



**International Conference  
On**

***Marching Towards Self Reliant India***

**14<sup>th</sup> August 2021**

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**Special Issue Peer Reviewed Journal**

**E-ISBN: 978-93-5493-040-9**

**ORGANISED BY**

**Arya Vidya Sabha**

**Dayanand Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Jaripatka, Nagpur**

**&**

**Matru Sewa Sangh Institute of Social Work Nagpur**

**&**

**MKLM's**

**BL Amlani College of Commerce & Economics**

**JVPD Scheme, Vile-Parle (west), Mumbai-56**

# **MARCHING TOWARDS SELF-RELIANT INDIA**

**First Edition: 14<sup>th</sup> August 2021**

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## **Published By:**

B.L.Amlani College of Commerce & Economics

M.R.Nathwani College of Arts,

N S Road.06, JVPD Scheme, Vile Parle(W)

Mumbai – 400056.

E-mail : jaherkar@gmail.com

## **Cover Design:**

**Printer : B.L.Amlani College of Com. & Eco.**

M.R.Nathwani College of Arts,

N S Rd.6,JVPD Scheme,Vile Parle(W),Mumbai-56.

Print Partner: Taran Publishing House, Haryana

Price: Rs. 500/-

**ISBN: 978-93-5493-040-9**

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***Marching Towards Self Reliant India***

***14<sup>th</sup> August 2021***



It is a proud and great honour for us to organize International Conference on “***Marching Towards Self Reliant India***”. The objective of this Conference is to bring Eminent Economists, Professors and Researchers from different Colleges Universities and Representative from different States in a single Platform. The E-Proceedings of the Conference would be useful for all the sections of the Society.

I am very glad that we have received, large number of quality papers from various institutions from all the corners of the Country which includes both theoretical and empirical work.

The academic support received from Dayanad Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya & Matru Sewa Sangh Institute of Social Work towards the conference is greatly acknowledged.

I am thankful to Taran Publishing House for their ceaseless and meticulous efforts in publishing the E-Proceedings of the Conference on time.

Finally, I take this opportunity to convey my thanks to all the Delegates and Professional Colleges, Teaching and Non-teaching staff of the college for their active participation in this Conference.

**Dr. Jitendra K. Aherkar**

Convener of the Conference

**International Conference**

On

***Marching Towards Self Reliant India***

***14<sup>th</sup> August 2021***



It is a matter of great pride for us in being associated with organising this International Conference on Marching towards self reliant India.

The pandemic has hampered the progress of the nation and thousands have been rendered unemployed. It is upto us to turn this situation around and use it for our advantage by being self reliant.

I am thankful to our President Dr Ashokumar Kriplani, Vice President Shri Ghanshyam Kukreja and Secretary Shri Rajesh Lalwani in being supportive towards all endeavours of the college.

I take this opportunity to thank B L Amlani college of Commerce and Economics and Matru Sewa Sangh Institute of Social Work, who have risen to the challenge and taken the initiative in organising this conference.

I also extend my heartfelt thanks to delegates and paper presenters whose work gives us valuable insight on the subject.

**DR. SHRADDHA ANILKUMAR**  
Convenor of the Conference



## International Conference

On

*Marching Towards Self Reliant India*

*14<sup>th</sup> August 2021*



We Matru Sewa Sangh Institute of Social Work, are happy to be part of happy of International Conference on “Marching Towards Self Reliant India” jointly organized by Dayanand Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur & Matru Sewa Sangh Institute of Social Work Nagpur and MKLM’s BL Amlani College of Comm. & Economics, Mumbai.

The articles and research papers presented in the conference and published in proceedings have this purpose of promoting various strategies of making India self reliant among the professionals. This Conference is an initiative to bring wel known academia, critics, scholars, teachers and students to explore the academic impulse. We are sure this conference will create greater awareness on the different strategies of making individuals, groups and communities self reliant leading towards self reliant nation and country.

We Congratulate Dr Jitendra Aherkar, Conference Secretary, MKLM’s BL Amlani College of Comm. & Eco. Mumbai and Dr Shraddha Anilkumar, Principal and convener, Dayanand Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya Nagpur for taking lead in organizing this Conference. I wish best for successful organization of this academic event.

**Prof. Keshav Walke, Ph. D.**

Officiating Principal  
Matru Sewa Sangh Institute of Social Work  
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## TECHNOLOGY TRENDS & HIGHER EDUCATION POLICIES

**Prin. Dr. L.S. Pathak**

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### **ABSTRACT PAPER**

#### **1. Introduction**

PM Narendra Modi has announced a scheme called 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan' which is also known as self-reliant India Mission.

#### **2. PM Modi's five pillars of making India self-reliant**

- Economy
- Infrastructure
- System
- Vibrant Democracy
- Demand

#### **3. Technology Trends & Higher Education Policies**

#### **4. Present Scenario in Technology Trends & Higher Education Policies**

#### **5. Impact of digitization on Indian Society**

#### **6. ICT- Based Learning Tools for Effective Teaching – Learning Process**

#### **7. Conclusion**

Bill Gates has rightly said that, The use of Technology coupled with bold decisions leapfrog into inclusive growth and improve the quality of Health and education.

The great personality Jenny Arledge said” Technology can become the ‘wings’ that will allow the educational world to fly further and faster than ever before; if we will allow it.”

#### **1. Introduction:**

PM Narendra Modi has announced a scheme called 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan' which is also known as self-reliant India Mission. At a time when the world is suffering from a deadly pandemic, India plans to convert this crisis into an opportunity and strengthen its fight by becoming Aatmanirbhar or self-reliant. Atmanirbhar Bharat which translates to 'self-reliant India'. In this context, the term is used as an umbrella concept in relation to making India "a bigger and more important part of the global economy", pursuing policies that are efficient, competitive and resilient, and being self-sustaining and self-generating.

The phrase has been used by Modi since 2014 in relation to national security, poverty and digital India. The first popular mention of this came in the form of the 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan' or 'Self-Reliant India Mission' during the announcement of India's COVID-19 pandemic related economic package on 12 May 2020, 12 October and 12 November 2020. Since May 2020, the phrase has been used across ministries such as the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Defence in relation to press releases, statements and policies. The phrase has also been used by the government in relation to the 2021 Union Budget of India. Private companies and their products have also been considered as fine examples of self-reliance in India such as— the Maruti 800 car, Thums Up beverage, Amul, HDFC, the leading IT companies of India, and Bharat Biotech and Serum Institute of India.

## **2. PM Modi's five pillars of making India self-reliant:**

- Economy: We have to bring an economy that doesn't bring incremental change but quantum jump.
- Infrastructure: We need an infrastructure which can become the identity of modern India.
- System: A system that doesn't follow norms of the previous century. It should be able to fulfil our 21st century dreams and be technology driven.
- Vibrant Democracy: It is our strength, it is the source of energy for our dream to make India self-reliant.
- Demand: The demand-supply chain is our power, we should use it to its full potential.

The economic package that was announced by the Prime Minister along with various packages released during the lockdown period is around US\$ 283.73 billion, which is about 10 per cent of India's GDP. In order to prove the determination of a self-reliant India, Land, Labour, Liquidity and Laws have all been emphasized in this package. External Affairs Minister, Dr. S. Jaishankar clarified that the call for self-reliant India doesn't mean shutting down doors to globalization but to grow with the world, as a self-reliant India will have more to offer to the world.

## **3. Technology Trends & Higher Education Policies:**

We are running into the 21<sup>st</sup> century where technology knows no bounds. This is the phase of radical department where technology is taking over every niche and corner. Smartphones, laptops and tablets are no more unknown words. During this phase particularly post covid-19 era the education system is evolving for the sake of betterment as

this generations students are not born to be confined by the limits of simple learning, their curiosity is vast and cannot be catered with educational system that were designed earlier.

**The new phase of learning has begun and involves various advanced techniques like:**

1. **Online courses:** - Online courses are developed by experts who have unmatched proficiency in their specific field and can give you the experience of real time learning by designing their own online course.
2. **Online Exams:** - Digitization gave way to the online exam making the examination process convenient for both teachers and students.
3. **Digital textbooks:-** Also prevalent with other names like textbooks and e-texts, digital textbooks and e-texts, digital textbooks provide an interactive interface in which the students have access to multimedia content such as videos initiative presentation and hyperlinks.
4. **Animation:** - By offering a visual representation of the topic, students grasp the concept in a more understand manner. Even the toughest topic can be presented in a simplified way with the help of animation.
4. **Present Scenario in Technology Trends & Higher Education Policies:**

The educational institutions particularly to giving high education have become ineffectual to give value based education to the pupils. So there is a cry to cultivate essential values in the pupils so that the civilization that teaches us to manage complexities can be sustained and further developed. It begins at home and it is continued in the educational institutes. At this juncture I recall the words of the great philosopher Bertrand Rusell. He said “It is better to be a man of values, than a man of success.”

**5. Impact of digitization on Indian Society:**

The internet has a huge impact on Indian Society. Services in banks, schools and hospitals have considerably improved with the introduction of the internet in the functioning of the government. But there are some serious challenges faced by the internet. There is an extra ordinary gap between and a resultant “Technological Overdevelopment and Social Underdevelopment”. The way it prevents the equitable flow of benefits in society has been a major cause of worry for developing countries. In India there are some divides which are multifaceted and explicitly visible. These are based on region, language, education, gender and disabilities. In our society where we talk about literacy according to the 2011 census our

literacy rate is 74.04 % with a huge gap between urban areas i.e. 84.98 % and rural area 68.9 %. In recent times democratic countries of the world face an important challenge. Due to the introduction of basic internet facilities and with the advent of Facebook and twitter people are expressing their views freely. But things really become difficult when it is not just freedom of speech and expressions i.e. at stake but lives as well.

## **6. ICT- Based Learning Tools for Effective Teaching – Learning Process:**

### **The ideal infrastructure and entails:-**

- Each trainee has a laptop or tablet with an in built effective software
- Libraries are digitized
- Sufficient number of e- readers, which can hold hundreds of books in digital forms are available for trainees
- Digital contents be customized in local language.

By providing above ideal infrastructure for ICT striking to our end of providing quality our minds open for retracing our steps if we meet with insurmountable obstacles. Let us give ICT a fair trial as a means as means to reach the benchmark in Higher education, remembering William Cobbett's popular adage, "you never know what you can do till you try".

## **7. Conclusion:**

Bill Gates has rightly said that, "The use of Technology coupled with bold decisions leapfrog into inclusive growth and improve the quality of Health and education. Today there are tools available to transform learnings from an academic exercise to an engaging experience in imaginative and experimental learning. Pervasive and persistent technology have today redefine the conventional role of the teacher. There have been initiatives to introduce Technology into the realm and of education. Digital revolution and Digital technology is everywhere and it has changed the world in more than one way."

The great personality Jenny Arledge said" Technology can become the 'wings' that will allow the educational world to fly further and faster than ever before; if we will allow it."

New developments in science and technology, the trend of internalization and ever expanding competitive environment are drastically changing in the higher education. We can see the government's commitment to bring drastic change in the higher education system commensurate with the objective of inclusive growth and dynamic quality.



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## COVID – 19 AND ITS EFFECT ON PSYCHO-SOCIAL WELL BEING OF INDIVIDUALS: PERSPECTVES FOR INTERVENTION

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### **Abstract:**

The outbreak of COVID – 19 is a pandemic that is causing serious threat to human existence. Recent techniques to manage are boosting the confidence in human to sideline the pandemic with the consistent use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). However, the pandemic has had significant psychological and social effects on the life of individuals. Recent researches throw light on its impact on psychological wellbeing of the most exposed groups including children, adolescents, health care workers and others who are at risk of post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety and other diagnosis of depression. The physical distancing and protective measures have ruptured the social relationship among the people and their perception of empathy on other individuals around them. Tele-psychology and technological devices used were important to reduce the negative effects of the pandemic. Appropriate use of these devices aided in improving psychological treatment of patients such as reaching out to meet from home or workplace, saving money, time and maintaining the relationship between therapists and patients. This present paper throws light on the effect of the pandemic and reflects the possible interventions carried out in the light of technological tools.

**Key Words:** COVID – 19, Pandemic, Psychological Wellbeing, Social Wellbeing, Quarantine, tele-psychology

### **Introduction:**

The recently hit Covid-19 pandemic exposed the people to prolonged stress and many other forms of mental disorder. This drew the attention of researchers and increased their interest in measuring social and community uneasiness in order to provide psychological intervention to the individuals. This increased interest helped the society to manage the current scenario and prevent from the threat of emergence of other possible epidemics and pandemics. The protective measures adopted to prevent the spread of the pandemic had several consequences on individuals. Individuals belonging to few segments were exposed to the risk of anxious, depressive, and post-traumatic symptoms because they are more sensitive to stress. Tools and

techniques used such as the tele-psychology and online technological devices were also supportive in preventing the spread of the pandemic. However all these caused impact on the life of individuals.

### **Objectives:**

The objectives of this present paper are:

1. To critically evaluate the psychological and social effects of the pandemic on the individuals, mostly the children, the college students, and the health professionals.
2. To identify a new perspective for intervention based on digital device that aligns well with the protective measures and mental health promotion.

### **Methodology:**

This present paper is a theoretically framed analytical paper. Empirical sources of data have been obtained from the available secondary sources of data such as the literature. Sources of data obtained from the available primary source have also been included in this paper. All the authors are acknowledged appropriately. It critically evaluates the theme of the paper in the light of literature available.

### **Discussion and Findings:**

#### **Psychological and Social Impact of Quarantine:**

Research conducted over the past period on the global pandemics such as SARS, Ebola, H1N1, Equine Flu and the present days COVID-19, reveal that the psychological effects of contagion and quarantine is not limited on the fear of contracting the virus (Barbisch et al., 2015). Some aspects pertaining to the pandemic affect the individuals such as separation from loved ones, loss of freedom, uncertainty about the advancement of the disease and the feelings of hopelessness (Li and Wang, 2020). These aspects can yield to the rise of suicide (Kawohl and Nordt, 2020). Suicidal behavior is related to the feeling of anger associated with stressful condition that prevails among people living in most affected areas (Mamun and Griffiths, 2020). Considering the above mentioned consequences and the higher psychological costs, evaluation of the potential benefits of the quarantine is needed (Mazza et al., 2020).

A research study conducted by Orgiles and team during the COVID-19 pandemic concludes with the finding that the children and young adults are particularly at risk of developing anxious symptoms. This research involved a sample of 1143 parents of Italian and Spanish Children in

the age group 3 to 18 years. Parents of these children reported of observing emotional and behavior changes in their children during quarantine. Children developed symptoms such as difficulty concentrating (76.6%), boredom (52%), irritability (39%), restlessness (38.8%), nervousness (38%), sense of loneliness (31.3%), uneasiness (30.4%) and worries (30.1%) (Orgiles et al., 2020).

Research by Cao and team on a sample of college students reveal that anxiety levels in young adults are moderated by protective factors such as living in urban areas, economic stability of the family and cohabitation with parents (Cao et al., 2020). It was also found that anxiety symptoms were higher when they had infected relatives. Economic problems and the backsliding of academic activities worsen anxious symptoms (Alvarez et al., 2020).

Healthcare workers are at increasing risk to develop symptoms in such situations such as post-traumatic stress disorder, burnout syndrome, physical and emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and dissociation (Mache et al., 2012). Data from a recent survey involving a sample of 1257 healthcare workers who assisted patients in COVID-19 reveals high percentages of depression (50%), anxiety (44.6%), insomnia (34%) and distress (71.5%) (Lai et al., 2020).

It is evident from the above research studies that children, students and healthcare workers are experiencing a greater risk of psychological and social impacts due to COVID-19 and specially the protective measure of quarantine. Further the Lancet Global Mental Health Commission observed and revealed that psychological interventions can be promoted on these targeted individuals through the use of digital technologies (Patel, 2018) for reducing anxiety, stress and improve upon their self-efficacy (Kang et al., 2020).

### **Tele-psychology for Psychological Wellbeing:**

The World Health Organisation (2019) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2020) provides guidelines for reducing anxiety and depression among the healthcare professionals. As a result a team of Psychotherapists provided psychological support online, addressing the technological challenge (Greenberg et al., 2020). Professional organisations promoted policies such as customer protection, privacy, screening, evaluation and development of self protection products (Zhou et al., 2020). Technological developments adapting the digital trends includes smart mobile devices, cloud computing, virtual worlds, virtual reality, electronic games and merged psychotherapy tools to these technologies. In this a platform called tele-psychology was established for psychologists to work with their patients in such crisis environment (Maheu et

al., 2012). For practicing this improved awareness of online services such as chat, video-audio consultation, web-cam, skype, google networks, facebook needs to be embedded within the curriculum of psychology studies. Online psychological services avoid geographical barriers and are suitable to become a useful integrated tool in addition to traditional psychotherapy (Perrin et al., 2020). Online psychological services provide multiple advantages during situations of pandemic. They reach out to people at a short time, reduce risk of contagion and strong feeling of anxiety in both psychotherapist and patients who feel excluded due to the traditional practice. In this view point the online psychological support and psychotherapy becomes a resource for psychotherapists and patients during situations of crisis.

### **Social and Psychological well-being:**

Psychological impact of quarantine too often undervalued in the state of psychological wellbeing. Public health professionals believe that physical distancing is the solution to prevent spread of virus. Although no data is available to predict the duration of the pandemic the earlier discussions reveal that COVID-19 can cause severe impact on the society, the relationship, the social interaction and in particular the empathic process. People's understanding of those who suffer becomes reduced. Solidarity and humanitarian activities are reduced and it has to be replaced with digital connections. This aspect emphasizes more on the use of technological devices and it may lead to depersonalization of relationship, forcing the sense of closeness, yields to self isolation that cause poor psychological well being. This affects the entire human communication process. Factors that are responsible for affecting the social and psychological well being of these targeted individuals discussed earlier and it is high time that interventions need to be focused around technology. Digital technology need to be integral part of psychological and social work related studies and this can pave way for effective delivery of programmes enhancing the psychological and social well being.

### **Conclusion and Recommendation:**

Recently hit pandemic Covid-19 has affected the way people live interpersonal relationships. The lockdown was experienced in the daily life by hiding within the four walls of home and a reduction of distance through digital devices. This period is also seen as a transformation in the empathic process thus producing new perspectives in the study of the phenomenon according to sociological and psychological points of view. According to the earlier mentioned considerations, this paper concludes with the suggestion that the primary prevention strategy is

to look at the at risk population to reduce symptoms related to stress, depressions and accordingly online psychological and social work sessions must be organized based on integration of online technology. The study also suggests providing next generation of psychotherapists and social workers in managing online devices and disseminating their services through tele-psychology at times of crisis such as emergence of pandemic.

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**RIGHT TO FOOD- MYTH OR REALITY AN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE?**

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**ABSTRACT**

Food insecurity is the major threat that society will endure during this century, global population has grown exponentially. Current numbers are estimated around 6,692,030,277 and are expected to rise 9.3 billion in 2050. The world's population will double in the next 50 years, if the current growth rate of 1.3 percent continues. However, world cereal yields and agriculture production have declined since 1961. However India has come up with The National Food Security Act, 2013 which seeks to ensure access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people. The present paper focuses on implications of population growth on Food Security, impact of COVID-19 on food security and further covers Supreme Court verdicts to emphasise on the importance of Right to Food as a Fundamental Right.

**INTRODUCTION:**

Thomas Malthus was the first to address Food Scarcity as an issue and defended the hypothesis that growing global population will eventually eclipse the Earth's capacity to feed it. "The power of population is indefinitely greater than the power in the earth to produce subsistence for man." Ensuring Food Security ought to be an issue of great importance for a country like India where more than one-third of the population is estimated to be absolutely poor and one-half of all children malnourished in one way or another. There have been many emerging issues in the context of Food Security in India in the last two decades. These are: (i) economic liberalization in the 1990s and its impact on agriculture and Food Security; (ii) establishment of WTO: particularly the Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) under it; (iii) challenges of climate change; crisis of the three Fs, viz., food prices, fuel prices, and financial crisis; (iv) the phenomenon of hunger amidst plenty, i.e., accumulation of stocks in the early years of this decade and in 2008-09 along with high levels of poverty; (v) introduction of targeting in the Public Distribution System (PDS) for the first time in the 1990s; (vi) 'Right to Food' campaign for improving Food Security in the country and the Supreme Court Orders on mid-day meal schemes; (vii) proposal



for National Food Security Law (Right to Food); and (viii) monitor targets under the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans similar to the Millennium . It is, by now, well known that the question of Food Security has a number of dimensions that extend beyond the production, availability, and demand for food. There has been a paradigmatic shift in the concept of Food Security, from food availability and stability to household food insecurity, and from assessment of input measures like energy intake to output indicators such as anthropometric measures and clinical signs of malnutrition.

**THE CONCEPT OF FOOD SECURITY:** While hunger is timeless, the concept of Food Security is less than 40 years old. Food Security was first defined at the 1974 World Food Conference, when attempts by what were then called Third World countries to steer between the US and Soviet Union were foundering. Food Security, it was agreed, happened when there was enough “to sustain a steady expansion of food consumption and to offset fluctuations in production and prices”. The FAO defines Food Security as: “When all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.”. Commonly, the concept of Food Security is defined as including both physical and economic access to food that meets people's dietary needs as well as their food preferences. In many countries, health problems related to dietary excess are an ever increasing threat, In fact, malnutrition and food borne diarrhea are become double burden. Food Security is a complex sustainable development issue, linked to health through malnutrition, but also to sustainable economic development, environment, and trade.

**GLOBAL POPULATION GROWTH AND FOOD SECURITY:** A country's ability to feed itself very much depends on three factors: availability of arable land, accessible water and population pressures. The more people there are, especially in poor countries with limited amounts of land and water, the fewer resources there are to meet basic needs. If basic needs cannot be met, development stalls and economies begin to unravel. In some poor countries, attempts to increase food production and consumption are undermined by rapid population growth; migration from rural to urban areas; unequal land distribution; shrinking landholdings; deepening rural poverty; and widespread land degradation. Lower birth rates, along with better management of land and water resources, are necessary to avert chronic food shortages.

**INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS: RIGHT TO FOOD:** A Country's Constitution plays a Fundamental role in the realization of the Right to Food because it is the

supreme law of the land and the source of all political power within a nation. It is a body of rules that establishes and regulates a government by stipulating checks, balances and limitations of governmental authority. The Constitutionality of every law and act of Government is one of the most important political principles of democracies and universally accepted rule of law norms. Indian Republic has a written Constitution which provides for the Fundamental Rights of its citizens. Article 21 of the Constitution guarantees Protection of life and personal liberty. It provides that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by Law.

Apart from the Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Constitution, Part IV of the Constitution provides for Directive Principles of State Policy which are required to be issued by the State while evolving its policies. For that, Article 38 requires the State to secure a social order for the promotion of the welfare of the people, in which justice in regard to social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life.

Article 39 provides that the State shall direct its policy towards securing that the citizens equally have the Right to an adequate means of livelihood, undoubtedly, food is not only a means of livelihood but is a necessity for survival. Further, Article 43 provides that the State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organization or in any other way, to all workers (agricultural, industrial or other) work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities

Article 47 provides that the State shall regard raising the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties.

These Articles in the Constitution leave no doubt that it is among the primary duties of the State to take proper steps to, and base its economic policies on ensuring that there is enough food for all citizens to satisfy their hunger, to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and the improvement of public health.

#### **SUPREME COURT: LEGAL APPLICATION OF THE RIGHT TO FOOD:**

In *Kesavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala* (1973; 4 SCC 225 at 875, pr.1700) a landmark judgment, the larger Bench discussed the concept of the inviolable basic structure of the Constitution which cannot be amended. In this case, Mathew Observed that the object of the people in establishing the Constitution was to promote justice in regard to social and economic, liberty and equality. The modus operandi to achieve these objectives is set out in Part III and IV of the Constitution. While discussing the other aspects he observed that: *freedom from starvation is as important as the Right to life.*

*Dena Nath vs. National Fertilizers Ltd.* (1992; 1 SCC 695) The Court observed that the enforcement of the provisions to establish a canteen in every establishment under Section 16 is to supply food to workmen at the subsidized rates as the *Right to food is a basic human Right*.

*Shantistar Builders vs. Narayan Khimalal Totame* (1990; 1 SCC 520 at 527, pr.9) The Court held that basic needs of man have traditionally been accepted to be three i.e Food, Clothing and Shelter. The Right to life is guaranteed in any civilized society. That would take within its sweep the Right to food, the Right to clothing, the Right to a decent environment and reasonable accommodation to live in.

*Peerless General Finance and Investment Co. Ltd. vs. Reserve Bank of India* (1992; 2 SCC 343 at 388) The Court quoted Article 25 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights and held that Right to life includes the Right to live with basic human dignity with the necessities of life such as nutrition, clothing, food, and shelter over the head, facilities for cultural and socio-economic wellbeing of every individual.

It is abundantly clear that the Supreme Court of India is leaving no stone unturned in interpreting various provisions of the Constitution to protect the Right to food as a basic human Right, by taking into account the changing conditions and purposes, so that democracy in real form is maintained. The Court, from time to time, injects flesh, blood and vitality into the skeleton of the words used in different Articles of the Constitution, and gives colour and content to the expressions made therein, and also provides it with the skin of living thought.

The phrase Right to life is given a wider meaning so as to serve the needs of the society. Now, the Right to food has become an inviolable part of the basic structure of the Constitution. This is in conformity with the culture of India. The Indian concept of *Dharma* lays extraordinary emphasis on growing and sharing food in abundance. *Atharvanaveda* ensures: All have equal Rights in Articles of food and water. Human Rights are designed to achieve this object. The Right to live guaranteed in any civilized society implies the Right to food, water, a decent environment, education, medical care and shelter. These are basic human Rights known to any civilized society. All civil, political, social, and cultural Rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention or under the Constitution of India cannot be exercised without these basic human Rights. In order to give effect to various International Conventions and covenants relating to right to food, for which India is a party, Union Government has enacted the Food Laws namely National Food Security Act 2013(NFSA) and Food Safety and Standards Act,2006(FSSA) in our country. Still, food security, which seeks to end starvation, does not abolish food adulteration, virtually all items of food in India have chemicals or adulterants added to them, which make them unsafe to various degrees. Therefore

every public institution where food is served must ensure that what is served is chemically safe, nutritionally healthy and makes up for the health of the nation.

### **FOOD SECURITY DURING PANDEMIC:**

The COVID-19 first and second wave has led to a dramatic loss of human life worldwide and presents an unprecedented challenge to public health, food systems and the world of work. Millions of enterprises faced an existential threat. Without the means to earn an income during lockdowns, many were unable to feed themselves and their families. For most, no income means no food, or, at best, less food and less nutritious food. The pandemic has affected the entire food system and has laid bare its fragility. Border closures, trade restrictions and confinement measures have been preventing farmers from accessing markets, including for buying inputs and selling their produce, and agricultural workers from harvesting crops, thus disrupting domestic and international food supply chains and reducing access to healthy, safe and diverse diets. The pandemic has decimated jobs and placed millions of livelihoods at risk. As breadwinners lose jobs, fall ill and die, the food security and nutrition of millions of women and men are under threat, with those in low-income countries, particularly the most marginalized populations, which include small-scale farmers and indigenous peoples, being hardest hit.

### **CONCLUSION:**

Short term solutions to food insecurity include social protection programs such as food aid, both in emergencies and long-term provision of supplies to those hardest hit by hunger. However, food aid without simultaneous developments in local agriculture sectors does not provide a sustainable solution to food insecurity. Increasing agricultural productivity in developing countries, for example through the development of drought-resistant crops and soils, will be a key factor in meeting food demands. Investment in rural infrastructure such as roads, irrigation, and storage facilities could support efforts towards increased agricultural productivity. These investments, if made, could also have serious environmental consequences. Thus, investment in sustainable technologies able to support increased agricultural intensity will be crucial for both meeting the demands of a growing population and adapting to environments increasingly affected by climate change.

**SUGGESTIONS:** Following measures can be adopted to enhance Food Security:

1. Food Production Enhancement by: Promotion of intensive agriculture, providing more irrigation facilities, applying latest technique in the field of agriculture, use of eco-friendly

insecticides, pesticides and weedicides, more use of soil conservation practices, promotion of commercial farming.

2. Check Over population: Promoting family planning programmes, spreading awareness among people to control population.

3. Improvement in agricultural management: Training should be given to farmers and agricultural authorities, improvement should be done in land tenures, providing easy loan and insurance facilities to the farmers by government, planning for crop cultivation should be done.

4. Improvement in the distribution system: Control over food grain prices by government, ban over black marketing of food, resources should be developing for food grain storage by government.

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SELF RELIANT INDIA  
(Atmanirbhar Bharat abhiyaan)

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## Introduction

The way forward for India. A step forward towards self-reliant capabilities in areas like artificial intelligence robotic automation electric and fuel cell vehicles, solar cells and modules, electricity storage system etc.<sup>1</sup>

The mission is to make India self-Reliant in Key Economics sectors and improve resilience to future geo-Economic shocks. while the package target a wide array of sectors, a few key ones especially lend themselves to innovations and widespread Participation by the MSME and start up ecosystem of the country 12 June 2020.<sup>2</sup>

### ➤ Concept of the self-reliance:

Definition of self-reliance: reliance on one's own efforts and abilities.

✚ Synonyms and Antonyms for self-reliance independence, self-dependence, self-subsistence, Self-sufficiency, self-support.

✚ The first known use of self-reliance was in 1668.

✚ A feeling of trust that someone has in his or her own efforts and abilities.<sup>3</sup>

Amitab Kant CEO of NITI Aayog, attempted to throw more light on the philosophy in an article. He wrote that it (Atmanirbhar Bharat) will "Make India self-reliant by creating an Eco-system that will allow India Companies to be highly competitive on the global stage 15 April 2021.<sup>4</sup>

Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan or self-reliant India campaign is the vision of new India envisaged by the Honble prime minister shri Narendra modi. on 12 may 2020, our PM raised a clarion call to the nation giving a kick start to the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan (self-reliant India company) and announced the

special economic and comprehensive package of INR 20 Lakh crores -equivalent to 10%. of India's GDP - to fight COVID 19 pandemic in India

The Atmanirbhar Bharat stimulus package announced by the government

Consists of the following five tranches:

- 01) Business including.
- 02) poor, including farmers.
- 03) Financing Facility under Agri Infrastructure Fund - The government has launched a new financing facility scheme of INR 1 Lakh or under the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund under, under.
- 04) promotion of Herbal cultivation-:

The government of India will spend INR 4000cr over the next years to promote Herbal cultivation in India. Advance Chemistry cell, electronic Technology products, Automobiles and Auto components, pharmaceutical drugs, Telecom and Networking products, Textile products, Food Products, Highly efficiency solar PU modules, white goods Specialty steel. These are different sector add in promotion of herbal cultivation.

- 05) PLI Scheme to 10 key sectors for Enhancing India.
- 06) Emergency credit Line Guarantee scheme.
- 07) Insolvency and Bankruptcy code.
- 08) International Financial services centers.
- 09) International financial differ end setter.
- 10) Finance Act-2021.<sup>5</sup>

What are the five pillars of a self reliant India following

- 01) Economy - conten jump economy not incremental change.
- 02) Infrastructure - Modern Indi.
- 03) System - 21 drem Technology.
- 04) Demography - Quantitive population.
- 05) Demand – supply chain goods.

## **Atmanirbhar bharat**

Merits, Demerits of various schemes under Atamnirbhar package.

The government has taken decisive action to contain virus and to and mitigate the spread of the limit the adverse impacts on the citizens. Through various measures it is helping business stay afloat, supporting households, and helping preserve employment. This readiness to act helps boost confidence.

Atamnirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan has made headlines across the globe and has come as part of major economic, relief. Package to assuage India's Economic predicament amidst the pandemic combined with all previous Economics Stimulus efforts the total comes amount of the relief package to a whopping Rs 20 Lakh crore. This COVID relief Package Puts bold reforms at the heart of modis stated plan to make India self reliant so that any other crisis that may emerge in the future could be efficiently tackled.

The credit guarantee of 3 Lakh crore by the government is intended help MSMEs that have a 25 crore outstanding loan orless. than 100 crore turnover. This provision will rescue MSMEs funding that need additional to meet operational liabilities and restart operations. There is a 100% credit guarantees cover on principal and interest. The credit guarantee scheme is expected to help MSMEs survive the Economic slowdown. credit guarantees credit help banks meet the demand of MSMEs and provide an assurance that loans will be repaid by the government. The finance minister also announced a As 3,0000 crore liquidity scheme for NBFCS AS per the scheme the government will buy debt papers by NBCS, MFLS and HFCs. The buying of papers will be fully guaranteed by the government of India.

The government has set aside 20,000 crores as subordinated debt to help about two lakh MSMEs with stressed accounts or non performing arlets (NPA). Under this scheme promoters of the MSME will be given debt which will be infused as equity in the unit.

However, unlike credit guarantees, government Support in this scheme is not full but partial.

The government has created a fund with a corpus of Rs. 50,000 crore for MSMEs with growth Potential and viability the objective of this fund is to infuse equity to



help MSMEs grow. while announcing the credit guarantee for MSMEs, the entire would clear pending MSME dues in 45 days. As of March 31/2020 the total outstanding Payments to MSME units were estimated at over 495 lakh crore, the central Government ministers and departments, state governments and public sector Units ovve MSMEs More than half of this amount.

Power distribution companies will get 90,000 crore liquidity against receivables from state owned Power Finance Corp. and Rural electrifications Corp. this will allow these discos to pay dues to power producers. The extension of the 12% government Support for EPF

Atamanirbhar Bharat or self reliant Bharat should be done when the country. has a Ricardo's comparative Advantage. (International) Trade Behavioral Economics, implying If the work hours are less and productivity of production is better viz-a viz Restore of the world the only them in those commodities self-Reliance or Atomanirbhar Production should be done. If the Production of some commodities in not Meeting Productivity - production standards them, only import that commodity.<sup>5</sup>

The benefits of localization at the country level are multifold; first, it helps to boost the Economy and the lives of people. India has the World's largest population of youth at an employable age. This makes for a great opportunity for the country to supply work force to its industries.<sup>6</sup>

Such a stance may have a recoil, effect on India's foreign trade too. The ETU said that a more protectionist trade stance and any increase in tariffs rates for imports may lead to punitive tariffs or the revocation of trade benefits from it's partners.

The main motive of this scheme was to make India self-reliant India so that we can minimize the import of at least small things. PM Modi defines Atmanirbhar bharat as "The state of the World Today teachers us that self-reliant India is the only Path."<sup>7</sup>

In order to regain the strength of the Economy in the global market with self-reliance, The Indian government launched the Atmanishhar Bharat Abhiyaan, Below are its benefits.

- 01) Liquidity infulsion and direct cash transfer into the accounts of laborers and daily wage earners are helpful for their survival during the Lockdown.

- 02) Long-term modifications in critical sectors Keep them globally competitive and attractive
- 03) Substantial growth in the e-commerce Industry.
- 04) Boost in the supply chain logistic industry Lots of employment opportunities soon in the country.
- 05) Reduction in scarcity for medical Supplies and food grain

Amid corona virus out break, primeminister Mr. Economics Narendra modi, announced a special package of R\$ 20 Lakh crore under Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan. The primary aim of this package is to make the country Independent and combating the competition in the global market. It is also helpful in filling the gap between demand and supply of essential goods and services in the present debilitating situations. It gives the up liftment to weaker Sections and empowering migrated laborers.

Who are drastically affected by COVID-19 below is the not Summarizes the important measures proposed under the Abhiyaan.

- 01) Relite measures for MSMES, HBFCs, HFCs contractors, real estate and salaried worker's
- 02) Fund for migrant workers, small farmers, Street vendors and poor people.
- 03) Relief fund for agriculture fisheries as a and allied sectors such as a dairy, animal husbandry and fisheries.
- 04) Package for eight critical industries includes, minerals, defense production, airspace management, social infrastructure projects, power distribution companies, atomic energy, and Space sector

### **Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan Highlights**

- 01) Rise in borrowing limits : with the relief Package state government now. have a rise in their borrowing limits. The increase is from 3% to 5% of the grass state domestic Products for the annual year 2020-21 in this way, states have extra resources to spend on health care, employment and Infrastructure.
- 02) One nation one Ration card: This universalization of ration card will enable migrant workers and their families to access Public distribution benefits from any fair price shop in the country. They can get the food grains at subsidized gates.

- 03) Privatization of under this public sector enterprise: Under this new PSE Policy the government may likely Privatize its public sector enterprise. The purpose of such an initiative is to improve the efficiency and profitability of PSES
- 04) Collateral Free Business loan: All businesses such as MSMEs agriculture, and all sectors can get collateral-free automatic loans. It gives a financial cushion to several businesses and encourage entrepreneurs to produce Maximum goods and services within the country

### **Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan Evaluation :**

- 01) The main focus of at manirbhar bharat the aim is to make the country and its Citizens independent and self-reliant in all senses. He further outlined five Pillars of Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Economy Infrastructure, System, vibrant Demography and demand.
- 02) In the latest India Today 'mood of the nation survey 46 percent of respondents said Atmanirbhar Bharat' was a "very good initiative" That's roughly equal the vote Share National Democratic Alliance election.
- 03) Atmanirbhar Bharat fail: The reason is twofold, there are a lot of poor people with limited purchasing power and a few people with a lot of purchasing power who however, save a lot. Both of these reduce the market for consumption.
- 04) Impact on Long term modifications in critical sector keep them globally competitive and attractive substantial growth in the e-commerce industry. Boost in the Supply chain logistics industry. Lots of employment opportunities soon in the country. The aim is to make the country and its citizens independent and self-reliant in all sense. He further outlined five pillars of Nirbhar.
- 05) The government goal is to make India a USD 5 Trillion Economy by 2025 infrastructure which will become India's new identity to achieve the target of a USD 5 Trillion Economy, more than INR 100 lakh crore will be invested in infrastructure development in India over the next five years.
- 06) He wrote that it will make India self-reliant by creating an Eco-System that will allow Indian companies to be highly competitive on the global stage.

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International Conference On Marching Towards Self Reliant India 14th August 2021

## Influencer Marketing on Instagram: Call of the Pandemic

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### Abstract

Ever since the COVID-19 has hit the world in 2019, it has pushed businesses beyond their limits to experiment with new platforms and come up with unique digital solutions. Instagram has experienced a remarkable increase in its growth, as the daily number of active users on Instagram has increased. This posed a great opportunity for brands and influencers to engage with their audiences and deliver impactful content. The booming growth of Instagram has led to a rise in Influencer Marketing.

It is against this backdrop that this study was conducted to gain insight into the marketing agendas strategized by these Influencers to make them the most effective channels today in the era of Influencer Marketing and how it has led to a rise in Influencer Marketing during the pandemic. Twenty-five female micro Instagram Influencers, chosen via snowball sampling technique were part of this research. A questionnaire was developed which was instrumental in understanding the nuances of the growing popularity of Influencer Marketing as a new marketing trend. Frequencies and percentages were calculated and data was analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively.

Brand promotion was taken up by these Instagram Influencers for social media marketing as it converts to higher engagement rates. The study revealed that most of the influencers believed in the tried and tested methods of posting 'Photos' and 'Videos' for brands/products/services promotion, as these methods were easier for them to create. Although, the respondents did confirm that the 'Reels' feature launched by Instagram in the year 2020 was the most effective feature to persuade the audience.

With the world moving towards a brand new digital era, and with innovation in content creation, healthy competition, and support of fellow influencers, this form of marketing will be the new norm for the biggest to the smallest of the brands across segments for commercial marketing in the years to come.

### Introduction

Ever since the invention of the internet in 1983, it has brought a revolution in communications to such an extent that it is now considered a medium of everyday communication across the globe (Dentzel, 2013). The ally and child of the Internet is social media that most of the youth feel most connected. People are switching from traditional mass media to social media to publicize their business, brand,

product, etc. Facebook is one of the largest social media platforms followed by YouTube, WhatsApp, and Instagram also have more than a billion users each (Esteban, 2019). Social media allows the influencers, brands to engage the audience and influence them that further helps them in making the right choice (WebFX, n.d.).

### **Influencer Marketing on Instagram**

*Influencer marketing* is a marketing strategy that includes the promotion of products, services, brands, or ideas by collaborating with an Influencer. This can be sponsored Instagram posts or stories, sponsored blog posts, other sponsored social media marketing posts on other platforms e.g. Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn. Social media marketing on Instagram has helped many brands or businesses to increase their sales overnight. It is a marketing tactic that eliminates the barriers of traditional advertising strategies because customers are now introduced to various brands from a credible source i.e., an Influencer on an authentic social media platform. Even if (Instagram) sits behind Facebook in terms of popularity and user base, it is most popular amongst younger generations. According to Statista (2019) Millennials (ages 24-34) hold the top demographic spot while Gen Z (18-24) takes the second. Gen Z mostly prefers Micro-influencers as they have strong followership and a level of trust and relatability is extremely high. Though Macro and Mega-influencers still hold influence but Nano and Micro-influencers have the higher Rate of Investment (ROI). This Engagement Rate or ROI is measured by the number of likes, comments, and shares combined per post, divided by the influencer's following. Guttman (2019; as cited in Statista, 2019) found that micro-influencer accounts have gained in engagement rates by nine percent. A survey conducted by Facebook IQ (2019) found that 83% of people discover new products and services on Instagram while 81% use the platform to research products or services and 80% engage with Instagram content to make purchasing choices for a product or a service. There is 66% of the distribution of sponsored content on Instagram worldwide. Photo content is more popular than video content but with the rise in the use of Instagram story feature and IGTV feature, the usage of video content has skyrocketed. Sponsored content is also one of the most popular ways of collaborating with influencers.

### **Pandemic and the Rise of Influencer Marketing**

During the uncertain times of the Covid-19 pandemic when initially there were restrictions imposed due to the spread of the virus, people were finding ways to indulge in productive work and also keeping themselves entertained. There was an 87% increased use of social media during the first week of lockdown imposed in India (Business Today, 2020). People were not only turning towards Social media platforms to distract themselves from what is going on in the world but in the hope to find motivation, information, advice, and support. So there comes the role of *Not so Famous but Famous Individuals* i.e., Influencers or Bloggers. Marketers and Influencers are adjusting to rapid changes in the influencer-marketing industry due to the spread of the Covid-19 virus. Advertisers too are discovering the importance of the Influencer-marketing business model as it will be more viable to shoot ad content within the premises of the home than going out for commercial shoots (Perelli & Whateley, 2020).

Initially, during the lockdown, Instagram influencers who earn money through creating or posting sponsored content faced a decline and found it difficult to do work. Although, Obviously (2020) reported that there is a 76% increase in likes on Instagram Ad posts during the first few weeks of the pandemic as well as a 300% increase in Instagram Live usage. With the increased use of social media platforms, several influencers also reported higher engagement levels, as well as an increase in their follower numbers.

### **Methodology**

The current study, being descriptive in nature studied twenty-five female micro Instagram Influencers via Snowball sampling, intending to gain insight into the marketing agendas strategized by these Influencers to make them the most effective channels today in the era of Influencer Marketing and how it has lead to a rise in the Influencer Marketing during the pandemic. Only those influencers were

selected for the study who had an active account for at least two years and had followers in the range of 10k-50k belonging to the age of 18-40 years. Telephonic interviews and Google forms were used to collect the required information.

**Findings**

**Distribution of Respondents by their most Successful Promotion**

Brand promotion on Instagram is one of the pertinent tasks taken up by Instagram Influencers for social media marketing. All the influencers selected here were actively involved in influencing their followers as they marketed different brands, products, and services. Out of twenty-five respondents, the majority had experienced a successful promotion with a brand (i.e., 32%), seven of them promoted a product most successfully (i.e., 28%), five of them had tasted success in promoting an idea (i.e., 20%), three of them promoted a service very well (i.e., 12%), while two had experienced success in promoting a campaign (i.e., 8%).

Some of the brand(s)/service(s)/product(s)/idea(s)/campaign(s) names indicated by the respondents were MCaffeine, Bioderma, Indulgeo, Plum goodness, Booyah India, Myntra, Amazon, J&J, SONY TV, Khadi Global, Rey naturals, Flatlay Designs, Mom and Baby series, Pampers campaign, etc.

