Cosmos Multidisciplinary Research E-Journal

Water & Soil Management for Sustainable Development

(21st March, 2017)

Organized by
Department of Geography,
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar
Marathwada University, Aurangabad (MS)

Density of Scheduled Caste Population in Jalna district:
A Geographical Analysis

Dr. Savant S. B.
Asst. Professor,
Dept. of Geography
Ankushrao Tope College , Jalna

Dr. Gajhans D.S.
Head & Associate Professor,
Dept. of Geography
Ankushrao Tope College , Jalna

INTRODUCTION:

The term density of population refers to a ratio between population and land area. Thus, it is a measure of the degree of population concentration. Generally, it is expressed in terms of number of persons per unit of area. However, the density of population is expressed in different ways to understand the population resource relationship. These ratios have been designated as arithmetic density, physiological density, nutrition density, agricultural density and economic density. However, most of these ratios suffer from certain, handicaps, particularly when an international comparison is sought for.

Land and people constitute two vital elements of an area. Hence, the ratio between the two is of fundamental importance in all population studies. Arithmetic density is a ratio between total population and total area and is expressed in terms of persons per square mile or kilometer of the area. The data for such a calculation are readily available for most parts of the world. Hence, such a ratio is frequently employed by geographers and other social scientists. It reveals simple man-land relationships. However, it cannot be used as a measure of population pressure on land. The pattern of population density is influenced by the physical conditions, such as, nature and degree of fertility of the soil, the nature of surface, climatic conditions and spatial relations. Changes in the density of population are influenced by variations in birth and death rates in different areas and variations in volume and nature of migrations between the areas.

STUDY AREA:

For the study Jalna district has been selected. It is located between $19^0 15'$ and $20^0 32'$ North latitudes and $75^0 36'$ to $76^0 45'$ east longitudes. The north-south extension of Jalna district is 150 Kms and east-west stretch of the district is 110 kilometers. Jalna district has a significant location on Deccan plateau. Except Ajanta and Satamala range and river basins, majority part of the district comes under plateau region. The region has major portion under flat topography, hence it supports high concentration of population.

Jalna district comprising 8 tahsils, 4 sub-divisions and eight panchayat samities. The geographical area of Jalna district is 7727 Sq. KM. According to Census-2011, there are 4 cities, 970 villages and 781 grampanchayats Jalna district. According to 2011 census, the total population of Jalna district has 19,59,046. Out of this total population, the men population were 10,11,473, whereas women population were 9,47,573. Sex ratio in district is 937.

According to 2011 census, it has been observed that there is a considerable difference between rural and urban population. Out of total population about 80.73% population lives in rural area on the other hand only 19.26% population lives in urban area. The 2011 census shows about 71.09% literacy rate in the district Out of this, male literacy was 83.93% and for women it was 57.50%. Out of the total rural population only 71.09% population was found literate whereas it was 84.04% in urban area.

OBJECTIVES:

1) To study the Geographical area and SC population density in Jalna district.
2) To Study the tahsilwise pattern of rural and urban SC population density in study area.

Table 2 shows the tahsil-wise geographical area, total population, general density and scheduled caste density in Jalna district based on the census of 2011.

Table 2
Tahsilwise Density of Scheduled Caste Population in Jalna District
(Census 2011)

Tahsil	Area in Sq. Km.	Density per Sq. Km.	
		Total Population	SC Population
Ambad	1157	221	27
Bhokardan	1307	238	31
Jalna	1147	453	64
Partur	754	236	30
Jafrabad	727	224	39
Badnapur	768	200	30
Mantha	777	215	34
Ghansawangi	1088	194	26
Jalna District	7726	254	35

Source: Jalna District Socio-Economic Abstract, 2011.

Regarding density variation between tahsil to tahsil has been observed. The district has total geographical area of 7726 sq.km. Highest total population density and SC population density is observed for Jalna tahsil, i.e. 453 & 64 persons per sq. km. respectively. Lowest total population density and SC population density has been observed in Ghansawangi tahsil, i.e. 194 and 26 persons per sq. km. respectively. Below 220 density of total population was observed from Badnapur, Ghansawangi and Mantha tahsil whereas 220 to 250 density of SC population was observed from, Ambad, Bhokardan, Partur and Jafrabad tahsil.

