



## 3.3- Research Publication and Awards

### 3.3.2.1

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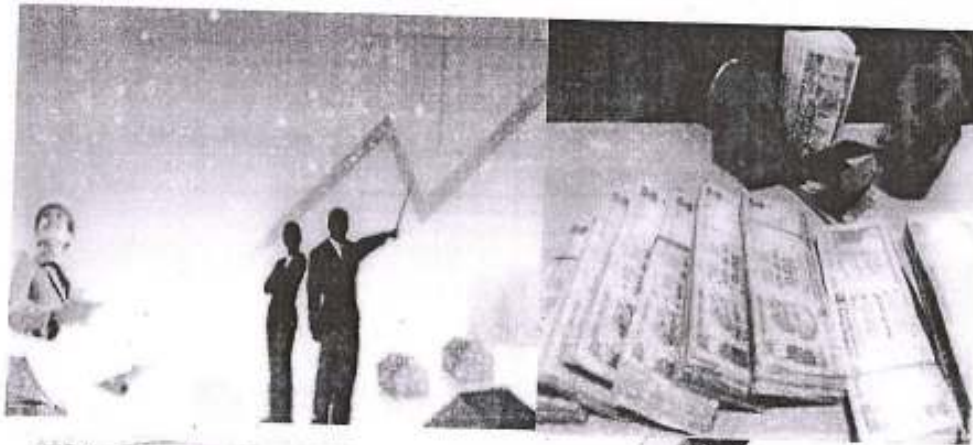
PAPERS IN UGC APPROVED  
JOURNALS

Dr. Mrs.A.A.Gawade

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Journal In Economics &amp; Commerce

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### Need of Population Education:

Prof. Gawade A.A.

Deptt. of Sociology Night College of Arts and Commerce Kolhapur

#### Introduction:

Famous economist Gunnar Mirdal has stated that "India's ever increasing population made all the developmental activities writing on the sand, just like small layer of the river vanish away whatever we have written on the sand, same as our developmental projects are not working properly because of population explosion". To have control over the large population action based approach have to be applied. So, population education is one of the important initiative to be taken in both formal and informal education sector.

According to UNESCO, "Population education is an educational programme which provides for a study of population situation of the family, the community, nation and world, with the purpose of developing in the students rational and responsible attitudes and behaviours towards situation".

#### Objectives of the Study:

1. To understand the concept of population education.
2. To study the need of population education in schools and colleges.
3. To throw light on the syllabus.

#### Research Methodology:

Descriptive research design is used. Data is collected through books and online sources. It is depended upon the secondary Sources.

#### Population Education:

Population education is a process which assists persons, students...

1. To study the causes and impact of population explosion.
  2. To know about the nature and problems associated with population.
  3. To aware about the eradivative measures for raising the standard of living by having control over the population.
  4. To know the importance of small family size for increase in standard of living.
  5. To enable the students to appreciate the fact that for preserving health and welfare of the members of the family and to ensure good prospects for the younger generation, the importance of small family.
  6. To provide the information to the students about the effect of changes in the family size and impact of population on the development of personality.
- For fulfilling the above mentioned objectives population education is needed in the schools and colleges.





### Consequences of population explosion and need of population education:

#### 1. Increase in Dependents Population:

We have divided our population into child population (0-18) age group, Working population (19-59) and above 60 are age old population. When we take into account the dependent population it is found more in number i.e. half of the total population in India is depended population. So that there is need of concern for overdevelopment of their personality, which is not possible because of increase in the population.

#### 2. Economic Problems:

The problems of poverty and unemployment is increasing. This makes increase in the other problems like crime, slum areas, juvenile delinquency, alcoholism, gambling, drug addiction, housing problems, corruption etc. One social problem is inter-related to other social problems. Indebtedness is major issue for the increase in poverty among poor. Because there is a saying that "Poor is born in debt, Lives in debt and Dies in debt", because repayment of loan is not possible to poor people so that they will die with debt leaving behind debt for their legal representative.

#### 3. Food Problem:

Growing rate of food problem is hurdle for the physical and mental development of the people. Malthus, the great demographer states in his book "Theory of Population", that the population is increasing in arithmetical ratio i.e. 1,2,3,4,... and food production is increasing in geometrical ratio i.e. 2,4,6... People are not getting nutritious food and not enough food for their health. This makes increase in the health problems and expenditure on health issues. So that poorer become more poor and richer become more rich.

#### 4. Problems of Social security:

Social security measures are not available to the people, who really in need of it. because the governmental policies to make social security provision are not fruitful to this large number of the population.

#### 5. Standard of living is declining:

Standard of living is declined because of less purchasing power among the people. Large family size does not permit to the people to raise their standard of living, as people has to expend more money on taking care of their family.

#### 6. Environmental Problems:

Environmental problems are day by day increasing, Air, Water, noise etc is becoming the ring for global warming. Increase in population is main cause for these type pollution in the society.

### **7. Educational Problems:**

Problem in educational system is in increasing trend because of population explosion.

#### **i. Large number of students:**

Increase in the students strength makes many students not to get admission in reputed schools and colleges. So many students are away from the fruits of education.

#### **ii. Lack of infrastructural facilities:**

Increase in the students contributes lack of infrastructural facilities as it demands for more space which is really not possible in this explosive population country.

#### **iii. Not trained Staff:**

Staff is not trained in the subject where efficient training is needed. So that pupil is not getting education with satisfied way.

#### **iv. Lack of Skilled education:**

Skilled education is needed in this computerized, globalized world. Our faulty educational system does not permit the students to get the job oriented education. This in turn makes the students to remain unemployed.

#### **v. Indiscipline among Students:**

Large population makes the class room noisy. Teachers many a times not able to have control the class and to teach them.

#### **vi. Diminishing natural resources:**

We always say that "India is rich country but Indians are poor", because people are not able to make the proper utilization of natural resources. But this increase in population is making overexploitation of natural resources because of their greed. This makes many global warming issues.

### **Role of Education in controlling population:**

#### **1. Community engagement:**

Non Governmental Organization's and other forums should held discussion on the demerits of increase in the large families and merits of preferring of small family.

#### **2. Elementary education and population education:**

Students in the elementary education must be taught about the merits and demerits of large and small family respectively. So that they can develop the sense of attitude for having small family.

#### **3. Education on reproductive system:**

Boys and Girls from secondary schools should provide the biological system of reproduction and sex hygiene so that we can have control over the spinster motherhood and developing sexual urge in younger age.



