

57

21-22

23

RNI MAHMAR

36829-2010



ISSN- 2229-4929

Peer Reviewed

Akshar Wangmay

International Research Journal
UGC-CARE LISTED

Special Issue - II
Challenges of Higher Education in India to Compete with
Global Level

July 2021

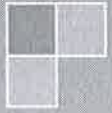
Chief Editor:
Dr. Nanasaheb Suryawanshi

Executive Editor:
Dr. Purandhar Dhanapal Nare

Principal,
Night College of Arts and Commerce,
Ichalkaranji

Co-Editor:
Dr. Madhav. R. Mundkar

Address
'Pranav', Rukmenagar,
Thodga Road, Ahmadpur, Dist- Latur 413515 (MS)



AKSHAR WANGMAY

International Peer Reviewed Journal

UGC CARE LISTED JOURNAL

July 2021

Special Issue, Volume-II

On

***CHALLENGES OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA TO COMPETE WITH
GLOBAL LEVEL***

Chief Editor

Dr. Nanasaheb Suryawanshi

Pratik Prakashan, 'Pranav, Rukmenagar, Thodga Road Ahmedpur,
Dist. Latur, -433515, Maharashtra

Executive Editor

Dr. Purandhar Dhanapal Nare

Principal

Night College of Arts & Commerce, Ichalkaranji.

Co-Editor

Dr. Madhav. R. Mundkar

Assistant Professor, Head Dept. of Hindi Night College of Arts & Commerce, Ichalkaranji.

Editorial Board

Prof. Dr. B. U. Tupe

Prof. M. R. Dandekar

Prof. Dr. S. L. Randive

Prof. Dr. G. B. Khandekar

Prof. Dr. D. B. Birnale

Prof. Dr. R. V. Sapkal

Published by-Dr. Purandhar Dhanapal Nare, Principal, Night College of Arts & Commerce, Ichalkaranji.

The Editors shall not be responsible for originality and thought expressed in the papers. The author shall be solely held responsible for the originality and thoughts expressed in their papers.

© All rights reserved with the Editors Price:Rs.1000/-

CONTENTS

Sr. No.	Paper Title	Page No.
1.	Globalization and Its Impact on Unskilled Labours of Tribal Community: A Study of Nashik District (Maharashtra) Dr. Vijaykumar Wawle	1-4
2	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Views on Socio-Educational system Dr. Chandrakant D. Kamble	5-7
3	An Assessment of Geographic Concentration of Population in Pune District of Maharashtra Mr. Dilip Dnyaneshwar Muluk, Dr. Arjun Haribhaou Musmade	8-12
4	Socio-Economic Attributes of Rice Growers in Western Sakri Tahsil in Dhule District of Maharashtra Dr. Suresh Chintaman Ahire	13-15
5	Rural development in India: Challenges and ways and strategies of development Dr. Gaikwad Archana	16-17
6	Usability of learning platforms in mobile era a basic outline Yogesh Mate, Dr. N. N. Gawande	18-20
7	Isolation of Rhizosphere and Endophytic fungi from the plant <i>Rutagraveolens</i> and the study of Isolation frequency Prasanna Srinivas.R, Amrita Nigam and Aruna Jampani	21-24
8	Indian Higher Education: An overview Dr. A. S. Arbole	25-28
9	Ecological Concern in Anita Desai's 'The Village by the Sea' Mr. Barve Ramdas Vitthal	29-31
10	Diet and Sports Performance Dr. Sunil Pansare	32-36
11	A Study on Detection of Adulteration in Milk samples collected from various regions from Panvel, and its awareness among the residents. Mrs. Nilima . P. Tidar	37-40
12	Doklam Conflicts (Standoff): A Geo-Political Analysis Dr. Shaileshkumar Wagh	41-45
13	A study of Population and Environmental Crisis in sustainable Development in India Pre Two Decade Period Dr. Raviprakash. D. Thombre	46-48
14	Impressions of Modern Men in P.K. Singh's Poetry Dr. Vaibhav Harishchandra Waghmare	49-52
15	The Impact of the COVID19 Pandemic: Emerging Research Needs Dr. Hemlata Mahawar	53-56
16	The Geographical Study of Rural Settlements Size, on the basis of Rural Settlements Population Size in Daund Tahsil, Pune District.(M.S.) Mr. Parkhe Sakharan Bab, Dr. Chimangunde Vishavraj	57-60
17	Rural Tourism - A Sustainable Approach for Rural Development Archana Rajendra Doifode, Dr. Sanjukta Sattar,	61-65
18	Thinking beyond the Present: Role of literature in Reimagining a New World Order Durbadal Datta	66-68
19	Expectations from Higher Educational Institutes in India with respect to National Education Policy 2020 Implementation Mr. Kantilal Nanaso Tamhane, Dr. Purushottam Arvind Petare	69-71
20	Bibliometric Study of Indian Journal of Information, Library And Society (Ijilis): 2016-2020 Rahul Shewale	72-76
21	Impact of Covid 19 on Higher Education in India Dr. Rupali Karbhari Sanap	77-79
22	Woman means the body: A patriarchal ideology during Partition presented in Ice-Candy-Man Dr. Padmalaya Sarangi & Dr. Sisir Ranjan Dash	80-81
23	Scientometric Analysis with Visualization: software applications and technology in 2021 Swati Mate, Dr. Pradip Himmatrao Barad	82-85
24	Position of English in India: As Associate Official Language Prof. Manjusha Haribhau Bhandawalkar	86-88
25	A Case Study on Awareness about Health Insurance Products in Solapur City after First Wave of Corona Crisis Rajendrakumar Y. Rawal, Prof. Dr.A.J .Raju, Dr.V.D.Dhumal	89-92
26	COVID-19 Pandemic - Indian Higher Education System Dr. Kotgire Manisha Arvind	93-95

