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The Students' Protest: Genesis & Growth

Dr. Mahendra Kumar Swain

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Abstract

The student protest is a form of student activism that takes the form of protest of university campuses. A common tactic of student protest is to go on strike (sometimes called a boycott of classes), which occurs when students enrolled at a teaching institution such as a school, college or university refuse to go class. It is meant to resemble strike action by organized labor. A political or protest movement representing the views or ideals of students especially university students, the organizations and individuals. Such protests encompass a wide range of activities that indicate student dissatisfaction with a given political or academics issue and mobilization to communicate this dissatisfaction to the authorities and society in general and hopefully remedy the problem. Protest forms include but are not limited to : Sit- ins, occupations of university offices or buildings, strikes etc. more extreme forms include suicide such as the case of Jan Palach's and Jan Zajic's protests against the end of the Prague spring and Kostas Georgakis' protest against the Greek Military Junta of 1967-1974.¹

Introduction

In the West, students protests such as strikes date to the early days of universities in the middle ages. With one of the earliest being the university of Paris strike of 1209, which lasted two years, and university of Oxford Strike of 1209. In more recent times, student demonstrations occurred in the 19th century Europe, for example in Imperial Russia. In 1930s, some Polish benches legislation. In the second half of the 20th century, significant demonstrations occurred in the late 1960s and the early 1970s : the French May 1968 events began as a series of student strikes. Polish Political Crisis that occurred the same year also saw a major student activism. The largest student strike in American History occurred in May and June

1970, in the aftermath of the American Invasion of Cambodia and the killings of student protesters at Kent State University in Ohio. An estimated four million students at more than 450 Universities, Colleges and high schools participated in what become known as the student strike of 1970. It has been argued that student strikes and activism have a similarly long history in Confucian Asia.²

Early studies of Campus protests conducted in the United States in the mid- 1960s suggests that students who are more likely to take parts in the protests tend to come from middle class and upper middle class backgrounds, major in social sciences and humanities, and come from families with liberal political views. Later studies from early 1970s, however, suggested that participation in protests is broader, though still more likely for students from social sciences and humanities than more vocational- oriented fields like economy or engineering. Student's protesters are also more likely to describe themselves as having liberal or centrist political beliefs, and feeling politically alienated, lacking confidence in the party system and public officials.³

Early campus protests in the United States were described as left-leaning & liberal. More recent research shares a similar view, suggesting that right- leaning, conservative students and faculty are less likely to organize or join campus protests. A study of campus protests in the USA in the early 1990s identified major themes for approximately 60% of over two hundred incidents covered by Media as multiculturalism and identity struggle, or in more detail as racial and ethnic struggle, Women's concerns, or gay rights activities and represent what recent scholars have described both affectionately and pejoratively as cultural wars, Campus wars, multicultural unrest, or identity politics' The remaining examples of student protest concerned funding, governance, world affairs, and environmental causes.⁴

While less common, protest similar to campus protests can also happen at secondary level education facilities, like high schools. Repertoire of contention in campus protests can take various forms, from peaceful sit-ins, marches, teach-ins, to more active forms that can spread off- campus and include violent clashes with the authorities. Campus protests can also involve faculty members participating in them in addition to students, through protests led by

or organized by faculty, rather than students, are a minority. Just like students can worry about being expelled for participation in the protests, some faculty members are concerned about their job security if they were to become involved in such incidents.⁵

A common tactic of students protest is to go on strike (sometimes called a boycott of classes), which occurs when students enrolled at a teaching institution such as a school, college or university refuse to go to class. It is meant to resemble strike action by organized labor. Whereas a normal strike is intended to inflict economic damage to an employer, a student strike is more of a logistical threat, the concerned institution or government cannot afford to have a large number of students. Simultaneously fall to graduate. The term 'student strike' has been criticized as inaccurate by some unions and commentators in the news media. These groups have indicated that they believe the term boycott is more accurate. Student protests often spread off-campus and grow in scale, mobilizing off campus activists and organizations, for example the 2014 Hong Kong class boycott campaign led to the city wide 2014 Hong Kong protests.⁶

Overtime, University tolerance of Campus protests have grown, while protests occurred before the 20th century⁶ they were more likely to be 'crushed... with an Iron first... by university leaders than by mid-20th century⁶, when they have become much more common and tolerated. By the early 21st century, the university response to campus protest in the USA is much more likely to be negotiations, and willingness to yield at least to some of the student demands. There was a resurgence of student activism in the USA in 2015. In Germany tuitions in public universities were abolished in response to student protests between 2006-2012.⁷

University response to student activism and campus protests can still be much harsher in less liberal countries like China or Taiwan. In 1980 student protests in South Korean were violently suppressed by the military. As recently as in 1989 a large scale student demonstration in China that moved off campus, the 1989 Tiananmen Square protests and massacre, was met with deadly force.⁸

Thus student protest is any expression of any learner regarding anything related to education and describes "the distinct perspective

and actions of young people throughout schools focussed on education. Tech educator Dennis Harper writes "student protest is giving students the ability to influence learning to include policies, programmes, contexts and principles. Student protest is the individual and collective perspective and actions of students within the context of learning and education. It is identified in schools as both a metaphorical practice and as a pragmatic concern."⁹

According to Fletcher (2017), student protest is a phenomenon that has always been present in schools, what makes it noticeable is the willingness of educators and other to listen to student protest. Student protest work is premised on the following convictions: *Young people have unique perspectives on learning, teaching, and schooling. Their insights warrant not only the attention but also the responses of adults and they should be afforded opportunities to actively shape their education. Several typologies differentiate the practices that identify as student voice. One identifies multiple roles for students throughout the education system, including education planning research, teaching, decision- making and advocacy.¹⁰

The presence and engagement of student voice has been seen as essential to the educational process, since at least the time of John Dewey, if not long before. In 1916 Dewey wrote extensively about the necessity of engaging student experience and perspectives in the Curriculum of schools, summarizing his support by saying: "The essence of the demand for freedom is the need of conditions which will enable an individual to make his own special contribution to a group interest, and to partake of its activities in such ways that social guidance shall be a matter of his own mental attitude, and not a mere authoritative dictation of his acts."¹¹

Today student's voice is seeing a resurgence of importance as a growing body of literature increasingly identifies student protest as necessary throughout the educational process. Areas where advocates encourage actively acknowledging student voice include curriculum design and instructional methods. Educational leadership and general school reform, activities, including research and evaluation. Specific types of activities that can specifically engage student voice include learning by teaching, education decision-making, College planning, participatory action research, learning and teaching evaluations, educational advocacy, and student advisories

for principals and superintendents. Engineering student protest is a primary objective of service learning, which commonly seeks to entwine class room learning objectives with community service opportunities. Student protest is also present in student government programs, experiential education activities, and other forms of student centered learning.¹²

Engaging students as educational decision makers is the practice of actively teaching young people responsibility for their education by systematically engaging them in making choices about learning, schooling, and the education system in areas ranging from what affects them personally to what affects an entire student body to what affects the entire college system.¹ Choosing curricula, calendar year planning, school building design, teacher hiring, and many more issues are often seen as the duties of a school principal or teachers.¹³ Today those roles are increasingly seen as avenues for student protest. Students are joining boards of education at all levels, including local, district, and state boards. Some education agencies engage students as staff in programs where they make decisions about grant making, college assessment, and the other areas students are also participating in decision- making by establishing and enforcing codes of conduct and in personal education decision-making such as choosing classes and deciding whether to attend college.¹⁴

Student protest is increasingly identified as a pillar of successful college reform, as educational researchers, academic institutions, and educational support organizations around the world increasingly advocate for the inclusion of students in the reform process after identifying student voice as a vital element of student engagement.¹⁵

Critical educators including bell hooks, Paulo Freire, and Henry Giroux have voiced concern with the singular notion of a student voice.¹⁶ Adam Fletcher, an internationally recognized expert on student voice, has written about this over- simplification, saying that: It is not enough to simply listen to student voice. Educators have an ethical imperative to do something with students, and that is why meaningful student involvement is vital to college improvement.¹⁷

This is echoed by other advocates, including Sam Vevin. Levin was an eleventh grade student in Massachusetts when he worked with adults at monument Regional High School and his peers to

establish an independent learning program for high school students. In a 2014 article in the Washington Post, Levin wrote: Students do not need a voice... The change involves giving something to students, but it's not a voice.¹⁸ Students don't need a voice... The change involves giving something to students, but it's not a voice students already have a voice. They have student senates, and student advisory committees. When people talk about student voice, they're talking about student voice, they're talking about feedback sessions and letting students be part of hiring committee. When they say, "Let's give students a voice", they mean, "Let's give them a seat at School board meetings"- Don't give them a voice. Give them our schools.¹⁹

In other words, they would take part in politics, but it should not be active participants whatever they do, it should be within limits. Students are the hope of the country. They must remain in touch with the affairs of the country.²⁰ They should also keep abreast with the political problems of their country. If they grow up as well-informed and fully enlightened citizen of the country. We can safely give the reins of the country in their hands.

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Measurement of Employees' Perception on Banking Jobs in Nepal

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to measure the impact of quick problem solving, customer satisfaction, job rotation and decision making upon the perception of employee that how would these factors affect employees' job satisfaction in banking sector of Nepal. Data was collected through questionnaire and this questionnaire was distributed among 200 employees of thirty commercial banks. Random sampling technique was used in this procedure. Multiple regressions were used to analyze and interpret data. Regression analysis showed that quick problem solving, customer satisfaction, decision making and job rotation affect positively on the perception level of employees.

Article type: Research Paper

Key words: Bank employees; perception; banking services

Introduction

Employees' perception, also called "job satisfaction" (Wang, 2005). Locke (1976) proposed the theory of value, and suggested that employee satisfaction does not address individual desires, but associated with employee's needs or principles. In case of a good salary package, work environment and chances to prospect in the future, may positively influence the employee's loyalty and ultimately increased job satisfaction. Ivancevich et al. (1997) defined job satisfaction as the sensation and perception of the employee about his work and organization.

The perception of employee is the discrepancy among people's expectations and wants related to the job, and what is really offered to them (Heslop et al., 2002). Job satisfaction is very important not only for employees but also for the success of the organization (Lim,

2008) because if an employee is not satisfied with his job then he will not be loyal with the organization and dissatisfaction with a job and/or lack of loyalty to the organization, may search for other jobs (Reed et al., 1994). Job satisfaction can also define as the extent to which employees like their jobs (Spector, 1997, p. 7). Studies discuss the various aspects of the employee's job satisfaction such as job, salary levels, promotion opportunities, and relationship with co-worker (Schermerhorn et al., 2005, p. 158). Hoppock (1935) first proposed the concept of employee satisfaction, according to him it is the individual response or happiness of employees with objective and emotional facet of their work environment.

Employee satisfaction relates to the design of compensation system for a business, because payment strategies based on compensation system and should appreciate (Lai, 2011). Lai (2011) argue that an efficient compensation system result in organizational growth and expansion and exhibit a positive relationship between employee satisfaction and job-based wages, skill-based pay and performance-based pay. The study concludes that the intrinsic factors of motivation, including recognition, work, career opportunities, professional growth, responsibility, good feeling about the organization that has a significant correlation with job satisfaction, while hygiene (external) factors have no significant relationship with job satisfaction of employees satisfaction.

Ali and Ahmed (2009) concludes that due to the changes in reward or recognition programs, there will be a corresponding change in work motivation and satisfaction, this means that if there is a greater focus on remuneration and recognition, can have a positive impact as a result of motivation and thus lead to higher levels of job performance. Moreover positive and significant association found between job satisfaction and management practices such as team work, independence and leadership positions (Hunjra et al., 2010).

Abu Elanain (2009) recently argued that UAE employees prefer clear goals and objectives, well defined lines of authority, autonomy because of their high degree of uncertainty avoidance. Abdulla et al., (2011) identified communications and job stress an important determinant of job satisfaction and found no significant influence on job satisfaction whereas significant relationship found between job

satisfaction and its determinants (salary and incentives, organizational policy and strategy and nature of the work).

In addition, significant differences found between the gender, qualifications, experience, job characteristics and job satisfaction (Ahmed et al., 2010). It can be concluded that the salary, promotion and training positively and significantly influence the job satisfaction. However, employees place more emphasis on pay and promotion of the program (Butt et al., 2007).

Objective of the study

The main objective of this study is to measure the effect of independent variables which influence the perception of employees of commercial banks in Nepal. To obtain this objective, the following are the some specific objectives:

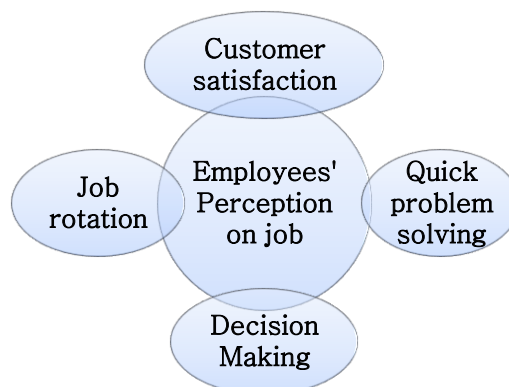
1. To analyze the factors influencing the perception of employees of commercial banks in Nepal
2. To evaluate the impact of customer satisfaction, quick problem solving, job rotation and decision making upon the perception of commercial bank employees in Nepal.

Research Questions

1. What are the major factors which affect employees' perception?
2. How independent factors impact on employees' perception?

Conceptual Framework

There are various dimensions of job satisfaction. Among them, only four independent variables were used to evaluate the impact of independent variables on employees' perception. To carry out research successfully, the following conceptual framework has been designed:



Methodology

Population includes employees of all the branches of 27 commercial banks of Nepal established at the end of July, 2021. All together, there are 28,740 employees working in these banks. Out of that 200 employees were selected for analysis. In this study, random sampling technique is used to select samples.

The instrument used for data collection was questionnaire on 5-point likert scale from strongly agree to strongly disagree, where point-1 indicate strongly disagree, 2 disagree, 3 neutral, 4 agree and 5 strongly agree, developed by Abdulla et al., (2011), Hansia (2009) and Calisir (2011). However, little modifications were made in the questionnaire. 360 questionnaires were personally administered among the respondents but received only 200 questionnaires which indicate the 56% response of the respondents.

Model specification

To determine the determinants of job satisfaction among employee of banking industry in Nepal, it would be beneficial to apply linear regression to the dependent and independent variables. The regression line gives an estimation of the linear relationship between a dependent and one or more independent variables. Therefore the equation for multiple regression models is:

$$\text{Per_E} = \beta_0 + \beta_1\text{QPS} + \beta_2\text{CS} + \beta_3\text{JR} + \beta_4\text{DM} + \dots + \text{et}$$

Where,

Per_E = Perception of Employee, QPS = Quick Problem Solving, CS = Customer Satisfaction, JR = Job Rotation, DM = Decision Making, et = error term

Results and Discussion

To meet up with the objectives of study, 200 employees were selected as sample unit. The questionnaires were thus filled by 200 respondents which were structured with questions of economic and demographic profiles such as gender, age, qualification, experience, position, bank type, satisfaction level and dimension which play an important role in providing satisfaction to the employees. To carry out the study in a more accurate manner, convenience random sampling method was selected. Tabular description, mean scores,

and multiple regression models were used as tools for statistical analysis and to present the interpretations.

The economic and demographic profiles of respondents

The first part of this questionnaire was designed to collect personal information of respondents such as their gender, age, academic qualification, position, and experience and bank type of employees. The economic and demographic profile of the employees of commercial banks is residing in Table.1.

Table: 1 : Profiles of Respondents

Personal profile details	Male %	Female %	Total	%
Age group				
Below 30 years	34.30	29.60	65	32.50
31 to 45 years	58.50	62.50	120	60.00
Above 45 years	7.20	7.90	15	7.50
Education				
Up to Plus Two	9.70	13.20	22	11.00
Bachelor degree	56.00	58.50	114	57.00
Above bachelor degree	34.30	28.30	64	32.00
Position of employees				
Assistant level	63.70	75.00	136	68.00
Manager level	36.30	25.00	64	32.00
Service experience				
Below 5 years	87.10	10.50	116	58
5 to 10 years	4.800	52.60	46	23
Above 10 years	8.10	36.90	38	19
Total	124	76	200	100

Source: Survey of Employees' Responses of the Commercial Banks, 2021

The investigation shows that 62% of the respondents are male and 38% are female. Among these, 32.50% respondents are from age group below 30 years, 60% are from age group 30 – 45 years, and 7.5% are from age group above 45 years. In terms of academic qualification, only 11% have completed up to Plus Two level, 57% are graduates, and the remaining 32% respondents are post graduates.

All of the respondent employees are grouped into two levels. Among them, 68% employees are in assistant level and remaining 32 % are in managerial level. On the division based on experience, about 58% of the respondents have less than 5 years of experience,

23% have 5 to 10 years of experience and only 19% of the respondents have more than 10 years of experience. During analysis, it has been noted that most of the employees have short experience in their job. They are working in Public, Joint venture and Private commercial banks. 47% employees were selected from public banks, 21% from joint venture banks and remaining 32% employees were selected from private commercial banks.

Factors affecting the perception of employees

From the long period of time, many studies have attempted to categorize and find out the factors that affect employee satisfaction (Abdullah et al., 2011) and found wages as the main factor for employee satisfaction, but other factors such as the quick problem solving, customer satisfaction, job rotation and decision making were also considered. By applying multiple regression models, the following results were obtained:

Table 2: Regression Equation of Employees' Perception on Independent Variables

Per_E	= β_0	+ β_1 QPS	+ β_2 CS	+ β_3 JR	+ β_4 DM	+ ...+et
	=4.21*	+0.18QPS*	+0.67CS*	+0.12JR*	+0.08DM*	
S.E.	=(0.40)	(0.08)	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.03)	
t	=(10.52)	(2.25)	(11.17)	(2.41)	(4.73)	
R ²	=0.68		F=26.55			
No. of obs	=200		d.f.=3, 196			

Note: * significant at 0.01 levels

** significant at 0.05 levels

Where, Per_E = Perception of Employee, QPS = Quick Problem Solving, CS = Customer Satisfaction, JR= Job Rotation, DM = Decision Making, et = error term

Above table describes regression results from multiple regression models. As it is noted, the explanatory power of the model in this study is reasonably high given by the R² at 0.68 for the satisfaction of employee model. The F statistic of this model is statistically significant at 1 percent. It is hypothesized that the signs of all predictors would be positive in this model. All predictors showed positive signs as per expectation. Here CS associated with a partial regression coefficient of 0.67 and signifies that for every additional percent on the customer satisfaction, it is predicted a gain of 0.67 percent on the perception of employees if the effects of other controllable variables kept constant. Similarly, QPS, JR and DM are

associated with a partial regression coefficients of 0.18, 0.12 and 0.08 signify that for every additional percentage on these independent variables, it is predicted an increase of 0.18, 0.12 and 0.08 percent on the perception of employees if other variables kept constant.

Conclusion and Implication

The purpose of this study is to identify the determinants of employees' perception and examine its impact on employees of the banking industry in Nepal. The results conclude that the entire variables quick problem solving, customer satisfaction, job rotation and decision-making have significant association with employees' perception. In light of these findings, banking industries might want to construct a more comprehensive employee career development program that not only helps in improving employee satisfaction, but also heighten a sense of loyalty in them. Factors such as quick problem solving, customer satisfaction, job rotation and decision-making variables seem to positively correlate suitably to employee perception. Customer satisfaction plays a role to increase the employees' perception on job in this study. According to Jawahar (2006), customer satisfaction is an important element of satisfaction because it is positively related to job satisfaction, organizational commitment and negatively related to turnover intentions.

The findings of this study could be used by managers in commercial banks in developing their staff training program in order to create satisfied and loyal workers. Commercial banks should be mindful of satisfaction variables such as: quick problem solving, customer satisfaction, job rotation and decision making and relationship with supervisor.

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Poverty in India and Five year plan

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Abstract

On the dawn of 15th Augusts 1947, India was free from the yoke of British imperial and government considered planning as a panacea of all evils in the country. In 1927, Nehru visited Soviet Russia. He was impressed by the Five Year Plans of Russia. In 1938, he proposed to adopt the Five Year Plan in India. On the recommendations of the advisory Planning Board constitute in 1946, under the chairmanship of K.C. Neogi. In 1950, the Planning Commission was established. The nation's first Prime minister and the architect of planning Jawaharlal Nehru as Chairman viewed planning as a way of developing the country with a basic objectives of implementation of five year plans. These plans have been grouped under the head of growth by raising nation income, modernization, self-reliance and equity. The objective of the study is to examine programmes for development of poor population during plan period, their implementation and reduction in poverty in country India.

Keyword: Planning, Poor, Programmes, Development, Five year plan

Introduction

India is a developing nation. Although its economy is growing, poverty is still a major challenge. Even though the incidence of poverty has come down marginally from 21.9% in 2012 to 20.8% in 2020 India has witnessed an increase in the absolute number of poor in the country according to calculation used by Tendulkar poverty line which is last official method 2/3 of people in India lives in poverty, 68.8% of Indian population lives on less than \$1.2 per day available they are considered extremely poor. This makes the Indian

subcontinent one of the poorest countries in the world, children and women, the weakest members of Indian society, suffer most.

India is the second most populous country after china with about 1.2 billion people and is the seventh largest in the world with an area of 3287000 km. The highly contrasted country has enjoyed growth rates of the largest economies in the world, with a gross domestic product (GDP) of 1644 billion US dollars. But only a small percentage of Indian population has benefited from this impressive economic boom so far, as the majority of people in India are still living in abject poverty.

Objectives, Targets and Achievement for poor during plan period

Following plans have been introduced by government of India for solving the problems.

First Five Year Plan (1951-1956) It was based on Harrod-Domar Model

India's first plan was formally finalized in December 1952, though it has already been in operation from April 1951.

Objectives: To correct the disequilibrium in the economy caused by three main problem i) influx of refugees, ii) Severe food shortage and iii) mounting inflation-which arouse due to second world war and partition of the country.

Target- growth of national income was 2.1% and was achieved 3.6%

Plan for Rural Development-It was simple exercise of putting together programmed targets and outlay; it provided the first milestones in rural development through launching of the Community development plan, National development schemes.

Achievements- The plan was successful, especially in agriculture sector targets were more than fulfilled and the three objectives, rehabilitation of refugee, food self sufficiency and control of prices were more or less realized. The plan was primarily a plan for rehabilitation and plan for tentative initiation into development.

Second Five Year Plan (1956-1961) It was called Mahalanobis Plan

Objectives: (i) Increase in national income, (ii) Reduce poverty (iii) Rapid industrialization (iv) Reduction of inequalities in income and wealth (v) Large expansion of employment opportunities.

Target- growth of national income was 4.5% and was achieved 4.3%

Plan for Rural Development-i) Khadi and village Industries Programme, ii) Intensive agriculture Programme, iii) Tribal Area Development Programme, iv) Village Housing projects schemes were major programmes.

Achievements-The plan envisaged the objectives of achieving socialistic pattern of society (incorporated in 1954) and in the process shifted the basic emphasis from agriculture to industry far too soon. This led to the failure in food grain and commercial crops inflation and decline in foreign exchange reserves. The Suez crises and failure of monsoon proved further setbacks.

Third Five Year Plan (1961-1966)

Objectives: i) To create substantial employment opportunities and utilize manpower resources to maximum, ii) To secure a 5% growth rate in national income, iii) Achieve self sufficiency in food grain production.

Target: The target growth of national income of 3rd five year plan was 5.6% and achieved 2.8%.

Plan for Rural Development- The Third plan stressed on agriculture and improvement in production of wheat, Tribal Development Agriculture Area programmes. The Rural Industries Project and High yielding variety programme applied nutrition programs was introduced in rural area in 1962 in collaboration with UNICEF.

Achievements- The Third plan was a complete failure due to certain unforeseen misfortunes because of the Chinese aggression (1962) and the Indo-Pak war (1965). The country suffered one of the severest famines in hundred years during 1964-65 due to poor monsoon during the plan period, this led to failure in agriculture, Industry also did not do well, The plan suffered from heavy shortage

of power and transportation, Employment generation was well below the target, Disparity in income and wealth increased.

Three Annual Plans (1966-69)

Failure of Third Plan that of devaluation of rupees (to boost exports) along with inflationary recession led to postponement of Forth Five Year Plan. Three Annual Plans were introduced instead. (1966-69). Prevailing crises in agriculture and serious food shortage necessitated the emphasis on Agriculture during the plan. During this plans a whole new agriculture strategy was implemented.

Fourth Five year Plan (1969-1974)

Objectives: i) Progressive achievement of self-reliance, ii) Growth with social justice and balanced regional development, iii) Provision to minimum for less privileged and weaker section and reducing inequalities of income and wealth. The programmes was to bringing the tribal area in the main stream of economic development of the country, in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation development, constructive road, land reforms etc. Minimum Elementary education for children, public health facilities, family planning, preventive medicine, Nutrition, improvement of Urban Slums area, reconstruction of village roads etc.

Target: The target growth of national income of the forth five year plan was 5.7% and achieved 3.3% with respect to net domestic product.