#### 4. Role of Parents – Teachers Association:

In many schools and colleges parents – teachers association has been established for fulfillment of many curricular activities. In National Accreditation and Assessment Council established in the year 1994, made the compulsion of parent-teacher's association to share many issues related to the students. This association can take the responsibility of educating the families.

##### Governmental Programmes:

Education ministry has launched a population education programme from 1980, designed to introduce population education in the formal education system. The duration of the programme will be of five years.

##### a) Awareness Programmes:

This programme is sponsored by government of India, NCERT with UNESCO support to 143mn. school children in primary, secondary and higher education. The activities of the programmes may be divided into the following heads.

1. Curriculum and Institutional development.
2. Training Programme.
3. Evaluation and Research.

At the state level the programme is being implemented by State government. According to the approved plan of the state government. The NCERT provides technical assistance.

A national steering committee has been set up under the chairmanship of secretary, with overall authorities for co-ordination as well as implementation of the programme.

Population education programme is a scheme in the central sector of Ministry of Education and played an important role. It has been developed in collaboration with the U.N. transfer population education activities and with active involvement of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

In 1994, there was an International Conference on population and Development which was held at Cairo. A 175 O.D.D. countries including India has participated in the conference.

##### Suggestions and Conclusion:

##### 1. Population Education should made compulsory:

In secondary and higher education system, whatever might be the stream, population education is made compulsory. Syllabus is so framed that it should give the idea of reproductive system, Management of fertility and conception, Importance of health care, quality of life, Family, marriage and about responsive parent hood, empowerment of women to take active decision in deciding family size and most important the problems of sexually transmitted diseases should be learned.





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## **2. Establishment of Short term courses:**

If it is not possible to design the curriculum and enforcement of the same, so that the short term courses should be started in college level.

## **3. Awareness Programme:**

Community people are aware about the importance of small family through awareness camps, seminars, workshops etc. As there are illiterate people and less educated people are found more in number in our country, there is increase in the population, that they don't aware of the consequence.

## **Conclusion:**

Population education is need of the time, population education is provided to the students through the curriculum but many a time it is not made compulsory subject. Many schools and colleges are not implementing this course properly. Until and unless it is made compulsory for all population in India will show remarkable increasing trend, which will be almost impossible to have control. Many extension centers of the university implemented this programme but not by all. Each and every citizen is having responsibility on their shoulder to make effort to have control over population which will develop quality in the population and thereby reduce all social problems.





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# RESEARCH FRONT

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## Social and Economic Justice- Past, Present and Future

Prin. Dr. C. J. Khilare  
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**INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND SOCIAL JUSTICE:****Prof. Akshata A. Gawade**

M.A. (Soc.), M.A. (Eco.), SET, NET, LLB. (Spl.)

Dept. of Sociology

Night College of Arts and Commerce,  
Kolhapur**Introduction:**

"Promoting a just society by challenging justice and valuing diversity. 'It exists when' all people share a common humanity and therefore have a right to equitable treatment support for their human rights, and a fair allocation of community resources". Social justice is needed for the socio-economic development of the Indian citizen.

**Rawls theory of social justice:**

Social justice is about assuring the protection of equal access to liberties, rights and opportunities as well as taking care of the least advantaged members of society.

Rawl's conception of social justice is developed around the idea of social contract whereby people freely enter into an agreement to follow certain rules.

**Objectives:**

1. To know the concept of social justice.
2. To focus on the social justice inculcated in Indian Constitution.

**Research Methodology:**

Research design used for this research paper is descriptive. Data has been collected through secondary sources by referring various books, journals and articles.

**Preamble of Indian Constitution and Social Justice.**

"We the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into sovereign socialist secular democratic republic and to secure to all its citizens"

Justice: Social, economic and political.

Liberty: of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.

Equality: of status and opportunity.

And to promote among them all.

Fraternity: assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation.

In our CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

- **"Social Justice".**

Social justice inculcated in Indian Constitution denotes abolition of all kinds of inequalities, which is occurs in the society by giving unequal treatment to the people belonging to various races, castes, religion and also not distributing the wealth equally and by treating female in discriminating way i.e. discrimination on the basis of gender.

Social justice is observed by providing equality for all, good and humane condition of work, maternity benefit working women, right to live dignified life, education opportunity by making it free and compulsory, cultural opportunity by propagating ones religious beliefs. Freedom of speech for justice, securing the economic interests of the marginalized communities, preventing the exploitation of children those who are doing labour activity and abolition of forced labour.

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(Prof. Akshata Amit kumar Gawade)

## An Overview Of The Rights Of Persons With Disabilities Act -2016

Prof. Akshata Amit kumar Gawade\*

**Introduction** - In this world of globalization research in social sciences taking its wide range of attention. It is one of the important duties of social scientists to undertake the study of socio-economic condition of those people whom we are calling as vulnerable sections of the society, to know whether they are receiving the reasonable share of the national income of the country along with respectful social status in the society.

**The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act - 2016** - Lok Sabha passed "The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill" on 16<sup>th</sup> December 2016. This replaced the PWD act of 1995. This came into implementation from June 2017.

**Main Features of the Act** - This act has increased the types of disabilities from seven to twenty one as below  
**Categories of Disability made under 'The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act-2016'** (See in the last page)

**Major Provisions of the Act -**

**Education -**

- Free education for the children with benchmark disabilities from the age of 6 to 18 years in normal or special schools.
- Reservation in higher education in Government and Government Aided institutions (not less than 5%).
- Upper age relaxation of five years for admission in the institution of higher education.
- Appointment of expert committee for identifying the vacancies.
- Periodic review of identified posts at an interval of not exceeding three years.
- Provision of the transportation facilities and their attendant for students of high support needs and other infrastructural facilities shall be made available to the students.
- Special Schools shall be established for the differently abled persons with vocational training facility where they can learn to earn their livelihood.
- Non-formal education shall be promoted for children with disabilities.
- To develop requisite manpower Teachers' Training Institutions shall be established.
- Resource Centers have to be established.
- If any grievances take place the parents can move to the grievance redressal cell for their right.

- Measures to promote differently abled to learn through Adult and Continuing Education etc.

