

**Vidya Vikas Mandal's
Sitaram Govind Patil Arts,
Science and Commerce College,
Sakri Tal. Sakri Dist. Dhule 424 304**



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Affiliated to Kavayitri Bahinabai Chaudhari North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon

Website : www.sgpcsakri.com

Email : vidyavikas2006@rediffmail.com

Ph : 02568-242323

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ENGLISH AS A GLOBAL LANGUAGE IN INDIAN CONTEXT

Dr. Vijay Bhaidas Bachchhao

Associate Professor in English,

S.G. Patil College Sakri, Dist-Dhulia.

Abstract

The present research paper presents a documentary study on the status of English Language in all over the world. English is spoken, written and understood all over the world. Thus, it has international status. The international status can be argued and justified on the basis of its use, function, spread and the role it plays at different levels and fields- academic, administrative, trade and commerce, banking, political, social, literary, technology and scientific research; at all these levels and domains, the use of English language is more dominant than any other language. It raises the status of English at the top of the languages spoken, written, and understood all over the world.

Introduction.

The world is in transition, and the English language will take new forms. In the course of time, English achieved the status as a global language. In the words of Crystal, "a language achieves genuinely global status when it develops a special role that is recognized in every country. To achieve such a status, a language has to be taken up by other countries around the world, they must decide to give it a special place within their communities, even though they may have few mother tongue speakers". (David crystal, 2003, English as a Global language p-4.

In Shakespeare's time, the number of English speakers in the world is thought to have

been between five and seven million. According to linguist David Crystal, "Between the end of the reign of Elizabeth I (1603) and the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth II (1952), this figure increased almost fiftyfold, to around 250 million" (The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language, 2003).

English As An International Language.

One cannot deny the fact that, English is an international language, spoken in many countries both as a native and as a second or foreign language. It is taught in the schools in almost every country on this earth. It is a living and vibrant language spoken by over 300 million people as their native language. Millions more speak it as an additional language. Christine Kenneally stated the fact that "Today there are about 6,000 languages in the world, and half of the world's population speaks only 10 of them. English is the single most dominant of these 10. British colonialism initiated the spread of English across the globe; it has been spoken nearly everywhere and has become even more prevalent since World War II, with the global reach of American power." (ChristineKenneally, 2007.)

In the near future, there is no any other language, which substitutes for English. The increasing number of English language speakers positively signifies the popularity of the English language in the 21st century in the world. According to David Graddol, today the number of people in the world speak English as, First-language speakers: 375 million, Second-language speakers: 375 million and as a Foreign-language speakers: 750 million (Graddol, 1997) English has become a more and more important language in the world. This is because we need a universal language to communicate with other people when living in the global village. Moreover, the increasing significance of an English language is the consequences of the phenomenon of globalization. As Crystal states that "English is now the language most widely

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taught as a foreign language in over 100 countries, such as China, Russia, Germany, Spain, Egypt, and Brazil and in most of these countries it is emerging as the chief foreign language to be encountered in schools, often displacing another language in the process." (Crystal, 2003).

The use of the English language as a common means of communication across cultures a lingua franca. "The status of English is such that it has been adopted as the world's lingua franca for communication in Olympic sport, international trade, and air-traffic control. Unlike any other language, past or present, English has spread to all five continents and has become a truly global language." (G. Nelson and B. Arts,)

English, like many languages, uses a phonetic alphabet and basic syntax. However, most importantly, it has a large and extensive vocabulary, of which about 80% is foreign. Therefore, it has cognates from virtually every language in Europe has borrowed and continues to borrow words from Spanish and French, Hebrew and Arabic, Hindi-Urdu and Bengali, Malay and Chinese, as well as languages from West Africa and Polynesia. This language characteristic makes it unique in history.

According to Graddol, there are three kinds of English speaker: those who speak it as a first language, those for whom it is a second or additional language and those who learn it as a foreign language. Native speakers may feel the language 'belongs' to them, but it will be those who speak English as a second or foreign language who will determine its world future. (David Graddol, p-10)

"Basically, we can divide up countries according to whether they have English as a native language, English as a second language or English as a foreign language. The first category is self-explanatory. The difference between English as a foreign language and English as a second language is that in the latter

instance only, English has actual assig communicative status within the country. told, there are 75 territories where English a special place in society. Braj Kachru divided the English-speaking countries of world into three broad types, which he symbol by placing them in three concentric rings:

1. the inner circle.- these countries the traditional bases of English, where it is primary language, that is Great Britain Ireland, the United States, Canada, Austr and New Zealand.

2. the outer circle —these count represent the earlier spread of English in native contexts, where the language is pai the country's leading institutions, where it p a second-language role in a multilingual soc E.g. Singapore, India, Malawi, and 50 ot territories.

3. the expanding circle this inclu countries that represent the importance English as an international language though have no history of colonization and English no special administrative status in th countries, e.g. China, Japan, Poland an growing number of other states. This is Eng as a foreign language. It is clear that expanding circle is the one that is most sensi to the global status of English: It is here English is used primarily as an internatic language, especially in the business, scient legal, political and academic communities. English in India.

India needs a language of the out world and English language stands relativ a better position than any other fore language like French, German, etc. Englis virtually the first language for many educ Indians, and for many, who speak more than language, English is the second one. Inc speakers of English are primarily b multilingual Indians who use English as a sec language in contexts in which English is u among Indians as 'link' or an official langua

It is in Part XVII of the Constitution entitled "Official Languages", that the issue of language is mentioned. These provisions are found in Articles 343-351. Article 343 lays down that Hindi in the Devanagari script is the Official Language of the Union. Law up to 1965 might specify clause 2 of the same Article states that English shall continue to be used for such purposes as.

The position of Hindi as the Official Language of the Union becomes problematic the southern in India 1 gets while it is the predominant language in the north, in the south very few people speaks it. The most ferocious opposition toward the adoption of Hindi comes from the south, along with the strongest support for the retention of English. Many Indians would say that India's national language is Hindi. They would say it with pride if they were from the north and with a good-natured grouse if they are from the south. However, this is a misconception. to refer the arguments regarding national language in India, I quote the judgment given by the High Court In response to the public interest litigation, The Gujarat high court refused to issue directions that the Centre as well as the state government to make it mandatory for manufacturers of goods to print in Hindi, all details of goods like price, ingredients and the date of manufacture. "But the court asked whether there was any notification saying Hindi is India's national language, for it's an 'official language' of this country. No notification ever issued by the government could be produced before the court in this regard. This is because the Constitution has given Hindi the status of the official language and not the national language" Times of India 25-Jan 2010.

The fact is that, according to the Indian Constitution, the country does not have a national language. English is the de facto national language of India. It is a bitter truth.