**Table 1**

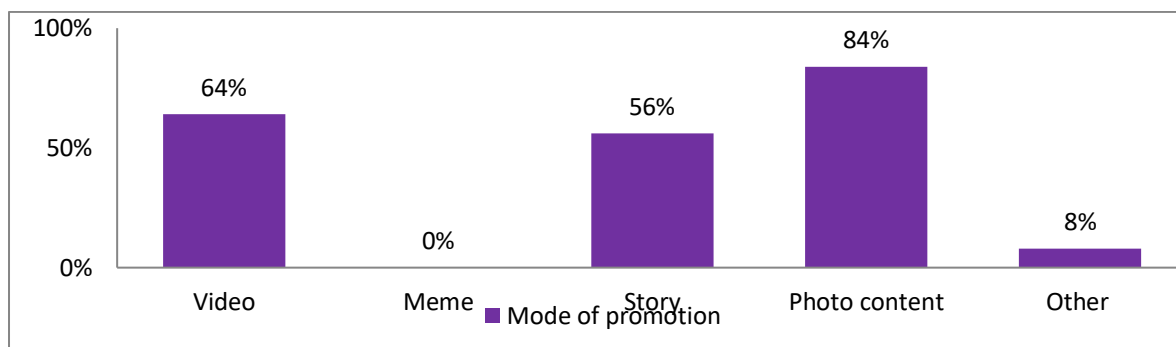
*Distribution of respondents by their most successful promotion*

<b>Most successful promotion</b>	<b>Total (N=25)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Brand	8	32%
Service	3	12%
Product	7	28%
Idea	5	20%
Campaign	2	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Distribution of Respondents by the Most Used Mode to Promote a Brand/Service/Product/Idea/Campaign**

Promoting a brand isn't an easy task. With the ever-evolving field of Instagram and competitive influencers around each Instagram Influencer who was a part of this study confirmed that they had to be innovative and try different means and strategies to do brand promotions. The most preferred mode to promote a brand/service/product/idea/campaign was by posting a Photo (i.e., 84%), 64% of respondents also preferred Videos, 56% preferred Stories, while none of the respondents preferred Memes as a mode of promotion. Eight percent of respondents asserted that Reels are among the other preferred modes of promotion for a brand/service/product/idea/campaign.

**Figure 2** *Distribution of respondents by the most used mode to promote a brand/service/product/idea/campaign*



### **Distribution of Respondents by the Most Used Instagram Feature**

Out of twenty-five respondents, four preferred using Reels the most (i.e., 16%), four preferred using the Story feature (i.e., 16%), while the feature of posting content (photos, videos, etc.) on Instagram was the most popular and preferred by seventeen respondents (i.e., 68%). None of the respondents preferred live sessions and IGTV features. Thus, the findings clearly reflect that most influencers believed in the tried and tested methods of photos and videos which were easier for them to create, yet at the same time gave them ample opportunity to experiment with their content.

**Table 3**

*Distribution of respondents by the most used Instagram feature*

Most used feature	Total (N=25)	Percentage(%)
Reel	4	16%
IGTV	0	0%
Stories	4	16%
Live sessions	0	0%
Posting content (photos, videos, etc.)	17	68%
Total	25	100%

### **Distribution of Respondents by the Most Effective Feature to Persuade Audience**

Out of twenty-five respondents, fourteen asserted Reels to be the most effective feature to engage or persuade the audience (i.e., 56%), three considered Stories as an effective feature, while posting content like photos, videos, etc. was considered to be an effective feature by seven respondents



(i.e., 28%). One respondent also indicated that all features are equally good (i.e., 4%), while none of the respondents considered Live sessions and IGTV features as an effective feature to persuade the audience.

The different reasons cited by the respondents for indicating Reels as the most effective feature to persuade the audience were- being a new feature they are most popular after the ban of TikTok, simple, entertaining, higher engagement rate, can trend very quickly, they are of short duration so people like to see content which is less time-consuming.

**Table 4**

*Distribution of respondents by the most effective feature to persuade the audience*

<b>Most effective feature</b>	<b>Total (N=25)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Reels	14	56%
IGTV	0	0%
Stories	3	12%
Live sessions	0	0%
Posting content (photos, videos, etc.)	7	28%
Others	1	4%
Total	25	100%

**Distribution of respondents by their Perception about Challenges and Perks of being a Micro Instagram Influencer**

According to the data analyzed, the major challenges and perks experienced by the micro Instagram Influencer's came out, the details of the same are shared in table 13.

Some of the challenges faced by them were- frequently changing Instagram algorithm, as it affects their reach; posting content regularly to maintain their profile's as it can be a lethargic process for some people; dealing with trolls, hate comments, decrease in the number of followers, decreased reach, and finding consistent work; maintaining work-life balance; being an Influencer requires a lot of hard work, as the Influencers has to be dedicated to creating content for brands and their followers, and it is a time-consuming process because creating content, editing and finally posting it on the profile is a long process.

The perks experienced by the respondents were- love that the genuine follower's shower on them; the fame they get when their content receives appreciation on the social media platform; getting monetary benefits by collaborating with brands; creating networks that might help them in the future, and a better understanding of the society.

**Table 5: Distribution of respondents by their perception about challenges and perks of being a micro Instagram Influencer**

S.No.	CHALLENGES	PERKS
1.	Frequently changing Instagram Algorithm	Love from genuine followers.
2.	Posting quality content regularly.	Fame
3.	Dealing with trolls, decrease in the number of followers, decreased reach, and finding consistent work.	Monetary benefits
4.	Maintaining a balance between personal and professional life.	Networking
5.	Requires hard work and time-consuming process	A better understanding of society.

### Conclusion

Over the past few years, there has been a rapid increase in the popularity of social networking sites. Instagram being a popular platform, especially among the younger generation, their purchasing choices are influenced by the people whom they ‘trust’ on Instagram, either their peers or micro-influencers. Thus, ‘micro-influencers’ are best suited for brands and other businesses, as these influencers offer fresh, authentic content to a target audience at much lower costs and they have higher engagement rates.

The present paper entitled “Influencer Marketing on Instagram: Call of the Pandemic” aimed at understanding the rise of Influencer Marketing and how it is benefiting the marketers, Influencers, and the audience, especially in times of Pandemic. This study is reflective of the hard work and hardships of the female micro Instagram Influencers who were trying enough and beyond to innovate and create content using varied media on the platform of Instagram to promote brands, products, and services. Reasons for engagement primarily included: brand promotion, monetary benefits, fame, and an increased number of followers. All the influencers selected here were actively involved in influencing their followers. These influencers asserted using novel and out-of-the-box content to ensure they met the targets of the paid partnerships they have with different brands. The ripple effect of following an influencer was also seen as many of them affirmed that they were able to convince their followers with their influencing strategies to go for a particular product or service that they promoted. The study revealed that most of the influencers believed in the tried and tested methods of posting ‘Photos’ and ‘Videos’ for brands/products/services promotion, as it was easier for them to create content using these methods. Although, the ‘Reels’ feature launched by Instagram in the year 2020 was considered to be the most effective feature to persuade the audience. It was appreciable of all the selected female micro Instagram influencers to overcome the challenges of being an Influencer, and turning them into perks of being an influencer and gaining benefits at both personal and professional levels.

Since the pandemic came, Influencer marketing is not a novelty anymore that is being used by a few brands but has become a business norm in today’s era of marketing. The growth will continue as marketers are becoming more aware and allocate separate budgets for Influencer Marketing. With more opportunities for both brands and influencers on the digital platforms, the future of Influencer marketing looks promising.

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International Conference On Marching Towards Self Reliant India 14th August 2021

## Emerging Role of Social Networking in Post COVID-19 Society

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**Abstract:** The COVID-19 crisis is not a disaster that can be delivered in byte-sized snippets to a globe-trotting populace that constantly puts a premium on shock and titillation. The COVID-19 crisis is an opportunity for a re-engagement with everyday threats that are most often beyond the realm of social media spectacles: public health lapses, climate change issues, unequal technological frameworks and discriminatory social, political and legal decisions to name a few. With the advent of social media in the 21st century, not only are people learning the latest news updates, but they are also using platforms like Facebook and Twitter to provide personal and business updates. For businesses, this means leveraging social media to support employees and customers like never before. For the government, it means doing its best to efficiently share factual and up-to-date information. Social media platforms are now a place where they are posting pictures of home celebration and letting their family and friends be a part of the celebration through video calling and messaging. All big announcements are being made on these platforms. For those that are living away from family, social media is helping them stay more connected with their families. They are watching stories and posts put up their friends and family and realizing that they are not alone during this time.

**Introduction:** The COVID-19 crisis is not a disaster that can be delivered in byte-sized snippets to a globe-trotting populace that constantly puts a premium on shock and titillation. India, although a recent entrant within the global hierarchy of producing and consuming digital media spectacles, is fast catching up. Nielsen, the market research firm, reports that social media conversations in India around COVID-19 have seen a massive surge of 50x between January and March 2020.

The COVID-19 crisis is an opportunity for a re-engagement with everyday threats that are most often beyond the realm of social media spectacles: public health lapses, climate change issues, unequal technological frameworks and discriminatory social, political and legal decisions to name a few. It is an opportune moment to recognize that social media is not just meant to be a “network without a cause”. Indeed, the social media should work for everyone and it is up to us to make that happen. And contrary to expectations, such possibilities do exist Dibyadyuti Roy (2020).

With the advent of social media in the 21st century, not only are people learning the latest news updates, but they are also using platforms like Facebook and Twitter to provide personal and business updates. For businesses, this means leveraging social media to support employees and

customers like never before. For the government, it means doing its best to efficiently share factual and up-to-date information. During the 1918 flu pandemic infected a third of the world's population, people didn't have the same sources of communication people now have in the 21st century to quickly share news and information. For context, a report on Minneapolis's response to the 1918 flu shows that critical information regarding the virus was primarily shared via postal workers, Boy Scouts, and teachers. Can it be imagined having learned about COVID-19 from a Boy Scout knocking on your door, encouraging us to wash the hands?

With the advent of social media in the 21st century, not only the latest news updates are learnt, but platforms like Facebook and Twitter to provide personal and business updates as well. For businesses, this means leveraging social media to support employees and customers like never before. For the government, it means doing its best to efficiently share factual and up-to-date information. COVID-19 has put many people, especially the elderly, those with disabilities, working parents who are losing childcare, and those who are losing their jobs, in challenging situations. Communities are rallying together to support organizations and individuals by sharing fundraisers with large audiences on social media. People are also taking to social media to offer support in any way they can, such as picking up groceries for individuals who are unable to leave home or sharing information on how to support local businesses who are struggling to pay their employees.

Posts from people quarantined at home have ranged from videos of living room yoga to pictures of snuggly pets who are thrilled their owners are with them 24/7. There have also been posts acknowledging how difficult and frightening this time is. Posts have ranged from commiseration to overwhelming support —to this “mental health check-in” on a Facebook neighbours group Jackson Kushner (2020).

Social media was born in 1997, with the launch of the website SixDegrees.com. It allowed people to connect with one another on the Internet more personally than was possible through email. In 2001, Wikipedia democratized and decentralized user-generated information. In 2004, with the launch of Facebook, social media and human interaction changed forever. Today, Facebook has well over 2 billion user accounts and social media has become a behemoth that has permeated into the fabric of human communication.

In 2005, YouTube videos changed how humans access and communicate information. A year later, Twitter and real-time communication allowed instant updates on major events. Studies revealed that tweets about earthquakes spread faster than the seismic waves themselves!

While social media has played a pivotal role in shaping global events, elections and revolutions, most of people use it to share pictures of delicious meals and watch funny cat videos. Today, around 2.5 billion people are empowered by social media, but it is also needed to be cautious with it. Big data, materialism, digital addiction, peddling algorithms, fake news, echo chambers and privacy violations are some problems associated with social media.

With the advent of social media in the 21st century, not only are we learning the latest news updates, but we're also using platforms like Facebook and Twitter to provide personal and

business updates. For businesses, this means leveraging social media to support employees and customers like never before. For the government, it means doing its best to efficiently share factual and up-to-date information.

Taking a look at how individuals, businesses, and government agencies have been sharing information and interacting with others on social media in the past few weeks, **the social platforms are playing various crucial roles during the COVID-19 outbreak.** At a time where many are grappling for as much information as can be got, the public is especially susceptible to false and sometimes hazardous claims, which are then passed on to others. About half of Americans say they've seen made-up news about the Coronavirus.

No platform is perfect. But where there has been misinformation and fear on social media, there's also been an abundance of vital, lifesaving information, connection with others, and global unity. The ability to share experiences with family and friends helps to combat both literal and emotional isolation while also reminding us that we're all in this together Jackson Kushner (2020).

As billions are isolated or quarantined in their homes in an attempt to contain the infection, digital screen time has increased. Information pollution about Covid every single day adds to the already existing uncertainty and panic about the virus and lockdown. People have often been seen with their eyes glued to their televisions, laptops or mobile screens, busy consuming news feeds related to the coronavirus. This often assumes a compulsive nature, with a need to stay updated about every single facet of the illness, which further increases the psychological discomfort and physical unrest.

Contrary to popular belief, Covid-19 is not the first 'digital infodemic'. In the recent past, outbreaks of Zika in Brazil, Ebola in Africa, Influenza in Europe and Nipah in India had similar bidirectional relationships with media. However, the degree of 'media panic', the amount of media consumption and the consequent change in public reaction have been much higher during Covid-19. An article by Phil Harding titled 'Pandemics, Plagues and Panic' (2009) in British Journalism Review highlights how the spread of an illness and the resultant human behaviour can be influenced significantly by the flow and vectors of information.

Health communication and understanding of public health depends a lot on how the data about an illness is interpreted by the masses. Within every bit of news, there can be a potential admixture of fake information, with the major challenge being teasing out the truth. This health-related misinformation becomes all the more crucial during a pandemic like this when the fear of an unknown infection without a definitive cure mixes with an anxious mind that tends to easily accept fast solutions and theories, irrespective of visible loopholes in their logic and reasoning.

One senseless forward of a wrong message, in the wrong hands, can snowball the spread, increasing the acceptability as it moves along the chain. Often, names of credible public health agencies like the WHO, Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), etc., are tagged along wrongly to make the piece of false news more acceptable. Similar things were being

circulated during the first wave of infection in China, implicating 'biological weaponry' in the origin of the Coronavirus.

The impact that information or misinformation can have on human behaviour is remarkable. It can range from faulty treatments and non-compliance to panic, mass hysteria and competition for healthcare resources. On the other hand, relevant and timely information has shown to improve preparedness for infectious diseases and strengthen public health infrastructure. So social media can be a double-edged sword. A review by Abhay Kadam and Sachin Atre (2020) in *Journal of Travel Medicine* points out that social media reach has risen three times during the lockdown period in India, with Covid-19-related search spiking significantly. The inherent insecurity and lack of daily structure during the lockdown makes us feel inadequate without the constant feed of health-related information. It is indeed challenging to find a fine balance between the toxic overuse of technology and healthy and systematic harnessing of healthcare data.

Many distress calls that we cater to nowadays are related to compulsive use of the internet and social media leading to health anxiety, somatic complaints, anxiety, depressive disorders, agitation and insomnia. On a different note, children and adolescents exposed to more online time tend to develop technology and gaming addiction. It is vital to remember that certain unhealthy habits will long outlast the pandemic to cause continued problems in life. Further, social media-related blame and othering can also lead to stigma, marginalisation, communalism and violence, especially at such times of crisis. People from the Northeast, certain religious communities and lower socio-economic classes like the migrants and homeless have already been victims of such stigmatisation.

Is information dissemination all that bad? Not at all! History has proven that continued and timely liaison between media personnel and the scientific community can help immensely for Information-Education-Communication (IEC) outreach in the community. The increased use of social media can be a powerful tool for debunking misinformation itself.

The linkage of various media platforms with scientific databases like Pubmed, Google Scholar, etc., can provide appropriate search guidance. Content analysis of the search data gives useful information about the search trends, the sought-after information and unmet needs for data. Those can then be harnessed for authentic updates and fighting false news. Awareness of healthy use of technology can be spread by social media itself with administrative reforms regulating unnecessary forwards and rumour mongering. Importantly, one needs to understand that we do need information, but loads of statistics about every single aspect of the virus makes no sense to the masses. This will do more harm than good.

Maintaining a conscious and informed distance from social media can help increase the Covid-free time, which is so necessary for mental well-being. Technology can be used for social connectedness rather than isolating people in the digital spaces. What all would want most is to prevent Covid from invading the mental peace. So, digital distancing should be tried and practised. As the saying goes, "Discipline is choosing between what you want now and what you want most." Dr. Debanjan Banerjee (2020)

Since most of the people are at home during the lockdown, it is natural to see a growth in media consumption. People are using various media platforms for COVID-19-related information, but what is provided is far from factual and does not further a critical rational discourse. Rather, the media has become a tool of propaganda and sensationalism. Some television news channels saw a Chinese conspiracy in the spread of COVID-19. In such a “positive” atmosphere, the news related to labourers’ mass exodus and the markaz was mostly presented due to its sensational value. The true situation would not have gained attention in the first place, if not for the ground-level reports by the committed journalists and social media coverage. The Janata curfew announced on 22 March, 2020 before the lockdown failed as people came out on the streets in the evening, clapping, banging utensils, shouting religious slogans, and blowing conch shells, as if they could defeat COVID-19 with a show of such masculinity. Social distancing was forgotten. Later, people were again asked to switch off residential lights for nine minutes and light a candle or diya in their balconies. Can the virus really be eradicated by chants of “go corona?” Yet, the media became a part of this “festivity.” These exercises were lapped up by a majority of the news media, as it sells the big spectacle—a hyper real experience—and accepts the obeisance of a “supreme authority” along with a large number of citizens. The trivialisation of the crisis and a toxic “positivity” is ruling the media Radhika Udas (2020).

**Conclusion:** Since the lockdown doesn’t allow for a celebration and gathering of people, unfortunate people that are having their birthdays, anniversaries, or any other milestone in life are not able to celebrate. Social media platforms are now a place where they are posting pictures of home celebration and letting their family and friends be a part of the celebration through video calling and messaging. All big announcements are being made on these platforms. For those that are living away from family, social media is helping them stay more connected with their families. They are watching stories and posts put up their friends and family and realizing that they are not alone during this time. The number of calls and messages to family and friends has also increased because a time like this makes you value relationships more.

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## Empowerment of women and their role in Self Reliant India

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### ABSTRACT:

The world is faced with an unprecedented crisis which has affected political, social, economic aspects of life. The global pandemic has created an indelible impact on society where the women have been worst affected. Many decades of organising and advocacy by women's organisations and networks across the world have resulted in global recognition of the contributions that women make to economic development and of the costs to societies of persistent inequalities between women and men.

At a time when the world is suffering from a deadly pandemic, India plans to convert this crisis into an opportunity and strengthen its fight by becoming Aatmanirbhar or self-reliant. Women are the backbone of society and they have always played a vital role in shaping our society. Economic empowerment of **women** is the most important element, And they have to be integrated into the developmental goals of the nation and **Atmanirbhar Bharat**. When PM announced that Aatmanirbhar Bharat (Self Reliant India) is the need of an hour and steps being taken in this direction for better India. The question comes to my mind, is this possible without women empowerment?

Women form an integral part in the development agenda of the country and need to be more self-reliant to make the country self-reliant. The men should also be vocal about gender equality and women empowerment. The term was coined by the Prime Minister of India, Mr Narendra Modi during his address to the nation on May 12, 2020. He called this campaign as Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan (Self- Reliant India Movement). He also defined five pillars of **Aatmanirbhar Bharat – Economy, Infrastructure, System, Demography and Demand**. He stressed that it is time to become vocal for our local products and make them global.

### INTRODUCTION:

India is home to nearly 18% of the world's population and women make up almost half of that number. The story of women entrepreneurs in India is as much about success as it is about possibilities. There is empirical evidence to show that, for decades now, numerous Indian

women have made a significant contribution to the country's economy. Some have left an indelible imprint on the global stage. An even larger number of women in India's rural and informal sectors have been silently adding value year after year. Women thus have a crucial role to play in driving the Indian economy to the aspirational US\$5-trillion milestone by 2025. Today, women have realized that they can be as successful as their male counterparts and with sufficient encouragement, achieve any feat. The recent budget presented by Nirmala Sitaraman, India's first full-time woman finance minister, announced support to women self-help groups in villages by the MUDRA scheme and by NABARD. The economic package introduced during the pandemic, opportunities announced for MSME's and SME's, including those led by women, to further their businesses. With the outbreak of Covid-19, they repurposed the machine to produce three-ply surgical masks to assist frontline workers. **Women form an integral part in the development agenda of the country** and need to be more self-reliant to make the country self-reliant. The men should also be vocal about gender equality and women empowerment. . Importantly, over 90 percent of women work in the informal or unorganised sector and in certain kinds of jobs and sectors that are unskilled and pay less with little or no implementation of labour laws. Women in India do 9.8 times as much unpaid care and domestic work as men as compared to the global average of 2.6 times. This limits their prospects for economic advancement.

Today's woman needs to develop a sense of self-confidence, self-reliant, determination, hard work and business intelligence to chart her way to the top. A sense of overall perseverance is very essential. I am proud to be a woman and strongly believe that the world belongs to those who want to make a difference. I believe women entrepreneurs hold the potential to unleash transformational societal change and sustainable economic development are enjoyed by all. In the words of one of India's most inspirational leader, the **late President APJ Abdul Kalam: "Empowering women is s prerequisite for creating a good nation, when women are empowered, society with their value system leads to the development of a good family, society and ultimately a good nation"**.

The term was coined by the Prime Minister of India, Mr Narendra Modi during his address to the nation on May 12, 2020. He called this campaign as Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan (Self- Reliant India Movement). He also defined five pillars of **Aatmanirbhar**

**Bharat – Economy, Infrastructure, System, Demography and Demand.** He stressed that it is time to become vocal for our local products and make them global. Under this campaign, a special economic package has been released by the government, which will benefit various segments including cottage industry, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), labourers, middle class, and industries, among others. A self reliant India does not mean turning the country inwards or into an isolationist nation, but to embrace the world by becoming stronger.

**External Affairs Minister, Dr. S. Jaishankar** clarified that the call for self-reliant India doesn't mean shutting down doors to globalization but to grow with the world, as a self-reliant India will have more to offer to the world.

Women-led development will pave the way for self-reliant Bharat in a real sense. We should not forget that 50% population belongs to our women. The resilience, passion and commitment for family, society and country are shown at different periods of time for different sections, like to save the dignity of women, freedom struggle, uplifting education, economic empowerment, art, literature and culture, sports, medicine, science and technology, research and development, rural and urban area development, environment management, the spiritual progression of individual and society, administration and civil services, leadership, political movement, social media and journalism and fighting against evils in society. There are numerous examples clearly proves that when the woman is given equal importance and status or when she decides to create something that is needed for the betterment of society, she does it very effectively and efficiently in any field.

Basically, the focal point behind this concept is to make Bharat self-reliant with more focus on local manufacturers and service providers which will strengthen the economy, improve the standard of living and most importantly improve the trade deficit and the exchequer balance of the country. However today, 'Aatma Nirbhar Bharat' is no longer merely a word but has become a mantra for everyone.

Empowering women can help the society to grow and develop at a faster pace. Today's women are re-designing the world. Woman is no longer a mere object or a person in servitude but an equal partner. Women have always been able to seamlessly manage multiple responsibilities and challenges and worked effectively to keep their homes, families, communities and society well-integrated and well-organized. The empowerment and autonomy of women and the improvement of their political, social, economic and health status is a highly important end in itself. In addition, it is essential for the achievement of sustainable development. Women are the backbone of the society and have always played a positive role in

shaping our society. Economic empowerment of women is the most viable solution to integrate women to the developmental goals of the nation and Atma Nirbhar Bharat. The unseen foe (COVID-19) has really hit us hard, touching every section of the society and especially the poor, daily wagers and women at large. The concept of 'Vocal for Local' is possible only when women, whose population is almost half of the total, are made to be the part of the programme and participate equally in terms of economic activities. It's the reality of today that a big migrant population (inter as well as intra state) has returned to their villages and small towns; and are facing the issues of unemployment and livelihood. So, Atma Nirbhar Bharat (Self-reliant India) has a major role play in women's life and vice versa.

### **WHAT IS ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT?**

Much has been said and discussed about Atmanirbhar Bharat in the last couple of months since its formulation by the Honourable Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modiji in May 2020. What is it and what does it visualise?

It is a vision of making India a self-reliant nation that the Prime Minister formulated the "Atmanirbhar Bharata Abhiyan" or "Self-Reliant India Mission" and announced it during the Corona virus pandemic related economic package on 12th May of this year (2020).

While addressing the annual general meeting for Confederation of Indian Industry, PM Modi said that structural reforms will change the course of our country to become self-reliant through a systemic, planned, integrated, inter-connected and futuristic process.

He further stated that a high-growth trajectory is possible only through Intent inclusion, investment, infrastructure and innovation and by coming together of all the farmers, small businesses and entrepreneurs. Regarding Atmanirbhar Bharat, Finance Minister of India, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman said that "self-reliant India does not mean cutting off from rest of the world".

As part of the Atmanirbhar Bharat package, the government has declared for an inclusive and extensive coverage within MSMEs, boosting scope for private participation in numerous sectors, increasing FDI in the defence sector, and other sectors such as the solar manufacturers sector.

### **Some achievements so far through Atmanirbhar Bharat:**

1. The PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) industry in India has become a Rs 7,000 crore in two months, the second largest after China. It grows from zero production before March, to 1, 50,000 pieces a day by the beginning of May.
2. Mukesh Ambani announced in mid-July that Jio has created a complete 5G solution using 100 per cent home grown technologies and solutions. It will enable India to launch a world-class 5G service.
3. In July 2020, Apple announced to manufacturer one of their premium iPhone models in India

for the first time.

4. The largest fund in the country worth Rs 21,000 crore was setup by the IIT Alumni Council with the aim of supporting the mission towards self-reliance.

### **WOMEN AND ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT (SELF-RELIANT INDIA)**

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the life of every section of the society and especially the poor, daily wagers and women at large. The economic impact of this crisis is huge and has hit every sector in a big way. It is going to have a snowballing effect across the length and breadth of economic activities throughout the nation and beyond. In the on-going lockdown women are the silent sufferers.

Women are the backbone of society and have always played a positive role in shaping our society. Economic empowerment of women is the most viable solution to integrate women to the developmental goals of the nation and Atmanirbhar Bharat.

The concept of '**Vocal for Local**' is possible only when women, whose population is almost half of the total, are made to be the part of the program and participate equally in terms of economic activities. It's the reality of today that a big migrant population (inter as well as intra state) has returned to their villages and small towns; and are facing the issues of unemployment and livelihood. So, Atmanirbhar Bharat (Self-reliant India) has a role in women's life and vice versa.

Hence, for the inclusion of women, it is mandatory to understand the current situations and challenges facing women; and accordingly take appropriate actions, recommendations and solutions to reach every woman at the grassroots level.

At the current stage and level of women empowerment, inclusion of women for a self-reliant India needs to envisage women from a broader categories as:

- a) Fully established and economically self-reliant women
- b) Women having certain skills or owning small establishment
- c) Women in need of skill set and skill development.

Among these categories, women under category (b) and (c) must be identified properly and systematically provided with appropriate support for a Self-reliant India.

### **Following measures can be taken up for women along the line of Atmanirbhar Bharat**

1. Commissioning a field study on COVID-19 impact on women's livelihood across Sectors.
2. Skill development program for women under category (c)

3. Sustainable livelihoods and economic empowerment program for women in need
4. Technology based program specifically formulated for women and their participation
5. Partnering with social enterprises to employ skilled women
6. Support women in the micro and small businesses
7. Proper incubation and hand holding women entrepreneurs
8. Compulsory non-discriminatory and sexual harassment free workplaces
9. Most importantly, no favouritism; and supporting those appropriate and needy women.

### **CONCLUSION:**

Empowering India's women is what will help India become truly self-reliant. But as a country, there is scope to do much more to bring the unbanked and under banked masses, especially women, into the financial mainstream. While two-thirds of India's population lives in rural areas only 11% of bank branches are situated here. Also, active microcredit borrowers represent just 4.3% of India's population indicating the huge scope for second decade of the current millennium; many more financial services institution should come forward and take up the challenge of bringing a progressively higher share of women into the fold of formal financial services. That is what would truly lead India towards prosperity.

In summary, what is needed is a plethora of low-tech solutions (especially facial coverings), adherence to science, and societal participation in caring for vulnerable people. There is not always an app for that. But there are the people of India

### **Concluding thoughts, in each of our role**

- Women to step up, be a role model mentor, and motivate and build next-gen talent to make this *Atmanirbhar Bharat* a reality. This is possible with every mother,
- Education starts at home & as a mother be aware & educate your girls to be independent and help them dream big
- As a mother, educate your boys to respect women, to believe in the strengths of women and her magic, she can add not just to the home but also to the society

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International Conference On Marching Towards Self Reliant India 14th August 2021

## Role of Police and Policing in COVID-19 Pandemic

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### Abstract:

The COVID-19 pandemic situation affected the whole world, infected more than millions of people, and killed more than hundred thousand people globally. This kind of pandemic situation was never seen before. Police officials were worked as a frontline worriers and enforced rules and regulations to decrease the spread of this deadly virus. This paper aims to study the policing style in the COVID-19 pandemic and success stories of policing in this pandemic situation. Secondary data available in journals, articles and research papers related to the policing in COVID-19 pandemic were used. As the police officials were seen as one of the law enforcing departments and general public had threat about the same, they worked tremendously hard to slow down the infection of the coronavirus. Police officials worked beyond their call of duty to reach out the needy and to provide help. They showed their humanitarian nature in this pandemic. Police officials worked selflessly to join hands as one of the most efficient frontline corona worriers.

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### Introduction:

Policing is the science of maintaining peace and order in an ever-changing society. Therefore, policing philosophy, policing methods, and attitudes of those responsible for policing cannot remain the same. A Police Commission was appointed in 1860 to make police an efficient force for the prevention and detection of crime. The system of policing instituted by the Police Act, 1861 is still in force and brought uniformity in administration. The second All India Police Commission was formed in 1902 to conduct a comprehensive inquiry and recommended improvement in various aspects of the department. According to the Constitution, the police force is a state subject. States draw rules, regulations and guidelines for the police in the state police manual. (Garg, 2020).

The COVID-19 pandemic had created an unforeseen, unpredictable and unprecedented situation before the whole world. Every country was facing many challenges. It was spreading like unstoppable. First wave, second wave severely affected many countries including India. And



many of the countries were affected with third wave also. These waves infected millions of people and killed more than hundred thousand people across the world. Police officials are one of the frontline workers in responding COVID-19 pandemic. They had taken numerous measures to protect the public and slow down the spread of this deadly virus. Police officials helped to impose lockdown which include activities like banning inter-district travel, inter-state travel and also international travel, imposing physical distance, use of mask and sanitizer. Police officers have to balance both as they needed to impose lockdown as well as law enforcement in general. Emergency situations like disaster, pandemic, accidents, etc. might had shown significant impact on police officials as they were the first one to respond in such emergency situations.

The policing style of the officials which was been adopted can depend upon public responses and reactions to emergencies, which may vary depending on the scale, nature and stage of the emergency situation. Hence, it was important for the police officials to understand public behaviors in order to best ensure citizen compliance. (Laufs & Waseem, 2020)

#### **Policing in COVID-19 Pandemic:**

The police officials were shouldered the responsibility of implementing the lockdown by restricting public movements and ensuring physical distancing through the enforcement of the Epidemic Disease Act, 1897, and the Disaster Management Act, 2005. (Reference Handbook for COVID-19 Policing, 2020). The lockdown was implemented to slow down the spread of this deadly virus which was highly restrictive and only essential services like medicine, grocery, daily needs, etc. were allowed.

All over the India, police officials were tasked with enforcing social distancing, but their activities are much broader. The police officials were the primary port of access to State services, and the lockdown brings them into regular contact with citizens needing urgent assistance. They are also at forefront of India's public health campaign, essential supplies and proving information. How the police officials perform this vital function for more attention from researchers; policymakers would do well to devote more resources and training to these activities. (Mangla & Kapoor, 2020)

Policing in this pandemic situation was highly appreciated in social services sector throughout the country. The police department has taken enormous risks during the lockdown to ensure strict observance of guidelines which includes enforcing physical distance, compulsory wearing of mask and use of hand sanitizer or hand wash. Policing during pandemic can be a difficult task with lack of specificity and wide-ranging expectations as this pandemic situation were

unforeseen and unprecedented. Police officials have to ensure that public should adhere to the lockdown and curfew rules and for that they were appointed at every locations.

According to the several reports from news and social media, police officials were observed involving in two extremely different activities. On one hand, police officials were seen using batons to brutally assault and given harsh punishments to the individuals who were breaking the lockdown rules and not following the instructions given by the government time to time. While on the other hand, many police officials around the country were seen involving themselves in humanitarian efforts including distribution of food and extending help to the needy. The efforts of police officials were appreciated in each and every part of the country (Acharyya & Jangalapalli).

Police officials have been misread by many public despite of their nature of duty. In this pandemic situation, their nature of duties were unpredictable, most demanding and often in the realm of the unknown. There is hardly any field of human activity wherein the police officials are not called upon and expected to intervene effectively. (Singh, 2020). In India, police officials are generally trained in dealing with natural and man-made disasters, although handling the pandemic situation is not a part of their training.

### **Roles of Police Officials:**

The roles, functions and duties of the police have been specified in section 57 of Model Police Act, 2006 (Sharma, 2019). Some roles of the police officials are as follows:

- To uphold and enforce the law impartially and to protect lives, liberty, property, human rights, and dignity of people;
- To promote and preserve public order;
- To protect internal security;
- To promote communal harmony;
- To prevent and control terrorist activities;
- To prevent militant activities and other situations affecting national security;
- To protect public properties including roads, railways, bridges, and other establishments;
- To prevent crimes, and reduce the opportunities for the commission of crimes;
- To accurately register all complaints brought to them by a complainant;
- To create and maintain a feeling of security in the community;
- To help the individual who is in danger of physical harm to their person or property;
- To facilitate orderly movement of people and vehicles;

- To control regulate traffic on roads and highways;
- To collect intelligence relating to matters affecting public peace and all kind of crimes including social offences, communalism, extremism, terrorism, and other matters relating to national security;
- To take charge, as a police officer on duty, of all unclaimed property and take action for their safe custody and disposal in accordance with the procedure prescribed (bprd) (Sharma, 2019).

### **Success Stories of policing in COVID-19 Pandemic:**

In this pandemic situation, there were numerous success stories of policing. Police officials went out of their ways to help the needy. Many police officials delivered birthday cakes to children and elderly as a nice gesture, provided food and groceries to the homeless and needy and also provided essential medicines to the needy. They also urged people to stay at home by singing popular songs, and these efforts of police officials helped to entertain and motivate people. Videos of appreciating efforts of police officials by showing flowers petals and giving a rose to them went viral. (Singh, 2020). Police officials had gone beyond the call of duty to help the families to perform the last rites, cremation for more than thousands victims of COVID-19. Police officials also postponed their personal and family assignments, responsibilities to perform their duty for nation. (Lal, 2021) There were numerous police officials infected with this deadly virus and several of them died leaving behind their family. They had sacrificed to stay with family members after fear of passing the infection to them and stayed without meeting their family for several months.

It is quite different from a few months ago, when allegations of excessive force, corruption and human rights abuses dogged police force in India. But these heartwarming tales of such a nice gesture and kindness during the pandemic situation are only one side of the story; behind them are more hidden stories of determination, duty, sacrifice, making the police officials frontline warriors of battle against COVID-19 pandemic. (Pandey, 2020)

### **Conclusion:**

The COVID-19 pandemic has created an unforeseen, unpredictable and unprecedented situation before the whole world including India. The roles and responsibilities of police were not specified for this kind of situation. They were enforcing the laws amid the lockdown by restricting the movements, strictly following the physical distancing and wearing of mask and only allowing the necessary movements like groceries, daily needs and medicines. Despite of

overcoming all the odds, police officials worked effectively as a frontline worker to fight coronavirus. They were reaching out people without caring for themselves. They went beyond the call of duty to extend the helping hands for the needy. There are many success stories of police officials in this pandemic.

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## E- Resources for Social Work Education

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### **Abstract:**

Internet is vital instrument for teaching, research and learning process. This paper focus on the web resources like online database, online journals, online articles, E-books in Social work education. These E – resources are very useful in social work education to all stakeholders.

**KEYWORDS:** E – Resources; Social Work; Education; Social Work Education

### **Introduction:**

Social Work is an ancient profession dedicated to uplifting of the society. Social work, as a profession, originated in the 19th century. The movement began primarily in the United States and England. After the end of feudalism, the poor were seen as a more direct threat to the social order and so the state formed an organized system to care for them. In England, the Poor Law served this purpose. This system of laws sorted the poor into different categories, such as the able bodied poor, the impotent poor, and the idle poor. This system developed different responses to these different groups.

A Library should not only provide the necessary information that supports teaching learning and research, but also create and maintain an environment that encourages self-study and enhance class room teaching beyond the boundaries of curriculum. Due to the impact of ICT the conventional library setup has changed significantly and the contemporary information environment is hybrid in nature. In this environment a library should manage both print and web resources in such a way that they complement each other. It should have a provision to include newer resources as they emerge. The institutional requirements of Social Work can be met in today's information explosion by accessing e-journals, online databases and other web library services through the library portals. Due to invention of internet, CD-ROM and floppy, e-documents came into the existence. WWW has brought several new dimensions to the information seeking process. Paper & print still work best for sustained reading, while electronic distribution of information better for faster access and retrieval of relevant information.

### **E- Resources in Social Work Education**

#### **DOAR Directory of Open Access Repositories (DOAR)**

**DOAR** is being developed and maintained by the University of Nottingham as part of a portfolio of work in Open Access and repositories under the SHERPA umbrella. DOAR was started and initially developed by the University of Nottingham, UK, and the Lund University, Sweden. The project is being funded by the Open Society Institute (OSI), the Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC), the Consortium of Research Libraries (CURL) and SPARCEurope. The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) is the sister project of *OpenDOAR* and together they offer two infrastructure supports for the growth of Open Access in

research and scholarly community. DOAR is a project to list and categories academic open access research repositories.

### **DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals)**

At the First Nordic Conference on Scholarly Communication in Lund/Copenhagen (<http://www.lub.lu.se/ncsc2002>) the idea of creating a comprehensive directory of Open Access Journals was discussed. The conclusion was that it would be a valuable service for the global research and education community. Available technologies make it possible to collect and organize these resources in a way that allow libraries worldwide to integrate these resources in existing services thus offering added value both for the service providers of these resources and for the global research and education community. Directory of Open Access Journals is a service that provides access to quality controlled Open Access Journals. The Directory aims to be comprehensive and cover all open access scientific and scholarly journals that use an appropriate quality control system, and it will not be limited to particular languages or subject areas. Directory of Open Access Journals is hosted, maintained and partly funded by Lund University Libraries Head Office.

### **Vidyanidhi**

Meaning 'Treasure of Knowledge' in Sanskrit) is India's premier Digital library initiative to facilitate the creation, archiving and accessing of doctoral theses. Vidyanidhi is an information infrastructure, a digital library, a portal of resources, tools and facilities for doctoral research in India. Vidyanidhi is envisioned to evolve as a national repository and a consortium for e-theses through participation and partnership with universities, academic institutions and other stake holders. Vidyanidhi enhances access to Indian theses and enlarges the reach and audience for Indian doctoral research works.

- ♦ **Natioanl Digital library of India** ([www.ndl.iitkgp.ac.in](http://www.ndl.iitkgp.ac.in))
- ♦ **N-List INFLIBNET** ([www.nlist.inflibnet.ac.in](http://www.nlist.inflibnet.ac.in))
- ♦ **E – PG Pathshala** ([www.epgp.inflibnet.ac.in](http://www.epgp.inflibnet.ac.in))
- ♦ **ePathshala** (<https://epathshala.nic.in/index.php?ln=en>)
- ♦ **NROER** (<https://nroer.gov.in/welcome>)
- ♦ **eGyanKosh** (<http://egyankosh.ac.in/>)

### **Academic Search Complete**

**For Peer-Reviewed Articles** - This database provides one-click access to the full-text of more than 200 scholarly journals in social work. It also includes more than 1000 full-text journals in psychology, medicine, public affairs and related disciplines. Sophisticated search features enable the user to minimize irrelevant references, identify peer-reviewed journals, and the like. This is the place to start for most topics in social work. NOTE: It is usually a good idea to run simultaneous searches in Academic Search Complete, PsycINFO, and Social Work Abstracts. To do this, click on 'Choose Databases' when you are in Academic Search Complete (located just above the first search box) and select these databases. Covers at least the last 10 years for most journals.

### **PsycINFO**

**For Peer-Reviewed Articles** - PsycINFO continues to be a major resource for articles in psychology and clinical social work. It contains fewer social work journals than Academic Search Complete but many more in psychology. If you are working on a clinical topic, and haven't found what you need in Academic Search Complete, PsycINFO is usually a good choice. Covers at least the last 10 years for most journals.

### **Social Work Abstracts**

**For Peer-Reviewed Articles** - Includes all social work journals but few from other disciplines. Provides only indirect access to full-text. Covers at least the last 10 years for most journals

### **ProQuest Congressional**

**For Policy Research** - Provides the full-text of recent hearings, bills, laws, regulations, legislative histories, and other background information related to the U.S. Congress.

### **CQ Press Library**

**For Policy Research** - Contains full-text of essays and analyses dealing with Congress, public affairs, and controversial issues.

### **Policy Sites on the Web**

**For Policy Research** - Gives links to analysis, background data, differing perspectives, and the like for a wide range of policy issues.

### **Tests: What You Need to Know**

**For Tests and Measures** - Tells how to locate test information (reliability and validity data, publisher, etc.) and obtain copies of tests.

### **PsycTESTS**

**For Tests and Measures** - Produced by the American Psychological Association, this database contains the full-text of more than 7000 tests, surveys, and other measures. Although many of these instruments originally appeared in journal articles, they are considered "unpublished" because they have not been published by commercial test publishers. As a result, they carry minimal copyright restrictions and are ideal for class assignments and similar projects. For dissertations and other advanced research, you may also need commercial instruments (see [Mental Measurements Yearbook Online](#))

### **Measures for Clinical Practice**

**For Tests and Measures** - (Fischer and Corcoran; LML Ref BF176 .C66 1994). Contains copies of several hundred "unpublished" (i.e. less well-known) instruments. Covers a range of traits and disorders including anxiety, depression, self-esteem, family functioning, assertiveness, and the like. These instruments are ideal for class assignments and short-term projects.

### **Online Tests and Measures**

This website is a clearinghouse for HIV/AIDS researchers maintained by the Center for HIV Identification, Prevention and Treatment Services at UCLA. Among the resources it provides, are online copies of assessment scales, surveys and other instruments. Many of these are not specific to HIV/AIDS. They address aspects of personality and behavior that are applicable to the general population in areas such as anxiety, substance abuse, conduct problems, family dynamics, depression, and the like. Includes the full-text of several hundred instruments.

### **Health and Psychosocial Instruments (HaPI)**

Focuses on journal articles about specific instruments. Some articles contain copies of 'unpublished' (i.e., less well-known) instruments and are identified by the keywords 'instrument appears' in their abstracts

### **Mental Measurements Yearbook Online**

The standard guide to tests, this series provides reviews, reliability and validity data, and ordering information for commercially published tests back to 1938. This database does not contain copies of tests or other instruments.

### **APA Style Manual**

It gives extensive summaries and examples, including electronic formats, based on the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association.

### **DSM-5 (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders), 5th Edition, 2013**

The definitive guide to the diagnosis of emotional and behavioral disorders. Includes several pages of background information for each of the dozens of conditions recognized by the American Psychiatric Association.

### **Counseling and Therapy in Video**

This database contains online videos of actual and simulated sessions. It also includes lectures, interviews with well-known therapists, and excerpts from psychological consultations. Two nice features are the on-screen transcripts that accompany each video, and keyword searching. This search capability enables users to zero in on specific disorders, themes, techniques, populations, and the like. The database currently contains 300+ videos (350 hours). See also Counseling and Psychotherapy Videos and Sound Recordings, a listing of some 150 clinical sessions on DVD that may be borrowed from the library, plus several dozen sessions in stream able audio.

### **Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance**

Describes 1000s of federal programs that offer loans, grants, counseling, and other assistance.