**Employment -**

- Reservation in employment in Government and Government Aided institutions increased from 3 to not less than 4%.
- Private employers must make framework to employ the persons with disabilities. Incentives to employers of Private Sector, if they employ at least 5% of workforce of persons with disabilities.
- If disability occurs during the course of employment the employee cannot be sacked or demoted. They can be moved to another post with the same pay and condition. Impairment is not cause for refusal of promotion.
- Appointment of Grievance Redressal Officer in establishment where the employee can complain about discrimination in employment if any.

**Vocational Training and Self-employment -**

- Loan facility is given at concessional rate of interest
- Specific training facility is made available.
- Exclusive skill training programme can be undertaken.

**Special Schemes and Programmes -**

- 5% reservation in all poverty eradication and various welfare schemes, by giving priority to women.
- Reservation in allocation of land (5% allotment) etc. have been provided for persons with disabilities and for those who have at least 40 percent of the disabilities specified above and those with high support needs.
- For Strengthening the Accessible India Campaign, stress has been given to ensure accessibility in public funding (both in government and private) in a prescribed frame.

**Guardianship** - The bill provides for grant of guardianship by District Court under which there will be joint decision making between the guardian and the persons with disabilities.

**Social Security Schemes -**

- 25% of quantum of assistance for social security schemes.
- Establishment of community centers.
- Support to be made available in times of disaster and in areas of conflict.

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## An Honour Killing - A Curse To Indian Society

Prof. Akshata Amitkumar Gawade\*

**Introduction** - The Preamble of our constitution of India states that "We the people of India having solemnly resolved to constitute India into sovereign socialist secular democratic republic". But when we look into the surrounding of Indian society, one question always takes its shape in the minds of some intellectual people, who really care to preserve the word 'secular' in their both mind and soul about the word "Honour Killing".

According to Kurshid women's action, "There is no honour in killing". The term "**Honour Killing**", denotes a deviance behaviour of a member of the family towards another member of family to protect the dignity of the family in society by the way of homicide.

Honour killing is not found only in poor or illiterate and in tribal areas but also it takes its extension among all the sections of the society and in all areas.

According to Human Rights Watch, "Honour killings are acts of vengeance, usually death, committed by members against female family members, who are held to have brought dishonor upon the family."

### Objectives -

1. To aware about the historical background of honour killing.
2. Throw light on the major cases of honour killing.

**Research Methodology** - This paper is based on descriptive researches collected from secondary sources.

**Extension of honour killing** - Family members reports the police honour killing as accidents or suicides and as such. United Nations report estimated about 5,000 women become victims every year. According to B.B.C. reports 20,000 women are killed. (Diagram see in the last page)

When we look into the cases of honour killings we will find that minor's are mostly used for this deviance act. Minor's are so used that they can get less punishment and can sent to the remand homes or reformatory homes instead of Jail according to the law of the land.

Honour killings takes place for refusal of an arranged marriage, seeking divorce, allegations and rumors about family members, victims of rape, homosexuality etc.

**Historical Background** - Honour killing is originated among the tribal people and herdsmen by using aggression and for creating fear in the minds of the people.

Cultural factor is influencing for honour killing. When values

and norms of the society are centralized more incidents of honour killing takes place.

Nighat Taufeeq of the women's resource centre Shirkatgah says "It is an unholy alliance that works against women, the killers take pride in what they have done, the tribal leaders endorse the act and protect the killers and police connive the cover up".

**Ancient Rome** - In ancient Rome 'pater' means the father is head of the family and had all the right to kill an unmarried daughter or an adulterous wife.

**Medieval Europe** - The method of stoning is used in the medieval Europe against adulterous wife or her partner.

Resolution 1327(2003) of the council of Europe states that "The assembly notes that whilst so called honour crimes emanate from cultural and religious roots and are perpetrated worldwide, the majority of reported crimes are among Muslim and Muslim communities".

**Albanies** - The Kanun is the set of traditional Albanian laws and customs. Honour is the four pillars on which kanun is based and anybody who dishonors the kanun will be punished.

**France** - Leniency in regard to honour crimes against women who had committed adultery. The Napoleonic Code of 1804, established under Napoleon Bonaparte is one of the legal leniency in regard to adultery related killings.

**Germany** - In 2005 Der Spiegel reported "In the past four months six muslim women were killed by the family members". In March 2009, a Kurdish immigrant from turkey, Gulsam was killed for a relationship not in keeping with her family's plan for an arranged marriage.

**United Kingdom** - In 2010, Britain saw a 47% rise of honour related crimes. Shafilla Iftikhar Ahmed, a 17 year old British Pakistani girl from Great Sankey, Warrington, Cheshire who was murdered in 2003 by her parents.

Banar Mohammed, a 20 year old Iraqi Kurd woman from Mitcham, South London, was killed in 2006 in a murder by her father, uncle and cousins. Her life story was sketched in the documentary called Banar.

In 2012 first white woman was victimized in the name of honour killing named Laura Wilson. She was killed by her boyfriend as she reveals to disclose their relationship to his family.

**Pakistan** - Honour killing is named as Karo-Kari in Pakistan.

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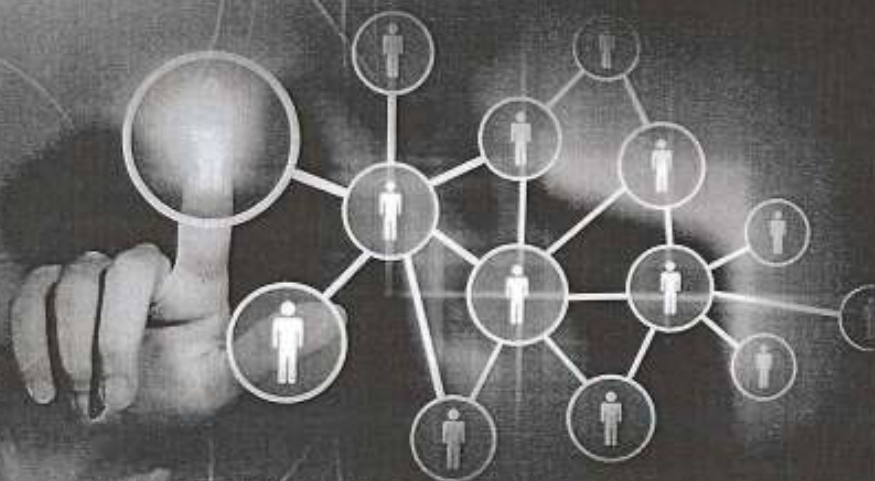
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**Acerbic Reality of Human and Fallible  
Relations: A Thematic Study of Fay Weldon's  
Wicked Women**

Fay Weldon's fictional works are the specimen of her unique vision and artisanship. The Marmillan Silver Pen Award honoured her for her collection of stories entitled **Wicked Women**. With the publication of "Wicked Women," Weldon has become one of the most cunning moral satirists of England. 'In her rueful stories, justice is done — whether we like it or not.'