English language has been firmly rooted in the Indian soil. In other words, having been

practiced for two hundred years, the English language has been part of the Indian society including its education. Cultural activities, government machinery, law courts, business, trades, sports, aviation, navigation, agriculture, science, technology and so forth. The Indian writers in English found to claim that the English language has been an integral part of the Indian reality. In fact, in the Indian context, it has been turned into the Indian English rather than the English of England.

Any citizen in any corner of this country regardless of religion, caste or economic status wants his children to learn and become proficient in English. At present, many people like to send their children to English medium Schools and Colleges, which are establishing in full swing all around India. English is learned everywhere because people have found out that knowledge of English is a passport for better career, better pay, an advanced knowledge, and for communication with the entire world. English is also learned for the literature it possesses, and for the variety and rich experience, it provides. English has replaced French as the language of diplomacy. In this computer age, English is bound to expand its domains of use everywhere. Everyone wants to appropriate English as his or her own.

That what has become one of the country's popular Hindi songs opens with an English sentence is unremarkable for Indians. So is the truth that Hindi films are now written in English — the instructions in the screenplays are in English, and even the Hindi dialogue is transcribed in English.

Almost all advertising billboards in India are in English. There is not a single well-paying job in the country that does not require a good understanding of the language. Higher education here is conducted entirely in English. However, the people living in rural areas used brand names for daily communication as- Kitchen, Spoon, Pen Drive, Shopping, Business,

College, Admission, Reservation, Apple, Coca Cola, IBM, Mercedes, Shell, Sony, and Toyota. and common words as computer, television, cable connection, TV serial, CD player, mobile, battery, recharge, and domestic appliances as cooker, oven, mixture, dining table etc.

Many eminent educationalists and scientists told that we have many advantages of studying English language. They hold that in matters, pertaining to education sentiment should not be the ruling factor and that what was most urgently needed was that our youth acquire knowledge from all sources and contribute their share to its expansion and development. In the attainment of this objective, the study of English was bound to play an important part.

The knowledge of English will enable us to establish intellectual, cultural, economic, commercial and political relations with the rest of the world and its knowledge is essential for higher legal, technical and scientific education and research in almost all branches of learning. It is also necessary for those writers who wish to reach a bigger audience, for diplomats, editors, lawyers, politicians in fact almost everyone under the sky.

Conclusion.

One could say about the future role of the English language is whether a single world Standard English will develop. This could result in a supranational variety that all people would have to learn English. English is divesting itself of its political and cultural connotations as more people realize that English is not the property of only a few countries. Instead, a vehicle is used globally and will lead to more opportunities. It belongs to whoever uses it for whatever purpose or need. English is used in every country in the world. It has sojourned in India longer than two hundred years and entitled to be treated with respect. It is hope that English will soon be classified as a non-regional Indian language.

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Dr. Ambedkar's Perspectives on the status of women in India

Dr. Vijay Bhaidas Bachchhao

Associate Professor in English

Head, Department of English S.G.Patil Arts, Science and Commerce College, Sakri, Dist-Dhule

Abstract -

This paper is meant to understand the thoughts and ideas of great scholars on the issue of status of women in Indian society. Gender inequality in India persists in an acute form. It is more prevalent in backward states. The woman character has been found to be neglected in matters of feeding and health care and remains intellectually underprivileged. The Indian Constitution plays a key role for transformation of life of women in India.

Key Words - Constitution, liberty, rights, India, Education, Society, Culture, nature.

Introduction -

India has a rich heritage in terms of languages, culture, tradition, and great civilization. However, in this rich civilization not all human beings are treated equal in respect of cast, colour, race and gender. Some are more privileged in the society and some were dominated. Especially women are treated as inferior to men. Dr. Ambedkar came first on the platform of social crisis for the vindication of the rights of women's. He was the determined fighter and a deep scholar has made significant efforts to lead the society on the path of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. He was first Indian to investigate lawfully the barriers in the way of advancement of women in India.

In recent technocratic society, the character of woman is portrayed in various media. The image that is presented of woman and the way she is viewed in relation to her counterparts such as the girl in relation to boys, in relation to parents, in relation to husband, in relation to other adults, to social situations, and to a certain commodities and services as in advertisement of products. The image of woman is mostly project, as a propagation of sex stereotypes, self-sacrificing homemaker, object of physical beauty and sweeter companion to man. Woman had always been relegated to the place of dependence on men and subjected to the evils of male chauvinism and cruelty. Woman can enjoy liberty only in the square cut frame designed by the patriarchal society from time to time. The issues and problems relating to women's liberty and the status still exist in the modern Era.

Grandeur of Thoughts:

As a great social reformer and diplomat Ambedkar states, "I measure the Progress of a community by the degree of progress which women have achieved" He was a keen observer of the society, who has seen the darker side of this so-called traditional India. His love for the humanity is of course infinite. He believes that "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights" All world countries strive to safe guard political, civil economical and cultural rights. In a democratic country, the constitution guarantees equality of status and opportunities to men and women. The constitution resolves to secure to its entire citizen with justice, liberty and fraternity. However, there are many hurdles and hindrance on the way of women, which make them falling down. The most exploited class all over the world is women. She was used as a tool of entertainment. Since patriarchal times, women have in general been forced to occupy a secondary place in the world in relation to men, a position comparable in many respects with that of racial minorities, in spite of the fact that women



constitute numerically at least half of the human race, and further that this secondary standing is not imposed of necessity by natural "feminine" characteristics but rather by strong environmental forces of educational and social tradition under the purposeful control of men. Man is superior. God-like: female is inert, passive, "doomed to immanence" by man.

Ambedkar hunted into the veracity of the problem in order to examine the inferior

Status allocated to women in the Indian society. He discussed the ethics of the unimpeachability of the Vedas. Historically speaking, the role status and education of Indian women were determined by the religious order. The Rig Vedic society was founded on home and family and so assigned a place of importance to her. The learned woman was held in high esteem. In the Epic Age the woman was considered a true friend of man. She was regarded, as man's half, his religious partner. They had freedom to choose their life partner. E.g. Sita, Savitri, Damyanti.

The status of women at the advent of British Empire was very low. The customs of polygamy, the Parda, child marriage, the denial of women's right over property, and denial of remarriage to widows, all these practices resulted to form weak, helpless and inferior character of women. In 19th century, the social reformist fought against these evil practices and saved women from age-old customs.

In the history of the world, it is found that the place of woman is inferior to man. Both in India and in Western countries in most of the periods, and by most of the thinkers with few exceptions denied the equal status for women. The great philosophers like Plato, Aristotle, St. Thomas Aquinas, Rousseau and others talked much of equality and goodness of humankind but did not pay heed to women's right. Rousseau declares "that a woman should never for a moment feel herself independent, she should be governed by fear to exercise her natural cunning, and made a coquettish slave in order to render her a more alluring object of desire, a sweeter companion to man." Aristotle believed that "The female is a female by virtue of certain lack of qualities. The great thinker Plato thanked God that he was created a man not a woman. St. Thomas considered woman to be an 'Imperfect man'.

