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# PORTRAYAL OF CONTEMPORARY COLONIAL, POLITICO SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS IN THE SHORT STORIES IN COLONIAL PRESS OF GOA

Dr. Smita Ajgaonkar<sup>1</sup>

## ABSTRACT :

*The newspapers in Colonial Goa were in the budding state; however contributed substantially towards social change creating awareness in society about un-liberalized, often superstitious state of the masses. The contemporary problems, issues, themes, rebels and stark realities were portrayed in the stories published in different newspapers of the then Goa. There were various newspapers in colonial Goa owned by local people like, the 'Bharat' by G.P.HegdeDessai, the 'Dudhsagar', the 'Bharatodaya', the 'O Cocanim', the 'O Debate', and others which sketched their indelible mark on the canvass of societal change in the state of Goa during the Portuguese rule. The present paper is an attempt to understand and analyze the contents of the contemporary press in general and the stories published in 'Dudhsagar' a Marathi periodical in particular. The paper mainly dwells upon the portrayal of various short stories in the select issues of Dudhsagar as short-story is an extremely popular and interesting genre of literature. The paper does not discuss the journalistic features of the colonial press nor does it focus on the journalistic or any other features of the Dudhsagar from which the stories are selected. It is therefore an attempt to trace politico cultural and social characteristics of contemporary Goan society through the short stories published during colonial era and study the role played by literati in bringing close the goal of getting liberated. The stories are of various types. There are folk tales, social, cultural stories and other types which reflect the Goan ethos, problems, realities and issues of contemporary Goan People. Though the number of pages was limited, in that limited scope, it portrayed the oeuvre of variety of subjects, pertaining today-to-day life. The stories like, 'The Story of Fourth Daughter' and 'The Story of Termite' are the unique world in themselves and create far reaching impact on reader's mind. Undoubtedly the stories aimed at socio- cultural and political change unknowingly and more often as a conscious effort to do so. These simple, well-knit yet powerful stories mesmerize the reader's mind. Including the abstract the present paper proceeds as follows. It is divided into five parts respectively the introduction in the beginning followed by the methodology of selection of stories for analysis and theoretical perspective then after. The subsequent section of the paper discusses the selected six stories in detail and the last segment of the paper brings out startling conclusions based on the analysis of the selected short stories from the "Dudhsagar" spanning between the period of 1955 and 1961 the year when the state of Goa was liberated from the Portuguese rule.*

**Keywords :** Colonial Press, Short Stories, Contemporary Problems, Societal Change, Goanethos.

## I. INTRODUCTION :

The short story as Fiction reveals rather directly the nexus between the socio-cultural character and significance of the collective experience on the one hand and its literary expression on the other. The Nature of this relationship is truly pan-Indian. It is intuitive and emotional. This is absolutely true about the literature specially the short story writers during colonial period in Goa. The rapid socio cultural changes and a concerted efforts to redefine Goaness in a



broader context, establishing identity are prominently seen in the literature during this period. Every society has entrenched interests and when these interests are those of the corrupt and the power hungry people, the honest upholders of values are the outcast who are crucified. These people whose interests were sacrificed gave an outlet to those suppressed emotions through their literature and especially through short stories as they are the blending of reality and fiction and can be expressed in limited scope which is provided to them. It is an apt vehicle for the picturing of human psyche as the center of the cross-currents of social forces. The political forces and power-lusty people became more powerful and lusty too. The cultural issues took a forefront as the rulers became brutal day-by-day. The oppressive treatment made society suffer in the hands of government officials and their soldiers. The enchanting world of short stories portrayed all these seething tensions, societal problems, and cultural issues in a captivating way, in a minute detail and in intricate ways.

Press in Goa during the Portuguese rule became more active especially during 1940 to 1961. It was the peak period of liberation agitation. There used to be a message '*Visado Pela Censura*' i. e. 'Seen by Censors'. The press was divided between two groups one which actively supported and propagated the end of Portuguese rule and the other; one which had a very shrill voice against Portuguese rule. The newspapers were the victims of harsh censorship so in the limited sphere they tried to take cudgels against the oppressors. Many people were arrested, beaten up and tortured. Many others were executed and deported to the far off lands. Directly or discreetly these newspapers wrote about the contemporary emancipation. All these were penned in *Diario-de-Noite*, '*O Heraldo*', the '*Dudhsagar*', '*O Cocanim*', '*Bharat*', '*Gomantak*' and other dailies, weeklies or fortnightlies. The present paper concentrates on the short- stories published in the newspapers during Portuguese rule with special reference to Marathi newspaper '*Dudhsagar*'. These stories deal with superstitions, stress and pressure of colonialism, cultural issues and lifestyle, political unrest, individual relationships, problems of freedom fighters and *satyagrahis*, centrality of religion and several other aspects. Not all the experiences can be categorized in clear-cut slots. It is a wonderful world created by various authors like Vyankatesh Pai Raiker, Chandrakant Kakodkar, S.G Katak, Chandrakant Keni, Pt. Mahadevshastri Joshi, Bhalachandra Madkaikar and many others transcending the barriers of religion, cast, creed, language and class.

### About the Dudhsagar :

The Dudhsagar was one of the leading Marathi periodicals during colonial times. It played a crucial role in giving outlet to the problems of people in Goa and creating awareness in society. Dudhsagar being in Marathi could become major voice of people raising various political and social issues. The medium of unknown language was difficult to be manipulated by the oppressors. Marathi along with Konkani was the language spoken by mostly everybody thus had wide coverage in reaching to people therefore reflecting various issues through literature especially short stories. The press was very active and conscious during 1955 to 1960 as it was the peak period of liberation agitation before Goa was liberated in December 1961. Therefore the selection of the stories from among the stories published in the Dudhsagar during this period stands an appropriate choice for the analysis covered in this paper.

### Goan Press during Pre and Post Liberation of Goa:

Press is a significant pillar in building the modern society. Not to mention it has a place of preponderance in modern democracy. It has to take cudgels against certain primitive practices prevailing in society for the survival and strengthening of values in modern society and Goa stand no exception to this. In the preliberation Goa, the print media was the only option and it was very active too. This constituted periodicals, dailies and fortnightlies. But later on, the place of traditional media mainly the weeklies and monthlies waned and the dailies, radio and television channels owned by public and private sector became mainstream media disseminating information.

## II. METHODOLOGY AND SELECTION OF STORIES FOR ANALYSIS:

The present paper is mainly based on the analysis of six representative stories pertaining to the above mentioned different themes. There is an all pervasive sense of unrest and Goan ethos which is at times indefinable but even present in all the stories.

The late 19<sup>th</sup> century witnessed the loss of Portugal as the center of the first modern empire to outpost. The consolidation of other European colonialism, changes in fortunes of the Portuguese empire reflected in colonial periodical press, reveals the complex local working of colonial power. The present paper tries to critically analyse the interests and anxieties in colonial short story writing published in the regional press, especially in '*Dudhsagar*'. The *Dudhsagar*, the leading Marathi periodical, edited by B.D. Satoskar, a fiery, bold and strongly assertive editor lifted Marathi journalism to the great height. Though with its thought-provoking editorials and other scholarly articles, it many a times invited the criticism of Portuguese rulers. However the *Dudhsagar* maintained to be one of the popular dailies of Goa. During pre-liberation, the main purpose was to create awareness against the Portuguese rulers, but it also aimed at wiping out superstitions, explaining the importance of education and other significant values in society and as its medium was Marathi one of the two main languages widely spoken in Goa it could easily reach out to the common masses. When one does this all through stories it becomes entertaining as well. The readers used to eagerly wait for the stories to read. The focus in the present paper is on understanding and contextualizing the colonial periodical press and the diverse responses of locals. It opens the possibility to understand the roles of women, traditional frames which they could not break and remained passive sufferers (except very few), well-knit family structure suffers in the stress of colonial pressure as well as urbanization, weakening family relationship satyagrahis (Gandhian freedom fighters), underground people leaving their houses sacrificing family lives, the politico social pressures on society and its emotional and intellectual upheaval.

The newspapers like '*O Cocanim*', '*Herald O*' and '*Dudhsagar*' gave an outlet to these unrests. It was not just matter of feeling or an emotion. But it represented in many ways the sharing of ethos and environment, apprehensions and aspirations, way of life and a world of rituals and fairs and festivals with their local meaning and significance and togetherness of people and interaction as networking in these programmes.

The stories in '*Dudhsagar*' convey the prominence of traditions, predilections and assumptions. These aspects portrayed in these stories is the oeuvre of this paper. The selection of the stories is based not on random selection but the specific stories discussing the afore-mentioned themes, reflected in the short stories published in various issues of Marathi daily '*Dudhsagar*' spanning between 1955 and 1961. There is also a reason behind selecting the stories from '*Marathi*' paper. They were the voice of unprivileged Goan folk. The obvious reason is the number of people who spoke and understood Marathi were in majority. Also that was the language not understood by the colonizers thus giving a platform to give outlet to their voices in direct and discreet ways. One of the noted newspapers '*Gomantak*' a Marathi daily contributed a lot to develop Goan society though it could never succeed on the issues like Goa's merger with Maharashtra and making Marathi the state official language interestingly. The newspaper '*Gomantak*' on the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of 'Goa's Liberation Day' contributed a special supplemental which says,

(Daily '*Gomantak*'; 19<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1986)

Which means, as the flower *Mogra* and fragrance of Musk are unique and special, similarly, the language Marathi is unique and prominent in languages of India. Keeping in mind this kind of love and ease to write in Marathi, the selection of short-stories is done. The present paper does not consider the literature in any other genesis i. e. Poems, articles, editorials, offed page articles and others for the present study. Six prominent and striking stories have been selected which were written and published during this time. They are of fascinating variety and reflect Goan consciousness. The stories reflect the true Goan ethos and political and social situations. The select stories are; 'The Fourth Daughter'



by VyankateshPaiRaikar; 'MissedMarital Life' by S.G Katak; 'The story of Termite' by Anand Nadkarni; 'Celebrating the Bond between Brother and Sister' again by S. G.Katak; 'The Cursed Damsel' by Pt. Mahadevshastri Joshi and 'Award' by ChandrakantKakodkar. There are six representative stories selected from 'Dudhsagar' spanning from 1955 to 1961; the peak period of Goa's liberation Movement. There was self-censorship, subverting colonial position by authenticating culture. They roughly cover the span of about six years and four various authors' writing during this time. With their fiery gusto, they created furor in contemporary era the ethos which can be felt even now. Thus the paper attempts to elaborate, understands and analyses these selected stories published in the 'Dudhsagar' during colonial times (1955-1961 roughly).

### III. THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE:

India has a rich tradition of storytelling. Texts like the Kathasaritasagar, Panchatantra and Jataka are the rich storehouse of tales which have been enjoyed by several generation of readers and listeners. Story telling has its origins in pre-literate societies of the distant past. Then it was a community activity. No story is even told the same way twice. Also it's not exactly according to the text when it is read and told. Though exact names and dates cannot be quoted but eventually it developed as a full-fledge form.

The short story has been considered both an apprenticeship form preceding more lengthy works and a carefully crafted form in its own right. Short stories tend to be the less complex than novels. Usually a short story focuses on one incident, has a single plot, a single setting and a small number of character and covers usually a short period of time.

An important example for the analysis of stories is provided by Walter Benjamin in his illuminating essay; 'The Storyteller' where he argues about the decline of storytelling art and the incommunicability of experiences in the modern world (Walter Benjamin, 2008). However in these stories, prove to be an exception to this and has many things rather to communicate to the world at large. The Oscar Wilde's essay; 'The Decay of Lying' and Henry James' and 'The Art of Fiction' also related partly with the same subject and it is invariably true that in the modern world it is becoming challenging to portray the complexity of emotions and experience in a shorter and smaller canvas as the complexity of emotions and experiences is more than earlier it was" (Wilde, The Decay of Lying pp.2).

Another factor according to Valerie Show is that short stories are not linked to the writers works and she quotes Elizabeth Bowens' words to clarify this point; when a man engages himself in this special field his stories stand to be Judged first of all on their merits as stories only later in relation to rest of his work (Lohafer Susan, pp. 28).

In the present paper an attempt also has been made to study these stories independently and not in relation with other works. They are so powerful as they stand on their own. Oscar Wilde highlights an important point in "The Decay of Lying." And the quote is as under;

"The self-conscious aim of life is to find expression and that art offers beautiful forms through which it may realize that energy" (Wilde: The Decay of Lying, 653). And the short story is the perfect form of offering this expression or outlet. In this light, the attempt also has been made to study these stories.

### IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION :

As the stories published during colonial press, elucidated the ethos of contemporary Goan society. The selected stories do also focus on the similar lines, on the Goan ethos and its political and social conditions.

The story; 'Fourth Daughter' is actually about an extremely superstitious society. After three sons, if the fourth child is girl child then she brings in some bad luck and that the whole family has to face some misfortunes. This is what the belief is. This story revolves round this belief rather misbelief. Nirmal and Bhau already had three sons and the fourth child born is their daughter. Actually, due to a lack of proper medical care, blood loss during the delivery and

post-delivery her health deteriorated that results in the death of the mother. The blame comes on the newly born child. The story comments on the contemporary society which was indulged in carrying out outdated customs and beliefs. The old grandmother seriously explains the unfortunate curse of being born as fourth girl child after three boys. Hence the belief was this girl child after three boys brings in misfortune and the whole family is destroyed with that. This grandmother is the narrator and it is the story of her own youngest sister Nirmal, married in her teens to one of the richest landlords, leading very happy marital life. Within a period of eight years she already has three sons. Now these quick pregnancies one after the other must have surely affected her health and must have resulted in some kind of weakness also. Also when she is pregnant fourth time, the fear and stress of 'what if it's a daughter' results in vanishing of smile on her face and poor mental health. And when the little angel is actually born it creates very bleak atmosphere. Her father-in-law being very supporting tries to cheer her up and pacify her, but in vain. Finally on the twelfth day after naming the girl; Nandini, Nirmal starts getting the severe headache around midnight. The family members become panic looking at her pale, lack luster face. The family doctor sent far expert doctors from Panjim but it's a serious case of embolism so she does not survive even after the specialists conducted surgery. This unfortunate tragedy had many reasons but all of them blame the little Nandini who is newly come in this world as she is born after three sons. The story is a form in which though the limited, smaller canvass, the writers tries to portray the oeuvre of the larger canvass as it's a slice of life. The contemporary society followed all these customs, traditions and believed in all these nonsensical beliefs. It is losing of confidence, hope and the negligence of health by Nirmal herself. Venkatesh Pai Raikar had this peculiar style of writing when he exposes the contemporary social misbeliefs superstitions in a striking way. In his stories in Saptaswar, Bhavana and Vasana and Sandhyarajani he took cudgel against the social evils. His translation introduced Goan readers to the Latin-Portuguese culture. His stories were published in *Parijat*, *Dhruvam*, *Chitramaya Jagat* and *Kala*. His first collection of short stories '*Karanjache Tushar*' (Fountain Splash) was published in 1939. He began his literary career in 1932, by contributing short stories in '*Lokmitra*' a Marathi Magazine. Raikar was one among those to become unopposed President of *Akhil Gomattak* Marathi Sahitya *Sammelan* held in Pernem in 1990. He was awarded the honorary fellowship and was felicitated for his contribution to literature in 1990 by Goa Sahitya Academy. He was the keen observer and commented and reflected upon it in his stories. Raikar passed away in the year 2004. He was ninety two.

The second story; 'Missed Marital Life' by S. G Kantak deals with another issue. It is about those people who lost their lives in freedom struggle. The people who sacrificed their lives for freedom struggle of Goa. They had to face strange problems. This is a triangular story of Rajani, Prakash and Vidyadhar. The newly married young and beautiful Rajani lost her husband in less than a year in one of the brutal oppressions by Portuguese Government. As the family succeeds convincing, she marries again. Prakash's death was declared by the Government. But in reality, he was underground. Had taken some other name and was secretly staying somewhere else. In the complex relationship saga, when Prakash realizes that his bride has remarried he drops the decisions of going back to home. Rajani had already gone through trauma from whence she had received the letter of wellbeing of Prakash from some relative. She is in a weird, strange and awkward position. Ceased her senses. She returns home and another blow of destiny is waiting for her. She finds Vidyadhar missing. He has left her, the house and the town leaving a letter lying on the bed saying that he will not come in between the happiness of Prakash and her and therefore leaving the town forever. Finally none of them are with her. She is left alone. Thus she doesn't know how to overcome this kind of situation in life. The Story ends on a note where she decides to jump in the freedom struggle and urges to meet Prakash somewhere in future. Often while reading Kantak's story we find the element of 'chance' which can also be termed as coincidence. It is used in an exciting way. It reminds the life course of Michael Henchard the protagonist of 'The Mayor of Casterbridge' by Thomas Hardy. This kind of coincidences are beyond imagination of common readers. Undoubtedly Kantak has quick and fluid intelligence.

Another interesting story 'Celebrating Bond between Brother and Sister' which is about the ritual of brothership during Diwali by S. G. Kantak. This is also an interesting story of Vinya, who is the only brother of five sisters, who looked after him, nurtured him after the death of their parents. Vinya is a hard working entrepreneur and his wife Alka too equally hardworking and helping him in expanding business. After getting married, engrossed in his marital life and expanding his business, he has completely forgotten all his sisters, who worked very hard for him and did many sacrifices for him also. He is actually a good boy. The story reflects on the bond of relationship and family ties, which over the years become weak. Earlier Vinya himself has married them off but over the years he has become self-centered. The family is now nuclear family. On one Diwali Night when he is busy enjoying with his wife and her relatives conveniently forgetting his sisters, his mother scolds him in his dream and reprimands him for completely forgetting all of them. Vinya realizes his mistakes and the next morning which is Bhaubeej i.e. 'Celebration of Bond between Brothers and Sisters', sets out to meet one of his sisters. Buys some goodies for her and reaches her house. Previous night, she also saw their mother in a dream where the mother had promised her that Vinya will come to meet her the next day and he actually comes. 'Bhaubeej' is celebration of strengthening and reviving the bond and between brothers and sisters. Kantak was the writer with foresight known for his impeccable wit. He had this wind for future that when families will turn into nuclear families, over the years, the disintegration of bonds, lack of communication (actual not virtual on social media) is going to be the fate of modern family life. Today, people do not have time for their relationship; going to meet cousins, and their cousins and maintaining relationships is a fickle dream. Rather than actually going, meeting, spending times, virtually being in touch on social media is preferred. Again in this story also there is an element of 'dream' used by the writer. The language used is powerful yet lucid. At one place Kantak says;

(Dudhsagar; Diwali 1955; Bhaubeej, pp. 4)

It means that the absence of parents in one's life is tragic but it is even more tragic if one loses them in childhood. The grief is beyond imagination and understanding. This is what makes his stories universal. The appeal and themes became universal. The quotation means there is no greater misfortune than not having parents during childhood. And this is understood by only them who have gone through such a grim and grieving situation. This kind of feeling makes Kantak's stories universal. The strange co-incidences in relationships, complexities, but at the same time the strong bonds are portrayed by him. There is a flare love for nature in his stories.

'The story of Termite' by Anand Nadkarni glorified the creature 'Termite' and explains how every creature has right to live as we all are Almighty's Creations. It also depicts that how the tiniest creature can do herculean task when need be. There used to be times, when termites were good creatures and not destructive. It happened so, once a termite is drowned in the sea, it requests the sea to save its life and promises to return the favor when he finds the sea in any peril. The sea saves its life. But also thinks how this trivial creature will help him. But this tiny termite plays a major role in a battle between the sea and the lord Parshuram later in life, saving the sea from sacrificing the land and occupying the area he wanted. Anand Nadkarni; a well-known Psychologist and well established writer portrays the allegorical story in a superb way. He has a message for the readers and that is no creature is trivial. Every creation of God is equally substantial and proves its worth when time comes.

The story of 'Cursed Damsel' by Pt. Mahadevshastri Joshi is a story about an apsara (damsel) by name Ratnamala. Ratnamala as a result of a curse from Lord Indra is born as Kulanna in an ordinary family. She is a heavenly beauty but has to suffer a lot again as a part of the curse. She is the second wife of a merchant who sets out to try his fortune after getting married to her. The elder wife Lahanna, after their husband Dhanapati's departure, takes disadvantage of the situation and becomes the owner of the house. Treats Kulanna in a humiliating way. Lahanna harasses her. Kulanna disheartened with Lahanna's ill-treatments turns to spiritualism and worships Goddess Chandi. Goddess Chandi is the symbol of 'Shakti', the Power. Lahanna's son once offended in school because of the absence of his father, sets out on the journey to bring his father back. Reaches in a Kingdom, overcomes all the misfortunes on

the way and in the Kingdom gets married with the Princess. As a part of the wedding celebrations, some of the King's prisoners are made free. One of them is Dhanapati himself who was imprisoned twelve years back by the king himself. Finally everything ends on a positive note. It was with the Goddess Chandi's grace. The story reflects upon the fact that one should respect other people's faith and beliefs. The writer Pt. Mahadevshastri Joshi was influenced by noted Marathi writers N. S. Phadake and Dnyanpeeth award winning V. S. Khadekar. Born in 1906 in a small town of Ambede, in Goa Joshi went on to write many books. He was awarded with the titles 'Pandit' and 'Shastri' for his deep knowledge and mastery of Sanskrit language. And this command over language and ease in dialogues are amply felt and enjoyed by the readers. Thirteen of his stories were made into films. His exemplary contribution to literature has inspired many readers. He was the Supreme master of experimental language, enriched with figures of speech, images, many allusions, and so on. He penned 'SanskritiKosh' spanning into ten volumes.