Plan for Rural Development- Development of agriculture and was more popularly known as "Green Revolution" in agriculture it was realized that "distributive justice" still remain a distant dream. Thus arrived slogan of "Garibi Hatao" removes poverty. This is the first time in the history of Five Year Plan highlighted on the 'Social justice and 'Garibi Hatao'. It emphasized on the improvement of poor and downtrodden classes, some of the main programmes of this plan are:-

- i) The Crash Schemes for Rural Development,
- ii) Drought Prone Area Programme,
- iii) Small Farmers development Agency (SFDA) and marginal farmer and agriculture laborers development agency (MFALDA) were launched in the four plan to improve the social- economic

- conditions of small and marginal farmer by providing loans for animal husbandry, dairy, sheep and goat rearing, poultry etc.
- iv) In 1970-71 the tribal development Programme (TADP) was started in four states of Andra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.
 - v) In 1974, the Minimum Need Programme (MNP) introduced to raise the standard of living below poverty line.

Achievements- Great advancement has been made with regards to Indian's national income Problem: The rise in unemployment and population explosion continued unabated. Annual growth rate of 5.5% against 3.5% failed after mid-term, due to recession, famine and drought, a gap was created between the people of rural and urban.

Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-1979)

Objectives: (i) To reduce social, regional and economic disparities, (ii) To enhance agriculture productivity, (iii) To check rural and urban unemployment, (iv) To encourage self-employment, (v) To develop labor intensive technological improvement.

Target: The Target growth of national income of the 5th Five year plan was 4.4% and achieved 4.8% (with respect to gross domestic product at factor cost)

Plans for Rural Development: Minimum Need Programme, IRDP, Rural Employment Programmes.

Achievements: Food grain production was above 118 million due to improvement in infrastructure facilities, except for food grains, cotton textiles no significant achievement.

Problem: Emergency in 1975 was suspended and replaced by Prime Minister's 20 point programme. The plan was terminated in 1978 instead of 1979 when the Janta Party came to power.

Rolling Plan (1978-80)

There were 2 Sixth Plans Janta Govt. put forward a plan for 1978-1983 emphasising on employment, in contrast to Nehru Model which the government criticized for concentration of power, widening inequality and for mounting poverty. However, the government lasted for only 2 years. Congress Government returned to power in

1980 and launched a different plan aimed at directly attacking on the problem of poverty by creating conditions of an expanding economy.

Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-1985)

Objectives: i) To control poverty and unemployment, ii) To promote improved quality of life of citizens, iii) To introduced Minimum needs programme for poor, iv) To Initiate family planning

Targets: The Target growth of national income of the third five years plan was 5.2% and achieved 5.7% with respect to gross domestic product at factor cost)

Plan for Rural Development: NREP, RLEGP (Later merged into Jawahar Rozgar Yojna), TRYSEM, DWCRA, DRAP, Integrated Rural Development programmes, the minimum need programme, the area development programme had strong emphasis on rural sector.

Achievements: This plan was fairly successful in achieving the target growth rates of 5.2% mainly because of good agriculture performance and rapid rate of growth in the service sector. The plan did appreciably well in the removal of poverty and unemployment. It largely fulfilled the quantitative target of the minimum needs programme through quality wise the performance was poor.

Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-1990)

Objective: i) The plan are elimination of poverty, near full employment, ii) Universal education for all, iii) Providing basic minimum needs of people in terms of food, clothing and shelter, access to health facilities for all, the plan emphasized on food, work and productivity.

Targets: The target growth of National income of the first five year plan was 5% and was achieved 6% (with respect to gross domestic product at factor cost)

Plan for Rural Development: Important anti poverty programme are NREP, RLEP, IRDP, TRYSEM, other major rural development programmme were taken like Jawahar Rozgar Yojna, Million Well Scheme, Indra Awas Yojna.

Achievements: During this plan economy performed satisfactory, despite a row of bad monsoon of the first three years, the percentage of poor in total population came down to 30% in 1987 from 37% in 1983-84.

Eighth Five Plan (1992-97)

Objective: i) To generate full employment ii) Promote social welfare measures like improved healthcare, sanitation, communication and provision for extensive education facilities at all level, iii) To check the increasing population growth by creating mass awareness programme, iv) To encourage growth and diversification of agriculture, v) To strengthen the infrastructure facilities, vi) Major objectives of the eight five year plan were control rapid population growth, poverty eradication, involvement of Panchayati Raj in Rural development, Nagar Palika Laws, NGOs and Decentralization of power and people's participation in government policies.

Target: The target growth of national income of the eight five year plan was 5.6% and achieved 6.8% (with respect to gross domestic product at factor cost.)

Plan for Rural Development: IRDP, JRY, IAY, PMRY, REGP, NSAP and MSW.

Achievements: Rise in employment level, poverty reduction, self-reliance domestic resources, self-sufficiency in agriculture production, GDP growth per annum 5.6.

Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)

Objective: i) To prioritize rural development, generate adequate employment opportunities, ii) To stabilize the Price, iii) To ensure food and nutritional security, iv) To provide for basic infrastructural facilities like education for all, safe drinking water, primary healthcare, transport, energy to check the growing population increase, v) Empowerment of women and socially disadvantage group such as schedule caste schedule Tribe.

Target: The target growth of national income of the ninth five year plan was 6.5% and achieved 5.4% (with respect to gross domestic product at factor cost)

Plan for Rural Development: IAY, AAY, IRDP, TRYSEM, Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojna (SJSRY), DWCRA were merged to form a new self-employment programme called renamed as Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarogor Yojn with effect from 1st April 1999.

Achievements: Agriculture industry grew at a rate of 2.1% against the target of 4.2% a combined effort of public, private and all

level of growth of India's economy service sectors showed fast growth rate.

Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)

Objective: (i) Increase farm production and growth of other activities in rural areas, (ii) Reduction of Poverty rate by 5% by 2007 (iii) Public distribution system, especially to those below the poverty line. (iv) Providing gainful and high-quality employment at least to the addition to the labour force.

Target: The target growth of national income of the tenth five year plan was 8% and achieved 7.6% with respect to gross domestic product at factor cost.

Plan for rural Development: Central government adopted Swarnjayanti gram swarozgar yojna (SGSY) as anti-poverty and rural development programme. The earlier self-employment programmes like TRYSEM, SITRA, GRY, IRDP and MWS were merged and a new self employment programme viz SGSY was launched with effect from 1999.

The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY) introduced in the year 2000-2001 for road connectivity in rural areas and Antyodaya Anna Yojna (AAY)

During Tenth plan a new schemes via, Rastriya Sam Vikas Yojna was introduced to investigate the real problems of high poverty, unemployment etc. which would remove barriers to growth and accelerate the development process. The schemes is founded by Centre and state government in the ratio of 75:25.

Achievement: During the Tenth five year plan under SGSY emphasized to form 1.25 lakh SHG benefiting 25 lakh women, establishment of micro enterprises, training for improvement of skill and capacity building, credit linkage vocational training for about 5 Lakh rural women etc.

Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012)

Objective: Accelerate GDP growth from 8% to 10% and maintain at 10%, increase agriculture GDP growth rate to 4% per year, create 70 million new work opportunities, reduce education unemployment to below 5%, it aimed to increase the enrolments in higher education of 18-23 years of age group by 2011-12. It focused

on distance education, convergence of formal, non-formal, distant and IT educations. Rapid and inclusive growth.

Target: Target growth of the eleventh five year plan was 9% and achieved 8%

Plan for Rural development: Flagship programmes Bharat Nirman Programmes and to provide opportunities to improve living conditions as well as livelihoods, National Rural Employment Guarantee Programmes, (NREGA), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS), Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day-Mill (MDM), National social Assistance Programmes (NSAP), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). The BRGF has replaced the Rastriya Sam Vikas Yojna (RSVY).

Achievements: Based on the latest estimate of poverty released by planning Commission, Poverty in the Country has declined by 1.5 percentage points per years between 2004-05 and 2009-10. The rate of decline during the period 2004-05 to 2009-10 is twice the rate of decline witnessed during the period 1993-94 to 2004-05. Though the new poverty count based on Tendulkar formula has been subject of controversy; it is believed by the committee that whether we use the old method or new the decline in percentage below poverty line is almost same.

Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017)

Objective: To reduce poverty by 10%, Mr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia said, we aim to reduce poverty estimate by 9% annually on sustainable basis during the Plan period.

Target: The targets growth of national income of the 12 five year plan was 8%.

Plans for Rural development: Flagship programmes are operating in rural areas. MGNREGA, NRLM, IAY, NRDWP, TSP, IWDP, PMGSY, RGGVY. Besides these, the government of India launched the other programmes for the uplift of the poor classes like village self-sufficiency schemes, Member of Legislative assembly constituency development schemes, Integrated sanitary complex for women, clean village campaign and rural sanitation.

Achievements: Though the 12th plan has taken off, it is yet to be formally approved. The status of the 12th plan is in question due

to the dissolution of the planning Commission. With the change in government at centre, NITI Aayog (National Institute for Transforming India) formed on 1st Jan 2015 for making policy for the country. The following seven major flagship programmes are opening in rural areas MGNREGA, NRLM, IAY, NRDWP, TSP, IWDP, PMGSY, RGGVY.(rest same as it is from besides to rural sanitation)

Capital Programmes of Infrastructure Development by rural local bodies, Contracture of village administration officers, office building, Rejuvenation of water bodies and rain water harvesting in rural areas etc.

Poverty in India

Poverty is about not having enough money to meet basic needs including food, clothing and shelter. However, poverty is more, much more than just not having enough money. The World Bank describes poverty as "Poverty is lack of shelter. Poverty is not having access to school and not knowing how to read. Poverty is not having a job, is fear for future, living one day at a time".

Mahatma Gandhi said that India will be independent only if it becomes free from poverty.

In almost all underdeveloped countries like India where per capita income is very low, income inequality has reduced in a number of evils of which poverty is certainly the most serious one.

At present 28.5% of the Indian population lives below the poverty line. In the category of poor falls the person whose daily income is less than 33 rupees a day in cities and 27 rupees a day in villages. But is this amount enough to survive even for a day in the country where every food items is available at sky-high price. This means, the actual number of people living below the poverty lines is much higher, as according to the statistical data, anyone earning 40 rupees won't considered as poor but must higher, as according to the statistical data, anyone earning 40 rupees won't be considered as poor but must be facing the same difficulties in life. Household expenditure is considered to calculate the poverty count in India. In this purchasing power of the people for buying food and buying capacity for some non-food items is calculated. Though the condition in cities is more or less the same but the rural welfare programs have really helped the people in Rural India. These efforts results in

decrease in the poverty in rural India at faster pace than their urban counterpart. But in spite of all attempts, overall number of poor in India is Increasing and becoming a hurdle. Poverty is just like a disease to which many other problems such as crime, lower-paced development, etc are associated. There are numbers of people in India who still on the streets and beg for the whole day to eat a meal.

Underprivileged children are unable to attend school and those have the opportunity drop out after a year or so. People below poverty line lives in unhygienic conditions and are so prone to many health problems. With this, the vicious cycle of poor health, lack of education and more poverty keeps on increasing.

The Category of the poorest class in India- Tribal people, Dalits and labour class including farm workers in village and casual workers in cities are still very poor and makes the poorest classes in India.

The majority of poor lives in India- 60% of the poor still reside in the states- Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Problems of Poverty

i) High population growth rates is one of the major reasons of poverty in India, this has further leads to high level of illiteracy, poor health care facilities and lack of access to financial resources. High population growth affects the per capita income and makes per capita income even lower.

ii) Unemployment is another reason. It is expected that population in India will reach 1.5 billion by 2026 and then India will be the largest nation in the world, but India's economy is not growing at the same pace. This means shortage of jobs. For this much population, near about 20 million new jobs would be required. Number of poor will keep on increasing if such a big number of jobs won't be created.

iii) The poverty is greatly responsible for poor diets, low health and poor standard of living. A large proportion of the population has to go even without the most essential needs of daily life. In short, both underdevelopment and inequality are responsible for poverty in the country.

iv) Another failure of the planning is that the distribution of income and other assets in rural and urban areas continued to be skewed. The bulk of increase income has been pocketed only few while weaker sections of the society live hand to mouth and lead very miserable life. There is no second opinion to say that 2% people of this county possessed 98% wealth.

v) Inflationary Pressure had been started with the onset of the heavy doses of investment programmes during different five year plan period. Now, it turned to the gravity of problem as it has created serious imbalances in the socio-political and economic relations. The people with fixed income group find it extremely difficult to maintain the standard of living. Abnormal rise in the prices has generated other problem of corruption, black marketing, dishonesty and immorality etc.

vi) Natural Constraints is equally responsible for slow growth of Indian plans. Despite our stem efforts made in agricultural sector, it is still remain dependent on monsoon. Similarly, droughts and famines during the periods of successive plans have added fuel to the fire by making adverse effects on the economy.

vii) In-coordination among central and state government which is largely responsible for failure of plans. Moreover, private and public sector do not see eye to each other. The working groups are overwhelmingly dominated by bureaucrats while a sizable part of the economy is associated in the hands of private sector.

viii) A large number of the poor people are located in remote and inaccessible areas. The problem of poverty alleviation is going to be far more difficult than the past, since those who have crossed it temporarily for some time but may have slipped again below the poverty line and now living as the hardcore poor.

Implementations

In order to tackle the poverty problems various targets based schemes were introduced ever since independence. However, it was during Fifth Five Year Plan that a sustained and direct attack on poverty was evolved as a key plan strategy. Various programme like Integrated Rural. Development Programme (IRDP), TRYSEM, NREP, RLEGP, DRAP, MNP, etc, were strengthened. Against the target of 10.05 lakh youths to be trained, 9.4 lakh youth were actually trained

which account for 93.3 percent of the target. Of the 9.4 lakh youths 4.94 percent were self employed.

Under DRAP employment was generated 176996 thousand mandays during the period of 1980-85. The scheme was introduced in 511 blocks of 70 districts in 13 states. 5.6 million hectares and land was consolidated. NREP programmes were started in four states in 1981 and were extended to five more states by 1984-85. 20 blocks level NREP project were implemented in selected states. During Eight Five Year Plan, in cases of DWCRRA another sub-schemes of IRDP, a total of 1,41,397 groups were formed with a membership of 22,66,817. Again in respect of JRY, total number of mandays of employment generated during the Eighth Plan was 4,037.4 million as against the target of 4,040.8 million.

Since the inception of Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), up to 31 March 2004, 1,86,252 projects have been financed and 22.75 lakh job opportunities created. A target of creating 25 lakh new jobs has been set the REGP during the Tenth Plan. 8.32 lakh employment opportunities have already been created during 2003-04.

Under Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) the expenditure during 2003-04 was Rs. 103 crores. For 2004-05, the allocation is Rs. 103 crore, out of which Rs. 90.38 crore were utilized by December 31, 2004. In 2008-09, 9.47 Lakh beneficiaries were covered under it.

During 2007-08 under Indira Aawas Yojna (IAY) schemes Rs.4033 crores have been earmarked for constructing 21.27 lakh houses. As per per information by the states 9.40 lakh houses have been build upto 2008.

During the Tenth Five Year plan under Swaran Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) emphasized to form 1.25 lakhs SHG benefiting 25 lakhs women, establishment of micro enterprise, training for improvement of skill and capacity building, credit linkages vocational training for about 5 lakh rural women etc.

Upto October 2004, with an expenditure of Rs. 7,866 crore, total length of 60,024 km of road works has been completed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). In 2008-09, Rs 46,807 crores was spent on this plan. About 2.14 Lakh kms road length was completed. For the year 2004-05, out of the tentative Central Fund

allocation of Rs. 280.58 crore, upto December 31, 2004, an amount of Rs. 223.66 crores has been released covering 1,06,136 dwelling units and 20139 toilet seats under Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojna (VAMBAY)

Small and Cottage Industries is already providing employment to 238 Lakh people. In 2006-07, business limit for small entrepreneurs has been raised from Rs. 3 crore to Rs. 4 crore. In budget of 2007-08 excise duty exemption has been raised from Rs. 1 crore to 1.5 crore. It will help in raising employment opportunities in small scale industries.

Under Mid Day Meals Schemes (MDMS) 2.5 Crore additional children got benefit Children in primary classes and upper primary classes have covered in 208-09.

Under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGA) 56 Lakh people got employment in 2006-07. Further MGNREGA has directly led to the creation of 987 crores person-days of work since its inception in 2006-07. In financial year 2010-2011, MGNREGA provided employment to 5.54 crores households generating 253.68 crore person-days..It has also successfully raised the negotiating power of agricultural labour, resulting in higher agricultural wages, improved economic outcomes leading to reduction in distress migration.

Poverty has been the bane of India since long. Their reduction has been one of the major goals of India's development planning since the beginning of the planning era in 1951-52 and the planning process has been sensitive to the needs of the poor. The programmes and schemes has been modified, consolidated, expanded and improved over time. In 1951, 47% of India's rural population was below poverty line. The proportion went up to 64% in 1954-55 and it came down to 45% in 1960-61 but in 1977-78, it went up again to 51 % Poverty declined significantly between the mid-1970 and the end of the 1980s.

The decline was more pronounced in the following years:-

S. No.	Years	Rural	Urban
1.	1973-74	56.4%	49%
2.	1977-78	51%	41%
3.	1986-87	39%	38%
4.	1989-90	34%	33%

5.	1991-92	43%	33.2%
6.	1993-94	37%	32.4%

Sources: Government of India, Planning Commission.

Undoubtedly, India has made some progress in the reduction of Poverty. Yet, in 2004-05, as many as 302 million persons (27.5%) were living below the poverty in India.

S. No.	Years	Rural	Urban
1.	2011	26.3%	14.21
2.	2015	21.9	12.9%
3.	2019	11.6%	6.3%

Sources: World Bank, IMF

Physical infrastructure and human resources did contribute to the inter-state variations in the performance. Punjab, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh which had high agriculture growth rate due to proper implementation of Green Revolution. Kerala, developed its human resources by investing more in education. Again, Kerala and West Bengal has reduced poverty by implementing land reforms. Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu reduce poverty by giving public distribution of food grains on subsidies price, experienced significant decline in the poverty ratio. Gujarat and Maharashtra boast economic activities like manufacturing.

Suggestions

- After spending huge amount for rural population, the implementation and regular follow up of poverty alleviation plans required, as theoretically plan alone won't help to reduce poverty in India.
- Indian planning, must stress at bringing the gap between rural and urban dichotomy.
- There must be strategy giving the highest priority in investment outlays aiming at maximizing the efficiency of existing equipments and full utilization of unused resources.
- There is a great need of making proper link between financial and physical targets.
- Special care must be taken to the implementation of the plan which must be based on the past experience of plans and new knowledge acquired from advancement of other countries.

- Emphasis must be given to population with various schemes so that every individual must work for its success.
- The Plan should also be made special mention of decentralization which may in turn raise the maximum participation at grass root.
- A special programme should be framed for the promotion of employment, science and technology as an essential input of economic development.
- There must be co-ordination among various sector of economy.

Conclusion

India has an overall population of 1.3 billion, with 900 million people living in rural areas of the country. While the poverty rates has been significantly reduced due to governmental support, factor such as natural disaster, heavy dependence on agriculture and high birth rates have contributed to the continued poverty in rural India that affect around 300 million people. Possible solutions to reduce the poverty rate include stronger surveillance of Land, strict enforcement of legal marriage age, widespread awareness of birth control, better access to medical resources and increase support for low-income families, The More solutions for poverty, the better the prospects for rural India. The challenge to meet Sustainable Development Goals, which will realize the study's finding that India would be able to eliminate poverty by 2030, said N R Bhanumurthy, professor at National Institute of Public Finance and Policy.

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Geo-Political Determinants of Indo-Sri Lanka Relations

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Bilateral relations between Sri Lanka and India had been generally friendly, but were controversially affected by the Sri Lankan civil war and by the subsequent failure of India's intervention. India is the only neighbour of Sri Lanka, separated by the Palk Strait; both nations occupy a strategic position in South Asia and have sought to build a common security umbrella in the Indian Ocean. India and Sri Lanka established diplomatic relation when the latter gained its independence in 1948. Both nations agreed to establish extensive cultural, commercial, strategic and defence ties to establish a common sphere of influence in the region, adopting non-alignment to control Western and Soviet influence. India and Sri Lanka are countries of the same culture and ethnicity. Most of the Sri Lankan either the Tamils or the Sinhalese - migrated from Indian in different times. So, the relations between the two countries have been most alive and normally harmonious. The relations between the two sides have been highly realistic. After independence both the countries had to face similar problems like ethnic conflict, communal tensions, threat to security and integrity etc. In Sri Lanka, ethnic and communal issues acquired dangerous proportions till the first decade of this century.

Key words: Intervention, Strategic position, Security, Integrity, Harmony

India enjoys strategic advantage in South Asia because of its geographical location. Looking at its geographical location, size, population, economy, power as well history and culture, India might be called the vertebra of the region.¹ The nation building elements of

India played a vital role in Sri Lanka. India is the seventh largest country in the world. It is separated from the rest of Asia by mountains and seas. Such a vast country, so densely populated and lying entirely in the northern hemisphere, obviously has a strategic position in the geopolitics of the present day world.² The Himalayas and other lofty ranges of mountains form India's northern boundary. It is adjoined in the north by China, Nepal and Bhutan. Myanmar and Bangladesh are in the east. In the north-west, there is the most sensitive border of Afghanistan and Pakistan. On the South of the Tropic of cancer, the country tapers off into the Indian Ocean between the Arabian Sea on the West and the Bay of Bengal on the East. The Gulf of Mannar and the Palk Strait separate India from Sri Lanka. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep in the Arabian Sea are the parts of Indian Territory.

On the other hand Sri Lanka is a very small island country. The Gulf of Mannar and Palk Strait separate India and Sri Lanka. Inhabitants of Sri Lanka, either they are Sinhalese or Tamils; expect India to act at the time of any crisis. The bloody insurgency of April 1971 is one such example. The Janta Vimukti Peramuna (JVP) which had its maximum cadre from Sinhala people under the leadership of Rohana Wijeweera, revolted against United Front Government headed by Sinhala supported SLFP (Sri Lankan Freedom Party). Mrs. Bandaranaike government wanted Indian support and assistance to solve the problem and thereafter entered into an accord with India. After the Second World War the world was divided into two power blocks - the Western block led by the US and Eastern bloc led by USSR. But both India and Sri Lanka maintained their independent position and did not join either of these blocs. The leaders of both the countries thought that non- alignment was the best safeguard to protect sovereignty and promote national interests.

At the inaugural address of Asian Relations Conference in March-April 1947, Jawahar Lal Nehru called for reassertion of Asia's role in the world politics and economy. India since independence, actively advocated the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of any country. Most of the Asian countries including Sri Lanka supported Indian view. But later on Sri Lanka felt insecure for Indian

activeness. Geographical location of Sri Lanka determined that India was the only neighbour of Sri Lanka. Among Ceylonese (Sri Lankans) there was the ever present fear that India's gigantic presence in the region could at any moment destroy the island's newly won independence.³

Sri Lanka's first Prime Minister, D. S. Senanayake had very little experience of foreign relations. Defence, finance and external affairs had until independence been the concern of the colonial government. He thought it was to let the British do the thinking for Ceylon on external policy. This situation existed till 1956. During this period, Sri Lanka's relations with India were guided under the British strategy. Sri Lankan leadership was hesitant to develop close relations with India because they saw fear of absorption of their existence. They also thought that Ceylon will always remain an object of permanent political interest to India. Sri Lanka was even willing to join SEATO (South East Asian Treaty Organization) at a time when India was opposing military alliances.⁴

India's Regional Pre-Eminence: An Obstacle

After independence, Sri Lanka's ruling elite always had a fear of India's pre- eminence in South Asia. Soloman Bandaranaike stated in the Asian National Congress held from April 23rd to May 2nd, 1947 in New Delhi, "I realize that our geographical location is of much importance in South-East Asia and it is true that we are a small nation and find it difficult to defend ourselves from the big countries."⁵ The Sri Lankan ruling elite thought that British withdrawal had thrust the responsibility of the defence of the South Asia region on India. They feared India as the guardian of the Indian Ocean. Bearing such false conceptions, Sri Lanka maintained a distance from India and joined the commonwealth to minimize the fear of Indian dominance. Sri Lankan leaders believed that Sri Lanka was an "Indian Lake" for New Delhi. To counter India's hegemony, Sri Lanka adopted a pro-US stand. Sri Lankan also had a fear of India's size, population, resources and military strength. In the absence of any clear demarcation, a boundary dispute emerged in 1967. 'Kachchativu' is an uninhabited coral island about one square mile in area, located almost midway between India and Sri Lanka in Palk Strait. The dispute emerged when two countries extended their

maritime boundary from 6 to 12 nautical miles. On June 20th, 1974, India and Sri Lanka signed an agreement deciding their maritime boundary in Palk Strait upon Adams Bridge and Kachchativu Island was conceded to Sri Lanka.

Though the border dispute had been settled amicably but Sri Lanka never felt free from India's interference, Not only India's size, population, resources and defence capabilities but also there were some other factors that worried Sri Lanka. Some of them are as follows:

First, some Indians claimed that historically Sri Lanka ought to be regarded as part of India and should be united with the homeland. Even in 1945, Nehru had urged that Sri Lanka should join Indian Federation as there were cultural, racial and linguistic similarities with India.

Second, the disintegration of Pakistan and the signing of Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation in 1971 made Sri Lanka to feel insecure.

Third, the rise of India as a nuclear power on May 18th, 1974 had multiplied Sri Lanka's fear of possible subjugation.

