PROCEEDINGS OF
THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER STUDIES, LAW &
SOCIAL SCIENCES 2018
International Academic Research Conference Chandigarh 2018
Govt of India Approved International Conference
MHA Vide F.No 42180150/CC ; MEA Vide F.No AA/162/01/2018-260

February 22-24, 2018


Editors
Dr. Ratnakar D Bala

Organized by
INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH FOUNDATION
PREFACE

Dear Associates
Welcome to each and every one of you congregated for the prestigious IMRF’s 68th International Gathering - Proceedings of the International Conference on Human Rights, Gender Studies, Law & Social Sciences 2018 organized by Carmel College for Women, Nuvem, Goa and International Multidisciplinary Research Foundation (IMRF), India which is considered to be one of the premier events for the distinguished academic and research cult.

We know that an academic conference is a symposium for inventive academicians and imaginative researchers to give academics an opportunity to present their academic works, concepts and new discoveries and to exchange their ideas and develop their works and also to share idea in presenting for development in the new research and topics and so forth. Together with academic or scientific journals, conferences plausibly provide a central channel for exchange of information among earnest researchers.

IMRF, India and beyond (with its Academic Chapters in 8 Countries), since inception, has a great academic, research and social priorities to promote the spirit of values and orientations in multidisciplinary research functions of education by working out in dexterity required by the integrity of a sophisticated social world order duly transmitting central heritage with scientific bent of mind forming socialization process in respect of reformation of attitudes to confer a serene status for a rational being called man on this civilized planet, of course, from the threshold of Ratna Prasad Multidisciplinary Research and Educational Society, Vijayawada, India.

IMRF has left no stone unturned for the accomplishment of its vision and mission catering its influential services in the academic and research disciplines comprising the streams of Human Rights, Social Sciences, Arts and Education, English Studies, Business Sciences, Engineering Sciences, Mathematical Sciences Life Sciences, organizing International Conferences humbly witnessing the virtuous presence and innovative presentations of investigating pioneers, potential leaders, promising researchers, intellectual academicians, working faculty, industry magnates, advanced educationists, eminent scientists, rational thinkers, earnest scholars and superior students with their bonafide work of discovery from as many as 50 and more countries in the world (with their recurring presence) including home towards showcasing their professional performance with excellent communication skills based on their accumulated experience in the fields concerned successfully.

Globalization is a fact. Its internalization process integrates multidisciplinary fields to embark on an adventure in the realm of academics and research. As such, this conference by International Multidisciplinary Research Foundation (IMRF), I am pleased to unveil the fact that this Copy of Proceedings marked with ISBN No 978-93-86435-39-2 presents an educative network of research with strength of quality, originality and contribution to knowledge of significant fields of multidisciplinary realms duly identified by the solemn research portals and academic destinations in the world.

While presenting you with this sonata of latest academics and research findings, I humbly place on record my loyal acknowledgement of sincere appreciation, due recognition and heart-felt thanks to all intellectual paper presenters, article contributors, members on the esteemed Editorial Board, centres of higher learning in collaboration with IMRF, foreign-national delegates, erudite plenary speakers, scholarly participants and all those who are directly or indirectly in conformity with this IMRF conferences from home and abroad for their righteous everlasting support in one and all aspects and my sincere thanks to Carmel College for Women, for their ever dynamic support and cooperation. Gratitude is attitude!

With effusive thanks,
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PEACE, HUMAN SECURITY, CONFLICT PREVENTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES IN CENTRAL ASIA

DR. SHAMIM AHMED BANDEY, MUSSARAF HUSSAIN SHAH

Abstract: A general dynamic of equitable and balanced development prevention is its best corner stone. The growing interaction of societies on a worldwide scale increasingly demonstrates the overall need for human security, though it is not yet enough to prevent all form of violence or conflict. The world's future depends upon a growing need for human security and a better understanding of all the risk and threats that affect population and individuals. Regional co-operation offers several benefits for instance greater economic integration, frequent and easier people to people contacts, sustainable peace and development at the regional level. The paper is an attempt to analyze the link between peace, human security, conflict, prevention and environmental challenges in central Asia.

Keywords: Peace, Violence, Development, Environment, Central Asia.

***

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POLITICO-ECONOMIC AND RELIGIO-CULTURAL MOTIVATIONS FOR PANDIT MIGRATION IN KASHMIR VALLEY

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Abstract: The state of Jammu and Kashmir has witnessed a wave of deepening ethnic consciousness and aggressive ethnic articulation, many of which have led to unprecedented misery, conflict, bloodshed and what not. While the basic identity have differed from community to community, from region to region, one factor which has complicated the issues is that some of these have thrown up a serious challenge to peace in the state as well as to the country. The challenge has been of a scale that the very existence if the state as an integral part of the Indian Union has been questioned/threatened with demands for freedom, autonomy, self rule and even independence, predicated on ethnic lines. There is no consensus on the meaning and content of these concepts or terms that have been used to mobilize the people on ethnic lines. As a result, the constant identification and contestation of political and economic issues on ethno-religious lines has altered the relationship between social groups and regions.