Above 250 density of total population was observed from Jalna tahsil. Regarding SC population density, below 30 population density was observed from Ambad (27), Partur (30), Badnapur (30) and Ghansawangi (26) tahsil whereas 30 to 40 density of SC population was observed from, Bhokardan (31), Jafrabad (39) and Mantha (34) tahsil. Above 40 density of SC population was observed from Jalna (64) tahsil of the district.

References:

1.   Ahmed D. A. (2010): "Population Geography", Omega Publication, New Delhi.
2.   Chandna, R. C. & Sidhu, M. S. (1980): Introduction to population Geography, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
3.   Chandna, R.C. (2002): "Geography of Population, Kalyani Publication, Ludhiyana.
4.   Hans Raj (2010): "Population Studies", Surject publications,
5.   Sawant and Athavale(1994): "Population Geography", Mehata Publishing House, Pune.
6.   Sharma P. D. (2004): "Ecology & environment", Rastogi Publications, Meerut.
7.   Sopher, David E. (1967): "Geography of Religions", Prentice Hall Inc., New York.
8.   Srivastava, S. C. (2004): "Studies in Demography", Anmol Publication, New Delhi.
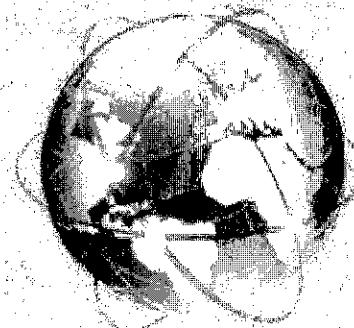
Cosmos Multidisciplinary Research E-Journal

ISSN No. 2456-1665

Recognized Peer Review Journal

email: cosmosjalna@gmail.com

September 2016 - ISSUE

2016-17

Dr. D.S. Gajhans
(Chief Editor)

Dr. Tukaram Gajar
(Executive Editor & Publisher)

VANDALISM PRACTICES IN COLLEGE LIBRARIES OF MARATHWADA

Dr. M.D. Garad
Librarian
Ankushrao Tope College, Jalna (MS)

Abstract

The present paper highlighted concept of vandalism in college libraries and specified the objectives of the research, hypothesis, limitations, methodology and conclusion of the study. The paper also analyzed the disruptive behavior of the user inside and outside library and studied the reasons of vandal activities and suggested the security measures to prevent vandalism practices in college libraries.

1.   INTRODUCTION

Libraries are quite peaceful and safe places for study, learning and research, libraries are playing vital role by providing resources and services to the faculty and students. As a working professional in library and information science, it is observed that there is noticeable growth in number of the students and faculty in the colleges, It has ultimately resulted in the growth in library users, hence college libraries are facing the problem to cope up with the rising needs of the users and relevant library facility. The infrastructure available in the library is resulting ultimately in the dissatisfaction among the young users, which sometimes leads the users to do vandalistic activities.

1.1 PROPOSED RESEARCH

In the context of libraries vandalism occurs in various forms which defiles its sanctity, decorum, discipline, beauty concerning library. The research problem vandalism in library is recognized by many information scientists, researchers, writers and information professional as a major problem facing library managers. Therefore it is necessary to secure the library buildings. Not only library building but also furniture and equipments and resources of library, which has deleterious effects on the academic performance of the library.

1.2 EXPLANATION OF THE CONCEPTS:.

1.2.1 Vandal:

Vandal has been defined by Oxford Encyclopedic Dictionary (1978) as "willful or ignorant destroyer of anything beautiful, venerable, or worthy of preservation" while according to Concise Oxford Dictionary (1998) defined "vandal means a person who willfully or maliciously destroys or damages property etc. or destroying many books and works of art". It means the participation of human beings as agent of destruction of library property not owns one

1.2.2 Vandalism:

The term vandalism defined by Concise Oxford Dictionary (1998) "vandalism is willful or malicious destruction or damage to property" while "vandalism is an intentional act of destruction or defacement of property not one's own" Encyclopedic Dictionary of Library Science and Information Technology 2002). "Vandalism is an intentional, willful, deliberate and malicious act of destruction, injury, disfigurement, defacement, and damage to the property of others, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, breaking, marking, painting, drawing,

1.5 HYPOTHESIS

Following hypothesis were formulated for the study;
1. Unsatisfied users are root cause of vandalism..
2. Male users are more prone to vandal activities.
3. Urban the users more the vandalistic activities

1.6 SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The present study is confined to vandalism in college libraries affiliated to Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University (BAMU) Aurangabad.

