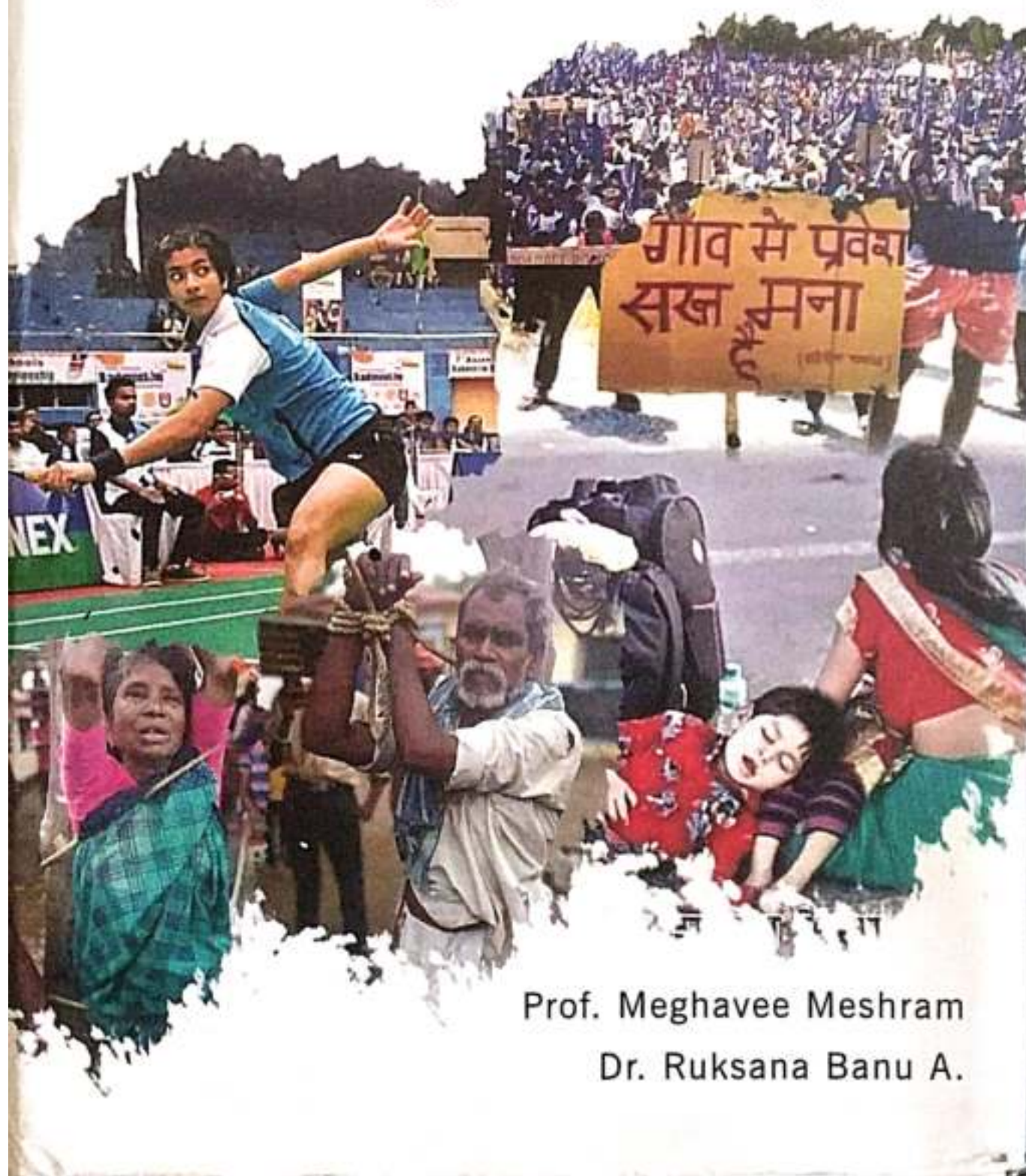
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HUMAN RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE :

Issues and challenges in 21 st century



Prof. Meghavee Meshram

Dr. Ruksana Banu A.