Keywords: Kashmir, Conflict, Military, Militant, Families, Compulsions, Employment, Migration.
SEX DETERMINATION TEST AND ABORTIONS (GENENDER-BIASED SEX SELECTION)

DR. SAPNA RATHI

Abstract: Women’s lives are shaped by customs that are centuries old. "May you be the mother of a hundred sons" is a common Hindu traditional wedding blessing. The country has a long-standing tradition of son preference. Statistics reveals that in India males significantly outnumber females and this imbalance has increased over time. The sex ratio according to 2001 census report stands at 933 per 1000 males. The deaths of young girls in India exceed those of young boys by over 300,000 each year and every 6th infant death is specifically due to gender-biased sex selection. Women face gender-biased discrimination right from the childhood. The four major causes for this problem were women were considered as an economic liability to the family, very low female literacy rate, lack of job knowledge and earning capacity and prevalence of dowry and other customary practices. Due to these reasons we have witnessed an increase in the sex determination tests (SDT) and gender-biased sex selection and consequent imbalance in the sex ratio of the country. There will be increased incidences of immoral trafficking of women, adultery, rape, abduction and forced polyandry.

Innovative techniques, like ultrasound, scan tests and amniocentesis, devised to detect genetic abnormalities, are highly misused by number of families to detect gender of the unborn child. Such technologies either deprive women of their right to life or affect the quality of their lives. Women are denied their most basic rights such as their right to name and nationality and even their right to be born (female foeticide) and to live (girl infanticide). Sex determination tests & sex selective abortions are one of the recent forms of discrimination against the girl children. The Constitution of India clearly and fairly provisions the Equality under Article 14 to18. The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act made sex test, a cognizable, non-bailable and non-compoundable offence but no evidence of decline in the practice of female foeticide came forth even after this Act. So, this law was amended in 2003 to bring the technique of Pre-Conception Sex Selection under the preview of this Act. The Act provides for the prohibition of Selection before or after conception. Thus, it is illegal to determine the sex of unborn child or use of gender-biased sex selection techniques except for detecting fetal abnormalities under The Pre-Conception & Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act. If a person is found guilty of SDT, he would be liable for imprisonment upto the period of 5yrs and be required to pay a fine of upto Rs. 100,000/- as per this Act.

Since 2000, both High Courts and the Supreme Court have delivered a series of judgments, taking a serious view of sex-selective practices by the medical fraternity and the connection it may have with skewed sex ratios. Gender-Biased Sex selection is not only against the spirit of the Indian Constitution; it also insults and humiliates womanhood. It violates a woman’s right to life. Woman by nature possesses a right to a child. A woman having become pregnant, it is her fundamental right to have a child. She cannot be forced to abort the child. She has a right to self-defense and in exercise of that right she can kill her foetus if it is necessary to save her own life or health. Sections 312 to 316 of the Indian Penal Code refer to the offences of criminal miscarriage and punishments awarded for these offences. Causing miscarriage without the consent of woman is illegal. Section 313 of the IPC and MTPA, 1971 provides that no pregnancy shall be terminated except with the consent of the pregnant woman. The law recognizes legal personality to unborn children. A child in mother’s womb is by fiction treated as already born and regarded as ‘Person’ for many purposes. The Hindu law has equated ‘Person in Womb’ to a ‘Person in existence’ for many purposes. Similar is the position under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. An embryo (or, in later stages of development, a fetus) is a human being, entitled to protection, from the moment of conception and therefore has a right to life that must be respected.

Nutrition and Medical care facilities should be provided to women without spousal authorization. Medical Professionals should have duty not to carry out SDT and not performing abortions beyond the permitted time limit under the law. Compulsory education should be provided to women. There should be Legal literacy camps in urban and rural areas to educate women about her fundamental, legal and human rights. She should be aware about her Right to Life and Personal security – including protection from coercion. A mother should encourage gender equality at home. Education and health services to second girl child should be provided without any discrimination. The father’s role in determining the
sex of the male child must be emphasized to prevent unnecessary blaming mother. Cheaper Medical Facilities should be provided to women in Government and Private hospitals for safe abortion, if there is any fetal abnormality. Government should provide tax relaxation services and incentives for families with daughters only. Media, Internet, TV, Radio should also be used for educating the women about her fundamental Rights. Forceful implementation of Penal provisions (like imprisonment, fine and license revocation) is important, but the basic need is to improve the status of women substantially.

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PERILOUS EMBRACE INTERSECTING WOMEN STIGMA IN WOMEN AT POINT ZERO BY NAWAL EL SAADAWI.

DR. MEENA GUPTA

Abstract: “Woman is a collective identity of a mother, a sister, a wife, a daughter, a friend and a human being. The power of this collective existence is immeasurable and indomitable if it wakes up once.” Nawal El saadawi often called the Mother of Arab Feminism has depicted the reality of woman by projecting the women question in her brazen novel women at point zero. She has whole-heartedly condemned the stereotypic thinking of patriarchal society by pointing at women’s dignity which is not in dancing in tune to the male invented professions neither like Prostitution, nor in taking their lives, but in sensitizing society to the awareness of its short comings.

The present paper analyzes the inexplicable suffering of a female prisoner who is on death row waiting to be executed shortly. She did not appeal for life time imprisonment instead of death sentence. Firdaus fights throughout her life against patriarchy, never giving up like her counter parts, striving for education and economic freedom from men and ultimately unveiling the truth about gender bias and control so that she may liberate herself from it.