1. Present study is limited to 104 Arts,Commerce & Science (ACS) college libraries located in rural and urban areas of Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed and Osmanabad district and affiliated to BAMU Aurangabad,
2. The users study is limited to 1049 Under Graduate (UG) and Post Graduate (PG) students of different faculties of the colleges who are the members of the library.

1.7 POPULATION SAMPLE

The colleges affiliated to Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University and, located in urban and rural areas of Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed and Osmanabad district, The 149 ACS colleges are from these four districts. Of the total population of 149 college libraries the researcher has randomly selected the sample of 108 college libraries while on the total 88644 users, researcher has chosen 1500 users as per sample size given by (Karejcie and Morgan 1970).

1.8 METHODOLOGY

The present study used survey method to collect the data from Arts, Commerce & Science College Libraries affiliated to Dr. BAMU, to find out the prevailing situations. "The survey method is one of the most effective and sensitive instrument of research......survey research can produce much needed knowledge" (Kasyap 1969, p95).

1.8.1 Data Collection

"Data are raw materials of reflection until by comparison, contrast an evaluation they are stepped up to successively higher levels of generation". (Das 1986, p2). For collecting the data for the present study, the researcher visited INFLBENT,And University Libraries of Maharashtra for referring documentary sources on vandalism, viz.

1.8.2 Data Analysis

Collected data has been analyzed and presented in tabular as well as graphical form. In graphical form, bar charts, line graphs are used for presentation. For the purpose of analyzing the data collected, the fixed variables were user's place of residence, gender, age, and income group, the statistical software package (i.e. SPSS) has been used. In addition, some of the tools/techniques used for analyzing data include weighted arithmetic mean (WAM), co-relation, chi-square, Ti-Square etc.

1.9 Users Perception towards Vandal Act:

Vandalism is an act of vandal who intentionally or maliciously damages to library property; which can take the form of draw cartoons, scratch and engrave on library property as well as the disruptive behavior inside and outside the library by creating noise, physical and verbal abuse with staff and sincere users etc, Therefore in the present study an attempt was made to examine the prevalence of various vandal acts in college libraries affiliated to BAMU, and reasons thereof are discussed in this study. Hence the data is represented in Table1.9

The data represented in Table 3.3.6.2 focuses that 36.32 % respondents had noticed damaging library building by drawing cartoons mostly on walls, windows and doors, followed by furniture, tables and chairs 32.60%; and 20.31% on books, periodicals and other documents. Which collectively constitute 89.23% responses for draw cartoons on library property, while 3.43%respondents draw cartoons on computers and reprographic machine. In case of engraving 15.54% respondents, most targeted the library property was building, walls, windows and doors, followed by furniture, tables and chairs 12.01%; While 4.96 % respondents had noticed engraving on books, periodicals and other reading material as well as computers, reprographic machine which was noted very less targeted material for engraving.

As regards the scratch activity on library property, 23.64% respondents had observed targeting scratching of library building walls, windows and doors. While 22.40% respondents observed scratches on furniture tables, chairs, and 12.30% respondents observed scratches on books, periodicals and other reading materials. Computers and Reprographic machine was targeted for scratch by 5.34% respondents.The cause breakage vandal activity observed 15.44% on library building and furniture. It is clear that drawing cartoons on library property was the prominent activity for vandalism on library property, followed by engraves, scratch and cause breakage.

1.9.2 Reason for Act of Vandalism:

In the present study the researcher put forth many reasons in justification of vandal acts, which have been formed for the base for identifying distinct types of vandalism and the reasons. Users were asked to tick more than one responses. The Table 1.9.2 represents the opinions of the users regarding the reasons for acts of vandalism.