Descriptions of more than 1400 Western New York health and human services organizations.  
Preparatory Course for the Social Work Written Exam

### **Conclusion:**

Libraries, the nucleus of teaching and research are slowly shifting their services from traditional to electronic form due to the influence of technological developments on scholarly publishing, distribution and access. Social Work Librarians/ Information professional's need to update their knowledge about various sources available online in various formats to enhance the access to relevant and current information on social work and related areas to their users. They have to integrate these sources and services with the existing facility to provide qualitative information services. Exploitation of web based resources and services also facilitate the library and information centre to provide cost effective and user oriented services.

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**WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
IN INDIA**

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**Abstract:**

For the development of any country equal participation is very much needed, Country like India is broadly divided in two sectors, firstly organized and secondly unorganized. In rural sector women are contributing fully in household works as well as in the field but their contributions are negative. Focus is needed in women entrepreneurship by appreciating them for their hard unidentified work and contribution in the field of nation and independent development. Globalization is playing a major role in this field. The present paper focuses on parameters to be focused to enhance the entrepreneurial skill of rural women and in turn their empowerment.

**Keywords:** women entrepreneurship and Rural Development, Employment, Social factors, etc.

**I. Introduction:**

Rural women's economic and social development is necessary for overall economic development of society and nation. To exchange their entrepreneurial potential, managerial skill and socio-economic contribution which was remain largely neglected. Entrepreneurship development for women is the instrument of women empowerment. Makes women aware about their status, existence, right and their position is in the society. Women entrepreneurship is gaining importance in India in the wake of globalization and economic liberalization. There are highly motivated, self disciplined & self directed. Economic empowerment of rural women will lead to the development of our country and it is very necessary to give keen attention over the empowerment of women in the rural areas for the real development of our country in all spheres. It also shows their important position in society, and economic development of women will lead to development of family, community and country. It opens up new avenues for creating employment opportunities for women and men.

Women Entrepreneur, in a larger sense, therefore is a woman who accepts challenging role to meet her personal needs and become economically self-sufficient. A woman faces

numerous problems to reach her familial needs. At last, a women entrepreneur becomes economically self sufficient after facing challenges. By identifying herself a successful entrepreneur, she shines in the two faces of her life i.e. society and family. Entrepreneurship of Women development is an essential part of human resource. Development of women entrepreneurship compared to other countries is very low in India, especially in the rural areas. The progress is more visible among upper class families in urban cities. Rural woman constitutes the family, which leads to society and Nation. Social and economic development of women is necessary for overall economic development of any society or a country.

## **II. Concept of Rural Entrepreneurship:**

Rural entrepreneurship means rural industrialization. Rural industrialization means encouraging location of large and small scale units away from urban areas or planned shifting of units from urban areas to rural areas. Rural entrepreneurship can stop the increasing migration towards cities. One is by forcibly stopping villagers from settling in the slums of towns and cities, making use of all powers to clear the slums so the villagers are forced to go back.

### **The basic principles of entrepreneur which applied the rural development are:**

- Utilization of local resources.
- Better distributions of the farm produce results in the rural prosperity.
- IT reduces discrimination and providing alternative occupations as against the rural migration.
- Manpower, money, material, machinery, management and market to the rural population. Are the actual strength of rural entrepreneurship.

## **III. Types of Rural Entrepreneurship:**

**a. Individual Entrepreneurship:** It is basically called proprietary i.e. single ownership of the enterprise.

**b. Group Entrepreneurship:** It mainly covers partnership, private limited company and public limited company.

**c. Cluster Formation:** It covers NGOs, VOs, CBOs, SHGs and even networking of these groups. These also cover formal and non-formal association of a group of individuals on the basis of caste, occupation, income, etc.

**d. Cooperatives** - It is an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily for a common objective. An entrepreneur has to decide on a particular type of entrepreneurship based on the various options available.

#### **IV. Concept of Rural Women Entrepreneurs:**

Rural woman constitutes the family that leads to society and Nation. Overall development of women is necessary for the development of society and nation. The emergence of women entrepreneurs and their contribution to the national economy is quite visible in India. Women entrepreneurship has been recognized during the last decade as an important untapped source of economic growth. According to statistics women in India 2010, proportion of female main workers to total population in percentage is 16.65 in rural areas and 9.42 in urban areas this shows overall less contribution of women in work but more percentage of women workers in rural areas. Women in entrepreneurship has been largely neglected both in society in general and in the social sciences. Not only have women lower participation rates in entrepreneurship than men but they also generally choose to start and manage firms in different industries than men tend to do. Entrepreneurship development among rural women helps to enhance their personal capabilities and increase decision making status in the family and society as a whole.

#### **V. Challenges for Rural Women Entrepreneurs:**

The main challenges that women face Balancing their time share between work and family, Problems of raising start-up capital, Difficulty in borrowing fund, Thought-cut completions endangered existence of small companies, , as well as an overall psychological barrier on the part of banks, suppliers, and clients alike, are a few of these challenges.

##### **1. Lack of Raw Materials:**

Due to poor road connectivity and poor transportation, it is quite difficult to make availability of raw materials all the time in rural areas. Availability of raw materials is an essential component of entrepreneurship. Women entrepreneurs in rural areas really face a tough task in getting the required raw material and other necessary inputs for the enterprises when the prices are very high.

## **2. Male Dominated Society:**

In our constitution there are equal rights for men and women but in real sense equality does not exist in rural areas. Women are being neglected in many spheres of life. Women are not treated equal to men. As far as rural areas are concerned, people have a set attitude that women are only for household work. Their entry to business needs the approval of the head of the family. Entrepreneurship has traditionally been seen as a male preserve and male dominated. All these put a break in the growth of women entrepreneurs. Thus male entrepreneurs become hurdle in the success of women entrepreneurs.

## **3. Problem of finance:**

Women entrepreneurs have to suffer a lot in raising and meeting the financial needs of the business, bankers, creditors and financial institutes are not coming forward to provide financial assistance to women borrowers on the ground of their less credit worthiness and more chances of business failure. They also face financial problem due to blockage of funds in raw materials, work-in-progress finished goods and non-receipt of payment from customers in time.

## **4. Tough competitions:**

In the age of technology, women entrepreneurs face a lot of problems and challenges. Usually women entrepreneurs do not employ high technology in the process of production. In a market where the competition is too high, they have to fight hard to survive in the market against the organized sector and their male counterpart who have vast experience and capacity to adopt advanced technology in managing enterprises.

## **5. High cost of production:**

Several factors including inefficient management contribute to the high cost of production which stands as a stumbling block before women entrepreneurs. Women entrepreneurs face technology obsolescence due to non-adoption or slow adoption to changing technology which is a major factor of high cost of production.

## **6. Low risk-bearing ability:**

In our country, generally women are delicate and emotional by nature. An entrepreneur must have risk bearing capacity for being successful entrepreneur. But women, sometimes fail to bear the amount risk which is essential for running an enterprise. Lack of proper education, training and financial support from outsides also reduce their ability to bear the risk involved in an enterprises.

### **7. Limited Mobility:**

In our country, mainly in rural area, women mobility is very limited and has become a problem due to traditional values and inability to drive vehicles. Moving alone and asking for a room to stay out in the night for business purposes are still looked upon with suspicious eyes. Sometimes, younger women feel uncomfortable in dealing with men who show extra interest in them than work related aspects. Thus security of rural women entrepreneurs is a major challenge.

### **8. Social Barriers:**

The traditions and customs prevalent in Indian societies towards women sometimes stand as an obstacle before them to grow and prosper. Castes and religions dominate with one another and hinder women entrepreneurs too. In rural areas, they face more social barriers as they are always seen with suspicious eyes.

### **9. Lack of entrepreneurial aptitude:**

Lack of entrepreneurial aptitude is a major concern for rural women entrepreneurs. They have no entrepreneurial bent of mind. Sometimes even after attending various training programmes on entrepreneurship, women entrepreneurs fail to tide over the risks and troubles that may come up in an organizational working.

### **10. Limited managerial ability:**

Management has become a specialized job which only efficient managers perform. Due to lack of proper education women entrepreneurs are not efficient in managerial functions like planning, organizing, controlling, coordinating, staffing, directing, motivating etc. of an enterprise. Therefore, less and limited managerial ability of women has become a problem for them to run the enterprise successfully.

### **11. Legal formalities:**

To fulfill the legal formalities required for running an enterprise becomes an upheaval task on the part of a women entrepreneur because of the prevalence of corrupt practices in government offices and procedural delays for various licenses, electricity, water and shed allotments. In such situations women entrepreneurs find it hard to concentrate on the smooth working of the enterprise.

### **12. Exploitation by middle men:**

Women are biologically very delicate, since women cannot run around for marketing, distribution and money collection; they have to depend on middle men for the above activities. Middle men tend to exploit them in the guise of helping. They add their own profit margin which results in fewer sales.

## **VI. Conclusion:**

Present scenario is very fast changing with technology development, modernization, industrialization, urbanization, education and development. In such conditions, employment opportunity increased drastically for rural women. Entrepreneurship among rural women, no doubt improves the wealth of the nation in general and of the family in particular. Women need encouragement and support from the family members, government, society, male counterparts etc., with the right assistance from varied groups mentioned above, they can join the main stream of national economy and thereby contribute to the economic development. Government should draw up a plan so that the Indian Women Entrepreneurs can work more on empowerment through training and capacity building programs. If our universities and institutions join this resolve with increasing focus on women's business education, In future people will see more women entrepreneurs. It is very true that rural entrepreneurship cannot be developed without proper training. Therefore, it is necessary to provide training to rural women to enhance their entrepreneurial skill and giving a path of success to rural women.

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International Conference On Marching Towards Self Reliant India 14th August 2021



**Women Empowerment through the poems of Dr. Jyoti Patil**

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**ABSTRACT**

Indian English literature is a social phenomenon which is linked with different remedies for the upliftment of women. The theme of Indian English Literature bound to vary from language to language and constrained by cultural regional peculiarities of the author or poet and his environment. Indian Women's literature aids us to comprehend the social structure by the traditional role played by men and women in the society. Their responses and conflicts created by them. Pragmatically women's empowerment can be formed by understanding the policies and actions meant for the upbringing of women.

This paper will throw light on the poem of Dr. Jyoti Patil, poet and author. She is an academican, scholar who encourages woman to be strong and asks men not to underestimate woman. She is a divine creature of Almighty.

Keywords:- Injustice, Empowerment, upliftment

English literature has distinctiveness which draws attention towards all the peculiarities of divergent and cultural malleus. It depicts Indian life and culture, problems stress and anxiety of individual's life and character determined by family and society in the India.

Many writers like Margaret Atwood, Tonny Morrison, Virginia Woolf and many more wrote on the empowerment of women. Many novels, short stories and poems have been written on women empowerment. Gender equality is the key element of the globe.

In the Indian history position of women in India starts with equality in the medieval period gradually coming to equal rights with men. Many reforms had taken up this issue in order to uplift the place of women in society.

According to the history women empowerment term came into picture with reference to civil rights. In the olden days woman empowerment literature dealt with marginalized people such as women and downtrodden economically backward class.

Later internal International women's studies dealt on 'Power and Empowerment' of women and henceforth the literature of all languages has accelerated the talks on it.

Toru Dutt was the first Indian poetess to write in English. Mahadevi Varma a freedom fighter is one of the acclaimed women poets. Sarojini Naidu referred as the 'Nightingale of India' is freedom fighter, writer and poetess was distinctly an Indian soul writing poems in English. Kamla Das is a prolific poet writing in English and writes on issues of women's passion for physical attraction. Amruta Pritam is the first celebrated Punjabi woman poet. She is evocative and deeply telling accounts of the India-Pakistan partition in the region of Punjab. These are the women poets encouraging the society, for the upliftment of women in the past and the same trend are carried forward by the present poets also.

Although when we think back to the poets of the past century we can observe that the poets of the present age have much more to say about the frustration and wonderful complexities of human behaviour.

Dr. Jyoti Patil is working as a Principal at Renuka College, Nagpur, Maharashtra. She has teaching experience of 21 years and of 12 years administration. She holds an important position as NAAC Assessor Bengaluru: National President of Indian society for the promotion of English language and literature India. She is a good orator and writer. She is a renowned Key Note speaker, plenary speaker and chairperson at various National and International conferences. She is an award recipient of Golden Book of world records for poems in GEMS III 2020;

She is a famous poet has recited poems at different platforms, published two poetic anthologies 'Living Beyond Life and Nagpur City: Poet's Delight' she has written and edited 10 books contributed 33 chapters in literary books. She has received 13 novels published in various journals. Her areas of interest are Indian English Fiction, Indian Women Writers, diaspora writings etc. Her publication works are Views and Visions for youth published in 2008, Kaleidoscope published in 2011; Depiction of women in the fiction of Jhumpa Lahiri published in 2012; Living beyond life published in 2018; Critical Essays on Higher Education and ICT in ELT published in 2018; Indian English Fiction: Recent Issues beneath and Beyond, A New Literacy Generation published in 2019.

#### WOMEN A HEAVENLY CREATION

(This creative art on Woman was published in CENACLE 1, which describes the strength of women.)

Being gifted to be emotional  
Woman is always at the receiving end.  
Being gifted to be more sensible  
Man always takes advantage of that.  
Being passionate in her attitude,  
She is mostly misunderstood and misjudged,  
Being soft in showing her mettle.  
She is mostly cheated the man.  
Being truthful and sincere,  
She mostly has a rough path to be a tread upon  
She is wonderfully gifted with moral strength,  
She is God's wonderful creation  
Being softer at heart and delicate in heath,  
But strong in her approach,  
She is an ideal mother an able sister,  
A loving wife and an adorable daughter.  
She has an immense capacity  
To listen, to understand, to care and to support.  
Whenever man needs it,  
Standing up for righteousness  
And for unconditional love with all integrity.  
She is a heavenly combination  
of caring, charm, beauty and grace.

The poem is an expression of the poet's self, extreme qualities bestowed upon women. She is the creature with full of divine qualities showered by the Almighty. The poem is free of all conventional form and follows a free rhythm of its own. The impact of the poem on the minds of the readers is it unifies every woman with itself. Every female reader agrees with the thoughts about the qualities present within one self. I think, if man (male) will read it will be a thought provoking and an eye opener that Oh!! really a woman is a supreme creator of God. The rate of domestic and social violence will definitely come down. It depicts that earlier a '*Stri hi Stri ki Dushman hai*' this was the common phrase used in the society. But now literature revelas the changing mindset of the poets that they are no more riveleries or enemies or jealous of each other. Here we find an appreciation rewards the characters in a woman. Heavenly features are present

within the soul of a woman in general. It brings awareness in the women that you are no longer the weaker sex of the society, you have infinite qualities within you and you can play innumerable roles in any situation of life. The poet throws light on every aspect of woman.

Indianness is revealed through her poem. Every Indian woman in her daily routine plays various roles in the family and society which is indeed an Indian quality. The description of the relation of a woman with the family has been focused. It has also revealed the mental silent violence through which she suffers in her life. She is tolerant and full of patience. How a man treats a woman is also described here by the poet.

A woman is very emotional, tender, and considerate by nature. She is always accepting whatever comes in her life. Here we can interpret that all her life she only has the power to receive love, affection, anger from others and all whatever is good or bad. She is more sensible which depicts that she is more intelligent than man. She is ardent in her point of view. In spite of heavenly qualities a woman is underestimated and misapprehended. A woman is self in showing her spirit and hence mostly dodged by man. She has to overcome all hardships because she has the quality of truthfulness and sincerity. She is besown with integrity, fairness and trustworthiness. The poet says such is the wonderful creation of God. The reason of a woman being ideal is due to kindness in her heart and delicate in health i.e. no rudeness and stubbornness. She plays the role of an ideal mother, a cease sister, affectionate adoring wife and as solicitous daughter. She has immense capacity to pay attention to compared to; to nurse and nurture, to prop up to whenever she has to assist a man. She is held up for goodness, virtue as well as for unquestioning love with all honesty. Thus the poet ends up saying that woman is a heavenly blend of caring, glamour, enchantress and elegance.

Poem titled Gods' Gift written by Dr. Jyoti Patil as a tribute to all unborn girls. This poem is published in the anthology of poems 'The Vase'

God's Gift

O father, don't kill me,

Let me see the world,

Let me enjoy the pleasure of living,

I want to live and play;

Like my brothers, like my other cousins,

I want to dance and sing,

Like carefree birds like other kids,  
I am also a living being.  
Don't insult my mother,  
Don't force her to kill me in her womb;  
I am as much your part,  
My mother wants me to live;  
    Family pressure, the expectation for a male child,  
    Force her to accede  
    Why she be held responsible  
    For this bitter and blatant decision.  
I may be a great support to you,  
In emotional connect and comfort,  
In care and concern,  
I am God's Gift to you.  
Papa save me and let me live...  
God's Creation of women

This poem begins with a conversation of an unborn girl child from the womb of the mother to her father. It is an appeal to let her live in this world. She asks her father not to kill her as she wants to see the world, enjoy all the earthly pleasures and merrily survive and enjoy. 'Play' word depicts enjoyment.

In the second stanza she expresses her desire to play with boys who are like brothers and her cousins. She wants to dance and sing and move about like a carefree bird as other kids are enjoying. She lay stress that after all she is also a living being i.e. Be human to a woman.

In the third stanza the poet has express the typical feelings of an Indian women, the affinity of mothers with daughters. Thus the girl child understands more to her mother and is pleasing her father that mother wants me to live, do not insult motherhood by killing the feticide in the womb. Male domination is shown through the words – 'Don't force her to kill me in her womb'. She is also a part of his body though in mother womb.

Indian social picture is revealed in the fourth stanza that family needs a so called 'Kuldeepak' a boy to carry their legal heirs 'Do not pressurize her, held her responsible for the birth of a baby girl accept the birth of a child, ignore the family and social pressure to have a male child. Do not take bitter and blatant decision to kill me.

In the last stanza the poet highlights the female qualities of a woman being emotional, giving comfort, care taker loving and concerning towards all.

She tells her father that “she may be of great support to him. She would be emotionally be connected with him, giving him comfort be a care-taker for him. She is God’s gift to him and lastly from the bottom of her blossom appearing save me and let me live.”

Literally the poetess has proved her rich vocabulary by wonderfully exploring the qualities of a woman. It also reflects her spirituality and pious personality that indeed ‘WOMAN’ is the supreme art of Almighty. She does not directly put blame upon any member of society whether man or woman but pen-portraits the picture, the psyche, the beauty of woman and her multi-tasking capacity. She has very well explained the role a woman plays in her life. Her strength, sincerity, sensibility, affectionate kind attitude, decays in health, determination and devotion. In the end she says that ‘Woman’ loves and care with zero expectation. Concluding lines are overwhelming praise for woman’s caring, charm, beauty and grace. Thus we can applaud the poet and the CREATOR. The poet has expressed high thinking of a ‘Woman’ for ‘Women’.

Virginia wolf describes how a woman writer seeks within herself, ‘the pools, the depths, the dark places where the largest fish slumber.....’

Dr. Jyoti Patil has tried her best to uplift the survival of woman and thus resist the dominance of male. We can say that she is a feminist writer like Kamla Das and Mahadevi Varma who wrote against the injustice in the families and societies and woman, who fight against it. These Indian women have initiated a respectable age for woman by accepting a new standard a new way of expression which reflects the whole male dominating culture. Dr. Jyoti Patil is a prolific poet and writer of modern Indian era who openly expressing the desires of woman, the beauty and strength of woman. She is a keen observation of Indian society, Indian woman and Nature i.e. God is best creation it seems that the poet is troubled by the gender discrimination and realized that woman has every right to seek freedom. Through her literary works she is bringing awareness amongst woman and educating them to enjoy all the pleasures of life. Her works reflects her concern for the social and cultural consciousness of gender, humiliation and neglect of woman. Thus women must gather the courage to erase the concept of male dominance and superiority

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International Conference On Marching Towards Self Reliant India 14th August 2021

## Analysis of use of e commerce platforms as a growth opportunity by MSMEs

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### Introduction

E commerce is a powerful tool for all businesses and an analysis of MSMEs in India shows that they are taking ample advantage of this.

What was once a weakness is now an opportunity, greater number of people shopping online, greater internet penetration, more policy support from the government and digital transformation has allowed MSMEs to carve a niche for themselves in the global market. This paper makes an analysis of pre and post covid growth of MSMEs in India and focus is on the facts and situations that have enabled MSMEs to make a turn around.

### Data Sources

Secondary sources of data have been used for the purpose of the study. Various websites giving statistics and GOI ministry of MSME report has been referred for the purpose of authenticity.

### Relevant Data

Following heads have been used for data collection, these heads consist of factors which are relevant to growth of MSMEs in India and are important influencers.

The rate of growth of these heads have been pooled and averaged to find out scope for MSME growth.

### The period for the purpose of this study is from 2015-16 to 2020-21

- 1) % growth rate of internet penetration in India.
- 2) % growth rate of GDP
- 3) % growth rate of GVA (Gross Value Added) in MSME
- 4) % growth rate of e commerce market size.

### Tables and figures

Internet penetration in India

India is currently ranked at number two

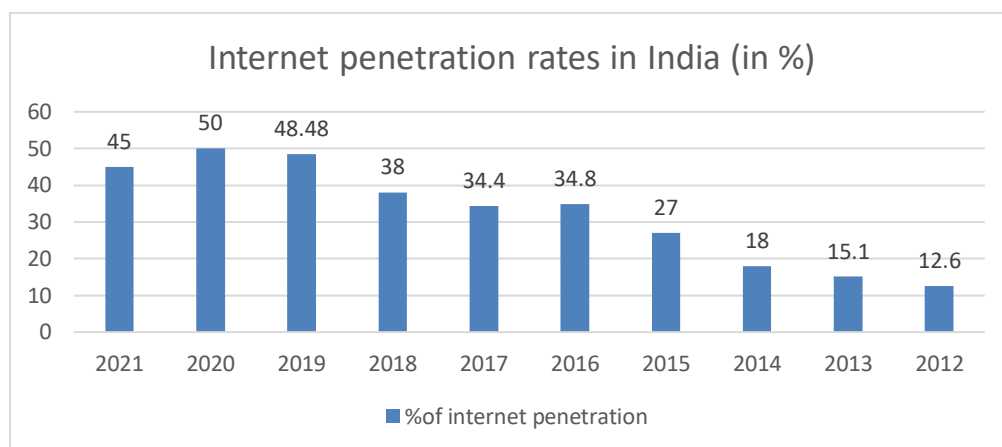
with 560 million internet users, this number is expected to rise to 1 billion by 2025.

The internet reach in India went up to nearly 45% in 2021, from just about 4% in 2007.

Year	Internet Penetration rate (%)	Year	Internet Penetration rate (%)
2021	45% (expected)	2015	27%
2020	50%	2014	18%
2019	48.48%	2013	15.1%



2018	38.02%	2012	12.6%
2017	34.4%	2011	10.1%
2016	34.8%		



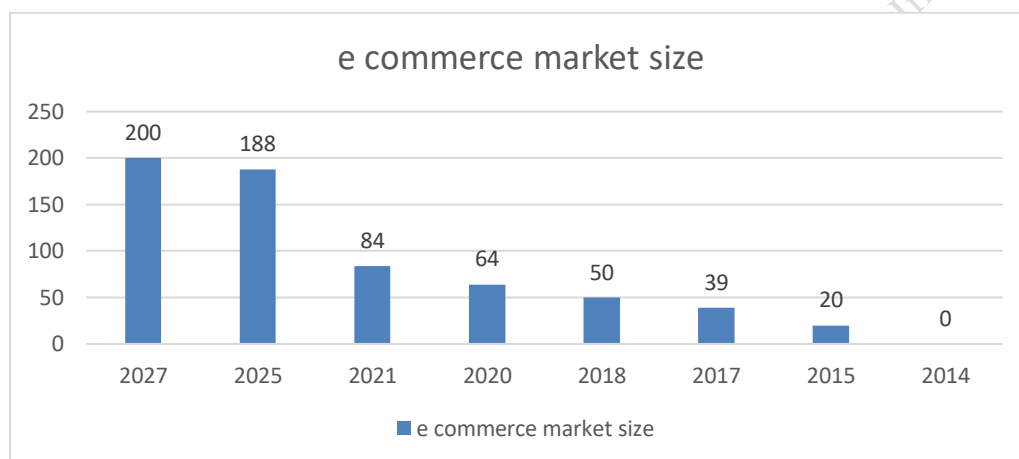
Online shoppers in India

Year	Annual online shoppers (In million)	Year	Annual online shoppers (In million)
2021(expected)	190	2018	110
2020	150	2017	75
2019	135		



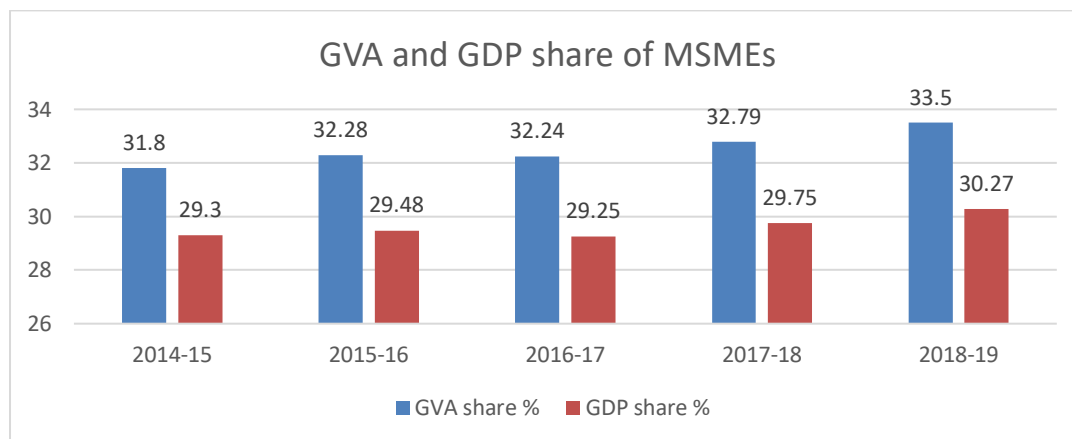
E-commerce market size in India

Year	Market size in India in USD billion	Year	Market size in India in USD billion
2027	200 (expected)	2018	50
2025	188(expected)	2017	39
2021	84(expected)	2015	20
2020	64	2014	14



Share of MSMEs in Gross value added(%) and All India GDP(%)

Year	GVA share%	GDP share%	Year	GVA share%	GDP share%
2014-15	31.8	29.3	2017-18	32.79	29.75
2015-16	32.28	29.48	2018-19	33.5	30.27
2016-17	32.24	29.25			



Digital transformation for the ministry of MSME and it's attached offices (upto December 2020)

Organisation	No.of digital transaction (%)	Value of digital transaction (%)
KVIC	87.19	98.94
NSIC	93.83	98.35
Coir Board	81.42	94.57
NIMSME	90.45	68.91
MGIRI	95.02	97.91

Estimated number of MSMEs activity wise

Activity	Rural entrepreneur in lakhs	Urban entrepreneur in lakhs	Total	Share %
Manufacturing	114.14	82.5	196.65	31
Electricity	0.03	0.01	0.03	0
Trade	108.71	121.64	230.35	36
Other services	102.00	104.85	206.85	33
All	324.88	309.00	633.88	100

## **Conclusions**

### **During the period from 2015-16 to 2020-21**

- 1) % growth rate of internet penetration in India has been 79.5%.
- 2) % growth rate of GDP has been 3%
- 3) % growth rate of GVA (Gross Value Added) in MSME has been 5.35%
- 4) % growth rate of e commerce market size has been 220%

Considering average of growth rates of all the above factors the expected rate of growth of MSMEs stands at 76.96%

Digital transformation, Government policy support, increasing internet penetration, improvement of customer numbers have all enabled MSMEs to showcase their markets globally and stand out in the run for profit , growth and survival.

### **Various facets of growth of MSMEs in recent years**

1 According to the India Brand Equity Foundation, India will surpass the US to become the world's second largest e-commerce market by 2034.

2 According to Statista, the ecommerce market in India is expected to reach \$84 billion in 2021

3 Online shoppers in India are expected to reach 300-350 million by 2025

4 400 % growth for MSMEs is expected.

5 Primary focus of government policies such as Skill India, Make in India, Digital India, and Startup India and Innovation fund are MSMEs.

Now, when a business prepares to be set up, it mostly opts for online first and then offline.

6 ecommerce, has enabled even small MSMEs to showcase their products to the global market without additional costs on expansion and change of location.

7 There are 6.3 core MSMEs in India and the number of registered MSMEs increased 18.5% to reach 25.13 lakh (2.5 million) units in 2020 from 21.21 lakh (2.1 million) units in 2019.

8 The MSMEs sector contributes 29% towards the Indian GDP through its domestic and international trade

9 government-owned websites, such as e-Marketplace (GeM), which is used by Ministries and PSUs (public sector undertakings) to procure materials has recorded transactions worth Rs. 55,048 crore (US\$ 7.5 billion) until September 2020. The total transaction value on the GeM portal stood at Rs 1.14 lakh crore, as of May 9, 2021.

10 MSME seller count jumps nearly 5times amid the Covid pandemic last year for which a separate category of Covid-related goods and sellers was created on the GeM portal.

11 From around 3.76 lakh sellers listed on the platform in May 2020, the total number has increased to 17.86 lakh as of May 9, 2021, according to GeM statistics. In fact, it nearly doubled from 9.44 lakh as of

January 12, 2021. Out of the total seller base, the share of MSE sellers has increased from around 1 lakh to 6.91 lakh during the said period and grown from 4.1 lakh sellers in January this year

Sellers selling medical supplies under the Covid category on the GeM portal had increased from 10,158 as of April 22, 2020, to 33,557 as of May 9, 2021, while the number of sellers selling auxiliary products grew from 15,998 to 35,009.

The MSME Ministry had in April last year urged sellers in manufacturing or supply of medical and related equipment to register as a supplier on the GeM portal to supply ventilators, N95 masks, disposable thermometers, alcohol-based hand sanitizer, protective gowns, soap, chairs, tables, bedsheets, computers, extension boards, and other medical and auxiliary products.

12 MSMEs employ over 114 million people and contributes more than 30% of India's GDP.

The MSME sector accounts for around 45% of the total manufacturing output and 40% of India's total export. After agriculture, MSMEs generate the highest rate of employment in India.

In addition, the number of entrants in the SMEs sector is growing at an average of 23% in manufacturing and 31% in the services sector.

13 MSMEs also enable income inequality ,nearly 50% of the MSMEs are owned by disadvantaged groups of society.

14 Over 6000 products ranging from traditional to high-tech items are being manufactured by the MSMEs in India.

Out of the 633.88 estimated number of MSMEs, 324.88 lakh MSMEs (51.25%) are in the rural area and 309 lakh MSMEs (48.75%) are based in the urban areas. The number of rural area MSMEs is expected to go up as the government is trying to promote entrepreneurship at the rural level.

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## Benefits, Drawbacks and New Challenges in Net Banking

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### ABSTRACT:

The World Wide Web has permeated virtually every aspect of modern life. If you have access to a computer with an Internet connection, an almost limitless amount of goods, services and entertainment choices are at your fingertips.

Online banking is an electronic payment system that enables customers of a financial institution to conduct financial transactions on a website operated by the institution, such as a retail bank, virtual bank, credit union or building society. Online banking is also referred as Internet banking, e-banking, virtual banking and by other terms.

### KEY WORDS:

E- Banking, Information, Technology, Customer Satisfaction, Online banking,

### DEFINITION:

Online banking, also known as internet banking; “e-banking or virtual banking, is an electronic payment system that enables customers of a bank or other financial institution to conduct a range of financial transactions through the financial institution's website.”

The online banking system will typically connect to or be the part of the core banking system operated by any bank and is in contrast to branch banking which was the traditional way for customers accessed banking services.

### INTRODUCTION:

Online banking was first introduced in the early 1980s in New York, United States. Almost simultaneously with the United States, online banking arrived in the United Kingdom. The UK's first home online banking services known as Home link was set up by Bank of Scotland for customers of the Nottingham Building Society (NBS) in 1983. The system used was based on the UK's Prestel view link system and used a computer. Around 1994, banks saw the rising popularity of the internet as an opportunity to advertise their services. Initially, they used the internet as another brochure, without interaction with the customer. Early sites featured pictures of the bank's officers or buildings, and provided customers with maps of branches and ATM locations, phone numbers to call for further information and simple listings of products.

The banks become an essential component of most of the economies. Banking services are described as “engines for economic growth” or act as “conduits towards promoting economic growth”.

Now with the changing times the traditional approach of banking is being changed and banks are trying to match up with the recent advancement in the field of technology. Revolutionary developments in information and communication technology (ICT) in the past 20 years have changed the way how banks deal with their bank customers.

To access online banking, a customer would go to the financial institution's secured website, and enter the online banking facility using the customer number and password previously setup. Some financial institutions have set up additional security steps for access to online banking, but there is no consistency to the approach adopted.

Online banking has become an accepted norm of monetary transactions for millions in India over the past decade. The ease with which a customer can check his account, make payments online and transfer money between accounts has made this mode of banking hugely popular among Indians who are perpetually short of time to visit the bank physically.

### **Benefits of Internet Banking:**

There are plenty of perks offered by banks to customers who adopt internet banking over the traditional visit physically to the nearest branch office. A bank customer can perform non-transactional tasks through online banking, including -

- Viewing account balances.
- Viewing recent transactions.
- Downloading bank statements, for example in PDF format
- Viewing images of paid cheques.
- Ordering cheque books.
- Download periodic account statements.
- Downloading applications for M-banking, E-banking etc.

Bank customers can transact banking tasks through online banking, including -

- Funds transfers between the customer's linked accounts.
- Paying third parties, including bill payments and third party fund transfers.
- Investment purchase or sale.
- Loan applications and transactions, such as repayments of enrolments.
- Credit card applications.
- Register utility billers and make bill payments.

The banks stand to gain significantly by the use of internet banking as it implies lesser physical effort from their end. This means that a portion of savings accrued can be passed on to the customers in terms of higher rates on deposits and lower rates on loans.

Making transactions and payments right from the comfort of home or office at the click of a button without even having to step out is a facility none would like to forego. Keeping a track of accounts through the internet is much faster and convenient as compared to going to the bank for the same.

Technology has made extremely convenient for the bank as well as the customer to access to a host of wonderful services by simply logging in. These services include financial planning capabilities, functional budgeting and forecasting tools, loan calculators, investment analysis tools and equity trading platforms which are available as simple applications on the bank's website. Additionally most banks also provide the facility of online tax forms and tax preparation.

Internet banking has a step further in the last few years in the form of mobile internet banking which accords unlimited mobility to the customer who can now handle financial transactions even while on the move.

Another important benefit of the concept of internet banking is that it is good for the environment as it cuts down the usage of paper, reduces pollution as people do not have to travel physically and also does not add emissions.

### **DRAWBACKS OF NET BANKING:**

However the current trend of exclusively using the online mode to make all kinds of transactions has a few pitfalls which may prove costly in the long run unless guarded against from the beginning.

### **ISSUES OR CHALLENGES OF NET BANKING :**

- Some people take comfort in being able to talk to another human being face-to-face if they experience a problem. Customer service can be below the quality that you're used to.
- Online banking is subject to the same business-day parameters as traditional banking. Not all online transactions are immediate. Therefore, printing out and keeping receipts is still very important, even when banking online.
- There are many complex transactions which cannot be sorted out unless there is a face to face discussion with the manager that is not possible through internet banking.
- Attacks on online banking, today are based on deceiving the user to steal login data and valid TANs. Two well-known examples for those attacks are phishing and pharming.
- Security is one of the biggest pitfalls of the internet banking. Despite the host of sophisticated encryption software is designed to protect your account there is always a chance of hacking. Hacker attacks, phishing, malware and other unauthorized activity are not uncommon on the net. Identity theft is yet another area of grave concern for those who rely exclusively on internet banking.
- Personal relationship with the staff at the banks comes handy when requesting for faster loan approval or a special service which may not be available to the public.

Online banking is definitely a significant move in the right direction as far as the convenience of the customer as well as the banker are concerned but it must be applied with adequate precaution to avoid falling prey to unscrupulous elements poaching the internet.

### **CONCLUSION :**

The Online Banking has fundamentally changed the business of banking by scaling borders and bringing about new opportunities. It must be noted that online banking provides many benefits to customers but it also aggravates traditional banking risks. One of the benefits that banks experience when using online banking is customer satisfaction. This is due to the fact that the customers may access their accounts whenever, from anywhere, and they get involved more with the banks. The banks should provide more facilities and convenience to the customers. But online banking is difficult and banks should take all steps and measures to make online transactions safer and secure for the customers



There exist several countermeasures which try to avoid attacks. Digital certificates are used against phishing and pharming, in signature based online banking variants (HBCI/ FinTS) the use of "Secoder" card readers is a measurement to uncover software side manipulations of the transaction data.<sup>[14]</sup> To protect their systems against Trojan horses, users should use virus scanners and be careful with downloaded software or e-mail attachments.

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## USE OF ICT IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND SKILL TRAINING

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### **Abstract:**

The introduction of Information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the area of Physical Education has been discussed. It implies pedagogic innovation for the improvement of the teaching and learning processes, especially for people with a disability (functional diversity). The aim of this study was use of information and communication technology (ICT) in vocational education and skill training in the respect of physical education teachers and school students..

**Keywords:** information and communication technology; disability; physical education; naccessibility

### **Introduction:-**

Now a days, a large number of technological resources can be observed in the classroom. The great educational challenge is related to achieving a true methodological implication for curricular development, thus breaking with the preconceived idea that Information and communication technologies (ICT) are an external element, especially in the field of Physical Education. However, the inclusion of these technologies in the Physical Education curriculum is a complex issue. It requires specific training that involves empowerment in order to take full advantage of the potential of ICT for the management of teaching, professional development and life-long learning. Related to this topic, studies conducted with respect to the training of Physical Education teachers at the international level point to the low level of training on the didactic and methodological addition of technology [1–5]. Almost all of them highlight a lack of systematized knowledge, not only about the programs and resources that can be used, but also on the manner of correctly integrating ICT within the classroom [6-10]. This low level of training is even more significant when the ICT constitute one of the professional competences of Physical Education teachers in most of the European and American countries, as brought to light in a recent national and international review

Innovative physical education means meeting students at their level, providing guidance to strengthen skills, and instilling a lifetime love of movement. As instructors look to the future, including these innovative lessons in their curriculum can pave the way for students to embrace physical education.

### **Information and communication technology (ICT):**

How can ICT be used to improve teaching and learning? In this respect, I believe that the development of both teachers' and students' motivation in schools' settings is a crux issue that we must cope with in our educational practice. In doing so, we cannot skip to using Information

and Communication Technologies (ICT's) in the learning process in the context of Second Language Acquisition as cross-curricular content. Hence, although the approach, which arouses a keen interest in the didactic areas regarding second language acquisition, is clearly of communicative nature, it should be pointed out that these kinds of tasks will be adjusted to the various elements that affect our educational practice. In that way, this serves the following purposes:

- Integrate ICTs in the learning process, as a key competence and contributing to the acquisition of the target foreign language.
- Use ICTs in the classroom to work on information processing, authentic communication, and on the learner autonomy, as the builder of his or her own learning process.
- Give ICT's a role to help young people be able to arrange, evaluate, and decide on the information that comes to them.
- Challenge students with different types of supports and formats and, therefore, a great variety of activities in which they pass from receivers to makers.
- Bring students to the real contact with the target foreign language and users by means of the electronic mail, "chats", "blogs", or spaces wiki.
- Bring students to the cultural elements through authentic and real-time documents.

There are following methods for use of ICT.

- Learning guidelines
- Methodological guidelines
- Learning principles
- Teaching methods
- Teaching activities
- Collaborative work
- Resources (use of ICT, integrated internet-based materials, etc)

ICTs offer special opportunities to stimulate growth and increase innovation in every local setting, thereby enabling individuals and institutions to interact more productively with the global economy and the wider world. But to realize their potential, technologies must be part of a mix of productive changes and supporting capabilities. Resources must be matched by resourcefulness – combined with other initiatives by local leaders, educators and entrepreneurs to achieve individual and institutional objectives.

### **Application of ICT in sports:**

ICT has been used by sport coaches. Coaches have the power to influence and inspire students in really positive ways, as the time children spend on a sports field in school teaches them

important life skills such as teamwork, communication, leadership and resilience. There are following ways a good sports coach which can transform lives by using ICT.

1. Coaches teach students how to confront competition and learn from it in constructive ways that help to build children's character and skills.
2. A good coach can use sport as a way to teach children about ethics – such as not cheating and fair play - lessons which are better integrated into practical, real-life situations such as playing sports.
- 3 A great sports coach can communicate the importance of staying healthy, both in body and mind.

While sport can improve an individual's physical and mental abilities, a great coach also induces a sense of shared goal within participants which strengthens social ties and networks, sometimes overcoming deep set community divides. In fact, the United Nations (UN) recognizes sports as a powerful tool to promote social inclusion and peace.

### **Methods of teaching strategies for physical education teachers & students**

There are following teaching strategies which have been used by ICTs

- Visualization of Information.
- Student-Led Classrooms.
- Implementing Technology in the Classroom.
- Differentiation and Inquiry-Based Instruction.
- Direct Teaching.
- Teacher Feedback.
- Peer Feedback.
- Self Feedback.

Physical education (PE) teacher instructs students about sports, physical development, health, and proper nutrition. PE teachers also plan activities that help make exercise-based learning more engaging for students.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

The purpose of this review is to explain the impact of ICTs on physical education and sport on academic achievement and on those wider social outcomes which might impact on academic achievement and other aspects of school performance. There are following points noted in the implementing ICT in sport at school level

- **Lack of Investment by schools as well as by parents for excellence in sports**

Generally, in India, sports are not considered as profession and so school authorities and parents step back when it comes to investment in sports for the children.

- **Talents need to be nurtured and encouraged-** India is a land of talent where one sees many budding sport stars in the narrow lanes of small towns. These talents need to be enhanced and guided by showing the way out to excel in their sporting skills.

- **Lack of qualified coaches-** Coach training programmes are not encouraged in India, as a result schools lack trained coaches.
- **Academics is given importance-** Student's daily routine is embedded with maximum number of hours being spent in studies, in coaching / tuition centres in higher classes which does not permit.
- **Functioning of the sports bodies-** Government official who heads the various sports committees and associations needs to function effectively to overcome the challenges faced in imparting sports education in the country.

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**PAYMENT BANKS- A ROAD TOWARDS FINANCIAL INCLUSION**

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**ABSTRACT:**

Banks are the pioneer and backbone of our financial system and so it's important to keep it updated with recent technological up gradation. This paper focuses on the new initiative taken by RBI in the financial Inclusion that is Concept of Payment banks. This study highlights the emergence of payment banks, its evolution and its future standing in the banking world.

**INTRODUCTION:**

It is necessary to understand the concept of payment banks before defining its revenue models. Introduction of payment banks will possibly revolutionize the Indian economic scenario. A large number of Indian population is out of the banking system due to two primary reasons,

1. Indian has traditionally thrived as Cash based Economy
2. Tapping the unreached market

A lot of efforts are taken by government and RBI to reduce the effect of former reason, recent example being Demonetization of high value currency. The solution to the later reason is Internet and mobile's widespread reach.

Payment banks will bring the rural and un-banked population into the formal banking system. But Payment Banks are not similar to conventional banks primarily in the amount of services it can offer. As per RBI's notification, Payment Banks are restricted to provide only following services;

1. They can accept deposits (up to Rs 1 lakh only) per account.
2. Facilitate remittances and bill payments
3. Provide basic banking service

However, they cannot lend money or provide credit by any means. It is also amusing to discover that most of the Payment Banks have announced a higher interest rate on the deposits compared to the conventional banking system. Hence to widen the reach of the banking services in India and in order to achieve central government's goal of financial inclusion, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has taken a strategic move. The RBI has given an in-principle approval to 11 entities to be set-up as payment banks. These payment banks are aiming to provide basic banking facilities, especially to low-income groups and small businesses.

In simple terms, a payment bank is generally a non-full service niche bank in India. It is a distinguished bank that will undertake only limited banking functions which are allowed as per the Banking Regulation Act of 1949. The licensed entities as payment banks could only receive deposits and offer remittances. They cannot undertake lending activities. These banks can offer banking functions such as payments, deposits, remittances, internet banking, and would initially be allowed to take cash deposit of maximum Rs. 1 lakh per individual.