Keywords: Identity, Indomitable, Brazen, Stereotypic, Society, Patriarchy, Economic Independence, Gender Bias.

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INTUITIONS, THOUGHT EXPERIMENTS, AND INDIVIDUATION

MANHAL HAMDO

Abstract: The deep source of interest in this paper lies in the paramount argument it provides for philosophy namely, articulating an individualistic view of the nature of intuition. This is fundamental to saying what is significant and distinctive about one being intuiting. On this view, intuitions are individualistically individuated. Contrary to common opinion, the proposed account suggests that an intuition is built out of facts about the individual intuiter. It is something this intuiter has personally experienced. Hence, it is better to be understood from the first person point of view. Revising what is intuition in contemporary philosophy, I shall support my argument first through using some empirical findings of some studies from neuroscience and psychology as well as theoretical analysis of some texts that were often thought to be among the main works that contain thought experiments in which the authors rely on intuitions. I will also try to consider some probable objections to my argument showing their failure.

Keywords: Disposition, Intuition, Individuation, Subject.

***

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ARE CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE TECHNOLOGIES GENDER SMART? : AN IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS USING GENDER ANALYSIS FRAMEWORKS

AAKANKSHA UPADHYAY, DR. SAVITA AGGARWAL, DR. GEETA PUNHANI

Abstract: Women play an important part in agriculture, performing multiple roles of production, household and cultivation or allied activities. In rural India, almost 75% women are involved in agriculture. The past decade has seen the increasing feminization of agriculture as women are involved in all domains of agriculture. This can be attributed to a combination of factors such as male out migration for jobs due to economic necessities, climatic stresses and extremes as well as the trend towards nuclear families with small-holdings and their inability to hire labor for agricultural work. As per estimates of the World Bank in 2014, the world population is expected to increase to 9.7 billion by 2050, which will require an additional 60% increase in food production. This will lead to increase in GHG emissions leading to further climatic changes. Therefore, in order to keep a check on the GHG emissions while increasing the food output, Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) is desired. Such agriculture may not necessarily be women friendly and may have a negative impact on them. The present study examines and emphasizes the need for analyzing climate smart agricultural practices using the gender lens and promoting technologies, which are both gender and climate smart.

Keywords: Women, Climate Change, Climate smart agriculture, Gender Analysis

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AN ASSESSMENT OF EARLY ADULTHOOD ADJUSTMENT IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

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Abstract: In human context, the term adult has meaning associated with social and legal concept. Biologically an adult is a human being that has reached maturity. It is period of adjustments to new pattern of life and new social expectations. The young adult is expected to play new roles, and to develop new attitude, interest and values. Leaving the stage of adolescence and entering into adulthood sometimes creating ups and downs in an individual life. Hence, the aims of the present study were to assess the adjustment and challenges during early adulthood. Present study was conducted under the municipal limits of Udaipur City. As per the delimitations of the study, 60 adults including 30 females and 30 males have been selected. A self-made inventory (proforma) has been prepared by the investigator. There were six dimensions in the inventory i.e. Physical fitness & health, Personal fulfillment, Intellectual Development, Occupational Adjustment and Financial Security, Marital relation & Relationship with the family, Relationship with friends and Civic activities. Inventory has positive and negative statements. Results of the study shown that females faced high challenges but they showed high adjustment level also as compare to their males counterpart. As far as males were concerned, they faced high challenges similar to females but they showed less adjustment. Young adults were very positive towards their family and work.

Keywords: Adjustment, Adults in Contemporary Society, Challenges, Early Adulthood, Female Adults, Male Adults, Gender Differences in Challenges and Adjustment.

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COMPELLED CAUSES AND CONDITIONS OF CHILD-LABOURS IN THE ERA OF COMPETITION, COMMERCIALISM AND TECHNOLOGY

HAKEEMA BANOO

Abstract: In simpler term we can define child labour as the engagement of children in any sort of work by taking the benefits of their innocence and poverty. Different countries have different laws regarding the age of children i.e. to whom we can consider a child. In our country the person below the age of 14 years is consider as a child. Now-a-day it is a familiar term for everybody as in our country child labour is the main obstacle in way of development. Instead of having millions of child labourers in our economy where always expecting about a developed or bright future ahead which is just like day dreaming nothing else. Just to celebrate and make laws and acts are not ample we must do something for these under privileged children on war footing. The main reason of child labour is population explosion which leads to poverty, literacy, lack of knowledge about the benefits of family planning etc. every child in our country has the right to get free and compulsory education but they can’t. The population should be under control if we are able to educate, help, and aware these poor children and their parents about their just rights only then we will be able to make our country a developed one in future.

Keywords: Familiar, Opportunity, Poverty, Rights, Childhood.