Fourth, Sri Lanka felt insecure about the modalities of merger of Sikkim with India on May 16th, 1975.

However, gradually Sri Lanka's fear subsided as it became evident that there was no such ploy on India's part to make the island to join the Indian federation. Nehru's comment before independence was against the backdrop of British imperialism because after becoming Prime Minister he never made such comment. Besides the fear that Sri Lankan and Indian Tamils affinity could lead to an independent state proved wrong as time passed. The affinity was mere cultural, not geographical. India never wished to disintegrate the island.

The disintegration of Pakistan in 1971 took place due to the undemocratic policies pursued by subsequent Pak rulers, not because of any initiatives undertaken by New Delhi. There was no geographical integration between former East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) and West Pakistan (now Pakistan). Moreover, the Indo-Soviet Treaty of 1971 could not be the reason for fear and suspicion into the minds of Sri Lankans. India's bilateral relations with the former USSR were healthy even before the treaty. This was clear

during the Sino-Indian border conflict of 1962. The treaty between India and USSR was only meant for the promotion of bilateral co-operation, not against the interest of any other country of the region.

Finally, India becoming a nuclear power in 1974 did not make Sri Lanka insecure, as claimed. Because even without nuclear power India was much more powerful and strong in terms of economic and military capabilities compare to Sri Lanka. Further, the merger of Sikkim with India did not take place at gun point rather; it was a voluntary decision on the part of Sikkim to be incorporated into the Indian Union. External insecurity and internal instability forced Sikkim to merge itself with India. The suspicion of India as the hegemonic power in South Asia was spread by some anti-Indian elements in the region. Western neo-colonial powers wanted a foothold in the region for their economic exploitation. These anti-Indian elements had been encouraging Sri Lanka to act against Indian national interests on various occasions. Some instances of this are as follows:⁶

- 1) Sri Lanka's defence agreement with Britain in 1947 and implementation of Citizenship Act in 1948;

- 2) Sri Lanka entered into a Maritime Agreement on July 25th, 1963, providing facilities to Chinese warships;

- 3) During Indo-Pak war of 1971, Sri Lanka granted air transit facilities to Pakistan through Colombo and voted against India at the UN on Kashmir issue. Mrs. Sirima Bandaranaike, the then Prime Minister of Sri Lanka did not object to the US warship entering into the Bay of Bengal in the wake of Indo-Pak war in 1971. While some months before, in April 1971, India fully supported Sri Lankan government against the JVP insurgency and saved it from untimely demise.

- 4) Initially, Sri Lanka asked for military help from the United States and signed an agreement with it to establish "Voice of America", a heavy power transmitter in Trincomallee and also signed 'Trincomallee oil tank farm deal' with Western Companies. India had been consistently opposing the establishment of voice of America at Trincomallee because its establishment could obstruct all India Radio's frequencies badly. And this fact was well known to Sri Lanka;

- 5) The Defence Agreement of 1947 with Britain, as mentioned above, was further renewed by Jayewardene in the later period.

These developments reflected Sri Lanka's anti-Indian attitude which obviously threatened India's security and national interest. By and large, the political relations between India and Sri Lanka remained normal for a long time. But during the same period, Sri Lanka remained suspicious towards India's military power. Indo-Sri Lanka Accord was signed on July 29, 1987. The Sri Lankan government recognized India's important role as per the agreement and expressed its desire to strengthen bilateral relations with New Delhi. In addition, under the agreement, Sri Lanka agreed that events and developments in the sovereign island could have some bearing on Indian national security and promised to take into account India's national interests while planning to strengthen its own defence forces.⁷ At the same time, India had to provide the quid pro quo of disarming the militants to ensure the unity and integrity of Sri Lanka through promoting peace in the northern and eastern provinces. Besides, Sri Lankan government set out to implement the provisions of the agreement relating to equal rights for the Tamils.

In this context, the Indian views were very clear and categorical. It had no intention of intervening in internal conflicts of a south Asian country and strongly opposed foreign intervention by any country in the internal affairs of south Asia. New Delhi expressed the view that India would not tolerate external intervention in a conflict in any south Asian country if the intervention had any implicit or explicit anti-Indian implications. It was stated that: "If a south Asian country genuinely needs external help to deal with serious internal conflicting situation or with an intolerable threat to legitimately established government, it should ask help from a number of neighbouring countries including India. Having such geo-political location and military might, the exclusion of India from such a contingency would be considered an anti-Indian, more on the part of the government concerned."⁸ The hands off policy of the Indian Government in 1990's have provided opportunity for China and Pakistan to gain a lot of strategic space and credibility in Sri Lanka. The China partly filled the vacuum created by the India's reluctance to actively participate in the ethnic war of Sri Lanka. While India had been constrained due political compulsions from supplying the weapons Sri Lanka needed, China filled in the gap with liberal supply of wide variety of armaments.⁹ China has built a port in southern Sri

Lanka at strategically located Hambantota. The Hambantota Project, along with China's involvement in building and upgrading of ports at Gwadar in Pakistan, Chittagong in Bangladesh and Sittwe in Mayan provides a firm ground for Beijing in the Indian Ocean, and in turn probably help it to encircle India.¹⁰ It is important that India looks at this development with great caution to ensure a proper foreign policy towards Sri Lanka. India's strategic interest in Sri Lanka has been enlarged to protect and project India's strategic and economic interest by building strong bonds with Sri Lanka.

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Faulty Dietary Pattern and food Habits among Adolescent Girls: a Study in Hazaribag District

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Abstract

Adolescence age under goes in a journey from the world of the child to the world of the adult. The main objective was to know the faulty dietary pattern and food habits among adolescent girls. Diet survey were conducted on 270 adolescent girls. It was seen that girls mainly skips their diet even though, those who take daily breakfast or lunch may be of bad quality or inadequate nutritionally. Skip of breakfast or miss their diet may be due to unhealthy body condition or irregularity in diet intake or peer pressure.

Keywords: Adolescent, dietary pattern, food habits, nutrition

1. Introduction

Faulty dietary pattern and food habits among adolescent girls' irregularity and usually skip a meal particularly breakfast or generally their lunch. Girls mainly skips their diet even though, those who take daily breakfast or lunch may be of bad quality or inadequate nutritionally. Skip of breakfast or miss their diet may be due to unhealthy body condition or irregularity in diet intake, peer pressure. Adolescence age mainly reported between 10-20 years, in this age all the body dimensions, development and maturation are completed. This is based on proper function of hormones in body and social surrounding designed to foster the transition from childhood to adulthood.

WHO pointed out adolescence as the period in human growth and development that occurs in between the period after childhood and before adulthood, reported ages between 10 to 19 years. Census report says today about 1.2 billion adolescents, worldwide, in which 90 percent live in developing countries like India. There are 18% of the world's population constituted by adolescents. In which more than half of all adolescents lives in Asia only. In which India is the

country having more adolescents – around 243 million – compared to any other country?

Dietary pattern reveals the daily consumption of various food stuffs in proper quantity and quality with demanding schedule as (daily /weekly /monthly and rarely) and time as well as method of eating, knowledge regarding various food stuffs, availability of various seasonal foods and other related aspects of likes and dislikes.

The nutritional quality of diet recorded as the quality based on presence and absence percentage of micro and macro nutrients in the diet. In general, for balance diet required for age and height quality of diet mainly based on if more percentage of cereals food stuffs and with very less amount of other nutrients may call as poor quality of diet, which not fill full the body requirement. The good nutritional quality of diet based on including the all-essential nutrients in adequate proportion also helps for proper growth and development which satisfies nutritional need of the body.

Good nutrition quality of diet provides all types of essential nutrients in correct proportions which further helps to promote the highest level of all physical, social, emotional and mental health and well beings. Such a state of nutrition can be attained through balance diets.

2. Aims and Objectives

- a) To know the dietary pattern of adolescent girls.
- b) To know the false diet pattern, irregularity and usually skip a meal of adolescent girls.

3. Hypotheses

- I. The dietary pattern of adolescent girls is better of high economic and high educational group compared to other groups.
- II. The false diet pattern, irregularity and usually skip a meal of adolescent girls are common of adolescent girls of high economic and high educational group compared to other groups.

4. Review of literature

Erikson a famous psychoanalysis, who developed very comprehensive theory of human development, stated that

adolescence, defined as a period in which, every human being undergoes growth and development and crucial period to be taken care of. It is defined as a period of rapid physical, and physiological, psychological and social changes which human being experienced (Erikson, 1964).

Adolescence, one of the nutritional stress periods of life with profound growth, comes with increased demands for energy, protein, minerals and vitamins (Gopalan et. al. 2001).

Kurubaran et al (2012) has also stated that, most of the students had healthy eating habits by which they ate than that half had regular meals and breakfast inwhich, a majority of them consumed fruits less than 3 times/ week.

Eating, out with friends would rather result in consumption of more junk foods. role of mother and her education is very significant in this whole context of eating habits as she has found to be highly influential. Adolescent girls and young adolescents whose mothers had a high educational level seemed to make healthier choices. Lack of time, not feeling hungry, lack of time in the morning to catch up with school and junk food eating in school's results in skip in meals by the adolescent (Shaw, 1999)

Soumyajit (2011) suggests that age group needs special attention because of the turmoil of adolescent which they face due to the different stages of development that they undergo, different circumstances that they come across, their different needs and diverse problems.

Rural showed that adolescent girls have been considered a low-risk group for poor health and nutrition.

Many attributes the nutritional deficiencies attributed to meal skipping. Chin & Nasir (2009) in their study has shown that meal skipping particularly breakfast snacking, weight loss dietary behaviours, and unhealthy eating disorder, were commonly found in Malaysian adolescent girls.

There can be social reasons too for the nutritional deficiencies arising in this stage of time. Devadas Rajammal (2001) studied that fast food and increases the problems of nutritional deficiencies problems. Other factors include traditional beliefs, fads and fallacies aggravate malnutrition. There is an urgent need to insist on minimum quality and safety standards, particularly hygiene, regarding the

street foods. Cultural factors play an important role in dietary practices. Faulty food beliefs and faddism affect adversely nutrition and health. All of this may lead to health issues such as obesity, heart problems due to lack of nutritional knowledge (Rozina et al., 2005).

WHO 2017, in India a recent national study was conducted and review found that adolescents were commonly affected by bad food habits, skip of diet, under and overnutrition, common mental disorders and unwanted behaviours, substance use and violence.

The nutritional quality of diet of the adolescent girls was assessed in the present study. Different parameters used for assessing their nutritional quality were 24-hour dietary recall survey, nutritional knowledge and their likes dislikes regarding various food stuffs. Intake of nutrient was calculated and compared using the values given in the nutritive value of Indian foods Gopalan et al. 2001.

5. Methodology

5.1 Selection of research area and Sample

A sample of 270 girls had been selected from Hazaribagh District for this purpose. The sample had been divided into high educated and low educated. Which had been further sub- divided into high, middle and low income families. The high income family was above 1 lakh per month, middle income family was 30,000 to 100000, and low income family institute income below 30000 monthly.

Sample design of 270 adolescence girls

Education	High income	Middle income	Low income
Higher educated	30	30	30
Middle educated	30	30	30
Low educated	30	30	30

5.2. Tools

The given data has been used for the present research:

a) The personal data schedule/ questionnaire. The personal data schedule was used for getting information on concerning the sampling criteria such as name, age, religion, caste, sex, locality,

address, level of education type of family, educational and economic status.

b) Schedule/ questionnaire based on nutritional knowledge and information, and attitudes related to Fault dietary pattern and food habits among adolescent girls irregularity and usually skip a meal particularly breakfast or generally their lunch.

c) Diet survey: Diet survey conducted of nutritive value of diet of individuals or groups, information on nutrient intake level, nature of skip of meal ,eating junk food sources of nutrients and dietary pattern .

6. Result and Discussion

The result of diet survey was recorded in appropriate schedule. These have been suggested in several reports. (ICMR, 1951 FAO, nutritional studies (ICNND 1963) and have provided quite satisfactory in practice. Schedules for conducting the diet survey by the inventory method have been suggested by ICMR (1951).

To calculate balance diet, the nutritionists have grouped food depending upon the nutrient content to make meal planning feasible. The five food groups system is convenient in formulating diets: -

Fault dietary pattern and food habits among adolescent girls, irregularity and usually skip a meal particularly breakfast or generally their lunch. Girls mainly skips their diet even though, those who take daily breakfast or lunch may be of bad quality or inadequate nutritionally. Skip of breakfast or miss their diet may be due to unhealthy body condition or irregularity in diet intake, peer pressure. Adolescence age mainly reported between 10-20 years, in this age all the body dimensions, development and maturation are completed. This is based on proper function of hormones in body and social surrounding designed to foster the transition from childhood to adult hood.

The present study was conducted by diet survey also to know the diets pattern of the girl in which what type of food and food stuffs they consumed daily. The qualitative and quantitative analysis of the diet of girl under study was made through diet survey based recorded data. All the food group with quantity consumed daily is mentioned in the diet survey questionnaire or schedule. The present study was conducted by diet survey to know the nature of skip of

meals diet also. The main concentration upon, what types of food and food stuffs they consumed daily or weekly. The quantitative and qualitative analysis of the diet of women was made. The data regarding consumption of cereals with quantity daily/occasionally is presented in tables.

Table No- 01: Daily Consumption of All Food by All Groups

Cereals (100-200 g), Pulses* (50g -60g), Vegetables (100-200), Non-Veg Items (100-200g), Milk (100-200ml), Fats (25-35g), Sugar (40-50g)

S.N.	G	Cereals g. W+R+M N(%)	Pulses g. M+C+A+M N(%)	Vegetable G.V.+R.T+O.V. N(%)	Non-Veg. Items E+F+P+M (N%)	Milk+Fat+ Sugar N(%)
1.	I	25(83)	20(67)	27(90)	10(33)	20(67)
2.	II	23(76)	23(76)	30(100)	17(57)	24(80)
3.	III	27(90)	19(63)	23(76)	19(63))	17(57)
4.	Total Average	25(83)	21(70)	27(90)	15(50)	20(67)
5.	IV	24(90)	19(63)	27(90)	15(50)	20(87)
6.	V	23(76)	21(83)	25(83)	17(57)	19((63)
7.	VI	26(97)	17(57)	25(83)	13(50)	15(50)
8.	Total Average	27(90)	20(67)	27(90)	15(50)	18((60)
9.	VII	23(76)	17(57)	27(90)	14(47)	19(63)
10.	VIII	22(87)	20(67)	28(93)	16(53)	15(50)
11.	IX	25(83)	15(50)	23(76)	12(40)	10(33)
12.	Total Average	23(76)	17(57)	26(87)	14(47)	13(43)

* W- Wheat, R- Rice, M- Maze, M- Mung, C- Channa, M- Mung, A- Arhar, M- Masoor, GV- Green Vegetables, R. T.- Roots Tubers, OV- Other Vegetables, E- Egg, F- Fish, Poultry, M- Meat, M- Milk, F- Fats, S- Sugar, F- Fruits

T. No.- 01: Shown Daily Consumption of Cereals (100-200g), Pulses* (50g-60g), Vegetables (100-200), Non-Veg Items (100-200g), Milk (100-200ml), Fats (25-35g), Sugar (40-50g)

G-I 83, 67, 90, 33, and 20 respectively. G-II 76, 76, 100, 57 and 80 respectively. G-III 90, 63, 76, 63 and 57 respectively. G-IV 63, 90, 50 and 87 respectively. G-V 76, 83, 83, 57 and 63 respectively. G-VI 97, 57, 83, 50, and 50 respectively. G-V, G-VI, G-VII 76, 57, 90, 47 and 63 respectively. G-VIII 87, 67, 93, 53 and 50 respectively. G-IX 50, 76, 40 and 33 respective

Table No.- 02: Daily Consumption of All Nutrients by Various Groups of Adolescents of Various Educational and Economic Groups

S.N.	G	Calories g. (2000-2300) N(%).	Protein g. (20-35) N(%)	Fat g. (10-25) N(%)	Iron g. (20-35) N(%)	Calciumg. (0.4-0.7) N(%)
1.	I	25(30)	20(67)	25(83)	21(83)	24(80)
2.	II	23(76)	23(76)	26(87)	22(87)	28(93)
3.	III	27(90)	19(63)	19(63)	9(300)	17(57)
4.	Total Average	25(81)	21(70)	27(90)	17(67)	23(76)
5.	IV	24(80)	19(63)	24(80)	18(60)	20(67)
6.	V	23(76)	21(83)	22(87)	15(50)	24(80)
7.	VI	26(87)	17(67)	20(67)	7(25)	15(50)
8.	Total Average	27(90)	20(67)	22(87)	13(43)	20(67)
9.	VII	23(76)	17(57)	24(80)	18(60)	18(60)
10.	VIII	22(87)	20(67)	25(83)	12(40)	12((40)
11.	IX	25(83)	15(50)	19(63)	4(14)	8(28)
12.	Total Average	23(76)	17(57)	22(87)	11(37)	13(43)

W- Wheat, M- Mung, GV- Green Vegetables, E- Egg, M- Meat, F- Fats, R- Rice, C- Chana, Ov- Other Vegetables, F- Fish, M- Milk, S- Sugar, M- Maize, A- Arhar, F- Fruits, P- Poultry

T. No.- 4.27 Shown the Daily Consumption of Various Nutrients by Various Adolescents of Various Educational and Economic Groups. -in % Calories g. (2000-2300), Protein g. (20-35), Fat Iron g. (20-35, Calcium g. (0.4-0.7), Other Vitamins and Minerals Varies G-I were in % 30, 67, 83, 83, and 80 respectively. G-II were in % 76, 76, 87 and 93 respectively. G-III were in % 90, 63, 63, 30 and 57 respectively. G-IV were in % 80, 63, 80, 60 and 67 respectively. G-V were in % 76, 83, 87, 15, and 24 respectively. G-VI were in % 87, 67, 67, 25 and 50 respectively. G-VII were in % 76, 57, 80, 60, and 60 respectively. G-VIII were in % 83, 50, 63, 14 and 28 respectively.

From the Table no.4.26 and Table no. 4.27 it was seen that the overall dietary quality was better of group II, which was high educated -middle income group. Hence, the last hypothesis did not support.

7. Conclusion

WHO pointed out adolescence as the period in human growth and development that occurs in between the period after child hood and before adulthood, reported ages between 10 to 19 years .Census report says today about 1.2 billion adolescents, worldwide, in which 90 percent live in developing countries like India. there are 18% of the world's population constituted by adolescents. In which more than half of all adolescents lives in Asia only. In which India is the country having more adolescents – around 243 million – comparedto any other country.

Wrong eating habits of adolescents is the main problem of adolescents, the worst eating habits, which are faulty diet pattern and habits study load, lack of time and no nutritional awareness. Media influence

Wrong eating habits of adolescents is the main problem of adolescents, the worst eating habits, which are false diet patternstudy load, lack of time and no nutritional awareness (Srilakashmi, 2004). Media influences the girls choice of eating, lifestyle and even choice of food items, which are the common cause of poor dietary pattern or inadequate diet. They also read fashion magazines or pressure of various advertisement related to food items and influences the decision to restrict calories or to take diet. Girls choice of eating have more unhealthy eating habits or wrong choice of eating than boys and they spend more time dieting than boys (Thomsen et al, 2002).Many studies have justified that the most frequent method adopted by boys to change their body is exercise but according to change in demand of adequate food they never change their eating pattern as girl do (McCabe, 2001) ,Now a days for health advisors ,these factors represent great challenges for the public health and therefore it is important to focus on take care of dietary habits in adolescence. Despite the necessity of healthy eating in this period, studies has shown that due to the influence of above factors as starting of this period or as the individual enters adolescence, they starts changing their eating pattern and dietary habits often get unhealthier (Rasmussen et al.2006).

Conclusion

On the basis of overall study, it was found that education is most powerful factor to influence the nutritional quality of diet. The second important factor income, so it is necessary to improve education level of all urgent need after that without good income diet quality may not be improved. Knowledge and awareness, likes dislikes regarding various foods also influences consumption pattern of various food items. These things may be corrected by education and food habits.

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Traditional Self Governance System of the Oraon and Kanwar Tribes of Jharkhand with special reference to Simdega District

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Abstract

Jharkhand state comprises thirty-two scheduled tribes. They have well developed socio-political institutions including traditional political organizations. Recently in 2010, the modern Panchayati Raj Election has been conducted in Jharkhand after 28 years of gap. Now contradiction is going on among the tribes of Jharkhand regarding the function of their own traditional political system and intervention of modern political system in it. This paper is based on the field study of Kanwar and Oraon tribe of Kurdeg block, Simdega, Jharkhand. As per census 2001, the total population of Kanwar and Oraon are 5011 and 1390459 respectively. Oraon is the second largest tribal group of Jharkhand after Santhal. Racially they belong to Proto-Australoid stock. Kanwar speaks Kaurassi language of Austro-Asiatic linguistic family and Oraon speaks Kurukh language of Dravidian linguistic family. This paper will try to know the organization and structure of the traditional panchyats, their current status and the conflict with modern Panchayati Raj Institution. This paper will also highlight the controversy of implementation of Panchayat Raj Extension to the schedule areas (PESA) Act in the schedule areas of Jharkhand.

Key words: Traditional, Self-governance, Siyan Panch, Parha panchayat, Kanwar, Oraon

Introduction

Jharkhand is the homeland of various tribal and indigenous populations. Various ethnic groups and both Adivasi (aborigines) and Moolvasi (original inhabitant) are inhabiting here altogether since time immemorial. Jharkhand state came into existence on 15th November 2000 as 28th state of India bifurcating with Bihar. Earlier it

was part of southern Bihar. The state Jharkhand comprises thirty-two schedule tribes at present and out of which eight are identified as PVTGs (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups). Although in Jharkhand, the tribal population constitutes 26.20% of the total population (3,29,88,134) of the state according to 2011 census, it is in public understanding mainly known as a state where tribals are in dominant position in view of its numerical strength of population. Santhals are the largest tribal group of Jharkhand followed by Oraon, Munda, Ho and Kharia whereas Parhaiyya is the smallest tribal group of Jharkhand in terms of number. Tribal populations are scattered in entire region of Jharkhand. Majority of tribes resides in remote and isolated part of the Jharkhand. The major tribal groups of Jharkhand are Santhal, Oraon, Munda, Ho, Kharia, Gond, Bedia, Binjhia, Mahli, and so on, the particularly vulnerable tribal groups are namely Birhor, Asur, Korwa, Birjia, Parhaiyya, Savar, Sauriya Pharia (Maler) and Mal Paharia. The Oraon is one of the major tribal group of Jharkhand confined to Chhotanagpur region. They inhabit in the districts of Ranchi, Gumla, Lohardaga, Latehar, Simdega and Khunti since long back. They speak Kurukh language which belongs to Dravidian linguistic family. They belong to Proto-Australoid racial stock as far as their morphology is concerned. They are early settlers who cleared the forest and created bhuihari land and started settled agriculture in Chhotanagpur since long back, hence they are considered as settled agriculturists and on the other hand forest also played a pivotal role in their socio-cultural sphere. The society is patriarchal. They are segmented into totemic clans namely Aind (ox), Bara (Banyan), Beck (Salt), Ekka or Kachhap (turtle), Kiro (a fruit), Kerketta (sparrow), Kujur (a medicinal plant), Lakra (tiger), Minz (a fish), Panna (iron), Turkey (an eagle), Toppo (woodpecker), Tigga (monkey), Xalxo (pigeon), Xaxa (crow), Xess or Dhan (Paddy) and so on and so forth. The Oraon people like to follow their traditional life and culture.

Kanwar or Kavar is one of the tribal societies of Jharkhand mainly concentrated in the Kurdeg block of Simdega district of Jharkhand which is adjacent to the state boundary of Chhattisgarh. Some pockets are found in Palkot of Gumla as well. Kanwar or Kavar tribes were included in the scheduled list of constitution and declared as 31st Scheduled Tribes of Jharkhand along with Kol who became

32nd Scheduled tribes of Jharkhand in year 2003 due to the great effort of the then Chief Minister of Jharkhand Hon'ble Sri Arjun Munda. Kanwar tribe are also an agriculturist but their population is only confined to the Kurdeg block of Simdega and Palkot of Gumla. In Kurdeg block of Simdega district they are dominantly found at villages Barkibiura, Labdera, Chhotkibiura, Kutmakachhar, Fotkosarai, Tukupani and Kursiyarpani. Beside Jharkhand, their majority populations inhabited in the states of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. They speak Kaurassi dialect and belongs to proto-australoid racial stock. They are patrilineal and segmented into various sub groups namely Paikra, Tanwar, Rathiya, Dudhkanwar and Cherwa. Each sub group further segmented into numerous totemic clan. Mythologically, Kanwar traces their origin from the word "Kaurava" the ruling clan in the Mahabharata and state that they are descendants of a Kaurava. According to Trivedi (1971), the term Kanwar appears to be a corruption of the word Kaurava and refers to trusted soldiers of the Haihaiyavanshi chiefs of Ratanpur. Kanwar are known for their rich tradition and culture and have well defined traditional political system known as "Siyan" system.