**Wicked Women** is the collection of 20 'madcap tales', in which she portrays wicked women, wicked men, 'embryonic women', 'insecure husbands', 'self-absorbed adult children', and neglected couples. One story deals with the quandary of those mothers who kill their own children and commit suicide and the other with problem of lesbians and their parents. She deals with the dilemma of stepmothers and callous daughters very destructively. Each story represents her competence of skilful handling of the unusual themes. Her keen and penetrating psychological insight is evident in the stories like 'A Question of Timing', and 'Red on Black'. The proposed paper is an attempt to throw some light on the assortment of bizarre themes selected and dealt by Fay Weldon. Regina Barreca very appropriately writes; "if you come to any of Weldon's works, fiction or nonfiction, angry, you will be calmed; if you come to them complacent, you will leave outraged."

## Globalization and Need of Social Engineering in Social Sciences

Prof. Akshata A. Gawade

Asst. Professor,

Night College of Arts and Commerce, Kolhapur.

03

### Introduction:

In this word of Globalization Social Engineering is taking its wide range of acceptance from social scientist. Social Engineering is the new concept emerged in the social science. It is not the direct application of science and technology to improve the quality of life of the people, but it is the concept used to solve the issues regarding the society by using social and statistical terms. The methodology of social engineering is based on the theories concerning the laws of the human society.

### Objective:

1. To aware about the term social engineering.
2. To know about the usage of social engineering in various fields.

### Research Method and Methodology:

Descriptive Research is used for the study and Secondary source is used for the collection of data from journals and web sites. Oxford English Dictionary defines, "Social Engineering, as the application of sociological principles to specific social problems, social engineer, a specialist in the field".

Social engineering is the practice of making laws or using other methods to influence public opinion and solve social problems or improve social conditions. It is the discipline in social science that refers to influence particular



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## An Analysis of Various Disability Theories

Prof. Akshata Amitkumar Gawade  
Assistant Professor  
Night College of Arts and Commerce,  
Kolhapur.

### Introduction:

Beckles, the great social scientist states that the 'A society which is good for disabled people is a better society for all' (Beckles, 2004). Differently abled persons are most vulnerable section of the society, facing tremendous problems in day to day life and are thrown out from the mainstream of the society. Helen Keller said, "It has been said that my life has treated me harshly; and sometimes I have complained in my heart because many pleasures of human experience have been withheld from me...if much has been denied me, much, very much, has been given to me...". These are the words of the person who accepted the challenges of multiple disabilities and proved that disabled person is not disabled by mental or physical capacity. They are having the wings to fly over from the problems and they should be regarded as differently abled. As a social phenomenon, disability studies gaining wide recognition from social scientists all over the world. Disability should not be taken only as personal impute or limited to impairment, but as a circumstance that evolved from the interaction between person and his environment in total. So here are the some disability theories.

### Disability Theories.

Before 1970's the studies on disabled persons are made from the angle of medical

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## **Educational Status of Differently abled Persons in Karveer Taluka**

**Akshata Amitkumar Gawade**  
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**Article History:** Submitted-07/12/2018, Revised-27/12/2018, Accepted-02/01/2019, Published-10/01/2019.

### **Abstract:**

Socio-Economic status plays crucial role in determining the position and standard of living of the person in the society. In evaluating one's economic and sociological standing in the society socio-economic status act as one of the main indicator. In this world of globalization research in social sciences taking its wide range of attention. For present research paper, the researcher has thrown light on the educational status of differently abled persons.

Main objective behind the present research paper is to assess the educational status of differently abled persons particularly belonging to loco-motor and intellectual disabled living in rural and urban setting of Karveer Taluka. Researcher tried to analyze the educational level between male and female members and also the income level is compared with the educational status of the differently abled persons.

**Keywords:** Differently abled Persons, Gender, Normal, Special, Income.

### **Introduction:**

Socio-Economic status plays crucial role in determining the position and standard of living of the person in the society. In evaluating one's economic and sociological standing in the society socio-economic status act as one of the main indicator. In this world of globalization research in social sciences taking its wide range of attention. It is one of the important duties of social scientists to undertake the study of socio-economic condition of those people whom we are calling as vulnerable sections of the society, to know whether they are receiving the reasonable share of the national income of the country along with respectful social status in the society. For present research paper, the researcher has thrown light on the educational status of differently abled persons.



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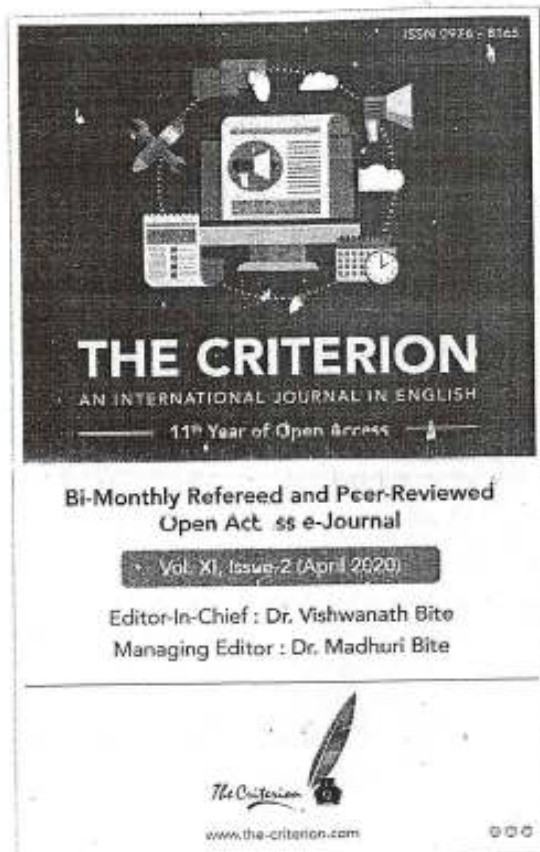
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## Occupational Status of Differently abled Persons in Karveer Taluka

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**Article History:** Submitted-27/02/2020, Revised-25/04/2020, Accepted-29/04/2020, Published-10/05/2020.