***

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GENDER BUDGETING: ALLOCATION IN THE FAVOUR OF DEVELOPMENT OF AN ECONOMY

AKSHITA BINDAL

Abstract: Budget, as defined in public finance, refers to a plan of intended expenditure out of government’s revenue, directed to meet the needs of a nation as a whole for development, having predefined objectives of growth, stability, equality, and efficiency. For equality also refers to equal opportunity for both men and women which promotes stability at both micro-level and macro-level economics; where the word “economics” itself originally meant “managing household”, further the efficiency in the measurement of unpaid labour of women in monetary terms will lead to growth of not only the gross domestic product of a nation, but also will account for the contribution of female in an economy. Gender Budgeting is specifying, the impact of allocation of resources from a gender-specific viewpoint, it is in no case having an independent budget for female. The present research review strives to identify the reasons and ways in which gender budgeting can achieve a decrease in gender divergence and promote recognition for women’s work in social institutions, contributing towards the advancement of a developing nation.

Keywords: Budget, Development, Economy, Equality, Gender, Nation.

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“IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH JUDICIAL INTERPRETATION OF CONSTITUTION OF INDIA: AN ANALYSIS”

DR. BHAVANA SHARMA

Abstract: Human Rights refers to the basic rights and freedoms to which all human beings are entitled. The Indian Constitution is based on the theory that guided India’s struggle against British Colonialism which was marked by the violation of Civil, Political, Social, Economical and Cultural Rights of the People. The Constitution of India was drafted by the Constituent Assembly on 9th Dec 1946 and it was finally adopted on 26th Nov 1949. The framers of Indian Constitution were influenced by concept of Human Right as given in “Universal Declaration of Human Right”. UDHR contain Civil, Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. By keeping the view of Human Rights framers of Indian Constitution provides certain Human Rights in various parts of Indian Constitution to live a life with dignity. This research paper will analyze various human rights which has been adopted in the Constitution of India and will also analyze the Judicial Interpretation on it. This Research paper is divided into following heads: 1. Introduction 2. Human Rights and Constitution of India 3. Expansion of Article 21: A step towards implementation of Human Right under Indian Constitution 4. Conclusion

Keywords: Human Right, Indian Constitution, Judicial Interpretation.

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DECONSTRUCTING NEWS REPORTAGES: PERSPECTIVES ON
THE MAKING OF COMMUNAL IDENTITIES

SHASHI BHUSHAN GUPTA

Abstract: In building a nation, newspapers and print culture in general have always contributed a major role in constructing political consciousness. Newspapers helped in universalizing a discourse leading to a sense of connectedness among the people who are dispersed in large areas. Benedict Anderson, in Imagined Communities, argues for the irreducibility of material-cultural practices (which he significantly chooses to call ‘print-capitalism’) in creating and sustaining the ‘imagined community’ of a nation whose citizens maintain ‘deep attachments’ to each other in the absence of face-to-face contact: ‘the members of even the smallest nation will never know most of their fellow-members, meet them, or even hear of them, yet in the minds of each lives the image of their communion’. This paper attempts to look into the role of early newspaper circulation and the effect it produced in the masses during the post-Independent city of Jamshedpur, particularly in the decades of 1960s and 70s. Azad Majdoor which was published and widely circulated in Jamshedpur facilitated in understanding the ground realities of the society then. This paper attempts to probe into the role of Azad Majdoor whose reader base primarily was the working class. Giving it a historian's flair, this study examines the language and the style of reporting the news which helped to develop a particular community consciousness and then later became a tool to polarize masses on communal identities.

Keywords: Newspaper, Print Culture, Communal Identity.

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EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE OF FINANCIAL VARIABLES AS POLICY INDICATORS FROM INDIA

ROHIT SINGH

Abstract: The Central Bank changed its focus from direct instruments of monetary policy to indirect policy of monetary policy and thus expanded the policy tools available with the bank. Thus, an orientation towards medium term instruments developed. The study tries to find if, empirically, such a stance of Apex bank has significant effect on very policy indicators in India.

Keywords: Monetary Policy, Fiscal Policy, IIP, Policy Indicators.

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HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN INDIA AND NIGERIA: A FAIR TRIAL

ZAKIYYU MUHAMMAD, PROF. PRADEEP KULSHRESTHA

Abstract: The principles of fair hearing, fair trial and the rights of an accused person has been defined by many international instruments such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, European Convention on Human Rights and Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

This research study the twin principles of fair hearing and fair trial as integral rights in the administration of criminal justice in the light of the international conventions and domestic laws of India and Nigeria using doctrinal research methodology. The research found out that the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has been domesticated in India and Nigeria, the two countries share the same legal system, and have similar constitutional provisions with regards to human rights and criminal justice delivery but the two countries are facing serious challenges on the delay in disposition of criminal cases with India having more delays than Nigeria.

Keywords: Fair Hearing, Fair Trial, Criminal Justice, Accused person, Constitution.

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THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE OF TRIBES IN SOUTH KARNATAKA

MAHADEVAIAH

Abstract: Globalization is a process by which impacts have been made on different cultures around the world. Globalization is being described as an ongoing process by which regional economies, societies and cultures have become integrated through a globe-spanning network of exchange. The term is sometimes used to refer specifically to economic globalization: the integration of national economies into the international economy through trade, foreign direct investment, capital flows, migration and the spread of technology. However, Globalization is usually recognized as being driven by a combination of economic, technological, socio-cultural, political and biological factors. The term can also refer to the transnational dissemination of ideas, languages or popular culture.