Human rights are fundamental freedom that an individual in society is entitled to; these rights are not exposed to any conditions. Ever since the Second World War, countries around the world have given a great amount of significance to human rights and over the past few decades, human rights have been universally adopted. Most countries have rules and regulations which protect the human rights of individuals; however, still, some human rights violations take place across the world. We can define human rights as a set of basic rights that individuals around the world deem are essential, this includes freedom of speech, freedom of religion, rights to health, rights to education, etc. Human rights allow individuals in a society to live peacefully and harmoniously, it is important for how one communicates to others at different levels of society. Upholding and implementing human rights are key factors to uphold justice, mutual respect, and dignity in society. Violating human rights indicates that basic human moral rights are dishonored. Therefore, it is important to educate and create awareness about human rights in a society so that one does not turn a blind eye to human rights violations.



Meghavee Meshram is presently working as a Assistant Professor of Social Work in Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College of Social Work ,Morane, Dhule Which are affiliated to KBC North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon, Maharashtra, India. She is the co – author of Social Work –NET/SET/PET and of numerous articles published in professional journals. She has been involved in teaching for 12 years and attended several National and International Conferences or Webinars. She has contributed over a dozen articles in journals of National and International reputed journals. She is a co- author of , Social Work NET/ SET/ PET book, and Author of Women Empowerment – Issues & challenges in 21 st century, Human Rights, Gender Equality – A Step towards Women Empowerment



Dr. Ruksana Banuis an assistant professor in the department of business studies and accounting at Muscat College. She has over 26 years of teaching experience and holds a Ph.D. in Management from the University of Technology Malaysia. Her areas of research interests include human resource management, entrepreneurship, and economic development. She is an author of more than 25 papers in indexed journals and conferences. She is also are viewer for several international journals. Ruksana believes in the nobility of the teaching profession and takes pride in being a lecturer and researcher. Currently, she is working as a co-principal investigator on one research grant project awarded by MOERI (Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation) Oman.



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Human Right and Gender Inequity

• Prof. Deepak Narhari Gholap

Assistant Professor in Botany, Arts, Commerce and Science College, Satral

Introduction

Gender inequality nonetheless exists in India within side the households, offices and in large society. As in keeping with 2011 data, powerful literacy rates (age 7 and above) had been 82.14% for guys and 65.46% for girls.

In positive growing international locations like India, gender inequality begins off evolved manifesting itself very early, a female baby begins off evolved going through discrimination proper from the womb and it leads to lady foeticide. Female baby is handled not so good as male baby and that is deeply engraved within side the thoughts of the lady baby. This is greater foremost in India in addition to different lesser advanced countries. A male baby is taken into consideration a blessing and his beginning is well known rather than a lady baby wherein her beginning isn't celebrated and is taken into consideration greater of a burden. The 2011 Indian census indicates that there are 940 ladies in keeping with one thousand boys.

Educating a boy is visible as a funding as they're predicted to earn and offer for his or her getting older parents. Whereas, a knowledgeable female could have a better dowry rate due to the fact they want a knowledgeable partner. It is likewise believed to be a waste of sources to train a female baby as she can be able to sooner or later get married and be a homemaker. If an own circle of relatives can't manage to pay for to train all their children, the male baby gets preference.

Women and women constitute 1/2 of the world's populace and, therefore, additionally 1/2 of its capacity. Gender equality, except being an essential human proper, is critical to reap non violent societies, with complete human capacity and sustainable development. Moreover, it's been proven that empowering girls spurs productiveness and monetary growth.

Unfortunately, there's nonetheless an extended manner to visit reap complete equality of rights and possibilities among guys and girls, warns UN Women. Therefore, it's far of paramount significance to stop the a couple of types of gender violence and steady same get entry to high-satisfactory schooling and health, monetary sources and participation in political lifestyles for each girls and women and guys and boys. It is likewise critical to reap same

possibilities in get entry to employment and to positions of management and decision-making in any respect levels.

Human Rights and Gender

The rights of women are an inalienable, integral, and indivisible part of universal human rights. At the beginning of the twenty-first century, women perform an estimated 60 percent of the world's total work but receive only 10 percent of the world's income and own a mere 1 percent of the world's land. They constitute nearly 60 percent of world's poor. Recent attempts at structural adjustments and economic liberalization have led to further marginalization of women and an increasing feminization of poverty, particularly in the developing countries. India is no exception to these trends.