Thus the stories selected for the present paper portray the Social, Cultural and Colonial themes. They are powerfully used as a medium to portray contemporary Changes in all these afore mentioned spheres therefore they are representative of the contemporary times but also have universal appeal in them as they are equally popularly read even today.

## **V. CONCLUDING REMARKS:**

The entire discussion in the present paper is an attempt to analyze and study the social, cultural and political situation prevailing in Goa during colonial times. 'Literature' is the mirror of society and literature is the criticism of life. Both these principles are applicable to these select stories. These are the literary powerful and wonderful stories dealing with the contemporary issues and social problems like inequality, superstitions, and gender issues not to mention the freedom struggle also. They created a far-reaching impact on the then Goan society and played a significant role in a freedom struggle of the state of Goa. Upholding of family values is also prominently seen in these stories. There was a censorship so in a given frame, in various discreet ways they become the vehicle to create an awareness about politico-social issues in the then Goan society.

The stories are not only entertaining but educated the public at large and satirized the oppressive rule. The true Goan ethos and culture is reflected in these stories. They aim at social change. For example the story of the 'Fourth Daughter' portrays the superstitious society, considering the birth of a girl child as ominous while the story on married life of a freedom fighter and his wife is an eye-opening. The written aims at changing their misbelief that the daughter born after three sons brings in misfortune and destroys the whole family. The story 'Missed Marital Life' commutes on the life of people who contributed in Goa liberation movement and various other problems they had to face. The bond between 'Brother and Sister' speaks about vanishing family values and reinvents the various ways to keep the relationship going smoothly. The story of 'Termite' and 'The Cursed Damsel' have their base in folk tales when Gods and mythological characters are there. These stories deal with issues like respect and giving space to every section of society and the belief; 'Every Creation of God has right to live'. It also speaks about if one believes in a belief we must respect it. It also portrays how Goddess Chandi is the symbol of 'Shakti' the energy. And it gives an inspiration to the entire human world to overcome on problems in life.

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2

## ESTIMATING REGIONAL DISPARITY DIMENSIONS OF AGRICULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY BY USING SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD SECURITY INDEX- A STUDY OF KOLHAPUR DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA (INDIA)

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### ABSTRACT:

*The present research paper analyzes regional disparities in agricultural sustainability in Kolhapur district of Maharashtra. The growing inequality, improper management of resources, flood situations, continuously decreasing soil quality due to excess use of water have created obstacles to the successful development of sustainable agriculture in Kolhapur district. Sustainable livelihood security index (SLSI) as a composite index of its three components of ecological security index (ESI), economic efficiency index (EEI), and social equity index (SEI) is used to identify necessary conditions for sustainable agricultural development in the study area. We have made an attempt to undertake a comparative study of the year 2011 and 2017 to examine the progress of different aspects of sustainable agricultural development in all blocks (twelve blocks) of Kolhapur district. The empirical results reveal that sustainable livelihood security index has decreasing trend i.e. 0.41 in 2011 to 0.40 in 2017 also the study found that maximum and minimum SLSI values was 0.51 to 0.29 during 2011 and 0.52 to 0.32 during 2017 respectively it clearly states that there were wide regional disparities in different blocks of Kolhapur district. From the second phase of the study, we conclude that for ecological security Karvir (0.00) and Hatkangale (0.10) must need immediate attention towards environmental issues, for economic efficiency indicator Ajara (0.09) and Chandgad (0.12) need immediate attention to improve economic efficiency and Panhala (0.06) and Gaganbavada (0.06) must show focus on social equity. In brief a constructive effort required for the environmental and socioeconomic development of the study region.*

**Keywords:** Sustainable livelihood security index (SLSI), ecological security, economic efficiency, social equity, agricultural sustainability.

### I. INTRODUCTION:

Agriculture plays a vital role in improving the livelihood of the people. The share of agriculture in GDP was 14.39% in 2018. In the study area major portion of population is engaged in agriculture and allied activities of which 38.78% were cultivators and 15.61% agricultural laborers (Kolhapur District census handbook). Hence, agricultural sustainability plays a crucial role as far as agricultural practices are concerned in the study area. Though agriculture plays crucial role in human development and it has been facing many challenges and making it difficult to achieve major goals such as environmental sustainability, adequate food production, health, economic prosperity and livelihood sustainability. The major proportion of population of our country lives in rural areas and the practice of sustainable agricultural development will help for lifting rural livelihood, poverty eradication, employment, income of the farmers and rural poor's and hunger too, but it must be sustainable agricultural development. The Brundtland Commission defined sustainable development as the "ability to make development sustainable to ensure that it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (World Commission on Environment and Development -1987). Agriculture must change to meet rising demand, to contribute more effectively to the reduction of poverty, malnutrition and must be ecologically more sustainable.

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Agriculture is one such sector that influences the environment and, in turn, is impacted by the environment. Hence, sustainability of human beings and society depends much on the environmental friendliness of agriculture (Harron Sajjad, Iffat Narseen and Ahahzad Ansari 2014). Agriculture is a core occupation in India as far as income and employment is concern, nearly 48% households were involved in agriculture and allied activities (NABARD All India Survey of Financial Inclusion 2016-17). It is considered as an engine of growth of developing countries in general and India in particular. After green revolution the agricultural production was increased tremendously due to excess use of high yielding variety of seeds (HYV), chemical fertilizers, pesticides and excessive use of water resulting degradation of land, soil quality and environment.

The sustainable livelihood security index (SLSI) has the potential to function as a litmus to check whether or not certain necessary conditions essential for sustainable development are present in a given region or ecosystem. The concept involves evaluation of the current situation and policy requirements pertaining to sustainable development (Singh and Hiramath 2010). In order to analyze sustainability of an area, (Swaminathan 1991) defined 'Sustainable Livelihood Security Index' (SLSI) which are ecologically secure, economically efficient and socially equitable are assessed. It implies the protection or assurance of the means of livelihood for the masses not only at present time but also in future. Sustainable Livelihood Security Index (SLSI) can help to identify whether necessary conditions for sustainable development are present in a given region. Ensuring sustainable livelihood security by enabling people to meet their own needs will lead to reduced pressure on the environment, which, in turn, means that it will be possible for more people to meet their livelihood needs in the future (Chambers 1986). In present research paper an attempt is made to assess regional disparities of different blocks of Kolhapur district by using sustainable livelihood security index (SLSI) as a policy tool.

## II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DATA BASE:

### SELECTION OF THE STUDY AREA:

The geographical area of Kolhapur district is 7.68 lakh ha, the population is 38.76 lakh of which 26.46 lakh is rural population. The geographical spread of the district is of 7,746.40 sq. kms. Kolhapur district has 12 blocks that covers 2.5 percent of the total area of Maharashtra. Population density is 504 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. The proportion of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population to the total population is 13% and 0.78% respectively. The sex ratio of the total population is 957. Literacy rate is 81.51%. An economic classification of population shows that 38.78% are cultivators, 15.61% are agricultural laborers, 3.52% are household industry workers, and 42.09 % are other workers (Census of India 2011).



(FIGURE 1: Location of study area)

### ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK:

The present research paper is based on purely secondary data, which is collected from various economic surveys of Government of Maharashtra and India, socio-economic review of Kolhapur district, census reports of



Government of India and online available database. The Kolhapur district was purposefully chosen for the study because of increasing disparity and inappropriate resources management and lack of irrigation facilities.

The researcher had followed the UNDP approach to estimate the sustainable livelihood security index in Kolhapur district, Maharashtra. SLSI as a cross-sectional tool to assess the comparative sustainability standing and basic prerequisite of sustainable development of agriculture in the given region (Saleth and Swaminathan 1993).

The systematic approach essential for operationalizing sustainable livelihood security (SLS) in the form of sustainable livelihood security index (SLSI) is categorized by three propositions of sustainable development of agriculture (SDA). First, the three-dimensional conceptions of the SDA (i) ecological security (ii) economic efficiency (iii) social equity in both intra and interregional contexts. Second, for assessing the contextual as well as dynamic nature of SDA, analysis of sustainability needs to be relative rather than absolute in both time and space. Third, in an operational approach, the multidimensional conceptions of SDA require the SLSI to be a composite of three interacting component indices, that is, ecological security index, economic efficiency index and social equity index. (Hatai and Sen 2008).

### CONSTRUCTION OF SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD SECURITY INDEX:

Let  $X_{ijk}$  and  $SLSI_{ijk}$  denote the value of  $i^{th}$  variable,  $j^{th}$  component and  $k^{th}$  block and index for  $i^{th}$  variable representing the  $j^{th}$  component of the SLSI of  $k^{th}$  block respectively. Then, we have

$$SLSI_{ijk} = \frac{X_{ijk} - \text{Min}_{ijk}}{\text{Max}_{ijk} - \text{Min}_{ijk}} \quad \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$SLSI_{ijk} = \frac{\text{Max } X_{ijk} - X_{ijk}}{\text{Max}_{ijk} - \text{Min}_{ijk}} \quad \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

Where

$i$  = variables (1,2,3..... I)

$j$  = components (1,2,3..... J)

$k$  = blocks (1,2,3..... K)

The numerator in equation (1) shows that, it measures the extent by which the  $K^{th}$  block did better in the  $i^{th}$  variable representing the  $j^{th}$  components of SLSI as compared to the entity showing the worst performance in that component, and the denominator indicates the range (i.e., the difference between the maximum and the minimum values of the variable representing a given component).

The three component indices of SLSI, viz. ESI, EEI and SEI were calculated for all variables, the indices for various components of SLSI were calculated as a simple means of the indices of their respective variables. The SLSI has range of 0 to 1 in which a value closer to zero shows low level of sustainability and value near to 1 denotes high level of sustainability.

$$SLSI_{jk} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^I SLSI_{ijk}}{I} \quad \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

Where,

$j = 1,2,3, \dots \dots \dots J$ , and

$k = 1,2,3, \dots \dots \dots K$

**SELECTION OF VARIABLES:**

The selection of variables for calculating SLSI is based on relative concepts and availability of block wise data which is able to represent the comprehensive three indicators of sustainability viz ecological security indicator, economic efficiency indicator and social equity status.

We have to undertake appropriate indicators to assess the components of SLSI.

**TABLE 1:** Indicators and Sources of data used for construct sustainable livelihood security Index (SLSI) in Kolhapur of, Maharashtra

Sr	Data type	Year	Sources
1.	Density of population	2011	Census of India
2.	Area under forest	2011 and 2017	Commissioner of Agriculture, Pune. (Socio-economic survey of Kolhapur)
3.	Net irrigated area	2011 and 2017	Commissioner of Agriculture, Pune. (Socio-economic survey of Kolhapur)
4.	Fertilizer consumption	2011 and 2017	Agriculture Development officer, Zilha Parishad, Kolhapur. (Socio-economic survey of Kolhapur)
5.	Electricity used by the households	2011 and 2017	Executive Engineer, MSCB (Socio-economic survey of Kolhapur)
6.	Sex ratio	2011	Census of India

(Source: Compiled by author)

For the selection of the variables to assess sustainability of Kolhapur district in Maharashtra we have used population density (-ve) variable to construct ecological indicator because it plays crucial role for the ecological balance, more the population density higher will be the pressure on natural resources and lower will be the ecological security. Higher population density also causes extent of pollution which again responsible for degradation of environment. Higher or growing population density can threaten sustainability of protected forest areas and ecologically fragile or marginal land. Hence the variable population density was selected in view of its capacity to reflect the extent of human pressure on overall ecological security (Harron, Iffat and Shahzad 2014).

**TABLE 2:** The components, criteria and indicators used for measuring agricultural sustainability in Kolhapur district, Maharashtra

Sr	Components	Criteria	Indicators (+ve/ -ve)
1.	Ecological security	Ecological degradation Pressure on natural resources Extent of pollution Ecological balance Pollution reduction Source of rural livelihood	Density of population (-ve) Forest area (+ve)
2.	Economic efficiency	Agriculture output Cropping pattern Agricultural efficiency Income of farmers.	Irrigated area (+ve) Fertilizer consumption (+ve)
3.	Social equity	Electricity to all Assured water supply Equity between male and female Balance in society.	Household Electricity (+ve) Sex ratio (+ve)

(Source: Compiled by author)

Forest cover (+ve) is an important indicator for ecological balance, more the total forest area higher will be ecological security and vice versa. It is a great source to lift income and livelihood for rural peoples. Also, it helps to control pollution within atmosphere resulting ecological security. For the economic efficiency as far as agriculture is concerned, irrigation plays a very important role for improving agricultural output and fertility of land. It leads to undertake different varieties of commercial crops like sugarcane, which can boost the farmer's income and helps to improve rural livelihood. Another important indicator is fertilizer consumption, which is nowadays backbone of farming. It has two sides as far as sustainability of agriculture is concerned (positive and negative). Considering the positive side, it helps to improve nutritional requirements of crops resulting higher productivity and more output in contrast negative side is concerned it dampens the health of soil in the long-term causing soil salinity and alkalinity which is worst sign for sustainability of agriculture. Social equity indicator is third component to assess agricultural sustainability, we have considered the indicator like electricity used by the households in different blocks of Kolhapur district. Electricity is the major indicator for livelihood, but developing countries like India every household is not able to manage the electricity in remote areas, so availability of electricity to all the households is the idea behind this indicator which can play important role assuring agricultural water supply to improve output of agriculture also households water supply unit system for safe drinking water. Moreover, sex ratio is also one of the indicator of social equity, most of the developing countries facing the problem of gender inequality, females must be recognized as working population and pull them into the work force to support the development process of a country.

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Kolhapur district is known as developed region of Maharashtra but from the empirical studies shows that it has wide disparities in sustainability of agriculture. We have attempted the comparative study of agricultural sustainability of Kolhapur district of Maharashtra for the year 2011 and 2017.

#### PROCEDURE FOR CONSTRUCTING SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD SECURITY INDEX:

To estimate index values of ecological security indicator, economic efficiency indicator and social equity indicator we have to apply equation of sustainable livelihood security index (SLSI) of the representative values and the value of SLSI for whole region has calculated by taking arithmetic mean of its component indices by using equation that gives composite index of Kolhapur district.

**TABLE 3:** Raw data used for the calculation of SLSI in Kolhapur district, Maharashtra (2011)

Blocks	ECOLOGICAL SECURITY INDICATOR		ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY INDICATOR		SOCIAL EQUITY INDICATOR	
	Density of Population (p/sq.km)	Area under forest (%)	Net Irrigates Area (ha)	Fertilizer Consumption (Metric tonnes)	Electricity used by the households ('000 kg watt/ hr)	Sex Ratio (Per 1000 persons)
Karvir	1561	1.19	18718	92243	150440	937
Hatkanangle	1319	2.35	19379	36717	89070	932
Shirol	777	1.7	17096	47760	32740	957
Kagal	505	2.03	14148	43218	26700	948
Panhala	458	20.38	4793	26348	19190	915
Gadhinglaj	478	3.77	7256	16967	16350	1039
Radhanagari	227	30	10210	20064	9940	935
Chandgad	196	28.07	3800	24534	10780	1019
Shahuwadi	181	20.99	11672	7005	8610	1021
Bhudargad	237	36.91	8442	10275	8560	983
Ajra	221	22.36	4803	13788	7930	1095
Gaganbavada	129	37.64	8267	3408	1400	937
Max	1561	37.64	19379	92243	150440	1095
Min	129	1.19	3800	3408	1400	915
Max-Min	1432	36.45	15579	88835	149040	180

(Source: Socio economic review of Kolhapur District 2011, Census Govt. of India 2011)

Table (3) and (4) shows the raw data of different indicators used for constructing index values of ecological security indicator, economic efficiency indicator and social equity indicator for the year 2011 and 2017 respectively. In the year 2011 talking about the ecological security indicator Karvir has highest population density while Gaganbavda has lowest. Similarly, for area under forest Gaganbavda has highest proportion and Karvir has lowest forest area. For the economic efficiency indicator, we have used the indicators like net irrigated area and consumption of fertilizer. Hatkangale has highest proportion of net irrigated area while Chandgad has lowest and Karvir has highest consumption of fertilizers and Shahuwadi has lowest. Talking about the third indicator i.e. social equity, Karvir has highest electricity consumption while Gaganbavada has lowest. Similarly, for sex ratio Gadhinglaj, Sahuwadi and Ajara has highest sex ratio while Hatkangale has lowest. In the year 2017 ecological indicator remains same. For economic efficiency and social equity, Shirol has highest net irrigated area and Gaganbavda has lowest also Karvir has highest fertilizer consumption as well as electricity consumption and Gaganbavda has lowest. Similarly, for sex ratio Gadhinglaj, Sahuwadi and Chandgad has highest sex ratio while Hatkangale has lowest.

**TABLE 4:** Raw data used for the calculation of SLSI in Kolhapur district, Maharashtra (2017)

Blocks	ECOLOGICAL SECURITY INDICATOR		ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY INDICATOR		SOCIAL EQUITY INDICATOR	
	Density of Population (p/sq.km)	Area under forest (%)	Net Irrigates Area (ha)	Fertilizer Consumption (Metric tonnes)	Electricity used by the households (*000 kg watt/ hr)	Sex Ratio (Per 1000 persons)
Karvir	1561	1.19	29653	80691	235940	937
Hatkanangle	1319	2.35	26229	43714	135546	932
Shirol	777	1.7	27204	47069	59740	957
Kagal	505	2.03	25811	43700	30996	948
Panhala	458	20.38	9292	26897	27370	915
Gadhinglaj	478	3.77	7200	16810	25765	1039
Radhanagari	227	30	10509	20172	15559	935
Chandgad	196	28.07	11297	23535	15650	1019
Shahuwadi	181	20.99	7724	6724	15601	1021
Bhudargad	237	36.91	6041	10086	14038	983
Ajra	221	22.36	4037	13448	12236	1095
Gaganbavada	129	37.64	5721	3362	2174	937
Max	1561	37.64	29653	80691	235940	1095
Min	129	1.19	4037	3362	2174	915
Max-Min	1432	36.45	25616	77329	233766	180

(Source: Socio economic review of Kolhapur District 2011, Census Govt. of India 2011)

**TABLE 5:** Indices values of the sustainability indicators in Kolhapur district, Maharashtra (2011)

Blocks	ECOLOGICAL SECURITY INDICATOR		ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY INDICATOR		SOCIAL EQUITY INDICATOR	
	Density of Population Index	Area under forest Index	Net Irrigates Area Index	Fertilizer Consumption Index	Electricity used by the households Index	Sex Ratio Index
Karvir	0.00	0.00	0.96	1	1	0.12
Hatkanangle	0.17	0.03	1.00	0.37	0.59	0.09
Shirol	0.55	0.01	0.85	0.50	0.21	0.23
Kagal	0.74	0.02	0.66	0.45	0.17	0.18
Panhala	0.77	0.53	0.06	0.26	0.12	0
Gadhinglaj	0.76	0.07	0.22	0.15	0.10	0.69
Radhanagari	0.93	0.79	0.41	0.19	0.05	0.11
Chandgad	0.95	0.74	0.00	0.24	0.06	0.58
Shahuwadi	0.96	0.54	0.51	0.04	0.05	0.59
Bhudargad	0.92	0.98	0.30	0.08	0.05	0.38
Ajra	0.94	0.58	0.06	0.12	0.04	1
Gaganbavada	1.00	1.00	0.29	0	0	0.12

(Source: Socio economic review of Kolhapur District 2011, Census Govt. of India 2011)

Table (5) and (6) shows the index values of different indicators like ecological security indicator, economic efficiency indicator and social equity indicator for the year 2011 and 2017 respectively. In the year 2011 talking about the ecological security indicator Gaganbavada has highest population density index while Karvir has lowest. Similarly, for area under forest index Gaganbavda has highest index value and Karvir has lowest. For the economic efficiency indicator, we have estimated indexes like net irrigated area index and fertilizer consumption index. Hatkangale has highest net irrigated area index while Chandgad has lowest and Karvir has highest fertilizer consumption index and Shahuwadi has lowest. Talking about the third indicator i.e. social equity, Karvir has highest electricity consumption index while Gaganbavada has lowest. Similarly, for sex ratio index Gadhinglaj, Sahuwadi and Ajara has highest sex ratio while Hatkangale has lowest. In the year 2017 ecological indicator remains same. For economic efficiency and social equity, Shirol has highest net irrigated area index and Gaganbavda has lowest also Karvir has highest fertilizer consumption index as well as electricity consumption index and Gaganbavda has lowest. Similarly, for sex ratio Gadhinglaj, Sahuwadi and Chandgad has highest sex ratio index while Hatkangale has lowest.

