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SIGNIFICANCE OF COMBINATIVE STUDY OF LANGUAGE, RELIGION AND CASTE IN CIVIL SOCIETY AT SOLAPUR CITY, MAHARASHTRA

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ABSTRACT

Studies carried on the selective five housing societies with the random sampling approach on the life style of the people with an aim to deduce some characteristics of civil society forms a basis for this paper.

An approach chosen was direct visits to households discussion with respondent intensive of selective members and observation of salient notable features useful for collection of data which was followed by systematic tabulation and viable inter predations.

The study revealed following:-

1) All the five societies people have

using sophisticated languages. The study revealed that society people speak Marathi, Kannada, Telgu, Hindi, English & Gujarathi. It is noteworthy that most of the people know English and Hindi in addition to Marathi.

2) Though Hindu, Christian, Jain, Parshi & Buddhist they live in these society. It is noteworthy that most of them are not strictly religious in all the matters except at the time of marriage & funeral.

High standard of living has changed their life style which has been reflected through their co-operative living & better understanding of each others religion and respect for each

other religion.

The people are self respective and duty, conscious and have professional business. Attitude which is reflected through their lavish living.

As most of the children are well educated and are likely to settle abroad the older people are seldom found worried about their old age.

The present paper is confined to Civil Society in Solapur City, District place in Maharashtra. Before starting this paper I would like to clear the concept of Civil Society.

Concept of Civil Society :-

The term civilization is derived from the Latin Word Civil as means a City. From the moment man started constructing cities, civilization came into existence. Thus civilization is a stage of social development. Especially after the industrial revolution civilization has been developing faster than ever before. Civilization as whole is directed to control the life condition of man Civilization tries to accumulate the material wealth of society.

The products of civilization are measured quantitatively with the basis of efficiency.

Civilization is cumulative in nature. Every generation adds its own to the already stored up energy. These systems have been improved continuously from time to time. In Webster's New World Dictionary the meaning of civilization is "The Countries & Peoples confined to have reached a high stage of social & cultural development & Intellectual and cultural refinement."

Thus we can say civilize means to improve habits or manners or refine. In this connection we can say civil society means the society which is having sophisticated manners & behaviour having good economic condition.

KEYWORDS: *Studies carried , Civil Society, Language, Religion and Caste .*

INTRODUCTION

During the last thirty years or so, the pattern of urban development emerging in this area has drawn serious attention. Solapur city has got railway station on the broad gauge line of South Central Railway. The city is at distance of 165 miles to the south east of Pune. 283 Miles to the South East of Mumbai & 210 Miles north west of Hyderabad. The Solapur district was formed in 1838. It is great & convenient trade center for neighbouring. Hyderabad & Karnataka areas & subsequently become industrial center.

The municipality was established at Solapur on 1st August, 1852 & was upgraded into Municipal Corporation on 1st May, 1964. The municipal corporation cover an area of around 30 kms. It is quite surprising that this one time small village now having more than ten lakh population.

Sample :-

With the above subject in view, the following civilized housing societies i. e.

- 1.Vikas Nagar
- 2.Postal Colony
- 3.Kadadi Nagar
- 4.Antrolikar Nagar
- 5.Vinayak Nagar in Solapur City are selected for investigation & study.

The Vikas Nagar consists of 90 Households out of which eleven (i.e. 12%) house holds are selected by simple random sample method. The Postal Colony has 70 Households out of which Eight (i.e. 11%) are selected on same basis & Kadadi Nagar has 91 Households out of which twelve (i.e. 13%) are selected. The Antrolikar Nagar has 82 households out of which 9 households are selected by same sampling method. Vinayak Nagar has 100 households out of which 10 i.e. (10%) are selected. Thus sample of 50 households are drawn and it can be said to be fairly represented one.

It has been noted at the out set that most of the people who resides in these areas are society & economically forward & generally they are high income group people.

Method of Data Collection :-

For the purpose of this study participant observation & detailed interview methods were employed. The required additional information is also collected by informal discussions with the society leaders & members of society. These have been highly helpful in this study. The Final Data Colletion Was Done During The Month Of July August ,September 2016.

Table No – 1
Size of Household

Sr. No	Household Size Persons	No. of Household	Total No. of Persons		
			Major	Minor	Total
1	2	4	08	0	08
2	3	6	12	06	18
3	4	20	60	20	80
4	5	20	80	20	100
	Total	50	160	46	206

The above table shows small size families & has been accommodated in big size houses & condition of houses is very good & has all type of facilities. Thus housing & living condition of the respondent is extremely high. The above table shows out of fifty families, forty families are having four to five family members whereas six families having three members & 4 families having two members. Table shows the size of families in civil society is small. This factor is conducive to high standard of living. Education knowledge about birth control & recreational facilities may be probable result for the small size of the family. All of these people have preferred nuclear family. Out of 50 families total no. of persons are 206 in which 160 are major & 46 are Minor.

By observation there are no quarrels between family members & neighbor's, wife & husband. Sometimes if quarrels comes they are very small type of quarrels & they themselves adjust it. It shows the sophistication of their style.