Payments banks can issue services like ATM cards, debit cards, net-banking and mobile-banking. Bharti Airtel set up India's first live payments bank.

A payments bank aims to increase financial inclusion, especially through savings accounts and payments services. Young and educated people are mostly moving towards net banking facility for their daily routine activities especially which are household and business based. So on the similar lines, the concept of Payment Banks is gaining popularity day by day, as today also most of the people are not aware about its functioning and uses.

As per the data of Reserve Bank of India (RBI), **almost 60% of the people of the country are still not connected with the banking sector.** This includes many lower income people; who live in rural areas of the country, work in unorganized sector and often migrate to cities/abroad in the search of job.

#### **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:**

To study about the growth and future prospects of Payment Banks.

#### **METHODOLOGY OF STUDY:**

I have basically used secondary data for presenting my study before the society and have utilized all the possible means of collecting information on this research study.

#### **HOW THE PAYMENT BANKS CAME INTO THE PICTURE?**

- On 23 September 2013, the RBI formed a Committee on Comprehensive Financial Services for Small Businesses and Low Income Households headed by Nachiket Mor.
- On 17 July 2014, the RBI issued the draft guidelines for payment banks, inviting suggestions and comments from interested entities and general public.
- On 27 November 2014, final guidelines for payments banks were released by the RBI.
- On 4 February 2015, the RBI released the list of the entities which have applied for the payment banks.
- On 28 February 2015, during the announcement of the Annual Budget, it was declared that India post will run a payment bank through its large network in the country.
- On 19 August 2015, the RBI gave an in-principle approval to 11 entities to set up payment banks.
- The RBI had received 41 applications for payment banks; however, it offered license to only 11 of them.

- The In-Principle License is valid for a period of 18 months and the concerned entities are required to fulfill all the requirements within this period. They are not allowed to engage in banking activities in this period. After the fulfillment of all the conditions which are required to set up a Payment Bank, RBI will grant licenses under S. 22 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.
- The following are the banks that got approval from RBI to set up as **Payment Banks**: National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL), Reliance Industries, Aditya Birla, Airtel M Commerce, Department of Posts, Fino Paytech, Tech Mahindra, Vodafone m-pesa, Cholamandalam Distribution services, Paytm and Sun Pharma.

**Thus Payments banks need to envisage themselves as a multilayered platform that not only facilitates financial transactions, but also drives continuous engagement in the long run.**

#### **KEY FEATURES/ FUNCTIONS OF PAYMENT BANKS:**

1. Savings for low income earners
2. Better returns on deposits
3. Easy transfer of funds
4. Better Representative of Banking Divisions
5. Provides utility services with zero balance account

#### **HOW PAYMENT BANKS WILL AFFECT EXISTING BANKING SECTOR?**

The payments banks will make the road for the people in rural areas where banking system is not very effective. This way they will bring the unbanked masses under the ambit of general banking. They will also ensure that more money comes into the banking system and hence will expedite financial inclusion and in making the poor more financially literate.

With the advent of these new set of banks the existing top-notch banks will not be affected much as payment banks will operate in specific areas only. Also, the major banks in India could use these banks to improve their reach in every part of the country, as the payment banks can also function as business correspondents. In fact, some of the major banks have already tied up with the license holders. For instance, the State Bank of India (SBI) has tied up with RIL's proposed payment bank and will have about 30% share in the same. Similarly Aditya Birla Nuvo Limited has tied up with Idea Cellular which will have 49% share in the joint venture. Kotak Mahindra Bank will have 19.9% stake in Bharti Airtel's bank. Tech Mahindra is likely to join hands with Mahindra Finance for payment banks. Norwegian telecom giant Telenor, Dilip Shanghvi and infra financier IDFC have entered into a deal for payment banks.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

Invention of Payment banks is a step to redefine banking in India. The Reserve Bank expects payment banks to target India's migrant labourers, low-income households and small businesses, offering savings accounts and remittance services with a low transaction cost. It



hopes payments banks will enable poorer citizens who transact only in cash to take their first step into formal banking. It could be uneconomical for traditional banks to open branches in every village but the mobile phones coverage is a promising low-cost platform for quickly taking basic banking services to every rural citizen. The innovation is also expected to accelerate India's journey into a cashless economy.

The main objective of payments bank is to widen the spread of payment and financial services to small business, low-income households, and migrant labour workforce in secured technology-driven environment. With payments banks, RBI seeks to increase the penetration level of financial services to the remote areas of the country.

Payments banks are expected to revolutionize financial services; the way E-commerce has transformed the retail industry, through service and price differentiation, refreshing approach, choice to the customer, focus on volumes over margins, and more importantly, deconstruction of established paradigms. Payments banks are anticipated to offer new blood with their innovative models and a fresh 'hi-tech and hi-touch' digital approach.

The inclusion of Payment Banks in India is a big positive disruption to the banking sector and thus its future prospects will rely upon the satisfaction level of its customers and the valuable services delivered by these banks in a uniformed manner.

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International Conference On Marching Towards Self Reliant India 14th August 2021

## Self-Reliant India Through Rehabilitation of Beggars: A Review

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**Abstract:** India is among the world's biggest democracies. Beggars have been omnipresent in all stages of civilization and society. Begging has been a traditional profession in India since ancient times. The holistic development of the country begins through the grass root level which is through the most underprivileged section of the society. Therefore for making India self-reliant, initiative has to be taken to develop its vulnerable sections. This article reviewed the problems and rehabilitation of beggar's literature with the question in mind: How development and self-reliance of beggars will eventually leads to self-reliant India? Considering the recent developments, the government reports and research papers are reviewed. The researches shows that several steps have been taken, particularly inclusion of vulnerable sections of the society through the developmental schemes, vocational trainings, involvement in the small scale industries, with the help of self-help groups it became effective for the involvement of the underprivileged section that is beggars.

### Introduction:

Unfortunately, despite rapid economic growth in recent years, begging in India is still a big problem. In India begging is much more tolerated and in certain cases even encouraged. Begging has been a traditional profession in India since ancient times. Charity is considered as one of the noblest of human virtues according to Hindu tradition (Dhruvasan 1963, 10-12). Among Muslims 'Zakat' or almsgiving is done during Ramzan (Ramadan). Giving to the poor is regarded as one of the highest duties for any Christian. In Buddhism begging by holy men is ascribed value because it is believed that it teaches them humility and enables them to break away from all forms of material bondage.

According to the 2011 census, India is home to 4,13,760 beggars in which 2,21,673 were males and 1,19,997 were females. A survey conducted by the Social Welfare Department of the Delhi government (2009) stated that begging seems to have turned into something of a lucrative 'profession' for some. A survey done by the Social Development Centre of Mumbai (2004) revealed similar attitude. The majority of beggars see it as a profitable and viable profession. Of the 5,000-odd beggars surveyed on the streets of the capital, 4 turned out to be postgraduates—supplementing their monthly salaries by going around begging over the weekends—6 graduates and 796 who had studied up to the secondary level. A study published in the International Journal of Psychological Rehabilitation by Dr Yogesh Thakker et al. (2007) indicated that most of the beggars had a history of addiction, psychiatric illness in the family and poor attitude of family members towards them.

It is found that Reasons for begging varied from family profession/survival/poverty to funding healthcare and earning something extra for personal and family use. Children were mostly found

begging in groups either with their family members or friends or alone. (Begging for a Childhood Analysis of Child Beggars in Delhi)

## **Rehabilitation of beggars**

Government of India and various governmental as well as non-governmental organizations come up with programmes to attend the needs of the underprivileged people of our country, that is, the beggars. Rehabilitation by means of education or therapy brings beggars into a more normal state of mind, or into an attitude which would be helpful to society, rather than be harmful to society. (SARKAR, Vol ume 68, Issue 4, October 2007) In the long run, it is the State's responsibility towards its citizens that has to be reconsidered and will remain a socio-economic problem of growing urban India. The problem of beggary can be addressed by checking the rate of population growth. There will always be beggars and begging on the street or public places of urban India unless the issue of poverty is addressed.

According to study what needs to be realised is that pushing beggars behind bars won't eliminate the root cause which results in beggary, rather it only adds to the problem. In order to eliminate the presence of beggars from society, the reasons and factors which result in the generation of beggars need to be eliminated and not beggars themselves. (Sahiwal, 2019)

The development of social welfare activities over Five Year Plans reveals that it was only one or two Plans (for example, the Seventh Plan) where greater stress was laid on the institutional services for catering to specific requirements of the destitute and the beggars. The rest of the Plans have remained a routine follow-up of the social welfare activities on the part of the states with limited thought to secure the rights of beggars. There are quite a few attempts that can revive the conditions of the destitute beggars by the Government such as: 1. A comprehensive legislation may be applicable across the country and act as uniform and standardised services for the eradication of beggary. 2. A proper in vigilation on city beggars and housing them in Government Homes/Shelters with the proper motive of rehabilitation. 3. Increasing the number of Government Homes/Shelters for the beggars in the city and other urban areas. 4. Improving the quality of Beggars Homes where it just does not become a repetition of living in sub-human ways. 5. Provision of free medication and sanitation are two important aspects that the state can look into by regularising Anti-Beggary and Prevention Acts. 6. Acting on the pro vision of IPC (363A) to pre vent forced beggary and exploitation by organised criminal gangs in the city. 7. Providing more Vocational Training (VT) to increase the job opportunities and making VT mandatory. (SARKAR, Vol ume 68, Issue 4, October 2007)

In order to make rights and claims a reality, it is pertinent that police officials, staff of Service/Correctional centres, and all other concerned authorities are properly trained and sensitised towards- Legal provisions and safeguards - Social, physical and mental condition and predicament of beggars (Sahiwal, 2019)

There should be Training facilities may be given in handicrafts/ cottage and small scale industries and other technical avocations of general nature, work houses for able-bodied persons who may be imparted training in different types of industrial trades and steps may be taken to

secure employment for them in order to rehabilitate them permanently, otherwise they may resort to begging again. There may be separate homes or institutions for children where they may be given training along with general education. (Mohapatra, 1992)

## **Role of NGOs**

In recent decades, international organisations like Oxfam, DFID, CRY, CARE are exerting their initiatives to understand the dynamics of 'poverty' in the developing world, but there is a lot to be done by the indigenous NGOs in securing the social and political right of life of poor beggars in urban India. Few efforts that can be made by NGOs are as follows: • Mobilising the civic bodies to prevent forced beggary/organised beggary. • Creating more rehabilitation centres, even in joint collaboration with public rehabilitation centres. • Improving the quality of vocational training programmes. • Able-bodied male beggars can be provided with industrial training so that they can directly enter the labour force. • Awareness campaigns, mobile medication facilities and a legal approach could be adopted by these NGOs for the ethical, moral, social, economic and political rights of the beggars in urban India. (SARKAR, Vol ume 68, Issue 4, October 2007)

To effectively deal with the problem of beggars Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights has made following recommendations:

It is essential to increase the number of family shelters, drop-in-shelters ren- baseras where children along with their parents can stay. Night classes and other services can also be cantered around such places. •The government should ensure that appropriate services of doctors, counsellors, and social workers are provided to these children Localized target oriented community based programmes should be planned and administered at the points where the child beggars congregate mainly with their families. Parents need to be counselled to spare their children for education and skill development since majority of children stay with their families. •Multi pronged intervention strategies are needed in rural areas to reduce migration from rural to urban areas. Employment possibilities for adults should be increased dramatically in those rural areas from where large-scale out-migration is taking place. (Begging for a Childhood Analysis of Child Beggars in Delhi)

## **Conclusion:**

Ending poverty in all its forms everywhere forms the first goal of the 2030 Sustainable Development agenda. Therefore through the review of literature, importance of building our vulnerable sections and empowering them to take charge of their own lives has been a need of the hour. With the help of planning and effective implementation of government schemes will eventually lead to the empowerment of beggars. Engaging NGOs, community workers and empowering them to spread awareness and sensitization programs towards the schemes and vocational trainings of the beggars will be beneficial for poverty alleviation.

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International Conference On Marching Towards Self Reliant India 14th August 2021

## Self Reliant India: Understanding the Mission

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### Abstract

**Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan or Self-dependent India crusade is the vision of new India imagined by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. On 12 May 2020, our PM raised a clarion call to the country giving a launch to the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan (Self-dependent India crusade) and declared the Special financial and extensive bundle of INR 20 lakh crores - identical to 10% of India's GDP – to battle COVID-19 pandemic in India.**

**The point is to make the country and its residents free and confident in all detects. He further laid out five mainstays of Aatma Nirbhar Bharat – Economy, Infrastructure, System, Vibrant Demography and Demand.**

**Money Minister further declares Government Reforms and Enablers across Seven Sectors under Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan. The public authority took a few striking changes like Supply Chain Reforms for Agriculture, Rational Tax Systems, Simple and Clear Laws, Capable Human Resource and Strong Financial System.**

**Keywords:** Enterprises, agriculture sector, youth, defense, medical facilities

### Introduction:

At the point when the world is experiencing a destructive pandemic, India intends to change over this emergency into a chance and reinforce its battle by turning out to be Aatmanirbhar or confident.

The term was instituted by the Prime Minister of India, Mr Narendra Modi during his location to the country on May 12, 2020. He called this mission as Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan (Self-Reliant India Movement). He additionally characterized five mainstays of Aatmanirbhar Bharat – Economy, Infrastructure, System, Demography and Demand. He focused upon the way that the time has come to get vocal for our nearby items and make them worldwide. Under this mission, a unique monetary bundle has been delivered by the public authority, which will profit different fragments including bungalow industry, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), workers, working class, and businesses, among others.

The financial bundle that was reported by the Prime Minister alongside different bundles delivered during the lockdown time frame comes to around Rs 20 lakh crore (US\$ 283.73 billion), which is around 10% of India's GDP. It is required to offer help and solidarity to different areas of the country and give a recharged lift to the improvement excursion of the country in 2020. To demonstrate the assurance of a confident India, Land, Labor, Liquidity and Laws have all been accentuated in this bundle.

Clergyman of Finance and Corporate Affairs, Ms Nirmala Sitharaman made every one of the declarations identified with different areas on various days, split under five tranches and giving definite data about the means being done by the public authority.

**Tranche 1 (Businesses including MSMEs)**

The main measure being focussed on was Getting back to work i.e., working with representatives and managers, organizations, particularly MSMEs, to return to creation and laborers back to profitable business. Plans to fortify Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), Housing Finance Companies (HFCs), Micro Finance Sector and Power Sector were likewise unfurled.

Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package (PMGK) was presented in April 2020 to give alleviation to oppressed and help them take on the conflict against COVID-19. The financial plan assigned to the plan was Rs 1.70 lakh crore (US\$ 24.12 billion). The help was given as:

- Insurance front of Rs 50 lakh (US\$ 70,932) per wellbeing laborer
- Five kg (kilogram) wheat or rice per individual and one kg beats for every family been offered free to 80 crore individuals for the following three months
- Rs 500 (US\$ 7.09) to be moved in the record of 20 crore ladies Jan Dhan account holders for the following three months
- 8 crore helpless families furnished with gas chambers, liberated from cost, for the following three months
- MNREGA wage expanded to Rs 202 (US\$ 2.86) a day from Rs 182 (US\$ 2.58) to profit 13.62 crore families
- Three crore helpless senior resident, helpless widows and poor Divyang given ex-gratia of Rs 1,000 (US\$ 14.18)
- Front-stacked Rs 2,000 (US\$ 28.37) being paid to ranchers under existing PM-KISAN to profit 8.7 crore ranchers
- Building and Construction Workers Welfare Fund permitted to be utilized to give alleviation to laborers
- 24 percent of month to month wages to be credited into PF represents the following three months for breadwinners underneath Rs 15,000 (US\$ 212.79) each month in organizations having under 100 specialists
- Five crore laborers enlisted under Employee Provident Fund (EPF) to get non-refundable development of 75% of the sum or three months of the wages, whichever is lower, from their record
- Limit of insurance free loaning to be expanded from Rs 10 to Rs 20 lakh (US\$ 0.01 to 0.03 million) for Women Self Help Groups supporting 6.85 crore families
- District Mineral Fund (DMF) to be utilized for enhancing and enlarging offices of clinical testing, screening and so forth

The definition of MSME was revised by raising the investment limit and an additional criterion of turnover was introduced. Service sector will also be brought under MSME. The necessary changes in the law will be introduced accordingly.



<b>Revised MSME Classification</b>			
<b>Composite Criteria: Investment and Annual Turnover</b>			
<b>Classification</b>	<b>Micro</b>	<b>Small</b>	<b>Medium</b>
Manufacturing & Services	Investment < Rs 1 crore (US\$ 0.14 million) and Turnover < Rs 5 crore (US\$ 0.71 million)	Investment < Rs 10 crore (US\$ 1.42 million) and Turnover < Rs 50 crore (US\$ 7.09 million)	Investment < Rs 20 crore (US\$ 2.84 million) and Turnover < Rs 100 crore (US\$ 14.19 million)

- Government likewise plans to supplant exchange fairs and displays with e-market linkages to advance it. MSME receivables from government and CPSEs will be delivered in 45 days.
- In request to help Indian MSMEs and different organizations increment their organizations, no worldwide delicate will be permitted in Government obtainment tenders up to Rs 200 crore (US\$ 28.37 million).
- To upgrade the exchange based loaning Fintech (Financial Technology) will be utilized.
- Government has likewise made crisis working capital of Rs 3 lakh crore (US\$ 42.56 billion) for organizations including MSMEs. Under this, extra working capital money of 20% of the exceptional credit as on February 29, 2020, will be given as term advance at a concessional pace of revenue. The units having turnover of up to Rs 100 crore (US\$ 14.19 million) and have up to Rs 25 crore (US\$ 3.55 million) exceptional will be qualified for this credit. They will not be needed to give any assurance or security of their own, as the sum will be 100% ensured by the public authority.
- There are around two lakh MSMEs who are either NPA or excessively focused. An arrangement of Rs 20,000 crore (US\$ 2.84 billion) has been made for these. Government will uphold them with Rs 4,000 crore (US\$ 567.46 million) to Credit Guarantee Trust for Micro and Small ventures (CGTMSE). While, banks are required to give the subordinate-obligation to advertisers of such MSMEs equivalent to 15 percent of their current stake in the unit subject to a limit of Rs 75 lakh (US\$ 0.11 million).
- In request to help MSMEs increment size just as limit, government intends to set Fund of Funds (FoF) with a measure of Rs 10,000 crore (US\$ 1.42 billion) that will give value financing backing to MSMEs. The FoF will be worked through a Mother and a couple of Daughter reserves. The FoF will actually want to assemble value of about Rs 50,000 crore (US\$ 7.09 billion). This will likewise help MSMEs to be recorded on the principle leading body of stock trades.
- In request to help managers and worker, legal PF commitment will be decreased to 10 percent from existing 12% for all foundations covered by EPFO for the following three months. This is pertinent for laborers who are no covered under PMGK plot. Around 6.5 lakh foundations and 4.3 crore representatives covered under EPFO will be profited. This will give liquidity of Rs 6,750 crore (US\$ 957.58 million) to businesses and representatives more than 90 days.

- Another Rs 30,000 crore (US\$ 4.26 billion) unique liquidity is given to make interest in both essential and auxiliary market exchanges in speculation grade obligation paper of NBFCs, HFCs and Micro money Institutions (MFIs). The public authority will give 100% assurance for this situation.
- Power Finance Corporation and Rural Electrification Corporation will acquaint liquidity in DISCOMs with the degree of Rs 90,000 crore (US\$ 12.77 billion) in two equivalent portions. DISCOMs will use these assets to satisfy their obligations to transmission and age organizations.
- Construction offices are given an expansion of a half year (without expenses for workers for hire) for finish of authoritative commitments for projects identified with all focal offices like Railways, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and Central Public Works Department (CPWD).
- Another help is given to citizens as the paces of Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) for non-salaried determined installments made to occupants and paces of Tax Collected at Source (TCS) for the predetermined receipts will be diminished by 25% of the current rates. This action will deliver liquidity of Rs 50,000 crore (US\$ 7.09 billion) and is relevant for the excess piece of FY21.

### **Tranche 2 (Poor, including migrant and farmers)**

- Migrant laborers are being give extra free food grains and chana for a very long time in the State/Union Territory they are abandoned as of now. Government has assigned Rs 3,500 crore (US\$ 496.52 million) for this. Government additionally plans to present moderate rental lodging buildings to give federal retirement aide and quality life to traveler work, metropolitan poor, and understudies and so on This will be executed under PPP (public-private association) model.
- Government will give alleviation to private ventures under MUDRA-Shishu advances by giving interest grant of two percent for on time payees for a time of a year. The current arrangement of the plan is Rs 1.62 lakh crore (US\$ 22.98 billion) and an extra help of Rs 1,500 crore (US\$ 212.80 million) is given by the public authority.
- Street merchants will likewise get simple admittance to credit under a unique plan that will give them beginning stirring capital up to Rs 10,000 (US\$ 141.86) for every endeavor. Metropolitan and country sellers working together in the bordering metropolitan regions will be covered under the plan. Around 50 lakh road sellers are relied upon to profit and credit of Rs 5,000 crore (US\$ 709.32 million) would stream to them.
- In request to give lift to the lodging area and increment the interest for steel, concrete, transport and other development material, government has broadened Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme for center pay bunch (yearly Income between Rs 6 and 18 lakh (US\$ 0.01 and 0.03 million)) up to March 2021. Around 2.5 lakh center pay families are assessed to profit under this during 2020-21 and will prompt speculation of over Rs 70,000 crore (US\$ 9.93 billion) in the lodging area.
- Employment for tribals by means of Rs 6000 crore ((US\$ 851.18 million) utilizing Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) Funds. This will for set out Job open doors in metropolitan, semi-metropolitan and rustic regions for afforestation and manor works

**International Conference On Marching Towards Self Reliant India 14th August 2021**  
**E-ISBN: 978-93-5493-040-9**

- Government is offering direct help to the ranchers in type of advances. Public Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) will give extra re-finance backing of Rs 30,000 crore (US\$ 4.26 billion) for meeting crop advance prerequisite of Rural Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs). This is far beyond Rs 90,000 crore (US\$ 12.77 billion) that will be given by NABARD to this area in the ordinary course. Around 3 crore ranchers, for the most part little and minimal, will get the advantage under this.
- Government is likewise contributing Rs 2 lakh crore (US\$ 28.37 billion) in the homestead area and giving concessional credit to PM-KISAN recipients through Kisan Credit Cards. The plan will likewise incorporate anglers and animal cultivation ranches.

**Tranche 3 (Agriculture)**

- During the lockdown time frame, Minimum Support Price (MSP) acquisition of sum more than Rs 74,300 crore, PM KISAN reserve Transfer of Rs 18,700 crore (US\$ 2.65 billion) and PM Fasal Bima Yojana guarantee installment of Rs 6,400 crore (US\$ 907.93 million) have been made.
- Government intends to fortify framework calculated and limit building. It is giving Rs 1 lakh crore (US\$ 14.19 billion) financing office for subsidizing Agriculture Infrastructure Projects at ranch entryway and total focuses (Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies, Farmers Producer associations, Agriculture Entrepreneurs, Start-ups, and so on)
- In request to advance Prime Minister's vision of 'Vocal for Local with Global effort', Micro Food Enterprises (MFE) need specialized up-degree to accomplish FSSAI food principles, assemble brands and promoting. Government is distributing Rs 10,000 crore (US\$ 1.42 billion) for formalization of MFE and backing Farmer Producer Organizations, Self Help Groups and Cooperatives and existing MFEs.
- For the marine area, government intends to dispatch Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY). This will be centered around incorporated, supportable, and comprehensive advancement of marine and inland fisheries. Assignment of Rs 11,000 crore (US\$ 1.56 billion) for exercises in Marine, Inland fisheries and Aquaculture and Rs 9,000 crore (US\$ 1.28 billion) for Infrastructure (Fishing Harbors, Cold chain, Markets and so on) will be given. This is relied upon to create work for 55 lakh individuals and twofold the fare to Rs 1 lakh crore (US\$ 14.19 billion).
- An Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund of Rs 15,000 crore (US\$ 2.13 billion) will be set up with an expect to help private interest in dairy handling, esteem expansion and cows feed framework. Motivators will be given for setting up plants for fare of specialty items.
- Government has dispensed Rs 4,000 crore (US\$ 567.46 million) for advancement of natural development by National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) in the following two years. Around Rs 5,000 crore (US\$ 709.32 million) of pay will be created for ranchers by natural development.
- In request to help beekeeping, government has apportioned Rs 500 crore (US\$ 70.93 million) for the area. Framework including Integrated Beekeeping Development Centers, Collection, Marketing and Storage Centers, post-Harvest and Value Addition Facilities will be worked on under the plan.

- "Operation Greens" run by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) will be stretched out from tomatoes, onion and potatoes (TOP) to all products of the soil (TOTAL) and will give 50% appropriation on transportation from surplus to lacking business sectors, 50% endowment on capacity (counting cold stockpiles) and will be dispatched as a pilot for the following a half year and will be broadened and extended from there on. This will prompt better value acknowledgment to ranchers, decreased wastage, and moderateness of items for shoppers. Rs 500 crore (US\$ 70.93 million) is being distributed for this plan.

#### **Tranche 4 (New Horizon of Growth)**

##### **Coal Sector**

Government intends to present contest, straightforwardness and private area support in the Coal Sector through:

- Revenue sharing instrument rather than system of fixed Rupee/ton
- Entry standards' will be changed

Government likewise plans to contribute a sum of Rs 50,000 crore (US\$ 7.09 billion) in foundation improvement in the coal area. This will be centered around clearing of upgraded Coal India Limited's (CIL) focus of 1 billion tons coal creation by 2023-24, or more coal creation from private squares. This will incorporate Rs 18,000 crore (US\$ 2.55 billion) worth of interest in automated exchange of coal (transport lines) from mines to rail route sidings.

##### **Mineral area**

To upgrade private interests in the mineral area, 500 mining squares would be offered through an open and straightforward closeout measure. Government likewise plans to present not many arrangement changes to expand proficiency in mining and creation.

##### **Protection Sector**

Government has expanded the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the Defense fabricating under programmed course from 49% to 74 percent. 'Make in India' for Self-Reliance in Defense Production will be advanced by informing a rundown of weapons/stages for restriction on import with year savvy courses of events, Indigenisation of imported extras, and separate spending plan provisioning for homegrown capital obtainment. This will assist with lessening tremendous Defense import bill.

##### **Avionics Sector**

Government intends to facilitate the Indian Air Space with the goal that regular citizen flying turns out to be more effective. It is assessed to bring a complete advantage of about Rs 1,000 crore (US\$ 141.86 million) every year for the aeronautics area. India additionally plans to turn into a worldwide center point for Aircraft Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO). Airplane part fixes and airframe support cost to increment from Rs 800 crore to Rs 2,000 crore (US\$ 113 to 283 million) in three years. Significant motor producers on the planet are additionally expected to build their motor fix offices in India in the coming year.

### **Force Sector**

Government intends to present tax strategy change to ration customer rights just as advance industry. It likewise plans to privatize the area in UTs to further develop administrations to buyer and upgrade functional and monetary proficiency in circulation.

### **Social Infrastructure Sector**

To improve the quantum of Viability Gap Funding (VGF) up to 30 percent every one of all out project cost, government has apportioned Rs 8,100 crore (US\$ 1.15 billion).

### **Space Sector**

The public authority intends to give freedom to privately owned businesses in satellites, dispatches and space-based administrations. Arrangements will be changed be improved as needs be. Liberal geo-spatial information strategy will give distant detecting information to tech-business people.

### **Nuclear Energy Related Reforms**

To give reasonable therapy to malignant growth and different infections with the assistance of clinical isotopes and exploration reactor will be created under PPP model. Atomic area will be connected with India's vigorous beginning up environment, and for this, Technology Development-cum-Incubation Centers will be set ready for sustaining cooperative energy between research offices and tech-business visionaries.

### **Tranche 5 (Government Reforms and Enablers)**

#### **Business Generation**

Mahatma Gandhi Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGS) has been granted Rs 40,000 crore (US\$ 5.67 billion) to assist with creating almost 300 crore individual days altogether tending to require for more work remembering returning traveler laborers for rainstorm season too.

### **Medical services Sector**

The public authority hopes to expand the public consumption in medical services area by putting resources into grass root wellbeing foundations and sloping up Health and Wellness Centers in provincial and metropolitan regions. Plan is to get ready India for any future pandemics through:

- Infectious illnesses medical clinic impedes in all areas
- Strengthening lab organization and reconnaissance – coordinated general wellbeing labs in all areas and square alongside block level labs and general wellbeing units to oversee pandemics
- Encouraging research by having a National Institutional Platform for One Health by ICMR
- National Digital Health Mission

## **Instruction Sector**

Government has dispatched PM eVIDYA, a program for multi-mode admittance to advanced/online training. Different drives to be dispatched incorporate Manodarpan, New National Curriculum and Pedagogical structure, National Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Mission.

- PM eVidya:
  - o DIKSHA for school instruction across States/UTs: e-content and QR coded empowered course books to be accommodated all grades (one class, one channel)
  - o One reserved TV channel for each grade from 1 to 12
  - o Extensive utilization of radio, local area radio and digital recordings
  - o Special e-content for outwardly and hearing-disabled individuals
- Manodarpan: to be dispatched on a quick premise to offer mental help for understudies, educators and families on emotional wellness and prosperity
- New National Curriculum and Pedagogical system for youth, school and instructors will be dispatched, coordinated with worldwide and 21st century expertise prerequisites
- National Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Mission – to be dispatched by December 2020 to guarantee that each kid accomplishes learning levels and results in grade 5

## **Decriminalization of Companies Act**

- Decriminalisation of Companies Act infringement including minor specialized and procedural defaults.
- Majority of the compoundable offenses segments to be moved to interior arbitration system.
- Amendments to de-stop up the criminal courts and NCLT.
- Seven compoundable offenses dropped totally while five among the current to be managed under elective structure.

## **Simplicity of Doing Business for Corporates**

- Direct posting of protections by Indian public organizations in admissible unfamiliar purviews.
- Private organizations which list NCDs on stock trades won't be considered as recorded organizations.
- Provisions of Par IXA (Producer Companies) of Companies Act, 1956 to be remembered for Companies Act, 2013

- Provision to make extra/particular seats for NCLAT.
- Lower punishments for all defaults for Small Companies, One-individual Companies, Producer Companies and Start-ups.

**Public Sector Enterprise (PSEs) Policy for a New, Self-reliant India**

Government plans to introduce new policy under which:

- List of strategic sectors requiring presence of PSEs in public interest will be notified.
- Private sector will be allowed in strategic sectors. Leading to privatisation of PSEs.
- It will also increase the number of private enterprises in strategic sectors and decrease the public holding companies to one or four maxima.

**Support to State Governments**

Central government has extended its support to State government from 3 per cent to 5 per cent for 2020-21 only, providing states extra resource of Rs 4.28 lakh crore (US\$ 60.72 billion).

Thus, the total funds provided by the government stood at Rs 20 lakh crore (US\$ 2.84 billion) and is expected to strengthen the fight against COVID-19 and support the Indian economy.

<b>Overall Stimulus provided by Aatmanirbhar Bharat Package</b>			
<b>Sn No.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Rs crore</b>	<b>US\$ billion</b>
1	Tranche 1	5,94,550	84.35
2	Tranche 2	3,10,100	43.99
3	Tranche 3	1,50,000	21.28
4	Tranche 4 and 5	48,100	6.28
	Sub-total	11,02,750	156.44
5	Earlier Measures including PMGKP	1,92,800	27.35
6	RBI Measures (Actual)	8,01,603	113.72
	Sub-total	9,94,403	141.07
<b>Total</b>		<b>20,97,153</b>	<b>297.51</b>

**Conclusion:**

Atmanirbhar Bharat has been called by some as a re-bundled adaptation of the Make in India development utilizing new slogans, for example, 'Vocal for Local'. Other resistance individuals talked about how India had sanctioned arrangements and fabricated organizations since its creation to make India confident - SAIL for steel creation, IIT for homegrown specialists, AIIMS for clinical science, DRDO for guard research, HAL for avionics, ISRO for space, CCL, NTPC and GAIL in the space of energy; censuring the promoting strategies. Some have re-

stated it to "Battle For Yourself" Campaign. It has been noted (satirically) that the expression has been utilized broadly to the point that it has become "India's general public approach... for development and advancement". Essentially don't accepting Ganesha icons from China. Nirmala Sitharaman, Finance Minister 25 June 2020 calls for India to blacklist Chinese items (and advance an Atmanirbhar Bharat all things considered), are basically troublesome in the present moment for India as India imports \$75 billion worth of products consistently from China, to the degree that pieces of Indian industry are reliant upon China. Following the Galwan Valley clash on 15 June 2020 in which around 40 Chinese warriors and 20 Indian fighters kicked the bucket, Swadeshi Jagaran Manch said that if the public authority was not kidding about making India confident, Chinese organizations ought not be given activities, for example, the Delhi-Meerut RRTS.

Common assistance change (the steel outline has become a steel confine), government change (Delhi doesn't require 57 services and 250 individuals with Secretary rank), monetary change (reasonably raising credit to GDP proportion from 50% to 100 percent), metropolitan change (having 100 urban communities with in excess of 1,000,000 individuals as opposed to 52), schooling change (our present controller mistakes college structures for building colleges), expertise change (our understudy guidelines are keeping down businesses and colleges), and work change (our capital is incapacitated without work and work is impeded without capital).



## **Services provided by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College of Arts, Commerce and Science Library during Covid-19**

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### **Abstract**

This paper describes the various services provided by the Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College of Arts, Commerce and Science Library, bramhapuri during COVID-19. It also discuss the challenges and opportunities of a Library within institution. It also discusses the role of librarian to using their resources for the enhancement of the society. The study gives a brief summary of the COVID-19 situation in India, and the precautionary health measures implemented by the Indian Government.

### **Keywords**

COVID-19, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College library, Library Services

### **Summary of COVID-19 in India**

The COVID-19 epidemic in India is part of a global epidemic of coronavirus 2019 caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The first case of COVID-19 in India, from China, was reported on 30 January 2020. As of June 12, 2021, India has the second highest number of cases in the world, with 29.3 million reported cases of COVID infection -19 and the third highest COVID-19 death toll in 367,081 deaths. [2]

In May 2020, big cities accounted for about half of all reported cases in the country: Mumbai, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Chennai and Thane. In September with more than 90,000 cases reported per day daily, which falling below 15,000 in January 2021. [2] On March 24 the Prime Minister announced that India would be placed under "total lockdown" for at least three weeks. All unnecessary businesses and services were banned from closing outside hospitals, grocery stores, and pharmacies, and there was a "complete ban" on leaving home for non-essential purposes. All educational institutions are closed.

College libraries around the world have been affecting by COVID-19. Depending on the notifications of government, some college libraries have been locked down completely while others library provide services in online mode. In this paper, the researcher gives a brief review of the COVID-19 in India and various services provided by the Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College of Arts, Commerce and Science Library during COVID-19.

All staff of college should work from home except for those staff providing essential services. Various Colleges and Universities organized online workshops to assist teachers, students and staff to get familiar with the online teaching facilities in the Lockdown period. Government decided to provide online teaching instead of classroom teaching.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College of Arts, Commerce and Science Library, bramhapuri has been taking various actions in accordance with the fitness and security of students and staff. In that period Library has made the best effort to provide library services to support teaching and learning during COVID-19 period. Library has adapted some existing services into an online format and explored new initiatives/practices to support the online teaching and learning.

The usage of library services is seeing a drastic change from offline to online. This transition is changed by the COVID-19 situation. Libraries are already providing their resources online, whether they are in the text, audio or video formats. [1]

### **Preventive measures**

While unlock period Library has implemented the following major preventative measures to prevent the spreading of COVID-19 inside the Library:

- 1) Users are required to wear a face mask before entering the Library.
- 2) Seating in library was arranged in a way to maintain social distancing.
- 3) Gatherings of students at reading room tables is not allowed.
- 4) The Library also provides hand sanitizers at the entrance of library

### **Services of Library**

Libraries are the most trusted place for valuable information. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College of Arts, Commerce and Science Library updated their websites and meet the user requirement through social media platforms that will attract more users. It is easy practice to provide various information like health advisories, health services, health centres, public service information and, COVID-19 resources. Library services need to be personal, caring, kind, and respectful.

Various Online resources used by the library professionals to fulfil the needs of users. Library either provide specific information or provided the web links of the online resources. Information of following online resources provided by the library professionals during Corona Pandemics:

### **Access to library collections**

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College Library has a rich collection of e-resources through NLIST. Teachers and students can continue to access the library subscribed e-resources remotely during COVID-19 period. For print materials like books to be used in courses, teaching staff and students request can be fulfilled by library staff using social media apps. Scan copy of required material was sent to teachers and students. The Library also provides a free e-books so that need of staff and students could be fulfil. During the Library closure period, the due date of books was automatically extended, all fines incurred from January - August 2020

were waived. Library also provided remote support from Library staff when users are off campus with social media applications.

### **Extended services**

For the awareness of society Corona Awareness Quiz was jointly organised by the library department in association with sociology department of college. A Quiz is developed with Google form in which precautionary measure and information about Corona Virus was given. To motivate society Certificate for appreciation is also gave so that more and more people attend this quiz and know about the Corona Virus.

Webinar on “NAAC Accreditation in Rural Colleges: Problem and Prospect” was organised by the Library department in association with IQAC of the college on 21<sup>st</sup> may 2020.

To enhance research skill in society Webinar on “Smart Tools for Enhancing the Research Skills” was jointly organised by the Library department of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College of Arts, Commerce and Science in association with MSS Institute of Social Work, Nagpur, Bar. Sheshrao Wankhede Mahavidyalay Mohapa and Yadaorao Poshettiwar Arts College, Talodhi (Balapur) on 28 may 2020 on 3.00 pm.

Webinar on “Intellectual Property Rights” was organised by the Library department in association with Sociology department and IQAC of the college on 13<sup>th</sup> june 2020 on 11.00 am.

### **Library services**

Access to library e-resources, such as e-books, e-journals and database through NLIST Program of INFLIBNET. Link of webpage of E- cell sent to users of library where so many video lectures of all the subject are uploaded. Also the various videos of classroom teaching uploaded on YouTube channel of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College of Arts, Commerce and Science and link of these YouTube videos were sent on WhatsApp group of respective classes.

### **Social Media platforms used by library in Corona pandemics:**

- a) Facebook messenger : Library shared the study material, notes & various information with the students, research scholars and teachers. Also they organised various different competitions for students and general people to make them engage in this critical pandemic time.
- b) WhatsApp / Telegram: WhatsApp was the most used social media during corona pandemic. Library has started offering free online e-books, various pdf of notes, books in pdf format. Library share various link of video lectures uploaded on YouTube through WhatsApp and telegram. Using WhatSapp and Telegram, they organised various different competitions like for students and general people to make them engage in this critical pandemic time.
- c) YouTube: Librarian created a Social Media DBAC YouTube Channel for providing information to students and teachers. Video lectures captured by teachers, PPT slides was also uploaded by library on their YouTube channels.

**Social initiatives and competitions during Corona Pandemic.**

Library professionals organised various competitions in corona pandemic to uplift the morale of people during the times of emergency.

- 1) Poster making
- 2) Essay writing
- 3) Singing through social media platforms
- 4) Reading Books & give Book review
- 5) Reading E-Book competition

**Problems -**

The COVID-19 pandemic has made us all equal in many ways. However, students living in urban areas have facilities of network connectivity. These students are at an advantage over students living in towns and villages who may not be able to afford technological gadgets or are deprived of the proper infrastructure that supports online library services. In such cases, problems still persist. [1] This is the real problem with online library services or online learning faced by the library that needs to be addressed.

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**Significance of Women's Economic Empowerment for Atma Nirbhar Bharat**

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**Abstract**

Investing in women's economic empowerment sets a direct path towards gender equality, poverty eradication and inclusive economic growth for any country. Women make enormous contributions to economies, whether in businesses, on farms, as entrepreneurs or employees, or by doing unpaid care work at home. Gender discrimination means limiting participation of half of the world population in shaping economic and social policies of any country. The economic impact of achieving gender equality in India is estimated to be US\$700 billion of added GDP by 2025. The IMF estimates that equal participation of women in the workforce will increase India's GDP by 27 percent. And one of such silver lining to the cloud is 'AtmaNirbhar Bharat' Policy taken by our Honorable Prime Minister, which would not only make the country self-reliant but also will promote gender equality along with sustainable development.

**Significance of Women's Economic Empowerment for Atma Nirbhar Bharat**

'EMPOWERMENT' may be described as the process for achievement of freedom and power to do what you want to or control what happens in your life. Empowerment of women means raising women as more conscious individuals, who are economically productive and independent and are able to make their own decisions related to their education, health and their development. The main objective of women empowerment is to ascertain gender equality. Thus, making sure those women workers are provided with equal facilities in terms of their overall welfare and safety at work places.

Thus, principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian constitution in form of fundamental rights, right to Equality (Articles 14 – 18) right to equality guarantees equal rights for everyone, irrespective of religion, gender, caste, race or place of birth. It ensures equal employment opportunities in the government and insures against discrimination by the State in matters of employment on the basis of caste, religion, sex, creed etc. (Basu, 2012) The constitutions not only grant equality to women, but also give them fundamental rights to not be discriminated on

the grounds of sex and get equal protection under the law. Indian constitution allows states to adopt measures in favor of women to improve their socio-economic and health conditions. It also imposes a fundamental duty on every citizen to abandon practices which are pejorative to the dignity of women. (Ministry of Women and Child Development).

On the other hand, women empowerment is considered as one of the significant instruments that promote development by ensuring gender equity. However, though gender inequality can be declined through economic development, but it is not enough to bring about parity between genders until or unless relevant policy measures are taken in this regard. "Such policy action would be unambiguously justified if empowerment of women also stimulates further development, starting a virtuous cycle" (Duflo, 2012). Therefore, women empowerment accelerates development by bringing advancement both in individual and collective range (Duflo, 2012 & Gill and Ganesh, 2007). UN Women Deputy Executive Director Lakshmi Puri, in her opening remarks. "Empowering young women to become not only wage-earners but also job-creators are imperative for achieving the 2030 Agenda and for eradicating poverty," Women's economic empowerment is a cornerstone of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Hence, economic empowerment of women through entrepreneurship development can be considered as a feasible option as "economic independence is the need for hours" (Sharma and Varma, 2008: 46).

The 2016 Report of the United Nations Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment provides strong evidence that women are lagging far behind men in terms of the number of female business owners, the size of women-owned businesses, and their access to economic resources. Specifically, women-owned enterprises are smaller and disadvantaged in their access to credit, resources, and assets (UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment 2016). With data scarce data on the existing gender gap in female entrepreneurship tracking the progress attained by women in this area becomes more important.

The role of entrepreneurs is creating jobs, innovation and stimulating economic growth and this has received new attention as the development of information and communications technology and other advanced technologies has nurtured new varieties of start-ups, and new attitudes toward entrepreneurial activity. Entrepreneurs, and the new businesses they establish, are now seen as an important source of economic growth and critical in the development of well-being and their societies. (Ekpe, I, 2013) As such, there is increased appreciation for and acknowledgement of the importance of new and small businesses in an economy. Nurturing

entrepreneurship is a key policy goal for governments that expect that high rates of entrepreneurial activity will create sustainable economy and stable job opportunities.

Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan or Self-reliant India campaign is the vision of new India foreseen by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi for creating resilient and sustainable economy. On 12 May 2020, our PM raised a clarion call to the nation giving a kick start to the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan and announced the Special economic and comprehensive package of INR 20 lakh crores - equivalent to 10% of India's GDP – to fight COVID-19 pandemic in India. The aim is to make the country and its citizens independent and self-reliant in all senses. He further outlined five pillars of Aatma Nirbhar Bharat – Economy, Infrastructure, System, Vibrant Demography and Demand.