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A STUDY OF DEPICTION OF CHILD LABOUR IN LITERATURE
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MULK RAJ ANAND’S COOLIE

KANIKA BHALLA

Abstract: The current paper deals with the literary representation of child labour in Mulk Raj Anand’s novel Coolie. Anand is one of the pioneer novelists of Indian literature. He is placed among the three founder fathers of Indian novel (the other two being Raja Rao and R.K. Narayan), in the works of whom colonialism, nationalism and modernity intersect on the broad canvas of society. Anand has depicted the way coolies in pre-partition times were treated, (or rather mistreated), overworked and underpaid. The novel is a vivid representation of the hard lives of the manual labour workers, and their families, who had no other option but to live in the dirty slum areas in conditions not fit to live in, and still were charged even for that. The novel seems to be a demonstration of the level of pain and humiliation a child can suffer before he finally gives away and dies. Indeed, Munoo, the orphan boy, displays the plight of poor children who are subjected to constant humiliation and subjugation by the so called “advanced” society, who, in actuality has nothing to offer to poor people but hostility. We also see how poor are exploited at every possible level of the society and either they have to succumb to the whims of the capitalists, or die the painful death of the underdog.

Keywords: Child Labour, Coolie, Literary Depiction, Mulk Raj Anand, Recent Legal Developments.

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RAPE-VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

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Abstract: In India, women constitute almost half of its total population. Therefore, any topic related to women is considered to have immense importance. Violence against women is considered to be one such topic which is the most relevant one in today's world. There are many types of violence that occur against women such as rape, murder, domestic violence etc. Among these, rape is the most threatening one as it affects the psychology of women as it hampers their self valuation. Through this paper, an attempt has been made to study rape as a form of violence against women, its causes, effects, solutions and also the reasons as to why rape is considered to be the most effective crime against women folk.

Keywords: Crime, Rape, Self-Valuation, Violence, Women Folk.

***

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MENTALLY AFFLICTED PERSONS: HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE AND LAW

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Abstract: Article 21 of India Constitution articulates for the ‘right to life’, i.e. right to live with dignity. The Human Right Conventions argues for the protection of human rights which include the right to life, liberty and security of persons and live with dignity without any discrimination. Article 5 of Human Right Declaration 1948 advocates that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. But, in reality, the mentally afflicted persons are treated inhumanly by keeping them in secluded places and jails. They are tied-up, beaten, reprimanded, isolated and ultimately human rights are dissolved. They are treated worse than that of the animals. The incident that took place at Erwadi (Tamilnadu) is a living example of heights of ill treatments and abuse of human rights of the mentally disabled people. The Courts have issued guidelines and directed the state and central governments to pay utmost care in protecting and disposing the mentally ill people in hospitals. The Mental Health Act 1987 is one of the exhaustive legislation in India against all previous legislations. It has provided norms and standards for treatment of mentally ill people in psychiatric hospitals. Even then, there is no improvement. The UNHCR and World Health Organization made guidelines for improvement of the mentally disabled persons. The ‘Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, (CRPD) passed by the UN General Assembly in 2006 has laid down certain principles for the protection of the human rights of inmates of psychiatric hospitals and mentally ill people. Based upon the aforesaid recommendations, India has passed a legislation ‘Mental Health Care Act in 2016. It incorporated many provisions and principles laid down by the UN General Assembly and CRPD. In addition to the appropriate legislation, there is a need for involvement and commitment of the people serving the cause for effective implementation of the provisions of the law and protecting the human rights of the mentally afflicted people.

Keywords: mental illness, sexual abuses, human rights, World health organization.

***

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THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON STUDENT'S ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

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Abstract: This study aims to explain the importance of the proper usage of social media. It aims to point out particularly adverse effects it poses to student’s daily lives. These sites evidently have a lot of positive effects, but they also have their share of negative impact. We would like to provide some information how students addicted by social media through this research, information about the impact of these sites to student that would hopefully lead to a realization of their own standing in terms of social media addiction. We also would like to give a certain form of guidance to those who are delved in situations aforementioned. Lastly, we would like to provide evidences that would solidify the support on controlling the usage of social networking sites, thus reducing the risk of such addicting activities. However, many students rely on the accessibility of information on social media. That means reduced focus on learning and retaining information. The study also points out the popularity of social networking sites among students community. There is no doubt that Social media has gained wider acceptability, usability and is also becoming probably the most important communication tools among students. Facebook, what’s app, Twitter, snap Chet, instagram and others are now gaining more and more influential support. There has been such lots of views and opinions which recognized four major advantages of social media use in higher education.

Keywords: Communication, Influential, Social Media, Adverse Effects, Acceptability, Usability.

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THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND AGGRESSION OF STUDENT'S

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Abstract: Recently most of our school classes are notorious for theft, bullying, ragging, rapes, and even for murder. This is because of ill treatment of our students in their classroom, mal administration of educational institutions, and etc. diminishing social norms is also an important matter here. India is also witnessing the incidents of juvenile delinquency. Reports show that the problem of student aggression is increasing day by day. The study concerning the social pattern, social acceptance, social intelligence, aggressive nature among students.

Keyword: Social Intelligence, Aggression, Student, Relationship.

