



CHRONICLE OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURAL STUDIES

A BIMONTHLY REFEREED INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL

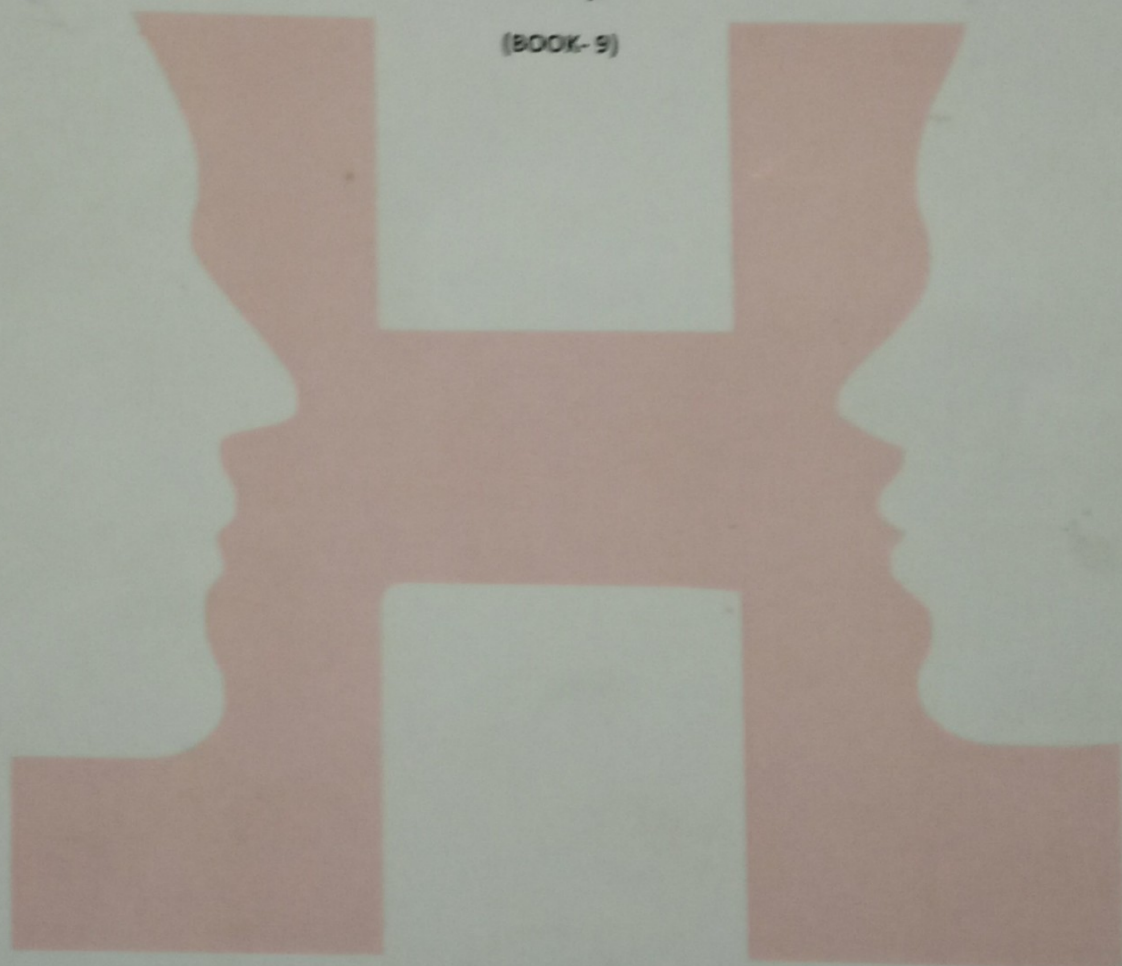
SPECIAL ISSUE

On the Occasion of One Day International Conference On

RECENT ADVANCES IN LANGUAGES, LITERATURE AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

17th February, 2018

(BOOK- 9)