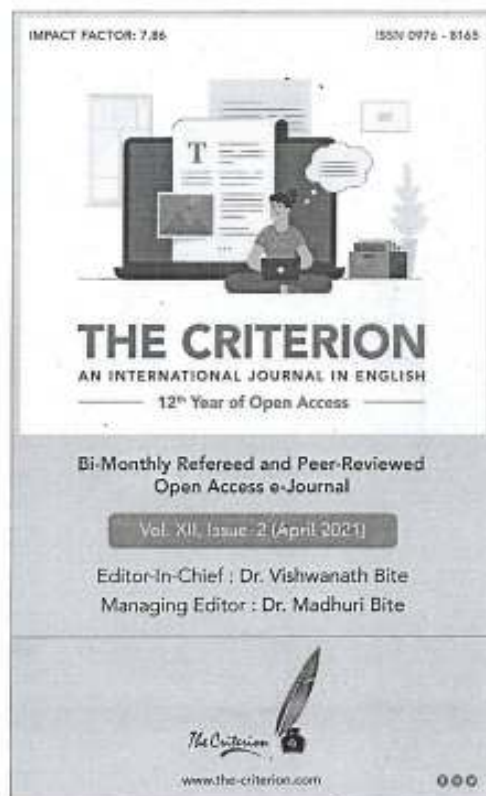
### Abstract:

In this world of globalization research in social sciences taking its wide range of attention. It is one of the important duties of social scientists to undertake the study of socio-economic condition of those people whom we are calling as vulnerable sections of the society, to know whether they are receiving the reasonable share of the national income of the country along with respectful social status in the society. Beckles, the great social scientist states that the 'A society which is good for disabled people is a better society for all' (Beckles, 2004). Differently abled persons are most vulnerable section of the society, facing tremendous problems in day to day life and are thrown out from the mainstream of the society. Helen Keller said "It has been said that my life has treated me harshly; and sometimes I have complained in my heart because many pleasures of human experience have been withheld from me...if much has been denied me, much, very much, has been given to me...". These are the words of the person who accepted the challenges of multiple disabilities and proved that disable person is not disabled by mental or physical capacity. They are having the wings to fly over from the problems and they should be regarded as differently abled. As a social phenomenon, disability studies gaining wide recognition from social scientists all over the world. Disability should not be taken only as personal impute or limited to impairment, but as a circumstance that evolved from the interaction between person and his environment in total.

Reséarcher in this research article tried to focus on the occupational status of the differently abled persons particularly living in Karveer Taluka.

**Key words:** Differently abled, Gender, Income.





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### Book Review



## **Social Status of the Differently Abled Persons: With Special Reference to Marriage**

**Dr. Akshata Amitkumar Gawade**  
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Kolhapur.

**Article History:** Submitted-22/03/2021, Revised-27/04/2021, Accepted-04/05/2021, Published-05/05/2021.

### **Introduction:**

In this world of globalization research in social sciences taking its wide range of attention. It is one of the important duties of social scientists to undertake the study of socio-economic condition of those people whom we are calling as vulnerable sections of the society, to know whether they are receiving the reasonable share of the national income of the country along with respectful social status in the society. Differently abled persons are most vulnerable section of the society, facing tremendous problems in day to day life and are thrown out from the mainstream of the society. Helen Keller said, "It has been said that my life has treated me harshly; and sometimes I have complained in my heart because many pleasures of human experience have been withheld from me...if much has been denied me, much, very much, has been given to me...". These are the words of the person who accepted the challenges of multiple disabilities and proved that disabled person is not disabled by mental or physical capacity. They are having the wings to fly over from the problems and they should be regarded as differently abled. As a social phenomenon, disability studies gaining wide recognition from social scientists all over the world. Disability should not be taken only as personal impute or limited to impairment, but as a circumstance that evolved from the interaction between person and his environment in total.

Ira Singhal, differently abled woman, IAS 2014 topper shares, "I want to be an IAS officer. I want to do something for the benefit of physically handicapped people, every struggle teaches you something. There is possibility of defeat but in life you have to fight on".

Gota Satish Kumar, Guinness Book of World recorder, double amputee who covered 29 states and five union territories by travelling 50,000 km. by riding bike, rightly said that, "Ability and Disability are just human perceptions".

Oscar Pistorius, Olympic medalist quotes, "You are not disabled by the disabilities you have; you are able by the abilities you have."





Chen Guangcheng, civil rights activist, blind by physically but not mentally by giving importance to Social attitude states, "How a society treats its disabled is the true measure of a civilization".

Deepa Malik first Indian women to win Paralympics silver medalist in Shot put in her inspirational speech that, "I dared to dream and I have determination to work hard and the passion and perseverance to follow that dream. Women often loose that and I have ensured that my family is not neglected, my children are doing well too".

**Objectives:**

1. To study the marital status of differently abled persons.
2. To compare the marital status of locomotors and intellectual disabled.
3. To aware about the causes for being unmarried,
4. To know about the marital status of the parents.

**Hypothesis:**

1. Marital status of differently abled is not satisfactory.
2. Marital status of the parents of differently abled is among close relation.

**Research Methodology:**

This research paper is based on exploratory and descriptive research design, for which both primary and secondary sources have been used. Primary source is based on the fieldwork done by the researcher and secondary source researcher used books, journals, research articles, thesis etc.

**Theoretical Methodology:**

Before 1970's the studies on disable persons are made from the angle of medical theory but now sociologists, economists and other social scientists are also giving their concern to study the disables from different ways. Sociologists are doing studies on disability from social angle as new branch of sociology emerged called as Medical Sociology by using Social Model Theory, Marxist analysis of disability theory etc. The studies under disability previously made from the medical angle but now Social theories are so developed that social scientist can make studies on the disability from different socio-economic aspects.



### **The Medical Model of Disability:**

The medical model sees the disability as a problem of the person, directly caused by disease, trauma, or other health condition which therefore requires sustained medical care provided in the form of individual treatment by professionals. The medical model seeks medical/ rehabilitation system alone and special services to-repair broken or to restore normal functioning. This disability model is physical disability is a physical condition intrinsic to the individual that may reduce the individual's quality of life and cause clear disadvantages.

In this model, medical of therapeutic care perceived as the chief concern and at the political level, the primary answer is of making improvements or restructuring the healthcare policies (Nikora, Karapu, Hickey and Teawakotuku, 2004).