Measuring entrepreneurship with a gender perspective will provide an understanding of how women and men contribute to the economy and in what way women's entrepreneurial activity can be elevated in order to promote job creation, to reduce poverty and promote gender equality and women's empowerment. Simultaneously measurement women's entrepreneurial activity is critically significant for a better understanding of how female entrepreneurs contribute to the economy and society. The importance of female entrepreneurship for economic development is widely recognized. However, several studies have established the positive impression of female entrepreneurs on economic growth and development, as well as sustainable and durable peace (Ács, Z. J., S. Desai, and L. Klapper : 2008). Moreover, economies categorized by high levels of female entrepreneurial activity are more resilient to financial crises and experience economic slowdowns less frequently (Global Entrepreneurship Research Association: 2017).

Women led development will pave the way for self-reliant Bharat in a real sense. We should not forget that 50% populations are women in India. With this demographic dividend being designated as one of the five interrelated pillars of the Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan, India needs to strive for women-led development that makes women the leading force of our development trajectory. The rationality of the focus on youth and women is premised on the role this segment plays in pushing the country's agenda for sustainable development by 2030 and its ambition of a \$5 trillion GDP by 2025. Women, in particular, have the potential to generate 150–170 million jobs by 2030 and add \$700 billion to the GDP by 2025 through workforce participation. But the present context indicates there is lot of home work to be done before we reach there. Gender gap unemployment has expanded. Women joining the workforce has dropped from 32.2 percent in 2005 to 23.4 percent in 2019. The scene looks grimmer in the

current COVID scenario with job loss for women standing at 26.3 percent while the same for men is at 23.3 percent. (Aidis, R, 2008)

Entrepreneurship development among women can be considered as a possible approach to economic empowerment of women. Entrepreneurship among women has the power to create positive outcomes for individuals, societies and economies. Game-changing employment creation is a well-known that micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) are key to long-term employment creation. Regions and industries that have embraced entrepreneurship have grown faster and created more jobs. When provided with equal access to inputs, women-owned enterprises produce equally strong economic outcomes when compared with enterprises led by men. Entrepreneurship will enable women to play a pivotal rather than a peripheral role in the economic sphere. Women are more likely to hire other women and are less influenced by gender stereotypes. Disproportionate social outcomes have Enabled women entrepreneurship benefits future generations through the multiplier effect.

Evidently, women's participation in the economic process needs to be intensified if India were to truly become an 'Atma Nirbhar Bharat.' Education and empowerment are the two critical pillars in this pursuit. Special focus should be placed on women from economically backward section whose access to learning and economic resources is meagre, further limiting livelihood opportunities.

Few of the India examples which have helped women to overcome the poverty and lead a decent and respectable lives not only for themselves but also for other women by bringing in sustainable ideas for economic growth:

- Pabiben Rabari Belonging to the Rabari community of Gujarat, Pabiben runs an enterprise that empowers women artisans - Pabiben.com. The all-women company makes bags, dhurries, files, quilts, cushion covers, and more. It employs a special craft form invented by Pabiben - Hari Jari - which is machine application of ready-made elements. Pabiben, who lives in the Bhadroi village, started working as a young girl to help her widowed mother. She couldn't complete her formal education because of financial constraints, so she stayed at home learning traditional embroidery from her mother. In 1998, Pabiben joined a Rabari women's group, and worked on her embroidery skills. She soon became the best artisan of the group. She made a variety of products, including the famous Pabi Bag, which combines vibrant ribbons and trims. Through her business, she has created employment opportunities for over 60 women in her village,



and is enabling them to become strong, skilled, and independent. In 2016, Pabiben was awarded the IMC Ladies' Wing 24th Jankidevi Bajaj Puraskar for her exceptional contributions towards entrepreneurship in small towns.

- Through the experience of three decades 'Kisan Chachi' as she is called, has learnt all the nuances of good farming practices. Today this 59 year old mother of three grown up children cycles through the dusty lanes of the villages in Muzzaffarpur district, giving tips to people on kitchen farming & through the experience of three decades 'Kisan Chachi' as she is called, has learnt all the nuances of great farming practices. On development of the right agri-based products for business. 'Kisan Chachi' has also been able to mobilise more than 300 women to form Self Help Groups and become financially independent. She is a Padma awardee in 2019.
- Saalumarada Thimmakka: Karnataka based environmentalist Saalumarada Thimmakka is known for her work in planting and tending to 385 banyan trees along a 4 km stretch of highway between Hulikal and Kudur. She is a Padma awardee in 2019.
- Jamuna Tudu : She is also known as Lady Tarzan. Environmentalist Jamuna Tudu is known for taking on timber mafia. This Godfrey Phillips Bravery award winner has 300 groups working around forest land in Jharkhand. She is also a Padma awardee.

Resurgence of entrepreneurship is the need of the hour emphasizing on educating women strata of population, spreading awareness and consciousness amongst women to outshine in the enterprise field, making them realize their strengths, and important position in the society and the great contribution they can make for their industry as well as the entire economy. Women entrepreneurship must be molded properly with entrepreneurial traits and skills to meet the changes in trends, challenges global markets and also be competent enough to sustain and strive for excellence in the entrepreneurial arena and fulfilling the criteria of 'Atma Nirbhar Bharat' in the real sense.

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International Conference On Marching Towards Self Reliant India 14th August 2021

**Study on Impact of Parenting Style on Children's Emotional Intelligence Towards Self-Reliant Citizens.**

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**Abstract**

Self – Reliant India is the vision and mission towards new India to make each and every individual and the country self-dependent. And the effort to make citizens self-reliant, it begins from the home at a very early age. Parenting style plays a vital role by making their child emotionally strong. Emotionally strong children face life challenges better in future. Self-reliance commences at a very early stage of life by letting our little ones solve their problems by themselves, developing independent thoughts, making friends by themselves, doing daily chores by themselves. These small steps are very important in making a child independent. This study aims to review the studies done on impact of parenting style on children's emotional intelligence. Secondary data has been collected in the form of Articles, journals and newspapers for the review of the study. Professional social workers, Child psychologists, Parenting Counselors may bring attention on parenting programmes and workshop on self-dependent adulthood through inculcating strong emotional intelligence at early age.

**Keywords:** - Parenting style and emotional intelligence.

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**Introduction**

We as parents left no stone unturned in building our children a successful being in every step of life. In such process most of the parents try to mould their children according to them and does not bother about what their child wants! On the other hand there are parents who let their child do whatever he/she wants to become in life. In both the process to make our kids self-sufficient parenting style plays a vital role which most of the parents are unaware of. Emotional intelligence is a very important aspect in the development of a child which predicts how emotionally balanced the kid will be in his/her later life. Rather than showing sympathy, empathizing a child is more necessary. By doing so, children learn how to stay strong. Studies also showed that people with high empathy are mentally strong, self – reliant, emotionally strong, have better job performance and have good leadership skills in their later lives.

After almost 34 years, our country introduced new National Education Policy on 29<sup>th</sup> July 2020. The policy introduced the Early Childhood Education (ECE) which lacked discussion in earlier policies. It emphasizes on reading, writing and numeracy for children ages three to eight. Such proposed changes in early education can transform the early learning and emotional intelligence among children. Three years of ECE and two years of primary education in mother tongue can

develop great social and emotional skill among children which leads to self- dependent and emotionally strong individual in later life.

Emotional intelligence or EI was first introduced by Michal Beldoch in his paper pulished in 1964. The term Emotional intelligence gained its popularity when a science journalist Daniel Goleman mentioned it in his book “Emotional Intelligence- Why it can matter more than IQ” in 1995.He cited the study of Harvard Business School Review 2003 in his Book which stated that 80% of the qualities that separate top performers from the others are in the field of EI. Emotional intelligence has been defined, by Peter Salovey and John Mayer, as "the ability to monitor one's own and other people's emotions, to discriminate between different emotions and label them appropriately, and to use emotional information to guide thinking and behavior." (wikipedia, wikipedia). Emotional intelligence is important to understand as emotions are the controller of our own behavior and it leaves impacts on others may be in a positive or negative way. One of research done by Pamela Qualter, Kathryn J. Gardner & Helen E. Whiteley (2007) titled Emotional Intelligence: Review of Research and Educational Implications, examined the association between life success and academic achievement with two approaches to theory and measurement of EI. The study also concluded that there is link between EI and life successes are relatable and emotion building in school may be useful in the domain of EI.

### **Models of Emotional Intelligence (EI)**

Emotional intelligence is the set of abilities that account for how people’s emotional reports vary in their accuracy and how the more accurate understanding of emotion leads to better problem solving in an individual’s emotional life (John D. Mayer, 2000). There are mainly three models of emotional intelligence that is The Ability model (by peter Salovey and John Mayer. The model proposes that individuals vary in their ability to process information of an emotional nature and in their ability to relate emotional processing to a wider cognition. This ability is seen to manifest itself in certain adaptive behaviors (Salovey P, Grewal D, 2005).

The second model was introduced by Deniel Goleman known as Trait Model. He focuses on EI as a wide array of competencies and skills that drive leadership performance. Goleman's model outlines five main EI constructs i.e.self- awareness(knowing one’s emotions), self-regulation(managing emotions), social skills(handling relationships), empathy(recognizing emotions in others) and motivation(motivating oneself). (Goleman D,1998). Two measurement tools are used in Goleman model (1) Emotional and social competence inventory (ESCI) developed in 2007 to provide behavioural measures of emotional and social competencies. (2) The Emotional intelligence appraisal (2001), which can be taken as self report or 360 degree appraisal (Wikipedia).

The third model was introduced by Konstantinos V. Petrides and explained Trait EI is "a constellation of emotional self-perceptions located at the lower levels of personality”(Petrides KV, Pita R, Kokkinaki F, May 2007). In general it is understood as one’s perception of their emotional abilities (Wikipedia). There are many measurements of self report under this model but, one of measurement which is wide used is known as BarOn EQ-ior EQ-i2.0.

## Trends of Emotional Intelligence

A review study done by (Mayer et.al.2008) titled 'Human Abilities: Emotional Intelligence', published in the journal of Annual Review of Psychology. In this review it is stated that high emotional intelligence correlates positively with:-

1. **Better social relation for children:-** EI correlates positively when social relations are good and negatively correlates in social deviance among children and adolescents inside and outside the school as stated by the children, their family members and teachers.
2. **Better social relation for adults:-** higher EI in adults results in better self perception in social competence and less use of destructive interpersonal strategies.
3. **High EI persons more perceived by other:-** people with high EI are likely to be accepted by others and more pleasant to be around.
4. **Family relations:-** high EI people have good relations with their family members and have better intimate relationships.
5. **Better academic achievement:-** EI better correlates with high academic performance stated by the teachers but, not correlated with the higher grades if Intelligence quotient (IQ) is considered.
6. **Better psychological wellbeing:-** EI correlates with greater life satisfaction, self- esteem and lower rating of depression.

## Emotional Intelligence and Parenting Styles

One of the study conducted by Giselle Farrell (2015), titled The Relationship Between Parenting Style and the Level of Emotional Intelligence in Preschool-Aged Children, examined the relationship between parenting styles and level of emotional intelligence, where parents of 3-5 yrs pre -school children were the respondents. Parenting styles and Dimensions questionnaire was used to examine the styles parents adopt in respect of children's behavior. Another tool i.e. Children's Behaviour Questionnaire was used to examine the child's temperaments related to emotional intelligence that is empathy, surgancy and negative effect of 3-5 yrs old children. It was examined that there is only one relationship found between the authoritarian parenting style and degree of negative affect related to emotional intelligence among children.

- Emotional Intelligence and perceived parenting styles

One Iranian study, done by Motalebi, Seyedeh Ameneh (2013), examined the relation between the Perceived Parenting Styles and Emotional Intelligence among Iranian boy students. 188 boys from 16-19 yrs age group were the respondents for the study using multi-stage sampling. Data collected by using Parental bonding instrument (PBI), and Assessing Emotions Scale (AES). It was revealed that there is positive association with affectionate constraint parenting style, and optimal parenting style with high ability of emotional intelligence. Negative associations seen between affectionless control style and neglectful parenting style with low ability of emotional intelligence.

Relation between perceived parenting style and emotional intelligence among adolescents was studied by (Shalini et.al, 2013), where 973 students were the respondents and data was collected using Buri's parenting style questionnaire (1991) and Emotional intelligence inventory

by Mangal & Mangal, (2004). It was analysed that Fathers are often authoritative towards girls and Authoritative as well as Authoritarian styles were used by Fathers towards boys that better correlated with emotion intelligence which states that fathers adopting authoritative style of parenting leads to intelligent adolescents.

(Neethu George, 2017) examined the relation between perceived parenting styles and emotional intelligence among adolescents in rural area of Karnataka. This study was conducted on 300 adolescent students who were the respondents. It was a cross-sectional study which revealed that most of the students have low EI in self-awareness, motivation and social skills. There are also students who have high EI in self-regulation and empathy. It is also concluded that parents of these students have affectionless control on their children.

- Mother's parenting style and child's trait emotional intelligence

It is said that parenting plays a vital role in developing child's emotional intelligence. It can be nurtured more effectively in early stage of a child's development. But very few studies have been conducted in this area and needs further studies. Albert Alegre, 2012 conducted a study which emphasized on impact of mother's parenting style on child's trait emotional intelligence. He conducted study in 2 phases where phase 1 explained the relationship of mother's positive and negative parenting with child's emotional intelligence. In 2 phase, 4 parenting styles were examined i.e. Authoritative, Authoritarian, permissive and uninvolved parenting styles. It was concluded that there is no relation or significance of mother's parenting style on child's trait emotional intelligence, but children's emotional intelligence may be affected by certain emotion-related parenting efforts other than only mother's parenting.

## **Conclusion**

Emotional intelligence if developed among children at early age can be a great predictor of success in leadership, self dependency, socially and emotionally strong relationships at workplace and quality of life. It is the skill of the parents to develop such trait among children which help them become self dependent in their later lives. And this self-dependence can be achieved through self awareness, self regulation, motivation, empathy and social skills among children which is mentioned by Daniel Goleman mentioned in his book "Emotional Intelligence: Why it can matter more than IQ". Professional social workers, Psychologists and Counselors may focus on programmes and workshop on building strong emotional intelligence among children by following better parenting styles.

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## Transformation of the Education System in India

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### Abstract

The history of the education system in India is very old and prestigious. The trajectory of education From Vedic through Buddhism till British Raj is broadly identified as Gurukul System. After independence, the education system in India underwent major changes and education was made open to people of all classes and communities. The transformation of the education system in India has gone through various stages from time to time. The present paper explains the major policies on education and tries to understand the factors leading to student dropouts. The study finds out the socio-economic condition as well as the pandemic situation which translocate physical classrooms into virtual domains as the main factors for dropout of students.

### Keywords

Education System, Dropout Students, Education Policy, Marginal Students

### Introduction

The outline of the Indian education system in ancient times was completely different from today's education system. In ancient times, India had the Gurukul education system in which anyone who wished to study went to a Gurukul. The Gurukul education system was based on nature where students were supposed to stay in the Ashram and learn from nature. The teacher who taught in Gurukul was known as Guru and taught everything the students wanted to learn, from Sanskrit to Holy Scriptures and from Mathematics to Metaphysics. All learning was closely linked to nature and life (Kumar, 2021). The roots of the ancient Indian education system might be traced back to the works of Vedic literature namely the Vedic Samhitas, the Brahmanas, the Aranyakas, and the Upanisads, these works are the products of the education system which they reveal (Pruthi, 2017). But in reality, having education in the Gurukul was not easy and accessible for everyone. This was because education was denied to people belonging to the margins of society during then. The advent of Buddhism in India paved way to equal educational opportunities and to learn a new way of life. The Buddhist education system soon gained popularity as it influenced the lives of youth. The history of Buddhism in the history of the development of religious thought in India begins from the sixth and seventh centuries before Christ. This age was outstanding for the application of human reason to the solution of the great problems of life and death, of the nature and object of the universe and its search for an ultimate cause which explains the riddle of existence. However, the Buddhist education was spiritual and it was thoroughly saturated with religion since its chief ideal was the attainment of Nirvana or



Salvation. The Buddhist monks studied mainly religious books alone. The chief subject of their studies was Suttanta, Vinaya, and Dhamma. Education was categorized into two heads like Primary and Higher education. Primary education aimed at teaching reading, writing and arithmetic. Higher education comprised of teaching religion, philosophy, medicine, military science. Caste distinction did not stand much in the way of choosing the subject (Pruthi, 2017a). These two basic things were associated with Vaidik education and Buddhist education system, Vaidik education system promoted education based on Varna Vyavastha but Buddhist education was open for all.

Later on, the modern education system was brought to India by Britishers, including the English language, originally by Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay in the 1830s (Kumar, 2021a). The curriculum was narrowed to modern subjects such as science and mathematics, and subjects such as metaphysics and philosophy were considered redundant. Lord Thomas Macaulay was the first person in the history of the Indian education system who made financial resources the centre of educational activities. He said, “The grants which are made from the public purse for the encouragement of Literature differ in no respect from the grants which are made from the same purse for other objects of real or supposed utility.” (Bhaskar, 2020) There were many contradictions with Macaulay’s education system which promoted English language instead of local language. He expressed it in his statement that “Indian in blood and colour, English in taste, in opinions, in morals and in intellect”

However, after independence, India secured an independent constitution and its own representatives to decide development parameters for the nation. Efforts had been made to change the entire system of education and to develop a national pattern. Thus, in January 1948 in his inaugural address to the All-India Education Conference, Jawaharlal Nehru observed, “Great changes have taken place in the country and the educational system must be revolutionized.” (Thamarasseri & Krishnan, 2017) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was the first education minister of India and envisaged strong central government control over education throughout the country, with a uniform educational system. Jawaharlal Nehru subsidized the expansion of the high-quality scientific education institutions like the Indian Institutes of Technology. In 1961, the Union government formed the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) as an autonomous organization that would advise both the Union and state governments on formulating and implementing education policies. India has taken many steps toward educational policies time to time such as the University Education Commission (1948–1949), the Secondary Education Commission (1952–1953), the University Grants Commission and the Kothari Commission (1964–66), New National Policy on Education (1986), and Right to Education Policy (2009) etc. However, the present NDA government has passed the New Education Policy in 2020. The present paper tries to examine the issues of dropout students belonging to the marginal backgrounds and the causes of dropouts in order to identify the barriers to educational development.

## **The objective and Method**

The present study tries to understand the status of school dropout students and the causes behind it and the study is based on the relevant literature. In this study, various education policies have been reviewed and research papers from various journals are referred. The paper focuses on the

school education system and higher school education system. It also aims to find out the reasons behind the increase in the number of dropout students from the marginal backgrounds by analyzing various studies conducted in the field. A thematic analysis of resources including journal articles, reports, websites and books is conducted to study the relevant causes of student dropouts.

## **Education Policies in India**

Before the independence of India, British Government made several education plans to improve the condition of elementary education in India. However, the contributions made by Indian reformers to the Indian education system could not be forgotten. Their educational plans and suggestions were different from the British policies in so many levels. The lay stone of a new Indian education system was placed by Gopal Krishan Gokhale, who took the first step in 1910 by moving a resolution in the imperial legislative council on 19 March 1910. It stated, "That this council recommends that a beginning should be made in the direction of making elementary education free and compulsory throughout the country and that a mixed commission of officials and non-officials be appointed at an early date to frame definite proposals." (Thamarasseri & Krishnan, 2017a) Some of the major policies that contributed to the transformation of Indian education system are as follows:

a) ***Kothari Commission (1964-66)***: Kothari commission was very well recognized for its concept of education towards national development. The commission opined that it is the responsibility of the educational system to bring different social groups together. The commission had put forward 23 recommendations to improve education. Some important recommendations of the commission were; provision of free and compulsory education for children aged from 6 to 14 years, to promote Hindi, English and a regional language in non-Hindi speaking states, to promote social justice by focusing on the education of girls, social backward classes, tribals and physically and mentally handicapped children. The education system at the national level got affiliated in 10+2+3 pattern, as recommended by the Kothari Commission. The Commission was set up by the Government of India on 14 July 1964 under the chairmanship of Daulat Singh Kothari, then chairman of the University Grants Commission. The Commission had submitted its Report on 29 June 1966 and its recommendations were accommodated in India's first National Policy on Education in 1968 (Edugyan, 2017).

b) ***National Policy on Education (1968)***: The National Policy on Education, set up in 1968, marked a significant step in the history of Indian education after the post-independence of India. It aimed at national progress, common citizenship and culture sense, and strong national integration. The government of India accordingly resolved to promote the development of education in the country with these principles; free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 years, giving attention to the status of teachers and equalizing educational opportunity. The National Policy on Education was introduced in a very positive way but many of its recommendations could not get implemented due to the lack of funds and resources. Later on, the Indian government introduced the New Education Policy which was passed by parliament in 1986.

- c) ***New Education Policy (1986)***: The New National Education Policy (NEP), 1986, is considered as the second national education policy. The NEP tried to enumerate the problems of access, quality, quantity, utility and financial outlay. This new policy laid "special emphasis on the removal of disparities and to equalize educational opportunity," especially for Indian women, Scheduled Tribes (ST) and the Scheduled Caste (SC) communities (Pal, 2021). The NEP also led to Operation Blackboard in 1987, which aimed at strengthening the infrastructure of primary schools making them fit and healthy places for learning. This policy was also modified in 1992 and was tabled in the parliament on May 7<sup>th</sup> 1992 (Thamarasseri & Krishnan, 2017b).
- d) ***The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009***: The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act is popularly known as Right to Education Act (RTE Act) 2009. The RTE was legislated in August 2009, which came into effect on April 1<sup>st</sup> 2010. This act was a detailed and comprehensive piece of legislation including a provision related to schools' teachers and specific divisions of duties and responsibilities of different stakeholders. The important features of this act are; the right to free and compulsory education to every child from 6 to 14 years of age, no child shall be subjected to physical punishment or mental harassment, and, no child will be held back or expelled till completion of elementary education (Thamarasseri & Krishnan, 2017c).
- e) ***Language Policy***: The NDA Government drafted National Education Policy in 2019 which recommended Hindi as a compulsory language to be taught in schools of all states. But the non-Hindi states, especially the South Indian states did not welcome this decision and protested to revise the policy. The draft was revised and a three-language policy was mooted in which it was said that Hindi would not be imposed on states which did not want to make it compulsory. But the policy advocates that every child should now learn three languages such as English, the mother tongue and one more language of another state (Shepherd, 2019).
- f) ***National Education Policy 2020***: The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 was released on July 30, 2020. The Ministry of Human Resource Development had constituted a committee for drafting the National Education Policy chaired by Dr. K. Kasturirangan in June 2017. The Committee submitted a draft NEP for public consultation in May 2019. The NEP will replace the National Policy on Education of 1986 (Vaishnav, 2020). The NEP aims at the universalisation of education from pre-school to secondary level with 100% Gross Enrolment Ratio in school education by 2030 and purposes to raise Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education to 50% by 2025. The 10+2 structure of the school curriculum would be changed by a 5+3+3+4 curricular structure corresponding to ages 3-8, 8-11, 11-14, and 14-18 years respectively. It also plans to raise the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education to 50 % by 2035 as well as to add 3.5 crore seats in higher education. The policy predicts broad-based, multi-disciplinary, holistic Under Graduate education with flexible curriculums, creative combinations of subjects, integration of vocational education and multiple entries and exit points with appropriate certification. UG education can be of 3 or 4 years with multiple exit options and appropriate certification within this period (Network, 2021).

There is a national organization that plays a key role in developing policies and programmes,

called the National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) that prepares a National Curriculum Framework. Besides the NCERT, all states have their counterpart called the State Council for Educational Research and Training (SCERT). These are the bodies that recommend educational strategies, curriculum, pedagogical schemes and evaluation methodologies to the departments of education of the state. The SCERTs mostly follow guidelines established by the NCERT. But the states have extensive freedom in implementing the education system (Kumar, 2021).

## **Trends of Dropout**

Since the last decades, learning outcomes for children in India have steadily declined. That is not withstanding an increase in budgeted expenditure on education, from INR 3.6 lakh crore to INR 4.6 lakh crore over 10 years (2006-2016). The dropout problem is persistent in the Indian education system. Many children, who enter school, are unable to complete their secondary education. There are multiple factors responsible for children dropping out of school such as weak socio-economic background, and early marriage of the girl. Risk factors begin to add up even before students enroll in the school. The factors include poverty, low educational background of their parents, weak background of the family, the pattern of schooling of a sibling, and lack of pre-school experiences (Chugh, 2011). One out of every eight students enrolled in a school or college tends to drop out midway without completing the education and over 62% of all dropouts happen at the school level, a survey by the National Statistical Office (NSO) of the government of India has revealed. The survey also revealed that overall, 12.6 percent of students drop out of studies in India. More than one-third of the dropouts happen at the secondary and upper primary levels of education. Although 19.8 percent of students discontinued education at the secondary level and about 17.5 percent dropped out at the upper primary level and at the higher secondary level, the dropout rate is 9.6 percent (Gulankar, 2020).

As per the MHRD report on Educational Statistics at a Glance, 2018, the all- India average dropout rate of primary students is 4.13 per cent while it is 4.03 percent in upper primary and 17.06 percent in the secondary levels, the Minister said quoting the Economic Review (The Hindu, 2021). But unfortunately, the global pandemic (Covid19) has also increased the number of dropout students since schools have been remaining closed for a considerably long period. The pandemic has prompted a shift to online education and this is likely to cause further dropouts of students. The ASER 2020 report reveals that 5.3 percent of rural children aged 6-10 years have not enrolled in school this year, compared to 1.8 percent in 2018 (Menon, 2020).

## **Conclusion**

Over the recent years, many countries have addressed the problem of student dropouts and started paying attention to the causes and problems of students dropping out of educational institutions. Studies are also being conducted to find out the factors leading to dropouts. In India, dropout trends have been found out with students who belong from weak socio-economic backgrounds. A higher ratio in dropout has been found at the secondary level which is 17.06 percent as per a government report. The pandemic has also affected the students from marginal backgrounds in such ways that they cannot afford smartphone to join the online classes during the lockdown over the year. The pandemic scenario has also been associated with economic

condition which affects students who belong to weaker sections. In the Indian context, mostly students from weaker economic backgrounds belong to weaker social categories. It means the dropout ratio of students is high from marginal background students.

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**International Conference On Marching Towards Self Reliant India 14th August 2021**  
**E-ISBN: 978-93-5493-040-9**

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International Conference On Marching Towards Self Reliant India 14th August 2021

**“A study of financial policy and Economic Growth in India”**

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**Abstract:**

Finance policy in India is the guiding force that helps the government decide how much money it should spend to support the economic activity, and how much revenue it must earn from the system, to keep the wheels of the economy running smoothly. In recent times, the importance of finance policy has been increasing to achieve economic growth swiftly, both in India and across the world. Attaining rapid economic growth is one of the key goals of finance policy formulated by the Government of India. Finance policy, along with monetary policy, plays a crucial role in managing a country's economy.

**Key Words:** Definition, Meaning, Financial development and growth, The role of financial policies, The role of government, Main objectives of Fiscal Policy in India.

**Introduction:**

The role of the financial set-up in determining macroeconomic performance has long been of concern to economists . In developing countries , this issue has typically been analyzed within the context of " financial repression , " a term that refers to the online legal restrictions under which the financial system has traditionally operated in many such countries . The literature on financial repression was triggered by the work of McKinnon (1973) and Shaw (1973), who advocated the removal of the many of those restrictions - i.e., financial liberalization - as a growth - promoting policy within the aggregation. While this policy prescription initially generated a considerable amount of controversy ,

many developing countries have adjusted their policies within the prescribed direction during recent years.

Unfortunately, not all of the experiences with liberalization are favourable, and in several instances, the change over was followed by a financial crisis that led to the restoration of various restrictions. As a result, a new strand of literature has explored the conditions under which financial liberalization is probably going to achieve success. By and large, this new literature has stressed the important roles of macroeconomic stability still because of the presence of adequate supervisory and monitoring capacity on the part of the financial authorities.

### **Poul Romer defined**

“Economic growth occurs whenever people take resources and rearrange them in ways that are more valuable. A useful metaphor for production in an economy comes from the kitchen. To create valuable final products, we mix inexpensive ingredients together in line with a recipe. The cooking one can do is limited by the supply of ingredients, and most cooking in the economy produces undesirable side effects. If economic growth could be achieved only by doing more and more of the same reasonably cooking, we might eventually run out of raw materials and suffer from unacceptable levels of pollution and nuisance. Human history teaches us, however, that economic growth springs from better recipes, not just from more cooking. New recipes generally produce fewer unpleasant side effects and generate more quantity per unit of raw material...”

### **Finance Policy :**

“Financial policies refers to policies associated with the regulation, supervision, and oversight of the financial and payment systems, including markets and institutions, with the view to promoting financial stability, market efficiency, and client-asset and consumer protection”.



## What Is Economic Growth?

Economic growth is a rise within the production of economic goods and services, compared from one period of your time to a different. It will be measured in nominal or real (adjusted for inflation) terms. Traditionally, aggregate economic growth is measured in terms of gross national product (GNP) or gross domestic product (GDP), although alternative metrics are sometimes used.

### Financial development and growth :

Consider, then, the expansion effects of an innovation in financial development. within the context of the Solow growth model, the resulting increases in total investment and enhancements within the allocation of investment would, with a given state of technology, lead to a boost to the speed of economic process while capital is being reallocated from less to more productive use and before diminishing returns drive the marginal product of capital right down to its steady-state level. After the reallocation of capital has been completed and also the steady state has been reached, growth would return to its natural level, albeit at the next level of income per capita.

More sustained effects on growth are possible if the productive factor that the economy can accumulate endogenously is not subject to diminishing returns. to review the results of economic development on growth during this setting, consider the best possible model consistent with endogenous long-run growth. this is often one within which the mixture production function is given by an "AK" technology (Rebelo, 1991), and therefore the saving rate is constant:

$$Y = AK \quad (1)$$

$$K = I \quad (2)$$

$$I = sY \quad (3)$$

Here Equation (1) is that the aggregate production function, with output proportional to the capital stock, and Equation (2) describes the dynamics of the capital stock. the ultimate equation is the goods-market equilibrium condition, which equates saving to investment. The idea is that the notional saving rate is constant, with a worth given by the parameters, but that the method of monetary intermediation absorbs a fraction  $(1-0)$  of all saving, which is diverted into consumption." This model is an easy point of departure from which extensions are derived below let's say particular points.

The behaviour of economic process implied by this model is:

$\dot{Y} - A\delta s$ . (4)

Thus, innovations in financial development can alter the expansion rate through three channels:

Improved efficiency of intermediation (increased).

Improved efficiency of the capital stock, measured by increases within the parameter  $A$ .

An increase within the saving rates.

Whether a given innovation in financial development affects growth through anybody (or more) of those channels depends, of course, on the character of the innovation and therefore the properties of the economy.

### **The role of economic policies :**

Because of the mutual interdependence between financial development and growth, the identification of innovations in financial development isn't a trivial matter. Changes in financial-sector policies, however, are an identifiable source of such innovations. At a given level of income, and thus at a given stage of monetary development, the efficiency of the national economy depends, among other things, on the policy environment. Thus, the adoption of policies to facilitate financial intermediation may be thought to be a style of "innovation" in financial

development. To assess whether changes in policies directed to the financial system in developing countries are likely to affect growth through any of the channels mentioned above, it's necessary to contemplate the particular policies themselves.

Many developing countries are at a stage of monetary development within which commercial banks are the dominant financial organisation. As indicated above, policies directed to the national economy in such countries can often be summed up by the term "financial repression". As described by McKinnon (1973) and Shaw (1973), financial repression contains several key elements:

- Restrictions on entry into banking, often combined with public ownership of major banks.
- High reserve requirements on deposits.
- Legal ceilings on bank lending and deposit rates.
- Quantitative restrictions on the allocation of credit.
- Restrictions on capital transactions with foreigners.

One way of making a policy-induced "innovation" in financial intermediation would be the removal of regulations like these - i.e., the adoption of economic liberalization. The possible effects of monetary liberalization on growth through the three channels previously identified are considered below.

### **The role of government :**

The paradigm described above makes it possible to specify a group of conditions that are conducive to the efficient functioning of the economic system. The upkeep of such conditions is that of the province of the govt., so their specification provides a method to explain the minimal role of the Government. Such conditions include:

The existence of an appropriate legal framework, including well-established property rights yet as an efficient scheme.

The existence of a financial safety net (explicit or implicit deposit guarantees) to avoid liquidity crises.

The existence of an adequate regulatory and monitoring framework to stop collusion and avoid excessive risk-taking because of financial loss problems.

The existence of a minimum of potentially successful borrowing class.  
A fiscal adjustment to exchange the revenues previously received from financial repression.

The government encompasses a role to play in establishing all of those conditions. The primary three must deal with the institutional framework, while the last two relate to the macroeconomic environment.

### **Main objectives of economic policy in India:**

**Economic growth:** fiscal policy helps maintain the economy's rate so certain economic goals are achieved.

**Price stability:** It controls the value level of the country so when the inflation is too high, prices are often regulated.

**Full employment:** It aims to attain financial condition, or near full employment, as a tool to endure low economic activity.

### **Conclusion :**

There is constant discussion about the finance policy of developing countries on economic growth. Policymakers in developing countries typically seek to address socio-economic issues such as poverty, unemployment, hunger, poor investment, and illiteracy when adjusting public spending levels and setting tax rates. This research paper examines Indian economic growth and finance policies. Both government vigilance and tax revenues have no significant impact on real GDP growth in South Asian countries. Moreover, there is a strong positive correlation between real investment and real GDP growth in these countries.

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## Vocational Education, Skill Training and ICT training a Must!

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**Abstract:** Vocational Education, Skill Training and ICT training a Must right from early age till the child of tender age becomes a teenager and joins the higher education, professional education. These trainings have to become form of the educational system. Our NPE 2020 surely is going to bring a big reformation in the sphere of education and has been more student centred, more course centred, more vocational education and skill training and ICT given due credit to make the learners –skilled job ready and make them prepared for survival of the fittest with due ABC credit transfer, education system in line with industry 4.0, multiple entry-exit etc.

**Key words:** Vocational education, Skill training, ICT training, NPE 2020

**Introduction:** Vocational Education, Skill Training and ICT training a Must right from early age till the child of tender age becomes a teenager and joins the higher education and professional education. Before we discuss further, let us look at the three terminologies / concepts in more elaborative form:

- **Vocational education:** Vocational education is education that prepares people to work as a technician or to take up employment in a skilled craft or trade as a tradesperson or artisan. Vocational education is sometimes referred to as career and technical education.
- **Skill training:** Skill training is defined as a concept that helps to create scope and opportunities for the employee by developing his talent and enhancing his skills and know-how. The emphasis of skill training is to provide proper training that will support and guide the employees in their chosen field.
- **ICT training:** ICT training can be defined as training offered to whomsoever with the objective of exposure, orientation and provision of hands on experience in available tools, technologies , their applications; to assess the existing capacities and improving them in time bound manner ; to train participants in ICT technology; providing access to analytical problem solving skills ,empowering the individual to identify a problem ,design and create various solutions and then make a qualitative judgement as to which is the best tool for the expected purpose.

Vocational Education –where education includes teaching cum on field training, Skill training and training with regards to the use of ICT is very much need of the hour. We have been giving a lot of importance to various school subjects- right from elementary education up to University education. But more need of the hour is vocational education to get place in the school curriculum as equivalent to the other key core school teaching subjects, equal weightage like languages, mathematics or science .We have been keeping this subject as allied, optional course or just over look when it had been included in school curriculum as of today. Now the times have changed and the outlook, attitude towards the concept of vocational education has changed. In the NPE

1986, 1992 though vocational education must have been highlighted, but the need or necessity how much importance should be given is never, yet not felt.

When we talk about the current education status, we see the pandemic situation, we can really think, that even highly educated had lost their jobs and had to by chance adjust them sleeves, accommodate and accept the changes and had to switch over to so called vocations which they must have not thought they would have ever adopted due to the pandemic situations, its effects and the need of the bread and butter. These vocational courses, years till now have been looked upon as if they are supplementary jobs or we could rather say as the vocation taken if a person has received comparatively less education. Thus due to lack of importance, weightage given in our scholastic subjects to vocational education, many students never felt to choose vocations whom are thought are of low prestige. They were never looked upon from the profit making angle or from the business perspective. Now the attitude of Youngers has changed and has to change. After pursuing basic education, all the Youngers can give a second thought to pursue vocational courses keeping the income perspective in mind. Just waiting for government post rather would not be much helpful as many youngsters keep trying and ultimately are unemployed.

Now it is the time for all the students of the schools who are now in school to get self-oriented, trained for at least two vocations by the time they complete their higher education. These vocations they can select as per their choice and the choice of their parent after warm discussion in their family so that after they complete their basic higher secondary education, they have supplementary vocational course or degree in their hand. These vocational courses can range from catering to production of leather products/ tanning industry, tailoring, florist course etc. Even this inclusion of vocational education at early ages especially in rural areas at least at secondary and higher secondary levels would minimise rate of drop out in rural areas. Vocational courses if made part of secondary and higher secondary curriculum, it would rather motivate the youngsters to continue education and less dropout rates. This could be very well seen from one of the study carried out. An innovative secondary school-based Technical and Vocational Education & Training in India program in rural Maharashtra was evaluated to estimate the effect of participation on school completion, postsecondary enrolments and short-term employment outcomes. Propensity scores were used to create matched treatment and comparison groups. The results showed that participating in Technical and Vocational Education & Training in India in grades 8, 9 and 10 significantly increased the probability of school completion and postsecondary enrolment.

Rather skill training is another word which is connect to the vocation education but this skill training can be soft skill training and along with it hard skill training. Both soft skill and hard skill training should be those supplementing the vocational courses chosen by the learner. In along with this as computer education has already in progress and schools are giving importance to computer education, but would prefer to give ICT training to all the youngsters in regards to the vocational course they have selected to undergo during their school /high school education. Vocational courses, skill training and ICT training if all the three are interconnected, the students who come out after their higher secondary would be well equipped with two vocational course with skill training and along with it necessary ICT training. Now Why? Which? What level of ICT training to be given depends on the need of the vocational course chosen. For example if the course chosen is on carpentry ...use of ICT for basic record maintenance, making the



bills, keeping the data in soft form of the customers, connecting with the resourceful personal across the globe and hence contacting them through emails, what sup, Facebook. Twitter, Instagram etc.

**Soft skills –Life Skill Training :** An equilibrium need to be maintained while training for vocational, ICT skills or Skill Training care be taken that Soft Skills, life skill, livelihood skills to be given to all the learners along with other vocational, skill and ICT training. This here is highlighted as this training often a part of corporate jobs is most of the times neglected or given less importance ,though in today’s times as all jobs are service provider and these skills –soft skills-life skills are essential for personal well-being , social well-being and professional growth.

**Vocational Education, Skill Training and ICT Training to ALL:** Let’s now lets look at Vocational Education, Skill Training and ICT Training to ALL. It’s very important to bear in mind that when we talk of training ,education with regards vocational training ,skill training and ICT training ,we need to think these all to be made available and thought of providing these to all the citizens of the globe as per their level of ability ,capacity, need ,choice, need of the state, locality etc. All here would clarify it has to include –children, adults, unemployed, senior citizens (if wish to pursue), children with disabilities, people with disabilities irrespective of gender, class, caste with provision of concessions, accommodations, adaptations. Since each and every member of the globe, part of the country is connected, interrelated for the growth, progress of self and the country, globe as a whole. The level of vocational training, the ICT training and the skill training can be modified adjusted to suit the need of the respective individual varying in the capacity, or need or choice to do the respective course/training, but the vision, mission and goal of this vocational training, the ICT training and the skill training has to be one-total development of the country’s, globe’s citizens for the betterment of all and the globe as a whole.

**Vocational Education, Skill Training and ICT training & NPE 2020:** NPE 2020 has made lot of plans and implementations of those would bring a big change in the sphere of education especially it is student centred and more focussing on less retention, more enrolment, lot of choice for students, making more vocational based education –a focus of this NPE There are many highlighting features just listing 2-3 just to cite example to give a rough picture, of best reforms brought. The ABC feature—academic bank of credits, credit transfer, multiple entry-exit point, lot of pace, less drop out , education system in line with industry 4.0 and many more such , reforms, truly working for quality improvement in the field of education. Hopefully even the planning’s and features of this NPE, levels, the revolution in the education system, the education being made more course oriented rather than programme oriented.

**Conclusion:** Our role of the education has to change. Vocational; education or rather say vocational subjects should be given importance and so our young crowd will remain less unemployed and more India will be self-reliant and more export will stop rather import will increase and there would be economic rise , our national income and GDP will increase. The investment of the government or education section in giving vocational

education to the leaners will give fruits in form of more profit, more growth, more demand-supply, more GDP-- to the rowed seeds of vocational education imparted in the form of investment in education sector.

In other words education sector should invest in education but even include vocational education then something we can achieve and unemployment will cease to some level!

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# Women Empowerment and MSME in India

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## Abstract

The objective of this paper is to analyse social, economical position of Indian women in respect of MSME. This paper is based on secondary data of Census of India and MSME which is collected from the website of Census, Ministry of Small, Medium and Large Enterprises government of India and reports of tribal ministry. For gathering various types of information, books, journals as well as websites have been explored by the researcher.

Improving life quality for women entrepreneurs and their households, MSMEs contribute to social change by providing a more positive image of women private entrepreneurship. It is crucial to support the MSMEs in both urban and rural settings in fragile countries to overcome difficulties resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. We examine the participation of Women Entrepreneurship in Micro Small and Medium Enterprise. More precisely the paper explores, rewards for starting a small business, myths about small businesses, new opportunities, four forms of entrepreneurship, identification practices among first generation and major challenges in small business.

MSME has amazing capacity to utilize all local resources at very low cost and analyze the need of market as well as they adjust their production according to meet the demand of their product. This is the most dynamic sector just next to agriculture in India. This is a reason it is called "Back Bone" of the whole economy.

The objective of the paper is to analyze status of Indian woman participation rate in MSME, to understand the role of MSME in employment generation of the country and to analyse the challenges faced by woman.

For analyzing all the aspects at India level, researcher using secondary data of various annual reports published from 2006-07 to 2018-19 on MSME by the Government of India as well as six censuses report on MSME sector.

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Key words: Women Empowerment, MSME, Employment, GDP Contribution, Growth

1. **Introduction:** Women are representing half of the population of country and playing very impressive role in social as well as economic structure of the economy. Empowering Women Entrepreneurs of marginalized Sections' received colossal applications – has emerged as the premier institution responding to the phenomenon of female entrepreneurship. Aimed at awakening the country to issues of hidden disparities and discuss evolving role of women entrepreneurship in India. With the gradual shift of mind-set amongst the stakeholders in MSME, women from various backward societies who are breaking the regressive restraints that society and circumstance have placed on them, and are choosing to be financially independent, while continuing in their traditional roles as primary caregivers.

Women constitute almost half proportion of total population in India. They are marginalized in many ways. There are many provisions in the constitution of India to change their position but still they are confronted many challenges.

Wells (1998) simply defines female entrepreneurs as 'women who establish new businesses.' Brush (1990) further develops the concept of "businesses" by the inclusion of 'unincorporated self-employed, incorporated self-employed, independent self-employed, employers, new entrepreneurship and female

owned sole proprietorships...[including] small businesses.' The foundation of this study is based on the Basic Female Entrepreneurial Environment Model (Djivre, 1998); The entrepreneur is at the center (female symbol). She is comprised of internal factors (Who, Why). Who represents the individual personality traits, demographics and managerial skills? Why represents motivational factors that stimulated them to start business enterprise.

In 2007 Ministry of Small Scale Industries and Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries were merged to form Ministry of Small, Medium and Large Scale Industries. The Idea behind focusing and promoting MSME is to generate more employment opportunities, eradication of poverty, utilizing regional natural resources and create healthy business environment to mobilize labours, capital and local resources etc.....(Dr Uma Pujar (2014)). It has been observe that acknowledgement and promotion of MSME has been one of the important strategies of developing countries to increase exports and stand strong in world market. MSME has amazing capacity to utilize all local resources at very low cost and analyze the need of market as well as they adjust their production according to meet the demand of their product.

As per CSO Ministry of statistic and programme implementation (MOSPI) the share of MSME in Gross Value Added in total GAV was 31.8% in 2016-17. According to the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS) the share of MSME related products in total Export from India was 48.10% in 2018-19. The information share by NSSO 73<sup>rd</sup> round in 2015-16, estimated worker of unincorporated agriculture MSME were 11.10 crore. The importance of MSME is very much proved by these facts.( Press information Bureau,(2019) MSME).