The situation so far presented started to change in late nineties and early twenties. The women now entered in all types of professions along with the right to speak in public, to vote for and hold office. They revolted against double standard. As 20th century advanced the women adopted swimsuits, taking parts in sports and political activities. In spite of increased access and participation of women in all sectors such as education, corporate, public affairs and defense, they have not yet attained that equal status. Their battle for human rights is still going on.

Hypothetical Discussion:

On the conceptual and intellectual ground, Ambedkar sought to enliven the social order in two ways. He defended the rights of equality for women by creating a sense of equality among the women and by removing the sense of subservient from the minds of women. He knew it very well the two offshoots of the evils of social equality of which the women were victim. According to J. S. Mill, "The liberty of the individual must be thus far limited; he must not make himself a nuisance to other people. But if he refrains from molesting others in what concerns them, and merely acts according to his own inclination and judgment in things which concern himself, the same reasons which show that opinion should be free, prove also that he should be allowed, without molestation to carry his opinions into practice at his own cost." In the light of the above statement, here we will discuss some of the burning issues of women, violation of human rights and the realities of women's liberty. Women are beginning to acquire the features of a minority community by three recognized dimensions of inequality of class,



status, and political powers. The cultural patterns and forms of patriarchy started to keep women in subordinate position. Women have always been seen through men's eyes and for men a woman is just a womb, an ovary, a female. She has always been defined with relation to man and not as a 'complete' 'total' 'autonomous' being in her own right.

Prostitution represents the exploitation of the poor by the rich and of women by men. While the urbanization process and industrialization with its accompanying evils, socioeconomic insecurity, poor living conditions are important forces for the increase of prostitution in recent years. Like any other profession this, also operates on a commercial basis according to the law of demand and supply. Procurers are engaged in the purchase and sale of women.

Female foeticide. Modern Scientific techniques like amniocentesis and Ultrasound have been widely misused as sex determination test. Though there is a ban on the test, the commercialization of the test is well run under the guise of maternity homes and clinical laboratories.

Female infanticide is found in most part of the country parents would have commit female infanticide when more than one female child is born to them. Poverty, alcoholism, ignorance and the cost of the dowry are the possible causes of this practice. Wife beating or wife battering is the common form of abuse worldwide irrespective of class, religion and community. It is supposed that middle class women are not beaten; the victim of violence is a small, helpless working class woman. Nor was it true that so called educated husbands did not beat their wives.

Dowry death is one of the problems of women. It has been identified as one of the most torturing and killing problems of women in India. Dowry is a deep-rooted social evil and violation of human rights. It is the cause of many unfortunate deaths of young brides.

The denial of control over one's body is yet another example of the gender violation. Most of the women still denied freedom to control their own fertility. In India under all the personal laws, man is the head of the family and women do not have equal rights. It is directed at perpetuating inequality between men and women and gender injustice, it affects the status of women.

As a learned academician, Ambedkar wanted to go to the root of the problems of women. He knew that without understanding the root cause of the prevailing Hindu social order, it would be difficult to address the issue of women empowerment. Thus, he made a comprehensive study of the Hindu scriptures, smritis and shastras which are the fundamentals of Hindu faith that ordained graded socio, religious, economic and cultural status to the chaturvarnas (four classes) where women was equated with the shudras category. He realized the irrationality, inhumanity and hollowness of Manusmriti where women had no power, they were not equal partners in life with men. In the Puranas, and in the Manusmriti woman was treated inferior to man. She had no freedom at all. The Muslim invasion brought about the deterioration of women's position. The patriarchal society imposed restrictions on her rights and freedom.

Thus, Ambedkar argued that the social principles put forward by Manu resulted in degrading the status of women in Hindu society. Ambedkar vehemently criticized the way Manu positioned the status of women. He states that, it is the education, which is the right weapon to cut the social slavery, and it is the education, which will enlighten the downtrodden masses to come up and gain social status, economic betterment and political freedom.

Ambedkar's idea on women empowerment was not exiguous to political or economic



realm. He not only wanted to ensure social equality between man and man, but also equal status and dignity between man and woman. He also believed in equal status of husband and wife. He advised that women should be on friendly terms with their husbands. He did not agree that there should be a master slave relation between the husband and the wife. Therefore, he presented and fought for the Hindu Code Bill. The Hindu Code Bill is a shield and protection for the cause of women's liberty and equality. The Hindu Code Bill which sought to confer on women the right to property and adoption. These are enabling rights to women, not granted previously in the domain of economy, which was to be conferred through legal means. Although, he attempted, through this bill to put men and women on an equal level in all legal matters, he remarked. The scope of empowerment could be broadened as a multi-dimensional process of civil, political, social, economic, and cultural participation and rights.

The empowerment process starts from within but access to new ideas and information will come from external factors. With new consciousness and the strength of solidarity, women can assert their right to control resources and to participate equally in decision-making. Education is often seen as the key to women's empowerment. Girls' access to schooling is often correlated to women's participation in the formal social, political and legal system. However, this assumes that the experience and knowledge attained in schooling automatically prepares girls to assess their worth and envisage new possibilities.

What we observed in the society is the distorted image of woman. The character of woman is sketched in various media. The image is presented as the way she is viewed in relation to her counterparts. It is painted such as the girl in relation to boys, in relation to parents, in relation to husband, in relation to other adults, to social situations, and to a certain commodities and services as in advertisement of products. The image of woman is mostly project as a propagation of sex stereotypes, self-sacrificing homemaker, object of physical beauty and sweeter companion to man. Woman had always been degraded to the place of dependence on men and subjected to the evils of male chauvinism and cruelty. Woman is the most oppressed abused exploited and under-privileged human being on earth.

Conclusion:

These issues and problems relating to the status of women still exist in our highly advanced world in the modern Era. Woman can enjoy liberty only in the square cut frame designed by the patriarchal society from time to time. It is an irony that the electronic media, print media, and electronic instruments manipulate the character of woman. Ambedkar defends the position of woman in the society. He wanted to place women as not only a member of the family but, also of society. His aim was to rebuild the society from the elementary level and dissect radically. In this context, he advocated active participation of women in political activities. He involved women in all his social struggles. His arguments on maternity benefit bill, abortion and on the birth control were quite relevant to recognize the dignity of women.

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The Application of Technology and Social Media in Society

Dr. Vijay Bhaidas Bachchhao

Associate Professor in English

Head, Department of English

S.G. Patil Arts, Science and Commerce College, Sakri, Dist-Dhule

E-mail vijayb1961@gmail.com / Cell- 9423942851

Abstract-

Today social media mostly influence the life of human being. It plays a key role in the life of every one on this globe. Either knowingly or unknowingly social media enclose every human being. It is just like an omnipresent mysticism in the society. By the grace of social media, some will gain profit and some other will lose. It depends on how much one is addicted to social media. Social media has both side's advantages and drawbacks however, it is up to each user to use social sites wisely to enhance their professional and social life, and exercise caution to ensure they do not fall prey to online dangers.