**TABLE 6:** Indices values of the sustainability indicators in Kolhapur district, Maharashtra (2017)

Blocks	ECOLOGICAL SECURITY INDICATOR		ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY INDICATOR		SOCIAL EQUITY INDICATOR	
	Density of Population Index	Area under forest Index	Net Irrigates Area Index	Fertilizer Consumption Index	Electricity used by the households Index	Sex Ratio Index
Karvir	0.00	0	1	1	1	0.12
Hatkanangle	0.17	0.03	0.87	0.52	0.57	0.09
Shirol	0.55	0.01	0.90	0.57	0.25	0.23
Kagal	0.74	0.02	0.85	0.52	0.12	0.18
Panhala	0.77	0.53	0.21	0.30	0.11	0
Gadhinglaj	0.76	0.07	0.12	0.17	0.10	0.69
Radhanagari	0.93	0.79	0.25	0.22	0.05	0.11
Chandgad	0.95	0.74	0.28	0.26	0.06	0.58
Shahuwadi	0.96	0.54	0.14	0.04	0.06	0.59
Bhudargad	0.92	0.98	0.08	0.09	0.05	0.38
Ajra	0.94	0.58	0	0.13	0.04	1
Gaganbavada	1.00	1	0.07	0	0	0.12

(Source: Compiled by author)

## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SLSI AND ITS COMPONENT OF KOLHAPUR DISTRICT FOR THE PERIOD 2011 AND 2017:

The performance of sustainable livelihood security index (SLSI) and its component indices (ESI, EEI and SEI) of the different blocks are shown in table 7 and table 8. The results show that SLSI has increasing trend from 2010 to 2017, moreover it has more wide regional disparity in the sustainability of agriculture in the different blocks of Kolhapur district. Speaking about the three indicators of sustainability in agriculture in different blocks of Kolhapur district. Ecological security Index (ESI) in the year 2011 and 2017 remains same because there is no change in the population density and forest cover as far as ecological security is concerned. Gaganbavada has highest ecological security (1.00) after that Bhudargad (0.95), Radhanagri (0.86), Chandgad (0.85) has better performance in ecological security but Karvir (0.00), Hatkangale (0.10), Shirol (0.28) and Kagal (0.38) must improve their performance in ecological security.

**TABLE 7:** The sustainable livelihood security status of Kolhapur district, Maharashtra. (2011)

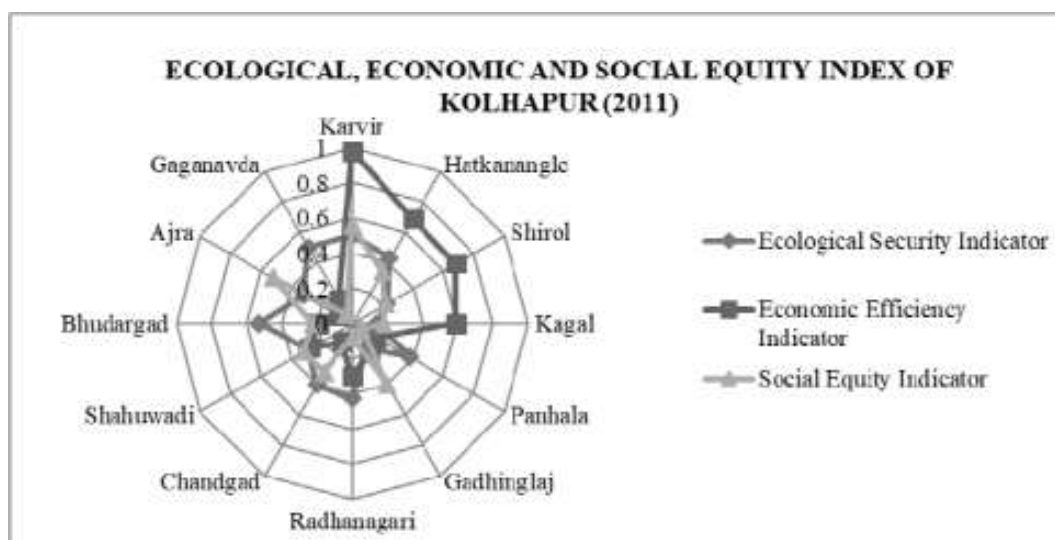
Blocks	ECOLOGICAL SECURITY INDICATOR		ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY		SOCIAL EQUITY INDICATOR		SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD SECURITY INDEX	
	ESI Value	ESI Rank	EEI Value	EEI Rank	SEI Value	SEI Rank	SLSI Value	SLSI Rank
Karvir	0.00	12	0.99	1	0.56	1	<b>0.51</b>	1
Hatkanangle	0.10	11	0.69	2	0.34	4	<b>0.38</b>	9
Shirol	0.28	10	0.68	3	0.22	7	<b>0.39</b>	8
Kagal	0.38	9	0.59	4	0.18	9	<b>0.37</b>	10

Blocks	ECOLOGICAL SECURITY INDICATOR		ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY		SOCIAL EQUITY INDICATOR		SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD SECURITY INDEX	
	ESI Value	ESI Rank	E EI Value	E EI Rank	SEI Value	SEI Rank	SLSI Value	SLSI Rank
Panhala	0.65	7	0.16	7	0.06	11	<b>0.29</b>	12
Gadhinglaj	0.41	8	0.19	8	0.40	3	<b>0.33</b>	11
Radhanagari	0.86	3	0.30	5	0.08	10	<b>0.41</b>	6
Chandgad	0.85	4	0.12	11	0.32	5	<b>0.43</b>	5
Shahuwadi	0.75	6	0.28	6	0.32	6	<b>0.45</b>	4
Bhudargad	0.95	2	0.19	9	0.22	8	<b>0.45</b>	3
Ajra	0.76	5	0.09	12	0.52	2	<b>0.46</b>	2
Gaganbavada	1.00	1	0.15	10	0.06	12	<b>0.40</b>	7
<b>KOLHAPUR</b>	<b>0.52</b>	-	<b>0.36</b>	-	<b>0.27</b>	-	<b>0.41</b>	-

(Source: Compiled by author)

Similarly, for economic efficiency for the study of agricultural sustainability in the both phases of the study period Karvir rank highest with the EEI index 0.98 in 2011 and 1.00 in 2017. Though Karvir has EEI value 1 that does not mean there is no scope of economic improvement, there also lot of scope for economic improvements however other blocks must follow Karvir as an ideal block in economic development. Karvir is highest ranker with the EEI index (0.98) and (1.00) after that in the first phase Hatkanagale (0.69), Shirol (0.68), Kagal (0.59) and Radhanagri (0.30) did better in EEI but blocks like Ajara (0.09), Chandgad (0.12), Gaganbavada (0.15), Panhala (0.06) and Bhudargad (0.19) must adopt economic policy to change their economic status. In the second phase Hatkanagale (0.70), Shirol (0.74), Kagal (0.69) improved their EEI indices but Ajara (0.07) and Gaganbavada (0.04) continues their worst performance in EEI.

Third important indicator of agricultural sustainability is social equity indicator. Karvir (0.56) is the highest ranker in both 2011 and 2017 in the both phases of the study because both year indices remain one another same in the study. Ajara (0.52), Gadhinglaj (0.40), Hatkanagale (0.34) and Chandgad (0.32) did better in SEI index but Gaganbavada (0.06) Panhala (0.06) Radhanagri (0.08) and Kagal (0.18) these blocks have least social security.

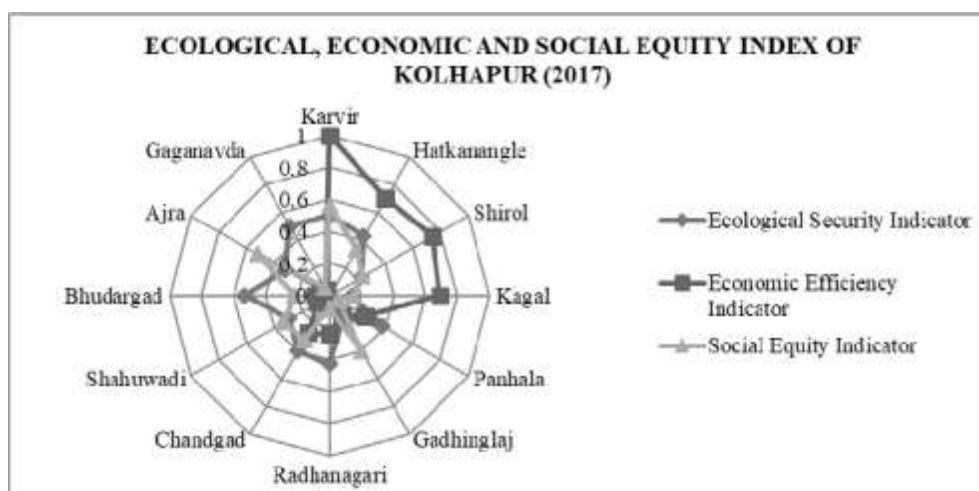


(FIGURE 2: Radar diagram of Ecological, Economic and Social Equity Index of Kolhapur for 2011)

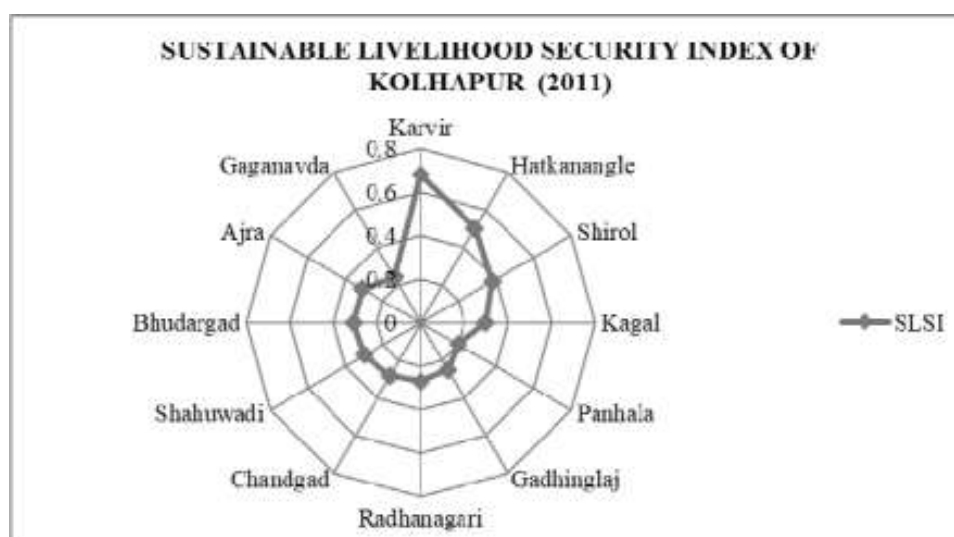
**TABLE 8:** The sustainable livelihood security status of Kolhapur district, Maharashtra. (2017)

Blocks	ECOLOGICAL SECURITY INDICATOR		ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY		SOCIAL EQUITY INDICATOR		SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD SECURITY INDEX	
	ESI Value	ESI Rank	E EI Value	E EI Rank	SEI Value	SEI Rank	SLSI Value	SLSI Rank
Karvir	0.00	12	1	1	0.56	1	<b>0.52</b>	1
Hatkanangle	0.10	11	0.70	3	0.33	4	<b>0.38</b>	9
Shirol	0.28	10	0.74	2	0.24	7	<b>0.42</b>	4
Kagal	0.38	9	0.69	4	0.15	9	<b>0.41</b>	6
Panhala	0.65	7	0.26	6	0.06	11	<b>0.32</b>	12
Gadhinglaj	0.41	8	0.15	8	0.40	3	<b>0.32</b>	11
Radhanagari	0.86	3	0.24	7	0.08	10	<b>0.39</b>	7
Chandgad	0.85	4	0.27	5	0.32	6	<b>0.48</b>	2
Shahuwadi	0.75	6	0.09	9	0.33	5	<b>0.39</b>	8
Bhudargad	0.95	2	0.09	10	0.22	8	<b>0.42</b>	5
Ajra	0.76	5	0.07	11	0.52	2	<b>0.45</b>	3
Gaganbavada	1.00	1	0.04	12	0.06	12	<b>0.36</b>	10
<b>KOLAPUR</b>	<b>0.58</b>	-	<b>0.36</b>	-	<b>0.27</b>	-	<b>0.40</b>	-

(Source: Compiled by author)

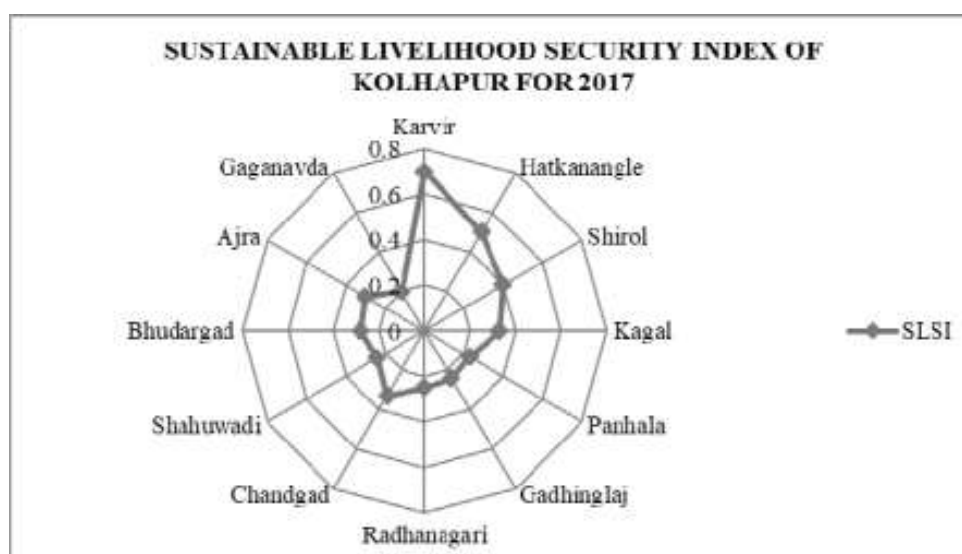


(FIGURE 3: Radar diagram of Ecological, Economic and Social Equity Index of Kolhapur for 2017)



(FIGURE 4: Radar diagram of Sustainable Livelihood Security Index of Kolhapur of Kolhapur for 2011)





(FIGURE 5: Radar diagram of Sustainable Livelihood Security Index of Kolhapur of Kolhapur for 2017)

The composite index of three indices ESI, EEI and SEI is called sustainable livelihood security index (SLSI) which is one of the important policy tool for assessing agricultural sustainability. The SLSI of different blocks has range 0.51 to 0.29 in 2011 i.e. first phase of the study and in second phase of the study it was 0.52 to 0.32 in 2017. We have made category with the help of SLSI Value i.e. best performer regions has range 0.50 to 1 and 0.30 to 0.50 is medium performer regions and below 0.30 is worst performer regions in sustainability of agriculture. From our study we observe that only one block from Kolhapur district has crossed 0.50 mark in both study periods. i.e. Karvir (0.51 in 2011 and 0.52 in 2017) other than all the 11 blocks are below 0.50 which is not good sign as far as agricultural sustainability is concern, In the first phase medium performance regions are Ajara (0.46), Bhudargad (0.45), Sahuwadi (0.45), Chandgad (0.43), Radhanagri (0.41), Gaganbavada (0.40), Shirol (0.39), Hatkangale (0.38), Kagal (0.37) and Gadhingalaj (0.33) and low performer block was Panhala (0.29) during 2011.

In the second phase of study we have observed the decreasing trend in the SLSI value, the medium performer regions were Chandgad (0.48) Ajara (0.45), Shirol (0.42), Bhudargad (0.42), Kagal (0.41), Radhanagri (0.39), Sahuwadi (0.39), Hatkangale (0.38), Gaganbavada (0.36) and Gadhingalaj (0.33), there was no block in 2017 comes under low performer region.

Empirical illustration the composite index of sustainable livelihood security index for Kolhapur district in the year 2011 is 0.41 and for 2017 it is also 0.40. We take into consideration comparative study of agricultural sustainability in 2011 and 2017 but we find slight decrease in composite index (SLSI) after six years in 2017. It shows decreasing trend of sustainable agricultural development in Kolhapur district.

**TABLE 9. Comparative analysis of SLSI and Net change in SLSI value in 2011 and 2017.**

Blocks	COMAPRITIVE ANALYSIS OF SLSI			
	SLSI (2011)	SLSI (2017)	NET CHANGE IN SLSI VALUE	TREND
Karvir	0.51	0.52	+0.01	↑
Hatkanangle	0.38	0.38	0.00	=
Shirol	0.39	0.42	+0.03	↑
Kagal	0.37	0.41	+0.04	↑
Panhala	0.29	0.32	+0.03	↑
Gadhinglaj	0.33	0.32	-0.01	↓
Radhanagari	0.41	0.39	-0.02	↓
Chandgad	0.43	0.48	+0.05	↑

Blocks	COMAPRITIVE ANALYSIS OF SLSI			
	SLSI (2011)	SLSI (2017)	NET CHANGE IN SLSI VALUE	TREND
				↑ ↓ ↓ ↓
				↓

Table 9 reveals that the Comparative analysis of SLSI and Net change in SLSI value from 2011 to 2017. Six blocks have shown the positive change in SLSI value, five blocks have shown negative change and one block shown the stagnant situation in SLSI index. As far as positive increment is concerned Sahuwadi (+0.06) and Chandgad (+0.05) has shown highest increase in SLSI and for negative increment, Gaganbavada (-0.04) and Bhudargad (-0.03) shown highest decrease in SLSI from 2011 to 2017. The sustainable livelihood security index has shown slight decrease of (-0.01) from 2011 to 2017.

#### IV. POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

To conclude the policy makers should focus upon different areas and blocks of sustainable agricultural development in Kolhapur district, Maharashtra. The empirical analysis reveals that the sustainability status of Kolhapur district of Maharashtra in both study periods was below moderate. The Kolhapur district needs to attain best ecological, economic and social policies for the betterment of the agricultural sustainability. Sustainable livelihood security index (SLSI) being a policy tool which detects not only the regions requiring instantaneous responsiveness but also the explicit thematic areas in which the efforts can be focused to achieve security of the livelihoods. Which also helps in launching interregional urgencies for the allocation of agricultural resources and highlights the activities and programmes pertaining to each region for sustainable agricultural development.

**TABLE 10:** Thematic areas for sustainable agricultural development in Kolhapur district.

Blocks	Priority in the components of SLSI			
	ESI	EEI	SEI	SLSI
Karvir	×			
Hatkanangle	×			×
Shirol	×			
Kagal			×	
Panhala			×	×
Gadhinglaj	×			×
Radhanagari			×	
Chandgad				
Shahuwadi		×		×
Bhudargad		×		
Ajra		×		
Gaganbavada		×	×	×

The table 10 show that the blocks which must improve on the different components i.e. ESI, EEI and SEI also the composite index called SLSI. For the ecological security Karvir, Hatkanangle, Shirol and Gadhinglaj must need immediate attention towards environment; There is need to grow the forest area by planting trees, controlling pollution, preventing excessive population etc. Similarly, in the context of economic efficiency indicator Sahuwadi, Bhudargad, Ajara and Gaganbavada need immediate attention to improve economic efficiency it may include modernization of agriculture by increasing irrigated area resulting increase in agricultural output, appropriate use of fertilizers etc. Speaking about social equity indicator, Kagal, Panhala, Radhanagri and Gaganbavada has more social inequality; to bridge the social inequality, the district planning commission may adopt policies related to spreading of quality education, better health services and adequate rural infrastructure for socio-economic development of the region.

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## IMPACT OF VIDEO GAMES ON CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH

Dr. Santosh Bhikaji Gaikwad<sup>1</sup>

### ABSTRACT :

*This study aimed to investigate the effects of video games on the mental health of students, investigate difference between boys and girls students mental health as well as investigate the difference between urban and rural students. The study was done the 9th class students who were studying in various government schools (age group 13 to 15 yrs,) of Ahmednagar district (N=160) through random sampling technique. Mental health Battery by A.K.Singh and AlpanaSen Gupta (2000) (MHB-SS, Hindi version) was used to collect data. Various statistical methods including Mean, S.D. and 't'- test were used to analyse the data. Statistics were done using SPSS. The focus of the study was to determine the effects of video games on children's mental health, those children playing mobile game maximum one hour in every day. In the conclusions of this researcher, no significant negative effect and difference are seen in the mental health of boys and girls student of a government school. As well as no significant negative effect and difference is seen in the mental health of urban and rural areas students of the government school.*

**Keywords :** Mental Health, Video Games and Children's.

### I. INTRODUCTION:

Mental health an essential part of children's overall health has a complex interactive relationship with their physical health and their ability to succeed in school, at work and in society. Other side both physical and mental health affect how we think, feel and act on the inside and outside.