Table 1. 9.2   Reason for acts of vandalism :   (N-1049)

Reason for Vandalism	Draw Cartoons	%	Engrave	%	Scratch	%	Cause Breakage	%	Total	%
For Fun & Competition	213	20.31	41	3.91	129	12.30	17	1.62	400	38.13
To Acquire Something	342	32.60	126	12.01	235	22.40	59	5.62	762	72.64
To Take a Rest-Break	36	3.43	11	1.05	56	5.34	8	0.76	111	10.58
To Protect against operating Policies of Library	381	36.32	163	15.54	248	23.64	103	9.82	895	85.32
To Take Revenge against those Library Staff who had not Behaved Properly	18	1.72	7	0.67	31	2.96	12	1.14	68	6.48
To give Passage to Individual Frustration or Anger with the Society in General	51	4.86	22	2.10	16	1.53	31	2.96	120	11.44
To Assert that Library Property is Self Property	151	14.39	66	6.29	20	1.91	94	8.96	331	31.55
As a Part of Group Behavior	63	6.01	24	2.29	208	19.83	157	14.97	452	43.08

*Multiple Reponses

The Table 1.9.2 reveals that of the total respondents, 89.23% had given   the major reasons for drawing cartoons were; to protest against operating policies of library, to acquire something and for fun & competition, 27.55% respondents had noted the same reasons for engraving, while 65.87% respondents had given the reasons for scratching were; to protest against operating policies of library, to acquire something,   as a part of group behavior. The reasons for cause breakage were given by 32.97 % respondents; as a part of group behavior, to protest against operating policies of library, to assert that library property is self property. While comparing the reasons with total responses and vandal activities it is clear that 85.32% respondents given the reasons for drawing,

Table 1.9.3.1 Disruptive Activities inside the Library and Co-relation with Users Group

Disruptive activity	R N=573	U N=476	Chi-Square R/U	M N=635	F N=414	Chi-Square M/F	Age Group (In years)				Income Group (In ₹)					
							17 to 20 N=317	21 to 25 N=529	26 to 30 N=184	31 to 35 N=19	Less 5000 N=223	5000 to 10000 N=317	10000 to 15000 N=176	15000 to 20000 N=208	20000 to 30000 N=91	Above 30000 N=34
To Spit Pan & Tobacco	149	210	10.365**	317	210.657**	42	111	136	103	9	73	96	52	83	42	13
Call Loudly to Your Friends	167	256	18.726**	167	23.766**	256	137	207	71	8	106	129	76	73	30	9
Shout & Laugh Loudly	134	233	26.706**	134	26.706**	233	114	147	99	7	78	134	49	73	27	6
Talking on Mobile	193	349	44.900**	193	44.900**	349	176	281	79	6	138	206	86	79	31	2
Posters Pasted on Walls	43	84	13.236**	43	13.236**	84	29	43	51	4	24	55	13	15	13	7
Paint Slogans	210	401	59.707**	210	59.707**	401	193	296	119	3	149	227	103	101	28	3
Announcements put on Walls & Notice Board	46	28	4.378*	46	4.378*	28	19	32	19	4	17	29	7	11	8	2
Pulling Table & Chairs	67	37	8.654**	67	8.654**	37	32	43	21	8	21	19	33	18	9	4
Lifting of Statues, Flower Plots etc	9	22	5.452*	9	5.452*	22	9	17	5	0	7	16	2	3	1	2
Sleeping on Table	54	92	9.890**	54	2.783NS	92	34	72	34	6	22	39	46	20	17	2
Putting Legs on Table	37	46	.976NS	37	.976NS	46	27	49	5	2	27	35	17	1	1	2
Nosily Rustling of Books	22	24	.087NS	22	.087NS	24	19	24	3	0	9	13	7	6	10	1
Verbal & Physical Abuse against Library Staff	41	32	1.110NS	41	1.110NS	32	14	41	16	2	11	19	7	26	7	3

* Multiple Responses   *=0.01 Level significant, **=both the level significant (0.01, 0.05)

The result from the Table & Figure 1.9.3.1 shows the gender wise analysis that 23.66% male respondents, indicated to spit pan & tobacco, 24.36% female respondent indicated painting slogans, 21.20% talking on mobile were the main activities among them which found highest in rank, the male and female respondents are actively participates in creating disturbance in academic environment of the college libraries.