Key Words: Technology, Social media, life, society, change

Introduction:

The term social media is buzzword in today's techno savvy society. Websites and application that enable users to create and share content or participate in social networking (face book). In other words, Social media is defined as combo of technology and social life, a relationship developed between network and people. It is said that man is social animal, but now a day's ironically man is more social than some time ago because he uses social media at his hand. Most of the people engaged in social networks at most of the time.

The majority of users are teen age groups frequenting visiting to social media sites. They found a completely new way of communication and engaged in virtual social world. It is no wonder our real world social lives are seeing some changes.

Advantages of social media:

It is stated that social media wrapped the social life completely. It becomes part of everyone's life. Every events and moments of life from birth to rest of life is shared through social media. For sharing our ideas, thoughts, desires, likes, dislikes and emotion, we need a medium language. A language can be used in two ways for the purpose of communication. It can be spoken or written. In real world of communication, the medium of speech is more important and effective than the medium of writing because "Language is most completely expressed in speech. Writing does not represent intonation, rhythm, stress and junctures" (Robert Lado, 1971:50) in the present scenario the internet is an amazing medium for languages, the traditional way of communication is changed. Language itself changes slowly but the internet has speeded up the process of those changes so you notice them more quickly." Social technologies have broken the barriers of space and time, enabling us to interact 24/7 with more people than ever before. No any other revolutions in the history as the revolution of social media changed the sole concept of human communication. The social world of human beings are changed into virtual world. Ironically, social media has the potential to



make people less social, deprived from the real thing and replace the human contacts. Social media is definitely changing the way we communicate, but in many ways, it is for the better as we expand our social circles and explore new horizons through our online connections:

We often over share

Social media quickly breaks down personal barriers. People will post things to their Face book accounts that they probably never would have called dozens of people over the phone to share. These little fancies open up a completely new world of conversational opportunities when we see our friends in person.

Before social media, people used telephonic conversation, reading newspapers, journals, watching television to share their views and ideas. Now in the second decade of the 21st century people are mostly engaged with smart phones and computers using twitter, whatsapp, email and U Tube for sharing ideas and views. Their ideas and personae is developed and built by social media. People found much easier medium of communication with the whole world. While there are certainly pros and cons to over sharing, this proves that social media is not as isolating as some believe.

Even the concept of literature is rapidly changing. Originally, any form of literature was in print, now, literature can be found all over the Internet. Recently, people have started to share creative and original works online via social media sites. Both recognized authors and regular unpublished people are taking advantage of the rise of social media and transforming the traditional view of the scholars, philosophers and poets into techno savvy society. Where writing was once a solitary activity, it has now become a very social way to communicate. Before the Internet, most people wrote to communicate with one other person. Now we reach hundreds or thousands of people with a single post

Cyber Bullying and Online Harassment

In this virtual, materialistic and business oriented. World if you are not careful, unscrupulous people can target you for cyber bullying and harassment on social sites. Schoolchildren, young girls, and women can fall prey to online attacks, which can create tension and distress. If you are a victim of cyber bullying, do not take it lying down, but try to take appropriate legal action against the attacker.

Recently it is noticed that a friend send a request to doctor for medical treatment on mental stress. The doctor agreed to treat him. The charges of medicine were settled. However, the patient send appeal to doctor that he was under mental stress because some of his girl friend's in India misleads him and deceived him for some amount of rupees fifty thousand.

Impact on Business

Social media is beneficial to the business world. Around 24by7, business is growing with electronic media. Net perceptive companies are using social media to advertise their products, build customer loyalty and many other functions. Interactions and feedback from customers help businesses to understand the market, and fine-tune their products and strategies. Many firms organize contests and give away prizes to enthruse consumers to visit their social website page more often. Compared to television advertisements and other expensive forms of marketing, social media presence is a cheap and effective means to enhance brand image and popularity.



Impact on Productivity

It is observed that the employees and office personnel are most of the time engaged with social media. It affects on the performance indicator of the office and actual production. Many companies have blocked social networks on their office Internet as addicted employees can distract themselves on such sites, instead of focusing on work. In fact, studies show that British companies have lost billions of dollars per year in productivity because of social media addiction among employees.

Impact on Privacy

It is truth that social media is the cause of raising a huge storm in the society. In addition, people are very much eager and anxious to share and communicate the ideas and news with their fellow beings. It spreads and become an issue. Eventually television channels are chewing the issue whole-heartedly throughout the day and night. It induces to violate the law of privacy. If you are not careful, what you post on the Net can come back to haunt you. Revealing personal information on social sites can make users vulnerable to crimes like identity theft, stalking, etc. Many companies perform a background check on the Internet before hiring an employee. If a prospective employee has posted something embarrassing on social media, it can drastically affect their chances of getting the job. The same holds true for our relationships too, as our loved ones and friends may get to know if we post something undesirable on social networks.

Conclusion

It is age old saying that excess is harmful. Excess of everything is poison because we are pursuing the material object through our material senses which all have limits. Therefore, it is true with the use of social media and its application. If someone uses it more he suffers more. Social media has its advantages and drawbacks as revealed in this article. It is up to each user to use social sites wisely to enhance their professional and social life, and exercise caution to ensure they do not fall victim to online dangers.

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Higher Education Development and the Role of NAAC with Reference to Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges**Dr. Vijay Bhaidas Bachchhao**

Associate Professor in English

Head, Department of English

S. G. Patil Arts, Science and Commerce College,

Sakri, Dist-Dhule

E-mail vijayb1961@gmail.com

Cell- 9423942851

ABSTRACT:

The purpose of this paper is to uncover the role of NAAC to empower higher education and achieving educational equality in the society. Over the past decade, the role of NAAC has been explicitly recognized as a key issue in the development of higher education. NAAC accredits not only the professional but also the non-professional, agricultural, non-agricultural, technical Universities, Institutions, and colleges. Social, economic development of the nation directly related with the development of higher education. The assessment and accreditation process has been found to be neglected in matters of non-agricultural and non-professional colleges. Where the learners were intellectually underprivileged. The NGO's, Educational Institutes, Good Governance and social organization plays a key role in transforming the standard of higher education in Indian society.

Key Words- Accreditation, liberty, rights, India, Education, Society, Culture, Nature.

Introduction:

This National Conference on 'Recent Developments in NAAC Assessment and Accreditation Process' gives an opportunity to talk on the of Higher Education in India. Higher education is considered as highly important mechanism for bringing about social, economic, political and technological changes and development in the society. Therefore, the scope and demand for higher education is increasing. It is a time when there is a discussion on the reshuffling of super power in the second decade of 21st century. NAAC is an organization founded by the UGC of Government of India in 1994. The prime goal of NAAC is an assessment and accreditation of institutions that provide Higher education. It is a type of quality assurance process. The educational programmes, services and implementation of operations of higher education are evaluated by NAAC. If we restructured the existing higher education system in India, then there may be no one to deny the fact that during the next decades of this century India will emerged as a super power in the world.