27	An Analysis of Public Expenditure on Education in India Lakshmi K, Dr. V. A Chowdappa	96-100
28	Spatio - Temporal Study of Sex Ratio in Maharashtra and Jalgaon District Mr. Dange V. B., Mr. Nayghare R. D.	101-104
29	Quality Management System Practices: A Business Solution for Sustainable and Inclusive Development and Excellence Dr. Mrs. Kanchan S. Nikam.	105-107
30	Role of Art Integration to overcome the challenges of English Language Teaching and Learning in Higher Education Smt. Sarita Pandurang Shinde	108-110
31	The Status of Higher Education In India Dr. Mahadev Krishna Kamble, Dr. Prakash Bhimarav Kamble	111-114
32	Shiva Trilogy: As a Serious Epic in Prose Anandrao Jibhau Mhasde	115-116
33	Acceptability of E-Learning as a Tool for Education during Covid-19 Pandemic among College students in Assam Dr. Diganta Kumar Das	117-121
34	Reading habits of Library Users in the Covid19 Pandemic: A case study. Dr. Uday Maruti Jadhav	122-125
35	Innovations in Physical Education Prof. Ajit Kalgonda Patil	126-127
36	Impact off Technology on Enviornent Culture modernization based on technology, which is badly impact Environment Prevent through eco friendly Resources Ekta keshari	128-133
37	Information Communication Technology (ICT) Based Library Services in Higher Education <i>Libraries: An Overview</i> Mr. Mahesh Maruti Kamble	134-137
38	Status of Women in Higher Education in India DR. Prasad Laxman Pagdhare	138-140
39	Social Media A Web 2.0 Technology And A Competitive Tool For Educational Development In India Ms. Bharti Kumari and Dr. Parmod Kumar	141-144
40	Commerce Education In The Present Scenario And The Way Forward: Its Confrontations and Opportunities Dr. Suchismita Paul	145-150
41	Women in Higher Education Dr. Sarah Razack Dr. Anitha C V	151-153
42	Agricultural Production and Marketing Process with special reference to Nashik District Dr. Sahebrao Daulat Nikam	154-156
43	An Exploratory Study on ESL students' Reading Comprehension Skill Dr Pradeep Kumar Sahoo	157-160
44	A Study of Spatial Pattern of Road Accessibility of Raigarh District Introduction Dr.Priti Prasad Mahajan	161-165
45	Emergence of Behavioural Finance and Its Influence on Investment Decisions Dr. S.N.Venkatesh, Mohammed Nawaz	166-167
46	A critical study of financial issues in higher education in India with special reference to other Asian countries. Dr. Sanjay Arun Giri	168-171
47	Social-Emotional Competence Is the Need of Present Era Dr. Gagandeep Kaur Pooja Sharma	172-174
48	A Study of the Interrelationship between the various Socio-Economic Elements of the Dhangar Community in Ahmednagar District DR. Kudnar Popat S, Dr. Bhamare Vinayak N	175-177
49	An Overview Study of Child Health in India Rajendra Kanhu Doifode, Prof. Deepak Thakre	178-183
50	The Advantages and Disadvantages of Online Learning amid Covid-19 Pandemic Dr. Sadashiv c Mane	184-185
51	ज्ञानात्कतावादी आणि न-ज्ञानात्मकतावादी अधिनीतिशास्त्रीय सिध्दांताचे स्वरूप डॉ. अतुल म. महाजन	186-189
52	डॉ.बाबासाहेबआंबेडकर यांचे उच्च शिक्षणविषयक विचार व कार्याचा प्रभाव - एक ऐतिहासिक अवलोकन प्रा. रसाळ दशरथ किसनप्रा. डॉ. विष्णू	190-193