Mental health problems affect about 1 in 10 children and young people. They include depression, anxiety and conduct disorder, and are often a direct response to what is happening in their lives.

Today's children, ages 8 to 18, consume multiple types of media (often simultaneously) and spend more time (44.5 hours per week) in front of computer, television, mobile and game screens than any other activity in their lives except sleeping.

The purpose of this study is to deliberate upon the impacts of video games on children's mental health.

### II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

'Study the Impact of Video Games on Children's Mental Health.'

### III. REVIEW OF PREVIOUS RESEARCHERS:

The researchers has been reviewed various literature with mental health of single and dual employee married couples. Ahmadi (1998) studied the effects of computer games on adolescents of the city of Isfahan. The aim of his study was to find out if computer games have social effects. The results showed that violence and aggression in students who played these games was higher than those who did not play. Also, social participation of students who were playing computer games was low.

Payne et al (2000) studied the role of computer games on social isolation, low self-esteem and violence. The results showed no relationship between playing computer games and self-esteem in girls, but there was a negative relationship between the two in boys. Also, the scores of violence had a positive correlation with amount of exposure to computer games.

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The effect of violent video games on children has been a public health concern for many years. No quantitative analysis of video game contents for games rated as suitable for all audiences was made until 2001 (Thompson KM, Haniger K, 2001).

The study concluded that many video games rated as suitable for all audiences contained significant amounts of violence (64% contained intentional violence and 60% rewarded players for injuring a character). Therefore, current ratings of video games leave much room for improvement (Wals D, Gentile D. A, 2001).

The available literature establishes link between mental health and video as well as computer games. Therefore it was thought that a comparative study on mental health of students of urban and rural areas as well as boy and girls.

#### IV. OBJECTIVES:

The following objectives were formulated for the present investigation:

1. To study the mental health of boys students of government school.
2. To study the mental health of girls students of government school.
3. To compare the mental health of boys and girls students of government school.

#### V. HYPOTHESES:

1. There is no significant difference between boys and girls of government school on the various areas of mental health.
2. There is no significant difference between urban and rural areas students of government school on the various areas of mental health.

#### VI. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DATA BASE :

##### SAMPLE DATA:

All the 9<sup>th</sup> class students who were studying in various government schools (age group 13 to 15 yrs.) of Ahmednagar district (N=160) were selected as random sampling technique of the present study. But, to include children into our study, we have put the following qualifying conditions:

1. They should come from a household which has access to computer, television and android mobile.
2. They should spend maximum one hour's time of every day in front of computer and mobile video game screens.
3. They should be studying in a government school (English or Hindi medium school).

Areas	Boys	Girls	Total
Urban	40	40	80
Rural	40	40	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>160</b>

##### DATA COLLECTION TOOL:

\* **Mental health Battery by A.K. Singh and Alpana Sen Gupta (2000)** (MHB-SS, Hindi version) was utilized to examine mental health of students. Six popular dominations of mental health were selected by this battery which was Emotional Stability, Adjustment, Autonomy, Security-Insecurity, Self-Concept and Intelligence.

##### STATISTICAL TREATMENT:

Various statistical methods including Mean, S.D. and 't'-test were used to analyze the data. Statistics were done using SPSS.

#### VII. DATA ANALYSIS AND ITS INTERPRETATION:

The main purpose of the present study was investigating the effect of video games on mental health among between urban and rural areas students of government school. For this purpose investigator formulated two different hypotheses. Results are shown in below given tables.

**Hy.1.** There is no significant difference between boys and girls of government school on the various areas of mental health.

**Table:1** - Showing the mean, S.D. and 't' values of boys and girls on different areas of mental health.

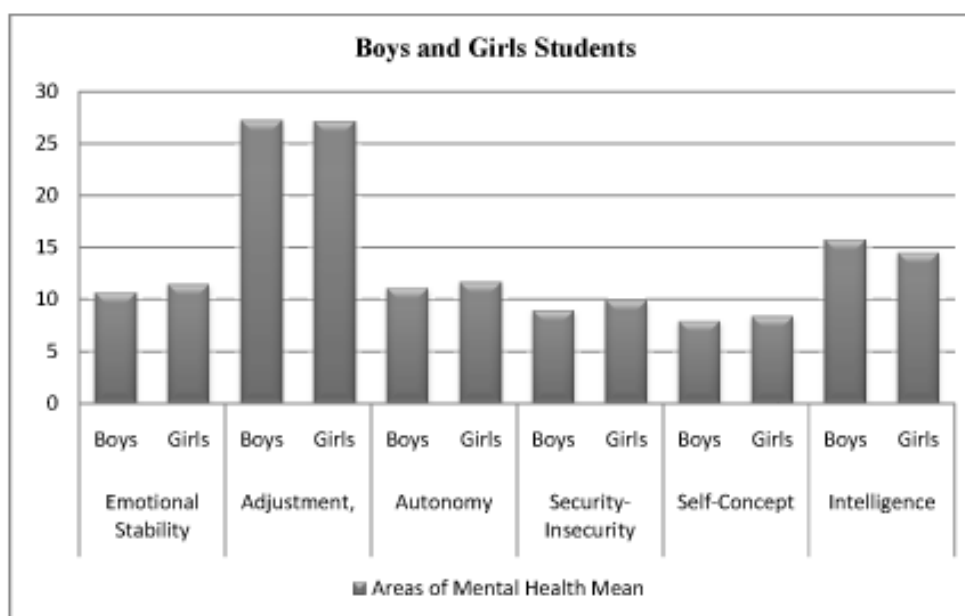
Areas of Mental Health	Gender	N	Mean	SD	't' value	Level of Significance
Emotional Stability	Boys	40	10.65	1.30	.67	NS
	Girls	40	11.45	3.78		
Adjustment,	Boys	40	27.22	4.69	.45	NS
	Girls	40	27.14	5.70		
Autonomy	Boys	40	11.11	2.28	.97	NS
	Girls	40	11.66	1.75		
Security-Insecurity	Boys	40	8.95	1.85	1.10	NS
	Girls	40	9.94	3.20		
Self-Concept	Boys	40	7.92	2.69	.52	NS
	Girls	40	8.37	3.13		
Intelligence	Boys	40	15.75	3.22	1.20	NS
	Girls	40	14.48	5.75		

**N.S. – Not Significant**

df(1,78) Significant level 0.05= 1.66, 0.01 = 2.37

df(2,78) Significant level 0.05= 1.99, 0.01 = 2.63

**Fig.1.** Show Mean values of values of boys and girls on different areas of mental health.



Above table and figure indicates the difference on six areas of mental health between both the groups (boys and girls). It is evident that the on six dimensions of mental health of boys and girls, who have playing video games on mobile maximum one hour among every day. It has no significant difference on all areas of mental health. Therefore in the light of the result, hypotheses no 1, that there is no significant difference between boys and girls on the basis of the mental health is invalid in the present study. Kumar, Gerwal (2014) and DeeptiDhurandher, Alka Agrawal (2015) was

also found his research that no significant difference on the mental health of boys and girls of higher secondary school. *Important point found this study no negative impact on mental health of children's, those children playing video game maximum one hour in the every day.*

**Hy.2.** There is no significant difference between urban and rural areas students of government school on the various areas of mental health.

**Table:2** - Showing the mean, S.D. and 't' values of urban and rural areas students on different areas of mental health.

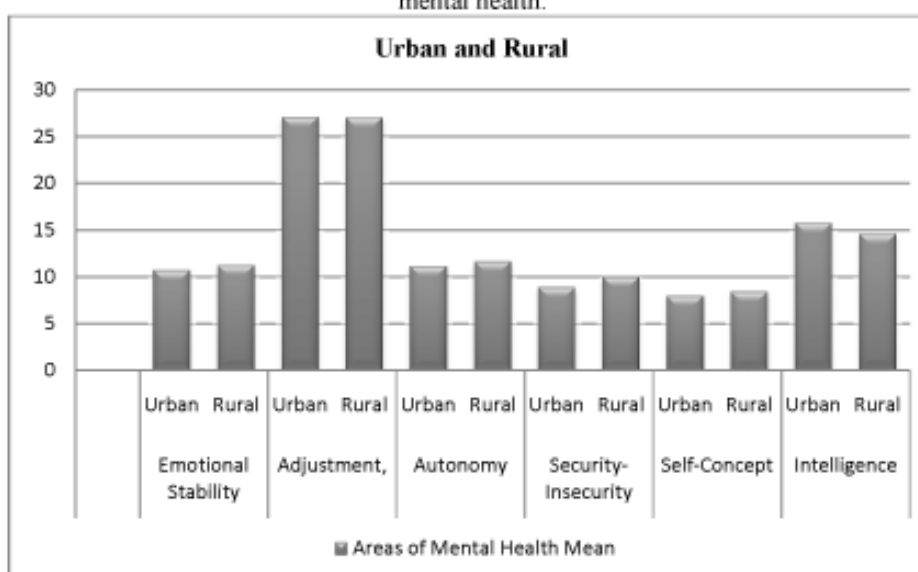
Areas of Mental Health	Area	N	Mean	SD	't' value	Level of Significance
Emotional Stability	Urban	40	10.71	1.28	.74	NS
	Rural	40	11.22	3.64		
Adjustment,	Urban	40	27.09	4.55	.65	NS
	Rural	40	27.02	5.66		
Autonomy	Urban	40	11.12	2.35	1.06	NS
	Rural	40	11.62	1.70		
Security-Insecurity	Urban	40	8.87	1.80	1.12	NS
	Rural	40	9.96	3.18		
Self-Concept	Urban	40	7.94	2.48	.68	NS
	Rural	40	8.39	3.03		
Intelligence	Urban	40	15.77	3.12	1.32	NS
	Rural	40	14.58	5.62		

**N.S. – Not Significant**

df(1,78) Significant level 0.05= 1.66, 0.01 = 2.37

df(2,78) Significant level 0.05= 1.99, 0.01 = 2.63

**Fig.2.** Show Mean values of values of urban and rural areas studentson different areas of mental health.



**Fig.2.** Show Mean values of values of urban and rural areas studentson different areas of mental health.



Above table and figure indicates the difference on six areas of mental health between both the groups (urban and rural areas students of government school). It is evident that the on six areas of mental health of urban and rural areas boys and girls, who have playing video games on mobile maximum one hour among every day. It has no significant difference on all areas of mental health. Therefore in the light of the result, hypotheses no 2, that there is no significant difference between urban and rural areas students of government school on the various areas of mental health is invalid in the present study. But Eshrat Zamani, Maliheh Chashmi, Nasim Hedayati (2009) found his study, addiction to computer games affects various dimensions of health and increases physical problems, anxiety and depression, while decreases social functioning disorder. *Important point found this study no negative impact on mental health of children's, those children playing video game maximum one hour in the every day.*

### VIII. DISCUSSIONS:

The results of this study showed that there is a no relationship between various areas of mental health with mobile games user students. But this student spend his times on playing a mobile games only below than one hour. Other than that there is a direct relationship between physical health, anxiety and depression with computer games addiction (Eshrat Zamani, Maliheh Chashmi, Nasim Hedayati, 2009).

Computer games started in 1972 with Pang, a computer tennis game, and then developed in hardware and software systems. Improvement of quality and variety of games increasingly spread it in the society especially adolescences (Anderson CA, Dill KE, 2000).

Children's and adolescents attractions to the computer games cause many mental, physical and social problems for them. These effects are stimulating anger and violence, obesity, epilepsy due to games, social isolation, and other physical and mental damages. Many psychologists and mental health professionals have paid attention to the effects of these games (Ahmadi S., 1998).

To sum up, I conclude that mental health plays an important role at every stage of life. However mental health is significant at adolescent as in this time one takes on new responsibilities and roles. Those students spend his times on playing a mobile games only below than one hour. It was not significant negative effect on mental health, but many researchers found of the video games should be discouraged because they have harmful effects on mobile game Addiction to children's mental development.

### IX. CONCLUSIONS:

The focus of the study was to determine the effects of video games on children's mental health, those children playing mobile game for maximum one hour every day. In the conclusions of this research, no significant negative effect and difference is seen in the mental health of boys and girls student of government school. As well as no significant negative effect and difference is seen in the mental health of urban and rural areas students of government school.

### X. FURTHER RESEARCH SUGGESTIONS:

Suggestions related to the present investigation are as following:

1. A study may be undertaken to include the age group only 13 to 15 yrs. Students.
2. Government and Private Schools groups can be separately studied.
3. Studies may also be extended to other types of schools to give a better understanding of the position of student's mental health.
4. Problems of students related to mental health and adjustment for each development stage needed to study separately.

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## 4

## IMPACT OF GOODS AND SERVICE TAX (GST) ON SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SMEs)

Dr. P. S. Kamble<sup>1</sup>, Vishal M. Kurane<sup>2</sup>

### ABSTRACT:

*The present research study assesses the impact of the GST on the SMEs with reference to the Kolhapur district of Maharashtra state. According to the IBEF, India is a global production plant, and SMEs account for about 90% of its industrial facilities. The Micro Small and Medium Enterprises sector is a major constituent of our economy and contributes significantly to manufacturing output, employment and exports of our country. This paper look into how GST impact and what are its implications on the Micro, Small and Medium enterprises of the country. The study is analytical and descriptive in nature. Secondary data required for the study are collected from books, journals and other periodicals and reports of the Government and other agencies. It is found that the GST is probably to play vital role in the economic upliftment of the society and economic development. The impact of the GST on SMEs reveals a mixed bag comprising of both the advantages as well as weaknesses. But the noteworthy thing is that the GST has an impact on the SMEs but it is insignificant comprising of both the positive as well as negative. And our hypothesis of the study proves it statically significant. As SMEs are prominently rural based, employment potential and poor and medium income strata along with considerable participation of the women, hence the GST should be exempted in the case of a few cases and a policy of rate cut should be adopted in the case of others for their growth.*

**Keywords:** GST, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Impact, Economic Development. Economic Burden, SMEs Owner

### I. INTRODUCTION:

After independence, the largest indirect tax reform in India has begun with goods and services tax (GST). After much deliberation, the GST bill was passed at Rajya Sabha and in winter session it was discussed at the state assembly. Having the ball for integrated national tax reforms, the market is full of new expectations among industry leaders and government officials (1). According to the IBEF, India is a global production plant, and SMEs account for about 90% of its industrial facilities. The Indian government's "Make in India" campaign will promote the launch of GST. Consumption tax for current pre-packaged retail products is not charged at the factory's transaction price, but at a percentage of the package's maximum selling price (MRP). This increases MRP and increases consumer costs. Under GST, the manufacturer pays taxes while purchasing raw materials for the product. This amount can be credited to the next reseller until the product reaches the end consumer. This will greatly boost the tax burden. This sets the momentum at which two accounts pass. During the winter semester, submit the Central GST (CGST) and Integrated GST (IGST) bills along with the main GST bill through various major assemblies. According to industry and government experts, the GST introduction date of April 1, 2017 is likely to have expired. Corporations, especially SMEs, are collected in a variety of industries. Extended indirect taxes GST replaces a variety of indirect taxes such as excise, VAT and service charges with a single tax structure. With frequent skepticism, some start-ups and small businesses should be aware of the negative impact they can see in photos with the launch of GST. According to various government agencies, the GST system will help most to SMEs. As industry experts have stated, it will be most effective to get rid of several central and state tax chain effects and start your business. But market optimism aside is not convinced of how the new detergent will affect your business and change your bottom line. GST is framed based on the Value Added Tax (VAT) principles. Value Added Tax was first devised by a German economist named Dr. Wilhelm Von Siemens during 18th century.

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France was the first country to introduce VAT system in 1954. At present VAT based tax regime has been introduced in more than 150 countries. Most of the countries have a unified GST system. Brazil and Canada follow a dual system where GST is levied by both the Union and the State Governments. GST proclaimed as “One nation, One Tax”, and carries the flagship of ease of doing business in India. With GST there are uniform procedures, uniform payment of fees, and a smooth and uniform tax structure in all states, thus easing out the process to start a business in multiple states.

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises [SMEs] have been the solid backbone of our country's economic development. Small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs) are understood in India as enterprises where the investment in plant and machinery or equipments is between Rs. 25 lakhs ( L US \$ 0.04 million) to Rs. 10 crores ( L US\$1.6 million) in case of a manufacturing industry and between Rs. 10 lakh ( L US \$ 0.02 million) to Rs. 5 Crore ( L US \$ 0.8 million) in case of a service sector enterprise. This definition is provided in Section 7 of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) and was notified in September 2006. The Act provides for classification of enterprises based on their investment size and the nature of the activity undertaken by that enterprise. As per MSMED Act, enterprises are classified into two categories - manufacturing enterprises and service enterprises. For each of these categories, a definition is given to explain what constitutes a micro enterprise or a small enterprise or a medium enterprise. What is not coming under the above three categories would be considered as a large scale enterprise in India. (a) Manufacturing Enterprises are the enterprises engaged in the manufacture or production of goods pertaining to any industry specified in the first schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 or employing plant and machinery in the process of value addition to the final product having a distinct name or character or use. The Manufacturing Enterprise are defined in terms of investment in Plant & Machinery. (b) Service Enterprises are the enterprises engaged in providing or rendering of services and are defined in terms of investment in equipment. It is estimated that in terms of value, the MSME sector accounts for about 45 percent of the manufacturing output and 40 percent of the total exports of the country. The sector is estimated to employ about 69 million employees in over 26 million units throughout the country (SMEs Development Institute, 2015). The former taxation system in India was not very user friendly for SMEs as they need to keep track of various indirect taxes like Octroi, Central Sales Tax[CST], tax on transportation of goods and services, state wise VAT, service tax, stamp duty charges and many others. With the introduction of the GST there is an end to all such indirect taxes. The GST will benefit SMEs and large corporates by simplifying procedures, thus saving time and improving productivity. In the earlier taxation system, any manufacturer with a turnover of Rs 1.5 crore or less was not required to comply with the rules of excise duty. Under the GST realm, any manufacturer with a turnover of Rs 20 lakh (others) /10Lakh (Special category states) or more will have to comply with GST, and that results in the increase of taxpayer base. Accordingly majority of MSMEs working now in the unorganized sector fall under GST regime and will put a burden of compliance and associated costs to them. GST will help and ease the process of starting a business in India. Earlier, every business in India was required to obtain VAT registration, which differs in every state, and the rules and regulations are different. Thus it was a very confusing procedure. However, under GST, the businesses have to only register for GST which will have a centralized process, similar to service tax. Currently, for any business, it is mandatory to make a VAT payment if the annual turnover is more than 5 lakh in few states and 10 lakhs in few other states. This difference in various states creates confusion. Under GST a business does not have to register or collect GST if the annual turnover is 10 lakh. This is applicable to every state. This will allow many small businesses which have a turnover between 5 lakh – 10 lakh to avoid applying for the GST return. GST allows small and medium business to do business with ease in India, due to the less complexity. The distinction between the services and goods will be gone, and this will make compliance easier.

Earlier, MSME's was not much engaged in inter- state trade as it attracted more taxes and increased cost to customers, thereby reducing their customer base. With the introduction of GST, inter - state trade becomes cheaper as the tax credit can be transferred irrespective of location of buyer and seller. As a result SMEs will be able to expand their business across borders. GST eliminates the cascading effect of taxes by subsuming various state and central taxes. Businesses are able to take input tax credit too with GST. This reduces tax burden on businesses, making goods cheaper and increasing profit margins for SMEs. Under GST all compliance procedures such as registration, payments, refunds and returns will be carried out through online portals. The burden on MSMEs to interact with department

officers carrying out compliances will be eliminated. In this way GST will save time and effort of SME's. With the implementation of GST, burden of tax is expected to reduce both for the manufacturer and the end user. Manufacturer can get the benefit of input tax credits and the end user has to pay only the tax charged by the last dealer or the retailer in the supply chain. In the former taxation system, only 50 per cent of the input tax credit against purchase of capital goods is available in the year of purchase and the balance amount in subsequent years. Under GST regime, entire amount of input tax credit can be availed in the year of purchase. Under the previous excise tax regime, no duty is paid by a manufacturer with a gross turnover of less than Rs1.50 crores. However, after GST implementation, this exemption limit gets considerably lowered to Rs 20 lakh. As a result, a large number of SME's and start-ups come under the network of the GST. GST is not applicable to Alcoholic liquor for human consumption and petroleum products, which creates further gap and does not support the 'unified market' ideology of GST. GST regime operates on a self-assessment model, requiring SMEs to file several returns and execute other compliances with monthly frequency. Increase in compliances would lead to increase in costs. Upgrading IT systems by MSMEs require a sizeable investment. In addition, expenses incurring for training employees for the new GST regime is also lead to increase overhead costs for the SMEs. Since outward and inward supplies would be electronically matched every month, availing of input tax credit by the buyer would be based on the compliances of the supplier. Any failure by the supplier to declare his outward supplies correctly would lead to mismatch of returns leading to reversal of credits availed by the SMEs.