Tribal societies are very simpler and based on collectively, reciprocity and equality. Every tribal group has its own well defined traditional political system or panchayats which control the social mechanism of the tribes. The traditional panchayats of the tribals are run by the various officials or posts such as village headman, council of elders, village panchayat, inter village panchayat, regional panchayat and the tribal chief. The traditional panchayat are of three tiers such as at the village level, the inter village level and at the regional level. The tribes of Jharkhand have also well defined traditional political system found. Among the Oraons and Kanwar, still traditional political system is functioning. Now a days the traditional panchayats of Oraon and Kanwar are weakened due to intervention of modern panchayat raj system. However the traditional political system has its own importance among the Oraons and Kanwar of Jharkhand. It settles the disputes of the people and the villages. It works as a court and makes decision for disputes, community work and social work of the villages and tribals. Present paper is an attempt to highlight the functioning and co-existence of traditional tribal political system and panchayati raj system simultaneously and

the conflict seen due to co-existence of both this governance system amidst tribal villages of Jharkhand with special reference to the Oraon and Kanwar community of Jharkhand.

Research Methodology

Sample was selected from two different tribal groups such as Oraon and Kanwar of Kurdeg block, Simdega district of Jharkhand state. The Oraon are one of the largest tribal group of Jharkhand and the oldest settler of this region too. The Kanwar are one of the newly identified minor tribal group of this region. Both the tribal group are socially and politically aware and developed group. For this study, I employed anthropological research methods like case studies, questionnaire, quasi - participant observation along with interviews both structured and unstructured among the Oraon and Kanwar persons of different categories. This study is based on field work. Secondary sources also been incorporated to validate the findings.

Area of Study

The Oraon and the Kanwar tribes have been taken into consideration for this purpose. The research was carried out at Barkibiura and Labdera village of Kurdeg block under Simdega district of Jharkhand state.

Study Areas

Community	District	Block	Village
Oraon	Simdega	Kurdeg	Barkibiura, Labdera
Kanwar	Simdega	Kurdeg	Barkibiura, Labdera

Objectives

Main aim of this paper are as follows :-

- (1) To examine the current status of traditional panchayat of tribals.
- (2) To know the role of traditional leaders.
- (3) To know the impact due to intervention of modern panchayati raj system on the traditional political system.

Materials and Discussion

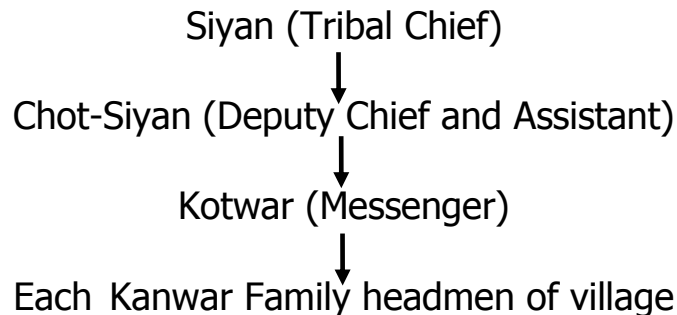
Structure of Traditional Self Governance System of Kanwar

Kanwars of village Barkibiura have well defined traditional political organization found working for dispute resolution. They called "Siyan Panch Vyavastha" to their own traditional panchayats. It plays significant role in dispute resolution and making decision at

three level such as at the village level, at the inter village level (includes two or four village) and the regional level (includes more than 16 village) located within about 5 sq.km.

The traditional functionaries of Gaon Panchayat and Siyan panch system are 'siyan', 'chot-siyan', 'kotwar' and elders of the each and every Kanwar family of village. The structure of traditional panchayat are as follows:-

Traditional Kanwar Panchayat



These persons particularly the 'Siyan' and the 'Chot-siyan' formed together the decision-making body for the village affairs. 'Siyan' is the head of gaon panchayat and siyan panch system. The post is not hereditary among the Kanwar. The 'siyan' is elected unanimously on the basis of his personality and ability. The chot-siyan is also elected unanimously on the basis of his personality and ability. Kotwar is the village messenger who transforms messages of gram panchayats and its decision to the villagers. The post of Kotwar among the kanwar is hereditary. In the absence of a son the Kotwar is succeeded by a male member. The 'Siyan panch system' acts as an appellate court, settled the disputes which the gaon panchayat and inter gaon panchayat fails to do.

The function of Siyan Panch System of Kanwar

The function of 'Siyan Panch' is to control the social mechanism of the tribes and villages. The siyan panch settles disputes and give decision and punishment in the following cases:-

- (a) Those who breaks the rule of endogamy and clan exogamy are excommunicated as well as fined by the gaon panchayat.
- (b) Cases concerning Sasandiries.
- (c) The siyan panch may take the general questions connected with the well being of the tribe.

- (d) Case of dispute of land and property
- (e) Case of sexual offence
- (f) Cases of village affairs like festivals and community concern.

The Parha Panchyat or Parha System of Oraon

The social control mechanism of the Oraon of this area operates both at village and regional levels. At the village level it is called 'Gaon Panchayat' and at the regional level the 'Parha Panchayat'. The Gaon panchayat settles the disputes of the tribesmen of the village. The traditional functionaries of gaon panchayat are 'Mahto', 'Pahan' and 'Bhandari'. Mahto is the head of the gaon panchayat. The post is hereditary. In the absence of a son the Mahto is succeeded by a male member of his clan who is closely related to him. 'Pahan' is the village priest and he is selected on the day of Sarhul festival. Bhandari is the village messenger. The 'Parha' is a sort of federal structure comprising neighbouring villages whose number may vary from twenty or more. The villages are located within about 5 sq.km. The number of villages in a Parha in an Oraon area is not fixed. It may range from 5 to 22. The Pahan (village priest) of that village or, in his absence, the Mahto may act as the Kartaha or the officiating priest at social or socio-religious ceremonies of the Parha. Every village of the Parha has its own distinctive flag and other emblems whose use is a jealously guarded privilege. The Parha panchayat acts as an appellate court, settles the disputes which the gaon panchayat fails to do. The functionaries of the Parha panchayat are Parha Raja, Deewan, Mantri, Painbhara and Kotwar. These posts except the last one, are traditionally held by the 'Mahto' of respective villages. The post of Kotwar is collectively held by the young boys of the villages. Parharaja, being the head of the parha presides over its panchayat meetings. Deewan is his assistant and Mantri is his advisor. All these posts are hereditary. Kotwar acts as messengers and volunteers for parha panchayat.

The role & function of traditional panchayat & traditional leaders

The role function of traditional leaders can be seen in the following matters -

- i. Acts as village welfare and community development.
- ii. Settles family and village disputes.
- iii. Regulating the inheritance rights over land and property.

- iv. Matters of sexual exploitation and violation of sexual norms.
- v. Settling matters of crime.
- vi. Prepare plans regarding festivals and spiritual affairs.
- vii. Maintaining the peace and unity of the village community.

Structure of Traditional Political System of Oraon and Kanwar

Tribes	Leaders (village level)	Leaders (5-6 villages, inter village level)	Leaders (20 and more villages, regional level)
Kanwar	Siyan	Siyan	Siyan
Oraon	Mahto	Divan	Parha Raja

Dispute Resolution System among the Oraon and Kanwar

First of all the affected party has to inform the traditional head of the village about the dispute. Thereafter village head with the help of their assistant and Kotwar calls meetings and request the council of elders, villagers and the accused to be present on the meeting. The meeting usually organized on the arena of village head or 'Akhra' (common dancing place of village). After discussing among the council, the guilty person is punished according to the gravity of his fault. The punishment for small offence is normally a fine paid in cash or kind of communal feast, but for serious offences the punishment can be social boycott or excommunicating from the village. If the disputes can't be resolved at gaon panchayat, then the village chief request higher authority (i.e. inter village panchayat) to handle the case. If the disputes can't be solved in these two levels. this matter is sent to the regional level (i.e. Siyan panch among Kanwar and Parha panchayat among Oraons). This is the highest body of appeal in the traditional self rule.

Interventions on the traditional political system of tribal Jharkhand

Recently in 2010 the modern Panchayat Raj Election has been conducted in Jharkhand. After that the traditional panchayat of tribal is getting weakening day by day. Right now, both the administration system is running parallel. In the post-independence period, the statutory panchayat and the panchayati raj also gave a set-back to the traditional panchayat. The introduction of community development programme also changed the situation to a great

extent. Modern education also gave impact on tribals. They are taking interest in politics. As a result, there have been the growth of factions and parties in the village. New leaders have emerged in the villages in the modern democratic set-up. The educated people have wrested initiative from the traditional leadership. Now the Gram Sabha is taking important decisions on village affairs. Now the Mukhia, Sarpanch, B.D.O and district authorities are actively working for tribal villages. Tribal population also participated and shared in the panchyati raj institution. The dual system divided the people of the village.

Field study reveals that of course, after introduction of modern panchayati raj system in the village Barkibiura and village Labdera, the traditional panchayats are getting weakened day by day. Now the young generation of Kanwar and Oraon are protesting their tribal chiefs and denying their decisions. Due to modern education, modern means of communication the elite tribals of these villages are participating more in the PRIs. In 2011 till April, at village Barkibiura the Kanwars have called their own 'Siyan Panch' meeting for six times to settled the dispute of two parties and to make planning for community village work. But now the role of Siyan, Chot-siyan and Kotwar are very limited only elders are giving respect to them. Similarly, the Oraon youths of village Barkibiura and Labdera are interfering in the matters of Parha panchayat. Due to introduction of modern panchayati raj system the Oraon women have become elected as ward member, Mukhia and member of Zila parishad. Now the educated persons are not participating in the parha panchayat. Still parha panchyat calls their meeting for settling disputes, for village and community work. But only the elders participate in it. The Oraon appeared more politically conscious and were aware of the PRI. But still the traditional functionaries of Oraon and Kanwars plays an important role at the time of social rituals such as marriage ceremonies and gaon festivals. At village Barkibiura and Labdera, several cases of disputes now gone to police stations, courts and district authorities. It reflects the impact of intervention of modern political system on traditional political system.

Conclusion

Now we can say that, Of Course, traditional political systems of tribal have some strength such as dispute resolution and decision are

taken at consensus. It takes place in the village and also at lowest expenditure. On the other hand, some weaknesses of the traditional panchayats of the tribals also exist such as co-operation among the people is less, lack of women participation in the system, it does not involve the development programmes too. The above are the strength and weaknesses of the traditional panchayat systems of the tribes of Jharkhand. Since 2010, election to Panchayati Raj Institution (P.R.I.) has been held in Jharkhand. Now the PRIs are working in the tribal areas. The development plans are being implemented through Gram Sabha among the tribal people particularly in the scheduled areas where PESA has to be implemented. PESA came into force in 1996. But it has not been implemented in its original form. Jharkhand has to face contradiction to implement PESA when panchayati raj election was held in 2010. We can say the tribal area will develop in all spheres through PRIs even in the scheduled areas also. But for the protection of tribal identity and their customary law their traditional panchayats should also be given some rights so that it can be strengthened.

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Food Security in India

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Abstract

Food Security is not a stand alone phenomenon. There has to be availability access, and affordability of food grains. The Government has to guarantee Right to Food for the vast number of people, who still live in hunger. This would mean increasing the production and productivity of agriculture, creating efficient infrastructure for distribution of food grains and ensuring that the needy have easy access to food grains.

Introduction

After the Union Cabinet approved the Food Security Bill in December 2011, the Parliament has now to decide its future. The food Security Bill promises to provide for food and nutritional security by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices. The Bill is now being examined by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food.

The Government also has to address the issue of distribution of grains and in addition to streamlining the Public Distribution System (PDS), there is a proposal to set up a new independent agency manned by professionals to computerize the public distribution system.

India's biggest challenge still remains ensuring food and nutritional security to its masses. It is the right of every person to have regular access to sufficient, nutritionally adequate and culturally acceptable food for an active and healthy life. A country can be said to have achieved complete food and nutrition security if each and every person in that country is able to consume 'an adequate and balanced diet' on a regular basis. Way back in 1946 at Noakhali, Mahatma Gandhi had made a perceptive remark that "To the hungry, God is bread". The scenario has not changed after 65 years of our developmental journey. Poverty still plagues our nation and this makes food inaccessible to the poor. The magnitude of poverty has

been highlighted by Tendulkar Committee Report in 2004-05, which states that 41.8 percent of our population in rural areas and 25.7 percent in urban area were estimated to be poor.

The United Nation Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) say that around 1.02 billion people in the world are malnourished. This means that almost one-sixth of all humanity is suffering from hunger. According to the report of the United Nation Secretary General (January, 2011), of the 900 million people, who are likely to be in extreme poverty in 2015, India is expected to be home to more than 300 million. According to International Food Policy Research Institute's Global Hunger Index for 2010, India is ranked a poor 67th in battling hunger. It is among 29 countries with the highest level of hunger, stunted children and poorly fed women. The index ranks countries on under-nourishment, prevalence of child malnutrition and rates of child mortality.

Human body generally requires a daily intake of about 50 gms. of protein, while people in the developed countries and most of the developing countries have a satisfactory intake of protein, in India the per capita daily intake is only about 10 gms. The London based 'Action Aid' in its recent report (2010) found that nearly one fourth of the poor in the world live in the India and 42 per cent of our children below 5 years of age are affected by malnutrition. This organization further highlights that our per capita income almost tripled during 1990-2005, but during the same period 5.3 core more hungry people were added to our population.

Food Availability in India

In India, availability of food remains the focus to the family as food consumes the bulk of the family income in majority of the house, Nationwide, 57 percent of the expenditure in rural areas and 44.4 in urban area is used for the purchase of food. This horrifying scenario certainly justifies the need for a 'Right to Food Act', which will ensure poverty ridden people at least two meals of a day. The Central Government has cleared the proposal to bring National Food Security Act (NFSA) to eradicate hunger and reduce malnutrition in the country. The bill has been presented in the Parliament in the Winter Session and has been referred to the Standing Committee. As proposed, the legislation is going to cover 63.5 percent of our

population and an entitled family will get 35 kgs. of food grain (course grains, wheat and rice) every month on the subsidized rates ranging from Rs. 1 to 3. It is estimated that supply of subsidized food grain would go up from the present level of 61 million tonnes to 71 million tonnes a year following the introduction of the programme and the annual fund allocation for food security would increase from the present level of Rs.83,000 crore to more than Rs. 1 lakh crore.

Implementation of the 'Right to Food Act' will require sound and sustainable food security of the country to ensure the food supply to the eligible people. Our population of 1.2 billion is large growing, and expected to touch 1.6 billion by 2030. But, our annual growth of food production has not kept pace with our population growth. During 1990-2007, our population has grow by 1.9 percent, in comparision to disproportionate growth of 1.2 percent in food production. With rising income in India, the demand on food is building. It is expected that food consumption in India will grow by 1.2 per cent per year with increasing overall calorie intake due to the increasing pressure of the population and increasing per capita incomes, which will further put the preasure on the food security of the contry. Presently, the Central Government has more than 54.7 million tones in their warehouses with rice stock at 27.1 millions tones and wheat inventory of 27.6 million tones. The estimated annual requirement of food grains is about 446 lakh tons under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and 50 lakh tons under other welfare schemes. With the introduction of Right to Food Act, There will be approximately 200 lakh tons more requirement of the food grains. For ensuring food security of the country, there will be need to accelerated the growth rate in agriculture otherwise 20 million tons of food grain deficit has been projected by 2020. But, inconsistent growth of agriculture sector, with growth hovering around 3 per cent a year over the last two decades and that too with high volatility fruits what ails agriculture, A question mark on the sustainability of the food security.

India agriculture is ailing due to many factors and among these under investment, low productivity, irrigation and post harvest losses are the main factors. Globally, under investment in agriculture is the main reason for the slow growth in agriculture sector. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) have indicated that agriculture in

developing countries would need an investment of around US\$ 30 billion to achieve the goal, set by the World Food Summit in 1996, of reducing the number of hungry people by half by 2015, According to FAO, share of agriculture in official development assistance has drastically decreased from 19 percent in 1980 to 3 percent in 2006. But, currently it stands at 5 percent. In India, budget allocations and actual expenditure for agriculture sector is continuously declining in successive Five Year Plan from 15 percent of the total outlay in the First Five Year Plan (1951-56) to 3.7 percent in Eleventh Five year plan (2007-12). The investment in farm research should be 2 percent of the agriculture gross domestic product (GDP), which currently ranges from 0.5 to 0.6 percent. Allocation for agriculture in State budgets has been only 5.84 percent during 2008-09, in spite of the fact that this sector is the backbone of the rural livelihood security system. Under investment in agriculture is creating knowledge deficit and due to this agriculture yield in India are lower in comparison to the developed world. Thus, there is immediate need for more governmental and private investment in agriculture and among various funding sources Foreign Direct Investment in retail can be viable option.

Challenges on Food Security

A new approach and strategy would require a multi pronged approach that addresses multiple aspects such as agriculture and rural development. The multi pronged strategies related to:

- Sustainable management of natural resources
- Removal of trade barriers
- Equitable access to land adoption of modern and new technology and finance
- Social sectors and other investment on health, education and infrastructure
- Improved governance

Quantitative aspect of Food Security

Because of chronic food shortage that the country faced in the year following independence the focus of food policy was to achieve self sufficiency. After the third plan implementation with stress in Green Revolution Strategy, the food grain production increase rapidly, This has enable the economy to overcome the problem of

food grain shortage and build up large stock of food grains to counter the scarcity condition. India achieved a self sufficiency in food grains in the 1970 s and has sustained it since then. It improved its capacity to cope with year to year fluctuations in food production by building up large buffer stocks through the agency of FCI (Food Corporation of India) and supplying these stocks to the people through the PDS. During some of the recent years, the buffer stocks considerably exceeded the minimum norms causing the problem of 'excess stocks'.

Issues and Concerns

While the food grains stock position thus looks satisfactory at present, there are some issues of concerns. It is pointed out that population growth and shift in food habits away from coarse grains with the rise in incomes, will push up the consumption of wheat considerably in years to come (about 82 million tonnes in 2009-10 and 90 million tonnes in 2014-15), the production is not likely to rise as neither area under wheat is likely to increase nor are any further increase in productivity in evidence (infact, wheat productivity was 2,778 kgs. per hectare in 1999-2000, 2,708 kgs. per hectare in 2006-07, and 2,785 kgs. per hectare in 2007-08).

As far as rice is concerned, its production in recent years has been more than consumption except 2002-03. However rice output has not grown strongly with yield stagnating at round 2,000 kgs. per hectare. Accordingly, many observers believe that rice production is also beginning to plateau. As far as vegetable oil and pulses are concerned, India already imports their large quantities.

Table- 1 : Production-consumption gap in major Food items in India (in Million Tones)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Pulses	Sugar	Oilseeds
2005-06	2.3	-4.2	-0.9	-4.1	-4.6
2006-07	6.7	-0.4	-1.0	0.7	-1.9
2007-08	6.6	2.4	-1.6	8.3	-6.2
2008-09	6.2	2.2	-2.6	5.1	-4.0
2009-10	6.0	9.8	-2.2	-8.1	-4.7
2010-11	-2.8	2.1	-2.3	-7.5	-6.0

The State that have analyzed have high proportions of population dependent on agriculture, while agriculture contributes a small and decreasing proportion of States GDP (See Table- 2).

Table- 2 : Percentage share of Agriculture to Total GSDP/GDP and Percentage Share of Workers in Agriculture to Total Workers

State	Year	GSDP/GDP	Workers
		% Share of agriculture and allied to GSDP	% Share of workers in agriculture and allied to total workers
Bihar	2004-05	31.5	73.4
	2009-10	21.4	61.9
Chhattisgarh	2004-05	21.2	77.7
	2009-10	17.8	74.1
Jharkhand	2004-05	14.9	62.4
	2009-10	17.7	46.3
Madhya Pradesh	2004-05	27.7	69.4
	2009-10	24.2	68.8
Maharashtra	2004-05	10.6	55.7
	2009-10	8.4	52.4
Odisha	2004-05	23.5	63.3
	2009-10	18.7	60.8
Rajasthan	2004-05	25.6	61.7
	2009-10	22.7	52.8
Uttar Pradesh	2004-05	29.7	61.5
	2009-10	23.9	56.1
All-India	2004-05	19.0	58.5
	2009-10	14.6	53.2

Low Productivity

Low productivity of the crops is also the worrying factor. European Union produces about 202 million tones of cereal by using only 37,040 thousand ha of land, whereas India produces 242 million tones of cereals on 142.7 million ha of land. China had similar pressures on its food security as it started its economic reforms in late 1970s. China used hybrid rice to raise yields. Now more than 60 percent of the area under rice in China is hybrid. As a result, Chinese yields of rice are almost double those of India, which has less than 3 percent area under hybrids. China produced almost 200 million tons of paddy from 29 million ha compared to India's 150 million tons coming from 44 million ha. Thus, our immediate attention and action is needed to improve the productivity of wheat, rice, pulses and oilseeds in the Indo-Gangetic plains and Eastern India, particularly in Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, West

Bengal and Assam. Central Government has put an ambitious play by focusing on these unrealized potential areas. The Central Government has launched various schemes like National Food Security Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna, National Horticulture Mission, National Agriculture Extension System to increase public investment in agriculture and rapid dissemination of technology. All these efforts are targeted to maximize returns to the farmers and to boost the food grain production. There is also urgent need to focus on other key areas, which are irrigation, biotechnology, protected cultivation, post harvesting technology and crop specific missions. As Indian agriculture is mostly rain fed, there is need for augmenting the irrigation facilities and this can be done by rainwater harvesting and by ambitious plan of interlinking of the river. There is also urgent need for application of Biotechnology in agriculture. The Biotechnological tools should be used to produce high yielding, pest-resistant and drought and flood resistant varieties of major food grains, pulses and oilseed crops.

Conclusion

In the present environment, food security system is one of the most significant human development aspects. There is a close linkage existing between food security and socio economic development, rural health and public distribution system (PDS), for improving human development indicators in the developing countries. We should try to understand and find out the optimal solution of mitigating the problems of poverty, hunger, diseases and malnutrition.

Reference

Food Security Bill, 2011

Arthur Miller and the Revenge of Sex

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Abstract

Arthur Miller saws his efforts in the theater as a force to correct society. He used drama to teach, to hector, to cajole, and to reassure audiences all over the world that ideas matter, that politics should never be business as usual, and that the plight of the individual must not be forgotten amid the machinations of the powerful. J.D. Mason, (2008) in his book *Stone Tower: The Political Theater of Arthur Miller* argues that "Miller's individual was not simply a man alone or apart, but specifically one who dissents from the majority view, an independent thinker who follows his convictions and goes his own way" (p. 40). Miller's plays are family dramas, which deal with social problems. Apart from social responsibility, sex is an important theme in Miller's plays. A discussion shows that sex ruins and it is a destructive force.

Introduction

The *Collected Plays* was dedicated to Miller's second wife Marilyn Monroe, who was to be the inspiration for his next work, *The Misfits* (1960). Miller's marriage to Miss Monroe had a profound effect on his attitudes, his sense of the world, his view of himself, and on the nature of his dramatic form. *The Misfits* is the first of Miller's dramas, which is not concerned with identity. Robert W. Corrigan writes, "I shall usually refer to *The Misfits* as a play even though it is, in Miller's words" neither novel, play nor screenplay". It is, he goes on, "a story conceived as a film, and every word is there for the purpose of telling the camera, what to see and the actors what they are to say". Gay the chief protagonist always knows who he is, and the intrusion of Roslyn into his life does not make him question his identity; rather her presence comes to make him conscious of an absence, an emptiness, in his existence. In the plays of the first period, the woman is always in the background. There is a marked

streak of Puritanism, "our opposites are always clothed in sexual sin", or it's a cold wife that prompts lechery". Yet, if sexuality is submerged in the plays of the first period, it is not dormant; in its repressed state, sex plays an important role in the action. In fact it is always the cause of catastrophe. Willy's affair in Boston is the cause of his separation from Biff; Proctor's act of adultery with Abby is the source of his down fall; and Carbone's incestuous and unacknowledged passion for Catherine in the cause of his death.

Marilyn Monroe is considered to be a great sex symbol. Miller's *After the Fall* viewers/readers think is the portrayal of betrayal of Marilyn Monroe. Though Miller (1983) in his autobiography *Timebends A Life* insists that it was "neither more nor less autobiographical" (p.521) than anything else he had written for the stage. Yet evidence in his text suggests to the contrary, making it out to be a transparently autobiographical piece of work. Quentin's life has been seen as a reflection of Miller's own life in several respects, both privately and publicly but perhaps the most well known reason for controversy is the figure of Maggie. Maggie's presence on stage was tumultuous and troublesome for the 1964 audience who had, just two years before, mourned the death of their most celebrated fellow American, the ultimate female sex symbol and icon Marilyn Monroe. She had died of an apparent overdose, after several failed suicide attempts, and it was believed that the character of Maggie was based on her. Maggie's death and suicide attempts in the play paralleled Marylin's in real life. Miller had married Monroe on the 29th June 1956 much to the amazement and excitement of the public. Maggie voices her feelings of betrayal and hurt on reading Quentin's notebook entries, in a way which may be reminiscent of Marilyn finding the notebook:

Maggie : What about your hatred? You know when I wanted to die When I read what you wrote, Kiddo, Two months after we were married, Kiddo.

Quentin : Let's keep it true – you told me you tried to die long before you met me.