	वाचमारे	
53	उपन्यास और मिथकीय चेतना (हिंदी उपन्यासों के संदर्भ में)	सचिन मदन जाधव 194-198
54	वित्तीय समावेशन योजना का परिचय: एकसंक्षिप्तअध्ययन	डॉ. हर्षना सोनकुसरे 199-202
55	निराला की कविता में महान विचारों की अवधारणा	डॉ युवराज.माने 203-204
56	महिला विकासाचे एक सक्षम माध्यम: आरक्षण	डॉ. प्रा. संतोष मेंढकर 205-206

A Study of the Interrelationship between the various Socio-Economic Elements of the Dhangar Community in Ahmednagar District

DR. Kudnar Popat S¹ Dr. Bhamare Vinayak N²

¹ Associate Professor and Head, K.R.T. Arts and Commerce College, Vani, Tal-Dindori, Dist-Nashik Email ID : kudnar@gmail.com

² Associate Professor G.E. Society, HPT Arts and RYK Science College, Nashik - 422001. Email ID : bhamarevinayakn@gmail.com

Abstract:

Ahmednagar District is one of the largest district in Maharashtra. Dhangar community is the major Nomadic Tribal Community found in this district, which is distributed on a large scale especially hilly and drought prone area. Shepherding is major occupation of this community. Basically Dhangar's shepherding occupation depends on fodder for the sheep. But the Sheep fodder is not available in the particular place or location; it depends on the annual rain fall, relief and Physical factors of the region. In Ahmednagar district as well as in Maharashtra and in India also, there is no assurance of an adequate amount of rain fall in every year; consequently for which year rain fall receiving rate is good, large quantity of sheep food is produced in the local area. Otherwise for the searching of fodder for the sheep they get migrate one place to another place repeatedly, so that they do not have an own house, who live in temporary settlement. Hence they do not get a proper education; therefore, this community is very backward in terms of education; consequently the comparative literacy rate of the Dhangar community is very low respect to other social group of the society. Although Literacy is the most dominant elements which, impact on other socio-economic elements such as Dependency ratio, Sex ratio, Occupation Structure, Involvement in various Organizations etc.

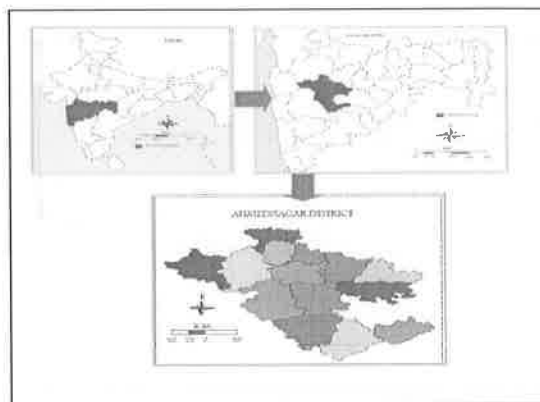
Keywords: Dhangar Community, Rainfall, Maharashtra, Ahmednagar, Shepherding, Fodder.