## II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The major objective of the present research study is; to study the impact of GST on SME's. The present research study is of analytical in nature, which analyses the impact of the GST on SMEs empirically. Every research is necessary a specific research methodology, so the present research has used a specific methodology for the collection of the data and its analysis. This study uses prominently the primary data than the secondary data. For the collection of data, the researcher has used the primary and secondary source. Primary data has been collected by a survey method through administering a well-designed questionnaire among the respondents concerned with the SMEs from the Kolhapur district. Secondary data required for the study is collected from the government reports, publications, annual reports, websites, periodicals, books, journals and other reports etc. The necessary primary data has been collected among the sample respondents of 60 respondents concerned with SMEs by adopting a purposive sample method from Kolhapur district, especially with intension of assessing impact of GST on SMEs. The prominent SMEs covered by the sample comprises of foundry, spare parts making, suppliers to other industries, etc. The present study also tests the following hypothesis.

$H_0$  - There is no significant impact of GST on SMEs.

$H_1$  - There is a significant impact of GST on SMEs.

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

### IMPACT OF GST ON SMEs IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

The empirical analysis of the impact of the GST on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Kolhapur district has been discussed below.

**able 1:** Impact of GST on Economic Burden, Prices and Benefits

Sr. No.	Components	Particulars	No. of Respondent	Percentage (%)
1	Knowledge of GST	Yes	47	78
		No	13	22
		Total	60	100
2	Financial burden GST on SMEs	Yes	19	32
		No	41	68
		Total	60	100
3	Effect of GST on prices of commodity/services	Yes	51	85
		No	09	15
		Total	60	100

Sr. No.	Components	Particulars	No. of Respondent	Percentage (%)
4	Suitability of GST	Very good system	27	85
		Good system	33	15
		Total	60	100
5	Benefits GST for SMEs	Yes	46	45
		No	14	55
		Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2019

The above table shows that 78% respondents know about the GST, 22% are unknown about the GST. This reveals that more of the respondents know about the GST. The above table shows the economic burden of GST on SMEs industry. It is observed that 32% of the respondents opine that GST has an economic burden, but 68% view that GST is not economically burdensome. This infers that majority (68%) of respondents feel GST as economically non burdensome on their industry. It is necessary to study the impact of GST on prices of commodity and services. It was observed that 85% of the respondents are of the opinion that GST effects on prices of commodity and services. And 15% respondents view that GST does not effect on prices of commodity and services. This adequately reveals that GST increases prices and contributes to inflation because a majority (85%) respondents say that GST affects on the prices of commodity and services. It is also to know the feelings of the people about GST as a tax system. The above table shows that 45% respondents feel GST as a very good tax system, but 55% respondents feel it as a good system. This means that majority of the respondents are in favour of GST and they like it. It is also of crucial importance the benefits of the GST to the SMEs. It was asked about the benefits of the GST benefits to SMEs and it was found that 77% respondents were accruing benefits of the GST, but at the same time 23% respondents said it is not beneficial to SMEs. This adequately reveals that the GST is beneficial for the SMEs.

**Table -2: Impact of GST on Owner, Material Prices and Consumption**

Sr. No.	Components	Particulars	No. of Respondent	Percentage (%)
1	Impact of GST on industry owner	Positive	41	68
		Negative	19	32
		Total	60	100
2	Impact of GST on prices of Materials	Price to customer has remained neutral	44	73
		Price to customer has decreased	16	27
		Total	60	100
3	Impact of GST on Sell	Consume more good	38	63
		sconsume less goods	22	37
		Total	60	100
4	Impact of GST on Nature of Expenditure	Necessary goods	26	43
		Luxury goods	34	57
		Total	60	100
5	Support to GST	Yes	51	85
		No	09	15
		Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2019

The data in above table shows the impact of GST on industry owner, material prices and consumption. It is observed that 68% respondents say the GST has positive impact on owner of SEMs, and 32% says that GST has negative or adverse impact on owner of SMEs. This reveals that the impact of the GST is positive on SMEs industry owners. The impact of GST on prices of material reveals that 73% respondents opine the prices to customer has remained neutral, and 27% say the prices to customers has decreased. This analysis reveals a conclusion that the GST has a positive impact on prices of SMEs raw materials. Further the study of impact of GST on consumer behavior finds that 63% respondents view that they experienced positive impact on consumption of goods and they consume more goods. But at the same time 37% respondents found that they have negative impact on consumption behavior and they consume less goods. Thus this is a mixed impact on the consumer behavior of the GST. It is also observed that the different kinds of expenditure were affected by the GST. The data results in above table shows that 43% respondents' necessary goods expenditure was affected and 57% found that luxury goods expenditure was affected by GST tax rate system. Based on this analysis, it can be concluded that expenditure on luxury goods was increased due to GST. The examination of the support and justification to the GST shows that 85% respondents support GST, while 15% respondents' does not support GST taxation policy based on their observations and experiences of the impact.

**Table No-3: Impact of GST on Commodity Prices, Government, Satisfaction and Preferences**

Sr. No.	Components	Particulars	No. of Respondent	Percentage (%)
1	GST reason for various prices of products	Yes No Total	19 41 60	32 68 100
2	GST is more beneficial to Government and SME's?	Yes No Total	48 12 60	80 20 100
3	SME's ready for applying GST	Yes No Total	45 15 60	75 25 100
4	Satisfaction tax rate of GST?	Satisfied Unsatisfied Total	32 28 60	53 47 100
5	Preference to old tax without GST or new GST	Traditional tax system current tax system Total	22 48 60	37 63 100

Source: Field Survey 2019

The further analysis of the impact of the GST explores that 32% respondents found that GST caused hike in prices of goods and services. But 68% people observed that it is not a cause of increase in prices. It is also noticed that 80% respondents viewed that GST is more beneficial to both government and people. Besides this 20% respondents were of the opinion that sales tax and service tax was not beneficial. It is therefore found that 75% respondents were ready for the acceptance and implementing of the GST. But at the same time 25% people viewed that they are not ready for acceptance and implementing of the GST. The observation about the satisfaction of respondents and support to the GST tax rate structure, 53% respondents were satisfied about the GST tax rate structure, but 47% respondents were not satisfied and hence opposed the GST tax rate structure, is also a thing of concern. When the preference of the people to the tax system was examined, it was found that 37% respondents prefer traditional tax system, while 63% prefer current tax system indicating that majority are with the GST and tax reforms being carried out in India and states.



**HYPOTHESIS TESTING:**

The hypothesis of the present research study is as follows.

**H0-** There is no significant impact of GST on SMEs.

**H1-** There is a significant impact of GST on SMEs.

**Case Processing Summary**

Variables	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Types Industries * Does the GST policy impact on your industry?	60	100.0%	0	.0%	60	100.0%

**Cross tabulation**

Does the GST policy impact on your industry?				Total
		Yes	No	
Types Industries	Small	9	11	20
	Medium	11	9	20
	Large	10	10	20
Total	30	30	60	

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Table Value
Pearson Chi-Square	.400 <sup>a</sup>	2	.819	5.99
Likelihood Ratio	.401	2	.818	
Linear-by-Linear Association	.098	1	.754	
N of Valid Cases	60			

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 10.00.

The testing of the hypothesis of the present research study by using a Chi Square test proves H0 and Disproves H1. It reveals that the calculated Chi Square value for 2 degrees of freedom is .819 and the table value for the same degrees freedom is 5.99. As calculated value is lower than the table value, by applying a thumb rule H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected. This means that the GST does not affect significantly the MSEs in our study area, which is correct and in accordance with the conclusions of the present study. This reveals that the GST impacted the MSEs both positively as well as negatively, but it is not a statistically significant impact.

**IV. CONCLUSION AND POLICY SUGGESTIONS:**

The empirical analysis of the impact of the GST on SMEs reveals the following very important conclusions. This study infers that majority (68%) of respondents feel GST is economically non burdensome on their industry. The majority of the respondents are in favour of GST and they like it. It is found that the GST is beneficial for the SMEs. It

is also revealed that the impact of the GST is positive on SMEs industry owners. The study also reveals a conclusion that the GST has a positive impact on prices of SMEs raw materials. Further the study of impact of GST on consumer behavior finds that there is a mixed impact on the consumer behavior of the GST. It is also observed that the different kinds of expenditure were affected by the GST, which concluded that expenditure on luxury goods was increased due to GST. The examination of the support and justification to the GST shows that a majority of 85% respondents support GST, taxation policy based on their observations and experiences of the impact. The further analysis of the impact of the GST explores that majority 68% people observed that it is not a cause of increase in prices. It is also noticed that the majority 80% respondents viewed that GST is more beneficial to both government and people. It is also found that majority (75%) of respondents were ready for the acceptance and implementing of the GST. The observation about the satisfaction of respondents and support to the GST tax rate structure reveals that a majority of respondents (53%) were satisfied about the GST tax rate structure. When the preference of the people to the tax system was examined, it was found that a majority of respondents 63% prefer current tax system indicating that majority are with the GST and tax reforms being carried out in India and states. Thus the impact of the GST on SMEs reveals a mixed bag comprising of both the advantages as well as weaknesses. But the noteworthy thing is that the GST has an impact on the SMEs but it is insignificant comprising of both the positive as well as negative. And our hypothesis of the study proves it statically significant. As SMEs are prominently rural based, employment potential and poor and medium income strata along with considerable participation of the women, hence the GST should be exempted in the case of a few cases and a policy of rate cut should be adopted in the case of others for their growth.

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5

## EFFECT OF LEARNING STYLE TRAINING PROGRAM ON HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

Suresh Sankapal<sup>1</sup>

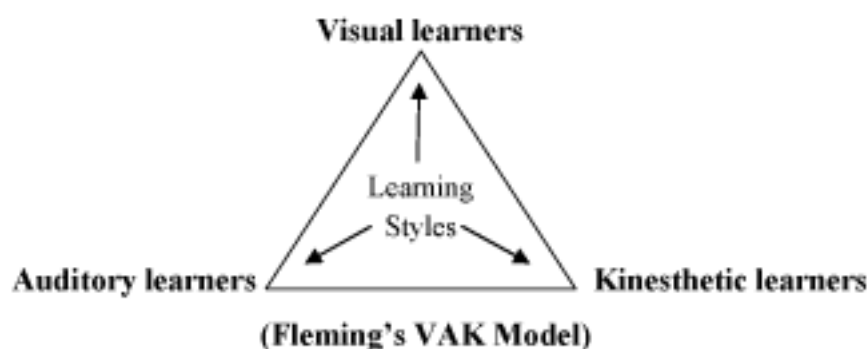
### ABSTRACT:

The primary aim of the present study was to find out the effect of learning style training program on students' academic achievement. For this purpose sample comprising of 33 high school students was selected by stratified random sampling from Magdum High school, Kolhapur. Fleming's standardized psychological tool was used to collect the data and Mean, SD, correlation and 't' test was used to analyze the data. The result indicates that there is significant effect of learning style training program on students' academic achievement.

**Keywords:** Learning Style, training program, academic achievement

### I. INTRODUCTION:

Every individual is unique but each has unique style of learning. Fleming's (2001) Visual, Auditory and Kinesthetic (VAK) model is general and widely-used model of learning style. According to this model, most people have a leading or preferred learning style; though some people have a diverse and evenly balanced blend of the three styles:



#### Visual learners tend to:

Learn through seeing, think in concrete and need to create vivid mental picture to retain information, tend to looking at maps, charts, pictures, videos, and movies and have visual skills which are demonstrated in puzzle building, reading, writing, understanding charts and graphs, a good logic of direction, painting, sketching, creating visual metaphors and analogies (possibly through the visual arts), manipulating images, constructing, fixing, designing practical objects, and interpreting visual images.

#### Auditory learners tend to:

Learn through listening, have very much developed auditory skills and are generally good at speaking and presenting, think in words rather than image, learn best through verbal lectures, discussions, talking things through and listening to what others have to say and have auditory skills demonstrated in listening, storytelling, explaining, teaching, speaking, writing, using humor, arguing their point of view, understanding the syntax and meaning of words, remembering information and analyzing language usage.

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**Kinesthetic learners tend to:**

Learn through activity, doing and touching, Express themselves through movement have good sense of balance and eye-hand coordination, remember and process information through interacting with the space around them, find it hard to sit still for long periods and may become distracted by their need for activity and exploration and have skills demonstrated in physical coordination, using body language, crafts, acting, miming, using their hands to create or build, dancing, athletic ability, hands on experimentation, and expressing emotions through the body.

There are various techniques that we can use to help students develop, explore, and enhance their learning strengths. The more a student can learn through a combination of all the types of visual, auditory, and kinesthetic learner; hence the more rooted the learning will be acquired.

**Researches on Learning Style:**

A learning style model by Dunn, Rita and Dunn, K. (1989) builds on this basic sensory preference model and suggests there are at least 18 basic elements that influence how well an individual will take in and retain the information. These elements are linked to four modalities: environmental, emotional, sociological, and physical. Witkin, H. (1962) explored how an individual's perception was influenced by the context or field the information is contained in. He found two kinds of perception: field-dependent and field-independent. Gregorc, A. (1984) in his mind styles model, proposes combinations of two processing preferences to delineate four learning styles. Gregorc uses the concrete versus abstract dichotomy to describe how learners perceive and understand information. He then adds a second dichotomy—sequential versus random—to describe how learners organize and order information. Herrmann, N. (1995) created a learning styles model based on mental preferences or thinking styles from right- and left-brain models. In his model, there are four styles: the Theorists (rational), Organizers (safe keeping), Innovators (experimental), and Humanitarians (feeling).

Kolb, D. (1984), propose that learning occurs in a process or cycle. Each part of the learning cycle requires the use of different combinations of processing preferences. Honey, P. and Mumford, A. (1992) built on Kolb's work to identify four different learning styles. They proposed that learning comprises four steps: experiencing, reflecting, concluding, and planning next steps. Individuals tend to prefer one or two steps in the process over the others, so the four steps in the learning cycle link to the four learning styles. Similarly, McCarthy, Bernice (1996) elaborated on Kolb's model. She linked the abstract versus concrete and action versus reflection processes to left- and right-brain functions. The present research tends to adapt Kolb's theory for interpretation.

**II. OBJECTIVES:**

To study the effect of learning styles on High school students' academic achievement.

1. To examine the students learning style.
2. To find out the students achievement.
3. To develop the training program on the basis of students' learning styles.
4. To study the effect of training program on students achievement.

**III. HYPOTHESIS:**

There is significant effect of training program on students' achievement.

**IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DATA BASE:****Sample Size:**

A total sample comprises of 33 students from Magdum High school, Kolhapur. Pre - post examination held on same 33 students (Visual 19, Auditory 10 and kinesthetic 4). The sample was collected by using stratified random sampling method. Respondents age range was 14 to 15 years.

**Variables:**

Independent Variable: Learning Styles (LS): a) Visual b) Auditory c) Kinesthetic

Dependent variable: Academic achievement

**Psychological Tool:**

**Learning Style Inventory (LSI):** This inventory has been developed by Fleming (2001). There are twenty four items in this inventory and two alternatives for each item. Visual, auditory and kinesthetic Learning styles are the factors of this inventory. The test-retest reliability of this inventory is ranged from 0.68 to 0.95 and validity of this inventory is found sound.

**Training Program:**

After pretest taking feedback from students and discussing it with supervisor, experts, following suggestions and modifications are included in the final training Program. The final program consisted of 36 sessions with 72 hours utilized over three months. The training program duration was made three months to apply the proper methods, strategies and execute the prepared plan on high school students. There are 12 days sessions decided to conduct in one month and 36 days for three months. The three days were considered from their regular time table to execute the following strategies. The researcher gives the orientation related to the students' profile. Teachers apply the methods and strategies according to students learning style.

**Research Design:**

Pre-Post experimental research design was used for this study. Pre test was given before training program and post was given to students after training program.

**Statistical Analysis:**

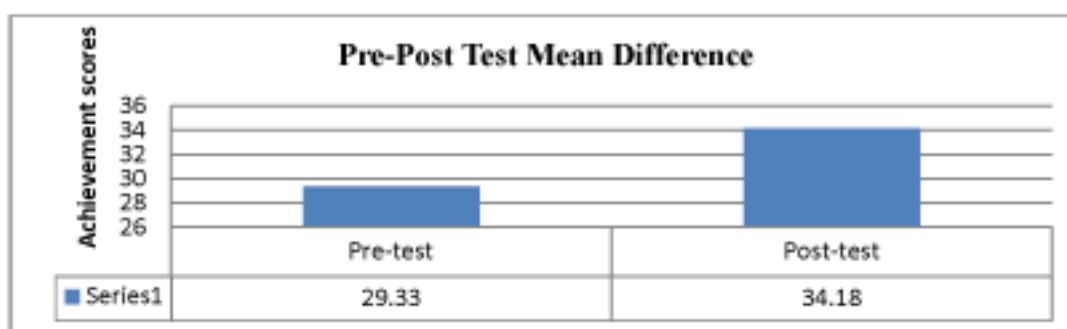
There were appropriate statistical techniques apply for collected data as Mean, SD, and Paired t test.

**V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:**

Table showing the 33 High school students' mean, standard deviation, r and t value for difference between Pre-Post test score of academic achievement

Test	Mean	SD	Df	r value	t value	Significant
Pre	29.33	3.11	31	0.74	13.11	0.01 level
Post	34.18	2.82				

Table shows that 33 sample of High school students calculations of mean for academic achievement pre-test is 29.33 and standard deviation is 3.11. A calculation of mean for posttest is 34.18 and standard deviation is 2.82 of eighth standard students. Correlation of 0.74 is calculated from the pre and post test scores of eighth standard students for their academic achievement. With the help above calculations t value was drawn that is 13.11 and the p value 0.000 is smaller than 0.01 level of significant. Calculated t value is greater than the table value further that the difference between two means is significant. The result reveals that there is significant difference between pre-posttests of high school students. Hence the schools are ready for change in the form students learning styles. The learning style of student is crucial for their success in academic achievement (Herrmann, N. 1995). The graphical presentation also shows that the significant difference between pre and post test scores.



Graph shows the mean differences between pre and post test of students

## VI. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS:

There is significant effect of training program on students' achievement. The directional hypothesis is accepted, so the academic achievement found better if the teacher give the separate treatment for students related to their learning style.

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## PROJECTION OF FEMININE SENSIBILITY IN THE SELECT POEMS OF KAMALA DAS

Dr. Prakash Anna Patil<sup>1</sup>

### ABSTRACT:

*Kamala Das is widely acclaimed Indian English Poetess, her poetry is essentially the poetry of women and she has projected women's psyche in a revolting manner Kamala Das's feminine sensibility appears most emphatically and vigorously in her poems in which she has described the temperament and disposition of her husband. Her feminine sensibility is the motivating and governing force behind her poems; and it is this sensibility which has given to her poetry a distinctive characteristics. She is intensely emotional, sometimes emotional without restraint. She is a thorough investigator of intensely personal experience. She is a major Indian poetess in English, has drawn international attention by virtue of her bold, uninhibited articulation of feminine urges along with other poetess like GouriDeshpande, MamataKalia, Eunice De Souza and others. Kamala Das's poetry has rightly been labeled as confessional, and she has rightly been assigned in the category of confessional poets like Anne Saxton and Sylvia Plath. The motivating force behind this confessional poetry was certainly her personal grievances but as she proceeded to give an outlet to those grievances. She has achieved greatness as a poet not only because of the contents of her poems but also because of her technique of writing poetry and her craftsmanship.*

**Keywords:** Psyche, feminine sensibility, uninhibited articulation, feminine urges, confessional, narcissist.

### I. INTRODUCTION:

Kamala Das, whose maiden name was MadhaviKutty, was born on 31<sup>st</sup> March 1934, in a small village PannayarKulam in South Malbar in Kerala. In the contemporary Indian English scenario, Kamala occupies a prominent position as a leading Poetess of talent and artistry. She is a poetess who has attracted international attention by virtue of bold articulation of feminine sensibility. She is a bilingual poetess who writes in her native Malayalam and English with equal ease, mastery and command. Most of the time her poetry has been labeled as confessional poetry, but one cannot deny her poetry that is popularly labeled as poetry of protest. Her poetry broadly reflects as an admirer feminine sensibility and as a rebel against the conventions and restraints of society which are meant to exploit woman kind in a male chauvinistic society.

### II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The present paper is modest and humble attempt to highlight feminine sensibility as it is broadly reflected in the poetry of Kamala Das. Her poetry broadly projects confessional mode, yet another side of her poetry is that, she attempts to represent female psyche and feminine urges in an uninhibited manner.