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EQUALITY UNDER THE INDIAN PENAL CODE - THE NEED FOR GENDER NEUTRALITY IN DEFINING OFFENCES

NANDITA NARAYAN

Abstract: The deferential treatment of men in criminal law with respect to certain offences have been a subject matter for debate in recent times. The justification given by the feminists is the positive discrimination of women in criminal law due to several factors including, male dominance, superiority, lack of finances, and no family support etc. The fact still remains that men in India have no provision under law for cases of rape, sexual harassment, domestic violence etc. On the other hand giving special treatment to woman is not always a fall out of protective discrimination. It tends to over victimise the women and push them into a cloud of unwarranted social stigma and ostracization. The propertisation of women, where her mind body and even chastity are considered to be chattels of men is reflected in our penal code. This paper intends to bring out the need for gender neutrality in defining offences. The paper will include the following areas:

- An analyses certain offences such as dowry death, cruelty, adultery, rape, voyeurism, sexual harassment etc. that are male centric offences- history and rationale.
- Woman as a perpetrator and a victim in rape law – theories and arguments
- The constitutional mandate – equality, positive discrimination and criminal law
- Gender neutrality across various jurisprudences- USA, England, European Union, South Africa- comparison with India
- Conclusion - the way forward for India, in the light of the social cultural and economic circumstances

Keywords: Gender neutrality, Indian Penal Code, Adultery, Rape, Cruelty.

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ACCESS OF RURAL POOR TO HEALTH CARE: A CASE STUDY OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

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Abstract: Affordable health care is the foundation for a just and equitable society, which can ensure productive and prosperous life of citizens. Health care in India is a state subject and operates on a mixed pattern of public and private facilities. Despite improvement in health related parameters, access to quality health care to the urban and rural poor remains a major concern of people and Governments. The challenges faced by rural population are much more because of much lower health care related infrastructure. The present study aims to examine the barriers faced by rural population in accessing health care with the help of primary and secondary data. Another objective of the study is to assess the levels of awareness of people about the various health related programs started by the Government in recent times. While the secondary data has been collected from various studies across India by researchers and organizations, the primary data has been collected from rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, a fairly advanced state ranking fifth on the health performance.

The study has shown that on a pan India basis, several problems related to health care facilities were reported by rural dwellers such as poor infrastructure, high absenteeism of doctors, distant location of facilities and loss of wages for seeking health care. All these factors led to dissatisfaction with public health facilities and were the cause of many a people who could afford to switch to private health care facilities. However, the results were somewhat different for rural Himachal Pradesh wherein, despite facing some problems, almost 80 percent of the respondents were either exclusive or partial users of Government run health facilities while the rest opted for private services. As the income of families increased, there was a shift in preference of the respondents from government to private health services. The study has also shown considerable lack of awareness of health programs among the respondents. In order to meet the national objectives and the Sustainable Development Goals pertaining to health attainments, it is important to pay attention to the shortcomings health care delivery systems, especially in the rural areas because of low levels of income of people.

Keywords: Healthcare, Rural, Public Health system, Himachal Pradesh, ICTs

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SEASONAL MIGRANT LABOUR IN PUNJAB

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Abstract: The advent of green revolution made Punjab as one of agriculturally developed state of India. The adoption of high-yielding varieties of seed and better irrigation facilities resulted in multiple cropping patterns and widened the gap between per capita income of Punjab compared with other states of India. The intensive agriculture technology resulted in shortage of labour in Punjab especially during peak season. This resulted into migration of labour from other states. The present study examined the socio-economic profile of seasonal migrants in Punjab and also finds out the factors leading to migration. For the purpose of study a sample of 100 seasonal migrants was surveyed during peak agriculture season. A separate sample was surveyed from 40 residents of the village to find out the impact of migration on local labour market and village community. The results revealed that low wages, poverty at native place, better employment and income opportunities at the place of destination were major factors which led to migration. The study found that 99 percent of migrants were employed for less than 200 days per annum at their native place and 53 percent of them earned less than Rs. 20000 per annum. However after migration, 61 percent of migrants have got employment of 250-300 days per annum (includes employment availed at native place and place of migration), 27 percent of them were employed for more than 300 days per annum and average annual income was found to be Rs. 63000. The results of the study revealed that there was fall in local wage rate due to migration of labour. Majority of farmers prefer migrant labour to local labour because of low wages, high speed and better quality of their work. Thus seasonal migration is found to be favorable for Punjab agriculture. In spite of their vast contribution to Punjab economy, social security benefits available to migrants are very sparse. A state policy with cooperation from local authorities like gram panchayats is required which ensures access to state entitlements and minimum wages.

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SEXUAL HARASSMENT AT WORKPLACE: UNDERSTANDING LAW AND CULTURE IN THE INDIAN SOCIETY

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Abstract: Violence and harassment in the world of work is considered to be one of the most tolerated violations of workers’ human rights. Although both men and women experience violence at workplace, but it’s the women who have been the major victims throughout. If gender is a social construct, gender-based violence in the society is also accompanied by cultural sanction. This paper is an attempt to conceptualize violence in the Indian context, particularly in the field of work. I would like to focus on the concern related to women’s economic empowerment and its link to violence. Violence at workplace against women is also a manifestation of women’s status in the family, which is broadly constructed through patriarchal norms. My focus while understanding workplace violence and gender will scrutinize the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. This will also reflect how law and gender interact together in our society. My work will not only assess how work related violence is defined in the existing data collection through national and other established sources but will also identify gaps with respect to the information requirements of various users. I have also dealt with strategies to improve the data collection of work-related violence statistics. This will not only bring out real picture of violence faced by women at workplace but will also deal in ways to utilize the law with maximum benefits.