Guest Editors

Dr. Chatrapati Pangarkar
Dr. Sachin Bhume

ORGANIZED BY
MGEWS

CENTRE FOR HUMANITIES AND CULTURAL STUDIES,
KALYAN, DIST. THANE &
NEW MAN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF
MULTI-DISCIPLINARY STUDIES, PARBHANI

5/2/18

CONTENTS

1. Bollywood Notions of Gender: Disparity in Wages	Rupali B. Kulkarni	
2. Music and Peaceful Meditation	Dr. Chatrapati B. Pangarkar	05
3. Folk Media and Rural Development in India	Dr. Manisha V. Mankar	
4. Problems of Senior Citizen in Modern India....	Dr. Shirish V. Kadu	09
5. Role of NGOs in Environmental Management	Dr. Rajendra Gonarkar	
6. Gender Inequality Index: Calculating Analysis	Dr. Pratibha G. Chavan	11
7. Diasporic Communities and Social Media	Y. L. Padme	
8. Cyber Security and Global Technology Issues ...	K. S. Khobragade	13
9. Use of Social Media by Urban Indian Youth and its impact on...	Dr. Beedkar Sandhya D.	17
10. Sports training	Mr. Santosh Kumar Banjare	23
11. Significance of Spirituality and Cultural Values in...	Mr. Shalin Patel	27
12. Physical Inactivity and Health	Mr. Sashikant Bhagat	31
13. The Place of Rhythm in Indian Folk Music	Hemant T. Shinde	34
14. Learning and Perspective for Sustainable Development	Dr. Vandana Phatale	35
15. A Critical Appreciation of Child Malnutrition	Dr. Rajeshwar B. Deshmukh	36
16. Career in Political Science	Dr. Shirish V. Kadu	38
17. The Role of Population Density in Rural Transformations	Mohd Azhar Ud Din Malik	
18. The Study of Changes in Sex Ratio	Mohammad Amin Malik	42
19. A Psychological Approach of Maryam Jameelah ...	Bhagwan S. Manal	45
20. Role of Environmental Education	Nirmal Ekanath Sitaram,	49
21. Effect of Social and cultural factors on women's health	Anand P. Pandit	52
22. Issues of National Security in India: China Threat	Balasaheb S. Murade	
23. A World Food Day 2017 "Volumetric Analysis of Food ...	Shinde A. Bhaskarrao	58
24. Women Agriculture Labour in India	Bushra Nahid Rahim Sayyed	62
25. Safety Laws In India: Status And Challenges	Ishwar Baburao Ghorade	
26. Governance Tools In Public Administration and ...	Krti Sadhurao Niraldwad	63
27. Application of RFID Technology in Libraries....	Dr. Anvita Agrawal	66
28. Application of RFID Technology in Libraries	Dr. Shekhar B. Ashtikar	68
29. Information Literacy: Concept, Category & Components	Sangharsha Baliram Sawale	71
30. LIB-MAN Software for Computerization of Academic	Dr. Nitin V. Gaikwad	73
31. Academic Anxiety among High School Students	Shraddha A. Vibhute	75
32. Library Automation of Shri Vyankatesh Arts Commerce	Hatkar Jalba Umaji	77
33. Economic Thought of Mahatma Gandhi	Memane S.M.	--
34. Application of GIS and Remote Sensing for Selection...	Memane S.M.	80
35. Monetary and Fiscal Policy Reforms in India	Mr. Kalyan D. Yadav	84
36. Urban Development Policy and Solid Waste Management	Dr. Sunil D. Belsare	85
37. The Role and Functions of Educational Agencies on the ...	Dr. Rajani Ramesh Senad	88
38. Coalition Politics in Indian Democracy- An Analysis	Dr. Umesh B. Deshmukh	90
39. Effect of Faculty on Emotional maturity	Kamble Krushna Shivaji	92
40. Social Media: It's Effect on Youth and Society	Lagad Santosh Jabaji	94
41. Women Health In India	Dr. Bhakti Mahindrakar	98
42. Influence of Gender and Locale on Dowry Attitude	Neela Sangameshwar J.	102
43. Recent Trends in E-Commerce: An Empirical Study ...	Mr. Bhimappa Rangannavar	109
44. Role of Small Scale Entrepreneurs in Urban & Rural Development	Dr. Sunil V. Shinde	115
	Dr. Ramesh D. Waghmare	118
	Dr. Syed Tanvir Badruddin	123
	Dr. Surekha R. Gaikwad	125
	Neeta N. Lad	127
	Ms. Sonam R. More	132
	Dr. Vikas Choudhari	137

6.