In this model, medical care is viewed as main issue, and at the political level, the principal response is that of modifying or reforming healthcare policy. Main aim of this model is to 'cure', or individuals adjustment and behavioural change that would lead to an almost cure or effective cure. (Maitreya Balsara, 2014)

Medical model treats the individual from their deficiency to do the work. The person who is providing services to the disabled people look disables as sick person who needs the treatment for his disease.

Oliver narrates basic lacuna with medical model is that, "There are two fundamental points that need to be made about the individual model of disability. Firstly, it locates the problem of disability within the individual and secondly it sees the causes of this problem as stemming from the functional limitations or psychological losses which are assumed to rise from disability." (Oliver 1990).

### **The Social Model of disability:**

The Social model was adopted by the British Council of Organizations of Disabled People

In this model disability issues are seen as a socially created problem and a matter of the full integration of individuals in the society. Social model encompasses restriction on people with disabilities, ranging from negative social attitudes to institutional discrimination, from inaccessible public buildings to unusable transport system, from segregated education to exclusion in work arrangements.

"It is not the physical, sensory, cognitive or mental impairment of the individual that disables, but rather disability results from the structural handicapping effects of society geared towards able-bodiedness as the norm" (Hughes, 1998).



The social model of disability gives us the words to describe our inequality. It separates out (disabling barriers) from impairment (not being able to walk or see or having difficulty learning)... Because the social model separates out disabling barriers and impairments, it enables us to focus on exactly what it is which denies us our human and civil rights and what action needs to be taken (Morris 2000).

#### Marital Status of Differently abled Persons:

Table No. 1: Marital Status of the Respondents:

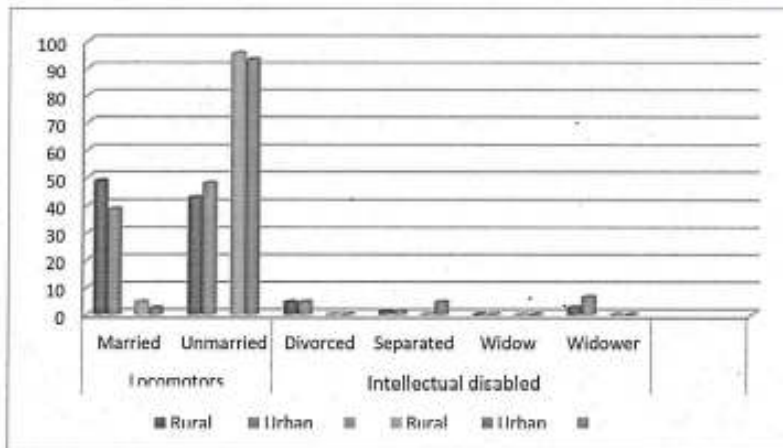
| Sr. No | Status       | LOCOMOTORS |              |            |              | INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY |              |           |              |            |              |
|--------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|------------|--------------|
|        |              | Rural      |              | Urban      |              | Rural                   |              | Urban     |              | Total      |              |
|        |              | F          | P            | F          | P            | F                       | P            | F         | P            | F          | P            |
| 1      | Married      | 76         | 48.7         | 60         | 38.5         | 2                       | 4.5          | 1         | 2.3          | 139        | 34.7         |
| 2      | Unmarried    | 67         | 42.8         | 75         | 48.0         | 42                      | 95.5         | 41        | 93.2         | 225        | 56.3         |
| 3      | Divorced     | 7          | 4.5          | 7          | 4.5          | 0                       | 0            | 0         | 0            | 14         | 3.5          |
| 4      | Separated    | 2          | 1.3          | 2          | 1.3          | 0                       | 0            | 2         | 4.5          | 6          | 1.5          |
| 5      | Widow        | 0          | 0            | 2          | 1.3          | 0                       | 0            | 0         | 0            | 2          | 0.5          |
| 6      | Widower      | 4          | 2.6          | 10         | 6.4          | 0                       | 0            | 0         | 0            | 14         | 3.5          |
|        | <b>Total</b> | <b>156</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>156</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>44</b>               | <b>100.0</b> | <b>44</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>400</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

(Source: Compiled By Researcher, F = Frequency, P = Percentage)





Graph No: 1: Marital Status of the Respondents



Marriage is one of the key social institutions of the society. Indian society believes in 'Ashrama System', the system where individual must pass through four important stages of life. Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha and Sanyasa. So, **Grihashthashrama** here means the getting married and performing marital duties. It is believed that marriage is long lasting tie between the two persons. Indian society believes in marriage as religious rite and it ends only with the death of either party to the marriage. So, partners were great supporters in every phases of life with emotional bond. Marriage is only the legal bond to satisfy the physical need of human-being. Indian society will not permit for pre-marital and extra-marital affairs. Cohabitation of marital tie is not great issue among normal persons as compared with differently abled person. Majority of the differently abled persons were not getting the opportunity to enter into the stage of Grihashthashrama which in turn leads to physical and psychological problems to the greater extent among these people.

In above table no 1 researcher has extracted the information that 48.7% (76) of rural and 38.5% (60) of urban respondents living in urban area married. But in case of I.D. the picture is different. Among rural I.D. 4.5% (2) and in urban 2.3% (1) of I.D. respondents got married. 42.8% (67) of rural and 48.0% (75) of urban loco-motors and 95.5% (42) of rural and 93.2% (41) of urban I.D. were not married. 4.5% (7) of loco motor respondents living both in rural and urban areas respectively were divorced. 1.3% (2) both in rural and urban area respectively the loco-motor respondents were separated and in I.D. 4.5% (2) from urban locale were separated. 1.3% (2) of women were widow and 6.4% (10) of male members were widower among urban locomotors and 2.6% (4) of male in rural areas were widower. So, in total



34.7%(139) were married, Unmarried were 56.3% (225), Divorced were 3.5% (14), Separated were 1.5% (2), Widow were 0.5% (2), widower were 3.5%(14).