Employment generation is the salient objective of Indian Economy and MSME are very capable to eradicate this in constructive manner poverty elevation, inclusive growth and income inequality were interlinked with only one solution of employability. This is the best time to analyses its role regarding entrepreneurship development among marginalized groups like Women entrepreneur.

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are playing vital role for the economic growth and stability of country and decisive position especially for developing countries as they facilitate economic activity and provide huge employment thus contributing to poverty reduction. The Micro sector with 630.52 lakh estimated enterprises accounts for more than 99% of total estimated number of registered MSMEs. Small sector with 3.31 lakh and Medium sector with 0.05 lac estimated registered MSMEs accounts for 0.52% and 0.01% of total estimated MSMEs, respectively.(Mehta, R.(2019). Thus, instead of taking a welfare approach, this sector seeks to empower people to break the cycle of poverty and deprivation. It focuses on people's skills and agency.

**Scope and Objective of the study:** The objective of the paper is to analyses social, economic status and participation of Indian woman in MSME in India. As the problem is well known and huge so this is an urgent need to focus on improving employability to achieve self-efficiency, we must develop MSME and promote woman to involve in this opportunity. The main objective of this paper is:

- To understand the role of MSME in employment generation of the country.
- To analyze status of woman participation rate in MSME.

**Methodology:** This paper is a theoretical research paper which is based on secondary data of Census of India, MSME, collected from the website of Ministry of Small, Medium and Large Enterprises government of India and Annual report of MSME. For gathering various types of information, books, journals as well as websites have been explored by the researcher, which has been mentioned in references section.

- 3 Growth and performance of MSME in Indian Economy:** In the recent years this sector perform higher growth rate as compare to overall industrial sector of India. During the XI plan this sector recorded a growth rate of 13% on an average. An impressive performance compare to most of the sectors. It is estimated that in terms of value, MSME sector contribute 45% of manufacturing production and around 40% of total export, which increased by 45% of export income of the country.(Syal Sabina, (2015) The MSME continue over 90% of total enterprises in most of the economies in the world and are

created with highest rate of employment growth and major share of industrial support and export. They contribute very significant amount in GDP also. In India too they play very vital role. There are some reliable secondary data to understand the present status of MSME in India.

Table 1: Distribution of MSME (Activity wise in 2018-19) (In Lakh)

Activity Criteria	Rural	Urban	Total	Share %
Manufacturing	114.14	82.50	196.65	31
Trade	108.71	121.64	230.35	36
Other Services	102.00	104.85	206.85	33
Electricity	0.03	0.01	0.03	00
ALL	324.88	309.00	633.88	100

Source: annual report of MSME govt. of India (2018-19) pdf available at <https://msme.gov.in>. pp 28

It was found from the above data that maximum number of 36% MSMEs was engaged in trade while 31% were found to be in doing manufacturing activities and 33% were in other activities. On the other hand it is stated that out of 633.88 units 324.88 means 51.25% were working in rural areas and 309 working units' means 48.75% were in urban areas.

Table 2: Distribution of MSME (Category wise) (In Lakh)

Area/Sector	Micro	Small	Medium	Total	Share
Rural	324.09	0.78	0.01	324.88	51%
Urban	306.43	2.53	0.04	309.00	49%
ALL	630.52	3.31	0.05	633.88	100

Source: annual report of MSME govt. of India (2018-19) pdf available at <https://msme.gov.in>. pp 29

Depicts from table 2 that out of the total number of 633.88 working Enterprises 99% (630.52) were in Micro sector, whereas only 3.31 lakh were working as small Enterprises and Medium units account only 0.05 (0.01%). In other words we can say that 99% working Enterprises have under 25 lakh working capital in manufacturing and 10 lakh working capital in service sector. Investment of capital is very poor for various reasons.

- 4 **Discussion:** It has been observed from various reports that 8.05 million out of the total 58.5 million establishments were run by women entrepreneurs in India which is around 13.76 % of the total number of establishments. Total workers engaged in women owned & run establishments were 13.48 million persons, which is 10.24% of the total number of workers engaged in India under different economic activities.

As per the report of sixth census report 2016, The total number of establishments owned by women entrepreneurs was 8,050,819 out of which 5,243,044 constituting about 65.12 % of the total establishments were located in rural areas and remaining 2,807,775 (34.88%) were located in urban areas. The percentage of establishments without hired workers in rural areas was 86.85% whereas, in urban areas, it was 76.33%. The number of women establishments involved in agricultural activities was 2,761,767 constituting 34.3 % of the total number of establishments owned by women.

#### **Ownership of women enterprises (social groups based on cast)(MSME) from 2006-07 to 2018-19**

As table 3 shows that socially backward groups owned maximum share of 66.27% of MSMEs. In which OBC owned bulk share of 49.72%. The representation of SC, ST owner in MSME sector was low at 12.45 and 4.10 percent respectively. The situation in rural areas is slightly better than urban with 6.70 % ownership in ST category in 2018-19 on the other hand in 2006-7 according to the fourth census the socially backward groups owned almost bulk of MSME which was owned by OBCs (45.87%). Representation of SC and ST owners in MSME sector was low at 11.38% and 5.18% respectively. The aforesaid pattern of ownership by socially backward groups was true, by and large, both in rural and

urban areas. Thus, in rural areas, almost 67.84% of MSME were owned by the socially backward groups, of which 70.69% belonged to the backward classes. In urban areas, almost 54.24% belonged to the socially backward groups, of which, 78.75% belonged to the OBCs.

Table 3: Percentage distribution of enterprises by Social group of owners

Area/Sector	SC	ST	OBC	Other	Not Known	ALL
2018-19 (Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India, Annual Report 2017-18)						
Rural	15.37	6.70	51.59	25.62	0.72	100
Urban	9.45	1.43	47.80	40.46	0.86	100
ALL	12.45	4.10	49.72	32.95	0.79	100
2006-07 (fourth all India census of micro, small and medium enterprises 2006-07, unorganized sector)						
Rural	12.83	7.06	47.92	30.81	1.35	100
Urban	9.18	2.34	42.72	43.66	2.10	100
ALL	11.38	5.18	45.87	35.92	1.65	100
Source: Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India, Annual Report 2017-18 and fourth all India census of micro, small and medium enterprises 2006-07, unorganized sector.						

Over the decade we find that First, an increase of caste disparity in ownership of enterprises: decline in proportions owned by ST and a corresponding increase in proportions owned by SC and OBC (which is 1.01 to 3.85% respectively). Second, it was observed that proportions owned by ST in rural areas were subsequently better than urban areas (which was 6.70 in rural and 1.13 in urban in 2018-19 and same pattern observed in 2006-07 also). Third, ST owned units showed greater decline in urban areas as compared to rural (almost 50% in urban and about 15% in rural over the period of 2006-07 to 2018-19). Fourth, the overall rise in SC and OBC owned units is due to mainly rise in rural areas although they perform well in urban areas too as compare to ST and other groups.

**Gander disparity:** As depicted in table 4 that Gander disparity is very sharpening but it shows increase in women owned enterprises. Almost 32% growth was witnessed in women owned enterprises over 7 to 8 years period. Female owned units increased from 13.72 to 20.37 percent. Note that all female owned units were not managed by female as quoted by (“Ashwini Deshpande and Smriti Sharma, March 2013, entrepreneurship or survival? Caste and gender of small business in India”CDE.)

Table 4: Type of ownership Gender-wise (%)

	2011-12	2018-19
Male	86.28	79.63
Female	13.72	20.37
Total	100	100
Source: annual report of MSME govt. of India (2018-19) and (2011-12)		

5 **Findings:** The main findings are :

- It can be concluded that rural area has more working units as compare to urban areas. (Table 1)
- Maximum MSME units were working in trading then manufacturing and rest were doing other activities. (Table 1)
- 99% enterprises were working in micro sectors 0.05 were in small and rest was in medium sector. (Table 2)

- As per the report of sixth census report 2016, The total number of establishments owned by women entrepreneurs was 8,050,819 out of which 65.12 % were located in rural areas and remaining 34.88% were located in urban areas.(Table 2)
- an increase of caste disparity in ownership of enterprises: decline in proportions owned by ST and a corresponding increase in proportions owned by SC and OBC (which is 1 .01 to 3.85% respectively) (Table 3)
- It was observed that proportions owned by ST in rural areas were subsequently better than urban areas (which was 6.70 in rural and 1.13 in urban in 2018-19 and same pattern observed in 2006-07 also) (Table 3)
- We can conclude from the facts that ST owned units showed greater decline in urban areas as compared to rural (almost 50% in urban and about 15% in rural over the period of 2006-07 to 2018-19) (Table 3)
- The overall rise in SC and OBC owned units is due to mainly rise in rural areas although they perform well in urban areas too as compare to ST and other groups (Table 3)
- Gender disparity is very sharpening but it shows increase in women owned enterprises. Almost 32% growth was witnessed in women owned enterprises over 7 to 8 years period. Female owned units increased from 13.72 to 20.37 percent. (Table 4)

**6 Conclusion:** Our main results can be summarized as follows: We find the clear and persistent caste and gender disparities in all enterprise characteristics in the MSME sector over 2006-07 to 2018-19. The share of women has been decline over the period. This share is smaller than rural in urban areas. The developing economy such as India should focus in this sector to achieve sustainable growth. Micro enterprises were doing very well and government should be given pre-eminent role to produce more jobs and offer financial support to make them efficient. Technological up gradation and financial support were always biggest drawback of micro enterprises, this sector has tremendous scope to perform better to support back bone of economy.

Though it has been observed that MSMEs were recognized as an important for employment generation and eradicate disparity of income from the earliest days of Indian Independence, it appears that the objectives of policies stressing the role of MSMEs are not being realized yet. Therefore, we need an entitlement approach that can have likely to compelling all related stakeholders to work on a common national agenda and compound decision under a scientifically structured framework. This perspective demands the identification and analysis of major security threats to the MSMEs, and entrepreneurship at the grass root level.

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International Conference On Marching Towards Self Reliant India 14th August 2021



**CAREER RE-ENTRY: A STUDY ON CHALLENGES FACED BY WOMEN**  
**IN THE IT SECTOR**

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**ABSTRACT**

Exploring the recent trends in career break and re-entry of working women provides proactive recommendations and practical and positive ways for the employers to facilitate their re-entry and help address the female brain drain. Technological advancements are shaping the world. Dynamics of technological advance, trade liberalization, and free-market competition are driving the economies. The amount of information is increasing with the use of Internet, and the companies have to adapt to their infrastructures and business models to take advantage of the opportunities created. The talented women returners, after re-entry, cannot find meaningful and challenging full-time work. This study focuses on the challenges faced during and after the re-entry, and shows that women returners are not a homogeneous group and that the length of their career break appears to play a key role in the re-entry process; the longer the break the greater the impact. Women who interrupt their careers experience downward mobility in salary and status. Also, such career breaks counteract career development due to the lack of support mechanisms, such as flexi-time schemes, part-time work, and insufficient training. A career break creates a knowledge gap, a deficit in confidence, and other opportunities. Greater the break, the greater will be the impact. In today's globally competitive market, knowledge constantly makes itself obsolete with the result that today's advanced knowledge is tomorrow's ignorance. Skills become obsolete and the women have to be re-trained. Career break and re-entry is one of the major factor which will have a greater impact on the career life of a women. So therefore it is necessary to conduct a study to identify the challenges faced by women. The present study also portrays suitable suggestions for overcoming the challenges so that they can smoothly re-enter into their career without much difficulties.

**Keywords- Career-Break, Re-entry, Challenges, Technology, Women**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Women form an integral part of the Indian workforce. The total number of female workers in India is 149.9 million (source: census, 2011). Out of which, 43.7 million are classified as other workers. As per census 2011, the Work Participation Rate for women is 25.51 per cent as compared to 25.63 per cent in 2001. The Worker Population Rate (WPR) for women in rural areas is 35.1 per cent as compared to 17.5 per cent in urban areas based on 4th Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey (2013-14) and same is 30.2 per cent in rural area and 14.8 per cent in urban area under 5th Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey (2015-16) under Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status (UPSS) Approach. As per 4th and 5th Annual Employment Unemployment Survey launched by Labour Bureau in December 2013 and April 2015, the overall Female Labour Force Participation Rate under Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status (UPSS) Approach has been decreased from 31.1 per cent to 27.4 per cent. As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and programme Implementation during 2017-18, the overall Worker Population Ratio for women in the age group 15 & above was 22% The overall female Labour Force Participation Rate for the age group 15 & above status basis was 23.3% which was 24.6% in rural areas as compared to 20.4% in urban areas. The overall unemployment rate for the female was 5.6% and the unemployment rate of female in rural areas was 3.8% and 10.8% in urban areas. [*annual survey report – ministry of labour and employment 2019 – 20.*] However, data on women career brake and re-entry into workforce is glaringly unavailable and needs to be investigated.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

At times of COVID-19, labour market has remained a concern for policymakers Borland and Coelli 2020. In a recent study conducted it was found that the societal expectations from Indian women to work was a bare minimum of around 4% which proves the fact that Indian society doesn't have any kind of expectation from women to contribute to the expenses Rajesh S., 2013. There is literature support for reasons for women's re-entry with prime being financial independence, career identity and work centrality Singh & Vanka, 2021 However, with changing times, when leaving the workforce, women are encouraged to develop a long-range plan for re-entry Greer, 2013; Ronzio, 2012; Zimmerman & Clark, 2016. They aspire for a career re-entry to engage in paid work Harman & Sealy, 2017, with a compromised yet a better

fit paid work in sync with their non-work roles Hakim, 2000. Hence, women's decision to restart a career after a break with presumptions of the unavailability of a flexible work arrangement, part-time work and lack of training Panteli, 2006 has been studied as re-entry irrespective of shifts in career or field McKie et al., 2013 while women who identify strongly with their careers and possess a sense of affiliation with their profession return to the same career after the career break Herman, 2015 Stanley, 2018. Overall, most women returnees feel welcomed and included, they tend to have a positive outlook towards their career and feel satisfied with their jobs Bharathi Ravindran, Rupashree Baral, 2012. But brutally sexism persists in organization as gendered workplace culture Herman, 2009 observes sexist behaviour or formal discrimination, the interpersonal bias among employers' perceptions of women employees being too emotional, less committed, being incapable of finishing tasks, and not planning to return to work after childbirth are observed Hebl and Kleck, 2002 Hoobler et al., 2009 Koeber et al., 2006 Koch et al., 2015. Thus organizations need to work on cost efficiency of refreshing a re-entry compared to preparing a 'new recruit' from scratch Roberts 2002; Quant 2001 that could have prelude tendency that career breaks result in downward mobility in salary and employment status Gwal, 2016. This take us to focus on the notion that re-entry women often underrate their actual abilities Ekstrom et al., 1981 as they possess excellent retention rates on re- entry Blankenship et al 2003; Williams et al 2002; Templeman 2001; Nottingham and Foreman 2000; Alden and Carrozza 1997; Kalnins et al 1994. and that career re-entry after a career break Diekman et al., 2019 among women professionals' merits attention Singh & Vanka, 2021.

### **CAREER BREAKS AND CAREER RE-ENTRY OF WOMEN PROFESSIONALS**

Working women compose a large proportion of the workforce today. Interestingly, the attitude of society towards working women is also rapidly changing. Woman professionals have to manage and balance their personal and professional life; as a result, they need to take a career break. The lack of flexibility, the inability to make an impact, and the inadequate opportunities for development are other reasons they take the career break. Career re-entry into the corporate is a dynamic process in which the re-entered women experience problems. It has been noted that women's return or re-entry into the workforce has been showing signs of becoming more multifaceted as a result of the multiple problems that re-entry women encounter when they return to the job market after a period of absence. As women increasingly combine motherhood and employment, they face penalties, especially on their re-entry into the workforce after a child-related career break. Women who re-enter the profession report on struggles and emotional distress about their roles and about self and interpersonal disappointment. They have

to manage and balance both their professional and personal roles simultaneously that might force them to take break in their career. Women go on a career break for various reasons such as motherhood, husband's job re-location, marriage and job re-location, higher education, dependent care, job loss, unsuitable job environment or personal illness. As women increasingly combine motherhood and employment, they face both penalties and costs, particularly on their re-entry into employment after a child-related career break. In the analysis between a corporate position with limited impact and the potential impact a woman can make with her family or community, many women executives and professionals revealed that the corporate role has too high of a price. When on a career break, these women often feel disconnected from the labor market and from the sector and that their career break contributes to a knowledge gap and reduced confidence levels, loss of self-efficacy and a loss of opportunities to network; thus the longer break will lead to a greater impact in their career, particularly in re- entry. After a break from the workforce, women re-enter to the work for several reasons, such as desire for intellectual challenge, an eagerness to return to the stimulation of the business environment, and economic necessity. Women returnees usually face quite a lot of difficulties in order to return. Despite their apparently realistic expectations, highly qualified women reported feeling frustrated and depressed as a result of their re-entry experiences. Employers discriminate against women who interrupt their own careers: a "family penalty" may exist because marriage and family are associated with interrupted careers for working and employers might regard career breaks as periods during which a person's human capital stagnates. In spite of making significant enhancement in all the areas relating to women's career development, still there are crucial problems in it, one such a crucial problem is career re-entry. After a hiatus from the workforce, women return to work for various reasons, such as desire for intellectual challenge, a keenness to return to the business environment, and for a financial necessity. Understanding the research regarding re- entry women is an important step towards comprehending the reality of re-entered women

### **Career re- entry of woman IT professionals**

An individual in a career re-entry mode is generally someone who has voluntarily or involuntarily taken time off from the workforce completely and now desires to once again engage in full-time employment. There is a group of individuals who previously left the corporate workforce and are now highly inspired to return. These are highly motivated and well qualified individuals with work experience. Woman professionals are much more likely than their male counterparts to interrupt their careers. When they re-enter after taking a break, it has

been noticed that many of the women are facing many difficulties and challenges especially in the IT sector. The term ‘woman returners’ has been used in the UK, certainly since the 1970s, to describe women coming back into paid work after spending a significant number of years raising children. Women who have taken maternity leave and come back to the same employer have different, although associated, issues. For them, getting back into the labor market is not the primary problem, but their career progression can often be hampered by even short periods of leave and subsequent part-time working. This may result in them leaving employment at a later stage, and not only immediately after the birth of their first child but also after every childbirth. Women are either pushed or pulled into the gap or enter to the break. Women are pulled into the gap seeking fewer work-related responsibilities and flexible work hours as they address their family needs - be they raising children, accommodating spouses' careers or caring for elderly family members. Women are also pushed away when they determine that their job is not satisfying or that advancement seems unattainable.

## **CONCLUSION**

The career re-entry of women has been a major topic of concern to researchers since the last century. It has been noted that the career re-entry of women has been showing signals of becoming more complex due to lack of proper measures and support to cope-up with. As career pattern continue to evolve, the ability to adapt and change can be crucial to individual career success as well as to the organizational performance. The events of 2020 have turned workplaces upside down. Under the highly challenging circumstances of the Covid-19 crisis, many employees are struggling to do their jobs. Many feel like they are “always on” now that the boundaries between work and home have blurred. They are worried about their family’s health and finances. Burnout is a real issue Women in particular have been negatively impacted. The pandemic has also intensified challenges that women already face in the workplace. Working mothers have always worked a “double shift” a full day of work, followed by hours spent caring for children and doing household labour. Now the supports that made this even possible for women including school and childcare have been upended. The researcher hopes that the findings of this study will be helpful for the companies to, make significant investments in building a more flexible and empathetic workplace and there are signs that this is starting to happen they can retain the employees most impacted by today’s crises and create more opportunities for women to succeed in the long term.

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International Conference On Marching Towards Self Reliant India 14th August 2021

**WORK-LIFE BALANCE AMONG COLLEGE TEACHERS DURING PANDEMIC: A STUDY  
IN DELHI NCR**

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**Abstract**

Work-life balance has become a big problem for both employers and workers in recent years. It is one of the most pressing problems faced by working women belonging to any society. Full-time employment challenges career women, and they bear more obligations and commitments to home at the end of each workday specially in educational sector. The present study aimed to find out the challenges faced by women college teachers in managing their work life balance. The study was carried out in Delhi NCR. Sample of 40 women college teachers with 20 from government college and 20 from private college, aged between 30-45 years was selected. A questionnaire was used to collect data from the respondents. It was found that the pandemic has disrupted the work-life balance of women college teachers. They faced a variety of obstacles, including more work hours, increased screen time, mostly teachers were also uncomfortable with virtual teaching mode, no domestic support, and more class preparation time. Because of all of these factors, the majority of the women college teachers are depressed and anxious. Work-life balance is regarded as the most significant factor by female college teachers because it decreases tension, aids in living a healthier lifestyle, increases physical and mental well-being, and allows teachers to be more effective at work. For physical and mental well-being teachers prefer to practice meditation and yoga.

**INTRODUCTION**

Work-life balance has become a big problem for both employers and workers in recent years. Demographic trends, such as the increase in the number of women in the workforce and dual-income families, have resulted in a more diverse workforce and a greater demand for jobs to strike a balance between their professional and personal lives (Bharat, 2003). Employers have responded by implementing creative practices that enable workers to achieve a better work-life balance (Friedman, Christensen, & DeGroot, 1998). The pressures of full-time jobs continue to challenge today's career women, and when the day at work is over, they have more obligations and commitments at home. When a survey (Osmania University, Hyderabad) was conducted, it was discovered that the majority of women work 40 hours per week and 53% of respondents say they are having trouble in achieving work life balance. In India, the hobby of WLB gained traction due to the women's increased involvement in paid work. There is a regular boom with inside the ladies participation in different jobs in India main to extended quantity of dual-earner couples giving upward thrust to nuclear families.

The conventional image of an Indian woman has not fully changed. On the other hand, parental schooling, wages, and occupation have all played a significant role. Women are gaining ground in the workplace. Being a professional woman has undeniable benefits for a woman's "self," such as appreciation from significant others in her family and social circle, self-confidence, and high self-esteem. Full-time employment challenges career women, and they bear more obligations and commitments to home at the end of each workday in an educational institution (Lakshmi, & kumar,2011). Stress and pressures, as well as organizational change in universities, have increased the importance of research into the impact of perceived job stress, work-life balance, and work-life conflict among academics. However, very few studies have examined academics' ability to balance work and personal life, and overcome work-life conflict as viewed by Bell, Rajendran & Theiler (2012). With this backdrop the present study



aims to find out the challenges faced by women college teachers in achieving their work life balance and suggestions for managing work life balancing during COVID 19.

## OBJECTIVES

- To determine the challenges faced by women college teachers during Covid-19 pandemic.
- To find out the possible measures for improving the work life balance among women college teachers.

## METHODOLOGY

The study was descriptive in nature as it aimed to identify the challenges faced by the women college teachers during the pandemic and how they strived to improve their work life balance.

The study was conducted in Delhi NCR. Delhi, also known as India's National Capital Territory (NCT), is a major metropolitan city in the country. A total sample of 40 respondents with 20 teachers working in government colleges and 20 working in private colleges were selected as the sample of the study using snowball sampling. The researcher was introduced virtually to each respondent through friends over various social media platforms and through emails to form a rapport with the respondents. The researcher made audio calls to the respondents to discuss about the purpose of the study and obtain their consent for participation in the study. The questionnaires were administered using Google form and shared on the what's app groups and e-mails. The data obtained was analysed both qualitatively and quantitatively. The quantitative data was analysed using Microsoft Excel keeping in the mind the objectives of the study. The qualitative data in terms of explanations and reasons given by the respondents were used to strengthen the data.

## FINDINGS

### Age of Respondents

A little less than half of the respondents i.e., 47.5% were from the 30-38 years age group. 52.5% were in the age group of 39-45 years. This age was chosen intentionally as many studies have revealed that balance between personal and professional life is one of the most challenging issues being faced by married working women when they have different responsibilities related to their family and carrier which creating work-life imbalance. (Perrons & Rajalakshmi, 2003).

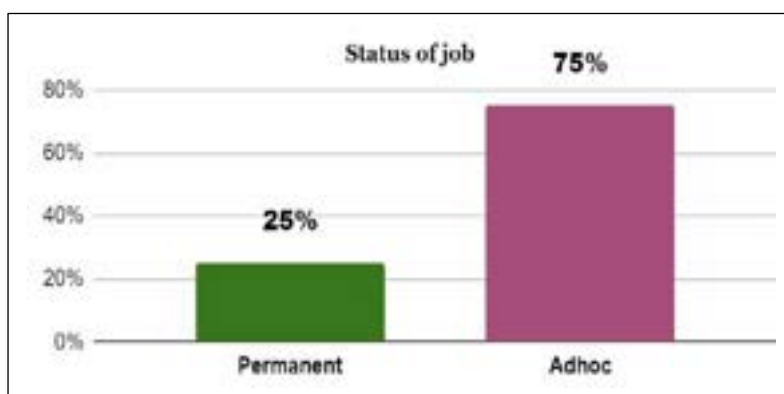
### Type of family

**Table: Type of family**

S. No	Type of family	No of Respondents	Percentage %
1	Nuclear family	29	72.5 %
2	Joint family	11	27.5%
	Total	40	100%

It can be inferred from the above table that the majority of the respondents i.e., 72.5% were living in nuclear families while 27.5% were living in joint families. Changes in family structure are visible in the Indian sense. Nuclear families have taken the place of conventional joint and extended families.

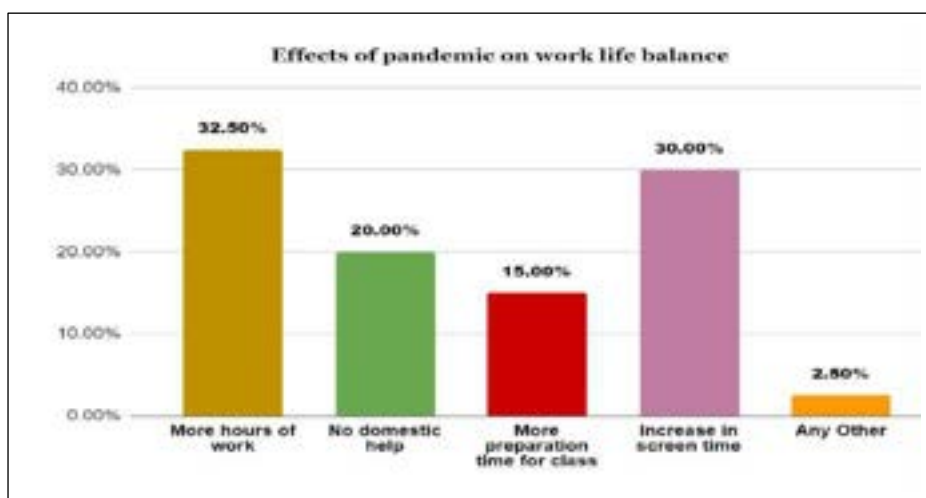
### Status of Job



**Figure 1: Status of Job**

The above figure indicates that only 25% of the teachers were working as permanent faculty and 75% of the teachers were working as Adhoc faculty.

### Effect of Pandemic on work life balance



**Figure 2: Effects of pandemic on work life balance**

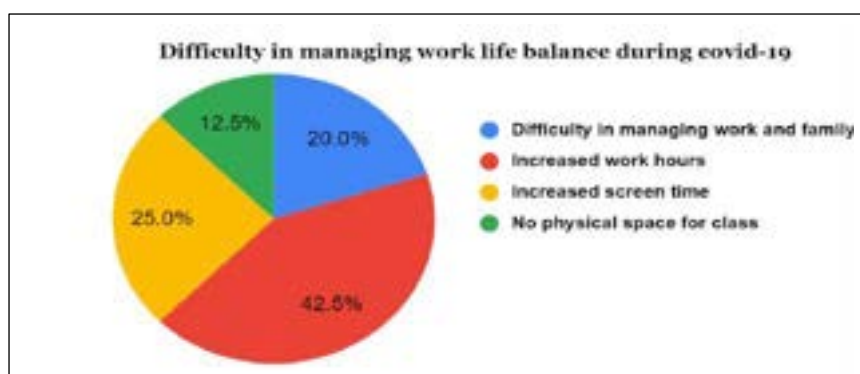
The above figure indicates that according to 32.5% of the respondents, their work-life balance got affected by more hours of work. 15% of the respondents got affected by more preparation time for class. 30% of the respondents got affected by increase screen time and very few i.e., 2.5% of the

respondents have some other reasons. 20% of the respondents got affected by no domestic help. In this pandemic phase, housework of women college teachers has increased as there are no servants and house helpers allowed to work in the house in this pandemic phase and work from home responsibilities of employed people, along with the responsibility of elders and children. Furthermore, teachers are more likely to be stressed if they are required to use technology in which they lack confidence (e.g., Al-Fudail & Mellar, 2008).

### Teachers comfort with virtual teaching mode

Majority of the respondents i.e., 80% were moderately comfortable with virtual teaching mode. Around 10% of the respondents were not comfortable with virtual teaching mode. Also, very few of the respondents i.e., only 10% were very much comfortable with virtual teaching mode.

### Difficulty in managing work life balance during covid-19.



**Figure 3: Difficulty in managing work life balance during Covid-19.**

It is indicated in the above figure that a little less than half of the respondents i.e., 42.5% found difficulty in the increased work hours during the pandemic. Studies have shown that female teachers were more stressed than male teachers, but female teachers also used more often functional coping strategies than their male colleagues. 20% of the respondents faced difficulty in managing work and family both during the Covid-19 pandemic. 25% of the women college teachers faced difficulty with the increased screen time whereas very few respondents i.e., 12.5% faced difficulty in taking online classes and getting no physical space like before the pandemic. Lack of resources, time, and encouragement are all major obstacles to teachers' ability to use and implement technology in their classrooms (e.g., Pittman & Gaines, 2015).

### Engagement in recreational activity

**Table: Engagement in recreational activity**

S. No	Engagement in recreational activity	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Always	3	7.5%
2	Often	4	10%
3	Sometimes	25	62%
4	Never	8	20.5%
	Total	40	100%

The above table indicates that the majority of the respondents i.e., 62.5% sometimes engaged in recreational activity. A very few respondents 7.5% were the ones who engaged in recreational activity always. 10% of the respondents were often engaged in recreational activity and 20% never engaged in any recreational activity. According to some research's recreation, has a wide range of definitions, it has involvement with recreation as recreation activities which should contain aspects of 'relaxation', 'fun' and 'pleasure' are practices that people engage in during their free time to improve social stability and quality of life (Torkildsen 2005).

### Factors that helped in improving work life balance during Covid 19

**Table: Factors that helped in improving work life balance during Covid 19**

S. No	Factors helps in improving work life balance	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Meditation and yoga	10	25%
2	By doing things according to one's interest	18	45%
3	Spend time with family and friends	4	10%
4	By not bringing work home	8	20%
	Total	40	100%

It can be inferred from the above table that 25% of the respondents found meditation and yoga as a factor that helped to improve work-life balance while 10% of the respondents wanted to spend time with friends and family which helped to improve work-life balance. Exercising, socializing, healthful diet, profession making plans and progressed education lessen pressure and foster a balanced living (Agolla,2009). The exercise of yoga elevated the pressure control stage of the employees. Yoga has the

potentiality to steer the mechanism in numerous approaches and it can be used as a habitual scientific procedure (Tiwari and Bhanot,2008). 45% of the respondents suggested that do things according to one interest and engage in those activities and practices which you like to do and 20% of the respondents suggested that work-life balance can improve by not bringing work home.

## **CONCLUSION**

The study looked into the perspective of women college teachers about views of work life balance, challenges faced by women college teachers in balancing their work life and their domestic life, factors that hinder their work life balance, the different types of challenges faced by women college teachers during Covid-19 pandemic and the suggestions for improving the work life balance.

The results of the current study showed that mostly women were the ones who faced difficulties in managing their work life balance and the teachers were not able to manage their work life balance properly. The pandemic has disrupted the work-life balance of women college professors. They faced a variety of obstacles, including longer work hours, increased screen time, teachers were uncomfortable with virtual teaching mode, no domestic support, and more class preparation time. Because of all of these factors, the majority of female college teachers felt depressed and anxious, and their mental health had suffered as a result, work-life balance is regarded as the most significant factor by women college teachers because it decreases tension, aids in living a healthier lifestyle, increases physical and mental well-being, and allows teachers to be more effective at work.

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**India in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century after 75 years of Independence**

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**Abstract**

India became independent on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947. But not in a single day. Before that India was under the British rule for almost two centuries since 1757. Thousands of martyrs had to sacrifice their lives for the sake of independence. The most famous freedom fighters includes Rani Lakshmi Bhai of Jhansi, Mahatma Gandhi, Subhash Chandra Bose, Bhagat Singh, Khudiram Bose, Jawaharlal Nehru and so on.

The first war of independence began in 1857. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Mahatma Gandhi led the popular movement against the British rule. The most important thing was that it was completely non-violent. The major movements launched by Gandhi are Non-Co-operation Movement (1920), Civil Disobedience Movement (1930) and Quit India Movement (1942). It was only because of the tireless efforts and contribution made by our leaders, that today we are living in a free India.

The Indian Constitution, which is the longest written constitution of the world was completed on 26 November 1949. It took the Constituent Assembly 2 years 11 months and 18 days to complete the Constitution who has been drafting it since 1946. On 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950, the Indian Constitution came into force. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution declares India to be a Sovereign Democratic Republic. In 1976, through the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment, the word Socialist and Secular were further added and India became a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic. Today, India is the largest democratic country of the world with a multi party system.

India at present is the seventh largest country in the world and the second most populated country. Indian Constitution is the most successfully functioning liberal democratic constitution of the world today. It is the longest written constitution in the world.

**Introduction**

When India became independent in 1947, Jawaharlal Nehru became its first Prime Minister. In the Indian Independence Movement, his contribution can never be forgotten. Nehru was also the Foreign Minister of India. Some of the foreign policies of Nehru were non-alignment, friendly relation with all the country, panchsheel and so on. Nehru believed that through these policies, the world peace could be established and that there will be no dangers of the Third World War.

Nehru also established the Parliamentary form of government in India. Nehru signed the first constitution of Independent India in 1949. Indian Constitution has the uniqueness of being the world's longest written democratic constitution with 395 Articles, 22 parts and 8 schedules. At

present, it has 395 Articles, 25 parts and 12 schedules. It is regarded as the supreme law in India. The objective resolution put forwarded by Jawaharlal Nehru became the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. The Preamble declares India to be a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic.

Nehru was in favour of the Russian model of development and therefore argued in favour of a Socialist economy. The word Socialist, Secular and Integrity were added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment in 1976. The Fundamental Duties were also added by the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment whose concept has been borrowed from the USSR. Nehru played a vital role in making India as a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has been regarded as the 'Iron Man of India'. He was the first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of Independent India. After India's independence, he took the task of integrating more than 500 princely states that existed within the Indian sub-continent. It is one of the most remarkable work done by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. His birthday 31<sup>st</sup> October is celebrated as the National Unity Day (Rashtriya Ekta Diwas) in India since 2014.

At present, India is one of the largest democratic country of the world. It is a country with multiculturalism. It has people belonging to different religions, speaking different languages, castes, cultures, customs and traditions. It has geographical diversity too as there are people living in hills, plains, cities, villages and so on. But it is important to remember that our India is an undivided country with all the differences and diversities. India stands united on the principles of Unity in Diversity. It is the seventh largest country as well as the second most populous country in the world.

India has adopted the policies like democracy and secularism to deal with all such kinds of differences and diversities. The election of Dr. Zakir Husseini, Fakuruddin Ali Ahmed, Giani Zail Singh and Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam as the President of India and Dr. Manmohan Singh as the Prime Minister of India are the examples of Secularism in our country.

Today India is also emerging as a major power in the world. India has also taken pride steps in advancement in the fields of Science and Technology. In 1969, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) was formed. In 1974, India first tested its nuclear device. In 1998, India successfully tested five nuclear weapons in Pokhran. India also adopts the policy and promotion of the peaceful use of atomic energy. On 5 November 2013, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) launched the Mars Orbiter Mission.

India also adopts the peaceful use of atomic energy and no first use of nuclear weapons.

### **India in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century**

Under the leadership of Narendra Modi, today India is also a leading figure in the world today. Some of the developmental steps taken by the government today are like Swacch Bharat Abhiyan, Make in India Campaign, Beti Bachao Beti Parhao, Digital India and so on. Today India is the world's fourth largest military power. It also emerged as the leader of South Asia. India is also the leader of the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi Sectoral, Technical and

Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC). It has worked for the promotion of peace, democracy, non-alignment, panchsheel and so on.

Today, in this era of the age of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, India is heading on its way to become a superpower nation, leaving behind the past with science, technology, economics and military going to be the key areas of focus.

India will be celebrating its 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of independence, on 15<sup>th</sup> of August 2021, rising from the colonial rule to a major power in the world. Since independence, India tried to gain international attention through its policies and international agendas like non-alignment, panchsheel and so on.

During the time of Cold War, India emerged as a leader of Non Alignment Movement (NAM) and was successfully able to balance one superpower against the other.

India is now turning out to be one of the most investor-friendly and business-friendly destinations after the economic reforms of 1991. In 1991, India adopted the policy of Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation.

In this age of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, India is arguing in favour of liberal economy. Globalisation has been beneficial

India now emerged as the world's fourth strongest military power. India is also known for lending a helping hand for all countries across the globe. India contributes to the world's 4<sup>th</sup> largest UN Peace Keeping Force. Also, India is one of the main contributors to the UN regular budget.

### **India and World Peace**

Peace is a situation of non violence which to live without violence in the society and to work smoothly, i.e. called peace. Peace is very essential for development. After the end of the two world wars, some of the right thinking people of the world thought that it was essential to maintain international peace and security to prevent the world from the risk of another world war. Hence during that time, the United Nations Organisation (UNO) was established on 24<sup>th</sup> October 1945. The pivotal aims of the UNO are:-

- (I) To maintain international peace and security.
- (II) To develop friendly relations among nations.
- (III) To make efforts to solve economic, social and humanitarian problems.
- (IV) To bring all the nations into one stage to achieve the above mentioned aims and to bring coordination among their efforts.

In the present age of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the UNO urges each and every countries of the world to settle their disputes peacefully. The UNO wants each and every nations of the world to settle their disputes through peaceful negotiations.

There are some very peaceful countries of the world like Switzerland, which remained neutral in both world wars. At present, Finland is considered to be the happiest country in the world and Iceland is considered to be the most peaceful country in the world.

Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the Indian nation led the freedom struggle movement in India against the British rule. The most important thing is that his struggle was completely peaceful and non-violent. Many world leaders like Nelson Mandela and Martin Luther King were greatly influenced by his ideas and led movement for civil rights in their own country. Today, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday is celebrated as the International Day of Non Violence.

When India became independent in 1947, Jawaharlal Nehru became its first Prime Minister. As an architect of modern India and a doughty champion of world peace, Jawaharlal Nehru is immortalized in history. Nehru came to be respected as a world statesman for his policies of peace, secularism and non-interference in any country's internal affairs. Nehru pursued non-alignment in the international sphere. Nehru was also the Foreign Minister of India. Some of the foreign policies of Nehru were non-alignment, friendly relation with all the country, panchsheel and so on. Nehru believed that through these policies, the world peace could be established and that there will be no dangers of the Third World War.

When the world was involved in a Cold War between two power blocs, Nehru kept India away from both the power blocs. Nehru believed that India is a peace loving country which had never followed the policy of imperialism. India's joining any power blocs could have lead to tension as the other blocs would then have opposed India. Instead Nehru wanted to maintain peace and friendly relations with both the power blocs. As a result, India was able to balance one superpower against the other.

During the Cold War, Nehru pursued the policy of Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) in the international sphere. Non-Alignment Movement was founded in 1961 by Jawaharlal Nehru together along with Col. Naseer of Egypt and Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia. Non-Alignment Movement is still functioning today in the international politics of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

In 1954, Nehru signed the Panchsheel agreement with China. Nehru believed that through Panchsheel agreement, peace could be established not only between India and China, but also in the entire South Asia. Panchsheel is a Sanskrit word which means five principles. These are the principles which if followed, the world peace could be established and there could be ni dangers of the Third World War. The five principles are as follows:-

- (a) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
- (b) Mutual non-aggression.
- (c) Mutual non-interference in other's internal affairs.
- (d) Equality and mutual benefit.
- (e) Peaceful co-existence.

### **India and South Asia**

Today, India is one of the most important countries of South Asia. It lies in the heart of South Asia and emerged as a leader of South Asia. South Asia is also known as the Indian subcontinent. It includes eight countries of the region, viz. India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan. The South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established in the year 1985 to promote friendly relations among the South Asian countries. The SAARC Secretariat is located at Kathmandu.



South Asia is bounded by the mighty Himalayas in the North, the Indian Ocean in the South, the Bay of Bengal in the East and the Arabian Sea in the West. It provides a natural insularity to the region.

India acts as a role model for SAARC.

### **Conclusion**

India has really emerged as a dynamic and influential country. India has one of the globe's fastest growing major economies and is playing an increasingly significant role in the international politics like as a leader of the Non-alignment Movement (NAM) and South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and as a member of the BRICS, G20 and so on.

The present situation in India is quite hopeful. India has a lot of talented people. The Universities and Higher Educational Institutions in India are improving. A lot of progress has come from the Indian nation's culture of innovation, which has produced some really original and creative solutions.

In the recent years, India has enjoyed consistently high rates of growth and steady improvement in human development. India has shown remarkable progress. India is the world's largest and fastest growing democracy. India has emerged as a major leader in key global initiatives. Over the past decade, India has introduced some of the world's most far-reaching and progressive rights-based legislations in the world aimed at reducing poverty like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Right to Education, Right to Information, Right to Food (National Food Security Act) which are aimed at human development, eradication of illiteracy, reduction of poverty and so on.

India has also taken several other steps like National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog, Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana etc.

At present Narendra Modi is trying to transform India into a digital India. Under the leadership of Narendra Modi, India is on its way to become a superpower in the near future. India also deserves a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council. As a citizen of India, I would support fully, India's candidature for a permanent seat in the UN Security Council. Here, India rightly deserves a permanent membership since India is one of the world's most populous and one of the largest democratic country in the world today.

Today India is the fourth largest military power in the world and is also the fourth largest military contributor to the United Nations Peace Keeping Force. India has also made regular financial contribution to the United Nations.

**IMPORTANCE OF E-LEARNING ENVIRONMENT: CHALLENGES AND ISSUES**

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**Abstract**

The field of librarianship is ever expanding and changing from exploding Internet and media technologies, to ever diverse patron groups with increasingly complex information needs. Library professionals need to be as the clients they serve, and the most productive and effective way for librarians to keep up with these changes is to seek out professional development opportunities. The point is that the information transfer environment has changed considerably. In this context teaching and learning methods have become the focus of prime consideration.

**Keywords : ICT, E-learning, LIS Education, Application Software.**

**Introduction**

The information atmosphere around the world is changing every minute and growing at a tremendous speed due to the emergence of the web based information and communication Technologies(ICT) globalization of networks and Internet. The information revolution and pervasive thinking that everything is available on the Web have created new challenges to the traditional library professional ethics. Since almost all the educational institutions, organizations, universities and academic associations have created their own websites with the digital repositories on Internet. The impact of web based e-learning and teaching environment has influenced very much on every facets of library and information services in Academic Libraries and providing new opportunities and challenges to the library professional. This environment of competition has made it important for LIS education and training to strive to improve their quality of programs on one hand to be able to participate in educational networks and develop innovative strategies in planning and strategy of LIS education; on the other hand to produce graduates whose workplace spans the whole world.

**OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of this study are given below:

1. The primary objectives of this study is to analyze and explore the changing vision and the roles of future academic library professionals accordingly to meet the changes and challenges in the e-learning environment.

2. To determine the education of ICT in Indian education sector
3. To explore how ICT as a change agent in higher education and society
4. To determine the problems and prospects of ICT integration E- learning in higher education.
5. To discuss about the various skills needed for the library professional to meet the present online and digital needs of the user.

## **VISION OF THE FUTURE:LIS PROFESSIONAL**

Technology will continue to change, and libraries and librarians have to use the changing technology to provide the best access and service to their patrons. So the essential future vision of the college library professional to achieve the necessary information transformation and to face the digital information needs of the user should concentrate on the following.