Gender Inequality Index: Calculating Analysis**Dr. Beedkar Sandhya D.**

Asst. Prof. Dept. Of Sociology

Millya Arts, Science & Mang. Science Collage, Beed

Introduction :-

Transformations in gender roles and empowerment have enabled some countries and groups to improve environmental sustainability and equity, advancing human development. Our gender inequality index (GII), updated this year for 145 countries contribute to gender inequality. This is important because in countries where effective control of reproduction is universal, women have fewer children, with attendant gains for maternal and child health and reduced greenhouse gas emissions. For instance, in Cuba, Mauritius, Thailand and Tunisia, where reproductive healthcare and contraceptives are readily available, fertility rates are below two births per women. But substantial unmet need persists worldwide, and evidence suggests that if all women could exercise reproductive choice, population growth would slow enough to bring greenhouse gas emission below current levels. Meeting unmet need for family planning by 2050 would lower the world's carbon emission an estimated 17 percent below what they are today.

The GII also to causes on women's participation in political decision making, highlighting that women lag behind men across the world, especially in Sub Saharan Africa, South Asia and the Arab states; this has important implications for sustainability and equity. Because women often shoulder the heaviest burden of resource collection and are the most exposed to indoor air pollution; they are often more affected than men by decisions related to natural resources. Recent studies several that not only is women's participation important but also how they participate and how much. And because women often show more concern for the environment, support pro environmental policies and voto for proenvironmental leaders, their greater involvement in politics and in non governmental organizations could result in environments gains, with multiplier effect across all the millennium development goals.

These arguments are not new, but they reaffirm the value of expanding women's effective freedoms. Thus, women's participation in decision-making has both intrinsic value and instrumental importance in addressing equity and environmental degradation.

Gender Equality :-

Women's economic opportunities and empowerment remain severely constrained. Access to reproductive healthcare has been improving in most regions but not fast enough to achieve Millennium Development Goal 5 (to improve maternal health). Indicators under the target of universal access to reproductive health care include the adolescent birth rate, antenatal care and unmet need for family planning.

Last year's (2010) HDR introduced the Gender Inequality Index (GII) for 138 counties. This year it

covers 145 countries, and our updated estimates confirm. That the largest losses due to gender inequality are in Sub-Saharan Africa, followed by South Asia and the Arab States. In sub-Saharan Africa the biggest losses arise from gender disparities in education and from high maternal mortality and adolescent fertility rates. In South Asia women lag behind men in each dimension of the GII, most notably in education, national parliamentary representation and labour force participation. Women in Arab state are affected by unequal labour force participation. (around half the global average) and low education at attainment. All the low HDI countries have high gender inequality across multiple dimensions of the 34 low HDI countries included in the 2011 GII, all but form also have a GII score in the worst quartile, by contrast, only one very high HDI country and one high HDI country included in the GII perform as badly.

Reproductive Choice :-

Poor reproductive health is a major contributor to gender inequality around the world. Loak of access to reproductive health services results in debilitating outcomes for women children- and to fatalities in excess of those caused by the most devastating natural disasters. An estimated 48 million women give birth without skilled assistance, and 2 million give birth alone. An estimated 150000 women and 1.5 million children die each year between the onset of labour and 48 hours after birth.

For the bottom 20 countries in the GII the population weighted maternal mortality ratio average about 327 deaths per 10000 live births, and the adolescent fertility rate averages 95 births per 1000 women ages 15-19 both roughly double the global averages of 157 deaths and 49 births. In these countries contraceptive use is low averaging only 46.4 percent. More broadly, an estimated 215 million women in developing countries have unmet need for family planning.