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PROTECTION OF RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN INDIA: A STUDY IN HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: India being a pluralistic democratic country has the largest population of Indigenous People living in hills, plains and forest regions. These indigenous people are aboriginal communities having separate ethnic identity, traditional customs, norms and distinct governing system that are continue since time immemorial. The social and cultural traits of indigenous people distinguish them from the dominant community of pan- India. In Constitutional and legal parlance, they are known as ‘Scheduled Tribe’ and special they as these people are constitutional rights and legal status has been granted particularly under the Fifth and the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India. In order to protect the indigenous and tribal communities against exploitation and intrusion from outsiders and to protect their distinct cultural identity and social system, the Indian State has created ‘Scheduled Areas’ which are predominantly inhabited by indigenous communities. Under the Fifth Schedule and Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India, special administrative arrangements have been provided for ‘Scheduled Areas’ for safeguarding the fundamental rights and development of tribal communities. However, over the past seven decades in India, the situation of indigenous people are not much improved, rather, they have been suffering from discrimination, exploitation and social exclusion from state, society and market forces and actors. Benefit of development has not been reached to them, ironically, it has harmed more by displacing them from their place of habitation and deprived them from their natural resources upon which their survival depended.

This paper aims to examine the status of indigenous people in the country and explores what kind of human rights are available in domestic legal framework to them. The modest attempt has been made to identify the problems of indigenous people in the country and what are the possible remedies to ameliorate their conditions.

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A STUDY ON PRESENCE OF RIDGE DETAILS IN THE POPULATION OF WEST BENGAL

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Abstract: In the era of advancement and scientific technology, when digitalization has taken over the traditional Forensic investigation procedures, yet the conclusion is verified by using the manual methods in some aspects. During the investigation of a crime scene various evidences are recovered in different forms. A few of the evidences which are considered to be perpetual, unique and ubiquitous by nature, i.e. finger prints and palm prints. By this time no similarity has encountered in finger prints even not in monozygotic twins. These finger prints carry tremendous information about an individual/suspect, gender, an approximation of the age numerous Scientists and scholars carried out a lot of research over finger prints and palm prints over distinct populations. This study was carried out on the population of west Bengal in the age group of 18-60 years to calculate out information about an individual on the basis of finger prints. For which the latent finger prints/latent finger prints were studied for the encounterance of finger prints quadrants over any object or surface as a resultant it was found that no finger prints are completely recovered from the objects with partial information. The world is moving very fast towards the digital world and so the investigation procedures and hence the procedure of processing the scene of a crime have got enhanced enough where the investigation procedure takes a very little time gap to catch hold the suspect. As we already know that the fingerprint is one of the most encountered and the most relevant evidence found in a crime scene. This study is made on the population of west Bengal where the whole palm prints were collected and the study was made to slice down the procedure of matching the whole fingerprint with the suspect to match a particular quadrant of any on the 10 finger. So if the prints are encountered in latent form the development and the study of that print can also be done easily and fast by just determining and then matching the particular quadrant from the particular finger. The study concludes as what percent of people carry particular quadrant of a particular finger. By studying these details, we can successfully conclude that the gender inequity and the personalization can be done which could make the investigation procedure much easier.

Keywords: Fingerprints, Investigation, Significance, Gender, Evidences, Ridge Details.

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VIOLENCE AGAINST DALIT WOMEN IN INDIA

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Abstract: The people belonging to lowest caste hierarchy are generally called Dalits. Indian society is highly caste-ridden and the Dalits are variously known as shudras, Harijan, scheduled caste etc. After long years of independence the plight of Dalits in India are still severe. They are subjected to torture, humiliation and exploitation of all sorts and they are treated like beasts of burden. The socio-economic condition in India are forcing them to lead an animal like life.

Keywords: Dalit, India, Violence, Women.

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WOMAN’S STRUGGLE FOR EQUALITY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SHASHI DESHPANDE’S ‘THAT LONG SILENCE’

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Abstract: As it’s said that, “Behind every successful man there is a woman”. Not only in the case of a man but this saying stands for the functioning of the whole world. She is said to be the vital strength and support behind the success of an individual. There is a lot of differentiation and discrimination in the name of gender as males and females. Nevertheless, this difference does exist in nature from time immemorial. Shashi Deshpande, a renowned novelist in the contemporary Indian literature in English, depicts realistically and casually the innermost feelings of the woman self and craving for solutions to establish a stable identity in the society. Deshpande concentrates more on the sufferings of women from cultural restrictions, male child preference, child marriage, forced marital sex, rape and sex-role stereotyping as in her novels, she projects the day-to-day struggle of women in reconciling their dual role as wife and mother. Her Sahitya Akademi award winner novel “That Long Silence”, delves into the suffering faced by a woman whose controlling husband doesn’t understand why a woman needs her own identity and an equal place at home and in society.