Maggie : So you're not even there huh? I don't even meet you. You coward! What about your hatred! [She moves front]. I was married to a king, you son of a bitch! I was looking for a fountain pen to sign some autographs. And there's his desk [she is speaking

towards some invisible source of justice now, telling her injury] and there's his empty chair where he sits and thinks how to help people. And there's his handwriting. And there are some words..... (After the Fall p.114).

Bigsby (1997) says denial indeed, lies at the heart of Miller's work. Eddie Carbone, the Protagonist in *A View from the Bridge* precipitates his own death as a means of denying a truth he can not face, his feelings of sexual attraction to his own niece, Catherine. Time after time he explores the lives of those, who fail to acknowledge their freedom to act. They are observers of their own fate, unwilling, often through guilt, sometimes through fear, to intervene on their own behalf or to acknowledge their responsibility toward others. Some, like Joe Keller in *All My Sons*, John Proctor in *The Crucible*, or Phillip Gelburg in *Broken Glass*, win their way through to understanding, albeit on the edge of death: others like Willy Loman and Eddie Carbone, die rather than accept a truth, which they fear will render their lives retrospectively meaningless. Willy Loman believes himself no more than his function, which is why the play bears the title it does. He has another life but he fails to value it because his society does not give it any value. Miller's characters seek some confirmation of their identity, some recognition that they have left their mark on the world, in a context in which that significance seems denied them. The persistence of that need, however, is evidence for the survival of an instinct otherwise threatened by the power of coercive myths (Nelson & Miller, 1970).

In his handling of women character in the later play Miller falls prey, however unwittingly, to some of the very same patriarchal attitudes he appears to be criticising. Wendy Schissel, for example, argues not only that Tituba, Parris's black slave from Barbados, has been made a scapegoat, but that Miller has objectified Abigail and Elizabeth by casting them as "extremes of female sexuality – sultriness", and frigidity, respectively – which test a man's body, endanger his spirit" and threaten his national dominance or needs. The establishment itself criminalizes sexual desire, reading the women's bodies as the source of sin and shame; feminine power is interpreted as dangerous in the eyes of "Puritanism [that] that transforms risky sexuality into witchcraft". As Ann Scarboro remarks, apart from the too easy one dimensionality of Tituba's

characterization complete with Pidgin English, Miller does grant "her subtle power by making her critic of the Puritans devil".

Unsuccessful in supplanting Elizabeth in Proctor's hearth and heart, a vindictive Abigail will wreak vengeance on her by naming her as a witch in hope of finally displacing her. John's (1962) guilt over the brief affair, his seeing the sexual sin as indication of utter depravity, his unwillingness to forgive himself, and his need to be punished are what drive much of her later action. When he decides, in the almost Shakespearean cadences that close Act 11, to reveal his lechery publicly, he exalts that now all "our old pretense will be ripped away both the lies about witchcraft and any mask of personal godliness – so that "We are only what we always were, but naked now (Collected Plays, p.284). Whereas Abigail centers his "goodness" in his bringing her out of innocence into experience, John sees a larger social role and responsibility arguing that to fail to bring the community out of ignorance, that is, out its self imposed condition of blindness to what is ripping it apart, would be the greatest sin and failure truly worthy damnation.

Proctor has sinned with Abigail, to use the language of the play, and it is a simply and acknowledged sin of the flesh, punished by his wife's coldness, but not a violation of his inner self. Proctor's wife, Elizabeth observes: I don't judge you. The magistrate sits in your heart that judges you. I never thought you but a good man, John – only somewhat bewildered.

It is exactly the relationship between Loman and Eddie Carbone and their wives; and, as with these characters, here too the community "goes wild" around the Proctors, whose traditional conscience is exposed. Proctor (confesses to regain his life) but will not accuse others – "I can not judge another". Realizing his own confession will be used as an instrument against them, he tears it up: "you will not use me! It is not part of salvation that should use me!"

Because it is my name: Because I can not have another in my life! Because I lie and sign myself to lies! Because I am not worth the dust on the feet of them that hang! How may I live without my name? I have given you soul; leave me my name.

He exits to his execution, accepted so voluntarily that it has suicidal qualities of self sacrifice, even though he is a victim of the system. Proctor, unlike Keller and Loman chooses his own fate more

in the romantic lineage of Promethean defiance of authority for personal honour made secure by death.

All My Sons is a realistic drama about ordinary people strangling with the universal issues of grief, war, and the loss of idealism. In All My Sons the idealistic and innocent Chris does not know that his neighbour Sue hates him. She is polite to Chris, but her words to Ann indicate that she actually loathes him. "Well every Saturday night, the whole gang is playing poker in the arbor. All the ones who yelled murderer taking my money now" (Miller 26), While the people of the neighbourhood act friendly with Joe and even visit him, they really think he is guilty. As she says: "everybody knows Joe pulled a fast one to get out of jail" (Miller 38). They appear to be strong friends but are in reality full of insincerity. Joe is an example of this when he defends Ann's father. Joe tells Ann to offer him a job when he gets out of jail. This apparent kindness is ironic because Joe was the one who framed his partner and put him in jail to begin with. Chris and Sue's relationship is the beginning of Joe Keller's undoing in All My Sons.

Miller's Death of a Salesman "was first produced in 1949. Here Willy Loman, the protagonist longs for a respect, which is not as much as his own as societies. The whole life of the Loman family is dominated by this man's idea of 'success', which he sees as a ladder from a brilliant athletic career at school to a good job and a life surrounded by scores of influential friends and admiring neighbours. He is mesmerized by two romantic images of this success: one of his bother Ben, who walked into the jungle at seventeen and walked out again rich at twenty one: and the other of an eighty four year old salesman, who was still so popular that in any of thirty cities he could just pick up the phone and wait comfortably in his hotel room for the buyers to come to him. Loman wants only the very better of his two sons, who are the centre of his life, but driven by these images of success, he spoils them, overlooks their dishonesty and tortures them with his ambition for them.

The scene with the woman in the hotel bedroom is deferred until the end in order to give momentum and sensation to the flagging action. It is deferred to the end by Willy's unconscious, for it is the one piece of the past that he least wishes to recall, the one that he has most successfully repressed. When circumstances have

forced him to face it in his conscious mind, the action is truly at an end, for no longer can Willy escape the recognition of his own responsibility for what has happened to his family, no longer can he conveniently transfer the blame to Howard, to society, to impecuniousness, or even to luck. To argue that in these days of relaxed social morals one minor marital infidelity hardly constitutes grounds for suicide is, paradoxically, to add weight to the theme in the context of this play: for Willy it is enough. He has not only, as he sees it, betrayed Linda and Biff, he has betrayed himself. Hap Loman can with cheerful irresponsibility, seduce the fiancées of executives: the moral code by which Willy wants to live is significantly different from the one in which he has tried to bring up his sons. It is in this sense that Biff can call him a phony or, with greater tolerance, can suggest that "He had the wrong dreams. All, all wrong" Coming near to recognizing himself at the end, however, Willy can still turn to suicide in the pathetically mistaken belief that it will strengthen his family's gratitude to him. The realism in *Death of a Salesman* is fairly obvious and reflects the influence on Miller of Henrik Ibsen. In *All My Sons*, and *Death of a Salesman* Miller adopts Ibsen's retrospective structure. Will Loman's adultery which by alienating his son, Biff has destroyed the strongest value in Willy's life? To take of Linda, after thirty five years of marriage, she is apparently completely unable to comprehend her husband: her speech at the graveside (I don't understand; the house is paid for) is not only pathetic, it is also an explanation of the loneliness of Willy which threw him into other women's arms.

Willy is called to account by the crises in the play. On the one hand, the whole play is devoted by exposing Willy's errors; on the other, Willy has been too consistent and conscientious in living by his false values that at his funeral his neighbour Charley says: "Nobody dast blame this man". These values are real to Willy and his false dream is fully and vividly sketched out by the dramatist. Sex is in itself an evil, a false value, in this play, as it is elsewhere in Miller. Biff's discovery of Willy's infidelity marks the crucial turning point in the relationship between father and son; thereafter Biff no longer believes Willy.

Miller's dramas are the images of struggle for survival and thus he is a dramatist for one and all. We find an affinity with his

struggling heroes. Like us Miller's protagonists are also fallible. In their fight for life they commit certain mistakes and they pay heavily for that. Once the individual is caught for his irresponsible activity, there is no escape and he is doomed to death. In every play sexual sin brings about disaster. The stability of the family – the value Miller always affirms – is inevitably shattered when sex rears its ugly and sinful head.

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Rising Global Terror: Threat to World Peace

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Abstract

Men of religion never tire of reminding us of the power of love ; it makes the world go round ,they assure us .But from experience, we know that hate is a much stronger emotion than love ; hate can make the world go topsy-turvy. The destructive power of hate was seen on 11th September, 2001 attack on World Trade Centre (New York) and Pentagon (Washington), which symbolized the freedom and might of America as a nation as well as a concept. The attack itself attained symbolic stature as an affront to the established global order, a challenge to the world 'dominant power', and an announcement that the prevailing US-led global order was not viewed, or valued, equally by all those, whose daily lives are increasingly caught in the vortex of post-cold war change.

Introduction

This marked the beginning of the New Terror, whose perpetrators wanted to impose a new architecture for humanity. They called it Jihad; the most obnoxious supremacist doctrine, since Hitler's final solution. This catastrophic attack catapulted the entire world into the throes of International terrorism in such an inextricable manner that the menace of terrorism is no longer confined or targeted against specific countries but has spread its tentacles over the entire globe to strike at will at the stipulated targets .It is a new variant of genocide and tyrannicide, which threatens human security, even humanity's very existence .Terrorism, in a way, is a new world war of the 21st century.

The advent and growth of the phenomenon of terrorism over the years, attaining the form of International Terrorism in contemporary times, reveal the ominous pursuit of human beings to utilize in an organized and more lethal ways the age old methods of violence for general political purposes. Terrorism has now become a

worldwide phenomenon. The threat of terrorism cut across all the borders and the enemy is faceless. It is a menace to mankind endangering and destroying the life of innocent people and posing a threat to internal peace and security. It is a war against democracy and crime against humanity.

There is no internationally agreed definition of terrorism. Consequently, some scholars, instead of defining terrorism, enumerate the elements, which may go to term an act of violence as terrorist, irrespective of its ideological predilections.

Keith Shimko talks of three elements of terrorism. First, it involves the threat or use of violence. Secondly, such violence is perpetrated in order to achieve some broader social or political aim. Thirdly, the use of violence is indiscriminate, as the basic purpose is to induce far-reaching psychological effects in the minds of the masses (Shimko, 2005: 295). Similarly, the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the United States defined terrorism as 'the use of serious violence against persons or property, or the threat to use such violence, to intimidate or coerce a government, the public or any section of the public, in order to promote political, social or ideological objectives.' The US State Department defines terrorism as a premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience.' Finally, the conceptualization of terrorism as a meaningful notion in international relations may take at two levels. At the first level, going by the Gandhian concept of violence and non-violence-a value, whose universality and timelessness has been recognized even by the United Nations by declaring 2nd October as International Day for Non-Violence-all forms of violence, whether perpetrated for valid political reasons or otherwise might be branded as terrorism without any rationale in any society. Yet, at the second level, it is argued that, that when political violence is used in condition in which no other form of protest is permissible, then it would be wrong to call it violence 'and in turn terrorism (Hoffman, 1998).

Motivation behind Terrorism

There are various factors, which motivate the terror groups:

(1) To obtain political goals, which may be liberation from foreign rule or gaining autonomy or separate statehood?

(2) Terrorists also attack national symbols to show their power and to shake the foundation of the country or society.

(3) To spread terror and fear psychosis in the public for seeking public support and blind following. It makes the democratic institution to react & overreact, which will make the establishment unpopular in masses.

(4) To seek media attention and publicity as it helps to promote their ideology and enable to show their strength .It is used as a tool to liberate their imprisoned colleagues and to generate financial support for their movement.

(5) Finally it is motivated by religious ideology that glorifies suicide as martyrdom.

Causes of Terrorism

(1) Terrorist attacks are well planned, meticulously calculated, and designed to target the country's political, economic, and social fabric, thus threatening internal security of the country.

(2) Terrorism has multiple causes Some of these might be specific to the given nation but many other causes are universal. Sociological, Psychological, Religious, Political and Economic factors combines together to cause the problem of terrorism.

- Deeply rooted ethnic ideological and religious division.
- Unresponsive, insensitive government and apathy of the administration to the need of the people.
- Lack of political will to fight terrorism.
- Inefficient and corrupt security forces.
- Perceived injustice, inequality, discrimination and persecutions.
- Economic deprivation-frustrations-aggressions.
- Poor grievance redressable system e.g. delays in justice.
- Existence of ideology that condone violence e.g.Taliban.
- Poverty to some extent, as it is relative not absolute, finally 'poverty of dignity' helps fuel terrorism.
- Unemployment, alienation, moral degradation and poor conscious.
- Availability of support, training and encouragement by overt and covert sources.

- Worldwide improvement in communication technology leading to better communication among terrorists.
- Wide media coverage and publicity.
- Easy availability of arms and ammunitions and growing sophistication in weapon technology.
- Social, political and economic tension and widespread injustice in modern society.
- State sponsored terrorism and general lawlessness.

Consequences of Terrorism

- (1) It demoralizes the helpless citizen and leads to breakdown of the social order.
- (2) It weakens the social and political fabric of the affected country diverting the scarce resources from other vital areas.
- (3) Political assassination disrupts conduct of govt. offices & international relations are strained, when diplomats are killed or kidnapped.
- (4) By coercing democratic government into submission the terrorist put a great stress on the country's institutionalized legal mechanism and wholly circumvent the democratic process.
- (5) Terrorism produces anxiety, uncertainty both in the minds of citizen and establishment.
- (6) It can cause the alienation of the population from the government when the state machinery takes up the counter measures for combating terrorism.
- (7) Thus the quality of life gets largely affected by terrorism.

Problems in Combating Terrorism

Terrorism is a hydra headed global phenomenon and requires co-operation and unanimity among the nations but this is not an easy task because of the following reasons:

- (1) Every country has different interpretation of terrorism for e.g. One man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter.
- (2) Governments of all nations are not matured & responsible enough to realize that by aiding terrorism they are damaging their credibility.
- (3) Most nations do not want to abandon the principle of asylum.

- (4) Terrorists are extremely motivated and therefore threat of capital punishment is not enough to deter them.
- (5) Government cannot take strong counter measures because of fear of public alienation and violation of human rights.
- (6) Corrupt law and administrative agencies of many Third World Countries are bottleneck in implementation of counter terrorism plans.
- (7) Modern communication facilities have benefited terrorists more than the police.

Strategies to Combat Terrorism

There are divergent views among the scholars regarding the causes and remedies to the problem of terrorism.

The statist strategy to tackle the problem of terrorism takes terrorism as an act of war and focuses its attention on locating the root cause of the menace in the other states supporting or sponsoring such a terrorist activity. It therefore argues for putting pressure on the states supporting terrorism in order to get the problem resolved.

On the contrary, the cosmopolitan approach assumes the terrorist activities to be criminal acts born out of the domestic causes like poverty, inequality, political divisions, etc. and argues that for sustainable and peaceful settlement of the problem of terrorism, the focus of states must be directed inwardly to look for the root causes of the trouble and long term effects be made to uproot such causes in order to wipe out the propitious background for the rise and growth of terrorism in the country.

Hence, terrorism needs to be tackled through a multi pronged strategy. Terrorism cannot survive if the induction of fresh blood into terrorist group is somehow blocked and the government should :

- (1) Identify the potential group.
- (2) Provide these misguided youth with employment.
- (3) Generate patriotic feeling.
- (4) Urging people to merge their individual identity with national identity.
- (5) Use propaganda highlighting the evils of terrorism and the risk associated with unlawful activities.

- (6) Creation of a strong Anti-terrorist force, modernization of police and paramilitary forces .Improving the intelligence net work is the need of the hour.
- (7) Media should play a positive role while giving coverage to terrorist activities.
- (8) Good Governance can help in eliciting people's support and confidence in tackling this problem.

Last but not the least, comprehensive development and inclusive growth can go a long way in checking this problem.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the time is ripe for the policy makers, civil society and international community to act in tandem to attack the virus of terrorism and find a lasting solution through Good Governance and Comprehensive Development. Coupled with this ,unless the leadership of all national and international entities ,scholars and intellectuals of individual society put forth genuine and collective remedies ,the menace of global proliferating terrorism will continue and humanity will encounter self-destruction.

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The Secularization of Political Culture: With Reference to India

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Abstract

A predominantly urban industrialized society is a complex society that puts emphasis on rapid communication. The education standards are higher, proliferation and participation of groups in the decision making process is wider. In contrast to this, rural societies are not geared to change and innovation and the states with a predominantly peasant population are more conservative and orthodox, and therefore, political culture of such states depicts weakness in strengthening the political system and overall development of the country. Political culture differs according to degree of participation in the political process by the citizens. In some systems, individuals take more active role in the political processes, possess a great deal of political information, and expect to influence the decisions made by the governments. In the politically developed countries like the USA and Russia, political culture provides great space for public participation to assist decision making and implementation. So far as the developing countries of Asia and Africa are concerned, the European colonial domination has put greater impacts on the minds of the masses. India is an example of British colonial domination and the introduction of the Westminster model of government.

Introduction

Political culture means specifically political orientation-attitude towards the political system and its various parts and attitude towards the role of self in the system (Almond & Verba, 1963 : 21-23). Political culture depends on the people's attitudes, emotions and beliefs towards the political system of the country, whether it is homogeneous or heterogeneous, what its historical, geographical are, socio-political dimensions. Besides, political culture is not static, it is

dynamic and therefore, it envisages essentials or needs of the political system within or outside. A pragmatic orientation in this direction is known as the secularization of political culture. The secularization of political culture is the process whereby men become increasingly rational, analytical and empirical in their political action. It is the process of increasing the political awareness of the masses enabling them to have growing information about their political system and their role as political actors in it. The secularization of political culture has two attributes, first, the pragmatic and empirical orientation, and second, movement from diffuseness to specificity. Times change and change the beliefs and values of the people. This change should be in a pragmatic and empirical direction and from diffuseness to specificity. That is, the political beliefs and the values of the people must change from the parochial to mundane variety, the people must learn more and more the meaning of political participation, political recruitment and their knowledge of political involvement should grow so that they may grasp the implications of the idea of political legitimacy. It is through the secularization of political culture that the rigid, ascribed and diffuse customs of social interaction come to be replaced by a set of codified, specifically political and universalistic rules. By and large, it is in the secularization process that bargaining and accommodative political actions become common features of the society, and the development of special structures such as interest groups, pressure groups and political parties become viable (Almond, 1956; Pye, 1962).

Political socialization through its agencies like family, schools and educational institutes, peer groups, working and informal relation, mass media, government and political parties and leaderships play very major and significant role in the strengthening of secularization of political culture. In the political system of the different states of the world, developed or developing, political culture promotes political stability and the social change. Political culture represents the patterns of knowledge, evaluation and communication relating to political authority, which trains the minds of the masses to take up the political orientations towards authority as a very significant determinant of stability, effectiveness and representativeness of the democratic political system.

Indian political culture is still unstable and underdeveloped. Moreover, it is in the formative stage and continues to evolve. Indian political culture is an admixture of historical, geographical, socio-economic structures, the contemporary and ancient social structures, old and new political ideologies and more importantly the practice and tradition of political apathy and non-violence. The dichotomy between tradition and modernity on the cultural front creates the problem of political bi-culturalism, and therefore, the policy makers confront dilemma how to take their country on the trajectory of modern developments along with the preserved and cherished traditions.

Rapid politicization of huge electorate that was discovering its diverse cultural identities, a society that was driven by increasing tensions and conflicts, its democratic space shrinking, its demand for internal democracy getting louder and shriller, the distance between the ruling elite and the poverty-stricken masses widening. In Indian political culture, commitment to religious values remained strong. The political and socio-economic changes produced a response along caste lines. The constitution outlawed caste, but the political institutions continued the same, dividing the country into many castes and sub-caste. On the one hand, popular support for the nation in general and democracy in particular are undoubtedly stronger in India than in most other least developed countries. And on the other hand, the traditional attitudes have re-emerged in more modern form with the erosion of consensus contributing to accelerating the erosion of that very support.

Culturally and historically, Indians have shown a remarkable capacity to order their plural identities and their considerable ideological ambiguity by resort to a well established operating hierarchy based on formalized rules and traditions, and therefore, nation building occurred along with and in some ways, even ahead of state building in India. That unambiguously helped Indian survive its initial years after the communal strife of partition when many doubted that an egalitarian democratic political society would be grafted on to a society that was both deeply divided and rigidly hierarchical. Some thought that elements of Hindu culture, including its emphasis on harmony, pluralism and the spirit rather than worldly matters smoothed the process. India has experienced the remarkable

spread of democratic values. The success of Indian politics at the centre spread out to the periphery, reinforcing both national and democratic beliefs. It has been observed that even though India had half of the population illiterate and around 70 percent living in rural society, Indians were as aware of political as voters in many western democracies.

As the regimes shifted and changed, Indian state institutions have grown weaker as they have become more politicized along partisan lines. It is generally held that the strong states emerge as they develop strong institutions with established routines, procedures and powers that are not subjects to substantial change with each new set of political leadership. Indian political system has developed the peculiar style of personality-cult damaging the genuine aspects of Indian political culture. Indian political system could succeed in maintaining the unity and integrity of Indian through political culture, but failed in bridging the dichotomy among the very gentle masses of Indian on the ethnic, religious, linguistic, caste and regional lines. Political culture in India has been completely vitiated. Ethnic problems are part of a larger crisis in state-society relations in India. The political parties, leaderships and other institutions of vital importance to the effective operational of democracy are declining. Rule and power have become extremely personal leading to arbitrariness, violence and notorious recalcitrance of the politicians and the so-called representatives of the masses. It is rightly argued that Indian democracy has become victim of a political culture, which was ideal of the Indian masse. The nation's elites have become suspect and fear that it threatens to disrupt the political management of future India. Indian society has put more emphasis on political leadership and very little on the institutions and their autonomy and sovereignty. The most difficult think India is facing is that of the institutional degradation.

Indian political system has become the hub of irrational politicians, who manipulate the state machinery to advance their personal power and economic gain by disseminating the seeds of social conflict. The secessionist movements, cast assertion, Hindu nationalism and majority-minority schism on cultural identities has been entrenched often inspired by political parties and leaders for electoral gain. The politics of Hindu-Muslims-Dalits vote bank and

more importantly the blame-game become the part and parcel of the Indian political culture. Political system in India is facing plenty of problems such as corruption, extensive centralization, political criminalization, declining secularism, rise of national chauvinism based on religion, and growing divide between the included and the excluded. Indian political culture has failed to prevent communal violence, ethnic conflicts and political insurgency. The mafias have developed their own culture in place of the culture of constitutionalism and legitimacy.

Conclusion

The most important requirement is quality of leadership and its capacity and strength to implant required values, behavioral norms morality in the system. The ultimate stability of our democracy set up hinges on how we develop our political culture. The need is to mobilize the process of secularization so that an ideal political society with democratic values would be established.

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Special Economic Zones: Removing Loopholes

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Abstract

A Special Economic Zone (SEZ) is a geographical region that has economic and other laws that are more liberal than a country's typical economic laws. A SEZ is a trade capacity development tool with the goal to promote rapid economic growth by using lax and business incentives to attract foreign investment and technology. Today, there are approximately 3,000 SEZs operating in 120 countries, which account for over US\$ 600 billion in exports and about 50 million jobs. By offering privileged terms, SEZs attract investments and foreign exchange, spur employment and boost the development of improved technologies and infrastructure (Singh, 2003).

Introduction

In the People's Republic of China, Special Public Zones were founded by the Central Government under Deng Xiaoping in the early 80s. The most successful SEZ in China is Shenzhen, developed from a small village into a city with a population over 10 million within 20 years.

India has also played a significant role in the founding and establishment. It has the largest outsourcing industry in Asia. There are 13 functional SEZs and about 61 SEZs, which have been approved and are under the process of establishment in India. The SEZ policy was first introduced in India in April, 2000, as a part of the Export-Import (EXIM) policy of India. The policy provides for setting up of SEZs in the public, private, joint sector or by State Governments. As of 2007, more than 500 SEZs have been proposed, 220 of which have been created. This has raised the concern of the World Bank, which questions the sustainability of such a large no. of SEZs.

The history of SEZs in India suggest that the seeds of the basics concept of SEZs were sown in the mid sixties. The basic model of the present day Indian SEZs was structured with the establishment of the first Export Processing Zone (EPZ) at Kandla in Gujarat in the year 1965. Severother EPZs were set up at various parts of India in the subsequent years. The lack of good governance, inefficient economic policy and management soon became the detrimental factors for success of these EPZs. Thus the performance of these EPZs of India, fell short of expectations (Singh, 2004).

The modern day SEZs came into existence because the economic reforms incorporated in early 1990s did not result in the over all growth of the Indian economy. The history of SEZs in India suggests that red-tapism, lengthy administrative procedures, rigid labour laws and poor physical infrastructural facilities were the main cause of deterioration of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow into the country. Further, the Indian markets were not mature enough to facilitate easy entry of Foreign Institutional Investments (FIIs) into the Indian economic system. Furthermore, the legal framework of Indian economy was not strong enough to prevent misuse of Indian market by the foreign investors. Thus the lack of investor friendly environment in India prevented growth of Indian industry, inspite of the implementation of liberal economic policy by the Central Government. This resulted in the formation of a much larger and more efficient form of their predecessor with world class Infrastructural facility.