Every country, developed or developing that offers women a full range of reproductive health options has fertility rates at or below replacement. Cuba, Iran, Mauritius, Thailand and Tunisia have fertility rates of less than two births per women. And Addis Ababa's is also less than two births per women, while Ethiopia rural fertility rate remains above six. In much of rural Bangladesh, despite widespread poverty, fertility is now at the replacement rate. And family sizes have fallen as rapidly in Iran as they have in china but without government limits on family size.

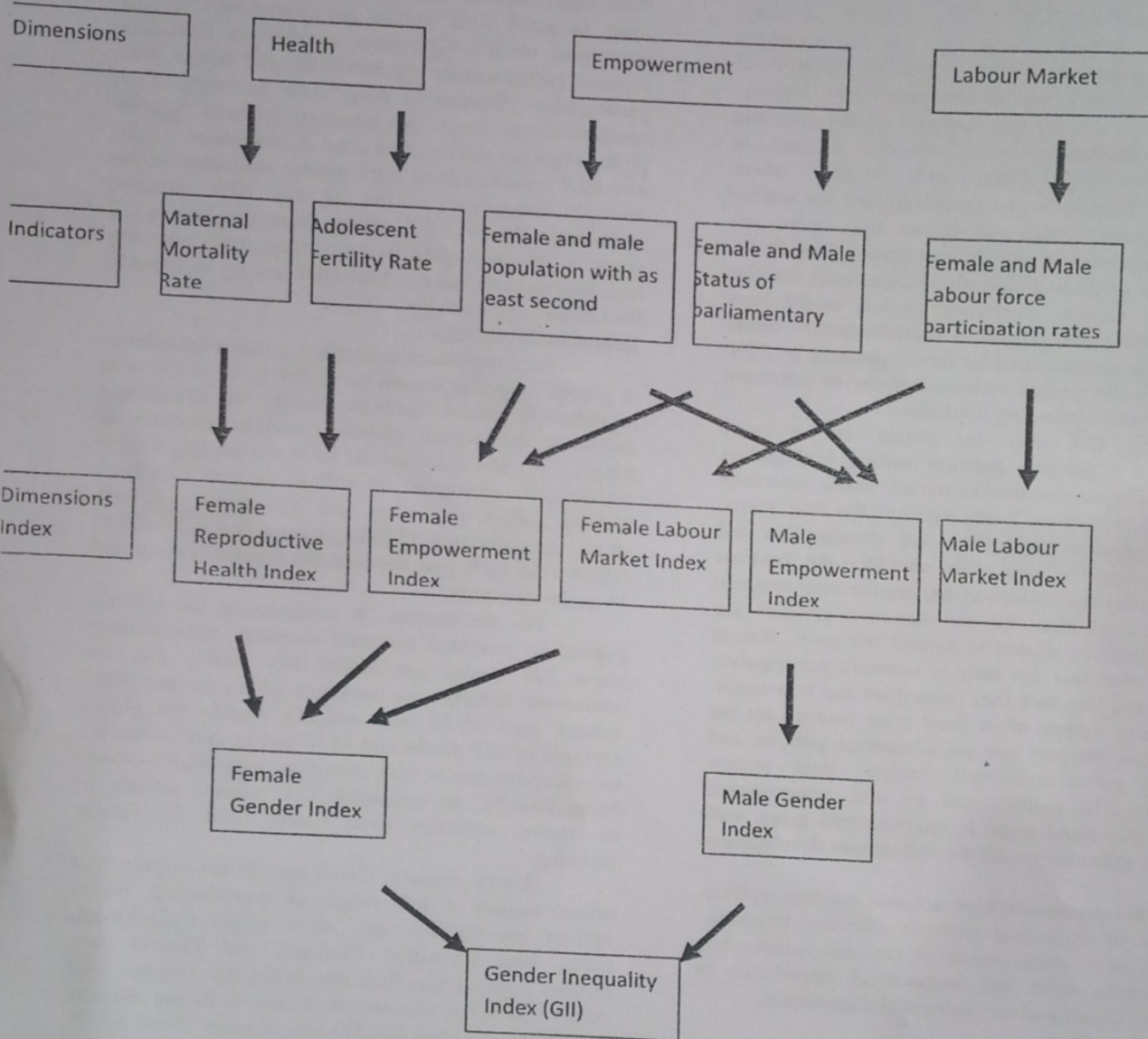
Women's Participation Decision Making :-