Language :-

It is in interesting feature of Indian life, that the majority of population in various cities are identified by the state languages they speak. Same is the case with Solapur city.

The following table shows detailed information about the languages known in civil societies of Solapur City.

It is observed by the survey taken in the Solapur that people speaks variety of languages. As the Solapur City is almost on the border line of Maharashtra, Karnataka & Andhra States.

Table No – 2
Language

Sr. No	Languages	No. of Respondent Known	Percentage
1	Marathi	50	100%
2	Kannada	30	60%
3	Telgu	23	46%
4	Hindi	50	100%
5	English	40	80%
6	Gujarathi	20	40%

The above table shows that Marathi, Hindi, Kannada are languages known to these Civil Society Persons.

The table shows that Marathi & Hindi speaking population represents the largest number (i.e. 100%). The text largest group is English Speakers their percentage is 80%. It is also remarkable that 60% peoples are speaking Kannada. 46% Telgu & 40% peoples speak Gujarathi.

It means that all people of this society speaks Marathi, Hindi & majority of people speak English. By observing & discussing with the society members it is learnt that only few old age ladies i.e. Ten ladies are not speaking English. It means that these societies are highly civilized having Multilanguage speaking people.

Table No – 3
Occupation

Sr. No	List of Occupation	Sex		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Doctor	15	08	23
2	Engineer	20	09	29
3	Professor	18	10	28
4	Advocate	06	02	08
5	Officers serving in various offices	30	10	40
6	Contractors	04	0	04
7	Businessman	12	03	15
8	Housewives	0	13	13
	Total	105	55	160

The above table shows that these civil society persons are having variety of occupations even though they are all higher income ones. Generally economic condition of these people is very satisfactory. They are high middle class people having a sophisticated life. The people who are employed get high salary. Those who are in profession are having high income.

Out of 23 Doctors 08 are females & out off 29 Engineers nine are female. Out of 28, ten are professors, out of 8, two are females Advocate, out of 40 officers are 10 female officers serving in various offices, out of 15, 3 females are having are having own business. Only Thirteen housewives are there.

It shows that all above people are having good business, good professional earning & every body having luxurious bungalows etc. & it shows that majority of these people are earning money.

Table No – 4
Religion of Caste Wise break up of families

Sr. No	Religion & Caste	No. of Families
1	Hindu	
	i. Lingayat	10
	ii. Brahmin	08
	iii. Shimpi	04
	iv. Gujarathi	03
	v. Marwadi	06
	vi. Maratha	05
2	Christian	03
3	Buddha	04
4	Jain	06
5	Parshi	01
	Total	50

The above table indicates composition of 50 families according to religion & caste. As the above table shows out off 50 families as many as 36 families belongs to Hindu religion. The remaining families are from Jain 6 & Buddha 4, Christian 3, Parshi 1.

Table No – 5
Inter Religion & Inter Caste Marriage

Sr. No	Religion	No. of Families	Inter Religion	Inter Caste	Total
1	Hindu	36	02	01	03
2	Christian	03	01	00	01
3	Buddha	04	02	00	02
4	Jain	06	00	00	00
5	Parshi	01	00	00	00
	Total	50	05	01	06

The above table shows out of 36 Hindus two families are having inter-religion marriage & one inter-caste marriage. Out of three Christian one is having inter religion marriage out of four. Buddha fifty percent (i.e.2.) are inter religion marriage. In Jain & Parshi having no. inters religion & inters caste marriages.

This is an age of change & social awakening Sense of social awareness & enlightenment coupled with social responsibility is felt at most everywhere & we can see all these things in these civil societies. As sophisticated people they are mixing socially with each other & having gentle relation with each other. But at the time of marriage & funeral ceremonies still most of them have followed their religions performances. Sometimes they are flexible in marriage relations but they are still today strictly followed funeral ceremony in line of their religion.

CONCLUSION

By observation, interview & discussion with these people it is learned that social life of civil society is systematic. They are members of different clubs for example Lions club, Rotary club etc. They are aware of family planning. By observing their language it seems very sophisticated & polished. They are having good manners, antique & gentle behavior. In these societies the quarrels are very rare. Being educated rich, they maintain houses neatly & they are very punctual & sincere in their business & profession or service. It has been found that all these people are helping each other. This type of social living is way of life & hence it is practiced by the member of family.

They are not strictly religious people. They celebrate not all the festivals but they celebrate only big & national festivals. They go to their neighbours on social calls, but they are not very open-minded but they help their neighbours. They are not visiting tea shops off & on. Generally they are not visiting cinema theaters. If they want to see cinema they bring cassette & see it in house only. Some times they rarely visit multiplex. They never loudly sing film songs at their residence and on the road.

They are also politically very concession. They know their rights & duties apart from all these things at the time of funeral & marriage; they are concession about their religion.

They will not open their business secrets in front of others. They speak gently & slowly without hearting anybody. They will not open their heart in front of anybody whenever they get leisure time they will visit clubs etc. & they enjoy. It is found that most of family members are earning members; But it is also seen by discussion & observation that they are worried about their old age.

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