The crisis:

As we have proud about the recent developments and changes in the field of science and technology. These changes in technology tend to bring about changes in the society at various levels of sophistications. In other terms, the scholars called it as the modern world, modern technology and modern society. Modernity is not an issue of crises for human beings however, the learned people turn it into

crisis in the sphere of society. Since the beginning of none aided and Clock Hour Basis concepts, the treatment given to the teachers and educational institutions in the society is hilarious and disgusting. NAAC expects self-generation of funding from the non-agricultural and non-professional colleges.

Most of the colleges which, are situated in the areas where the students population come from agrarian, labour, farm workers, shepherds families. The students cannot afford to pay the minimum fees of the colleges. The parents are helpless to provide fees of the colleges because their living depends on the farming. Nevertheless, the farmers are sufferer in the hands of government, market, profit-making strategies of the traders and natural calamities like drought. Then how one can expects funds from the students and the stakeholders.

Through media, it comes to know about what is happening everywhere in the country- in politics, administrations, factories, companies, banks, co-operative institutions, etc. and the personnel working in these fields. It is shocking that our politicians bureaucrats, engineers, doctors, managers, the public and private sector employees, the clerks, and helpers and the business people are unethical, corrupt, greedy, and money-crazy, the educational system of the country that should have "educated" them has obviously failed to build up the value-system of generations of people. Once education, the strong foundation has become so weak. The gap between parents-students-teacher widens day by day. The learner may be considered as consumer and

the institutions may be considered as producers.

The ideas and attitudes regarding status, Prestige and honor have been changed for society. The society considered someone as a prestigious who gets employment, who possessed lot of wealth, who wears expensive cloths, drinks and eats in expensive restaurants, which possessed the power and so on. Like the parallel economy in India. There are parallel educational enterprises in the country that go by different names- Parallel colleges and schools. Private institutions and coaching classes run by any one in every town in the country. There is a craze for on line education. Buying and selling of the degrees become profit-making business.

Privatization of education:

Through NAAC assessment and accreditation, it is revealed that in an Indian scenario private education institutions have a great scope. In an Indian socio-economical environment, one may not advocate cent percent privatization of education. Privatization of education means to protect the interest of the rulers. One should not expect humanitarian and democratic treatment from the owners of the private institutions. Why should the businessperson invest huge amount of money to run the educational institute? Whether they started the educational institute for the welfare of the society and to provide education to the marginalized class in the society? What is the mission and motto of private educational institutions? The private educational institutes erect big buildings as an infrastructure to attract the consumers. It is the glamorization of education. The learners who sought admissions in these institutions have to pay huge amount of money in the form of donation and tuition fees. Is it affordable for the student from the Indian countryside? Those who afford the fees of the private institutions they can learn in such an institution. However, some of the private institutions are beneficial for the learners and the country. It provides an access to the class of learners who wanted to go abroad for higher education. If we provide the quality education in our country to them, they will remain in our country for higher education. Therefore, the knowledgeable human resource will make available for the country.

Objectives of higher education:

- To create human resources who project as a faithful, transparent political leader and honest bureaucrats.
- To create human resources who able to set up new social and scientific ideas.
- To create human resources who able to win

the trust of the society.

- To create knowledgeable human resources capable to plan, execute co-ordinate independent Research and Development programs.
- To create knowledgeable human resources as fearless teaching faculty with inner strength of knowledge, inherent purity, confidence and determination not to do anything wrong for selfish gain.
- To create human resources with creative, critical thinking and analytical skills as well as appreciation of the arts or diverse cultures.

To achieve these objectives, willingness to change and hard efforts required at all the steps of decision makers, Policy makers, syllabus framing, pedagogical, administrative, institutional, management, organizational, political and parliamentary resolutions and teaching faculty.

It is said that education enlightens the people. Education must become an instrument of social change and truly educate people "as a wicked man may develop saintly qualities in good company of saints, but a devotee does not become wicked in the company of a wicked person as the earth absorbs the scent of a flower but the flowers do not take the odour of the earth." The system must produce professionals, doctors, engineers, teachers, managers, artisans etc. with the sense of social commitment. To discard everything that is old and to accept everything that is new and modern is not the object of the higher education. It must reactivate and recognize the knowledge system of the subcontinent and make them relevant and beneficial to the society. It must enable the society to restore its lost confidence and character so that the deep-rooted inferiority complex in us, carefully cultivated by the west is erased. It must restore happy, peaceful, fearless life for every individual. That fearless individual is the man who steadily grows and ascends up on the ladder of wisdom, action, fame and respect and never steps back.

Suggestions:

The aims and objectives of every higher education institution and colleges are to provide quality higher education to the students. However, it varies from place to place it depends upon the area where the institutions is situated.

- Assessing the performance of the institutions through seven criteria and awarding the grades to colleges and institutions creates inferiority and superiority complex in higher

education system. Instead of playing the role of third umpire, NAAC should have to perform an active role for the development of higher education.

- NAAC should have given constitutional rights to provide funds to economically weak colleges.
- Some sort of Special grants should be provided to universities and colleges situated in rural and backward areas to improve their infrastructure and facilitate innovations.
- The process of NAAC is not pleasant and eco-friendly. Make it eco-friendly, teachers-friendly and students friendly.
- The huge amount of assessment fees is not affordable for colleges and institutions, which provides higher education to the students from the weaker sections of the society. Therefore, the structure of assessment fees should be revised.
- The consciousness-raising component, which is missing in our existing system of education, is meant to remove the ignorance among the learned and make them truly educated and contemplative.
- Make them capable of generating our own ideas and expressions.
- Our learners must be made to talk about our rich traditions in language and literature, in philosophy and in sciences.
- Bridging the gap between the languages of India
- Recognize our traditions and knowledge systems to make them relevant to our contemporary life.
- The degree course should get high status and honor in the society.
- The degree course should give assurance of self-employment market oriented learning for practical purposes-for effective communication- living in the complex world for exploiting opportunities, and knowledge of computer in all disciplines.

The best curriculum and the perfect syllabus remain dead unless quickened into life by the right methods of teaching and the right kind of teacher. The emphasis in

Teaching should shift from verbalism and memorization to learning through Purposeful, concrete and realistic situations and for this purpose the principles of Activity Method and Project Method should be assimilated. Personnel from the Industry, law, business firm, agriculture, social organizations, and public affairs may be invited to teach and to share the 30 percent of the part of practical teaching as an associate teaching faculty. So the learner may feel confident to apply his knowledge immediately after the Completion of the particular degree.