- The vision the future library professional must be to create a world class Networked global library and information centre.
- The LIS professional, and technical staff must change the library environment as pathways to high quality information in different kind of data as well as electronic media.
- The vision for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century librarians must offer electronic teaching and learning both to guide and beckon the library profession.

It is necessary to change and its should change the shape of LIS profession and E-Learning of students in the academic institutions.

## **ROLE OF ICT IN HIGHER EDUCATION**

Use of ICT for promoting education and development has always been a part of policy of plan documents on educations. Both central and state are favoring inclusion of new computer and internet based IT/ICT in education. ICT role in higher education is solicited for improving quality widening access and enhancing operational efficiency across all functions in higher education. And to create new dynamics in higher education has profound duplications for the whole ICT professional, with key issues of access equity, management, efficiency, quality research and innovation. ICT application provide the digital services. and competitive edge to staff and LIS professional.

ICT the main moto are to easy retrieval of any information of students, staff, and general with in a fraction of seconds can access the required information.

Two important steps are given below

- Students administration
- Staff administration

## **ICT AND LIBRARIES**

The most important ICT component which can be adopted in the libraries. As many primary journals and being published in CD form, it becomes necessary to equip the libraries to optimize the use of information mail, and online retrieval networking. Which can be used for faster access to information in ICT.

1. To digitize the documents for preservation and for space saving.
2. To retrieve and disseminate the information in user-defined format
3. To utilize the staff for providing better information services.
4. To have large no. of CDs
5. To encourage networking and resource sharing at local level

Thus the adoption of ICT should not be considered as a luxury, but as an added tool to provide the information services, effectively to fulfill the complex need to the users.

## **IMPORTANT OF E-LEARNING**

- E-learning is needed to bridge the gap between socio-cultural differences in the society
- To increase the satisfaction level of learners
- To upgrade our skills intellectual and production in this competitive ICT environment.
- To upgrade ourselves with the new technologies and at less expense.
- To provide a better services, opportunities to learner.

## **WHY E-LEARNING IN ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS?**

Technology has changed the way we live work, think and learn. Today's we need workforce has to process more information in less time than in the past. In the new economy organizations and academics institutions need to find new cost-effective ways to keep America's workforce current and competent. Working adults, the faster-growing group attending higher education institutions. For the every Academic Institutions, has these individuals are excellent candidates for education delivered to their homes or professional staff, officers. In India there are more than dozen of library automation application software's .they govt. private are available in the market.

Name of Application Software (singh p)

LIBSYS,SOUL, LIBMAN,TLMS,ALICE,BASIS,PLUS AND TECHLIB DEL  
WINDOWS,CDS/ISIS(WIN) Libsys corporation india

## **LACK OF VISION**

The biggest challenge that the librarians are facing in the knowledge society, seems to be lack of clarity in vision and a general less of direction. A vision is needed and the general integrated plan should be shared among the library professional, which should bring unity of purpose. The vision of the library professionals should emphasize on the quality of services provided, to support teaching ,research and public service activities, to enable the users to become self sufficient and to make the library both a place and gateway for accessing information within and beyond the walls of the library.

## **ISSUE AND CHALLENGES**

One of the major issues in the ICT realm is that faculty and students need to be better informed about the growing web presence of libraries and how that presence can be utilized effectively inside their online classes. And library staff to instruct its patrons on how to access and ferret through massive amounts of information now available online. A whole range of new issues and challenges confront the field of ICT based environment.web portal architecture for patrons to easily navigate around, recognizing the workings of information technology and campus computing departments, and challenges that are typically the result of inadequate resource allocations that stress library management on both the human and technical part of side.(6)

## **SUGGESTION**

Based on the collected data some suggestions are put forward here for improvement.

- Maximum number of computers with internet facility should be installed in libraries in order to make aware of the importance of ICT and importance of library in education
- The state of ICT application in India is at the minimum stage. So it is suggested that the concerned authority should give priority to improve the situation..
- Computerization of all activities of the libraries should be made so as to cope with the new challenges. And more and more ICT services should be provided.7

## **CONCLUSION**

First of all, the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century witnessed the various paradigm shifts which are encountered with by library and information professionals in India. The representation of these

challenges in the present scenario must be seized and acted upon for ensuring the bright future in the twenty first. Education is driving force of economic and social development in any country considering this it is necessary to find ways to make education of good quality assessable and affordable to all, using the latest technology available se of ICT. So they must enrich their knowledge with special skills of he latest IT developments, to browse, access and retrieve a particular information across the global networks and to organize an manage the information by building digital libraries and by which they can provide quality e-information service to the knowledge society. Academic libraries and institutions and professional has to play a major role in developing new technology in their institutions and thus permanently changing the landscape of scholarly commutation. These are the key to the ability of institutions to respond to future needs for more dynamic cross boundary communications and technological and ICT based services. In this as in other respects part of the skills library staff must develop the ability to educate faculty members and helping to understand new needed technology.

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**Education – A Powerful Tool For Empowerment of Women in India**

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**Abstract-**

Empowerment define as to make someone stronger and more confident, especially in controlling their life and claiming their rights. Empowerment refers to increasing the spiritual, political, social or economic strength of individuals and communities. Empowerment women and the improvement of their political, social, economic and health status is both a highly important in itself and necessary for the achievement of sustainable human development. Now that we are out of those dark ages, women are more empowered to do whatever they want. This means that they have the ability to choose their own destiny, job, vote, and do anything a man can do.

**Introduction**

Women empowerment means emancipation of women from the vicious grips of social, economical, political, caste and gender-based discrimination. It means granting women the freedom to make life choices. For centuries, women were treated as less-than-equal to men in many ways. Women were not allowed to vote, own property, or work in many jobs.

Women of today have become very powerful they have equal opportunities as men have in all the fields like education, marriage, job, property etc. Women are now free to do everything according to their will. When we talk about women's empowerment, we talk about women taking more of a leadership role. Whereas until very recently, women were subordinates.

Empowerment of women is important for them to control their lives for the improvement of their socio-economic and political status. Empowerment is the expansion of humans' potential to make decisions in life in a context that was formerly denied to them (Kabeer, 2001).

Women's empowerment means women gaining a more significant share of control over resources such as material things, human and intellectual aspects like knowledge, information, ideas and financial resources like money, access and control over decision-making in the home, community, society, nation, and to gain power (Bisnath and Elson, 1999). Malhotra, Schuler, and Boender (2002) emphasized that researchers should concentrate on the process by which empowerment occurs.

**Education in Women Empowerment** means empowering women with the knowledge, skills, and self-confidence necessary to participate fully in the development process. It means making women aware of their rights and developing a confidence to claim them. The most important definition is that which was put forth by M. Phule. According to M. Phule, "Education is that which demonstrates the difference between what is good and what is evil".

Thus women quest for equality with man is a universal phenomenon. Women should equal with men in matters of education, employment, inheritance, marriage, and politics etc. And by using the right to education women has embark upon their journey of getting themselves empowered with knowledge and skill to face all type of challenges, to improve their political and social participation, and to believe in their own capabilities.

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

There has been an encouraging rise in the percentage of women joining the service sector, especially Banking and Information Technology. Amidst this massive transformation, the core issue of women's rights and empowerment remains unanswered. Thus, women's empowerment needs some essential ingredients which include fearlessness (implying absence of crimes against women), freedom from the

drudgery of laborious domestic chores, economic earning and productivity, ability to travel, the authority to make a decision, sharing power and property with men and a liberalizing education that can prepare grounds for the above (Batliwala, 1995).

Financial independence is a critical parameter for the empowerment of women. A study conducted on the various schemes offered for uplifting women in developing nations found that women in urban regions have higher social, political, and economic empowerment. Although treated with respect, they face more mental pressure and depression than the rural women (Bhatia and Singh, 2019).

Gender equality and women's empowerment are human rights that are imperative to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Despite the progress, 60% of world's poorest people are still women, less than 16% of the world's parliamentarians are women, two-thirds of children shut outside the school gates are girls and, women are the victims of abuse both in times of armed conflict and within the home (UNDP, 2009).

### **Objectives of the Study:**

The objectives of the study of women empowerment through education are stated precisely as follows:

1. To know the need of education in women empowerment.
2. To assess the present scenario of women empowerment in India.
3. To know the constitutional provisions and Government efforts for women empowerment.
4. To offer suggestions for women empowerment through education.

### **3. Hypothesis of the study**

H01: There is no significant difference exist between educational qualifications with regards to different types of empowerments of Women.

H02: Different level of empowerments don't play significant role in predicting overall empowerment of Women.

### **4. Methods**

As per details from Census 2011, Maharashtra has population of 11.24 Cr, an increase from figure of 9.69 Cr in 2001 census. Total population of Maharashtra as per 2011 census is 112,374,333 of which male and female are 58,243,056 and 54,131,277 respectively. Average literacy rate of Maharashtra in 2011 were 82.34 compared to 76.88 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 88.38 and 75.87 respectively. This study is basically descriptive in nature and Nagpur district was selected for the study. 440 women respondents between 20-50 age group were selected for the study. Researcher used convenient sampling method for data collection and well-structured questionnaire was used data collection tool. Using survey method researcher collects the questionnaires. Respondents were asked to select the options based on their opinions in 5 point Likert scale (1-Strongly disagree to 5- Strongly agree). The research instrument includes questions related with different type of empowerment like personal empowerment, educational empowerment, economic empowerment, social empowerment, psychological empowerment, technical empowerment, political empowerment and demographic characteristics like age, educational qualification, family income, employment type and marital status.



## 5. Findings of the study

**Table 1: Demographic characteristics of the respondents.**

Demographic characteristics	Options	Frequency	%
Age	20-29 Years	258	59
	30-39 Years	98	22
	Above 40 Years	84	19
Educational Qualification	Humanities (UG)	183	42
	Humanities (PG)	103	23
	Professional (UG)	84	19
	Diploma	54	12
	Illiterates	16	4
Marital Status	Married	231	53
	Unmarried	178	40
	Widow	31	7
Employment type	House wife	222	51
	Employed	218	49
Monthly Income	Below Rs.20000	311	70
	Rs.20001-Rs.40000	98	23
	Rs.40001-Rs.60000	31	7
	Total	440	100

Table no 1 concludes that 59 percent respondents were between 20-29 years old, 42 percent responders were have under graduate level education qualification in the field of Humanities. 53 percent respondents were married and 40 percent respondents were unmarried. 51 percent respondents were housewives and 49 percent respondents were employed public and private sector. 70 percent respondents monthly income was less than Rs.20000, 23 percent respondents monthly income was Rs.20001-Rs.40000 and 7 percent respondents monthly income was Rs.40001-Rs.60000.

**Table 2: Descriptive statistics and coefficients.**

Different type of empowerment	Mean	SD	coefficients
Individual empowerment	3.25	0.93	0.765
Social empowerment	3.29	0.96	0.749
Educational empowerment	2.91	1.17	0.874
Political empowerment	3.20	1.14	0.780
Economic empowerment	3.38	0.94	0.811
Psychological empowerment	3.09	1.16	0.758
Overall empowerment	3.89	0.97	0.708

Table no 2 shows that “Social empowerment” and “Economic empowerment” are the top ranked empowerments with the mean value of 3.29 and 3.38. “Psychological empowerment” and “Educational empowerment” are the last ranked empowerments with the mean value of 3.09 and 2.91. Coefficient ranges from 0.708 to 0.918; it shows that reliability coefficients for above factors are more than 0.60, which is an acceptable value (Malhotra, 2004). So, the items constituting each variable under study have reasonable internal consistency.

Table 3: Effects of educational qualifications on different types of empowerment

Different types of empowerment	F value	p value	Result
Personal empowerment	3.48	0.007**	H0 Rejected
Social empowerment	2.09	0.077*	H0 Rejected
Economic empowerment	6.27	0.000**	H0 Rejected
Educational empowerment	5.73	0.000**	H0 Rejected
Psychological empowerment	4.95	0.001**	H0 Rejected

\*\* Significant at 1 percent

\* Significant at 5 percent

Since p value for all type of empowerment is less than 0.05, hence null hypothesis is rejected and it concludes that there is significant difference exist between educational qualifications with regards to different types of empowerments.

## **6. Discussion and Conclusion**

Education of women in the education of women is the most powerful tool of change of position in society. Education also brings a reduction in inequalities and functions as a means of improving their status within the family. To encourage the education of women at all levels and for dilution of gender bias in providing knowledge and education, established schools, colleges and universities even exclusively for women in the state.

From the above findings, overall empowerment and other related empowerment types are also relatively influenced by the respondents' educational qualification". Analysis shows that educational empowerment, political and psychological empowerments were the significant predictors for overall empowerment.. With more education women have greater access to employment opportunities and increase the ability to secure their independence and own economic resources.

Present study suggest that General awareness programme should be taken among the women of rural area to sensitizes them about the modern development of science and technology so that they could give up superstitious believes and attitudes.

This study concludes that mostly gender barriers still continue particularly on rural area. Research area covers more number of rural areas. Due to current socio economic constrains in rural area, the potential of women have not been fully utilized and further pushed back into the social hierarchy.

To bring more girls, especially from marginalized families of Below poverty line, in mainstream education, the government is providing a package of concessions in the form of providing free books, uniform, boarding and lodging, clothing for the hostilities midday meals, scholarships, free circles and so on.

The lack of education becomes the obstacles in getting empowerment. Taking an overview of all the above aspects, we come to know that the transformation is very much needed. For giving this process a momentum, education is indispensable. Hence, if women's empowerment is to be effected, it can be carried out only through the medium of education. Hence, it is of foremost importance to raise the level of education amongst women.

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International Conference On Marching Towards Self Reliant India 14th August 2021

## Students Perception of Online and Class Room Learning

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### Abstract

Educational institutions in India are currently based only on traditional methods of learning that is face- to – face lectures in a class room. The sudden out break of a deadly disease called covid-19 shook the entire world. The world health organization declared it as a pandemic.

This situation challenged the education system across the world and forced educators to shift to an online mode of teaching overnight.

Students already had the experience of class room learning and because of this out break they also experience online learning.

The present investigation is done to know the perception of students about class room and online learning, as well as to know is any difference found in both type of learning perception.

Present study is conducted in Gondia district. Structured interview schedule was develop to collect the information from students. Total 130 college going student were selected randomly from different stream. Data was collected by online google form. Statistical analysis was done by computing frequency and percentage. For knowing difference chi square test is apply. is concluded that students perception about classroom learning was significant and about online study was insignificant. There is difference between perception of student's about classroom and online learning.

### Key word-

Class room learning, online learning, students perception

### Introduction

Class room teaching is the method where the teacher/tutor meets the students in person, in an actual class of bricks and walls and delivers the lesson/lecture. It

helps young students to be disciplined, efficiently interact with others, maintain regularity and schedule.

In online teaching all the courses and lectures are delivered online. There is no class with students in it which is being taken by a lecturer. It is the education that takes place over the Internet.

Educational institutions in India are currently based only on traditional methods of learning that is face- to – face lectures in a class room. The sudden out break of a deadly disease called covid-19 shook the entire world. The world health organization declared it as a pandemic.

This situation challenged the education system across the world and forced educators to shift to an online mode of teaching over night.

The covid-19 pandemic out break forced many schools and colleges to remain closed temporarily. As per the assessment of researchers, it is uncertain to get back to normal teaching any time soon. Online mode of learning is easily accessible and can even reach to rural and remote arias.

The several explosion of corona virus disease can make us add one more argument in terms of online learning that is, online serves as a panacea in the time of crisis. That's why many school and colleges adopted this method of online teaching.

Students already had the experience of class room learning and because of this out break they also experience online learning.

The present investigation is done to know the perception of students about class room and online learning, as well as to know is any difference found in both type of learning perception.

### **Objective**

- 1 To know perception of students regarding class room learning.
2. To know perception of students regarding class room .
3. To know difference about perception of class room and online learning.

## Limitations

1. The study is limited only graduate and Post graduate students.
2. The study is limited only about the perception of students regarding class room and online learning.
3. Hypothesis
4. 1. There is no difference about perception of students regarding class room and online learning.

## Research method

Present study is conducted in the Gondia district. Structured interview schedule was developed to collect the information from students. Total 140 college going student were selected randomly from different stream. Data was collected by online method. Statistical analysis was done by computing frequency and percentage. For knowing difference chi square test is apply.

## Research finding and discussion

Table-1 Table showing Students Perception of Class Room Learning

S.No	Opinions	Yes		Some How		No		Statistical Significance $\chi^2$ value at DF=2
		Frq	%	Frq	%	Frq	%	
1	It is easier to communicate with class mate's	112	80	21	15	7	5	$\chi^2=139.31;P<0.05$
2	Instructions given are easier to understand.	105	75	24	17.1	11	7.9	$\chi^2=116.28;P<0.05$
3	Concept of course is easier to understand	108	77.1	19	13.6	13	9.3	$\chi^2=120.41;P<0.05$
4	Communication with teachers is easier.	105	75	22	15.7	13	9.3	$\chi^2=110.2;P<0.05$
5	Helpful environment to understand course	107	76.4	15	16.4	10	7.1	$\chi^2=125.25;P<0.05$

	satisfactorily							
6	Environment helps to develop learning ability.	113	80.7	15	10.7	12	8.5	$x^2=141.54;P<0.05$
7	It helps comprehend the course materials.	98	70	30	21.4	12	8.5	$x^2=88.16;P<0.05$
8	We can discuss our problems and get solution.	105	75	29	20.7	6	4.2	$x^2=120.14;P<0.05$
9	Environment is better for study.	113	80.7	19	13.6	8	5.7	$x^2=142.74;P<0.05$
10	Technical problems occur	66	47.1	22	15.7	52	37.1	$x^2=1.04;P>0.05$
11	We are in discipline.	106	75.7	20	14.3	14	10	$x^2=113.55;P<0.05$
12	Social development occurs	108	77.1	18	12.9	14	10	$x^2=121.09;P<0.05$

Table-2 Table showing Students Perception of online Learning

S.No	Opinions	Yes		Some How		No		Statistical Significance $x^2$ value at DF=2
		Frq	%	Frq	%	Frq	%	
1	It is easier to communicate with class mate's	59	42.1	39	27.9	42	30	$x^2=4.97;P>0.05$
2	Instructions given are easier to understand.	45	32.1	63	45	32	22.9	$x^2=10.37;P<0.05$
3	Concept of course is easier to understand	47	33.6	59	42.1	34	24.3	$x^2=4.58;P>0.05$
4	Communication with teachers is	53	37.8	65	46.4	22	15.7Q	$x^2=21.15;P<0.05$

	easier.							
5	Environment helping to understand course satisfied.	44	31.4	53	37.9	43	30.7	$\chi^2=1.29;P>0.05$
6	Environment helps to develop learning ability.	51	36.4	52	37.1	37	26.4	$\chi^2=7.29;P<0.05$
7	It helps comprehend the course materials.	48	34.3	54	38.6	38	27.1	$\chi^2=2.78;P>0.05$
8	We can discuss our problems and get solution.	58	41.4	61	43.6	21	15	$\chi^2=21.26;P<0.05$
9	Environment is better for study.	55	39.3	56	40	29	20.7	$\chi^2=10.03;P<0.05$
10	Technical problems occur	88	62.9	27	19.3	25	17.9	$\chi^2=1.76;P>0.05$
11	We are in discipline.	50	35.7	51	36.4	39	27.9	$\chi^2=1.88;P>0.05$
12	Social development occurs	54	38.6	47	33.6	39	27.9	$\chi^2=2.4;P>0.05$

The study was done to know the perception of students about class room learning and online learning. Table no 1 showed student's perception about classroom learning and table no 2 showed perception about online learning. It was observed in the table student's opinion about communication with classmate's . Chi-square of classroom learning is found ( $\chi^2= 139.31;P<0.05$ ) significant and online learning ( $\chi^2=4.97;P>0.05$ ) insignificant.

Both table indicate that to understand instructions of teachers. Classroom chi-square was found ( $\chi^2=116.28;P<0.05$ ) significant and online chi-square was found ( $\chi^2=10.37;P<0.05$ ) significant. It was observed by both table that student's opinion about concept of course understanding in class room learning chi-square



was found ( $\chi^2=120.41;P<0.05$ ) significant and online learning it was found ( $\chi^2=4.58;P>0.05$ ) insignificant.

Both table shows significant difference about communication with teachers.

It was observed in table no 1 about classroom room environment helping student's to understand course satisfied, the chi- square was found ( $\chi^2=125.25;P<0.05$ ) significant and table 2 online learning was found ( $\chi^2=1.29;P>0.05$ ) insignificant. Table no 1 and 2 indicate significant difference of classroom and online learning students perception about environment helpful to develop learning ability of students.

Table no 1 shows chi-square ( $\chi^2=88.16;P<0.05$ ) significant difference about classroom learning helps comprehend the course material and about online learning it was found(=)Insignificant. Significant difference was observed about discuss problem and get solution in classroom and online learning, environment better for study.

Table 1 and 2 indicate insignificant difference about technical problems occurred, but about discipline in class room learning it was found ( $\chi^2=113.55;P<0.05$ ) significant and in online learning it was found ( $\chi^2=1.88;P>0.05$ ) insignificant.

About social development in class room the difference was found ( $\chi^2=121.09;P<0.05$ ) significant on the other hand about online learning it was found ( $\chi^2=2.4;P>0.05$ ) insignificant.

Online learning can as good or even better than in person class room learning. Research has shown that student in online learning performed better than those receiving face- to – face instruction, but it has to be done right.

## Result

Present study is about perception of students about class room and online learning. It is concluded that students perception about classroom learning was significant and about online learning it was insignificant. There is difference between perception of student's about classroom and online learning.

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## EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND THEIR ROLE IN SELF RELIANT INDIA

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The position of Women is unique in every Society, whether developed, developing or under developed. Women constitute half the population of the world and have always been discriminated, suffered and are suffering discrimination in silence. The concept of equality between male and female was almost unknown to us before enactment of the Constitution of India. It is a comprehensive document containing the principles of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity'. The goals and objectives specified in the Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy of the Constitution have to be secured to all its individuals, irrespective of religion, race, caste, sex and place of birth or any of them. Our Constitution classifies women as special category of vulnerable group which requires a special protection. The scheme and scope of the constitutional provisions relating to women could broadly be discussed under three different areas. The Preamble, the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy in Part-IV.

**THE PREAMBLE :** Preamble it declares the rights and freedoms which the people of India intended to secure to all citizens. The Preamble wishes to render "equality of status and of opportunity" to every man and woman. The preamble assures, 'dignity of individuals' which again includes the dignity of woman. On the basis of the Preamble several important enactments have been brought into operation, pertaining to every walk of life family, succession, guardianship and employment which aim at providing and protecting the status, rights and dignity of women.

**FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS :** Fundamental Rights to citizens, applicable in equal measures to men and women and they can be invoked by women for the assertion of their rights, Article 14 - Equality before law and equal protection of the laws is a basic feature of the Constitution and can not be destroyed even by the amendment. Article 14 permits classification and prohibits class legislation.

The phrase 'equality before law' has been further elaborated under Article 15(1) which prohibits the State from discrimination on the grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth or any of them. Article 15(2) prohibits the general public and any citizen from discriminating on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them. Thus by incorporating Articles 14 and 15 the status of women has been uplifted and a new life of equal rights has been accorded. Article 15 (3), which empowers the State to make special provisions for the advancement of women. By incorporating Article 15(3), the framers of the Constitution favoured women because they were neglected from centuries and Article 15 (3) imposes a duty on the State to give special attention by making special statutes for the welfare and upliftment of

women. The main object of Article 15(3) is based on protective discrimination' keeping in view, the weak physical position of women.

Article 16 (1) provides the general rule that the state shall provide equal opportunities for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State. Article 16(2) provides that there shall be no discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex and place of birth, residence or any of them in providing employment. The important of these provisions is that a woman has the same rights in matters of employment under the State as a man and the State shall not discriminate against women on this count. If any Law is passed or any executive action is taken to prevent the women from taking up employment under the State, such law or executive action could be challenged under Articles 16(1) and 16(2).

Article 21 declares, "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. Representing women indecently either bodily or mentally offends, Article 21 of the Constitution violating women's right to decency and right to live with human dignity.

**Right against Exploitation** : Article 23(1) of the Constitution prohibits traffic in human beings as 'begar' and other similar forms of forced labour.

**Reservation of seats in election to local bodies:** The Parliament has succeeded in its efforts to provide for reservation of seats to women in elections to the Panchayat and the Municipalities. The Constitution 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments provide for reservation of seats in local bodies in favour of women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. According to Article 243D(3) 'not less than one-third of the total number of seats to be filled up by direct election in every Panchayat, shall be reserved for women and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat. Article 243 T (3) of the Constitution provides similar provisions for reservation of seats to women in direct election in every municipality. The reservation of 33% of seats to women candidates to hold office and perform all public functions at the panchayat and municipal level is within the Constitutional mandate.

**Women and Directive Principles of State Policy:** The Directive Principles are aimed at serving social and economic freedoms by appropriate State action. According to Article 39(a) the State shall direct its policy towards securing that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood. Under Article, 39(d)-the State shall direct its policy towards securing equal pay for equal work for both men and women.

Some of the directions concern women indirectly or by necessary implication. A few are, as it were women specific.

- i) Article 38 directs the State to secure a just social, political and economic order, geared to promote the welfare of the people.
- ii) Article 39(a) provides equal justice and free legal aid.
- iii) Article 41 provides right to work, education and public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness, disablement and other types of undeserved wants;

Article 51 (e) provides that it shall be the fundamental duty of every citizen of India to promote harmony, respect women. Article 51(A) (e) imposes Fundamental Duty on every citizen to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women. Despite the adequate constitutional provisions for the safeguard of women, the gender inequity and gender bias still continues. Therefore, the protection of women can really be seen when the constitutional provisions are properly implemented.

**Women's Economic Empowerment** : Empowering women to achieve their full potential is one of the most powerful ways to fight poverty. Yet in many countries where TechnoServe works, women continue to face tremendous barriers to success. They have limited access to the productive resources like land, finance, and information that they need to grow their farms and businesses, and they are disproportionately affected by poverty, violence, and discrimination. In most cases, women must also balance the bulk of household and childcare responsibilities with efforts to improve their skills and earn independent incomes.

Investing in opportunities for women could have tremendous economic and social impact. If women farmers had the same access as men to training, information, and resources, they could increase production on their farms by up to 30%. And on a wider scale, a recent study estimated that women's equal Participation in the labour market would increase the global GDP by 26%, or \$28 trillion. Moreover, women's economic empowerment not only promotes greater economic development but greater equity, opportunity, and social progress.

**Women – a Self Reliant** :

Families that are successful in doing so are influenced by the strong women of the family. The income of a poor household is always less than its needs. And the mother figure of such a household ably plays the role of a chief financial officer without any formal training to do so. She optimally utilizes the family's limited resources to fulfill the needs of all family members. Women-led development will pave the way for self-reliant Bharat in a real sense. The resilience, passion and commitment for family, society and country are shown at different periods of time for different sections, like to save the dignity of women, freedom struggle, uplifting education, economic empowerment, art, literature and culture, sports, medicine, science and technology, research and development, rural and urban area development, environment management, the spiritual progression of individual and society, administration and civil services, leadership, political movement, social media ad journalism and fighting against evils in society.

There are numerous examples clearly proves that when the woman is given equal importance and status or when she decides to create something that is needed for the betterment of society, she does it very effectively and efficiently in any field. I would like to narrate a few exceptional stories which proves the mettle of a woman and why a woman can make it a big success when we talk about women-a-self reliant

- Bachendri Pal (Sports):- A hugely famous name when it comes to mountaineering. Bachendri Pal had become the first Indian woman to scale the Mt. Everest way back in 1984. She has been conferred with Padma Bhushan award.
- Godavari Dutta (Art-Painting):-This great mother is a national award winner is known for her contribution to the beautiful art of Madhubani painting not just in India but also across the globe.
- Rohini Godbole (Science and Engineering -Nuclear):- Indian Physicist, professor at the Centre for high energy Physics, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. She has authored over 150 research papers. She is for know her work in new particle production at current and future collides, physics at large Hadron collider and next linear collider, QCD phenomenology, structure functions of the proton, photon and nucleus plus supersymmetry and electroweak physics. She is a Padma awardee in 2019.
- Rajkumari Devi (Agriculture) :- Fondly known as Kisan Chachi. She hails from Muzaffarpur has been doling out tips on farming that ensures successful harvests. She has mobilised over 300 women to form self-help groups. She is a Padma awardee in 2019.
- Saalumarada Thimmakka (Social work: Environment):- Karnataka based environmentalist Saalumarada Thimmakka is known for her work in planting and tending to 385 banyan trees along a 4 km stretch of highway between Hulikal and Kudur.. She is a Padma awardee in 2019.
- Jamuna Tudu (Social work):- She is also known as Lady Tarzan. Environmentalist Jamuna Tudu is known for taking on timber mafia. This Godfrey Phillips Bravery award winner has 300 groups working around forest land in Jharkhand. She is also a Padma awardee.
- Narthaki Nataraj (Dancer):- She is the first person from transgender community who received county's top civilian honour in the year 2019. Hailing from Tamilnadu, she started a dance school Narthaki Nritya Kalalaya and runs Valliambalam School of dance. Countless women stalwarts such as Rani Laxmibai, Mata Jijabai, Savitribai Phule, Sarojini Naidu, Lata Mangeshkar, Sushma Swaraj, Kiran Bedi, Mary Com, Saina Nehwal, Sindhutai Sapkal, Neeta Ambani, Asha Bhosale, Indra Nooyi, Kalpana Chawla, Arunima Sinha, Dr Rakhamabai, Lakshmi Sahgal, M.S.Subbulakshmi, Madam Bhikaji karma, P.Suseela, S. Janaki etc,

Women's confidence and decision making abilities have increased dramatically, the contribution of women in all fields has increased substantially and output of all the fields have risen. Women's participation in all activities which has made them self reliant. This has indeed become a true model of development and has led to a substantial increase in women's participation in work leading to empowerment. Contribution of women in the growth history is quite visible, however, as a society, we have failed to maintain the dignity of a woman. We need to change our mindset and vision not to see the woman as a mere housekeeper or sex object. Our ancient scriptures and culture show how we should place faith, maintain dignity and respect woman as we respect Goddess Lakshmi, Parvati, Durga, Saraswati, Lalitaambha, Ganga etc.,

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International Conference On Marching Towards Self Reliant India 14th August 2021

## महिलांचे सक्षमीकरण व कायदे

वर्षा पाटलोबा मुंडे  
संशाधक विद्यार्थीनी जालना समाज कार्य महाविद्यालय जालना

स्वातंत्र्यलढ्यात स्त्रियांनी मोठ्या प्रमाणात भाग घेतला होता. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातही स्त्रियांचे योगदान सर्वच क्षेत्रामध्ये महत्वपूर्ण आहे.शासनाने महिला सक्षम व्हाव्यात व स्वबळावर उभ्या राहव्यात म्हणून कायदा केला.नुसते कायदे नाही तर त्याची योग्य प्रमाणात अंमलबजावणी केली. अनेक क्षेत्रात सोयी सवलती देऊन स्वतःच्या पायावर उभे केले मोफत शिक्षण,आरोग्य सुविधा अत्याचार प्रतिबंध स्त्री भ्रुण हत्या कायदा केला. हुंडा बंदी बाल विवाह विरोधी कायदा निराधार व वृद्ध महिलांना हातभार राजकारणातील महिलांना आरक्षण सामाजिक स्तरावर दर्जा अशा सर्व गोष्टीत महिलांना आरक्षण देणारे असे अनेक कायदे आस्तित्वात आहेत.महिला आर्थिक विकास महामंडळे राज्य महिला आयोग यांच्या तर्फे महिलांना आर्थिकदृष्ट्या सक्षम करण्यासाठी व कौटुंबिक बळ व अत्याचारापासून संरक्षण मिळविण्यासाठी महत्व मिळत आहे.तसेच समाज,शासन यांच्याबरोबर सामाजिक संस्था सुध्दा महिला विकासासाठी कार्यरत आहेत आणि अर्थात हे सर्व स्त्री चळवळीचे यश आहे.अशा प्रकारचे हे घवघवीत यश नक्कीच स्त्रियांचा दर्जा व समाजातील स्थान सुधारण्यासाठी मोलाचे आहे.

दरहजारी पुरुषांमागे स्त्रियांचे प्रमाण

अ. क्र.	जनगणना वर्ष	स्त्रियांचे प्रमाण
१)	१९५१	९४६
२)	१९६१	९४१
३)	१९७१	९३०
४)	१९८१	९३४
५)	१९९१	९२७
६)	२००१	९३३

भारतातील स्त्रियांच्या परिस्थितीच्या बाबतीत असे लक्षात येते की, त्यांच्या अनेक समस्यांचे मूळ पुरुषांच्या मानसिकतेत दडले आहे.आज आपण एकविसाव्या शतकात आलो तरी या पुरुषी मानसिकतेतून आपली सुटका झालेली नाही. महात्मा गांधीजींच्या तत्वज्ञानावर विश्वास ठेवून सुरू झालेल्या भूदान चळवळीत विनोबांनी स्त्री शक्तीचा उपयोग केला.स्त्री कार्यकर्त्या भारतभर भूदानाचा विचार घेऊन गेल्या. निजामशाही व सरंजामी



व्यवस्थेला आव्हान देणाऱ्या तेलंगणातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या मुक्तिलढयात स्त्रियांचा सहभाग लक्षणीय होता. हा भाग वेठबिगारमुक्त झाल्याने स्त्रियांची या संकटातून मुक्तता झाली.

### **स्त्री शक्तीचा अविष्कार**

जीवनावश्यक वस्तूंची टंचाई आणि महागाई यांचा सर्वाधिक सामना करणाऱ्या स्त्रियांनी १९७२ मध्ये महाराष्ट्र आपली संघटित ताकद दाखवून दिली. समाजवादी नेत्या मृणाल गोरे यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली मुंबईत होते. यामुळे महिलांनी एकत्र येऊन हातात लाटणे घेतले आणि मोर्चे काढले. या आंदोलनातला यश मिळाले आणि महिलांनी लाटणे मोर्चा काढला. ऐन दिवाळीत तेल, तूप, साखर, रवा, मैदा, या वस्तू मिळत नव्हत्या. रॉकेल महाग झाले महिलांच्य सामूहिक शक्तीचा अविष्कार जनतेला समजला.

### **चिपको आंदोलन**

स्त्री शक्तीचा विधायक अविष्कार १९७३ च्या चिपको आंदोलनात दिसून आला. हिमालयाच्या पायथ्याशी असणाऱ्या जंगलातील झाडे व्यापारी उद्देशासाठी मोट्या प्रमाणावर तोडली जाणार होती. या विरोधात चंडिप्रसाद भट्ट व सुंदरलाल बहुगुणा यांनी आंदोलन केले. स्त्रियांनी हातात हात घालून वृक्षाभोवती फेर धरण्याचे तंत्र अवलंबले. वृक्षातोड होऊ नये म्हणून जंगलातील झाडांना मिठी मारून त्यांचा बचाव करणे असे आंदोलनाचे स्वरूप असल्याने त्याला चिपको आंदोलन म्हणतात. आंदोलनात स्त्रियांनी मोट्या प्रमाणात सहभाग घेतला. या परिसरातील कृषि अर्थव्यवस्थेत महिलांचा व्यापक सहभाग होता. गौरादेवी या कार्यकर्तीने स्त्रियांमध्ये जागृती केली. त्यांना सुदेशादेवी, बचनीदेवी यांची मदत मिळाली.

### **मद्यपानाविरोधी आंदोलन**

१९९२ मध्ये आंध्र प्रदेशात मद्यपान- विरोधी चळवळ सुरु झाली. पुढे त्याला विविध राज्यांमध्ये चांगला प्रतिसाद मिळाला. मद्यपानाच्या व्यसनामुळे घरातील कर्ता पुरुष अकाली मृत्यू पावल्यास घरातील अन्य सदस्यवांवर संकट ओढवते. याचा सर्वाधिक फटका स्त्रियांना बसतो. दारुमुळे दुःख, दैन्य यांचा सामना करावा लागतो. या आंदोलनाला आंध्र प्रदेशातील अरक विरोधी आंदोलन उपयोगी पडले.

आंध्र प्रदेशात सरकारी धोरणामुळे अरक (स्थानिक दारू) विक्रेत्यांनी गावोगावी दुकाने उघडली.

गावोगावची गरीब,कष्टकरी जनता दारूच्या आहारी गेली होती. अशातच राज्यात साक्षरता कार्यक्रम खेडयापाडयांत राबवला जात होता. या कार्यक्रमात सीतामा कथा (सीतेची गोष्ट) सांगितली जायची. सीता गावकऱ्यांत जागृती निर्माण करून दारूला कशी अटकाव करते हे या कथेत सांगितले होते.१९९२ मध्ये आंध्र प्रदेशातील नेल्लोर जिल्हयातील दुबागुंटा गावात तीन तरूण दारूच्या निमित्ताने गावातील महिला एकत्र आल्या. त्यांनी अरक विक्रीचे दुकान बंद पाडले.ही बातमी स्थानिक वर्तमानपत्रात छापून येताच गावोगावी तिचा परिणाम झाला.राज्यभर आंदोलन पसरल्याने दारूविक्री विरोधात कडक धोरण स्वीकारले.

### **आंतरराष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष**

संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाने १९७५ हे आंतरराष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष म्हणून घोषित केले होते. शांतता,विकास आणि स्त्री पुरुष समानता ही या कार्यक्रमाची त्रिसूत्री होती. भारत सरकारने १९७५मध्ये डॉ. फुलरेणू गुन्हा यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली महिला आयोगाची स्थापना केली.स्त्रियांचे सामाजिक स्थान,त्यांचा दर्जा,स्त्रियांसंदर्भातील घटनात्मक तरतुदींचे परिणाम तसेच स्त्रियांचे शिक्षण व त्याची टक्केवारी,शिक्षणामुळे त्यांचा झालेला विकास,नोकरी करणाऱ्या स्त्रियांच्या अडचणी,स्त्रियांची रोजगारासंदर्भातील वर्तमान परिस्थिती,त्यांचे वेतन (पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत) स्त्री पुर प्रमाण,जन्म मृत्यू दर स्त्रियांची भूमिका अशा सर्वकष मुद्यांच्या आधारे पाहणी करण्यात आली.

या सगळ्या पार्श्वभूमीचा विचार करून महाराष्ट्र १९७५ मध्ये स्त्री मुक्ती संघर्ष समिती च्या वतीने स्त्रियांसाठी राज्यव्यापी परिषद झाली. सर्वच क्षेत्रातील स्त्रियांचा या परिषदेत सहभाग होता. १९७८ मध्ये समितीचा जाहीरनामा प्रसिध्द झाला. लिंगभेद,जातिभेद,वर्णभेद याअसमान घटकांच्या विरोधात संघर्ष छेडण्याचे धोरण ललकारी हे मुखपत्र असे उपक्रम सुरु झाले.१९७७ मध्ये सौदामिनी राव स्थापित पुण्यातील स्त्रीमुक्ती आंदोलन

टरले.यातूनच स्त्रीमुक्तीची ललकारी,हा गीतसंग्रह ज्योती म्हापसेकर यांचे मुलगी झाली हो हे पटनाट्य,प्रेरक समिती, बायजा हे द्वैमासिक, औरंगाबाद मध्ये स्त्री उवाच,मैत्रीण स्त्री अन्याय विरोधी मंच, कोल्हापूरमध्ये महिला दक्षता समिती, नाशिकमध्ये महिला दक्षता समिती, नाशिकमध्येच महिला हक्क, लातूरमधील नारी प्रबोधन मंच असे गट तयार झाले.महाराष्ट्रभर हुंडा विरोधी संरक्षण समित्या स्थापन झाल्या.धुळे शहरात स्त्री अत्याचार विरोधी परिषद आयोजित करण्यात आली होती.

विद्या बाळ यांची नारी समता मंच आणि मिळून साऱ्याजणी ही नियतकालिके,समाजवादी महिला सभा,क्रांतिकारी महिला संघटना यांचेही कार्य स्त्री प्रश्नांच्या संदर्भात महत्वाचे टरले. महाराष्ट्रातील रोजगार हमी योजनेने स्त्री सबलीकरणास मदत केली.

प्रमिला दंडवते यांनी दिल्लीत १९७६ मध्ये महिला दक्षता समिती स्थापली. आंध्र प्रदेश,तामिळनाडू,केरळ,ओडिशा मध्यप्रदेश,उत्तरप्रदेश,पंजाब या राज्यांतून या समितीच्या शाखा निघाल्या. कम्युनिस्ट पक्षाने अखिल भारतीय जनवादी महिला संघटना १९८० मध्ये स्थापन केली. या संघटनेच्या शाखा भारतभर काढण्याचे प्रयत्न केले गेले. संघटनेने हुंडा,स्त्री भ्रूणहत्या,कौटुंबिक अत्याचार या प्रश्नांवर संघर्ष छेडला. विविध पातळ्यांवर स्त्री प्रश्नांवर संशोधन सुरु झाले. भारतातील पहिले महिला विद्यापीठ श्रीमती नाथीबाई दामोदर टाकरसी महिला विद्यापीठ, मुंबई,टाटा समाज विज्ञान संस्था, मुंबई, सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठ, शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर येथे स्त्री अभ्यास केंद्रे स्थापण्यात आली. आलोचना व दृष्टी या केंद्रांनी सुद्धा या प्रश्नी महत्वाची भूमिका बजावली.

### **स्त्रियांच्या संदर्भातील कायदे**

१९५२ च्या कायद्यानुसार भारत सरकारने हिंदू स्त्रियांना पोटगीचे अधिकार दिले. वडिलांच्या संपत्तीत वाटा देण्यात आला. स्त्रीधनावर तिचा अधिकार निर्माण झाला. बहुपत्नित्व संपुष्टात येऊन पुरुषांप्रमाणेच स्त्रियांनाही घटस्फोटाचा अधिकार देण्यात आला. पुढच्या दशकभरात स्त्रियांच्या संदर्भात एक पाऊल पुढे टाकणारा कायदा झाला. हुंडा प्रतिबंधक कायदा १९६१ अन्वये हुंडा घेणे अथवा मागणे हा फौजदारी स्वरूपाचा गुन्हा टरवण्यात आला.हुंडा प्रथेचे निर्मूलन करून सामाजिक चळवळीला प्रोत्साहन देण्यात आले. या कायद्यामुळे हुंडयासारख्या अनिष्ट प्रथेमुळे स्त्रियांना होणारा त्रास कमी झाला. त्यापुढे स्त्रियांना बाळंतपणाची सुटी मिळवून देणारा प्रसूती सुविधा अधिनियम ( मॅटर्निटी बेनिफिट अॅक्ट १९६१) हा कायदा अस्तित्वात आला. या कायद्याने स्त्रियांना बाळंतपणासाठी रजा मिळवण्याचा अधिकार मिळाला.

### हुंडा प्रथेच्या विरोधात जागृती

भारतात हुंडा बंदी कायदा असला तरी वर्तमानपत्रांतून स्वयंपाक करताना पदर पेटून महिलेचा मृत्यू, धुणे धुताना पाय घसरून विहिरीत पडून स्त्रीचा मृत्यू अशा बातम्या येत. याच्य खोलवरच्या चौकशीत हुंडा हेच कारण कितीतरी वेळा पुढे आले होते. पोलिस, प्रशासन, न्याय व्यवस्था यांच्या भूमिका समोर आल्या. यातून जागृती घडली. यामुळे १९८४ मध्ये हुंडाबंदी सुधारणा कायदा अस्तित्वात आला. १९८८ मध्ये २००९ स्त्रिया, १९९० मध्ये ४८३५, १९९३ मध्ये ५३७७ स्त्रिया हुंडाबळी ठरल्या. या आकडेवारीवरून आपणांस या प्रश्नांची तीव्रता लक्षात येईल.

### कौटुंबिक न्यायालय (१९८४)

पालकत्व, विभक्त राहणे, अपत्यांचे संगोपन व मालकी अशा कुटुंबव्यवस्थेशी निगडित वादांची सोडवणूक विवाहासंदर्भातील वाद, सांसारिक समस्सा व त्यांतून निर्माण होणारे प्रश्न, पोटगी, एकल करण्यासाठी कौटुंबिक न्यायालये स्थापन करण्यात आली. या न्यायालयात साक्षी, पुरावे तपासण्यापेक्षा सामंजस्य आणि वकिलांऐवजी समुपदेशकांना प्राधान्य देण्यात आले. प्रकरणे वेगाने पण न्याय पध्दतीने सोडवण्यावर भर देण्यात आला.