In many of her poems Kamala Das repeatedly expresses her strong dissatisfaction with her conjugal life. She has strongly and vehemently protested against the passivity and the timidity of Indian women. Her collections of poetry are-*Summer in Calcutta*, *The Descendants*, *The Old Play House* and other poems. First and foremost I would like to discuss one of the Kamala Das's well known poems 'The Sunshine Cat' which appeared in her collection *Summer in Calcutta* (1965). This is one of the most popular and distinguished poems of Kamala Das. The poem deals with love, sex, heartache, loneliness, male-body repulsion, disease, decay and ultimately death. The persona in this poem describes her sexual experiences with her husband and with other men. She expresses her feeling of complete disillusionment with all her sexual partners.

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Many of the critics regards that the persona is most probably Kamala Das herself and she tells us that, though she had originally loved her husband in the hope that he would reciprocate in the same way. She no longer loves him because from her point of view he proved to be a selfish man and a coward. Her husband did not love her at all and did not even make use of her as a sexual partner in the right manner. This is Kamala's self-assertion and rebel against male chauvinism. It seems that she don't want to be a traditional woman in the male dominating society. She wanted to assert that it is better to break than to bend in this bitter world.

It was Kamala's extreme disgust with her husband, that the circumstances created by him to drove her to extra-marital love affairs. But she considers that, it is not her guilt or sin but it is her defense to male hegemony and his dominance in the society. After repeated disappointments and as a result of her husbands continued ill treatment towards her, she lost all her capacity for enjoying the sexual act. She was not even able to enjoy any sound sleep because of her disappointment with those lovers. She wept so profusely that she could have built walls with her tears, walls to hold her like a prisoner. It is widely true that Kamala Das has been described as a confessional poet on the ground that she has revealed what strikes the reader as the secrets of her life and as her secret thought and feelings. She dissects her mind and her psyche freely dwelling upon matters which are strictly personal and private. In all her three collections of poems, she concentrates on the themes of love, the failure of love or the absence of love and frustration experienced by her in her conjugal life. Her poetry exhibits the several faces of Eve woman as a sweet heart, as a flirt, as a wife, as a woman of the world, as a mother, as a middle aged matron and above all, woman as an untiring seeker of the nature of the psychological processes behind both feminist and masculinity. While talking about her poetry renowned Indian English critic M. K. Naik observes:

Kamala Das's persona is nymphomaniac; she is simply 'every woman who seeks love';  
She is 'the beloved and betrayed', expressing her endless female hungers', the muted  
whisper at the core of womanhood', She may 'flaunt... a grand, flamboyant lust',  
but in her heart of hearts she remains the eternal Eve proudly celebrating her essential

femininity. (Naik 218)

Kamala Das is the most distinguished of all the Indo-Anglian women poets. She towers above them all as much by virtue, of her themes as by virtue of her command over the English language and some of her stylistic devices and craftsmanship. She deals with the subject of her marriage, the failure of her marriage and her extra-marital sexual relationships with a candour which is shocking to orthodox Indians. Her following lines from the Poem the Sunshine Cat are very talkative and much meaningful about women's status.

I shall build walls with tears,

She said walls to shut me in ..... Her husband shut her  
In every morning; locked her in a room of books  
With a streak of sunshine lying near the door, like  
A yell cat, to keep her company, but soon,  
Winter came and one day while locking her in, he  
Noticed that the cat of sunshine was only a line.....

These above lines of Kamala Das are very suggestive and meaningful through which she expresses image of contemporary women and her status in male dominating society. The woman described in the poem or poetess herself appears so intensely disillusioned by their cynical statements that she feels lost the balance of her mind. She moved to a bed which became soft with her tears. The woman also suffered from insomnia and could not enjoy her sleep. Thus in the present poem Kamala Das describes the miserable and helpless condition of a married woman. Thus the present poem by Das is not only the poetess projection of her psyche but it is also projection status of Women in Indian Society. Through this poem Kamala raised the flag of mutiny against male dominance in Indian society.

'An Introduction' is also one finest masterpiece of her poetic craftsmanship. The present poem also throws light on love, sex, the confessional note and the feminine sensibility. The poetess arouses the feminine sensibility in the



hearts and minds of the womenfolk by appealing them of the hurts and humiliation that they faced in day-to-day lives. She has received at the hands of the narcissist menfolk. She very frankly confesses about the restrictions imposed on her by the elders of the family. After the brutal treatment of her husband, she rebelled against the male dominating society by wearing the male dress. This act of the poetess appears broadly as a rebel or a mutiny against the traditionalists and orthodox group of the people. She tries here to assert her identity in the conservative society. She wanted to break the shackles of traditionalism and conservative customs. In this poem she arouses feminine sensibility among the womenfolk by telling them that every man is like the unrestrained rivers, that as the river runs impatiently towards the oceans, the man hastens savagely without tenderly caressing the woman towards the satisfaction of his lust. The poem is the miniature autobiography of the poetess 'MyStory' (1975). She confesses in the sense of revealing her private life. Here she tells about her ignorance of politics, her name, her nationality, her love of English, her childhood, her puberty, her early marriage her honeymoon night, her rebellion against the social restrictions arbitrarily imposed on her, her love affair and her betrayal on their part of her lover. Thus the poem begins colloquially with the poetess introducing herself as an innocent girl, entirely ignorant of the ways of the world:

I don't know politics but it I know the names  
Of those in power, and can't repeat them like.  
Days of week, or names of months, beginning with  
Nehru. I am an Indian, very brown, born in Malabar,  
I speak three languages, write in Two, dream in one.

But like every young girl the tension began as she grew up in her. First and foremost she faced the hindrances of language. She was well versed with English but she was advised by the conservative elders not to use it as it was not her mother-tongue. Thus the poem reflects it's double theme, on one hand it deals with the language of identity and the identity crisis of a woman as a woman. Here she emphatically asserts that one should enjoy the freedom of language and nobody should impose the restriction of language on an individual.

In the second stage she attained puberty and adolescence, which is one of the stormy phase in human life. This is the phase in which adolescent girl appear mostly confused and feeling shy, but Kamala was exception to it who faced these changes very boldly in her life. She directly confesses about her physical changes without any hindrances. She confesses that "for I grew tall, my limbs swelled and two places sprouted hair". She also confesses that she was forced for marriage institution at her early age of sixteen. Here she attempts to protest for early marriage in the society, because she feels that this is not the age of a girl to get married to enter in the unknown world. The present poem also broadly proclaims her 'search for identity; by an individual in this man made world. In her life she realizes that, she was compelled to accept the traditional feminine role, but she very vehemently revolt against it through her poetry and tries to assert her individuality. Thus the poem "An Introduction" records poetess's claim for autonomy which really flows from the felt sovereignty of her individual existence. The poem broadly projects the poetess' urges, aspirations, craving for freedom, conscious, love and despair and all that she can do with English language. Kamala Das expresses her highly individualistic reaction to the conventional ways of looking at women. She very vehemently asserts her poetic credo and faces squarely the problem of identity crisis.

One more popular poem 'The Invitation' by Kamala Das describes momentary joys of physical union, aches of separation, boredom and monotony of meaningless sexual encounters. The opening lines of the poem express the Poetess's grievances for the type of life she has been leading. This lyric depicts the sterility and frustrations of loveless life, merely meant for the sexual acts. Melancholy, nostalgia and death wish pervade the entire poem. The poem is in the form dialogue between the poetess and the sea. The sea seems to be inviting the poetess to come to it and to drown herself into its cool and soothing water. It reflects poetess's desire to separate herself from this man made mechanical and artificial world. The poetess wanted to drown her frustration, loneliness, loveless and meaningless life, into the sea. The present poem is written in the confessional mode arousing the sensibility by imprinting in the hearts of the women folk, the betrayal on the part of the lover. The sea again invites her to end her life in it's blue water. The sea seems to appeal her that, instead of burning on the torturous funeral pyre, it is, far better for her to stretch her arms on the cool

sands and rest her head on the pillow of anemone, a cool plant. The inner conflict in the heart and the mind of the woman is symbolized by the tides beating against the walls of the woman's frustration in her life. The poetess seems as if she invokes to the sea:

Oh sea, let me shrink or grow, slosh up,  
Slide down, go your way,  
I will go mine

The woman (the poetess), however told the sea to mind its own business and to go its own way, leaving her to go her way. Kamala Das has here adopted a technique, which is very close to the stream-of-consciousness technique. In this kind of technique, punctuation is not provided because the author's aim is to record his or her thought just as they come to him or her. The sea is used as a metaphor which is rather ambiguous. The poem is also a psychological self-portrait, and here Kamala Das appears like that of Sylvia Plath. The present poem is confessional poem like most other poems by Kamala Das. Actually she makes two confessions in this poem. One is her confession that she had enjoyed the sexual act with a certain lover so much that she has never been able to forget him. The second is her intention to commit suicide because of her unhappy life because of that particular lover's desertion of her. Here Kamala Das's tone is similar to that of Sylvia Plath. Who also ends her life by committing suicide? The poetess felt so distressed and grieved by her bitter experience with all her lovers that she found herself losing even her sanity. All that she could now do was to shed tears and she wanted to shed tears so profusely that she could have built up a wall of tears around herself, she narrates about the brutal treatment which her husband meted out of her. The poetess was feeling tortured by her memory of her experience of love-making with a lover of hers. Thus the poem is projection of the bitter-sweet of the memory of her sexual experience continued to haunt her. The poem seems to present a feminist view of love in which the poet holds cudgel for women.

### III. FINDINGS:

Kamala Das in her poetry echoes her voice for the identity of Indian women. Though her poetry broadly presents alienation, loneliness and quest for identity, yet it is through her poetry she also tries to assert rights of Indian women and their place in the male dominating society.

### IV. CONCLUSION:

Thus, these and other poems of Kamala Das like, 'The Freaks', 'A Hot Noon in Malabar', 'My Grandmother's House' and such poems represent broadly feminine sensibility. She has established herself as a leading feminist poet. Her protest is against the way she has been treated by her husband and by other sexual partners by implication strong arguments in support of the rights of women. Her poetry is replete with protest and pain. She emerged as a rebellion and her protest is directed against society for allowing men to domineer over women. Male domination over women in this country is repugnant to her. Her poems are feminine in theme and feminine in tone. Her feminine sensibility appears most emphatically and forcefully in poems in which she has described the temperament and disposition of her husband. Her feminine sensibility is the motivating and governing force behind her poems and it is this sensibility which has given to her poetry distinctive characteristics. Renowned poet and critic Eunice DeSouza rightly introduces Kamala Das's work as a poet: 'Kamala Das writes incessantly about love, or rather the failure of love, her unhappy personal life i.e. unsuccessful sexual encounters and relationships'. Indian English critic M.K. Naik honours Kamala Das in following words. He observes:

Women poets from a sizeable School in Modern Indian English Literature  
and the most outstanding work, expressive of What Mary Erulkar has trenchantly  
called 'the bitter Service of womanhood' is by Kamala Das, a bilingual writer

like Kolatkar. (Naik 218)

In an article in *Indian Literature* (July/August 2012) Irshad Gulam Ahmed while his visit to Kamala Das's home at Pune on 6<sup>th</sup> January 2009 he shares and records her deep feelings of life, at the time when she was bed-ridden in her last days. Ahmed observes Kamala's position in Indian English Poetic realm as:

It was poetry no doubt. We could well understand that she was giving us the greatest gift, the “pain of Poetry” a climatic transmutation of all her pain and suffering as she had done earlier in the Anamali poems after her defeat in Parliamentary election of 1984. (Ahmed.42)

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7

## A STUDY ON THE PROBLEMS OF SANGLI DISTRICT CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD., SANGLI IN IMPLANTATION OF POINT LIABILITY GROUPS (JLG) SCHEME

Sushil B. Bansode<sup>1</sup>

### ABSTRACT:

*The JLG, It's a good idea to improve the credit of poor people's by giving financial help to them, which is introduced by National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD). In Sangli District there has Sangli District Central Co-operative Bank (SDCC Bank) getting a fabulous success in implantation of JLG scheme. Even so, Bank has implanted this scheme in only 142 branches and the remaining 76 branches neglected from these schemes. This study aims at studying bank's problems in JLG implementation. The researcher use qualitative and quantitative method for data collection. The major discovery of the study was due to the lack of training programs, so the bank staff cannot properly promote JLG and cannot make people aware about JLG. If the bank will take various training programmers for employees and members and will use the appropriate publicity channel, the bank will definitely reach the second phase of development.*

**Keywords :** Problems in JLG implementation, training program, publicity channel, SDCC Bank etc.

### I. INTRODUCTION:

JLG is an informal group that has 4 to 10 members. JLG is largely a credit group and savings by JLG members is voluntary. JLG members can take loans through single or group mechanism. Each member shall be jointly and individually liable to repay the loan taken by all the persons in the community. There must be detailed information about how much personal responsibility will be made between mutual agreement and all members. The main objective of the formation and financing of the Joint Liability Group (JLG) is to increase the flow of credit for land tenants, who cultivate the land either in the form of oral lessees or shareholders and small farmers, who have the right title, they do not have land. Mortgage free loans are given to target customers through JLG mechanism. Interpersonal trust and faith is made between banks and tenant farmers and group members. JLG Financing is adopted by any of the two models. Group grading is done on the basis of performance standards / credit of individual members. The JLG financing model is given follow.

Model A: Financing individuals in group

Model B: Financing JLG as a group

Sangli Bank is distributing JLG since 2014. Bank has made good progress in implementation of JLG. At present, the bank has allocated more than 6000 groups. Bank currently distributes JLGs in Six talukas. These talukas are Miraj, Walwa, Palus Shirala, Kadegaon and Khnapur. The bank is not implemented this scheme in the remaining talukas, theses talukas are Tasgaon, Kavtemahankal, Jat and Atpadi. NABARD's give grant assistance to Bank to formation and financing of each new JLG. Recent Bank's Rate on JLG is 18%. Bank is giving rebate to successful groups. This scheme is good to poor peoples. But there is number of problems in implementation of this scheme.

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## II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

This concept is new. This concept has been accepted by SDCC Bank since 2014. Bank branches are spread everywhere in Sangli district. But this concept is only going on in a particular branch. The Banks has some unsuccessful JLGs. There is some problems see the researcher that some JLG members are not happy with JLG. Hence the researcher quite interested to find the reasons of that problem hence research is choose this subject for research.

1. Why JLG member unhappy with the particular policies of this scheme?
2. Why there is unsuccessful JLG?
2. Why JLG is only implemented in Particular Area?

## III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study on the JLG implementation program of the SDCC Bank.
2. To study the problems of Bank in implementation JLG.

## IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DATA BASE:

### Study Area

Sangli has been selected for district studies. It has been selected especially in Sangli district central Co-operative Bank Ltd. Sangli. Because the bank has getting good success in implementation JLGs in the short period, but not reaches in some areas. The reason for choosing this bank is that the bank has reached the all level peoples. There are 218 Branch of SDCC Bank. Out of these branches, 142 branches are implementing JLGs. In Sangli District, there are large, small, medium scales industries who apply for loan to the SDCC Bank. Banks another name is farmers bank Most of the farmers taking all types of farming related loan from bank. Bank provides JLG to tenant farmer, landless labours and other BPL (Below Poverty Line) peoples. Bank is one of the leading banks in implantation of JLG in Sangli District.

### Method of Data Collection:

In the data collection process researcher use mix methodology i.e. Quantitative and Qualitative Methodology. By using this methodology the researcher collect primary and secondary data. The primary data collected by taking interview of JLG's Beneficiaries and Banks officers. These secondary Data obtained from the published banks reports. Different Aspects of JLG schemes, Lifestyle and behavior of the respondent activities undertaken by group members and other related details were collected based on a structure questionnaire.

### Limitations:

JLG implemented all over The India, In this study researcher cover only Sangli District. It is difficult to interact with JLG beneficiaries and Banks officers to identify exact problems.

### Data Analysis:

The Necessary information collected from Bank. NABARD Office. 25 Bank officers and 25 JLG beneficiaries' were selected sample for the study by using convenient random sampling Method. The following Problems regarding formation and financing JLG were collected through structured questionnaire and interviews method. The problems were mostly in qualitative nature and various stakeholders stated numerous problem.

**Table - 1: Problems observed the**

Sr. No.	Problems	No. of respondent	Percentage(%)
1	Awareness Problems	46	92%
2	Structural Problems	40	80%
3	Limited Funding	38	76%
4	High Interest Rate	41	82%
5.	Group Generation Based on Gender	38	76%
6.	Change Purpose	39	78%
7.	Lack of Bank Monitoring	38	76%
8.	Lack of Documentation in Formation of JLG	43	86%
9.	Financial Illiteracy in Members	38	76%
10.	Lack of Regular Meeting	45	90%

(Source:-Field Survey)

It can be seen from above that there were problems of reduction in JLG from the formation and financing were lack of awareness, structural problems, funding limit, high interest rate, and gender based group formation, purpose of changing, lack of bank monitoring lack of documentation, financial illiteracy in members' lack of regular meeting.

#### **Awareness Problem**

Awareness about the JLG model was found, which restricted the effect of the program. Most members have taken personal loans, so members are not able to make integrated decisions on a new activity. Bankers were not aware about JLG promotion, capacity building and assistance available for promotion from NABARD. There is a need for generating awareness among the bank employees for the promotion of JLG.

#### **Structural Problems**

In each group, there is a leader of a group, but for the same leader, managing a large group is very difficult. 80% respondent were agree about that problem. The form informally hence it is difficult to handle group management by one member.

#### **Limited Funding**

Bank provide loan to the members in between Rs.25, 000 to 50,000. Hence The out of 50 respondent, 38 respondent agrees that the loan amount is not sufficient to the members for opening new business or continue business. Hence 76% respondent said that the Bank should increase loan amount under JLG program.

#### **High Interest Rate**

Bank Charging 18% interest but if customer repayment loan within the period the bank give 3% rebate. JLG beneficiaries says that the interest rate is high and most of the profit from business is going to pay in interest hence the saving is not done. So that the customer and bank staff also some time disturb from interest rate.

#### **Group Generation Based on Gender**

As a result banks are encouraging women; men do not get the benefit of JLG scheme. 76% respondent agrees with that statement.

### Change Purpose

It was seen that people above poverty level have used the loan amount for a different purpose instead of the purpose for which it has taken

### Lack of Monitoring

Over half the bank officials said there was a lack of monitoring by banks. The Bank was not conducting regular meeting with JLG members, also bank not visited their business and there is no any kind of inquiry to bank done of JLGs. Hence most is of the JLGs unsuccessful. (The meaning of unsuccessful JLG is the members do not repay their loan within time).

### Lack of Documentation in Formation of JLG

Due to lack of documentation in formation of JLG is another problem of failure of JLG. Some time defaulter run away after taking loan. When the Group is informally formed there is high risk of any one member can be loan defaulter. Due to lack of documentation in problem in finding the person hence 86 % respondent said that lack of documentation is one of the problems in implementation of JLG by bank.

### Financial Illiteracy in Members

The lack of financial literacy was found to be one of the major obstacles in the promotion of JLG. Since most of the rural poor were illiterate, it was difficult for them to understand various aspects of group mobility for productive purposes and to manage microfinance. This problem could have been solved if the concerned branches groups take efforts toward explain financial aspects to the group members.

### Lack of Regular Meeting

Most banks, NABARD officials said that no regular meeting was organized by JLG. Most JLG members were marginal farmers, shareholders and landless laborers. Due to lack of regular meeting due to lack of group, mobility was not developed among JLG members.

These problems were generally measure by filling questionnaire from selected respondent and mostly use observation method.

Table - 2: The Bank's Problem in JLG Not Implementation Area

Sr. No.	Problems	Bank Officer's Responses	
		Agree	Not Agree
1.	High loan defaulter	25	0
2.	Not a proper place for farming and business	25	0
3.	Unhealthy environment	25	0

(Source: Field Survey)

The SDCCBank implemented JLG in Six talukas of Sangli District out of ten talukas. The remaining four talukas are: Tasgaon, Kavtemahankal, Jat and Atpadi. These talukas is Part of the drought. In this talukas there are 76 branches of SDCC Bank's has been working. When the research discuss about the problems in that area researcher found that there is high loan defaulters, there is not proper place for farming and business development, there is unhealthy environment for microfinance and the entire respondent mean 100% respondent agree with that problems. Because of these problems the bank has not been implemented JLGs in the remaining branches of bank.

## V. FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS:

### Findings:

It was found that due to lack of training programs to bank staff cannot promote JLG properly and can not aware peoples about JLG

The interest on JLG loan is high and loan amount issue under JLG scheme is low. This is not satisfied beneficiaries need. So the members are unhappy with low funding and high interest rate policy.

Most of the members do not know which groups they belong to, and because of the large size of the group, what kind of activities have been done by other members of the group.

It was found that along with the below Poverty Line households above Poverty Line households also availed loan under this scheme.

It was seen that people above poverty level have used the loan amount for a different purpose.

Instead of male groups, banks are encouraging women to form a group. As a result, very less male groups are getting the benefit of JLG scheme.

Due to unhealthy environment to microfinance in Tasgaon, Kavtemahankal, Jat and Atpadi. Hence Bank not implemented JLG in those areas.