Conclusion:

Its truth from the historical times, that higher education in India has been maintaining the high standards of education in the world. Now it is time to update it. The existing system is built up over a period. Therefore, the new structure will take time. However, we must make a beginning now. The teaching community should start this process and will contribute their ideas for this great cause. Therefore, for the development of higher education in India NAAC should have to play an important role in facilitating these changes by incorporating all of the various demographics of the population. Thus, it is badly required to amend existing system. Is it the notion that constitutes education in India?

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**Vidya Vikas Mandal's
Sitaram Govind Patil Arts,
Science and Commerce College,
Sakri Tal. Sakri Dist. Dhule 424 304**



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**विद्या विकास मंडळाचे,
सिताराम गोविंद पाटील कला,
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साक्री ता. साक्री जि. धुळे ४२४ ३०४**

Affiliated to Kavayitri Bahinabai Chaudhari North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon

Website : www.sgpcsakri.com

Email : vidyavikas2006@rediffmail.com

Ph : 02568-242323

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Global Warming and the Relevance of William Wordsworth's Poetry in 21st Century.

Dr. Vijay B. Bachchhao

Head, Dept. of English, S.G. Patil Arts,
Science and Commerce College,
Sakri, Dist. Dhule (MS) India

Research Paper - English

ABSTRACT

Today the life of human being is mostly affected by global warming. It is the sign of destruction of nature and environment. The environmental changes directly affect the life of almost all the living and non-living beings on this earth. However, poetry comes to our help to save the environmental hazards. Poetry plays a vital role in formation of society. It shapes human nature, behavior, actions and thoughts. Moreover, Poetry has played an important role in the shaping of the nation's culture and ideology. Wordsworth's Poetry has the capacity to change our thinking. It helps us to cope with the current as well as future challenges by changing the way we think about ourselves. It can be safely said that poetry simply making us think about ourselves and the social and natural world in which we live, or entertaining us, or fascinating us with new takes on routine familiar matters and with its inventive way of approaching reality, or splendid manifestation of nature.

Key Words- Poetry, Environment Values, Education, Society, Culture, nature.

Introduction:

Before going to comment on poetry let, define what is global warming. Global

Vijay B



Warming is the increase of Earth's average surface temperature due to effect of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels or from deforestation, which trap heat that would otherwise escape from Earth. This is a type of greenhouse effect. The effects of global warming are the environmental and social changes caused (directly or indirectly) by human emissions of greenhouse gases. There is a scientific consensus that climate change is occurring, and that human activities are the primary driver. Many impacts of climate change have already been observed, including glacier retreat, changes in the timing of seasonal events (e.g., earlier flowering of plants), and changes in agricultural productivity. Some impacts from increasing temperatures are already happening.

- Researcher Bill Fraser has tracked the decline of the Adélie penguins on Antarctica, where their numbers have fallen from 32,000 breeding pairs to 11,000 in 30 years.

- Ice is melting worldwide, especially at the Earth's poles. This includes mountain glaciers, ice sheets covering West Antarctica and Greenland, and Arctic sea ice.

- Sea level rise became faster over the last century.

- Precipitation (rain and snowfall) has increased across the globe, on average.

- Some butterflies, foxes, and alpine plants have moved farther north or to higher, cooler areas.

- Spruce bark beetles have boomed in Alaska thanks to 20 years of warm summers.

- The insects have chewed up 4 million acres of spruce trees.

One can raise a question that what is the use of poetry in the present scenario.

However, poetry is the High Art, which is also democratic: inexpensive, portable, reproducible, and quickly consumed. "Whether as a form of witness, as a medium which dignifies individual speech and thought, as a repository of our cumulative experiences, or as a space where we "purify" language, poetry, like all imaginative creations, divines the human enterprise. This is poetry's social value" (Major Jackson). It is not only a musical thought but also a vehicle of changing the thoughts of the people. Poetry has had a major impact on the development of society. It has strength to shaped civilizations, changed political systems and exposed injustice. It gives us a detailed preview of human experiences,



allowing us to connect on basic levels of desire and emotion.

It is said that man is a social animal and lives in society. There are relations and interrelation between men who live in the society. We like to hear about our fellow men that live in society, their thoughts and feelings, their likes and dislikes. Such matters, interactions, thoughts and feelings of the humankind are the basis of literary creativity. Therefore, it can be said that poetry is an art to express feelings through the medium of language.

Naturally, if we have the power of language to express the feelings, we are well on the way to create poetry. In other words, the subject matter of poetry is society in some form or other. The poet Wordsworth expresses his feeling and we who read his poetry are interested and feel at one with him and ourselves. After all, society is the bond of fellowship between man and man through communication that the poet or writer seeks.

Wordsworth's Philosophy of life:

Wordsworth defined poetry as a spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings recollected in tranquility. It means something that is written for refreshing and inspiring the mind. It records the thoughts and feelings of great minds. It attracts in two ways—through its matter and through its manner. The matter must be such that those who read it are interested in some way. The manner must be such as will be pleasing to the reader and adds to his fund of knowledge. It is the strength and power of poetry to maintain peace, harmony, unity and integration of society. This is the outcome of great contribution of Wordsworth's poetry.

We live in a society. That is, there are relations and interrelation between men who live in the society. Society reacts to literature in a living way. An inspiring poet like Wordsworth and his poetry creates general influence on society. It rouses our feelings and enthusiasm for welfare of the society. The poet, Wordsworth suggests certain ideas about life and nature. In the poem *Table Turns*, he explains the idea of life. The *Tables Turned* is a didactic poem. The statement it makes about nature and art are meant to be taken at their face value as general truths about life.

And hark! How blithe the throstle sings!

He, too, is no mean preacher:



*Come forth into the light of things,
Let Nature be your Teacher.
She has a world of ready wealth,
Our minds and hearts to bless—
Spontaneous wisdom breathed by health,
Truth breathed by cheerfulness.*

He finds peace of mind in nature. The following lines from the poem "Composed upon Westminster Bridge" reflects the idea of environmental balance. It is the idea of clean air, clean cities and clean rivers. . The river here becomes the symbol of spirituality.

*All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.
Never did sun more beautifully steep
In his first splendour, valley, rock, or hill;
Ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep!*

Wordsworth's view regarding the world:

Wordsworth gives a fatalistic view of the world, past and future. The words "late and soon" in the opening verse describe how the past and future are included in his characterization of humankind. The author knows the potential of humanity's "powers," but fears it is clouded by the mentality of "getting and spending." The "sordid boon" we have "given our hearts" is the materialistic progress of humankind. The detriment society has on the environment will proceed unchecked and relentless like the "winds that will be howling at all hours". The speaker complains that "the world" is too overwhelming for us to appreciate it. We are so concerned about time and money that we use up all our energy. People want to accumulate wealth, so they see nothing in Nature that they can "own." the following lines are comment on this materialistic tendency of the people.