Gender inequalities are also reflected in women's low participation in national and local political form. This has ramifications for sustainability it, as some research suggests, women express move concern

for the environment, support more proenvironmental policy and vote for proenvironmental leaders.

- 1) Countries with higher female parliamentary representation are more likely to set aside protected land areas, as a study of 25 developed and 65 developing countries reveals.
- 2) Countries with higher female parliamentary representation are more likely to ratify international environmental treaties, according to a study of 130 countries with about 92 percent of the world's people.

Gender Inequality Index (GII) Indicators :- Fig. No. 01



Source : www.undp.org

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) reflects gender based disadvantage in three dimensions-reproductive healths, empowerment and the labour market for as many countries as data of reasonable quality allow. The index shows the loss in potential human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. It varies between 0- when women and men fare equally and 1, where one gender fares as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions.

Data Sources :-

- 1) Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) : WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and World Bank (2010).
- 2) Adolescent Fertility Rate (AFR) : UNFSA (2011)

- 3) Share of Parliamentary Seats held by each sex (PR) : Interparliamentary Unions Parline Database (2011).
- 4) Attainment of secondary and higher education (SE) level : HDRO (2011) updates of Barro and Lee (2010) estimates based on UNESCO institute for statistics data on education attainment
- 5) Labour Market Participation Rate (LFPR) : ILO (2011)

Computing the Gender Inequality Index :-

There are five steps to computing the GII

Step 1 : Treating Zeros and Extreme Values :-

Because a geometric mean cannot have a zero values, a minimum value must be set for all component indicators. The minimum is set at 0.1 percent for adolescent fertility rate, share of parliamentary seats held by women, attainment at secondary and higher education levels, and labour market participation rate. Female parliamentary representation of countries reporting zero is coded as 0.1 percent because even in countries without female members of the national parliaments, women have some political influence.

Because higher maternal mortality suggest poorer maternal health, for the maternal mortality ratio the maximum value is truncated at, 1000 deaths per 10000 births and the minimum value is truncated at 10. It is assumed that countries where maternal mortality ratios exceed 1000 do not differ in their inability to create conditions and support for maternal health and that countries with 1-10 deaths per 100000 births are performing at essentially the same level and that differences are random.

Step 2 : Aggregating across dimensions within each gender group using geometric means :

Aggregating across dimensions for each gender group by the geometric mean makes the GII association sensitive.

For women and girls the aggregation formula is

$$G_F = \sqrt[3]{\frac{10}{MMR} \cdot \frac{1}{AFR} \cdot \frac{PR_F \cdot SE_F}{2} \cdot LFPR_F}$$

And for men and boys the formula is-

$$G_M = \sqrt[3]{\frac{10}{MMR} \cdot \frac{1}{AFR} \cdot \frac{PR_M \cdot SE_M}{2} \cdot LFPR_M}$$

The Rescaling by 0.1 of the maternal mortality ratio in the aggregation formula for women and girls is needed to account for the truncation of the maternal mortality ratio minimum at 10. This is a new adjustment introduced in human development report 2011.

Step 3 : Aggregating across gender groups, using a harmonic mean the female and male indices are aggregated by the harmonic mean to create the equality distributed gender index.

$$HARM(G_F, G_M) = \frac{2}{(G_F)^{-1} + (G_M)^{-1}}$$

Using the harmonic mean of geometric means within groups captures the inequality between women and men adjusts for association between dimensions.