No doubt married percentage among locomotors is little high but among them many respondents become differently abled after their marriage. Some were left by their spouses because of disability. Cohabitation of marriage is very difficult task in these people. The respondents who got married with another differently abled feel comfortable than marrying normal person. Researcher while giving lecture on awareness programme in one of the reputed institution run for I.D. experienced that head of the institution strongly opposes the marriage right given for all in constitution of India. They were of the opinion that the right of marriage to all must be replaced with the phrase except 'I.D.'. But researcher found one of the married I.D. working in the same institution is living happily with normal kids. Many mild I.D. were interviewed by the researcher having all the capacity to understand the marital responsibility. They were very eager to get married. Some of the respondent openly told that they were satisfying their sexual needs by prostitute and also aware about the family planning methods. So, large amount of depression is found among locomotors and I.D. regarding marital life. Female members were facing worst situation in this case. They were not supported by the family members to get married. I.D. women were forced to do the sterilization, which affect badly on their health. So, over all differently abled persons were didn't get any moral and physical satisfaction, which in turn makes many psychological effects on them.

**Table No. 2: Status of Marriage of the Parents of Respondents:**

| Sr. No | Status          | LOCOMOTORS |              |            |              | INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY |              |           |              |            |              |
|--------|-----------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|------------|--------------|
|        |                 | Rural      |              | Urban      |              | Rural                   |              | Urban     |              | Total      |              |
|        |                 | F          | P            | F          | P            | F                       | P            | F         | P            | F          | P            |
| 1      | Close Relatives | 40         | 25.6         | 45         | 28.8         | 6                       | 13.6         | 6         | 13.6         | 97         | 24.3         |
| 2      | Outsiders       | 116        | 74.4         | 111        | 71.2         | 38                      | 86.4         | 38        | 86.4         | 303        | 75.7         |
|        | <b>Total</b>    | <b>156</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>156</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>44</b>               | <b>100.0</b> | <b>44</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>400</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

(Source: Compiled by Researcher, F = Frequency, P = Percentage)

Cohabitation of marriage between parents in close relation or outside the family plays very important role to determine whether the disability arises out of genetic problem or not. It has been said that more particularly in intellectual disability one of the prime reason is parent's marriages in close relation. Above table no. 2 visualizes the picture regarding this factor. Researcher observed that among loco-motors 25.6% (40) and 28.8% (45) marriages were tied in



close relation whereas this case in I.D. is 13.6% (6) respectively both in urban and rural areas. 74.4% (116) and 71.2% (111) among loco-motors parents and 86.4% (38) both in rural and urban parents cohabited their marriage outside the blood relations.

From this above table researcher has found that in Karveer taluka marriage among blood relation is not the main cause for the disability. But possibilities much arises when parents have same blood group or either party to the marriage have positive and negative blood group

**Table No. 3: Respondents Causes for being Unmarried**

| Sr. No | Causes                | LOCOMOTORS |              |            |              | INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY |              |           |              |            |              |
|--------|-----------------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|------------|--------------|
|        |                       | Rural      |              | Urban      |              | Rural                   |              | Urban     |              | Total      |              |
|        |                       | F          | P            | F          | P            | F                       | P            | F         | P            | F          | P            |
| 1      | Abandoned by Spouses  | 33         | 21.1         | 30         | 19.2         | 4                       | 9.1          | 5         | 11.4         | 72         | 18.0         |
| 2      | Family Discouragement | 17         | 10.9         | 4          | 2.6          | 0                       | 0            | 0         | 0            | 21         | 5.2          |
| 3      | Self Stigma           | 7          | 4.5          | 17         | 10.9         | 6                       | 13.6         | 2         | 4.5          | 32         | 8.0          |
| 4      | Other                 | 12         | 7.7          | 24         | 15.4         | 32                      | 72.7         | 34        | 77.2         | 102        | 25.6         |
| 5      | Not Applicable        | 87         | 55.8         | 81         | 51.9         | 2                       | 4.5          | 3         | 6.9          | 173        | 43.2         |
|        | <b>Total</b>          | <b>156</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>156</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>44</b>               | <b>100.0</b> | <b>44</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>400</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

In this table no. 3 researcher examined that 21.1% (33) of rural and 19.2% (30) of urban locomotors and 9.1% (4) among rural and 11.4% (5) of urban I.D. have searched for the spouses but did not get the spouse and those who were youngsters were still searching the spouse for marriage. Lack of family support makes many loco-motors to remain unmarried. This percentage among loco-motors is 10.9% (17) in rural and 2.6% (4) in urban respondents but this is not in case of I.D.. 4.5% (7) of rural and 10.9% (17) urban locomotors and 13.6% (6) and 4.5% (2) I.D. were not married because of self-stigma and in Others which includes problems of ill health and severe I.D. counts for 7.7% (12) in rural and 15.4% (24) in urban loco-motors and 72.7% (32) in rural and 77.2% (34) among I.D. 55.8% (87) of rural and 51.9% (81) of urban loco-motors and 4.5% (2) of rural and 6.9% (3) of urban I.D. were married so this question is not applicable to them. So, in total 18.0% were abandoned by spouses, 5.2% not got married because of family discouragement, 8.0% were self-stigmatized and 25.6% for some other reasons not got married and it is not applicable to 43.2% of respondents as they got married.





It is seen from above table researcher has come up with the fact that differently abled persons were more prone towards not getting married life as they were abandoned by the spouses. Many loco-motors were discouraged by the family members as they don't want take the burden of other disable spouse. Many earning female loco-motors were not allowed to marry as parents may loose the family income. Self-stigma that we were not able bodied so that we should not get into the married life also makes these person to remain unmarried and mostly in LD. they could not marry because they won't even understand the meaning of marriage.

#### Hypothesis testing:

##### 1. Marital status of differently abled persons is not satisfactory

Table no: 4 The Marital Status of Respondents according to the Locality and Disability.

| The Marital Status of Respondents according to the Locality and Disability |                                   |                         |                                   |                         |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Marital Status   | Locality                          |                         |                                   |                         |
|  | Rural                             |                         | Urban                             |                         |
|  | Type of Disability of Respondents |                         | Type of Disability of Respondents |                         |
|  | Loco-Motor                        | Intellectual Disability | Loco-Motor                        | Intellectual Disability |
|  | Count                             | Count                   | Count                             | Count                   |
| Married  | 76                                | 2                       | 60                                | 1                       |
| Unmarried  | 67                                | 42                      | 75                                | 41                      |
| Divorced   | 7                                 | 0                       | 7                                 | 0                       |
| Separated  | 2                                 | 0                       | 2                                 | 2                       |
| Widow  | 0                                 | 0                       | 2                                 | 0                       |
| Widower  | 4                                 | 0                       | 10                                | 0                       |

| Pearson Chi-Square Tests |                                   |                                   |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Marital Status           | Locality                          |                                   |
|                          | Rural                             | Urban                             |
|                          | Type of Disability of Respondents | Type of Disability of Respondents |
| Chi-square               | 38.198                            | 33.961                            |



|      |                       |                       |
|------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Df   | 4                     | 5                     |
| Sig. | .000 <sup>a,b,c</sup> | .000 <sup>a,b,c</sup> |

#### Null Hypothesis:

The social status determined on the basis of marital status of differently abled persons according to disability and locality is equally satisfactory.