1.9.4 Disruptive Behavior outside the Library:

The problem patrons not only disturb sincere users of the library but also disturb library environment outside the library by damaging staff & users vehicles parked and distracting the garden lawn lights etc. Hence an attempt was made to find out the various disruptive activities outside the library, the respondents were asked to tick more than one response, which are presented in Table 1.9.4

Table 1.9.4 Disruptive Behaviors outside the Library (N=1049)

Activity outside library	Respondents'	Percentage
Removing Vehicles Parts	43	4.10
Sitting on Vehicles Parked	626	59.68
Moving of Vehicles Mirror	359	34.22
Breaking of Glasses, Lights etc.	107	10.20
Putting Fire & Looting Lib. Property	62	5.91
Campus Riots	34	3.24
Devastation of Garden, Lawn etc	216	20.59

* Multiple Responses

It can be observed form the Table 1.9.4 that of the total respondents 59.68% tempted in disturbing the outside environment of the college library by sitting on vehicles parked, 34.22% by moving vehicle mirror, 14.30% were pertaining to breaking of glasses, lights fitted around library & vehicles & removing vehicle parts, while 9.15% respondents disturbing outside environment by putting fire & looting library property, campus riots & devastation of garden & lawn planted in the campus.

2. Vandal acts of drawing cartoons, engraving, scratching and breakage to library property were observed mostly on books, tables, water coolers, walls, doors, fans, chairs, stack-racks, Xerox machine, catalogue cards cabinets and typewriters,. While the reasons there of can be as a part of group behavior, to acquire something, to protest against operating policies be it of library, college library, state or nation and to take revenge against those library staff who had not behaved properly, for fun or competition, individual frustration. To take a rest-break / or to get arrested / or to draw attention to real or imagined grievance.

3. Regarding vandalism in college libraries 70.19% respondents felt that. The vandal acts observed were drawing cartoons on news papers, periodicals and books, while 50.58% respondents observed on library buildings and walls. As regards engraving 41.3% respondents noticed books and periodicals and 36.53% on furniture and equipment, while 25% indicated on library building. The reasons thereof were fun or competition and as a part of group behavior. It can be also noted from Table 3.2.4 that 60.63% users were unsatisfied with the library collection and services, it can be stated that '**Unsatisfied users are root cause of Vandalism' (Hypothesis No.1) is valid.**

4. Regarding disruptive behavior inside library building by defacing of library walls, 12.11% respondents were tempted to paste posters, 20% respondents to put up announcements and 58.25% respondents tempted to paint slogans. While the reasons there of were found to be central location of library, habit of users, no objection and protest against operating policies, and nobody takes objection from library staff.

5. Regarding external vandalism 59.68% respondents noticed sitting on vehicles parked,34.22%respondents noticed vandal acts of removing vehicle parts,14.30% respondents noticed, breaking glasses and lights of vehicles of staff and users. While the reasons there of were, no proper parking stand with a gate provided by the library, no watchman appointed by the library or if appointed is not doing his duty faithfully and a part of group behavior.

1.9.1 Implications

1. UGC should make sufficient provision of funds to install modern security systems in college libraries to prevent theft, vandalism etc

2. Government should enact legislation on vandalism

3. Management should provide finance for installation of modern security technology in college libraries like CCTV, RFID etc, to prevent library property vandalism.

4. The principal and the authority should organize the state / national / international seminars and conferences with the financial assistance from UGC on library safety and security

5. Well documented Library policy and procedures should be framed by the librarian as per the ACRL and ALA guidelines

6. A vigorous publicity campaign through posters on acts of vandalism

7. Library staff should be more vigilant, committed to library work, training on crime and vandalism prevention techniques should be given to staff on regular intervals. Periodic assessment of vandalism situation should be done

8. provide adequate visibility in parking and inside building, proper parking facility with gate and watchman should be provided.

9. Disciplinary measures relating to vandalism, disruptive behavior, should be enforced.