### पोटगीबाबतचा खटला (१९८५)

एखाद्या विवाहित महिलेला तिच्या नवऱ्याने घटस्फोट दिल्यावर तिच्या उदरनिर्वाहाचे साधन म्हणून तिला दरमहा टरावीक रक्कम नवऱ्याने देणे याला पोटगी असे म्हणतात. सर्वोच्च न्यायालयात मोहम्मद अहमद खान विरुद्ध शाहबानो बेगम खटल्यात शाहबानो यास पोटगी मागण्याचा अधिकार आहे असा निर्णय न्यायालयाने दिला. मात्र धार्मिक संघटनांनी याविरुद्ध गदारोळ केला. परिणामतः संसदेत मुस्लिम वुमेन अँक्ट ( प्रोटेक्शन ऑफ राईट्स ऑन डायव्होर्स) संमत झाला.

### सती प्रतिबंधक कायदा

४ सप्टेंबर १९८७ रोजी राजस्थानातील देवरा गावात रूपकुंवर नावाची विवाहिता सती गेली. ती स्वच्छेने सती गेली नाही. तिला सती जाण्यासाठी प्रवृत्त करण्यात आले. तिचे सती जाणे, सती प्रथेचे उदात्तीकरण करणे या सर्वच गोष्टी बेकायदेशीर होत्या. मीना मेनन, गीता सेधू, सुजाता आनंदन, अनू जोसेफ, कल्पना शर्मा या स्त्री

मुक्तीवादी कार्यकर्त्या आणि पत्रकार यांनी या प्रकरणी सत्यशोधन केले. सरकारने १९८८ मध्ये कडक तरतुदी करून सती प्रतिबंध कायदा संमत करण्यात आला. स्त्री आणि पुरुष यांच्यातील अन्याय दूर व्हावा म्हणून १९९३ मध्ये हा कायदा करण्यात आला.यासाठी राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोगाची नेमणूक करण्यात आली. त्याच धर्तीवर काही राज्यांमध्ये राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग स्थापन झाले. या कायदानुसार सामूहिक अत्याचार,घटस्फोटित महिलांची सामाजिक स्थिती, स्त्रिया व सुरक्षित कार्यस्थळ अशा विविध गोष्टींवर कायदाने प्रभावी भूमिका बजावून स्त्रियांवरील अन्याय कमी करण्यास मदत केली.

### **महिलांसाठी आरक्षण**

७३ आणि ७४ व्या संविधान दुरुस्तीने ग्रामपंचायत,पंचायत समिती,जिल्हा परिषद,नगरपालिका,महानगर पालिका यांमध्ये एक तृतीयांश जागा स्त्रियांसाठी राखून ठेवण्यात आल्या आहेत. सरपंच,अध्यक्ष,नगराध्यक्ष,महापौर या पदांसाठीही एक तृतीयांश पदे स्त्रियांसाठी राखीव ठेवण्यात आली आहेत. देशातील महाराष्ट्रासह अन्य १५ राज्यांत महिलांसाठी ५० टक्के आरक्षण देण्यात आले आहे.या तरतुदींमुळे महिलांना कारभारात सहभाग घेण्याची संधी मिळते.

### **समारोप**

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात भारतीय संविधानाने स्त्री-पुरुष समतेची तत्वे स्वीकारली. त्यामुळे मतदानासारखा महत्वाचा राजकीय हक्क स्त्रियांना मिळाला.पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने स्त्रियांना शिक्षणाच्या, रोजगाराच्या समान संधी उपलब्ध करून दिल्या गेल्या.सती,हुंडा,बहूपत्नीत्व यासारख्या दृष्ट प्रथांवर कायदाने बंदी घातली. स्त्रियांना न्याय्य वाटा देण्याच्या हेतूने स्थानिक शासन संस्थांमध्ये काही जागा राखून ठेवण्यात आल्या आहेत.या सर्व तरतुदींमुळे आज आपल्याला असे दिसते,की स्त्रिया शिक्षण घेऊन अर्थार्जन करू लागल्या आहेत. स्त्री-मुक्तीच्या विचाराने स्त्रियांना आहेत.

आत्मभान येत आहे. शिक्षण,अर्थार्जन,प्रशासन,राजकारण या सर्व क्षेत्रांत स्त्रिया हिरारीने भाग घेऊ लागल्या

### **संदर्भ ग्रंथसूची**

१) डॉ.गणेश राऊत,डॉ. वैभवी पळसुले, इतिहास व राज्यशास्त्र, महाराष्ट्र राज्य पाठ्यपुस्तक निर्मिती व

अभ्यासक्रम संशोधन मंडळ पुणे, (प्रथमावृत्ती,२०१७), पृष्ठ क्र ३१

२) दैनिक लोकमत सखी पुरवणी, २००८

- ३) डॉ. गणेश राऊत, डॉ.वैभवी पळसुले, इतिहासव राज्यशास्त्र, महाराष्ट्र राज्य पाठ्यपुस्तक निर्मिती व  
४) डॉ. गणेश राऊत, डॉ.वैभवी पळसुले, इतिहासव राज्यशास्त्र, महाराष्ट्र राज्य पाठ्यपुस्तक निर्मिती व  
अभ्यासक्रम संशोधन मंडळ पुणे ( प्रथमावृत्ती,२०१७) पृष्ठ क्र ३२

अभ्यासक्रम संशोधन मंडळ पुणे ( प्रथमावृत्ती,२०१७) पृष्ठ क्र ३३

- ०५) डॉ. गणेश राऊत, डॉ.वैभवी पळसुले, इतिहासव राज्यशास्त्र, महाराष्ट्र राज्य पाठ्यपुस्तक निर्मिती व

अभ्यासक्रम संशोधन मंडळ पुणे ( प्रथमावृत्ती,२०१७) पृष्ठ क्र ३४

- ०६) रंजन कोळंबे सर -आधुनिक भारताचा इतिहास

International Conference On Marching Towards Self Reliant India 14th August 2021

## “आत्मनिर्भर भारत में स्त्री का दायित्व — चिकित्सक अध्ययन”

डॉ. सुजाता साखरे

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक  
विभागप्रमुख, गृहशास्त्र विभाग,  
दयानंद आर्य कन्या महाविद्यालय,  
जरीपटका, नागपुर.

### सारांश

प्राचीन काल से यदि हम देखें तो हर क्षेत्र में स्त्री अपना दायित्व अपना योगदान देती आई है और वह सफलतापूर्वक अपने कार्य को उंचाई तक पहुँचाती दिखती है। कहते हैं, देश की उन्नति यदि चाहिए तो सर्वप्रथम महिलाओं को सशक्त बनना होगा और वह अपने परिवार के साथ-साथ अन्य महिलाओं को भी सशक्त बनाने का लगातार प्रयास करती है जिससे समाज और गाँव के साथ-साथ राष्ट्र का विकास भी होता है। नागपुर शहर के अनेक वस्तियों में महिलाएँ छोटे मोटे गृहउद्योग हैं और वह काम के साथ-साथ परिवार की पूरी जिम्मेदारी उठाती है। आत्मनिर्भर होने के कारण वह अपने जीवन से जुड़े हर फैसले पर स्वयं निर्णय ले सकती है। खुद फैसले ले सकती है। ये ताकद उसे आत्मनिर्भर होने के कारण आयी है और यही कारण है कि वह राष्ट्र के विकास में प्रमुख भूमिका निभाती है।

International Conference On Marching

**प्रस्तावना :-**

भारत कृषिप्रधान देश है। यहाँ खेती मुख्य व्यवसाय है। इस व्यवसाय में पुरुषों के साथ-साथ महिलायें भी काम करती हैं। जब हम मेट्रो सैटी या फिर शहरों की बात करते हैं तो वहाँ महिलाएं परिवार को संभालने के लिए गृहउदयोग करती हैं, अपना खुद का स्वयंरोजगार करके परिवार की जिम्मेदारी उठाती हैं। शहरों में कई प्रकार के ऐसे स्वयंरोजगार हैं कि वह दो-चार महिलाएं मिलकर तो कभी एकल भूमिका में अपना उदयोग शुरू करती हैं। कुछ ऐसे स्वयंरोजगार हैं कि जिससे महिलाओं ने महिलाओं का रोजगार दिया है। उन्हें आत्मनिर्भर बनाया है। वर्तमान में इसकी आवश्यकता है। हर महिला, यदि आत्मनिर्भर बनती है तो अनेक समस्याओं को स्वयंरोजगार करने के लिए अनेक सरकारी योजनाओं की सहायता मिलती है। अनेको एनजीओ उन्हें आर्थिक सहायता करते हैं लेकिन कई उद्यमी को ना सरकारी योजनाओं की जानकारी होती है और ना ही एनजीओ की। दुसरी समस्या और एक है कि इन सरकारी योजना में लगनेवाले कागज, दस्तावेज जो चाहिए वो इन महिलाओं के पास नहीं मिलते इसलिए कई बार ऐसा देखा गया कि आर्थिक सहायता मिलते-मिलते रुक जाती है। मेरे इस अध्ययन में मैंने कई ऐसे महिलाओं का अध्ययन किया और पाया कि कई महिलाओं को एक तो सरकारी आर्थिक योजना पता नहीं और यदि पता चल भी गई तो वहाँ के चक्कर लगाते-लगाते थक जाते हैं। लेकिन यदि कुछ आसान तरीका निकाला जाए तो ग्रामीण और शहरी महिला अपना स्वयंरोजगार और अच्छे से कर सकती हैं।

International Conference On *Marching* 1



प्रस्तुत अध्ययन मे नागपुर शहर के उत्तर व दक्षिण क्षेत्र की गृहउद्योग करनेवाली महिलाओं का अध्ययन किया गया। जिसमें छोटे बड़े दोनों प्रकार की उद्यमीयों को सम्मिलित किया। जो खुद का स्वयंरोजगार चलाती है साथ मे अन्य महिलाओं को भी रोजगार देकर उन्हे आत्मनिर्भर बनाती है। इस अध्ययन मे महिलाये अपने स्वयंरोजगार से काफी खुश लगी क्योकि वो परिवार की जिम्मेदारी उठा रही है और उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति भी इससे मजबूत हुई है। भारत के विकास मे इन महिलाओं का योगदान दिखा परिवार के साथ-साथ समाज व देश का विकास हुआ यह निश्चित है।

### उद्देश्य —

१. महिलाये आत्मनिर्भर होती है।
२. स्वयंरोजगार से परिवार का आर्थिक दर्जा मजबूत होता है।
३. महिलाओं को सरकारी योजनाओं की जानकारी नही होती।

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन नागपुर क्षेत्र तक सीमित है। नागपुर मेट्रो शहर के उत्तर व दक्षिण क्षेत्र मे कई ऐसी बस्तियाँ है जहाँ महिलाएं अनेक छोटे-मोटे उद्योग करती है और अपना तथा अपने परिवार का पालनपोषण करती है। कई ऐसे परिवार है जहाँ केवल सिंगलमाता है तो कई परिवार में पती-पत्नि दोनों मिलकर काम कर रही है। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन मे उत्तर क्षेत्र की पचीस उद्यमी का चुनाव किया गया तथा दक्षिण क्षेत्र की पचीस इन महिला उद्यमी से प्रश्नावली, मोबाईल से प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिये गये। इस कोरोना काल में महिला उद्यमी का साक्षात्कार लेना मुश्किल हुआ। लेकिन जितना भी सहयोग मिला वह सराहनीय रहा।

### विश्लेषण —

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन मे आत्मनिर्भर महिलाओं का अध्ययन किया गया जिसके अंतर्गत अधिकतर महिलाएं अपने निर्णय खुद लेती है यह विशेष तोर पर जान पायी।

तालिका १

घटक	प्रतिशत
आत्मनिर्भर	85%
आत्मविश्वास	82%
निर्णय क्षमता	85%
सरकारी योजना	75%
लघु उद्योग	80%
मध्यम उद्योग	55%
जिम्मेदारी	82%
धैर्य	85%
आत्मपरिक्षण	88%

निष्कर्ष —

महिलाये आत्मनिर्भर बनने का लगातार प्रयास कर रही है। वो दूसरों पर आधारित रहना नहीं चाहती, स्वयं निर्णय लेकर अपने कार्य को पुरा करती है। वर्तमान में महिलाये अनेक कार्य करके आत्मनिर्भर होकर परिवार, समाज व देश का विकास करने के लिए पुरी तरह तैयार है केवल उसे सही जानकारी मिलनी चाहिए तथा सहकारी योजनाओं से पुरी तरह अवगत रहना चाहिए।

संदर्भ :-

गृहविज्ञान में प्रसार शिक्षा —हरपलानी

प्रसार शिक्षा — पुष्पा शॉ

गृहविज्ञान प्रसार शिक्षा — मंजु पाटनी

## ग्रामिण आणि शहरी भागातील लोकांवर कोरोना महामारीमध्ये आलेल्या ताणतणावाचा अभ्यास

प्रा.डॉ.रंजना एस.जिवने

श्रीमती वत्सलाबाई नाईक महिला महाविद्यालय, पुसद  
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### ❖ प्रस्तावना :-

आजच्या तिव्र व जीवघेण्या स्पर्धेमुळे मानवी वर्तनातील गुंतागुत वाढत आहे. औद्योगिकीकरण, सामाजिकीकरण, संगणकीकरण, संदेशवहन आणि वैज्ञानिक प्रगती ह्याचा सातत्याने मानवावर परिणाम होत आहे. भारतात पहिला रूग्ण 10 जानेवारीला आढळला, त्यानंतर मार्च पर्यंत जगभरातून अनेक बातम्या येत होत्या आणि सगळ्यांचीच अस्वस्थता वाढत होती. मार्चच्या अखेरीस आपल्याकडे टाळेबंदीला सुरुवात झाली, ह्या काळात लोकांचे मानसिक आरोग्य निच्चांक पातळीवर खालावले होते. एका टोकाला होती बेफिकीरी, अति विश्वास आणि अहंकार तर दुसऱ्या टोकाला भीती, टोकाची चिंता आणि संताप.

2019 च्या जागतिक आरोग्य संघटना (WHO) च्या अहवालानुसार भारतात 20 कोटी लोकांना प्रत्येक मानसिक आरोग्याच्या सुविधांची आवश्यकता आहे आणि भारताचा नैराश्यग्रस्त व्यक्ती असलेल्या देशात सहावा क्रमांक लागतो.

International Conference On Marching '1

सुरुवातीच्या काळात दोन टोकाच्या प्रतिक्रिया दिसल्या एकीकडे टोकाची बेफिकीरी आणि दुसरीकडे टोकाचा ताण. हा फरक ग्रामिण आणि शरी भागात दिसून आला. गावातील माणसे हा आजार काही नाही अशी वागत होती. कोणीही मास्कचा वापर करीत नव्हते, लग्नात कार्यात गर्दी जशीच्या तशी होती. आणि शहरी भागात प्रचंड दहशत, भिती, लोकांनी कुपनाच्या बाहेर जायला घाबरायचे. घरात अक्षरशः कंदी बनून राहिले, त्यांच्यातील ताणतणावाची पातळी प्रचंड वाढलेली दिसून आली, रात्री लोकांच्या झोपा नष्ट झाल्या, अस्वस्थता, छातीत धडधड, बेचैनी वाढली.

ह्या पार्श्वभूमीवर पुसद शहरासाठी आम्ही आरोग्य भारती तर्फे Covid-19 हेल्पलाईन सुरु केली. ह्यामध्ये ॲलोपॅथी डॉक्टर, होमीओपॅथी डॉक्टर, आयुर्वेदिक डॉक्टर, योगशिक्षक आणि मी समुपदेशनाचे काम केले. रोज दिवसातून 1 तास आम्ही फोनवरून लोकांचे समुपदेशन करीत होतो.

मला येणारे फोन ग्रामीण आणि शहरी दोन्ही भागातील होते. त्याचमुळे ताणतणावाची उग्रता कमी जास्त होती हे मला जाणवली. त्यामुळेच संशोधनासाठी हा विषय निवडला.

ऑस्ट्रेलियाला ब्लॅक डॅंग इन्स्टिट्यूट या मानसिक आरोग्य विषयक संस्थेने सांगितले की, "ह्या कोरोनामुळे काही लोकांना दिर्घकाळासाठी तणावाचा सामना करावा लागू शकतो" ब्रिटीश मेडीकल जर्नलनी सांगितले की, कोवीड-19 चा शारीरिक पेक्षा मानसिक आरोग्यावर होणारा परिणाम मोठा असेल.

#### ❖ कोव्हीड-19 चे दिर्घकालीन परिणाम :-

मानसशास्त्रज्ञांच्या मते ऑबसेसिव्ह कम्पल्सिव्ह बिहेव्हिअर (OCO) असणाऱ्यांना कोवीड-19 शी संबंधित मानसिक आरोग्य विषयक तक्रारी खुप जास्त येतील. एखादी गोष्ट वारंवार करण्याचा विचार मनात येणे, त्याला ओसीडी म्हणतात. उदा.वारंवार हात धुणे, जंतुची भिती वसणे, कोव्हीड गेल्यानंतरही अनेक लोकांमध्ये अति चिंता करण्याचे प्रमाण वाढलेले आहे. अनेक लोकांनी इतरांशी संपर्क तोडला,

स्वतःला एकटे करून घेतले, त्यामुळे साथ गेल्यानंतर ते इतरांमध्ये मिसळतील का हा प्रश्न आहे, ह्या एकटेपणाने मागील आयुष्यातील कटु आठवणी जाग्या होतात. घरातील कुणी बाहेर गेले तर त्याला आजाराची लागण होईल ही प्रचंड भिती लॉकडाऊन अनेकांच्या नोकऱ्या गेल्या, पगारात कपात, पर्यटन आणि मनोरंजन ह्या दोन क्षेत्रातील छोट्या कामगारांवर तर संकट कोसळले, "आपण आज अनिश्चिततेच्या जगात वावरतोय त्यामुळे ह्या संकटाने लोकांचे जीवनमान ढवळून टाकले आहे."

#### ❖ ताणतणावाचे स्वरूप आणि व्याख्या :-

"ताण म्हणजे आपल्या मनाची अशी अवस्था की, ज्या परिस्थितीमध्ये मानवाला सहज मिळते जुळते घेता येत नाही",

"ताण म्हणजे व्यक्तीच्या स्वास्थाला हानी पोहचविणारा व विकृत वर्तनबंध निर्माण करणारा घटक",



“ताण म्हणजे मानसिक दबाव किंवा दडपण”,

“ताण म्हणजे असुखकारक भावना, थकवा आणणारी भावना, चिंता निर्माण करणारी भावना”,

मानसिक ताणतणावामुळे व्यक्तीचे स्वास्थ्य हे शारिरीक, मानसिक, भावनिक, आध्यात्मीक किंवा सामाजिक बांधा निर्माण करतो शरीराला दिलेली सुचना स्वास्थ्य संबंधीचा धोका व्यक्त करते आणि म्हणुन या लक्षणाकडे गभिरतेने पाहायला हवे.

❖ **कोरोनामुळे आलेला ताण तणाव :-**

आज सगळीकडे कोरोना रुग्णांची वाढलेली संख्या जळणाऱ्या चिता, लोकांचा आक्रोश, ऑक्सिजनची कमतरता, औषध ची कमतरता, बेडची कमतरता, रुग्णाला दवाखान्यात ठेवल्यावर येणारे मोठ्या रक्कमेचे बील आणि सुटलेल्या नोकऱ्या, बंद पडलेले उद्योग ह्यामुळे भिती, घबराहट, तणाव निर्माण झाला आहे.

त्यामुळे कोरोना होऊन मृत्यु येण्यापेक्षा जास्त मृत्यु हॉर्ट अटॅकनी होत आहेत, म्हणजेच तणाव उच्च कोटीला गेला. ग्रामीण भागात मात्र सुरुवातीला पहिल्या लाटेच्या वेळी फार कमी लोकांनी कोरोना आहे हे मान्य केले बाकी ग्रामीण जनजीवन जैसे ते सुरु होते. लॉकडाऊनच्या काळात ते घरात होते मात्र ताणतणाव कमी होता म्हणुनच ह्या अभ्यासामध्ये ग्रामीण आणि शहरी भागामध्ये कोरोना महामारीच्या काळात आलेला ताण तणावामध्ये काय फरक दिसला आणि कोणत्या कारणामुळे ताणतणाव कमी जास्त दिसुन आले ह्याचा शोध घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला गेला.

❖ **कोरोना काळातील ग्रामिण भागाची परिस्थिती :-**

ग्रामिण भारतातील लोकसंख्येची कमी घनता आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवाश्यांचा मर्यादित ओघ ह्यामुळे कोवीड-19 रोगाचा संसर्ग होण्याचे प्रमाण गावागावांमध्ये कमी होते. नंतरच्या काळात

स्थलांतरीत मजुरामुळे काही प्रमाणात तो गावात पोहचला बऱ्याच ग्रामीण भागातील लोक बाधित झाले मात्र त्यांच्यात मृत्युचे प्रमाण कमी दिसले.

❖ अभ्यासाची उद्दीष्ट्ये :-

- ग्रामीण आणि शहरी लोकांमध्ये कोरोना मुळे काय परिणाम झाले ह्याचा शोध घेणे
- शहरी भागातील मानसिक तणावाचे दुष्परिणाम अभ्यासणे.
- ग्रामीण भागातील कोरोनामुळे झालेल्या ताणाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- ताणतणावामुळे झालेले दुष्परिणाम अभ्यासणे.

❖ गृहितके :-

उपलब्ध माहितीच्या व अभ्यासाच्या आधारे खालील गृहितके मांडण्यात आली.

- 1) ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांवर कोरोनाच्या काळात ताणतणाव जास्त दिसून येत नव्हता.
- 2) ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांवर कोरोनाच्या काळात ताणतणाव जास्त दिसून येत नव्हता.
- 3) शहरी भागातील लोकांमध्ये ताणाची पातळी ह्या काळात उच्च कोटीला गेली.

❖ नमुना गट :-

प्रस्तुत अभ्यास करण्यासाठी दोन गट निवडले गेले त्यामध्ये शहरी भागातील-50 लोक त्यामध्ये 25 महिला आणि 25 पुरुष, तर ग्रामीण भागातील 25 महिला आणि 25 पुरुष निवडण्यात आले.

समुहाचा प्रकार	स्त्रि	पुरुष	एकुण
ग्रामीण	25	25	50
शहरी	25	25	50

❖ नमुना निवडतांना पुढील गोष्टी संबंधी माहिती एकत्रीत करण्यात आली.

- ताणतणावाची कारणे, लक्षणे.
- त्या परिस्थितीत त्यांची जीवनपध्दती
- त्यांचा आहार विहार.
- त्यांच्यावर होणारा प्रसार माध्यमांचा परिणाम
- मानसिक परिस्थिती
- आर्थिक परिस्थिती
- सामाजिक परिस्थिती
- त्यातून येणारा ताणतणाव.

**मर्यादा :-** हा अभ्यास केवळ पुसद शहरापुरता व त्यांच्या आजुबाजुच्या गावापुरता मर्यादित असून तपासलेल्या गोष्टी इतरत्र लागू पडतीलच हे सांगता येणार नाही.

❖ **अभ्यास पध्दती :-**

प्रस्तुत अभ्यासासाठी पुसद शहरातील 10 विभागातील प्रत्येक पाच विभागातील 25 महिला आणि उरलेल्या पाच विभागातील 25 पुरुष यांची निवड करण्यात आली व ग्रामीण भागासाठी 10 गावातील 25

पुरुष 25 महिलांची निवड करण्यात आली व त्यांना प्रश्नावली देण्यात आली.

❖ **शहरी भागातील लोकांमध्ये दिसून आलेला ताण :-**

जगभरातील जवळपास 185 देशांमध्ये कोरोना व्हायरस ने धैमान धाटले आहे, त्यात जगभरात जवळपास 8 लाखापेक्षा जास्त लोक मृत्युमुखी पडले, त्यामुळे सतत टी.व्ही.वर, इंटरनेटवर, व्हॉट्स ॲपवर त्याच त्या बातम्या, मृतांचे आकडे, नातेवाईकांचा आक्रोश बघून प्रत्येक व्यक्तीचे मन धास्तावून गेले आणि सतत कोरोनाच्या बातम्या, वाचन, फोनवरून बोलणे त्यामुळे शहरी भागातील लोकांचे मानसिक संतुलन ढासळलेले दिसले. 50 शहरी कुटूंबांपैकी 46 लोकांनी रोजचे वर्तमानपत्र बंद केले, 48 लोकांनी घरी येणाऱ्या कामवाल्या बंद केल्या, 10 टक्के लोकांनी मार्च ते जून ह्या काळात भाज्या घेणे बंद केले. दिवसातून 4 ते पाच वेळा काढा घेणाऱ्यांचे प्रमाण वाढले. 25 गृहिणी पैकी 16 गृहिणीने सांगीतले की, उष्ण काढा घेतल्याने घरातील लोकांना मुळव्याधीचा त्रास होऊ लागला. 25 गृहिणीपैकी 22 जणीनी सांगीतले की, आम्हाला शांत झोप येत नाही, सतत नकारात्मक विचार येतात,

रोज कुणाच्या तरी मृत्युची बातमी येत असल्यामुळे फोन ची रिंग वाजली की छातीत धडकी भरते म्हणून पुरुष 20% होते.

❖ **शहरी पुरुषांमध्ये दिसून आलेले ताण व त्यातून घडणाऱ्या क्रिया.**

अनुक्रमांक	मानसिक समस्या	प्रमाण	टक्केवारी
1	टिव्हीवरील बातम्या वारंवार पाहणे	20	10%
2	रात्री झोप न येणे	15	7.5%
3	फोन वाजल्यावर धडधड होणे	10	10%
4	वारंवार ऑक्सीजन चेक करणे	22	11%
5	दिवसातून 4 वेळा वाफ घेणे	22	11%
6	वारंवार काढा घेणे	23	11-5%
7	चिडचिड करणे	21	10-5%



❖ शहरी भागातील दिसून आलेले ताण व त्यातून घडणाऱ्या क्रिया.

अनुक्रमांक	मानसिक समस्या	प्रमाण	टक्केवारी
1	कामवाली बंद करणे	15	7.5%
2	भाज्या घेणे बंद करणे	20	10%
3	मुळव्याधीचा त्रास सुरू (काढ्यामुळे)	16	8%
4	शांत झोप न येणे	22	11%
5	नकारात्मक विचार येतात व धडधड होते	22	11%
6	वर्तमानपत्र बंद केले	48	24%
7	उदास वाटणे, कश्यातही मन न रमणे	44	22%

वरील दोन्ही सारणी वरून लक्षात येते की, शहरी भागातील लोकांमध्ये कोव्हीड.19 ची लागण होईल आणि त्यानंतर माझ्या कुटुंबाचे काय ? मृत्यु तर येणार नाही ना? पैसा किती लागेल ह्या भितीमुळे वरील वर्तन बदल दिसून आले. त्यांच्या सामान्य जीवन दीनचर्येत बदल दिसून आलेत.

ग्राणीन भागातील महिला व पुरुषामध्ये विशेष असा फरक दिसून आलेला नाही, त्यांची रोजची दिनचर्या फार बदलली नाही. सकाळी वेळेवर उठणे घरातील कामे आटपून शेतात जाणे, भरपूर ऑक्सीजन दिवसभर त्यांना मिळत असल्यामुळे थोडाफार ताणही आला तरी आम्ही शेतात गेल्यावर निघून जात असे असे त्यांचे म्हणणे होते. दुकाने बंद असले तर आवश्यक वस्तु गावात सहज मिळत होत्या. पुसदच्या आजुबाजुचे गावे ही मुख्य शहरापासून दूर असल्यामुळे आणि बाहेरील येणाऱ्या व्यक्तिसाठी गावबंदी केल्यामुळे गावात विशेष रूग्ण नव्हते. त्यामुळे भिती किंवा तणाव दिसून आला नाही. मास्क घालतांनाही विशेष लोक दिसले नाही. महिला आणि पुरुष दोन्हीही तणावमुक्त आढळून आले. शहरी

भागातील लोकांना दिसून आले. कोणतेही लक्षणे ह्या ग्रामीण लोकांमध्ये दिसली नाही, म्हणजे ह्या अभ्यासातील स्त्रि-पुरुषांच्या लक्षणावरून दुसरेही गृहितक सिध्द झाले.

❖ **निष्कर्ष :-**

आज कोरोनाचे संकट थोडे विरळ झालेले दिसत असले तरी कोरोना झालेल्या रुग्णापेक्षा ताणतणावाने मृत्युमुखी पडलेल्या लोकांची संख्या अधिक आहे, हार्टफेल होण्याचे पग्नमाण वाढले आहे. इतिहासातून धडा घेणे महत्वाचे आहे. 2003 साली सार्सची साथ आली होती त्यावेळी 65 वर्षापेक्षा मोठ्या व्यक्तीच्या आत्महत्यामध्ये 30% नी वाढ दिसून आली. ह्याचाच अर्थ यावरील आरोग्य तणावाने बिघडते व त्याचे परिणाम आजार गेल्यानंतरही शिल्लक राहतात.

म्हणूनच आजसंकट ओसरल्यावर मानसिक आरोग्यामध्ये सुधारणा करण्यासाठी प्रत्येकांनी प्रयत्न करावा, आपली दिनचर्या व्यवस्थित करावी, मनोरंजन, बागकाम, आहार विहार, व्यायाम, फिरणे, दुसऱ्याचे व स्वतःचे मनोबल वाढविणे, काळजी घेऊन लोकांशी संवाद व संपर्क साधणे, खचलेल्या लोकांच्या पाठीशी भक्कमपणे उभे राहणे महत्त्वाचे आहे. आहे

❖ **संदर्भ ग्रंथ सुची :-**

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## आत्मनिर्भर भारत आणि महिला उद्योजकतेची भूमिका

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एफ.ई.एस.गर्ल्स कॉलेज, चंद्रपूर  
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### सारांश :-

प्रत्येक स्त्रीने आर्थिकदृष्ट्या सक्षम होणे ही गरज आहे. 'मुलगी शिकली आणि प्रगती झाली'. झपाट्याने आपल्या समाजातील तिची प्रतिमा बदलू लागली. स्त्री घराबाहेर पडून नोकरी करू लागली. औद्योगिक क्षेत्रात अनेक स्त्रिया उद्योजक व कामगार म्हणून आपल्या जबाबदाऱ्या पार पाडत आहेत. पुरुशप्रधान समाजात तिने संघर्शाने स्वतःच अस्तित्व सिध्द केलं आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे स्त्रीने स्वतंत्र उद्योग यातही स्वतःला उभं केलं आहे. जास्तीत जास्त महिलांनी उद्योगाकडे वळणं ही काळाची गरज आहे. तेव्हाच आपण म्हणू शकतो की आत्मनिर्भर भारतातील स्त्रिया ह्या उद्योगक्षेत्रातही अग्रेसर आहेत. समाधानकारक गोष्ट म्हणजे व्यवसायभिमुख शिक्षणाकडे मुलींचा कल वाढतोय. उद्योगामध्ये सरकार दरबारी पुरुषांना मिळणाऱ्या सवलतीपेक्षा स्त्रियांना मिळणाऱ्या सवलती जास्त आहेत. सरकारी योजनांची माहिती करून घेणे महत्वाचे आहे.

International Conference On *Marching Towards Self Reliant India*

**प्रस्तावना:-**

अगदी प्राचीन काळापासून तथाकथित उद्योगक्षेत्र हे स्त्रीच्या दृष्टिने एक उपेक्षित क्षेत्र मानले गेलेले होते. परंतू विद्यमान आधुनिक व खूल्या अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या युगात औद्योगिक क्षेत्रात अनेक स्त्रिया उद्योजक व कामगार म्हणून महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावत आहेत. एखाद्या उद्योगाची स्थापना करून त्याचे संचलन करणारी व त्या उद्योगाला यशस्वी करण्यासाठी विविध कार्याची जबाबदारी पार पाडणारी स्त्री म्हणजे आत्मनिर्भर भारतातील स्त्री उद्योजकता होय.

एकोणिसाव्या शतकात व विसाव्या शतकाच्या पूर्वार्धात उद्योगधंद्यांमध्ये, स्वयंरोजगारामध्ये स्त्रियांचा वाटा अत्यंत अल्प होता. तथापी विसाव्या शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धात व एकविसाव्या शतकाच्या प्रारंभी स्त्रियांचा औद्योगिक क्षेत्रातील सहभाग अत्यंत वेगाने वाढल्याचे दिसते. सध्या सर्वच क्षेत्रात पुरुशांच्या बरोबरीने त्या काम करीत असून औद्योगिक क्षेत्रातही मागे नाहीत. अलीकडे स्त्रिया व्यवसाय (लॉन्ग्री), सौंदर्यसाधना केंद्र (ब्युटी पार्लर), बेकरी, गृहद्योग, मेणबत्ती व्यवसाय, मसाला, पापड, लोणची उद्योग, सरबत बनवणे, पणत्या बनवणे, पाळणाघर चालवणे, ज्वेलरी मेकींग, अगरबत्ती बनवणे व विकणे, साडया-ड्रेस मटेरीयल विक्री, टेलरिंग, खानावळ चालवणे, छपाई, डिटीपी सेंटर, कॉम्प्युटर क्लॉसेस चालवणे, हॉटेल, शिक्षण व माहिती तंत्रज्ञान इ. क्षेत्रात महिला आपला सहभाग नोंदवीत आहेत.

महिला आणि रोजगार याचा विचार केला तर आज आपल्या देशात महिलांचे उद्योगाकडे वळण्याचे प्रमाण वाढू लागलय. भारतात 58% महिला या वयाच्या 20 ते 30 दरम्यान उद्योग सुरू करतात. तर 73% महिलांच्या उद्योगाची बार्बिक उलाढाल ही 10 लाखाहून अधिक आहे. भारतात 57 टक्याहून अधिक महिला स्वतंत्र एकटीने उद्योग उभा करतात असे आकडेवारी सांगते असे असले तरी आजही खूप मोठया प्रमाणात स्त्रीयांनी उद्योगविश्वात पाऊल ठेवायला हवीत. आपल्या देशात महिलांना अनेक गोष्टींसाठी संघर्ष करावा लागला आहे आणि आजही लागतोय. परंतू आजच्या काळातील स्त्री ही शिक्षणाने सक्षम झालीय. स्वतःच्या पायावर आर्थिकदृष्ट्या उभी राहतेय. उद्योगविश्वात असणाऱ्या स्त्रियांचा संघर्ष अनेक पातळीवर आहे. अगदी वैयक्तिक जबाबदाऱ्यांपासून सामाजिक पाठिंब्यापर्यंत जागतिक पातळीवर 126 मिलियनहून अधिक महिलांनी उद्योग सुरू केलेले अथवा करतायत. केवळ भारताचा विचार केला तर 8 मिलियनहून अधिक महिला उद्योगात सक्रिय आहेत.



काही वर्षापूर्वी महिलांचे उद्योग म्हणजे स्वयंरोजगार किंवा गृहोद्योग अशी परिस्थिती आपल्याकडे होती. घरसंसार सांभाळून जे करायला जमेल ते करणे, परंतू हळूहळू यात बदल होत गेला. मोठी झेप घ्यावी. कंपनी स्थापन करावी, एक स्वतंत्र उद्योजिका म्हणून स्वतःला प्रस्थापित करावं यासाठी आज महिला सजग होतायत. आज महिलांचा उद्योजकतेकडे बघण्याचा दृष्टीकोन बदललाय. तिचे माहितीचे स्रोत वाढलेत. समाजातूनही महिलांच्या उद्योगांना स्वीकारता मिळतेय. उत्तम पायाभूत सुविधा, तंत्रज्ञानाचे ज्ञान आज त्यांना उपलब्ध होतंय. यशिवाय महिलांकडे उपजतच काही गुण असतात. जसे की उत्तम व्यवस्थापन, संगठण कौशल्य, चोख व्यवहार इ. याचा तिला उद्योगाच्या वाढीसाठी नक्कीच फायदा होतो.

अलिकडे सर्वच विकसनशील देशात स्त्री उद्योजकतेचा विकास करण्यासाठी सरकारी पातळीवरून विशेष प्रयत्न केले जात आहेत. सध्याच्या स्पर्धात्मक वातावरणात स्त्री उद्योजकतेला सहाय्य करणारे घटकही तितकेच महत्वाचे आहेत. यशस्वी उद्योजक होण्यासाठी आवश्यक असलेले अनेक गुण स्त्रीयांमध्ये उपजतच असतात. नैसर्गिक क्षमता, शांत व सहनशील स्वभाव, तणाव व संकटे हाताळण्याची कसोशी, सत्तेमध्ये इतरांना सहभागी करून घेण्याची क्षमता अशा गुणवैशिष्ट्यांमुळे त्या त्यांचे कार्य कार्यक्षमतेने करू शकतात. समाजाचा स्त्रियांबाबतचा जो पारंपारिक दृष्टीकोन होता, त्यामध्ये आता झपाट्याने बदल घडून येत आहे. शिक्षणाचा प्रसार व स्त्रिशिक्षणाला दिले जाणारे प्राधान्य, उच्च व तांत्रिक शिक्षणाच्या सोयी, नागरीकरण व स्वयंरोजगाराच्या संधीत होणारी वाढ ह्या सामाजिक घटकात होणारे बदलही त्यासाठी पोषक ठरतात. स्त्रियांचे सामाजिक स्थान, आर्थिक स्वातंत्र्य, हक्क, सवलती याबाबत स्त्रियांच्या चळवळी उभ्या राहत आहेत.

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स्त्रियांच्या राष्ट्रीय व आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवर होणाऱ्या अधिवेशनामध्ये त्यांच्या विविध प्रश्नांवर चर्चेद्वारे प्रबोधन करण्यात येत आहे. त्यामुळे स्त्रियांच्या उद्योजकता चळवळीला बळ मिळत आहे.

#### उद्देश:-

1. आर्थिकदृष्ट्या महिलांना सक्षम करणे.
2. उद्योजकतेतून महिलांचे सबलीकरण करणे.
3. स्त्रियांमधील आत्मविश्वास दृढ करणे.
4. शासकिय योजनांबाबत माहिती करणे.

#### गृहितके :-

1. आर्थिकदृष्ट्या महिला बऱ्याच प्रमाणात सक्षम झाल्या आहेत.
2. उद्योजकतेतून महिलांचे सबलीकरण झाल्याचे आहे असे निर्दर्शनास येते.
3. स्त्रियांमधील आत्मविश्वास वाढलेला दिसतो.
4. शासकिय योजनांबाबत महिला अनभिज्ञ आहेत.

#### संशोधनाची मर्यादा:-

चंद्रपूर शहरातील उद्योग करणाऱ्या महिलांची निवड करण्यात आली. प्रस्तुत विषयाची मर्यादा चंद्रपूर शहरातील उद्योग करणाऱ्या महिलांपुरती मर्यादित आहे.

#### अध्ययन क्षेत्र :-

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन क्षेत्रात चंद्रपूर शहरातील काही उद्योग करणाऱ्या एकूण 50 महिलांचा अभ्यास करण्यात आला.

#### नमुना निवड :-

प्रस्तुत संशोधनात चंद्रपूर शहरातील महिलांची निवड करण्यात आली. संशोधनाकरिता नमुना निवड पध्दतीचा वापर करण्यात आला.

#### तथ्य संकलन पध्दती:-

प्रस्तुत संशोधनात महिला उद्योजकतेच्या माध्यमातून महिलांचे किती प्रमाणात सबलीकरण झाले हे माहिती करून घेण्यासाठी प्रश्नावली पध्दत तसेच मुलाखत पध्दतीचा अवलंब करून खालील घटकांच्या आधारे तथ्य संकलन करण्यात आले.

**सांख्यिकीय विश्लेषण :-**

अ.क्र.	उद्योजकता आणि महिला सक्षमीकरण / संख्या	प्रतिषत
	50	
1	आर्थिकदृष्ट्या सक्षम	85 टक्के
2	उद्योजकतेतून सबलीकरण	85 टक्के
3	कुटूंबाला आर्थिक मदत	100 टक्के
4	महिलांमधील आत्मविश्वास	85 टक्के
5	शासकीय योजनेबाबत माहिती	50 टक्के

50 महिलांच्या सर्व्हेनंतर उद्योजकता आणि महिला सक्षमीकरणाबाबत वरीलप्रमाणे टक्केवारी आढळली.

**निष्कर्ष :-**

50 महिलांच्या सर्वेक्षणानंतर असे निर्दषनास आले की, महिला उद्योजकतेच्या माध्यमातून महिलांचे सक्षमीकरण 85 टक्के झाले तसेच महिला आपल्या कुटूंबाला आर्थिक साहाय्य करायला लागल्याचे प्रमाणे 100 टक्के आहे. ही बाब उल्लेखनीय आहे. महिलांमध्ये आत्मविश्वास वाढल्याचे प्रमाणे 85 टक्के आहे. परंतु

महिलांना शासकीय योजनेबाबत माहिती 50 टक्के असल्याचे निर्दशनास आले. त्या शासकीय योजनेबाबत अनभिज्ञ असल्याचे दिसते.

शासनाने स्त्रियांच्या उद्योजकतेला साहाय्यक असणारे पुरोगामी धोरण व देऊ केलेल्या सवलती हा स्त्री उद्योजकतेच्या दृष्टीने सर्वात महत्वाचा घटक आहे. आयआडीपी, नाबार्ड, स्टेट बँक, स्त्री शक्ती योजना, विमेन डेव्हलपमेन्ट कॉर्पोरेशन, इंदिरा महिला केन्द्र, राष्ट्रीय महिला कोश इंदिरा प्रियदर्शनी योजना, महिला उद्यम व महिला विकास निधी, वर्किंग विमेन फोरम या शासकीय योजनांद्वारे स्त्री उद्योजकता वाढीसाठी प्रयत्न केले जात आहे. स्त्रिया औद्योगिक क्षेत्रात आपले स्थान निर्माण करू लागल्या आहेत. पाश्चिमात्य देशाप्रमाणेच भारतातही महिला उद्योजकांची संख्या वाढत आहे. शिक्षणाच्या प्रसारामुळे जगाकडे पाहण्याची

नवी दृष्टी व आव्हाने पेलण्यासाठी आवश्यक असा आत्मविश्वास या गोष्टी प्रामुख्याने नवीन महिला उद्योजक निर्माण होण्यास साहाय्यक ठरत आहेत. संपूर्ण क्षेत्रामध्ये महिलांचे अधिराज्य असल्यामुळे महिला उद्योजकाच्या माध्यमातून महिला सक्षमीकरण झाल्याचे निर्दर्शनास येत आहे.

### शिफारशी :-

1. व्यवसायाबाबत जनजागृती करून महिलांना व्यवसाय करण्यास प्रवृत्त करणे.
2. ग्रामीण भागात राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेच्या माध्यमातून महिलांना प्रबोधन करणे.
3. आर्थिक बाबतीत महिलांसाठी विशेष सरकारी योजना जास्तीतजास्त असाव्यात.
4. कुटूंबातून महिलांना पाठबळ मिळावे.
5. स्वतःहा सक्षम होवून इतर वंचित स्त्रियांनाही सक्षम करावे.
6. स्त्रि उद्योजकतेमध्ये प्रामाणिकपणा, संयम, आत्मनिर्भरता, असायला पाहीजे.
7. ग्रामीण महिलांना प्रशिक्षण देवून स्वयंरोजगार करण्यास प्रवृत्त करायला पाहीजे. त्यांना कायदा, व्यापार व व्यवहारांचे ज्ञान देण्यात यावे.
8. अर्थाजनाच्या योग्य संधी उपलब्ध करून स्त्रियांचे आर्थिक सक्षमीकरण करणे उपयुक्त आहे.
9. विविध शासकिय योजनांची माहिती ग्रामीण व शहरी महिलांपर्यंत पोहचविण्याचा प्रयत्न व्हावा, जेणेकरून त्यांना त्यांचा लाभ घेता येईल.

### संदर्भ :-

1. उद्योजकता विकास संकल्पना व व्यवहार- डॉ. देशमुख, प्रभाकर
2. महाराष्ट्रातील महिला उद्योजक- प्रा. शैलजा सांगळे