### **Suggestions:**

The Bank should take training program for banker before introducing the scheme in new areas; training programs must be conducted for bankers and beneficiaries.

It is suggested that the size of the group should be reduced so that each member of the group can identify any other member of the group and understand their activities.

It is suggested that before the formation of the group, the status of the candidate should be checked i.e. the member is of APL or BPL.

It is suggested that the member's activity should be watching or tracking by bank. This will help to understand whether member use loan amount properly or not.

It is suggested that there should be no gender limit or restriction for the formation of JLG so that every person can get benefit of JLG scheme

### **VI. CONCLUSIONS**

In Sangli District, SDCC Bank getting good success in the implementation of JLG but there was some problem which bank faces in implementation of the scheme. These problems were lack of awareness, structure problems, limited funding and high interest rate, group formation based on gender, change purpose, lack of documentation, lack of monitoring, less document formation in JLG and lack of meeting etc. Even SDCC Bank getting success in implementation of JLG as compare to other bank but there is also many drawbacks in implementation system. If the bank makes changes in implantation of JLG program as per suggestion which was given by the researcher, the bank will definitely touch the next growth stage.

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## THEORY OF 'SUB-CREATION'

Ruturaj Kuldeep<sup>1</sup>**ABSTRACT:**

*J.R.R. Tolkien as a theorist stays ahead of the contemporary writers. His one of the major contribution is his theory of 'sub-creation'. For the perfect balance between the author, command and connotative power, he creates this theory. This essay draws attention to his ideas about sub-creation in regards to its contributory stand in the process of mythmaking. The researcher draws on *The Hobbit*, *The Silmarillion*, and *The Lord of the Rings* and *Children of Hurin* for examples of Tolkien's theories in action. All these stories are the actual by-products of the theory with the maximum applicability. Tolkien's creation like *Hobbit*, *Elf*, *Treebeard* etc. are the myths in creation. The results that are drawn from the comparison of the texts mentioned above has suggested that, sub-creation, as a part process is an inseparable element of mythmaking. The theory rows on the pillars of the romantic and medieval literature. Pertinent existence of Christianity is certain in the theory. Faith in the almighty, faith in religion and the faith in the biblical society guidance are at the roots. This particular theory attracts the scholars for its relevance to the reflection of nature. Fundamentally, we all are storyteller. In every special way, we too are the mythmakers. However, the better the secondary world, the better the sub-creator. Tolkien masters the art of storytelling, which is an art of sub-creation. On the light of this, it is concluded that Tolkien has made a good use of sub-creation when constructing a myth. Finally, some concluding remarks are made.*

**Keywords:** Allegory, Myth, Sub-creation, Christianity, Christian allegory, eucatastrophe, fantasy, fiction, story-telling, secondary world

**I. INTRODUCTION :**

Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings* published in the year 1954. The continual quest stories about hobbit, which expected to come 17 years early after the publication of *The Hobbit*, took a time for maturity. The research paper dares to shade some light on the theory of 'sub-creation' by J.R.R. Tolkien in his writings. C.S. Lewis when reviewing the first volume of *The Lord of the Rings* writes:

Nothing quite like it was ever done before... Probably no book yet written in the world is quite such a radical instance of what its author has elsewhere called "sub-creation". ... Not content to create his own story, he creates with an almost insolent prodigality, the whole world in which it is to move, with its own theology, myths, geography, history, palaeography, languages, and orders of beings – a world "full of strange creatures beyond count".

'Sub-creation' is the process where the creator reduplicates the matter present in nature. Nature has all original creations available on this earth. They all are archetypes. The 'sub-creation' depends on these archetypes. The best creator studies nature much closer than any other person does. This study gives him a better understanding of archetypes. This understanding of matter brings the creator to the invisible power of eternity. He gets in connection with nature in the process. Getting closer to nature and understanding of the archetypes increase his chances of survival in the lapse of nature. Tolkien's 'sub-creation' theory substitutes nature to God. All the original creations belong to the supreme authority. Tolkien considers God as the supreme creator. He has all the archetypes. God has the originality, which human beings mimic. He, who fails to understand the nature's nature, fails to survive. Knowledge makes human beings capable for the reproduction of the experience in the form of narration or any other art. Stories are created after the real-life experiences. The art that makes Tolkien a better sub-creator is storytelling. Storywriter like

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Tolkien adds imagination and fancy to experiences in such a way that, the absurdity (which is a part of actual life) becomes secondary for readers. Supreme experiences turn in myths as they come much closer to the archetypes. Understanding of the topmost archetypes help in the formation of myths. In the book *Ring of Words*, we come across the definition of 'sub-creation' as-

"The human myth-maker or storyteller may appropriately be likened to God as creator, while acknowledging that human imagination is a secondary expression of the divine creative power." (197)

Carson L. Holloway defines 'sub-creation' in his essay Redeeming 'sub-creation', from the book *The Ring and the Cross Christianity, and the Lord of the Rings* as-

Man is not capable of creating new things out of nothing, yet he is capable of, and naturally inclined to, a kind of creative refashioning of the things God has created—capable, that is, of what Tolkien terms "sub-creation."

The driving force of the sub-creation theory is the desire for creation. Tolkien discovers that the creativity takes shape in the affinity between creator and an artist. An artist creates the secondary world. He tries his level best to create in such a way that the spectator should enter willingly and believe it to be true. The secondary world is actually the reflection of primary world created by unknown Almighty. That is why it turns to be divine. A sub-creator's 'sub-creation' includes the manifestation of invention, expansion of capabilities and visionary approach.

## II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY :

### Fecundity

The relation between Creator and sub-creator is as same as the act of creation. Sub-creator takes use of Creator's creation which is in real the world we live in: "Fantasy remains a human right: we make in our measure and in our derivative mode, because we are made: and not only made but made in the image and likeness of a Maker" ("On Fairy-Stories" [OFS] 55). Tolkien believes that myth and fairy-stories like the other art implicitly contain and reflect the moral and religious truth (*Letters* 144). For the religious human like J.R.R.T., whose subconscious mind dissolves in Christianity, myth is necessary for 'sub-creation'. All the successful myths derive out of religious ethnicity. It strengthens the much-needed 'faith' (on anything, for anything). A British writer Colin Duriez who did his research on the Inklings submits that, "Our ability to speak, love, and create fantasy originates in this imageless of God". It follows with his opinion that we partake the creation with the fantasy as it allows us to fulfil our wish of creation of own world. When the creation of 'myth', as a charismatic touchstone, waves towards one of the elements of 'Story of Gospel' (i.e. Christianity), becomes a successful 'sub-creation'. Bradley J. Birzer in his book *J.R.R. Tolkien's Sanctifying Myth*, dichotomize J.R.R. Tolkien's relation with 'Myth.' In the discussion, he takes up the sub-creation as something, which allows humans to be a creator. Trevor Hart writes about *The Silmarillion* in his book *Tolkien, Creation, and Creativity* that it is-

"a theological myth depicting the creation of the world by God and the participation in God's creative activity by angelic beings whose own mode of creativity is decisively marked by the fact that they are, in their turn, God's creatures rather than his divine counterparts." (48)

As like the Genesis, Tolkien too incorporates fairy stories and myth in his works of art.

Variety of known arts come under the category of 'sub-creation', out of which story telling is one of the prominent, either because of the author's passion or due to radical significance in relation with human habits. Keeping in the magic spell of another world created by the author until the eucatastrophe is the real 'fecundity'. A far-fetched fantasy can detach the reader from the other world. Encompassing the reader in this other world is actual successes for the creator. To maintain the jinx, a creator needed to be far-fetched from the reality. It should be the extension of the natural phenomenon. The act of storytelling is one of the most accountable sub-creative habits of human beings. Tolkien objects coyness of storytelling, as he believes that Jesus through Genesis promotes it. Genesis itself is an archetype of storytelling. The reason behind the classicist quality of both Tolkien's work of art and Genesis is the theory of Sub-creation diagnosed with fecundity.

### J.R.R.T. Repartee

Tolkien agrees that fairy-stories and fantasy allow a writer to partake sub-creation. 'Sub-creation' as an umbrella term shelters all the available and mastered arts & craft by man on the earth. Tolkien picks storytelling for self. His hobby becomes his passion, which results in an invention. An ordinary human being follows an easy hobby like collecting stamps or coins but an eccentric entity like Tolkien, invents. He invents a world called 'Middle-earth.' It comes in as a mythopoeic of England culture. He dreamed of creating an original myth. 'Middle-earth's' existence dangles between the 'original myth' and 'literary myth.' It is because of his catholic enforcement or implied Christian allegory. He believed that storytelling is an act of imitation as genesis is the best story ever told. It is an inalienable 'human right.' In the act of 'sub-creation', one worships God. For the successful sub-creation, Tolkien believes in bringing essential truths to his readers without doing violence to the art of craft. It is the repartee. Tolkien's repartee is his cannon. This is from the almighty unknown as we are the mimicry artists to mimic the originality for the 'sub-creation'.

In the story of Niggle, *Leaf by Niggle*, collaborative impulse leads to the sub-creation effect. Niggle finishes his creation of secondary world with the help of his neighbour but the main source remains the sub creator's creativity.

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION :

#### Eucatastrophe for Secondary World

My dear Tollers,

*Utonherianholbytlas* indeed. I have drained a rich cup and satisfied a long thirst. Once it really gets under weigh the steady upward slope of grandeur and terror (not unrelieved by green dells, without which it would indeed be intolerable) is almost unequalled in the whole range of narrative art known to me. In two virtues I think it excels: sheer sub-creation – Bombadil, Barrow Wights, Elves, Ents – as if from inexhaustible resources, and construction. . .

It was the reply by C. S. Lewis, when received the complete typescript of *The Lord of the Rings* from J.R.R. Tolkien. As a best friend, he was the first one to acknowledge Tolkien's theory of 'sub-creation'.

Tolkien's theory of 'sub-creation' with eucatastrophe easily makes the pattern of Christian Allegory. The total of the incarnation, death, resurrection = eucatastrophe is Christian Allegory. Genesis is made up of the same pattern within. Tolkien's theory of 'sub-creation' constitutes a vessel to store his learnings and pass it on. All the novels written by him have the identical outline. Eucatastrophe is 'happy ending.' Bestowing, the 'end' will not be the end until it ends on a happy note. The closest term is 'poetic justice.' A eucatastrophe is the one, which concludes a story with content. Reflecting to the basic structure of a work of art, he devise eucatastrophe. Surprisingly, deaths of villains, diminishing dragons or destruction of the ring are not the ends of the stories in his novels. His eucatastrophe comes alive when the lead characters come back to the real life and live happily the social life thereafter. Happiness, the state of mind in contrast to the sorrow, which halts at the seeker's consideration. Lead characters in Tolkien's novel achieve this state of mind after much toil. Eucatastrophe activate the charm much better when one has a good understanding of own life. Christianity advocates eucatastrophe. In his "On Fairy-Stories," he writes –

In the "eucatastrophe" we see in a brief vision that the answer may be greater - it may be far-off gleam or echo of evangelium [gospel, good news] in the real world . . . All tales may come true; as yet, at the last, redeemed, they may be as Man, finally redeemed will be like and unlike the fallen, that we know ("On Fairy-Stories", pp. 87-90)

The dramatic scene at the Crack of the Doom and the resurrection of Gandalf are the perfect examples of eucatastrophe. The ends are shown happily. Both the events help us to ponder in the truth of the 'good news.' The act of the enactor more depends on the spiritual power than the physical one. At the Crack of the Doom Gollum, the corrupt spirit, not Frodo the noble spirit destructs the ring. Gandalf's resurrection is reward to his duties. He proves that the good deeds. Leads to the path of glory. The real happiness drips through Sam's joy when revisits Gandalf. Eucatastrophe is sheer grace. It brings the surprise by joy.

Eucatastrophe plays much withal role in the formation of Christian allegory. Only the fully sub-created world can have the eucatastrophe.

Robert Murray SJ writes that:

‘But it is also important that he recognised that, in the greatest stories and allegorical narratives, the qualities of both the modes of ‘sub-creation’ may overlap and mingle. And so they do in at least some of the parables of Jesus.’

Valars are the sub-creations of Iluvatar. They are commanders as like angels to God. They manage the ecology of the creations of Iluvatar. They create the music to entertain and worship Iluvatar. Their duty is to look after the orders by Iluvatar and implement them. Melkor the archangel who revolts. He starts to compare self with Iluvatar. His excess pride leads him to his destruction. In his tragic flaw, he tries to supersede Iluvatar’s creations. Melkor disobeys and creates the dark creatures out of his greed for power. But surprisingly he fails to realise that he is the creation by Iluvatar, and his best of the beat symphony too only meant for Iluvatar. The latter just enjoys the creations of his creations. In a conclusion, nothing happens without a permission of Iluvatar. Then the question is how a sub-creator like Melkor can dare to revolt against the creator? It is nothing but the matrix created by Iluvatar for his own entertainment. Their creation, music by sub-creator, rebellion by Melkor or creations by sub-creator, all are the parts of matrix. In the case of Aule who too disobeys and creates Dwarfs against Iluvatar’s will is a sweet exception as a part of Cristian allegory. Aule’s creation of Dwarfs is to worship Iluvatar than for own aggrandizement. Aule creates the Dwarfs out of his interest in bringing new creatures on Middle-Earth. Aule gets pardon, based on a shrewd answer-

“I did not desire such lordship. I desired things other than I am, to love and to teach them, so that they too might perceive the beauty of Eä, which thou hast caused to be. Yet the making of things is in my heart from my own making by thee; and the child of little understanding that makes a play of the deeds of his father may do so without thought of mockery, but because he is the son of his father.”

It helped him to survive from the wrath. Both the sub-creations differ in their desirability. In the given theory, desirability is more important than believability. Because serious Catholicism inspires it, Tolkien believes in subsiding reason to will. The Christian faith motivates favouring desire to intellectual evaluation of existential truth claims. This helps the author to tempt the reader to listen to him. His persuasion will be fruitful which tries to convince a reader to know the truth of the incident through his way.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION:**

In The Lord of the Rings, analogues figures cover the space, emptied by sub-creators. The temptation of the ring contrasts with the rejection of power. Tolkien manages well to balance both ends with contrasting pain of wizards (Gandalf & Saruman), kings (Theoden & Denethor), brothers (Faramir & Boromir) and Hobbits (Frodo & Gollum). One of every pair stands for the ‘change necessitates ring’ but with greed and the other for renunciation of the same. This proves that Tolkien’s theory of ‘sub-creation’ surrounds around a ‘strong moral element’, which we find the same in his arguments regarding the true fairy stories. God is the supreme storyteller whereas his creation ‘man the storyteller’ too. It is good technique, which helps to delineate the relationship between story-telling and human language. God is the supreme story. He takes use of S. T. Coleridge’s ‘willing suspension of disbelief’ in the consideration of ‘readers are the users’. “When the story-maker’s art is good enough to produce” this sort of belief, says Tolkien (1965),

what really happens is that the story-maker proves a successful ‘subcreator.’ He makes a Secondary World which your mind can enter. Inside it, what he relates is ‘true’: it accords with the laws of that world. You therefore believe it, while you are, as it were, inside.<sup>5</sup> The moment disbelief arises, the spell is broken; the magic, or rather art, has failed. You are then out in the Primary World again, looking at the little abortive Secondary World from outside. (p. 37)

The achievement of the theory is revealing another aspect of better understanding of life contributes the real art. The theory also concludes that the ends are not the ends until with the Eucatastrophe. Tolkien's theory of Sub-creation is to highlight the necessity of 'fairy stories' in the society, an important tool for 'Christianity' and more helpful device in constructing the 'Myth'.

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9

## DOCTORAL RESEARCH IN ENGLISH STUDIES IN INDIA: A TALE OF TWO UNIVERSITIES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

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### ABSTRACT:

*Research scholars in Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) are generally in search of the less researched topics to work for their doctoral degrees. The constraints in identifying a suitable topic for doctoral study generally go unnoticed. The available bibliographical sources merely provide subject-wise list of PhD theses in universities. Research compendiums are rather informative than analytical. Since doctoral theses are one of the least cited references in research publications, the present study tries to provide a comparative analysis of the fifty years of doctoral research in Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University (BAMU), Aurangabad and Shivaji University, Kolhapur (SUK), two National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) accredited 'A' grade universities in Maharashtra State of India. Through the analyses of sub-discipline-wise, genre-wise and author-wise studies in these universities, the paper throws some light on the shifting trends in doctoral research in English Studies in Indian universities. This study not only underscores the significance of reference to PhD theses in finalizing the area of research in English Studies but also may obliquely help researchers in reviewing literature for their doctoral studies.*

**Keywords:** English Studies, PhD, Indian Universities, Popular genre, unexplored areas

### I. INTRODUCTION

Aspirant researchers in academia are generally in search of the less researched topics to work for their doctoral degrees. The constraints in identifying a suitable topic for doctoral study generally go unnoticed. There is a culture to blame the young researchers or their supervisors for the research topics they select for their doctoral studies. However, one conveniently ignores the fact that systematic lists of doctoral theses in a subject are not available in all the Indian universities. The absence of bibliographies results in a number of doctoral studies on the same topic (see Table 1).

**Table 1: Doctoral Theses on Anita Desai and Arun Joshi in Indian Universities**

Year	Title of the Doctoral Thesis	Researcher	University
1989	The novels of Anita Desai and Arun Joshi: A phenomenological study,	Kurukshetra University	Hussaini, Atiya Sultana
1992	The outsider in Indian English Fiction with special reference to the novels of Arun Joshi and Anita Desai	Madhava Rao, N	Kakatiya University, Warrangal
1993	The problem of identity in the novels of Anita Desai and Arun Joshi: A comparative study	Verma, Beena Rani	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
1993	The theme of alienation in the novels of Anita Desai and Arun Joshi: A comparative study	Upadhyaya, Ramesh Chandra	Dr. Ram Monohar Lohia Avadh University, Faizabad
1994	The novels of Anita Desai and Arun Joshi: A Comparative Study of the Relationship between Reality and Fantasy	Tare, Apeksha	Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University
1995	The theme of alienation in the novels of Anita Desai and Arun Joshi: A comparative study	Prasad, Surat	Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra
1997	The theme of alienation in the novels of Anita Desai, Nayantara Sahgal and Arun Joshi	Shrivastava, Usha	Awadesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa

(Source: Tasildar 2010:60)

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Besides, the researchers' knowledge of reference sources, other than books, journals and websites, is very limited (Tasildar2011:5). Studies by librarians show that doctoral theses are one of the least cited references in research publications. In a study on doctoral dissertations in Economics in Aligarh Muslim University, Nasir and Kumar (2011:4) note that among the reference sources the frequency of citing Bulletin / Reviews / Theses is only 3.38%. In another study on citations across disciplines by Afful and Janks (2013:200) theses rank sixth among the documents cited in doctoral theses in literature. Similarly, doctoral theses rank sixth with only 1.37% citations in a study of PhD theses in English (Mishra, et. al. 2014:31). Probably, the researchers are not fully aware of the potential of this bibliographical source and secondly the lists or PhD theses may not be easily accessible to them.

The lists prepared by librarians in the universities are restricted to the subjects. In many cases, the knowledge workers may go beyond the lists like Mishra, et al (2014) took up a bibliometric study of 55 PhD theses in English during 1975 to 2007 in Vikram University, Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh). Apart from year-wise distribution of theses, number of chapters, length of chapters and the number of male and female researchers, the study mainly focuses on references used in the PhD theses in English language and literature. To know the status of doctoral researches in English till 2012, Vyas (2014) considered 909 PhD theses in the twelve universities in Maharashtra State. The numerical findings of the study show the universities with maximum and minimum number of PhD guides and PhD theses. The study not only mentions fiction as the most popular area of research but also notes that scanty efforts were made to study areas like comparative literature, English Language Teaching (ELT), folk and tribal literature (Vyas 2014: 4837).

## II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DATA BASE:

On account of the jubilee celebrations some Indian universities brought out books on doctoral theses. On its silver jubilee Shivaji University, Kolhapur (SUK) published *Compendium of Research* [1962-87] edited by Jakati (1987). The SUK also published its subsequent volumes - Vol. II [1987-98] edited by Jadhav (2000) and Vol. III [1999-2010] edited by Pawaret. al. (2011). To commemorate its silver jubilee Kakatiya University, Warangal (Telangana) published *A Souvenir of Abstracts of Kakatiya Dissertations in English Studies* edited by Rajagopalachari and K. Damodar Rao (1993). On the occasion of its diamond jubilee celebrations Karnatak University, Dharwad published a *Compendium of Doctoral Theses* (1951-2009) compiled Patil and Vatnal (2009-10). In line with this trend to publish bibliography of doctoral theses, as a part of its golden jubilee celebration Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University (BAMU), Aurangabad published *The Doctoral Research (1958-2008)* edited by Veer (2010). Since no other university in Maharashtra has come out with such publications, based on the books published by BAMU [Veer (2010)] and SUK [Jakati (1987), Jadhav (2000) and Pawaret. al. (2011)] and verification of data with the library records at these universities, the present study tries to provide a comparative analysis of fifty years of doctoral research in these two National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) accredited 'A' grade universities in Maharashtra State which are in the rank-band of 101-150 in the National Institutional Ranking Framework (2018). The present study is an attempt to throw some light on the research trends in doctoral studies in Indian universities.