Introduction:

The Dhangar community is a nomadic tribe community, which is a vital and inside part of Indian society. Although mostly Dhangar Population are located in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka and Rajasthan, but in Maharashtra majority Dhangar population are engaged in Shepherding occupation in hilly and drought prone area, e.g. Ahmednagar, Solapur, Sangali Satara, Beed, Latar, Ushmanabad district, etc. Out of the above district, Ahmednagar is the most drought prone district in Maharashtra, consequently huge number of Dhangar population are concentrated in Ahmednagar District. Because of Majority Dhangar's are shepherded, they move one place to another place for the fodder of sheep, hence they can't stay permanently in one region. They have temporary settlement, so that, they can't give a proper education for their children, therefore the poor literacy is a major issue in this community in the District. But literacy is the prime indicator in the socio-economic development of society. The impact of low literacy rate in Dhangar community resulted on the other socio-economic elements such as Dependency ratio, Sex ratio, Occupation Structure, Involvement in various Organizations etc. This research paper is conducted for the study of the Interrelationship between the various Socio-Economic Elements of the Dhangar Community in Ahmednagar District.

Study Area:

Ahmednagar District recognized by the name of Malik Ahmed who was the chief founder. It was the kingdom of Nizamshah in A.D. 1494. Ahmednagar District was established after the end of Peshwa rule in A.D. 1818. Ahmednagar is the largest district of Maharashtra State having geographical area of 17418 k.m, It comprises the 5.66% of the area of Maharashtra State. Out of total areas 391.5 sq. k. m. is urban area while remaining 16,656.5 sq. k. m. comes under rural area. Ahmednagar is centrally located in western Maharashtra. The district have incorporated 14 blocks or tehsils/talukas, 1,581 villages and 1,308 Gram Sabhas. The District is Located between 18.2* to 19.9* North latitude and 73.9* to 57.5* East longitude. It is bounded on the north by Nasik district, on the north east by Aurangabad district, in the east by Beed and Osmanabad, on the south by Solapur and in the south west by Thane and Pune district.



Rational of the Study:

This study is associated with Dhangar community. This particular community is nomadic tribe, which is distributed in all over India. In Maharashtra especially in Ahmednagar District they found in plenty numbers. This is the socio-economically backward community, consequently they are illiterate, deprive and isolate. It is necessary to study the interrelationship of the Socio-Economic elements of the Dhangar Community for the upliftment and mainstreaming of the Dhangar Community.

Objectives:

1. To study the socio- economic status of Dhangar community
2. To study Interrelationship between education and socio- economic Elements

Hypothesis:

Low Literacy level adversely affected on other Socio-Economic elements of Dhangar community

Methodology:

Geography is a science based on empirical studies which require data collection for various sources.

1. The present study is based on the primary data obtained from the Dhangar Community people (Respondents)
2. Processed and analyzed data has been applied by appropriate methods, cartographic techniques and statistical techniques.

Discussion and Analysis:

The present study shows the Interrelationship between Socio-Economic elements of the Dhangar Community in Ahmednagar district. Mainly in these socio-Economic factors, the literacy level is most significant Element, which is affected on various other socio-economic elements; these are Dependency ratio, Sex ratio, Occupation Structure, Involvement in various Organizations etc.

This study is conducted for the Interrelationship between the various Socio-Economic Elements of the Dhangar Community in Ahmednagar District; hence the following socio-economic parameters have been selected for the correlation Analysis.