Review of Literature

Through the observation of several case studies appearing in the course book like NCERT and various articles coming in the prominent daily and perodicals, it is clear that SEZs are not welcomed by various sections of society mere importantly by those who are supposed to suffered directly in the form of their land being acquired, large scale displacement and enviornmental degradation, Before we will discuss about the removal of several negativity associated with the setting up of SEZs. Let us have detailed look on a few case studies.

Inspite, of the fact that lots of incentives proposal by Government to boost up Industrialization and economy of the nation,

these are turning into a great source of societal conflicts and revolt few incident in the past and current like Nandigram incident have brought a great deal of uncertainty in implementation of SEZ plans towards industrialization of the nation, where many people died in the police firing while opposition in the acquisition of their land for a proposed SEZ by an Indonesian company Salim group . The center has announced hundreds of SEZ plans all across the nation but their future seems to be uncertain. Recently, another such social revolt has been registered in the State of Maharashtra, where Reliance group has declared to acquire 10,000 (approx.) hectare of land for building up to two mega SEZ projects. The State Government of West Bengal as well as Maharashtra temporarily put a halt on the project until a mutually agreed solution is being reached.

Many SEZ projects, which were planned to be rolled out in near future, have severe protest from the local people like TATA MOTOR's facility location at Singur (West Bengal) J.S.P at Midnapur (W.B.), Posco in Odisha, etc. Because all these mega project ask for hundreds and hundreds of hectares of land, which are normally brought from respective rural land owners at a rate fixed by Government. In the past also people have given away their land much below than the market price. All these projects could not generate expected level of employment for the local residents. Unfortunately, question here is not about giving a reasonable compensation to the rural land owner but to detach them from their land. They are the son's of soil. Land is immovable assets that never undergo depreciations. It is a life long assets to the poor rural people. The plan of the Government to withdraw intervention from this process of acquisition may bring even worse affect for the society. Some of the corporate has expressed their concern in this regard. People have been asking questions about why these SEZ are always planned on the land owned by the poor farmers? Why the barren non-utilized land is not proposed for that? Why the poor farmer should always become the victim of Industrialization?

Similar case belong to Koel- Karo project in Jharkhand. Have a look- 2nd February, 2001, is a date etched in blood in Tapkara. It was the first major incident of violence in about three decades of protest against the proposed Koel- Karo dam in the Torpa block of Khuti District of Jharkhand. Police opened fire on 2,000 tribal people,

who had gathered to protest at Tapkara village. Five people died on the spot and three in the hospital. Their object of irea proposed project to generate 710mw. of power by building two dam across the Koel and the Karo rivers and a connecting channel. The project was proposed in 1973, and protest began immediately by people likely to be displaced. The movement against the dam becomes part of the larger movement for creation of a separate Jharkhand State. It is widely cited as the longest and most successful anti-dam movement in India, rooted entirely in the highly mobilised Munda society a Scheduled tribes that indogenous to the Chhotnagpur plateau. The movement has not been succeeded in getting the project scrapped, though the national Hydro-Electric power corporation has not been able to conduct even the peliminary surveys due to organized nature of the tribal protest against it.

Finding

In a Country more than 1.21 billion people the quantity of a employment generated by such mega project are less than the expectation, if not negligible. There is a darn need for looking into the prons and cons of this. One probable solution could be restructing the benefits and perks provided to such SEZ projects, may be in terms of providing additional incentives for selecting and developing a non- populated geographical location.

Incentives or tax benefits may be decided on case to case basis and may be directly related to the degree of development in the term of societal up lifement of the standard of living, enviornmental friendiness and overall contribution towards the economy of the nation done by each project rather than having a even benefits policy for all.

Though this may raise the cost of those projects by some degree but which may be compensated through extending the tax benefits for more years under a different tax-slab.

India is the second largest growing economy in Asia and when the pace of growth is so high, there is a fare chance of overlooking the issues and problems of the weaker section of the country and all these incidents are probably telling the same story.

Conclusion

Being the largest nation and one of the prominent developing nations of the world, an overall look of the functioning of the SEZs in India is required. As we know the SEZs are considered in the today era, as weapons, which is having magic wand in it and in no time it can remove the several problem being faced by our society and nation today, overnight. This fact is true, but upto a very limited extent. If we want SEZs to be proved beneficial in holistic manner we (People of India, Government, Policy-makers, NGOs, Beaurocrats, etc.) need to have a detailed look on certain loopholes or shortcoming associated with functioning of the SEZs.

Firstly, while provided land to the SEZs it should be taken extreme care and seen meticulously, that the land is neither agricultural nor forested land, nor any other type of land environmentally important and sensitive. For an agricultural nation, having agrarian economy like India with the fact of its being second most populous nation, agricultural land should not be disturbed. Specially, After post green revolution era, when considerable amount of land has become infertile due to incessant use of chemical fertilizer and pesticides, insecticides, medicine plus excessive use of water. Large track of land is required to be kept fellow ,so that it can regain its facility naturally, it is not affordable for a country like India, which has to feed 1.21 billion people (17%of the world) on merely 2.4 Percent land area of the world . Therefore, it should be urgently seen that arable land is not going to be acquired for the establishment of SEZs.

Secondly, forested land should be kept untouched, as we lack desired percentage of land covered under forest. But, unfortunately it is seen that for the sake of Infrastructual development, industrial development and above all for SEZs forested land is sacrificed inviting the ire of local people and enviornmentalists. In due course it is mentionable that ideally any country should posses forested land covers it 33%land area, but unfortunately due to several reason, India is having only 19.4% of its land area under forest .Therefore, instead of saving out the forest we should try our level best to bring more and more fellow land under forest cover.

Similarly, it is seen that just to regain scarce land resources, wet lands swamps and pounds and reservoirs are filled in with earth

and land is regain to develop industry or SEZs over there. But we should remember that such trend is very dangerous and has been very responsible for the depletion of our precious underground water resource. As we know we depend heavily and in some of the region solely upon underground water for our water requirement. Several indices are there where it is witnessed that for urbanization purpose such filling are done, which has lowered down the underground water level badly.

Now, let us talk something about labour laws associated with SEZs. Accordingly, to the laws, to attract foreign investor Labour have been framed so investor friendly that at times, interest of labours, specially unskilled worker fell at stake. It is ironical that SEZs are promoted for the sake of our citizen but most of the times they fell prey to highly imbalanced way of dealing their interest.

It should be made sure that regarding, providing incessant power supply to the coming up and the functioning of the SEZs. Renewable sources of energy should be developed and harassed widely. It should be tried that our precious and exhaustible source of energy (fossil fuel) and preserved and alternative sources of energy are developed. As we know that each and every region of India is having bright scope for the utilization and development of renewable source of energy. For example, parts of Rajasthan has unhindered accessibility to sunlight, therefore, solar energy could be developed at larger scale over there. Our 7,500 kms. long coastline is having benefits of strong mighty wind blowing most of the time. This is why; wind energy could be developed in those regions. Coastal region can developed Tidal energy as well.

As far as we are considered about our precious land resources and not losing them for the purpose of SEZs, We should remember that there is no dearth of barren land in India. It is not the fact that each and every square inch of land is either cultivated or forested. Vast stretch of barren land is available in plenty, which could be used for the purpose of SEZs. That way Government could protect itself from being changed for misusing fertile land and forested land, at the same time infrastructural and industrial development can also take place, creating good number of job opportunities, eradicating the problems of unemployment and subsequently that of poverty achieving our long cherished dream of becoming a prominent and

highly developed and cultural nation. In this context Board of Approval (BOA) has taken a welcome step by putting a limit on the maximum land acquisition by a SEZ project to 5,000 hectares. It has also laid down compulsory export business for such projects. Apart from this, a SEZ should also provide employment to at least one member of the displaced land owner's family.

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Trifurcation of MCD: Need of the hour or a Political Need

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Abstract

The importance of local government and its association with grass root democracy has been a much discussed topic. The significance of municipal government cannot be felt more in a megacity like Delhi which is facing a governance challenge in the face of population explosion. Delhi being the seat of both the Central Government and the State Government already has numerous governmental agencies operating in the same area. The result of this intricate set up is that the common man is hassled and is forced to run from pillar to post from one government organization to another because of the overlapping jurisdiction amongst the agencies. This paper deals with the question— Was it necessary to trifurcate an ailing organization like MCD or would it have helped if some major changes had been done at the organizational level to ease the administrative set-up of MCD and not divide it at all? Even if it is accepted that the trifurcation was done to encourage democracy at the local level, was it necessary to trifurcate the MCD in such a hurry, without giving a thought to the implementation part of the trifurcation? In the first part, the MCD Act 2012 is discussed. In the second part, the complicated administrative structure of Delhi and the resultant problems which arise are discussed. In the third part, the political motive behind the trifurcation and the problems faced by the three MCDs are discussed.

Introduction

Delhi encompasses three local bodies viz. Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), New Delhi Municipal Committee (NDMC) and Delhi Cantonment. Municipal Corporation of Delhi is the biggest municipal body, amongst these three local bodies, catering to vast population through 12 zonal segments. Delhi's 96.96% population lives in the

area under MCD's jurisdiction, whereas 2.14% and 0.99% population live respectively in NDMC and Delhi Cantonment areas. This makes MCD the major partner of the local administration in Delhi. Thus, MCD is among the largest municipal bodies in the world providing civic services to more than estimated population of 13.78 million citizens. It is next to Tokyo in terms of area. It has also the unique distinction of providing civic services to rural and urban villages, resettlement colonies, regularized and unauthorized colonies, JJ squatter settlements, etc.

Trifurcation of MCD

MCD came into existence on the 7th April, 1958 under the Act of Parliament. In 1957, the Municipal Corporation Act was enacted to amalgamate 10 local bodies already in existence, and to form one unified local structure in the name of good urban governance. However, in the name of good urban governance, one unified entity — MCD was divided into three parts in 2012.

Till 2012, MCD was under the control of the Central Government (MoUDPA). The GNCTD presently headed by Chief Minister Shiela Dixit, on several occasions, expressed dissatisfaction with the arrangement wherein GNCTD has practically no control over MCD. MCD underwent a drastic change after the April, 2012 MCD elections. The MCD was trifurcated. Sheila Dixit was the driving force to bring this change in MCD. The main argument forwarded for this move was that the gigantic MCD was too big and cumbersome an organization. With one corporation and one Commissioner of MCD, a unified MCD was unable to provide effective services to the citizens of Delhi.

The division of the MCD was in the pipeline for over a decade. Few committees (Virendra Prakash Committee, Balachandran Committee and V.K. Malhotra Committee) were formed to study the functioning of the MCD and to suggest measures to overcome the problems and improve its financial management. All the committees were of the opinion that the MCD should be divided to provide better amenities to the people.

After the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2011 was passed by the Delhi Legislative Assembly; the Delhi government formed a special Committee under the Chairmanship of Dharamrajan,

a retired IAS official, to compile a report on the removal of possible bottlenecks and suggest new coordinating mechanisms for the trifurcated municipality.

The amended Act was passed by the Delhi Legislative Assembly on 1st December, 2011 and subsequently, the Centre also gave its assent to it. According to the Act, instead of one unified Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the city will have three Municipal Corporations, namely, North Delhi Municipal Corporation, South Delhi Municipal Corporation and East Delhi Municipal Corporation. Each body so established shall be a body corporate.

Both North Delhi Municipal Corporation and South Delhi Municipal Corporation will have 104 wards each. The East Delhi Municipal Corporation will have 64 wards. Thus, the total number of wards remains the same i.e. 272. There will be one Standing Committee, one Mayor and one Municipal Commissioner for each of the three civic bodies.

One of the salient features of this Act is that it provides for reservation of 50% of the total number of seats for women, instead of 33%.

Another important feature of this Act is that it provides for a Director of Local Bodies who shall be appointed by the GNCTD. The responsibility of the Director of Local Bodies is to coordinate the functions of the three Corporations in respect of the common facilities and services that are under the control and management of the Corporation in whose area they are located. He also has to decide in the interim, the utilization of various assets and discharge of liabilities by the Corporations and to resolve the functional and administrative anomalies between the three Corporations in consultations with the Commissioner(s) thereof.

The three Municipal Commissioners will report to the Principal Secretary of Delhi's Urban Development Department.

By this Amendment Act, the effective control of MCD's functions like the building by-laws, allocation of central funds and carrying out performance reviews has been delegated to the city government. These functions were, until now, controlled by the centre itself through the office of the Lt. Governor. No doubt, now GNCTD would have greater financial and administrative powers to control the MCD. However, the central government would continue to have a say in

the important matters of the three MCD's and has kept certain provisions out of Delhi government's ambit. Dissolution of the MCD and appointment of the commissioners will still need the centre's approval though now the Delhi government has the power to recommend names. Earlier, this was done by the MHA itself.

Trifurcation and Good Governance

The Sarkaria Committee (1989), the Second Finance Commission, the Bala Krishna Committee (1992), Virendra Prakash Committee (1999) and Deep Chand Bandhu Committee (2002) all recommended that MCD should be split into a number of smaller corporations as they felt that the population of the city was too large to be governed by a single corporation. The statement of reasons and objectives of the 2011 MCD Amendment Act says that the population of Delhi has increased manifold from the time of independence. The Census of 2001 has been considered as the base. Therefore, in order to fulfil the requirements of greater number of people in a much better manner, it was felt that area to be governed should be reduced by trifurcating the single local body. Moreover, the annual expenditure of the unified MCD amounted to Rs 3000 crore (approx), of which more than half the amount was spent on salaries alone instead of on developmental work within the wards. The idea behind the trifurcation was to induce competition between the three corporations. It is expected that these corporations would transform themselves into self-sustaining units as opposed to a dependent gigantic unified organization it was earlier.

Worldwide, megacities have multiple corporations to look after the civic needs of the people. For example, New York City, a megacity, has five boroughs. Under the New York State Law, a borough is a municipal corporation. Thus, considering the large population in the NYC, the local government is sub-divided into 5 boroughs with 5 Borough Presidents, albeit there being one Mayor to look after the whole city. Tokyo, one of the largest agglomerations in the world, has as many as 23 special wards, each with its own elected Mayor and an overall elected Governor for the Tokyo Municipal Government (TMG).

Was the move to Trifurcate Politically Motivated?

The move to trifurcate the MCD was politically motivated. Even those who support the idea of trifurcation of MCD believe that the trifurcation was done very hastily and without much consideration as to how the process would be carried out. The opposition to the trifurcation of MCD has mostly come from the BJP (presently the opposition party). Ex- Mayor Prof Rajni Abbi opposed the move on the ground that “it lacks foresightedness and a vision for the citizens” (The Hindu, 2011). The BJP has argued several times that the move to trifurcate the local body is politically motivated by the ruling party headed by Sheila Dixit.

It is important to note that the deal between the Delhi Government and the Union Government regarding the trifurcation of the MCD was clinched after the former agreed to the idea of allowing the Centre to control the “controlling authority” of MCD. While nowhere else in the country does the Centre control the local bodies— since such action goes against the spirit of the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution of India— the GNCTD decided to forego this constitutional anomaly for the time being because the Chief Minister, Sheila Dixit wanted the trifurcation bill to become an Act as early as possible.

The political analysts felt that the decision to break-up the MCD into three smaller units was a well thought-out strategy before the 2012 MCD polls. The Congress-led GNCTD wanted to weaken the BJP- led MCD. By trifurcating the MCD, it was believed that there would be a chance for the Congress to come to power in at least one of the three Corporations, otherwise Congress never would be able to break the stronghold of the BJP over the local politics. Also, the 2011 Delhi Municipal Corporation Amendment Bill has made the GNCTD responsible for allocating funds to the three MCDs (of course, on the recommendations of the Delhi Finance Commission). Thus, the three MCDs would now be accountable to the GNCTD. The implication, if seen within the ambit of political configuration, is that presently, the Congress holds the financial reins of the three MCDs. The Congress can delay or refuse funds to one corporation and can be quiet forthcoming to other corporations. Since all the three MCDs at present are ruled by BJP, the Congress can use the carrot and stick

policy very shrewdly. By delaying funds to One Corporation, the Congress-led GNCTD can hamper the development of that Corporation. At the same time, it can easily release funds to other Corporations. Such release of funds would weaken the BJP-led opposition towards it as those councillors who receive the funds easily would never want to displease the Congress.

So, what is the negative impact on governance of Delhi because of the trifurcation MCD? Trifurcation has added to the complexities which already exist in the administrative set up of Delhi. The administrative set-up of Delhi is complex because, by virtue of being the capital city, Delhi is governed both by the Central Government (GOI) and the State Government (GNCTD). Thus, Delhi has numerous governmental organizations operating simultaneously. Critical parts of administration of Delhi are controlled by the GOI. Delhi Police, Delhi Development Authority (DDA), New Delhi Municipal Committee (NDMC) — all report to the Union Government and not to the State Government. It should be noted that the unified MCD, the local government of Delhi, unlike any other local government in India, was controlled directly by the GOI before the trifurcation and reported to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Along with the GOI, Delhi is also governed by the GNCTD (Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi). Thus, agencies like DJB (Delhi Jal Board), DTC (Delhi Transport Corporation), and DERC (Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission) are under the direct supervision of the GNCTD.

The governance challenge of Delhi is to cope with multiple authorities and competing jurisdictions. Since Delhi is the seat of several governments— central, state and local, the result of this unique status which Delhi enjoys is that there is a strong competition between the different governments on many policy issues. Attempts are regularly made by the Central Government and the State Government to redraw boundaries limits of competence, financial allocations and functions between this complex set of bodies.

The presence of Central Government and its agencies in Delhi has been a source of constant conflict with the State Government. Due to the presence of multiple authorities in Delhi, the governance is too much fragmented. The numerous state-level parastatal agencies have negative effects on service provision and delivery. The

large number of institutions operating in the city, often with overlapping responsibilities makes life miserable for the citizens. There is lack of coordination and cooperation between organizations. The existence of a large number of small organizations providing the same or different services is not a problem by itself. But the fact is that these organizations work without coordination mechanisms to deal with difficult decision situations has led to chaos. For example, no coordination mechanisms exist between various directorates of Delhi administration and the DDA other than the mechanism of communicating through files and occasional meetings between the top officials.

“There is an extreme lack of inter-agency collaboration. Committees and commissions are regularly formed to resolve conflicts and deliberate on issues of mutual interest, but most of these are advisory in nature. While there is a delegation of authority to look for solutions, these Committees and Commissions are unable to achieve any substantive objective for the want of perusal up to implementation stage” (U. B. Singh, 2002 : 110).

“These differences in the governance of Delhi have far-reaching implications. For example, the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation (DSIDC) which is responsible to the GNCTD has the authority to issue licence for industries. However, it would need a separate permit from the DDA, responsible to MoUDPA, GoI for the land. Many of the initiatives of the DDA and the MCD that have adverse financial and environmental implications directly affect the GNCTD. However, it is not empowered to intervene in these matters. For example, the disposal of solid wastes by the MCD—responsible to MoUDPA, GoI often chokes the sewer lines looked after by the DJB responsible to the GNCTD. Situations are very common where GNCTD is neither consulted, nor its approval sought before major decisions are taken. However, to avert the adverse consequences, if any, is often the responsibility of the GNCTD (Soumen Bagchi, 2003 : 4831 - 4832).

In such a situation, three MCD's instead of one have added to the woes of Delhi.

Can three work better than one?

It is argued that the trifurcation was done to bring the people's representatives near the citizens. It is believed that it would lead to greater grass root democracy. However, in the name of decentralizing political power, the move has led to a more complicated administrative system. Delhi already has numerous government agencies (central, state and local) trying to cater to the needs of the people of Delhi. As discussed, multiplicity of authority leads to passing of the buck from one government agency to the other as everybody's responsibility is nobody's responsibility. It is alleged that trifurcation of MCD has added more chaos to the already chaotic administrative mesh of Delhi. There is every possibility for chaos to prevail, since each entity can be ruled by different political parties. Today, there are difficulties in state-local relations, tomorrow; there can be difficulties in local-local relations. Thus, the presence of multiple authorities leads to complexity in the administrative relations.

The three MCD's are facing a number of problems, which could have been avoided, if the Act had not been implemented so hastily. The arguments against the trifurcation can be studied under the following heads—

Financial Problem : As foreseen by those who were opposed to the idea of trifurcation, the three MCDs are facing a financial crisis. Despite the promise to give a certain amount of money to each of the three MCDs to help begin their operations at the nascent stage, the GNCTD has failed to fulfil its promise. This has resulted in cash-starved Corporations trying to find ways and means to satisfy the local needs of the people.

There is another dimension to the financial problem. The main source of revenue of the MCD (unified or trifurcated) is the property tax (calculated by the Unit Area Method). Before the trifurcation, South Delhi used to raise the maximum amount of revenue which was shared by the entire city. With the creation of South Delhi Municipal Corporation, this revenue is closed for less prosperous areas like the East Delhi Municipal Corporation. It would take a few years for the East Delhi Municipal Corporation to catch up with the South Corporation since the South Corporation has most of the revenue generating commercial establishments, hotels, district

centres, upscale markets and higher category colonies. This also implies that East Delhi Municipal Corporation does require financial support to fully start its operations.

Also, it is argued that the trifurcation has lead to more expenditure on bureaucracy. The officials have faced numerous problems due to trifurcation with respect to photocopying and dividing of documents of current projects into three corporations. Along with this, sharing e-governance data has also turned out to be tiresome and a costly affair. The e-governance project runs on 52 servers. It is difficult to divide the servers into three corporations since each server performs a dedicated task. To have 52 servers for each corporation will add to the financial burden of each of them. Thus, dividing IT services amongst the three corporations can be a challenging task.

Projects Delayed: Due to trifurcation, MCD projects which were in the pipeline have got stuck. For example, the undivided MCD had inaugurated a 500-car parking lot in Chandni Chowk in February 12. But thanks to the civic body's trifurcation and the resulting procedural wrangles, it has not been thrown open to public yet. Several such major development projects related to parking, roads and sanitation in the city are witnessing a delay in completion due to uncertainty in the officialdom, which is fully engrossed in the process of trifurcation.

Also, due to the split of the city corporation, projects too have been split on the basis of their locations. According to the MCD officials, till the time the finances and policies of each corporation are finalised, projects will remain hanging. The projects also have been delayed because officials overseeing the major projects have been changed in the past, leading to disarray. Thus, the problem is not only of finance but also of implementation of projects.

Problem of coordination amongst the three cooperations: While Delhi is one entity, its different parts are being governed by different bodies. "This can lead to problems galore with infrastructure inter-connections passing physically from the jurisdiction of one body to the other. For instance, the garbage of South Delhi Municipal Corporation may have to be carried all the way through North Delhi Municipal Corporation area and dumped in a site located in its jurisdiction, The North Delhi Municipal Corporation

would be well within its right to object” (<http://www.indianexpress.com/news/can-three-work-better-than-one-/942479>).

Also, the 2011 amendment imposes an official body over an elected one, which is an uncalled interference into the autonomy of the civic body. There is no precedence of three elected Mayors representing one single city and three municipal governments being coordinated by one bureaucrat, but this has been implemented in the case of Delhi. Thus, there is now a shift of power from the people to the bureaucracy and a reversal of what is being globally advocated in terms of democratic decentralization.

Conclusion

From the above discussion, it can be concluded that the haste in which the trifurcation was done, was politically motivated. Even those who support the idea of trifurcation believe that had the change been brought gradually and after consulting all the political parties, the trifurcated MCDs would not have faced so much of difficulties and opposition. No doubt, a unified MCD had failed to manage the civic infrastructure of the city, but by dividing an inefficient organization into three will not lead to three efficient organizations but three inefficient organizations because the basic structure of MCD and the line of decision-making remains the same. What was needed was some drastic change in the whole set up of the unified MCD to simplify the administration and to make it more people –friendly. Trifurcation is not the cure for an ailing organization like MCD. “While politics had its way, sooner than later, this model is sure to come into further re-engineering as in its present state of organization, governance would become only more complicated.”

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Sociology for the Twenty First Century

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Abstract

Talcott Parsons famously asked who now reads Herbert Spencer, but one may equally ask who now reads some of the one-time iconic names of even the more recent era, including Talcott Parsons – Louis Althusser, Nicos Poulantzas, even Michel Foucault – once demigods, now fallen or falling idols all. Everything changes and nothing remains still. You cannot step into the same stream twice’ Heraclitus (535-475BCE) Today the subject has produced many pointless neologisms as in Twitter and Texting. (Christopher T Husbards, 2012).

Introduction

The history of sociology in India is inspired by the west but being a multi-cultural country we need to develop our own ways of understanding the processes of our society. Applying western concepts which are being developed by those who live in a culture which is mostly singular in nature is out dated and I believed did yield results up to the mark. This has resulted in something that leaves our sociology two steps behind the reality. We have failed to understand the changing processes because we were following the western studies and applying their concepts in a huge country like India.