### PROFILE OF THE UNIVERSITIES SELECTED FOR THE STUDY:

BAMU was established on 23<sup>rd</sup> August 1958 at Aurangabad. In its golden jubilee year, 2008, the number of affiliated colleges was 358 (Veer 2010:2). Presently, Aurangabad, Beed, Osmanabad and Jalna are the four districts under its jurisdiction. Separating Latur, Parbhani and Nanded districts from BAMU, Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University (SRTMU), Nanded was established in 1994. In BAMU the Department of English was established in 1965. Dr. D V K Raghavacharyulu was its first Head of the Department (HoD). Initially, the department offered traditional courses in English language and literature with focus on mainstream British Literature (BL). In the late 1970s the focus shifted. Along with an MA in English, the department now offers M. Phil. and PhD programmes with specialization in American Literature, Indian Writing in English, Comparative Literature, Translation Studies, Linguistics and ELT. Dr. J.M. Waghmare, Former Vice-Chancellor, SRTMU, Nanded is amongst its notable

alumni. The Department of English, BAMU has a reputation of supplying faculty to the university departments in Maharashtra. Dr. C.J. Jahagirdar, Dr. P. B. Deshpande and Dr. M.L. Jadhav, the alumni of the department, were faculty members in the Department of English, SUK.

SUK was established at Kolhapur on 18<sup>th</sup> November 1962. The colleges in Sangli, Satara and Kolhapur districts are affiliated to the university. Separating Solapur district from SUK, Solapur University was established in 2004. The Department of English of SUK was established in 1965. Along with the post-graduate teaching, the department provides guidance for M. Phil and Ph.D. degrees in British Literature, New Literatures in English, Linguistics, ELT, Comparative Literature and Communicative Competence. The department is known for its internationally recognized contribution – ‘The Kolhapur Corpus of Indian English’ (1978). During 1987 and 1992, the Department of English had the University Grant Commission (UGC) funded ELT centre. It was established for materials development and training English language teachers for testing and evaluation. Dr. Ganesh Devi is amongst the notable alumni of the Department of English of SUK.

### Sample Size:

Quantum of doctoral research in English Studies at BAMU and SUK

Though BAMU was established four years before SUK, the Departments of English in both the universities were established in 1965. In the fifty years of history of these university departments doctoral research output is for nearly four decades. This study deals with 204 PhD theses in English Studies - 116 from BAMU and 88 from SUK. The decade-wise academic output in these universities is considered here.

**Table 2: Year-wise distribution of PhD theses in BAMU (1967-2008)**

1965-1970		1971-1980		1981-1990		1991-2000		2001-2010	
Year	No. of Theses	Year	No. of Theses	Year	No. of Theses	Year	No. of Theses	Year	No. of Theses
—	—	1971	—	1981	03	1991	03	2001	03
—	—	1972	01	1982	01	1992	04	2002	13
—	—	1973	—	1983	—	1993	05	2003	03
—	—	1974	02	1984	—	1994	01	2004	02
—	—	1975	01	1985	03	1995	01	2005	08
—	—	1976	01	1986	01	1996	04	2006	05
1967	01	1977	02	1987	02	1997	03	2007	12
1968	—	1978	—	1988	05	1998	01	2008	08
1969	01	1979	04	1989	06	1999	01	2009	—
1970	01	1980	02	1990	01	2000	01	2010	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>

In the first four years (1967-70) three PhDs were awarded by BAMU. In the following decade (1971-80) the number was thirteen. It became twenty-two during 1981-90. In the last decade of twentieth century (1991-2000) there was no significant increase in the academic output, the number of PhD theses was twenty-four. We may notice considerable increase in the number PhD theses during the first decade of twenty-first century (2001-2010) where fifty-four PhDs were awarded.



**Table 3: Yearwise distribution of Ph.D. theses in SUK (1972-2010)**

1971-1980		1981-1990		1991-2000		2001-2010	
Year	No. of Theses	Year	No. of Theses	Year	No. of Theses	Year	No. of Theses
1971	—	1981	—	1991	03	2001	02
1972	01	1982	—	1992	—	2002	09
1973	01	1983	01	1993	—	2003	04
1974	—	1984	03	1994	08	2004	05
1975	—	1985	05	1995	01	2005	02
1976	—	1986	01	1996	02	2006	02
1977	01	1987	01	1997	03	2007	08
1978	—	1988	01	1998	01	2008	04
1979	03	1989	01	1999	02	2009	05
1980	01	1990	01	2000	01	2010	05
<b>Total</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>

[Source: Jakati(1987), Jadhav (2000) and Pawar et.al. (2011)]

Seven PhDs were awarded during 1971 and 1980 by SUK. In the following decade (1981-1990) fourteen PhDs were awarded. Between 1991 and 2000 the number of PhD theses was twenty-one. During 2001-2010 forty-six PhDs in English were awarded by SUK.

Here is an attempt to know the reason for increase in the academic output in the first decade of twenty-first century. In the year 2002, just like any other university in India, owing to a UGC circular regarding exemption in the National Eligibility Test (NET) for PhD holders, there was a sudden spurt in the PhDs at BAMU (see Veer 2010: 5) and SUK. Among the 275 theses accepted by BAMU in 2002, thirteen were in the subject of English (see Veer 2010: 6).

**Table 4: Number of PhDs in English accepted by BAMU and SUK (1996-2005)**

Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
BAMU	04	03	01	01	01	03	<b>13</b>	03	02	08	39
SUK	02	03	01	02	01	02	<b>09</b>	04	05	02	31

**Source:** Veer (2010), Jakati(1987), Jadhav (2000) and Pawar et.al. (2011)

Table 4 shows that out of the total theses in English BAMU accepted 11.20% theses and SUK accepted 10.22 % theses in the year 2002. From the year of establishment to the golden jubilee year in both the universities these numbers of PhD theses are the highest numbers for any year. The academic output in the form of PhD theses in BAMU in 2002 is the median of the total number of PhD theses from 1996 to 2001 and 2003 to 2005. Similarly, in SUK the total number of PhD theses accepted before and after 2002 is eleven, just two more than academic output in 2002 (i.e. nine theses).

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

#### Analyses of research trends in the universities selected for the study

The following sections provide analyses of sub-discipline-wise, genre-wise and author-wise research in English Studies in BAMU and SUK.

#### Research in the sub-disciplines of English Studies

Based on the bibliographies by the Inter-University Board of India (1975), Damodar (1993), Kushwaha and Naseem (2000) and Deshpande (2007) the present study classifies the titles of PhD theses in BAMU and SUK into ten broad areas of English Studies (see Table 5).

**Table 5: PhDs in English in BAMU (1967-2008) and SUK (1972-2010)**

Sr. No.	Broad Areas	No. of Theses		Total Theses	Ranking
		BAMU	SUK		
1	British Literature (BL)	17	25	42	III
2	American Literature (AL)	32	11	43	II
3	Indian English Literature (IEL)	36	24	60	I
4	New Literatures (NL)	05	05	10	VI
5	Translation Studies (TS)	03	02	05	VII
6	Comparative Studies (CS)	08	04	12	V
7	Literary Criticism (LC)	01	02	03	IX
8	English Linguistics (EL)	04	06	10	VI
9	English Language Teaching (ELT)	08	07	15	IV
10	General	02	02	04	VIII
		<b>116</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>204</b>	

**Source:** Veer (2010), Jakati (1987), Jadhav (2000) and Pawar et.al. (2011)

It is observed that 29.51% doctoral theses are in IEL. The number of theses in AL (21.07%) and BL (20.58%) rank second and third respectively. The research in ELT (07.35%) is the distant fourth choice of the researchers. CS rank fifth while research in EL and NL is ranked sixth. From the comparative perspective, doctoral studies in BL are almost double in SUK (28.40%) than in BAMU (14.65%) while research in IEL (31.03%) and AL (27.58%) is proportionally higher in BAMU than in SUK. Similarly, CS are around 7% in BAMU while in SUK the percentage is 4.54. It should also be noted that research in EL is marginally higher in SUK (6.61%) than in BAMU (3.44%). It is disheartening to note that there is only one PhD thesis in LC in BAMU and there are two in SUK.

**Table 6: Theses on Criticism in BAMU and SUK**

Sr. No.	Name of the Researcher	Title of the Thesis	Year	University
1	Shaikh N U	Structuralism and Post Structuralism: Comparative Study	2008	BAMU
2	Deshpande H V	New Criticism and the Modern Critical Thought in Marathi: A Study in Influence and Reception	1999	SUK
3	Tibile R D	Literary Theories of Gayatri Spivak, Homi Bhabha, Ania Loomba, Gouri Vishwanathan and Ganesh Devy: An Assessment	2010	SUK

**Source:** Veer (2010), Jakati (1987), Jadhav (2000) and Pawar et.al. (2011)

**Genre-wise research in BAMU and SUK**

The researchers also consider literary genres for their doctoral studies in literature. Studies carried out in major and minor genres of literature are analysed here.

**Table 7: PhDs in Novel, Poetry and Drama in BAMU and SUK**

Sr. No.	Broad Areas	Novel		Poetry		Drama		Total	
		BAMU	SUK	BAMU	SUK	BAMU	SUK	BAMU	SUK
1	British Literature (BL)	08	14	03	04	02	04	13	22
2	American Literature (AL)	27	06	02	01	02	01	31	08
3	Indian English Literature (IEL)	30	13	04	07	01	02	35	22
4	New Literatures (NL)	04	04	01	—	—	—	05	04
5	Translation Studies (TS)	01	02	—	—	01	—	02	02
6	Comparative Studies (CS)	05	02	01	02	—	—	06	04
7	General	—	—	—	—	01	01	01	01
	<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>63</b>

[Source: Veer (2010), Jakati(1987), Jadhav (2000) and Pawar et.al. (2011)]

From the above table it can be inferred that novel is the most explored literary form for doctoral studies. In BAMU studies are mostly in Indian and American novels while in SUK British and Indian novels have been studied. Out of the thirty-six studies in IEL in BAMU, thirty-five are in major forms of literature. Similarly, in SUK 88% and 91.64% theses are in major forms of BL and IEL respectively. BAMU has more CS in novel than SUK. In comparison to poetry (twenty-five theses) there are less (fifteen) theses in drama in both the universities.

Not much research has been carried out on minor forms of literature. There are only three theses in both the universities on American and British short stories. Researchers have shown some interest in the comparative study of autobiographies by Indian women authors.

**Table 8: Some Theses on Minor forms of literature in BAMU and SUK**

Sr. No.	Name of the Researcher	Title of the Thesis	Year	University
1	Jadhav M L	The Short stories of O'Henry: A Critical Study	1999	SUK
2	Mhangore G S	Short stories of Bret Henry: A Critical Study	2006	SUK
3	Khan S A	Problems of Intimacy and Estrangement in the Short stories of Saul Bellow	1989	BAMU
4	Dapke C R	Autobiographies of Kamala Das, Amrita Pritam and Shobha De: Feminist Perspective	2007	BAMU
5	Kanwadkar M M	Critical Study of Autobiographies in English by Indian Women	1995	SUK

[Source: Veer (2010), Jakati(1987), Jadhav (2000) and Pawar et.al. (2011)]

Moreover, one may come across a thesis in SUK like 'Critical Assessment of George Orwell's Non-Fictional Writings and Speeches' by Parkhi A S. (1994).

### a) Authors studied for PhDs in BAMU and SUK

The noteworthy trend in both the universities is to avoid repetition of the author already studied for doctoral degree in the respective university. In BAMU among the sixteen British authors studied for doctoral research, none of the author has been repeated except Joseph Conrad (that too only twice). Similarly, in SUK not a single American author has been repeated for doctoral studies. Indian author Mulk Raj Anand is the most favourite author with the researchers with eight theses on his works in both the universities. American author Saul Bellow is the second choice, with five researchers in BAMU showing interest in his literary works (see Table 9). There are also some other Indian writers like Allan Sealy, Romen Basu and Sunetra Gupta, to name a few, studied for doctoral research in both the universities.

**Table 9: Authors studied more than once for PhD in BAMU and SUK**

Author	M R Anand	Saul Bellow	R K Narayan	Norman Mailer	Paul Scott	Kamala Das	Anita Desai	Conrad Joseph	George Orwell
BAMU	06	05	04	03	01	03	03	02	—
SUK	02	—	01	—	02	—	—	—	02
Total	<b>08</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>02</b>

[Source: Veer (2010), Jakati(1987), Jadhav (2000) and Pawar et.al. (2011)]

### Trends in Research Supervision

The contribution of research supervisors / guides in the development of English Studies in India can't be ignored. Some noticeable trends in research supervision are discussed here.

**Table 10: Guide-wise distribution of PhD theses**

Sr. No.	BAMU		SUK	
	Name of the Guide	No. of scholars guided	Name of the Guide	No. of scholars guided
1	Agarwal R G	01	Attar P A	06
2	Amur G S	11	Babar A V	02
3	ApteMadhavi	03	Badave V V	01
4	Deshpande D S	02	Chavan S P	01
5	Deshpande P S	02	Chougule S A	01
6	Deshpande S B	13	Desai S K	07
7	Engade B P	05	Deshpande H V	02
8	Fernandes Mabel	08	Deshpande P B	01
9	Inamdar Q F	03	Draxi I R	05
10	Khan A G	17	Jadhav M L	02
11	Khan Hameed	07	Jahagirdar C J	10
12	Kimbahune R S	02	Katamble V D	01
13	Nemade B V	02	Kher P R	07
14	Patil Z N	02	Kulkarni P A	02
15	Pradhan V S	01	Moktali L R	01
16	Prasad VRN	09	More D R	06

Sr. No.	BAMU		SUK	
	Name of the Guide	No. of scholars guided	Name of the Guide	No. of scholars guided
17	Raghavacharyulu K R	04	Narkar M U	03
18	RanaveerKashinath	05	Patil D K	05
19	Rao K R	04	Patil P B	04
20	Shaikh Samad	05	Roderigues M V	01
21	Shirwadkar K R	01	Sagare S B	04
22	Vitthal A P	04	Shastri S V	06
23	Yardi V V	02	Shinde J A	05
24	<b>Independent</b>	<b>03</b>	Thakur G P	05
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>88</b>

[Source: Veer (2010), Jakati(1987), Jadhav (2000) and Pawar et.al. (2011)]

It is to be noted that three researchers in BAMU have worked independently for their doctoral studies. The number of research guides who have supervised one thesis each is three in BAMU whereas it is seven in SUK. In BAMU three supervisors have guided more than ten research scholars. The most number of doctoral studies are supervised by Dr. A. G. Khan (BAMU). Among the seventeen doctoral studies supervised by him, eight theses are in AL (novel) and one thesis is on the author he studied for his PhD – i.e. Norman Mailer, three theses are in BL and one each in IEL, CS, NL and Literary Theory. He has mainly supervised the studies on novels (fourteen theses) and one thesis each on drama, poetry and literary theory. Similarly, Dr. C.J. Jahagirdar, with his doctoral research on American novel from BAMU, has supervised the most number of doctoral studies in SUK. He continued his focus on American fiction through supervision of three theses on American novel and one on American short story out of the ten theses supervised by him. Here it is observed that some research supervisors prefer their area of specialization to guide the research scholars.

Two more trends are seen in the research supervision. Firstly, Dr. P.A. Attar (SUK) who got a doctoral degree in BL seems to be inclined towards supervising studies mainly in NL. Secondly, one also comes across some research guides who are unfortunate with respect to research topics. One example of this kind could be of Dr. J. A. Shinde (SUK). Among the five theses supervised by him three are in IEL and one is in CS and another in NL. He has not got an opportunity to supervise any PhD thesis on Indian English – his area of doctoral research.

### Shifts in research trends

The analyses of sub-discipline-wise, genre-wise and author-wise research in English Studies and trends in research supervision in these two universities leads us to reflect on the decade-wise development in the research in English Studies.

**Table 11: Progression in doctoral research in English Studies in BAMU and SUK**

Sr. No.	Broad Areas	1967-1970	1971-1980		1981-1990		1991-2000		2001-2010	
		BAMU	BAMU	SUK	BAMU	SUK	BAMU	SUK	BAMU	SUK
1	British Literature (BL)	02	02	03	04	06	05	04	04	12
2	American Literature (AL)	01	07	—	08	01	08	06	08	04
3	Indian English Literature (IEL)	—	03	04	04	03	06	02	23	15
4	New Literatures (NL)	—	—	—	01	—	01	01	03	04
5	Translation Studies (TS)	—	—	—	02	01	—	—	01	01

Sr. No.	Broad Areas	1967-1970	1971-1980		1981-1990		1991-2000		2001-2010	
		BAMU	BAMU	SUK	BAMU	SUK	BAMU	SUK	BAMU	SUK
6	Comparative Studies (CS)	—	—	—	01	—	01	—	06	04
7	Literary Criticism (LC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	01	01	01
8	English Linguistics (EL)	—	—	—	01	01	01	05	02	—
9	English Language Teaching (ELT)	—	01	—	—	01	02	02	05	04
10	General	—	—	—	01	01	—	—	01	01
		<b>03</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>46</b>

[Source: Veer (2010), Jakati(1987), Jadhav (2000) and Pawar et.al. (2011)]

In BAMU the first doctoral thesis in English ‘The Theme of Power in Modern British Fiction’ was submitted by Srinivasa Rao in the year 1967. In SUK ‘Structure in the novels of Virginia Woolf’ was the first PhD in English submitted in 1972 by Togale D.V. Both the theses are on British fiction. This indicates the status of research in English Studies in Indian universities. Right from the seventies, AL has been amply explored in BAMU with thirty-two (27.58%) theses in it. In SUK the studies in AL have gained momentum only in the last decade of twentieth century. In both the universities, the focus of research shifted to IEL and CS mainly in the first decade of twenty-first century. As compared to literary studies, there are fewer researches in EL and ELT in both the universities. The shift in the focus of research can be easily noticed in SUK. Earlier, EL being one of the thrust areas of research at the department, there are three doctoral studies in Indian English Language Studies. However, there is not a single thesis in EL in the first decade of twenty-first century. Now owing to the UGC funding through Special Assistance Programme and interests of researchers and supervisors, some studies are also in NL in English. In both the universities, research scholars have explored some Canadian, Australian and South African authors. There is also some scope to explore Literatures in South Asia as the three South Asian authors studied here are only from Pakistan, viz. Aamir Ali (SUK), Bapsi Sidhwa (BAMU) and Tehmina Durrani (BAMU).

#### IV. CONCLUSIONS

In the sixties research in English Studies in Indian universities was mostly in BL and studies in AL were favoured for research degrees in the seventies and eighties owing to better research facilities and scholarships (Mukherjee, 1993:32). Currently, IEL is the preferred area of researchers in the universities under study. Most of the doctoral studies in these universities are in major forms of literature (BAMU- 80.17% and SUK - 71.59%). Novel, with 56.86% of the total PhD theses, is the over explored literary genre in both the universities. Though research guides with specialization in drama are available, researchers don't appear comfortable with drama. Similarly, short story seems not so favourite genre. Studies in non-fiction are a rarity and LC remains the least explored area of English Studies. Through the proportion of research in EL and ELT (12.25%) it can be inferred that the PhD scholars shun empirical research in English Studies. Besides, contrasting trends are observed in research supervision.

A cursory survey of titles of the theses in both the universities reveals that the emphasis of doctoral research is on author-centric studies like ‘Lawrence Durrell: A Study’ at BAMU by Deshpande S B (1982) and ‘Novels of William Boyd: A Critical Study’ by Latane R S (2008) at SUK. One can notice that in order to avoid replication, researchers are inclined towards exploring lesser-known authors for doctoral studies. Two examples are considered here. In BAMU a lesser-known American novelist Paule Marshall had been explored in 1993 and in SUK a thesis on E. W. Savi (an Anglo-Indian novelist) was submitted in 1985. When the researchers are either prospective or in-service teachers of English (refer to Table 4), then it is imperative to view their research from the utilitarian perspective as well. One needs not only to survey the question papers of the UGC-NET and State (Level) Eligibility Test [S(L)ET] in English for proportion of questions on such authors explored for PhDs but also to verify if the authors explored for doctoral research in these universities were / are studied or taught in the undergraduate and postgraduate classes across India (including the universities under study).

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## GUIDELINES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

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- 6] All the sources of literature referred to while writing the article/paper must be properly cited in the text. The serial numbers of End Notes, if any, must also be indicated within text at appropriate places.
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- 9] Tables, charts, maps, figures etc. should be placed at appropriate places in the text of the article/paper and must be numbered serially with suitable headings. The tables should be referred to by their numbers within the text. Art-work for maps, figures and charts should be provided separately, if necessary.
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