

SOCIETY AND CULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Volume 3 • Number 2 • 2023

Contents

<i>Editorial</i>	<i>iii</i>
1. Micro-Finance Posing Double Burden on the Poor Women <i>Baburao Jadhav</i>	175-193
2. NEP 2020 and Transgender Communities' Education: A Transformative Approach or Missed Opportunity? <i>Gladis S Mathew</i>	195-206
3. Pando Tribe in Contemporary Society <i>Jayant Kumar</i>	207-224
4. Continuity and Change in the Traditional Weaving Method: A Study of Women Weavers of Mima Village <i>Metepienuo Ngukha</i>	225-233
5. Digital Fatigue and Mental Health: Exploring the Correlation Between Increased Screen Time During the COVID-19 Pandemic and Its Impact on Mental Well-being Among the Youth of Uttar Pradesh <i>Priya Singh & Sushma Pathak</i>	235-247
6. Gender Bias in Mobile Phone Usage: A Case Study of Mukhra Village <i>Ravi Kiran Runjala</i>	249-259
7. Fertility, Morbidity and Mortality trends along with Health Seeking Behaviour among Kondh and Porja PVTGs in Munchingput Mandal of Visakha Agency in Andhra Pradesh <i>S. Narayana Rao</i>	261-276
8. History of the Satnami Community of Chhattisgarh: A Review of Literature <i>Sanjiv Kumar Manjre & Jayashree Ambewadikar</i>	277-289
9. Towards Social Innovation in Improving Life of Rural People in India <i>Usha Rana</i>	291-299
10. ASHA Workers in India: A Quest for Socio Legal Identity <i>Varsha Singh</i>	301-

Editorial Note

“Society and Culture Development in India” (SCDI) is a biannual peer reviewed journal that publishes original research, review articles and short commentaries in the social and cultural sciences. The journal provides a forum for articles which theorize the relationship between culture and society. The scope of the journal includes, but not limited to, cultural studies, language, religions, arts, films, fashions, public perceptions and cultural dynamics under the globalization and industrialization background, societal development, society and population, development and sustainability, etc. The journal is interdisciplinary in orientation and is not tethered to particular theoretical or research traditions. *Culture and Society* is at the cutting edge of recent developments in social and cultural theory. The journal has helped to break down some of the disciplinary barriers between the humanities and the social sciences by opening up a wide range of new questions in cultural theory. *Culture and Society* builds upon the heritage of the classic founders of social theory and examines the ways in which this tradition has been reshaped by a new generation of theorists.

This journal consists of ten articles and one book review. **Baburao Jadhav** in his paper reveals the impacts of micro-credits on the poor women. This study has major aim to access the impacts of micro-credits policies on daily routine life of the women. This study will look into the ground realities of micro-credit beneficiaries of Rural Maharashtra and its impacts on the poor women. How women are negotiating with the caste, patriarchy and male-dominance and culture. How, she is adjusting with the double roles as care takers and earners. **Gladis S Mathew** in his study provides an overview of our extensive research, which analyzes the complex interactions between policy intentions and practical implementations, providing insight into the way forward for achieving true educational parity for transgender people in India. **Jayant Kumar** has taken utmost effort to explore the cultural lifestyle of Pando tribe and their struggle, sustenance ranging from the pre-colonial state to today’s context. From the study it may be inferred that Pando tribe is attuned with traditional rituals and customs in the birth to death life-cycle. CASA intervened in the upliftment of Pando tribe by undertaking various developmental projects like facilitation of

irrigation system, alarming the Health department for providence of basic health services. **Metepienuo Ngukha** throws light on how the traditional hand weaving method has been an integral aspect of the culture of the Angami Nagas. This article aims to shed light on how women weavers in rural areas still preserve the age-old tradition. It would also provide an in-depth understanding on the impact of weaving towards women empowerment. **Priya Singh & Sushma Pathak** in their study look into the connection between increased screen usage and its effects on young people's mental health in Uttar Pradesh, India. Through investigating the effects of prolonged screen usage on mental health, this study seeks to advance our knowledge of the difficulties encountered by today's digital citizens.

Ravi Kiran Runjala highlights the issue of gender bias in the use of mobile phones. The notion of gender bias causes the material exclusion of women. He states that the programme christened digitalization process in connection to gender equality cannot be successful unless there is a removal of the ideological bias. **S. Narayana Rao** discusses about the fertility, morbidity and mortality trends and the health seeking behaviour among Kondh and Porja PVTGs in Munchingput mandal of Visakha Agency in Andhra Pradesh. Generally the ecology of tribes and in specific to PVTGs is known as 'ecology of malnutrition' and "endemic zone for malaria". The study clearly indicates about both modern and traditional health care system practices of PVTGs. **Sanjiw Kumar Manjre & Jayashree Ambewadikar** have studied the movement of Satnami community in Chhattisgarh. Through this research, it will be known that Satnami was a religion and not a Panth or sect as well as how the Satnami religion was eliminated into Hindu religion by the ruling power or politician. In addition, Satnami fought for the goodness for country, Independence movements, local social evils and as well as become member of the constitution assembly. **Usha Rana** is the study makes an approach to social innovation in rural India. There are two aspects, first, possibilities within the village or contributions from the local community, and second the state's role in innovation. Moreover initiative to change stereotype attitudes and the aptitude of the villagers can help the structural change. Because the acceptance and rejection of any innovation is based on social structure. **Varsha Singh** discusses about the ASHA ors in India. Their principal tasks involve creating awareness and providing information to communities on matters of nutrition, sanitation, hygiene, family planning and existing public health services. Therefore, recognizing ASHA workers is a legal, social, and moral duty, the consequent encouragement of which will go on to advantage rural communities at large.

Rashmi Pramanik