*The world is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers;
Little we see in Nature that is ours;
We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!*



In it, Wordsworth criticizes the world of his age is not at all moved by the beautiful objects of Nature. In this way, they lose their spiritual power. They have sold their hearts for being absorbed in materialism and distancing itself from nature. It reflects his view that humanity must get in touch with nature to progress spirituality.

William Wordsworth found inspiration for his poetry in his environment, not least the "golden daffodils" he saw "beside the lake". The beauty of nature is reflected in the poem Daffodils. It is not only the feeling of poet but also the feelings of all human beings who love nature. Nature has a healing power that cures our stress and depression. When he saw a host of golden daffodils, his heart and mind also dance with the flowers.

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Wordsworths' Faith in Nature:

William Wordsworth expressed his strong faith in nature. He lives in the company of nature and worships its activities. He believes that that nature is able to provide comfort or solutions to life's problems. Nature is the Power of the Human Mind. It has a healing power, for him nature is a teacher, a philosopher, a guide and a nurse.

Wordsworth praised the power of the human mind. Using memory and imagination, individuals could overcome difficulty and pain. Wordsworth has great reverence for nature. For Wordsworth, nature had a spirit, a soul of its own, and to know is so is to experience nature with all the five senses. For instance, the speaker in "Lines Composed a Few Miles above Tintern Abbey" he expressed his sensations in the lines as

*Therefore am I Still
A A lover of the meadows and the woods,
And mountains; and of all that we behold
From this green earth; of all the mighty world
Of eye, and ear—both what they half create,*



And what perceive

The poet relieves his loneliness with memories of nature. In that sense, Wordsworth employees nature in his poems as a remedy to a diseased world and shows how nature heals, nurtures and restores the soul from the enervating effects of industrialism and materialism. For Wordsworth nature is not just a beautiful scene but also something far deeper. It has inner life of her own and man is Part of it. He expresses a strong sense of relationship with the world of nature.

The poet studies nature with open eyes and imaginative mind. He has been the lover of nature from the core of his heart, and with purer mind. He feels a sensation of love for nature in his blood. He feels high pleasure and deep power of joy in natural objects. The beatings of his heart are full of the fire of nature's love. He concentrates attention to Sylvan Wye – a majestic and worth seeing river. He reminds the pictures of the past visit and ponders over his future years. On his first visit to this place, he bounded over the mountains by the sides of the deep rivers and the lovely streams. In the past, the soundings haunted him like a passion. The tall rock, the mountain and the deep and gloomy wood were then to him like an appetite. Nevertheless, that time is gone now. In nature, he finds the sad music of humanity.

Wordsworth is also the 'poet of the self' (of the inner landscape). Indeed, when Wordsworth writes, 'Nature never did betray/The heart that loved her'. we see him draw together his sense of external nature both as a ministering agent, one ministering 'to' the self, and as a patient recipient of the responses of the 'heart', receiving 'from' the inner landscape of the 'self' the promise of both their futures. Here is not the science but the experience of ecology.

In his theory of poetry, Wordsworth expresses his deep love for countryside life and people. He justifies his theory of poetry "emotion recollected in tranquility"—that is, upon the meditative state that allows the poet to arrange his rekindled emotions so as to reveal the fundamental laws of nature.

While talking on declining of morality, Wordsworth points out that Modern man has the potential for immense destruction but no corresponding moral standards to check that destruction. Wordsworth thought that life in an immoral society is extremely difficult.



In such an environment, Man's survival is constantly under threat and human values are ridiculed. Wordsworth believes that moral values are essential in creating peace and harmony in any society. Wordsworth sees nature as a healing power, a source of morality and a remedy for the sufferings of humankind. It means his philosophy and poetry is relevant to save environment in 21-st century.

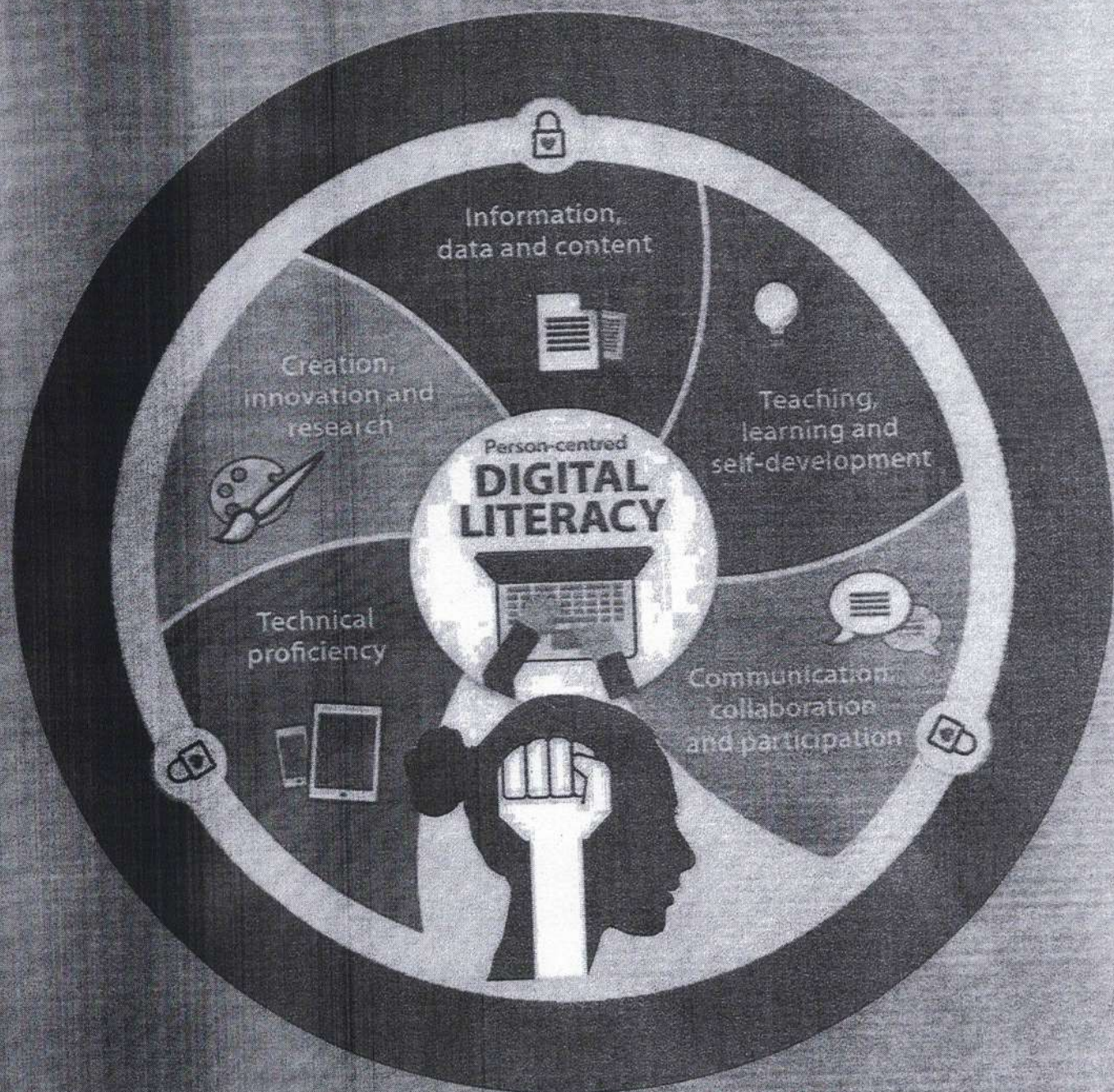
Conclusion:

