

EXCLUDED PEOPLE AND I.C.T: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF LAMAN IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

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INTRODUCTION - After accepting new economic policy in 1991 In the leadership of former prime minister P. V. Narsighrao and the direction former finance minister Dr. Manmohan Sigh. In the view of implementing new economic policy India has nowadays been international arena of privatization, liberalization and globalization .These all three major aspects are indentified as face of free economic system and its influenced on various factor such as industrial sector, agriculture sector, service sector ,education sector , information communication technology [i.e.] est. Regarding the effect of new economic policy [L.P.G.] I.C.T. has been influencing on the Indian society for last fifteen to eighteen years in mainly social issues particularly say that women problem ,human right, social justice, social policies, environmental related social issue, cast discrimination, upliftment of lower cast marginal groups etc. By taking these all social issues, marginal group's people cannot be ignored as social suffered factor. It also considered to have deprived in Indian society

PROBLEM -Despite of constitution safeguard as well as technologically development still laman are not come in social stream .they Have to be come in social developmental path, that is why by kipping these view present paper is going to be useful for respectively laman , social worker, policymaker ,etc. The present paper attempted to know the Laman and their social life and also contribution of I.C.T for the Laman for being aware of social life.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY The present study focused on the following objectives

To understand the background of the Laman

To understand the social life of Laman

CONCEPT -The present study is related mainly to the concept of I. C.T. and Exclusion.

What is I.C.T.? -The term I.C.T.[Information and Communication Technology] is indentified that all electronic communication media such as Computer network, mobile, Digital radio[F.M.] fax, Television, used to create ,store, transmit, manipulated information in its various format to the society.

What is Exclusion ? -There are number of dimensions of Exclusion. It is also considered as deprived, Marginalization, Underclass, and Alienation. . The people who are considered in the context of Indian society, they are living their social life without coming in social stream they lives traditionally as well as they are identified to be social backwards, social deprived and social excluded .

STUDY AREA -The study is confined to one village. The village lamanwada is located in southern area of Gadhinglaj taluka, dist.Kolhapur, Maharashtra.It is twenty eight kilometer away from Gadhinglaj and one hundred six kilometer away from Kolhapur. There is one caste related people who belongs to backward families in. lamanwada The village is selected as typical sample of Laman People

METHODOLOGY -The present study based on the one sample village [lamanwada village.]For this study Laman people respondents were purposely selected. Social survey methods and descriptive type study is applied. In primary sources interview scheduled and observation techniques were applied and also secondary sources used for collecting data. Data processing and analysis were coded and tabulated.

DATA AND DISCUSSION OF OBSERVATION -On the basis of methodical perspective [survey descriptive, interview schedule, observation] to focus on the scenario of Laman and I.C.T.

BACKGROUND OF LAMAN -In the group of marginal, Laman cast is mostly known to be marginal group. Laman is basically related to the origin of Banjara. It is said that the banjara have been come from Bikaneer as well as Bhawalpur of Pakistan. After changing of radical history of early medieval the speeded out to Andhra Pradesh, Maharashta, Karnatak, UttarPradesh and some other states. .As effect of state language, they were influenced by Telagu, Marathi, kannada,hindi,rajsthani etc. They are also indentified as caste of Laman, kochikorive, Rathod, Naik, etc. Regarding the view of government and state government they are backward class in some state indicated as S.C.,V.J.,S.T.In view of Maharashtra the laman are living various region ,particularly they are seenin Vidhrbaha, north Maharashtra,on the border of Andhra and Karnataka .

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDICTION -There are sixty house hold among them 80% are men and 20% are women, they all belong to one community (Laman) ,occupationally they are worked as labour, and unskilled work(lime kiln) ,they are lived in hilly area with thatched house. They are useed drinking water from nearest river, mere some people have redio (25%) and bycycle (50%), no one member is educted .

REGARDING RELIGIOUS AND CULTUREL -They worship Tuljabhavani ,during the time of fair they visit to kuldaivat.they also worship all Hindu gods ,they are considered cow is holy animal, there is priest who worship regularly.in the occasion of holy Msost of people participated in folk dance and song.

REGARDING POLITICAL, EDUCATION, HEALTH - Regarding above all, they are not actively participated in politics they also do not have any information regarding governmental program , 100% illiteracy is seen ,they worked hard so the keep there health good, but they don't have any kind of the information of any disease, they drink local wine regularly

REGARDING AMENITY'S -There are no any electrical provision, no any electronic material is sent to there, they do not have any idea I.C.T. (media) , no any road for transporting, and also no school for their kids

COCLUSION -By obeservating socio-economic condition Educational status,Occupationstatus,Electronic media , Issues of occupation, present study conclud that after post- independent there are huge changes happened in indian society .For last fourteen to sixteen years I.C.T. influnced on various factor but it did not influnced on the development of marginal group like laman community Still they are far away from social stream.they did not aware in the area of developmental social life, regarding political, education and media.

Key words- information communication technology, new economic policy, marginalization Aand laman.

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