We at present need to concentrate on our land so that we can understand what are and would be the implications of the changes being done climate-wise, economic-wise, culture-wise, etc. Sociology today seems stagnant why because like I said we still include Talcott Parsons in our studies. We need to change the syllabus in our schools and colleges and change the way we teach sociology. We need to take measures to make sociology a subject of interest rather than a “filler” subject. No longer should a student pick sociology as an area of study because it’s an easy subject but because it’s an interesting

subject. Having said that we as preacher of sociology needs to bring change in our way of teaching sociology and making it more interesting by applying teaching methods like "Live Projects". We should look into books of Tim curry and apply some of the methods which would enhance ones interest into the subject. We need to include sociologist from our land like Mazumdar, Andre beteile, Dubey, Srinivas to name few, into the books and stress on their theories also, instead of following the western sociologist our students should talk about Indian sociologists.

Sociology of the 21st century needs to discuss and understand the changes to men and women's roles seen over the past sixty years have lead to a challenging paradox. While some argue that the lack of women in boardrooms and Parliament is evidence of continued discrimination against women, others argue that it is men, particularly white men, who are discriminated against in a newly 'feminized' world.

Should we be introducing gender quotas or does this disadvantage men and risk undermining the efforts of those who succeed? Should systems be put in to place to create absolute equality, for example in relation to pensions and paternity leave, or should we work under the assumption that men and women are equal but different? What are the implications of assuming that all men and all women face the same obstacles irrespective of age, race, ethnicity, sexuality, class, ability or education? Should we be concerned about the prevalence of sexual images of both men and women and the messages they convey? We need conferences so that we can turn confusion into consensus.

There is a need to stress on the studies of problems of society, problems being corruption, prostitution, problems in bureaucracy, problem of transparency in system, health system, etc. today we require that more attention is paid such delicate issues which affects life on daily basis. Like pathology treats diseases sociology should also try to adapt this pathological form and treat these problems as diseases.

Sociology has paid a lot of time on studying the culture, but socio-lingual minorities are being ignored for ages and we have lost a load heritage in this mistake. In this 21st century I call for not only

looking at the future but also carrying heritage with us and preserving them. More over the communication form has changed to more of texting and IM's, and sociology needs to take a peek at it too. Thus 21st century sociology needs to understand the impact of these changes and also try to preserve the old forms. It does not require a seer to see that the world of the twenty-first century will be faced by manifold problems: the implications of climate change, of likely racial hostilities, of mass migration, of economic inequalities, and of diminishing natural resources. (Christopher T Husbands, 2012).

There is a need to understand the implications these problems would lay on our society. These problems are inter-related and would impact any society not one after another but together, this is not for me to just say it or to write it but if you genuinely pick today's newspaper you would see it right there.

There is a requirement of respect in our society today we call for respect for our country, for our women, for wild life, for national heritage, etc... but when there is a lack of respect in us for other life, how are we going to achieve others, and this lack of respect comes from the roots, what we are today is because of what we were in the past. Though society has changed a lot today and we have sense of equality, respect in ourselves but it lacks somehow and sociology in the 21st century should call to fill this gap.

Mills suggests we should always remember: "Always keep your eyes open to the image of man – the generic notion of human nature – which by your work you are assuming and implying; and also to the image of history – your notion of how history is being made. Know that the problems of social science, when adequately formulated, must include both troubles and issues, both biography and history, and the range of their intricate relations. Within that range the life of the individual and the making of societies occur; and within that range the sociological imagination has its chance to make a difference in the quality of human life in our time. (Mills, 1959 : 3–5, 225–226).

As stated by Ken Plummer in his short lecture one must think of the twenty first century in three themes: 1. Think globally! 2. Think intersecting inequalities! 3. Think media (and digital)! As suggested

thinking globally is the need of the time as it is difficult to see social things in isolation as they today connect and bridge across countries. Human Rights, the internet, 'globalization' and the Kyoto Protocol –all products of the last quarter of the previous century- have opened a new horizon of understanding and social action i.e. humankind and its world. By stating to think intersecting inequalities the author means is that social differences and social class nowadays are seen through a diverse interconnecting range of lenses. These include: class, ethnicity, gender, age, health and disability, sexuality and nation. And when the author asks to think media he means that the world has been radically reorganized over the past twenty five years through the new information technologies. Sociology has been a bit slow in recognizing just how central these new technologies have become across the world. We now need digital- sociology both about society and for doing research. (Plummer. K, 2010)

World around us is changing fast, things have changed a lot in last few years; contemporary sociology over a period of time becomes a historical document. Earlier homosexuality was a stigma symbol. Being called as a homosexual was degrading to one. If publically known as homosexual then it is to get rejected by your parents, sacked by your employers, pitted by the priest, considered sick by the doctors, imprisoned by the law, and denounced by the moralists, to be played upon by the politicians for votes. Today the homosexuals are open about their homosexuality, spoken about; but are limited. I think in the near future this is going to change and sociology needs to be prepared as the earlier research about homosexuals would soon become outdated.

Edward shills has quoted that doing research relevant to policy cannot be avoided by a social scientist because their discipline deals with facts (facts about policies) and they cannot avoid this as long as they interest themselves in society. (Shills. E, 1980). Without a doubt I can list a number of instances where sociologists were part of policy making by taking up public roles in policy making. Fernando Henrique Casdro, became the president of Brazil, he was a professor of Sociology. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a sociologist became an assistant to the American president for urban affairs before his appointment to India as US Ambassador. A few to name, but this was not the case always. Role of sociologists is yet to show its true

importance. This issue has been critical to any and thus it is no surprise that it became the theme of the XXIX All India Sociological Conference held in Udaipur, Rajasthan.

As stated by Bhadra relationship between the social sciences and the organization has always been less than satisfactory. In particular sociology is accumulating increasing deficit in the policy-making arena in view of the fact that it is yet to show its relevance to the society. (Bhadra. K. B, 2006)

Sociologists are yet to convince the government and other organizations that their knowledge can be put to use in policy making processes to deal with the various problems of rural and urban poverty, unemployment, housing, pollution control, inequality, education, crimes, family disorganization, energy, transportation, health care, urbanization, displacement due to development projects, etc. one can look into the work of Lyons, Lynn Jr, (1978) and Scott & Shore (1979) to understand the policy deficit accumulated by sociology. Wilson argues correctly, "the more sociology is ignored by policy makers and the media the less attention it gets as an academic discipline and therefore the more removed it is from the decision-making arena. Thus it attracts few students; obtain less or no funding and support from private and government agencies. (Wilson. W. J., 1993)

The time calls for the social scientists to stand together and move forward as one and take essential measures to establish the disciplines relevance in policy making. I would like to quote Bernal, the famous Marxist historian who as far back as 1940 said that there is a need to develop and promote social sciences more than the physical sciences. The underdevelopment of social sciences is not fortuitous. In his words, "The struggle for the development of social sciences is at the same time the struggle for the transformation of society". The truth is that the Indian sociologists have a very difficult task at hand. They have to struggle very hard if they want to be heard; but once heard the world would be a better place to live in. (Bernal. D, 1940)

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Climate Change and Environmental Problem in Nepal

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Abstract

Climate is a gradually changing Phenomenon. It changes by natural and human activities. Climate change is commonly known as global warming. Industrial and technological developments for human beings cause global warming. Climate change brings the environmental problem. Acid rain, Global warming, Ozone depletion are the main problems of environment in the world. Dangerous situation is created by environmental problem. Now it should be controlled or managed climate change. Environment should be brought in balance otherwise. It will be dangerous in near future.

Key words: *Oxidation, Mitigation Adaptation, Molecules, Ozone layer.*

Background

Climate is a changeable element. It is changeable physical process climate have been changing after some years, ten years and yearly. The change occurs in quantity and quality of the component of climate like temperature, humidity, air pressure, cloud and rainfall etc. They are responsible for the climate change. It affects vegetation, animal, bird, micro species and human beings. All living things have been adjustable according to the changeable climate to their behaviors. Especially natural and man= induced factors are responsible for the climate change. Now, the climate change in the present situation occurs more by the man induced activity than the natural process. Climate change is experiencing in the world. All people feel the change in the climate. Nepal also has been experiencing the impact of climate change for the last several years. The climate change has social, economical and ecological impacts in Nepal.

Objectives

The objective of the study as follows :

- a) To know the climatic change
- b) To examine environmental problem by produce of climatic change.

Methodology

This study is based on secondary data as well as books, report writing and internet explore of different journal study.

Theories of climate change

There are different theories developed in the climate change.

1. Astronomical or orbital theory

According this theory, the earth moves surrounding the sun to elliptical way. In order to this, surrounding way changes of the earth. Now a day it becomes more circular and more elliptical. It renews in 90,000 to 1, 10,000 years time. Like this the distance becomes more or less, because surrounding way of the earth change. It is 14700000 and 15200000 km distance between the earth and sun. It is changeable. The condition 14700000 km distance is called perihelion and 15200000 km distance is called aphelion. In the condition of perihelion the earth reaches near the sun. In this condition the earth gains 3.5 percent more heat than the average. Like this, in the condition of aphelion it gains less heat than the average heat. Due to this causes, it takes change in the climate. In different time, temperature becomes low or high, Thus the climate changes.

2. Carbon dioxide theory

This theory introduced by I. C. Chamberlin at last the 19th century. According this theory, the climate must change the quantity of carbon dioxide (CO_2) low and high in the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide gas is transparent for short wave rays from the sun. Due to this sun rays reaches easily in the earth surface. At that time there is more heat in the earth surface. At that time, long wave rays could not return towards the space to across carbon dioxide layer. The heat of sun rays is collected in the atmosphere. Such as, it would grow the atmospheric temperature. At that time it grows the atmospheric temperature. Such as the order of increasing temperature, simultaneously it grows the water vapor rate. At that time there collect the dense clouds, due to this situation it disturbs the solar radiation to reach in the earth surface. Due to this causes, decrease

the temperature in lower layer of atmosphere. At that situation there creates unfavorable condition in climate Chamberlin strace in this condition.

In 1960-70 decade 10 percent increased of CO_2 gas in the atmosphere. But now, according to guess the composition of CO_2 gas in the atmosphere 400 P Pm (parts per million) at present time. The growth rate of CO_2 gas in the same ratio it will be double in the time of 2040. At this condition it increases 2° c. g. of the global temperature.

3. Volcanic dust theory

The explorations of volcanic eruption the dust particles cloudy parts and water vapor disturb the rays from the sun in the earth surface. Due to this causes the temperature decreases in the earth surface. Other wise of this things continuous radiation from the earth surface the decreasing rate of the temperature is much more. Due to this it becomes unfavorable change in the climate. For example, the exploration of the volcanic eruption in kratotoa in Indonesia between Java and Sumatra in 1883, dust particles cloudy parts and water. Vapor erupted forcedly it expanded around the earth and reached 80 km above from the earth. From this situation it takes abstade in sun rays and decreased the global temperature (P. D. Shrma, 2005).

4. Sun spots theory

Times to time the black spots are seen on surface of the sun. Such black spots are seen due to the gravitational that causes storm, Tufan, magnetic storms etc. increasing the solar activity in sun surface. This black spot creates situation the solar temperature greater than the average. Resulting this, solar temperature increases more in the earth surface. Generally, such black sun spots seen after 11 years but now a day it repeated 23 years after. In the condition of sun spots increases the temperature then it changes in the climate. At this, climate changing condition causes more rain fall, storms, snow fall etc. increases said by Huntington and visher.

How a days it is rapidly increasing the world population. At time of 1650 s was 55 korod total populations in the world. How it reaches about Arab. The necessities increase at this rate of the people. To full fill the human necessities, the scientists have developed new technology. According this they started industrialization from Europe

in the 18th century and brought green revolution in the agriculture production in 20th century. Due to this, broad increases in the quality and quantity of agricultural production. Due to this the necessities of the people full fill in the different aspects like food, cloth, and residence etc. But it creates unfavorable condition in the environmental aspects. There creates environmental pollution in large quantity by the urbanization and industrialization like CO_2 , N_2O , SF_6 , SOX , NOX , SO_2 , CH_4 , dust particles, etc., Such as, deforestation, indirectly desatation losing the biological diversity etc. by the agriculture revolution. Such environmental unfavorable situation creates in the nature. Such affects environmental balance due to this unfavorable change in the climate. In the present climate brings the unfavorable change, there are different process to harm for life cycle. Among them, some are as follows.

Environmental problems

Acid rain: - Acid rain means, acid elements in the atmosphere fell down in the earth surface with rainy water is called acid rain. The acidic water is measured by p^{H} value. If the value of water $\text{p}^{\text{H}}=7$ is a general water. If p^{H} is less, that is acidic and the value more than $\text{p}^{\text{H}}=7$ is called Alkalinity. So that the p^{H} value of water is less than $\text{p}^{\text{H}}=7$. The first experience of acid rain took place in Manchester of England industrial city in 1852. Among different gases sulphur oxide (SOx) and Nitrogen oxide (NOx) are main atmospheric pollution. There oxides produced from fossil fuels consumer are. Main is power station, smelters atomic stations, automobiles, and domestic chimney etc. These SOx and NOx reaches thousand km above in the atmosphere came from different sources. They join with atmosphere water vapor and dust particle adjoining with water vapor and dust particles at a long time change in sulfuric acid and Nitric acid by chemical process, Those changing oxides in acidic, fell down with rain in the earth surface. The main role acid rain to increase is industrialization and urbanization.

Effects of Acid rain: - Acid rain creates different environmental problems. From these acidic increases in the soil, due to this decreases qualities and production capacity of vegetation and agriculture. Aquatic life becomes dangerous due to the acidic

increases in the water sources and adverse effect in human life. Important buildings, bridge, wall and statue etc. are destroyed by acid rain. Due to this parliament building of England, church, Great Wall of China, Tajmahal of India etc. like important historic things are going to be destroyed. The use and consumption of acid rain affects in human life cycle. Salmon and Trout and other aquatic are fully finished in lakes of America, Canada and Sweden due to the acid rain. Biologic balance disturb due to the Bacteria Algae etc. micro lives to be finish.

Control of Acid rain: - Prevailing winds of rainy reason to reach vary far to acid rain. Oxides produce in definite place but effect other places by the prevailing wind of rainy season. For example petrochemical refreshment centre of America produced gases to reach Canada and to do acid rain. Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland fall down acid rain that produced gases from the industries of England and France. Due to the atmospheric circulation the effect of acid rain not to controlled the definite area. Therefore control of acid rain not to limit the activeness of one or two country. For this, there is necessary of co-operative effort of all the country of the world so all civil of the world follow the following things to control the acid rain.

1. The energy uses in the transport, industry and household work gradually decline the energy consumption of Sulphur and Nitrogen.
2. The Sulphur particles and gases manage not to flow direct but to do filter in the atmosphere from the industry, transport and house chimney.
3. To remove acidic of soil and water sources uses organic methods and other treatment and to put the lime in the soil.

Global warming: - Global warming means upper level of the atmosphere thick presentation of different type's green house gases due to this growth of environmental temperature. In this process the short wave rays from the sun easily enter in the atmosphere to across the green house gases. And long wave rays which return towards the space from the earth surface not to across those different gases layer out of the space, those heats which are found from the ray's collection in the atmosphere. Above these causes

increases the temperature in the atmosphere that seems global warming. Industries and technological development also increases temperature in the atmosphere. From this disorder the global balance and increases the global warming. This is a global warming generally notable increases the global warming from 1980 decades. Increasing temperature in the earth surface there creates following effective changes in the global environment.

1. **Unfavorable change in the climate:** - Increasing more temperature at any place creates low pressure, it increases pressure gradient the speed rate becomes higher of the wind then flow the Typhoon, Tornado and Hurricane etc. They harm move wealth and human life in different places. In some place more vaporization become and higher rain fall like this there are happening soil erosion and land slide in the mountain area of Nepal due to the if regular monsoon. Now a day the rate of rain fall increases the higher latitudinal area and drought in the low latitudinal area.

2. **Increases the sea level:** - Due to the global warming broad ice area and higher glaciers are meeting now. Due to this intricated ice water area in the sea, and increases the sea level. Due to this increases sea level found from the data per decades. If the increasing order of the sea level at the same ratio there will water able area in Maldives, Madagascar and Bangladesh.

3. **The exploration of ice lakes (GLOF):** - Due to the global warming freeze and thaw process in increase in the ice lakes according to weather. Due to the weathering process in the ice lakes, at last cracks the surface of ice lakes. Due to this creates the great land slide and huge water pants, they destruct the canal, water power, road, houses etc. Now 37 ice lakes exploration among 2380 in Nepal. They will be exploration near future.

4. **Negative impact in the creature:** - More negative impact in the biological diversity due to the global warming. Now we can take to finish the existence of Reptile, Dinosaur and Pterosaur etc. If it will be same ratio in 2060 (AD) will finish the fishes about 23 lakh acre cold water area. And all living things become dangerous condition, forecasting the scientists. Global warming causes due to the greenhouse gases. To decline this, there should use the hydropower. Consciously the people in the solar energy and great amount a forestation.

Ozone Depletion: - Ozone is found in the O₃ gas in which constructed three molecules of the oxygen. It is found in the atmosphere 12-40 km height of stratosphere in 90 percent. Due to this called the ozone sphere or stratospheric ozone layer. It found low in the low latitude and high in the high latitude. The molecules of oxygen to be separate and join process each another in ozone spheres to be balance formation process of ozone. Ozone layer not to give to reach in the earth surface to harmful ultra violet rays from the sun. Such as it destroy by fare in the sky to meteors to come from the space and save exploration in the earth surface. It selects the necessary heat to pass in the earth surface for the biological creature. Such important works ozone layer called the protection aback of the earth. There is clear that to be danger biological creature without ozone.

Ozone Depletion:- The causes of urbanization industrialization and technological development going sorrowful reality of ozone depletion find out American chemist Harold Johnson in 1971. He said ozone depletion by Nitric oxide which through by Supersonic Jet. Other this one also responsible to ozone depletion like Chlorofluro carbons Nitrogen Oxide, Halons sulphate etc. In study of Formanetal in 1985 find the result in a period of 179 to 1985 forty percent depletion of Ozone in the upper sky Antarctica of South Pole. From this study clear that in Ozone depletion not only Nitric Oxide but other gases are also responsible. Generally the following causes are responsible for depletion of ozone.

A. The process of Nitric Oxide molecules: - Supersonic Jet which fly above 20 km. height from the Land surface through the Nitric Oxide gas, it reactions with ozone and resulted Nitrogen oxide and oxygen ($\text{Ho} + \text{o}_3 \rightarrow \text{Ho}_2 + \text{o}_2$) to ozone. Due to this the depletion of ozone continuous.

B. The process of Hydroxyl Ions: - Sulphate aerosol from the explosion of volcano and dust particles, fair particles with water particles from the industry are in the height of 15 - 22 km. of height much more quantity. Such micro molecules destroy the ozone reaction with ozone.

C. The process of chlorine molecules: - The construction, use and repair of air-condition, freeze, foam etc. from such machines flowing chlorine gases destroy ozone with reacted ozone.

Effects of ozone deletion: - There are negative impacts in environment from ozone depletion. Main thing is ultraviolet ray's reaches in the earth surface without barrier. It increases the temperature. Due to this there creates the low rainfall and high rainfall and negative impacts in water cycle. Due to the ultra-violet rays effects the mental and health development, and different diseases produced like skin cancer, lung cancer and decreases diseases deference capacity.

Efforts of ozone protection: - There was a Montreal conference in 1987 with 35 development countries in international level for ozone protection. From that conference accept that decreasing the uses of ozone depletion gases and flesh out Montreal protocol on substance that deplete the ozone.

1. The production of Clorofluro Carbons decreases in 1989.
2. The production decreases in 20 percent in 1993 to ozone depletion elements.
3. The production those elements 30 percent decrease in 1998.
4. The production of Halogen gas decreases in 1992.
5. The production of ozone depletes gases decrease 50 percent in 1999.
6. To strake in research and use to those useable elements and management to ozone deplete elements. Chlorofluro Carbons, Nitric acid, Halogen, Sulphate etc. elements destroy the ozone, which come out from the construction, uses, and repair of supersonic jet, air-condition, freeze and foam etc. The production of these elements forcedly neglect because they deplete ozone, To spray Ethane and Propane gases where the ozone deplete. This method is costly but all countries separate the budget for this program.

Management of climate change: - The effect of climate changes all living things. The negative impact from this change applied different uses. Mainly management of climate change applied two types of uses.

A. Mitigation: - Climate change by different causes but mainly change by human activities likes urbanization and industrialization. Due to this huge change in climate increases global warming by green house gases. Green house gases in the main element of global warming decreases of it's mitigation. These are followings :

1. To accept healthy gradually reduce the production of green house.
2. To manage the renewable energy uses nonrenewable energy, like wood, coal, petrol etc.
3. To focus or to use renewable energy in industry, transport and communication.
4. To strace in research in consumption of less energy than more consumption of energy.
5. To focus in a forestation and protection of simsar area.
6. To control the burning forest.
7. To important the exchange environmental technology between one another country.
8. To take awareness by formal and informal medium using to reduce green house gases.
9. To use polluter pay principle.

B. Adaptation: - Easily run of own life cycle adapting changeable climate. Different activities run short and long working policy according to climate change. Like :

1. To management seriously those area and community who are suffering from climate change.
2. To manage the services such that people.
3. To develop concept to adjust the changing climate.
4. To manage the irrigation in drought area.
5. To record snow line and snow area.
6. To manage fore casting information to climate change.
7. To manage sufficient subject for emergency management from climate change.

Summary and Conclusion

Climate is changeable physical process climate change occurrence quantity and quality of climatic elements. All leaving this are adjusting according to climate change, All people of the world experiencing the change of climate, Nepal also experiencing climate change several years ago. There is affection all living thing by the climate change. Climate change is mainly by human activities like urbanization and industrialization. The climate change is increased by green house effects. There are different theories about climate

change, Astronomical, Carbon dioxide, volcanic and sun spots. Due to climate change there creates environmental problems. Different environmental problems effect all living things, Therefore to control these environmental problems. Environmental problems are like acid rain, global warming and ozone depletion. There are so many effects of acid rain. Many historical events are going to damage due to the acid rain, Creation many environmental problems due to the acid rain. So, we manage and control the acid rain, Such as global warming also creating environmental problem. Temperature is increasing due to this; it is due to the industrial development and technological development. Such as ozone depletion is also the serious problems becoming in the world. It is becoming deference kabach for living creature from the beginning and now. It is the barrior in the atmosphere to reach in the earth surface the harmful ultra-violet rays from the sun. Therefore there are many effects of ozone protection. There is necessary to protect the ozone layer by all countries of the world. How, the condition of climate change, there is necessary to manage the climate change. This is a duty of all country of the world to manage the climate change. Mitigation and Adaptation is the main way to manage the climate change. To remember of all the country or all the human beings is al duty not to give the environmental problems and not to give to damage the all living things in the Earth.

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Key Threats Facing Biodiversity in Nepal

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Abstract

Biodiversity encompasses the total number, verity and variability of life forms, levels and combinations existing within the living world. This includes diversity within species between species and of ecosystems. They are ecosystem diversity, species diversity, genetic diversity. The current value of biodiversity can be grouped under three broad categories; utility, function and beauty and their optional values are associated with the future use of resources. The loss of ecosystem occurs through the conversion of the natural environment such as forest, grassland, wetland, residential and industrial development, road, and other infrastructure. The greatest threats come from the need of subsistence farmers to extend agricultural activities. Biological diversity in Nepal is closely linked to the livelihoods of people and their economic development, protection of ecological processes and system, and equitable sharing of all ensuring benefits on a sustainable basis. It is the basis of agricultural productivity and sustainability, human health and nutrition, indigenous knowledge, building material, water resources and cultural well-being of society. People interact with biological diversity and resources in numerous ways that has brought growing conflicts over resources use, right and practices for the sake of global survival and human welfare. In general lack of good governance and transparency, prevailing corruption and political interference, government's reluctance in decentralization and community's ownership over the resources are some of the key issues that need to be resolved for achieving conservation goals and environment justices in Nepal.

Key words: *Biodiversity, conservation, environmental, species, communities, resources, plants animals. Etc.*

Introduction

Biodiversity is the total variety of life on Earth. This includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. Ecosystem diversity includes varieties of habitats comprising dynamic complexes of plant, animal and micro organism communities and their non-living environment that are increasing as a functional units; and their change over time. Experts have identified 118 ecosystems in Nepal representing distinct biological communities and their associated flora and fauna. Species diversity refers variety of species (wild and domesticated) a frequency within geographical area. The total numbers of species in the world has been estimated to range from 5 to 30 million and approximately 1.7 million living species of all kinds of organisms have been described to date(WCMC1992).There are different ways to describe species diversity. The one often used to measure species diversity is species richness which reveals the total number of species within a particular sample geographical area. Species evenness also known as taxonomic diversity is expressed as the relationship of species to each other. This includes relative abundance of species in various categories. For example, an island with two species of bird and one species of lizard has greater taxonomic diversity than an island with three species of birds but no lizard (Raven1992).Species dominance refers to the most abundant species (Botkin and Keller 1995). Genetic diversity refers to the variation of genes within living organism. That is the genetic differences among populations of a single species and individuals within a population. Nepal in fulfillment of its obligations as one of the contracting parties to the convention on Biological Diversity signed by 154 nations at the UN conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992, It has made commitment to the (a) conservation of biological diversity, (b) sustainable use of its components and(c)fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources are the main objectives of the convention. The convention of biological diversity has been ratified by about 175 countries. Nepal ratified on November 23, 1992.