1. RL= Respondents Literacy
2. RDR= Respondents Dependency Ratio
3. RSR= Respondents Sex Ratio
4. RS= Respondents Shepherding
5. RMVO= Respondents Membership of
6. DL= Disparities in Literacy

Correlation Analysis

Sr.No.	Name of Tahsils	RL	RDR	RS R	RS	RMVO	DL
1	Sangamner	60.52	32.16	921	29.73	16.00	6.16
2	Kopargaon	86.83	31.70	916	7.24	15.00	2.14
3	Rahata	76.08	27.27	917	2.7	26.66	12.12
4	Shrirampur	67.82	43.56	942	8.18	30.00	10.84
5	Newasa	67.49	33.08	840	4.08	20.00	2.74
6	Shevgaon	70.25	35.44	950	4.65	30.00	2.85
7	Pathardi	55.49	50.61	952	10.42	25.00	3.39
8	Nagar	79.17	39.28	953	30.30	23.33	2.18
9	Rahuri	68.05	39.85	942	19.27	27.50	10.20
10	Parner	64.58	41.66	932	53.71	25.00	6.64
11	Shrigonda	63.33	40.47	927	41.35	26.66	6.36
12	Karjat	60.63	35.51	861	20.00	36.66	5.9
13	Jamkhed	60.10	32.24	848	5.88	33.33	14.29

The significantly correlated parameters and their 'r' values have been given in the following table

Correlation Matrix

Parameters	R.L	RDR	RSR	RS	RMVO	DL
RL		-	-	-	-	-

RDR	-0.42	1	-	-	-	-
RSR	0.21	0.52	1	-	-	-
RS	-0.21	0.32	0.27	1	-	-
RMVO	-0.41	0.16	-0.18	-0.1	1	-
DL	-0.25	-0.19	-0.2	-0.13	0.49	1

Literacy is important parameters, impact on socio-economic condition of Dhangar Community people. Literacy and other significant parameter correlated each other positively as well as negatively.

1. The Respondents literacy and Respondents Dependency Ratio relationship has found negative significant correlation. $r = -0.42$
2. The Respondents Literacy and Respondents Sex Ratio correlation is positive insignificant. $r = 0.21$
3. The Respondents literacy and Respondents Shepherding Occupation relationship has found a negative in significant correlation. $r = -0.21$
4. The Respondents literacy and Respondents Membership of various Organization relationship have found a negative significant correlation. $r = -0.41$
5. The Respondents literacy and Respondents Disparities in Literacy correlation are negative in significant correlation. $r = -0.25$

Conclusion:

In the above mention parameters (Elements), only the Respondents Literacy rate and Respondents Sex Ratio are correlated in positive insignificant.

And Respondents Literacy rate and other parameters (Dependency ratio, Sex ratio, Occupation Structure, Involvement in various Organizations and Disparity in Literacy) etc are correlated in negative insignificant.

Recommendation:

This study is indicated low respondents literacy rate in the region, compare to the average district literacy; it is adversely affected on other socio-economic parameters; therefore it is an urgent need to create intensity and awareness among Dhangar community about the education. For that it requires providing more education facilities like scholarships, hostelling facilities etc.

References:

1. Kudnar P. S. (2017). *Factors Affecting the Socio-Economic Development of Dhangar Community in Ahmednagar District- A Geographical Study*, Ph.D thesis submitted to TMV, Pune.
2. Kudnar, C.K. (2015). *Problem and Prospects of Tribal Population in Nashik District, Maharashtra*, Ph.D thesis submitted to SP University, Pune.
3. Kalnar, S.B. (2009). *An Analytical Study of Tomato Crop in Sangamner Tahsil*, M.Phil, Thesis Submitted To YCMOU Nashik.
4. Kudnar P.S. (2020) *Population Geography*, Prashant Publication, Jalgaon
5. Kohler-Rollefson I (2003). *Pastoralism in Western India from a comparative perspective*, in A collection of papers from Gujarat and Rajasthan, Pastoralism Development Network, ODI; <http://www.odi.org.uk/pdn/papers/36a.pdf>
6. Kolekar Ganpatrao, (1992) *Dhangar Samajprachin Eithias Vakul Gotra*, (Marathi). www.dhangar-samaj.in
7. Kuldeep Dhangar (2011), *Dhangar Yuva Jan Sewa Samiti*. www.dhangar-samaj.in
8. Madane Uttam (2010). *A study of change in occupational patterns of Ramoshi community, with special reference of Indupurtaluku of Pune district*, Nirman Publication
9. Saberwal Vasant K (1999). *Pastoral politics- Shepherds, Bureaucrats, and Conservation in the Western Himalaya*. Oxford University, New Delhi.