Thus, poetry plays an important role in formation of society. The influence of literature on society is felt directly or indirectly. It can be said that Wordsworth's poetry directly responsible for a movement "To Save Nature and avoid the effects of Global Warming". His poetry is treasure house and pathfinder for the conservation of nature. It is the source of inspiration to fight for the cause of global effects of pollution and destruction. It is the power of his poetry to inspire the people for regulating and removing social wrongs, calling for necessary reforms. In such a way, the role of poetry is universal linked to passions, so that is in effect penetrating and ordering the primary passions, the primary emotional laws of all humankind. In other words, we can say Wordsworth gives the message to all humankind that to save environment, save man and save the Earth.

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Digital India and Women Empowerment

Vijay Bhaidas Bachchhao

Associate Professor in English

(Head, Department of English)

S.G.Patil Arts, Science and Commerce

College, Sakri. Dist-Dhule

E-mail vijayb1961@gmail.com

Education is the endless process in development the development of human life. It is not only the means of individual but also the medium of social, political, economical, cultural development and reforms. Education is the foundation stone a powerhouse of national development. The strong nations were built due to its strong national educational policy. Digital Education is the key of India's economical, social and cultural development. Through Digital education, the nation can achieve its aims in the world. It is the hard time to discuss on the new policies regarding the digital education in regard of the empowerment of women in India.

Traditionally, in an Indian society the role and status of women were crucial. The status of women in Indian society is always a matter of discussion and debate. Historically, the role and status of women in India is a very sensitive issue that is passionately debated from time to time either by philosophers, social reformers, scholars or educationist. Rousseau declares that a woman should never for a moment feel herself independent, that she should be governed by fear to exercise her natural cunning and made a coquettish slave"¹ Therefore, the social reformers strongly fought for the rights and status of women in Indian society.

In Indian society, women were defined and confined to play the specific roles as a daughter, wife a sweet companion, mother a caretaker of children and a homemaker. In the past, the social reformers fought for the cause of women's liberation, gender discrimination and equal status in the society. Swami Vivekananda the great Indian religious reformer iterated the status given to women "All nations have attained greatness, by paying proper respect to the women. That country and that nation which do not respect the women have never become great nor will ever be in future"² It resulted to improve the status of women in Indian society. However, the role of western women has changed so vastly throughout the ages from the diversified causes and reforms.

Digital Education :

Today, being literate is not just limited to being able to read and write any language; it is much more than that. Digital Literacy is becoming as important as traditional literacy. "Education was permitted to enter into the lives of nineteenth century women only when its subject matter and method of teaching was not regarded as threatening to the existing power relations within the family. In fact, quite often, basic literacy skills and other accoutrements were seen as essential for the daughters and wives of the recipients of Western education."³

Women of the present generation have facilities to receive digital education than the women of the preceding generation. It has been far reaching consequences to improve their participation in the various fields in the society. It is a systematic change to empower women. It is need I hair to spread of education for the status of women in the society. The educated women changed the social order and social attitude too. The increased awareness and digital literacy have empowered women to come out of the four walls of the home. Most of them actively supported and participated in the national movements, campaigns, administration, banking, schooling, and public affairs etc.

Results of Women Empowerment :

Women constitute a unique resource of a nation. It needs recognition that, women are the builders and molders of a nation's destiny. In rural areas, women perform a major part of agricultural operations like, breaking clods of earth, maturing, weeding, transplanting, harvesting and threshing. They are busy in domestication of diary animal and small industries like pottery, roe and basket making, food processing and handloom weaving. Therefore, it follows that, the burden shared by the women for the socio-economic development in two fold. One is on the domestic front and the other are on the economic front. The digital literacy changed the previous social scenario irrespective of class, cast, region and religion. Now a day's women are fond of participating and attending many social and political functions either along with their men counterpart or individually at her own. Previously, they were confined to household duties and suppressed to remain at home. The digital literacy brings the world in the palms of their hands. Today's woman has started caring for her health, cultural needs, interest, academic careers, social discourse, her views, religious and recreational activities. As per the census of 2011, an effective literacy rate for men in India was 82.14%, while for women it was 65.46%.

The good news for the development of the nation with speed is that this gap is narrowing.

India is well known for its vibrant information technology industry. Continued investment in IT infrastructure, greater availability of IT training and creation of jobs outside the metro areas in the South, will help bring the benefits of IT to women in India. India's changing digital landscape is offering tremendous scope for women's empowerment, and evidence from rigorous research suggests how mobile phone usage can transform women's household agency and workforce participation. This calls for a greater effort to close the gender gap in digital literacy, and more innovation in integrating mobile phone usage with social welfare programmes. Without digital literacy, one of the most vulnerable sections of society, women from poor households, may end up in a situation where they are left too far behind to ever catch up with "Digital India". There has never been a more pertinent time to bridge the gender digital divide. Policymakers, heed this call.

Results show that households, which received transfers via mobile phones, saw a 10% improvement in diet diversity, a one-third increase in children's meal consumption per day, and an increase in the cultivation of marginal crops that are primarily grown by women. The paper explains that the impact was a result of improved household bargaining power of the women beneficiaries. The mobile-transfer beneficiaries were more likely to obtain the transfer on their own as opposed to relying on their husbands, and more likely to travel to weekly markets and be involved in selling household grain than the manual cash transfer recipients. The key insight from this evaluation is that when women adopted mobile phone services to directly receive cash transfers, it increased their agency in household decision-making. Prioritizing digital literacy for women by combining mobile technology with the array of existing welfare programmes targeted at women can potentially lead to similar empowerment of women in rural India.

Conclusion :

To conclude, it is strongly felt that India is changing its policy regarding the empowerment of women. The government is willing to organize special programmes and campaigns for women empowerment. However, we should participate in such various campaigns and become the agents of change it may be as mothers, daughters, relatives, friends, teachers, mentors, seniors, colleagues, employers, volunteers we can help spread digital literacy to other women. For their empowerment with the

internet usage among women, steadily growing this can give a big push, thus helping the women of India in not only becoming digital ready but also actively participating in the digital global economy.

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