Methodology

This study is based on secondary data .Secondary data are used through the search of internet explorer as well as varies reports, environmental journal, relative books, and judgment of researcher.

The value of biodiversity

Biodiversity is often difficult to value in monetary terms because we still do not know all the organisms that may be useful to us. The current value of biodiversity can be grouped under three broad categories .They are utility, function and beauty and their optional values are associated with the future use of resources (Beattie, 1995). (1) Utility. Human have used plants and animals for the thousand of the year s. The most important conventional use of biodiversity is as foods medicines and industrial products and has potentiality of many more in future. The value of biodiversity is particular apparent in agriculture. Rough one third of all the plants species has edible fruits, timber, nuts, seeds leaves, roots or stems. Wheat, rice, and corn (maize) have become the feeding base of human beings .Goats, pigs, sheep, chicken, cattle; horse provides protein to meet the dietary requirement of human. These crops and livestock were gradually developed from wild species by selective breeding. Wild relatives of the crops plants and domesticated animals provide many useful genes that are used by breeders as source of diseases resistance vigor and other traits. People throughout the world rely on plants for treating diseases. Major pharmaceutical companies and institutions screen plants for developing new drugs. Many species of trees have been used for paper products, furniture's, buildings materials, diver plants are used for fibers, dyes, pesticides, flavoring, oils and clothing, and many micro-organism, including fungi and yeasts for bread-making, brewing and dairy products (M. P. Well, 1993). (2) Function. Biodiversity provides an array of essential services to human beings such as water catchments, recycling important atmospheric elements (carbon, oxygen, and nitrogen) and maintaining global climate, soil fertility etc. (3) Beauty. The beauty of a habitat or community or species may be found in its appearance, sounds, smells and color, verities of forms and shapes, its organizations, or innate ability to make us relax. (4) The optional values of biodiversity are associated with the future use of a

resources and future flows of associated information regarding the use of resources. The value of several species is unknown at present. Research is revealing these values at an ever-increasing rate. Even the most neglected group of organisms, such as bacteria, worms, ants and spiders, have immense value, either as parts of their ecosystem or source of commercial products-or both. Extinction of species is taking place with increasing pace. The majority of the species on this earth are yet to be catalogued and systematically evaluated for their commercial potential (Randall, 1991). Although this generation cannot assign a value to species, future generation is likely to develop technologies, skills and ethics that may make the value of each species very clear. The key to the option value system is that the species must exist. If species is driven to extinction, the option is ennead and the value lost (Beattie 1995, Chaudhary 1998).

Major threats facing of biodiversity

Biodiversity threats are can be divided into two groups one is the threats of ecosystem loss and others is species and genetic loss. (A) Ecosystem loss-the loss of ecosystem occurs through the conversion of the natural environment such as forest, grassland, wetland, residential and industrial development, road, and other infrastructure. The greatest threats come from the need of subsistence farmers to extend agricultural activities. Habitat loss and deforestation the latest available statistics reveal that the forest area has decreased at an rate of 1.7% during 1980 to 2000 and the forest and shrub together have decreased at an annual rate of 0.5%. Forest are also under pressure from increasing human population and their demands for fuel wood, timber, leaf litter, and other forest products, the impact of excessive numbers of livestock for pasture and rangeland, and use of land for construction of road, dams, settlement, etc.. When the continued removal of forest products exceeds the capacity of the forest to regenerate, degradation ensues. It has been estimated that an annual loss Rs11.55 billion occurs as a result of deforestation. Nepal is gradually handing over its forest back to the villagers who largely depend on forest products. Progress is slow, not just because trees take time to grow, but also because attitudes must change (Sattaure, 1987). (1) Threats to rangeland biodiversity-There are enormous pressure on rangeland ecosystem

according to some estimate there are nine times more grazing animals than the land can viably support. This high grazing pressure depletes palatable species, especially legume components. Threats to protected area are many conflicts and threats that affect the entire protected area system in Nepal. A few examples are (a) grazing is a year threat to many of the protected area.(b)Poaching for high value products to be sold in international markets, the main species targeted in the tarai in the royal Bengal tiger and one -horned rhinoceros and musk deer in the high mountain. (c)Illegal timber harvesting of commercial species is a constant threat. (d)Tourism in and around the Nepal continues to develop in a haphazard and spontaneous manner. (e) Habitat degradation is also expected to arties as a result of inadequate management of the protected areas and their buffer zone. (2)Threats to wetland biodiversity is under threat from encroachment of wetland habitat, unsustainable harvesting of wetland resources, industrial pollution, agriculture runoff, siltation, and the introduction of exotic and invasive species into wetland ecosystem. The encroachments singly or jointly have resulted in a number of negative impacts including subsidence of wetland sites, deposition of salt and sediment inside the water body, and eutrophication of the water body caused by agricultural run-off or industrial effluents. (3)Threats to mountain biodiversity-Poverty, ecological fragility and instability of high mountain environments, deforestation, poor management of natural resources, and inappropriate farming practices are the primary threats to mountain biodiversity. The cumulative impacts of these threats result in accelerated soil erosion and catchments degradation and loss of biodiversity on site. Mountain community often suffer from economic, legal and political marginalization due low soil fertility, smaller plots of arable land climatic vagaries, and higher caloric requirements related to lower oxygen content in the air. Access to benefits available to other segments of society are also often curtailed and limited by virtue of their location far from the seats of power in the capital. (B)The threats of species and genetic loss-Over exploitation of biological resources is widely believed that the harvesting of medicinal plants is no longer sustainable in many areas. Threats to endangered plants animals are increasing due to high commercial value in the local and the international markets for species plants and

animals. These threats are (1) lack of awareness-Local people who use the resources and even the policy and decision makers are not well aware of the multidimensional benefits of conserving biodiversity. This is partly due to lack of information and poor knowledge about various uses and values of biodiversity. (2)Inadequate monitoring and evaluation- Monitoring and evaluation programs in biodiversity are not regularly done despite several ministries under HMG have set up environmental sections.(3)lack of documentation of traditional knowledge of indigenous and local communities-A serious threats are not yet seriously considered is the documentation of traditional knowledge, skill, innovation and practice of indigenous and local communities. Biodiversity registration could be a means to systematically document the diversity of biological resources and knowledge and skill of people at the local, regional and national levels by the people themselves.

Immediate root causes

Broadly root causes are divided into three groups. They are(1) socio-economic causes-although, population increase and poverty are blamed to be the direct cause to environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity, ambiguities in land tenures, perverse incentives mainly by richer as well as influential people are among major factors that are contributing to the degradation of biological resources. The fast growth of population has led to rapid increase in the demand for fuel-wood, timber, fodder, and land to grow more food for the increase population. These demand for biological resources are destroying forest ecosystem and habitats, and driving some species of plants and animals towards the threatened state.(2) Natural causes-Landslides in the hilly regions, erosion of top soil, steep slopes, the tectonic instability as well as the relatively young age of the mountains lend themselves to high natural erosion.(3) Anthropogenic causes(a)pollution-Toxic substances and other pollutants effects diversity at the ecosystem level by distributing vital ecological process and modifying the species composition of plants or animal communities. On a local and regional scale, significant population of lichens, bryophytes, algae and freshwater animals particularly fish, have been eliminated and air pollutants pose a serious threat to many birds and mammals. But there is no known

case of pollutants being the main cause of a species disappearing altogether. (b) Fire: In several habits, fire plays a critical role in the health of ecosystem and their biological diversities. In the central Himalayan region, fires are common in the forest of *Shorea robusta* forest in the Terai and Midhills during dry months (March to May). The Department of forest has recognized fire as a serious threat to ecosystem and biodiversity and allocated some budgets resources for fire control. However, there is no systematic and complete record of forest fires and their impact in Nepal. (c) Over grazing - Uncontrolled overgrazing by livestock directly affects species composition and productivity of grassland vegetation. Due to relative preferences for different types of plants species, overgrazing allows an increase in the populations of undesirable species. (d) Introduction of alien species - Some species have disappeared from Nepal over the past years, however, the total number of species has increased due to the deliberate or accidental introduction of exotic species. The introduction of three species of fish (*Salmo gairdneri*, *S. trutta* and *Oncorhynchus rhodurus*) from India, England and Japan during 1971 to 1975 (Shrestha 1994) is an example. There are over one hundred non-native plants species that are well established and are now naturalized weeds in Nepal. *Eupatorium adenophorum*, *Lantana camara*, *Mikania micrantha*, *Bidens pilosa*, *Amaranthus viridis*, *A. spinosus*, *Cassia Tora*, and *C. sophora* are among common weeds. The introduction of *Eucalyptus*, *Pinus* and *Populus* species have also affected biodiversity composition. (e) Illegal trade, hunting and poaching; Nepal is a signatory to CITES, the Ramsar Convention and the convention on biological Diversity. All these Conventions and national legislation prohibit or control the tradeoff endangered and rare species and their products within and outside the country. However, illegal trade of some of the high value medicinal herbs and wildlife species continues and is serious threat to the long-term conservation of these rare and endangered species.

Various cross-sectoral and sectoral strategies have been adopted in Nepal to conserve biodiversity. Some important are cross-sectoral strategies (integrating local participation, endorsing indigenous knowledge and innovations of farmers, landscape approach planning, woman in biodiversity conservation, increasing conservation awareness, and biodiversity registration) Spectral

strategies (species conservation plan, transboundary conservation, Inventory of flora and fauna, local participation, increase the non-timber forest product), declared the pastoral area, gene bank developed, management of wetlands, and national mountain policy.

Conclusion

Biological diversity in Nepal is closely linked to the livelihoods of people and their economic development, protection of ecological processes and system, and equitable sharing of all ensuring benefits on a sustainable basis. It is the basis of agricultural productivity and sustainability, human health and nutrition, indigenous knowledge, building material, water resources and cultural well-being of society. People interact with biological diversity and resources in numerous ways that has brought growing conflicts over resources use, right and practices, For the sake of global survival and human welfare. In general lack of good governance and transparency, prevailing corruption and political interference, government's reluctance in decentralization and community's ownership over the resources are some of the key issues that need to be resolved for achieving conservation goals and environment justices in Nepal.

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Women's Images in Media (Indian Experience)

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Abstract

The present article analyses the theme in three different sections. The first section deals with author's observation of the historical context in which women are identified by personality, physical charm and character attributes. The second segment presents women's images in electronic media which is indicative of changes in women's public portray. The changes are due to forces like the country's independence, women's education, the process of modernization, feminist awareness, concern and movements, promotion of human rights and above all the new economic policies of liberalization, privatization, globalization and growth of market economy. The third section deals with a discussion of different perspectives of looking at women's images and participation in media. It gives a way to expression of author's standpoint. Methodologically the article is based on secondary source data.

Key words: *Images, Media, Femininity, Femaleness, Feminism*

Introduction

Going down the lane of historic memory, woman's position in the land of India represents a curvature of elevation and degradation. Womanhood was eulogized in Vedas and women's exclusive identity was protected during the era. Gradually the subjugation of the nation under Islamic rule made womanhood degraded by servitude and suppression.. Towards the second half of twentieth century, the nation emerged. Women in independent India were subject to challenges of citizenship and political rights. Economic role and participation made them cross the barriers of tradition and culture and form new images in public. The objective of the present writing is to find out the dynamics of women's images in media at present.

1. Historical Context: Women in Vedas

Poetry of the Rig-vedic hymns suggests that the female child was treated in the family with a non-discriminatory attitude. Rig-veda speaks of girls choosing their husbands by selves which is much different than their counter parts in the twentieth century (Kelkar & Gangvane, 2003). Home itself was taken to be the place of bliss where both husband and wife were with mental adoration and respect to keep intact their positions in the family. It was the pleasurable duty of the women to transform houses to homes. The grace and social importance of woman was in the role of mother. The woman in fact met a better and fair society during the Vedic era which had the mechanism of social support strong for a widow. It is mentioned in the funeral hymn (N. Andal, 2002) when the widow proposes to sacrifice her life in the funeral, her brother-in-law or an elderly person will go to her, hold her hand, ask her to get up and face life anew. So the woman is enhanced to regain conjugality. Vedic society was sensitive to woman's personal loss and insecurity. Hence Vedic woman was a loved daughter, a trusted maiden, a beloved wife, a respected mother and most of all an honored individual (J.H. Turner, 2003).

Women in Epics

Epic age portrays the image of woman in a different way. What is striking, while depicting the woman in Epic and Classical literature, a woman's physique was projected, her breasts, lips, waist, navel, hips and hair (Caroline B. Brettel, 2001).

The central female character in the Epic of Mahabharata is 'Draupadi', the wife of five brothers of Pandava dynasty. She is moreover imaged as a 'Pativrata' or 'Dharmapatni' whose personhood and physical being were put to stake by her husband Yudhishthira in the royal court. The idealization of woman as 'Pativrata' is a male created idea about woman. The slavery of woman and the inhuman treatment she gets from man is rationalized by the thought that woman's ideal should be pativrata dharma. The creation of an ideal like pativrata is like giving the woman a throne after taking away all her weapons. Man deprived woman of her human rights and then pretended to give her everything by telling her the queen of his heart. Women's rights were only taken to be having husbands and

children. She was taught by man that the fulfillment of womanhood is in achieving 'Patilok', by a complete surrender to her husband with selfless love and dedicated service to the family. The crux of womanhood lies in the blind acceptance of the inequality imposed on the woman. A pativrata is like a servant who does not care for her own wishes without any identity of own. The image of woman as a 'Pativrata' acts as a manifesto of the right of man over woman making her a 'Property' of the former (Ransome Paul, 2011).

In the process of perpetuation of human race, a woman plays the role of a protector only. The image of a woman who follows her husband in all respects is created by man for the continuation of male power and male superiority. So by dishonouring her own life she gains honour and prestige. Hence woman's life goes with a contradiction between a superficial dignity of ideal womanhood and the total lack of dignity of actual womanhood. Her freedom is the acceptance of slavery under the master hood of patriarchy and male chauvinism. Woman was enslaved in a social pattern observing a double standard of morality for man and woman. The ideal of 'Pativratyam' had no corresponding idea of 'Patnivratyam' applicable for man (George Ritzer, 2000).

Medieval society was a prototype of strong patriarchy where an aggressive woman was always perceived as a threat to man's power and superiority. A woman defying her femininity thrust upon by male prerogatives was subject to social negation and disapproval. The system of patriarchy laid down the sanctioned ways of expressing womanhood in roles of daughter, wife and mother.

The phase following the independence marks a beginning of change in the status position of women but generally speaking, the change was a part of the Government's effort to restructure the new India. Before independence, the spirit of nationalism awakened the minds of the Indian women; some of them raised voice against existing inequalities in the society. Invisibly feminism was born under the shadow of nationalism. The thrust of early feminist movements was attainment of women's equality with men through education and economic independence. The latent objective was to do away with gender discrimination in all spheres of life.

Three major parameters of change are taken in to account by the author in the present discussion, which reflect on the changing

images of women in media. They are Equality, Liberation and Empowerment. The idea of equality in theory and practice among citizens of the nation has led 'women' being taken as a category for claims of rights and opportunities in increasing spheres of life. The sex dichotomy is used in the greater understanding of gender equity.

The struggle for liberation from sex stereotypes enables women to find means for participating in diverse streams of life and society. This makes a clear shift of domain from private to public, makes women visible.

Empowerment in true sense is an achievement. Women with financial autonomy and decision making power can make free choices of life. A pertinent question in the present subject is whether media empower women or woman strengthens media by her image.

2. Women in electronic media

The discussion of 'Women's images in media' is inclusive of various facets of women's lives. Those are women's participation in media, they being subjects of display in media, being part of the control agency in media, their creative expositions and physical exhibitions in media.

The most effective electronic audio-visual media is Television. However, the media – both print and electronic has undergone considerable degree of commercialization under the impact of liberalization, privatization and globalization. Media, which is symbolic of social life style, normative framework and cultural boundaries of a given society at a given point of time provides news, music, films, serials , sports , discussion forums, reality shows, preaching by religious gurus, health tips, medical cures of diseases etc. But now under the impact of global market forces, its nature and character has completely changed to cater to the needs of the market, business houses and marketing of industrial products. In the process of fulfillment of the said needs it employs advertising agencies and the commercials in turn become source of income for the media, may it be private or the State owned, such as Prasar Bharti owned Doordarshan or other hundreds of Television channels.

During the phase of economic liberalization in last one and a half decade, Indian media has got new dimensions and expansions. Portrayal of women in media has a bearing on shaping the social

approaches and attitudes towards women not only in India but at a global platform. The new techno centric environment of the post-globalized era motivates women to come up with untraditional roles which break up the gender based public-private dichotomy. The images of women in public provide ample evidence of the fact.

The question which is of concern and emphasis "Is the woman the target audience or product/ service that are aimed at in advertisement?" It is a common perception that women make long strides over the last two decades in their presence and influence in the electronic media behind the scenes. There are economic interests behind the objectification and eroticization of females by the media as well as efforts to counter negative stereotyping.

Gender issues in media

Coming to a closer view of media content, it is observed that studies on social issues related with Gender equality, equity and liberation usually are less focused than sensational stories related with women's adultery, crimes, non-conformity, acts of deviance and aberrations. The social tendency to victimize and accuse women for being non-traditional and deviating from gender stereotype role more often comes under the special news telecast. Women are generally depicted as scrupulous, religiously intolerant, craving only for own family, politically naive, socially inevitable and culturally ultra-modern. Serials depict women and young girls involved in conspiracy , pre-marital, extra marital and post-marital illicit affairs, with material craze for expensive jewellerys, sarees and clothes, spreading up religious fundamentalism, engagement in family feuds , demanding palatial houses , luxury cars and more prone towards artificial beautification of self (Sanjeev K. Sharma, 2005).

The electronic media, specially the advertising agency, catering to the need of market forces is a post globalized effect. It results in a sexist display of women (as sex symbols) which minimizes women's integrity. The derogatory representation of women in the media is more a social, cultural and economic problem than purely a physical one. Woman's subjection to indecent representation is a global one. Moreover, the lack of formalized structure allows the media to selectively appropriate and represent gender issues contextually in conjunction with the dominant socio-political norms. Thus gender

representation in the media is open to the influence of competing tendencies, be it the market, cultural capital, communalism, electoral politics or women's empowerment articulations.

Another kind of image women carry through media is the commodification of women as sex object. The serials in Television portray features of women's physique as symbols of glamour and sex. The advertisements aligned with women serve the purpose of either catering to the needs of ever increasing consumerism or the sensual satisfaction of the viewers both men and women. Feminine beauty is no doubt the focus in commercials but the image given is far from aesthetic femininity, it is the commercial use of women's physique. The advertisements do never thrive on the inner qualities of a woman. Women advertising redefine female attractiveness as something that is away from natural. It is an unattainable ideal. The channels make a demand on young good-looking, smart women (preferably girls in teens) as news presenters, reporters or as anchors. They are in search of new and more attractive faces with fresher body chemistry. Hence girls are employed mainly on their face value.

The advertisements that send a message across women that, only if they acquire beauty as exhibited, can they attain happiness and bliss in life motivate these women to take extreme steps to achieve that appearance. With a craze for skin deep identity, they go on buying these products. However they finally feel frustrated because these standards are rather unattainable. The advertisements thus make women believe in beauty myths, which are which are not practical and achievable in real life. Another side of the fact reveals that in advertisements of whisky, under garments and deodorants, women's image is simply shattered by vulgar poses and sex provoking scenes with men. People watching and enjoying these scenes are little aware of the contra-Indianness in all such images of women. The disrespect to women is evident in the pictures of women on hoardings, posters and wall writings.

Contents of Advertisements

Sometimes the advertisements have a negative inner content. According to Anupama Mandloi, Sony's on air programming director "That's not the kind of women you would find working behind the

scenes in television. They're the kind of women who work far better as characters on television with their strengths, their values and so on. Very few working women are shown on television. Actually, the women on television and the women behind television are two different entities." Tamara Nedungadi, who is directing the offbeat Kittie Party for Zee, says "It is a fact that all serials don't cater to all people. However, the only thing I object to is that women are never shown as taking a stance. They are never shown taking decisions. The decisions taken by them are usually determined by either her husband or in-laws."

Advertisements of Fair & Lovely which discriminates against the skin tone of women, ICICI advertisement which linked women's protection to her marital status alone, LIC advertisement which talks about education for sons and marriage for daughters as if daughters don't need education, etc. were cited as warped portrayal of women.

A few years back, a huge hoarding of Tanishq Jewellery opposite Maurya Lok Complex, Patna beamed - 'Buy 24 carat gold and let your daughter stay in peace at her "Sasuraal" By implication the ad promoted dowry system. One shocking advertisement on the hoarding beamed: "Spend a few rupees today (ultrasound and abortion), save lakhs of rupees in dowry for the future;" thus projecting the female child as a burden. Even advertisements of beauty products make women feel inadequate. They themselves are critical of the ways advertisements exploit their vulnerabilities and limitations. "The scantily dressed model becomes the ideal dream woman for many young middle class girls. The beauty pageants mushrooming all over India create expectations from thousands of young women as to what should be the size and weight of an ultimate woman," says a woman activist. Women in sex roles as sati-savitri, vamps; men as breadwinner, decision-maker are more blatant. The media draws from a ready reservoir of gender differentiating stereotypes, myths, legends and symbols.

Use of women as models is common today-some women are interested in it for earning money, some for glamour and some others for both. Models are like chameleons; their photographs eternalize a dismembered smile, a transient frown or momentary swing of the body. ———They are indeed phantoms of the psyche, gorgeous apparitions that only a consumer society can breed.———

Many among the models make an easy transition from modeling to acting in television channels (Raj Kumar, 2000).

The terms such as "indecent" and "obscene" for women's media portrayal are subject to individual interpretation on the basis of value judgments and vary from person to person. Describing women's concern as "a gray area", a spokesman for the advertisers' body contended that advertisements for jeans and panties were analogous to the sculptors of Khajuraho and Konark, and thus neither indecent nor offensive. However it is evident that increased visibility and presence of women in media does not mean that women have got a greater voice in the system or greater agency in choosing or determining how they are represented. Further it is contentious whether these representations have had any positive contributions to women, their social and economic status, their political role and participation, their self-perceptions and roles in the society. Or if they have created only some more stereotypes for women (Sumati Panikkar, 2009).

Women no doubt have a good representation in media. But the images of women need to go beyond recreational, sensational and informative. There is a need for media policy on gender representation, presentation and reproduction with ethics and morality. Women's status in media should not degrade but be upheld with dignity. The neglect and marginalization of women issues and perspectives are relatively easy to break down once women venture in to this area and establish their professional credibility and competence. Women professionals should contribute more for emancipation, empowerment and equity. The media's treatment of women – within its programmes is like a civilizational challenge to the nation which is under the spell of new colonization (Sulochana Narayan, 2009).

3. Perspective and analysis

The purpose of the present subject is not a critical overview of women's portraying in electronic media. Instead the author tries to create a stand point on the backdrop of theoretical perspectives.

Looking at the issue from a functionalist perspective, it is explained that women in the present society are adaptive to the new impulses of globalised economy. The need for economic participation

makes them resilient to cultural estrangement and divergence. It is a utilitarian approach to life which enables women to have economic independence through new avenues of career making in electronic media like television.

A Marxian approach creates the understanding that forces of production determine the superstructure of the society. A striking development of capitalist mode of economy is the growth of ICT (Information Communication Technology) and the IT sector. This follows the Marxian reference of a corresponding change in the cultural life, normative sanction, value structure, mode of living of the people and their pattern of relationship. There is a new sanction to the roles and images of women as they explore untraditional zones of socio-economic advancement. The relations of production truly in a Marxian sense become gender based.

A feminist perspective rationalizes women's participation and portray in audio-visual media as signs of liberation and empowerment. Women create new symbols of culture through breaking the glass ceiling of tradition. They acquire public space so as to redefine their own sexuality. They create a new class of modern women with visibility and glamour, often agent of global spokespersonship. Such women represent confidence, courage and capacity to face challenges.

The post-modern approach justifies human experiences in ways never happened before. It does not reinforce the established standards of 'good/bad' or 'normal/abnormal'. Women's exhibition and participation in media creates altogether a difference in their traditional roles and activities. A new direction in gender relationship and identity is formed by this.

The gender issues in the above discussion are explained in terms of concepts like, (a) Femininity, (b) Femaleness, and (c) Feminism.

Femininity refers to the biologically determined qualities which are manifested in woman's behavior. Woman's image in media, be it of a traditional house wife, daughter-in-law or mother who is non-complaining, docile, subjugated, subservient or an ultramodern woman, a girl questioning, non-confirming, challenging her so called existence does not make a contra-femininity. The fact remaining is

female libido, either suppressed or raised to individuality. Woman's physique is charming and alluring by nature and by sexuality.

Femaleness refers to the socially constructed attitude; disposition and persona allied with a woman and varies on the basis of culture. It is a cumulative effect of social traditions which envelop a woman's life. Expression of woman's inner qualities in personality within a normative framework is femaleness. Women's images in advertisements often create contra-femaleness. The media need to be vigilant of the sex appeal of a woman while conveying message to the public.

Feminism is the understanding and interpretation of woman and women's issues from a woman's view point. It refers to an ideology, it creates a view point. It is the minute understanding of women's situation, back ground, attitude, motivation and feelings, which either act in television serials or are subject to sexist display in advertisements.

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