#### Alternative Hypothesis

The social status determined on the basis of marital status of differently abled persons according to disability and locality is not equally satisfactory.

#### Interpretation:

Using SPSS package for the cross table no.4 and by applying Chi-square test, the calculated value of  $p = 0.000$  and  $p = 0.000$  which are less than 0.05. Hence the null hypothesis is false and it is rejected at 5% level of significance. Therefore there is reason to accept the alternative hypothesis that the social status on the basis of marital status of differently abled persons (loco-motor and I.D.) according to the locality (rural and urban) is not equally satisfactory with 95% of confidence level (i.e. 95% significantly different). Among loco-motors majority of the rural respondents got married but among intellectual disabled cohabitation of marriage is just too impossible.

#### Hypothesis 2:

Marital status of the parents of differently abled is among close relation.

Table no: 5 Cohabitation of Marriage between Parents According to Caste and Locality.

| Type of Disability of Respondents |       |         | Marriage of Parents Cohabited between |       |           |          |
|-----------------------------------|-------|---------|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------|----------|
|                                   |       |         | Close Relatives                       |       | Outsiders |          |
|                                   |       |         | Locality                              |       | Locality  | Locality |
|                                   |       |         | Rural                                 | Urban | Rural     | Rural    |
|                                   |       |         | Count                                 | Count | Count     | Count    |
| Loco-Motor                        | Caste | Brahmin | 0                                     | 0     | 4         | 6        |
|                                   |       | Maratha | 18                                    | 18    | 62        | 63       |



|                         |       |         |    |    |    |    |
|-------------------------|-------|---------|----|----|----|----|
| Intellectual Disability |       | SC      | 10 | 4  | 20 | 10 |
|                         |       | Other   | 11 | 16 | 21 | 25 |
|                         |       | OBC     | 1  | 7  | 9  | 7  |
|                         | Caste | Brahmin | 0  | 4  | 4  | 15 |
|                         |       | Maratha | 3  | 1  | 16 | 6  |
|                         |       | SC      | 1  | 1  | 9  | 6  |
|                         |       | Other   | 0  | 0  | 6  | 6  |
|                         |       | OBC     | 2  | 0  | 3  | 5  |

| Pearson Chi-Square Tests     |       |            |                                       |                     |
|------------------------------|-------|------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Type of Disability and Caste |       |            | Marriage of Parents Cohabited between |                     |
|                              |       |            | Close Relatives                       | Outside rs          |
|                              |       |            | Locality                              | Locality            |
| Loco-Motor                   | Caste | Chi-square | 7.730                                 | 4.331               |
|                              |       | df         | 3                                     | 4                   |
|                              |       | Sig.       | .052 <sup>a</sup>                     | .376                |
| Intellectual Disabled        | Caste | Chi-square | 7.000                                 | 12.014              |
|                              |       | df         | 3                                     | 4                   |
|                              |       | Sig.       | .072 <sup>a,b</sup>                   | .017 <sup>a,*</sup> |

#### Null Hypothesis:

The social status determined on the basis of marriage of parent's (close relation and outsider) of differently abled persons to caste and disability is equally satisfactory.

#### Alternative Hypothesis:

The social status determined on the basis of marriage of parents of differently abled persons, according to caste and disability is not equally satisfactory.

#### Interpretation:

Using SPSS package for table no.5, the calculated value of  $p = 0.052$ ,  $0.376$ ,  $0.072$  are greater than  $0.05$  while  $p = 0.017$  is less than  $0.05$ . Hence in above three cases the null hypothesis is true at 5% level of significance and these are accepted. But in fourth case i.e.  $p = 0.017 < 0.05$ , the null hypothesis is false and it is rejected at 5% level of significance. Therefore





in fourth case alternative hypothesis is accepted at 95% level of confidence. It has been shown as follows.

| Sr.No | Type           | Sub Hypothesis  | Decision                                   | Level of Significance |
|-------|----------------|---|--|-----------------------|
| 1     | H <sub>0</sub> | The parents marriage in close relation on the basis of caste is not making significant effect on locomotors   | (H <sub>0</sub> )<br>Accepted<br>p = 0.052 | 0.05                  |
| 2     | H <sub>0</sub> | The parent's marriage with the outsiders on the basis of caste is not making significant effect on locomotors | (H <sub>0</sub> )<br>Accepted<br>p = 0.376 | 0.05                  |
| 3     | H <sub>0</sub> | The parent's marriage with close relatives on the basis of caste is not making significant factor on ID's     | (H <sub>0</sub> )<br>Accepted<br>p = 0.072 | 0.05                  |
| 4     | H <sub>1</sub> | The parent's marriage with outsiders on the basis of caste is making significant effect on ID's               | (H <sub>1</sub> )<br>Accepted<br>p = 0.017 | 0.05                  |

#### Findings, Conclusion and Suggestions:

- *Unmarried* respondents found in majority (56.3%). It is more in I.D. (94.3%). Unmarried status found among *congenital respondents* in more number (36.8%). This unmarried status caused disturbance in socio-psychological and sexual feelings of these respondents.
- It is observed that in Karveer taluka *marriage among blood relation* is not the main cause for the disability. i.e. (75.7%) *married outside*.
- Researcher has come up with the fact that differently abled persons are more prone towards causes for *not getting into marital life* as they have 'other' (25.6%) reasons like health problems and severe disability which has been followed by *abandoned by the spouses* (18.0). So, differently abled for one or other reason are not able to enjoy marital life.



**Suggestions:**

- Marriage bureaus shall be set up particularly meant for differently abled. Even mild I.D. who is having full capacity to marry can also register for marriage.
- Awareness programme regarding marital responsibility have to be organized so that they can perform their marital responsibility very well. Differently abled persons have full right to get marry societal attitude towards their marriage must be changed, so that they can get more emotional support which is particularly needed in old age.

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