The traditional Indian social structure is heavily inclined towards men, giving them authority and fame, but women are largely restricted to their domestic roles. Most women have no control over their income, even when they work outside the home. When you get married, you will also be offered a dowry for highly educated and professionally qualified women. For this reason, the birth of a female child is still treated as a curse and financial burden in many communities. Gender testing and female infanticide are widespread in some areas, which has adversely affected the gender ratio in India in recent decades.

Gender equality is central to human rights and UN values. It is the responsibility of all states to protect and promote the human rights of women. Still, many women around the world continue to experience discrimination in many ways, for example:

- Laws and policies prohibit women from having equal access to land, property and housing.
- Economic and social discrimination.
- Gender-based violence.
- Denial of the right to sexual and reproductive health.

Sexism is prohibited in almost all human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Enjoy all rights. In addition, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is committed to the realization of women's human rights. As an international charter of women's rights, the Convention defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets the agenda for national action to end that discrimination.

In 2000, the Security Council adopted Resolution 1325 on Women's Peace and Security. It calls for more participation of women and the integration of gender perspectives into all UN peace and security efforts, including women's

participation in decision-making and peace processes. Training and Gender Perspectives on Peacekeeping and Gender Mainstreaming in the United Nations Reporting System). Since then, the UN Security Council has passed several resolutions on women, peace and security. In 2008, it passed a groundbreaking resolution 1820 (2008), which was first dedicated to the fight against sexual violence in conflict situations.

Subsequent follow-up resolutions, 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), and 1960 (2010), focused on the prevention and response of conflict-related sexual violence and established the UN structure for this purpose, including appointments. Establishing a special representative on sexual violence in conflict and a team of experts on the rule of law and sexual violence in conflict.

Gender Discrimination in India: Causes and Solutions

One night when I returned from my office on the subway, I heard a conversation between a woman and her daughter who shocked me about the situation of sexism in India. This is a fairly simple and normal conversation. That notwithstanding, my heart was filled with anguish for the girl's mother who herself was a woman and at the same time, I felt pity for the little soul who was too young to understand the reason why a girl and boy are treated differently. At that very moment, I felt like shouting at the woman but something stopped me from doing so. Even when I got back home, I couldn't forget the conversation. "Par wo to ladka hai na" words kept echoing in my ears even the next morning when I got up to get ready for office.

A lot of questions were arising in the sea of thought. What gender discrimination in India means for the society? What young generation thinks about gender discrimination? Does it really exist in the modern society where government and society are doing lots of work to fade this gap between male and female? So, just to lighten my heart, I decided to speak to few of my colleagues.

When I reached office and talked to my colleague about gender discrimination in India. Some of the answers were really interesting and some of them still believing in the old thought of gender inequalities. A young mind told me the correct definition of gender discrimination. He stated that Discrimination based on gender or sex in various forms like sexual harassment, unequal pay for women doing the same job as men, pregnancy determination and unequal opportunity for the male and female child in the family etc can be summed as discrimination or inequality between genders. But the discussion could not be completed.

The first and foremost cause that leads to discrimination in India is the mental makeup. As said by one of my colleague "Women are the best fit for homes", this statement is enough to show that even with so much of

technological and educational advancement, the mental status of people in India hasn't changed much. This could be attributed to the social stigma attached to women that their responsibility is only to give birth and take care of the family.

The second cause may be that we live in a male dominated society, where men take all the decisions and women just have to accept everything silently. From bread earning to running the house, a man is the sole decision maker. Even in the 21st century many women still don't have any say in decisions pertaining to themselves. From marriage to starting a family it's the man who dictates and the woman just follows.

During the discussion, one of my good friends clearly pointed out that lack of education is the root cause of all evils and I truly agree with it. Most women in India are unaware of their rights because they are illiterate. For a woman to properly exercise her right, she first needs to know about it. Education is the first step in that direction.

Conclusion

Many women would question is education enough to fight the evil of gender discrimination that is so deep rooted in India. The answer is NO. Education is a start but if we really want to put an end to this evil then we need to change ourselves, our mindset and harmful beliefs that we have been living with. Advocating for education and equal opportunities for women is not enough. In fact, we need to be the channels and mediums for new reforms and campaigns for empowering the women in India.

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