Step 4 : Calculating the geometric mean of the arithmetic means for each indicator

The reference standard for computing inequality is obtained by aggregating female and male indices using equal weights (thus treating the genders equality) and the aggregating the indices across dimensions

$$G_{FM} = 3 \text{ Health} \cdot \text{Empowerment} \cdot \text{LFPR}$$

$$\text{Where Health} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{10}{MMR} \cdot \frac{1}{AFR} + 1}^{1/2}$$

$$\text{Empowerment} = \frac{PR_F \cdot SE_F + PR_M \cdot SE_M}{2}$$

$$\text{and}$$

$$\text{LFPR} = \frac{LFPR_F + LFPR_M}{2}$$

Health should not be interpreted as an average of corresponding female and male indices but as half the distance from the norms established for the reproductive health indicators-fewer maternal deaths and fewer adolescent pregnancies.

Step 5 : Calculating the Gender Inequality Index :-

Comparing the equality distributed gender index to the reference standard yields the GII.

$$1 - \frac{HARM(G_F, G_M)}{G_{FM}}$$

Example : Lesotho

	Health		Empowerment		Labour Market
	MMR	AFR	PR	ASHE	LMPR
Female	530	73.5	0.229	10.243	0.719
Male	na	na	0.771	0.203	0.787

$$\frac{F+M}{2} = \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{10}{530}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{73.5}\right) + 1} = 0.508 \quad \sqrt[3]{\frac{0.229 \cdot 0.243 + 0.771}{2}} = 0.316 \quad \frac{0.719 + 0.787}{2} = 0.743$$

Note : na = not applicable

Using the above formulas, it is straight forward to obtain

$$0.134 = 3 \sqrt[3]{\frac{10}{530} \cdot \frac{1}{73.5} + 1} \quad \sqrt[3]{\frac{0.229 \cdot 0.243 + 0.771}{2}} = 0.316$$

$$G_M \cdot 0.675 = 3 \sqrt[3]{1 \cdot 0.771 \cdot 0.203 \cdot 0.787}$$

$$G_{F, M} \cdot 0.492 = 3 \cdot 0.508 \cdot 0.316 \cdot 0.743$$

$$HARM(G_F, G_M) \cdot 0.230 =$$

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{0.134} + \frac{1}{0.675} \right]}$$

$$GII = 1 - 0.230/0.492$$

$$GII = 0.532$$

India's Gender Inequality Index and Related Indicators

No.	Dimensions & Indicators		No.	Dimensions & Indicators	
1	Gender Inequality Index		6	Labour Force Participation (%)	
i	Rank (2011)	129	i	Female (2009)	32.8
ii	Value (2011)	0.617	ii	Male (2009)	81.1
2	Maternal Mortality Ratio (2008)	230	7	Reproductive Health	
3	Adolescent Fertility Rate (2011)	86.3	i	Contraceptive prevalence rate, any method (% of married women's ages 15-49) (2005-09)	54.0
4	Seats in National Parliament (% Female) (2011)	10.7	ii	At least one antenatal visit (%)	75.0
5	Population with at least secondary education (% age 25 and old)		iii	Births attended by skilled health personal (%) (2005-09)	53.0
i	Female (2010)	26.6	iv	Total Fertility rate (2011)	2.5
ii	Male (2010)	50.4	8	India Human Development Index (2013)	136

Source : HDR 2011

References :-

- 1) United Nations (2010) "The Millennium Development Goals Report, New York.
- 2) UNDP (2011), "Human Development Report 2011", New York.
- 3) UNDP (2013), "Human Development Report 2013", New York.
- 4) UNDESA (2011). "The World's Women 2010: Trends & Statistics Report", New York.
- 5) UNDP, WHO (2009), "The Energy Access Situation in Developing Countries Report", New York.
- 6) UNEP (2011), "Green Economy Report", New York.
- 7) www.unicef.org.
- 8) www.ehproject.org
- 9) www.measuredhs.com
- 10) www.ipu.org
- 11) www.gallup.com
- 12) www.unesco.org

□□□