Keywords: Women, Shashi Deshpande, That Long Silence, Identity, Equality.
PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING OF MOTHERS AND FATHERS OF CHILDREN DIAGNOSED WITH AUTISM

SUNAYAN, KUMARI CHANDRA

Abstract: Autism is a complex behavioural and communication disorder. Autism can better be defined by DSM-V as Persistent deficit in social and communication and social interaction; Restrictive and repeated pattern of behaviour, interests or activities. On learning that child has been diagnosed with autism, parents (mothers and fathers) are collision the most. Autism is been associated with psychological problems of parents which affects all the phases of life. The present study examined the degree of autism and its effects on contextual variables on parents (mothers and fathers) of children diagnosed with autism. The study assessed the impact of autism, behavioural problems, parenting stress and coping strategies adopted by parents. The data was collected on 160 parents (N₁=100 mothers and N₂= 60 fathers) at least having one child diagnosed with autism. The results revealed that there is correlation between autism and behaviour problems, impact on parents parenting stress. The results revealed that mothers have been affected than fathers. These findings must be taken into version in policy making to endow with improved and more explicit supports and interventions for this group of disorder.

Keywords: Autism, Psychological Well-being, Parenting Stress, Autism Impact, Coping Strategies.

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DRUG ADDICTION AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY – AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF VULNERABLE YOUTH IN DELHI

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Abstract: Drug abuse is one of the predominant social problems faced by all the developing as well as developed nations, acting as a major barrier in the path of youth development. An estimate of 20 million children, becoming drug addicts yearly in India, eventually falls in the trap of crime. Society for Promotion of Youth and Masses (SPYM) established a 90-day treatment program of the Juvenile Justice Board in Delhi, India for drug addict youth that are less than 18 years of age and are in conflict with law. The organization initiated an innovative project Padhai Ka Maza (PKM) for them to cater their functional literacy and vocational needs. The present study was undertaken to gain in-depth insights about the relationship between drug addiction and juvenile delinquency. The study was based at Sahyog center in Delhi and a multi-method research approach was adopted. The sample comprised of 627 youth, who participated in SPYM project. The data was collected using a questionnaire and a literacy testing tool. The profile of boys revealed that most of them were illiterate, had been abusing Cannabis, Opium and Inhalants for more than one year, were daily spending Rs.500-1500 on drugs and most had criminal charges of theft or robbery against them. The PKM project focused on building functional literacy, life-skills and vocational skills of these boys for their holistic development. The study concludes that the PKM project in a short span of 90 days provided crucial opportunities and a positive environment that enabled them to develop positive qualities for resisting peer pressure and the conviction to avoid drugs thus supporting them to become responsible adults. This 90-day rehabilitation program provides a base to these juveniles to come out of the trap of crime and drug addiction, and reduces their chances to relapse.

Keywords: Crime, Drug Addiction, Juvenile, Rehabilitation, Vulnerable Youth.

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GRASSROOTS COMICS FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY OF WOMEN – AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF USING PARTICIPATORY APPROACHES FOR SPREADING AWARENESS

NEETI VAID, MEGHA GUPTA

Abstract: India, the nation of various colors, traditions, cultures, religions, and languages, is bound by a strong value system of respect and unity. But in the shadow of this value system, the brutality of inequality and insecurity between the two genders resides that gives birth to the feeling of being unsafe day and night. According to a report by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a crime against women is recorded every 1.7 minutes in India. Every 16 minutes a rape case is recorded in this country and every 4.4 minutes a girl is subjected to domestic violence.

The present study attempts to establish Grassroots comics, as a powerful medium to spread awareness about the insecure environment and security issues of women in today’s world using participatory communication approach. Also, the study provides an overview of various aspects related to safety and security of women perceived by college students of University of Delhi, especially young girls. Participatory communication approach was used to develop stories to be depicted in different comics. A total of 50 grassroots comics were developed and analyzed by adopting a participatory approach using survey and questionnaire method.

The findings revealed that all the comics were able to successfully articulate the effective message and spread awareness among the audience in an entertaining method. The respondents were able to relate their personal experiences with various types of safety issues depicted in various comics which in turn helped them to get the message more easily. The study concludes that grassroots comic is a very powerful tool to spread awareness about security issues of women in a metropolitan city like Delhi. It uses the participatory approach and provides scope to the victims to spread awareness about their hardships by showcasing their personal stories on a larger platform.

Keywords: Women Safety, Participatory Communication, Grassroots Comics and Young Girls.

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“THE IMAGE OF INDIAN WOMANHOOD IN MULK RAJ ANAND’S GAURI”

DR. BHARATI SUKALAL KHAIRNAR

Abstract: In literature, the personality of the traditional woman and the woman with the modern outlook has been presented in an exclusively male oriented culture. The traditional woman has been left with no personality of her own. She even glorified the suffering that was inflicted upon her by the male, whereas women with the modern outlook endeavor to come out of the suppression and begin to view her independent existence. This over changing reality of life reflects itself in contemporary literature. The position of woman in society is no exception to this fact. In Mulk Raj Anand’s writing one gets a realistic picture of the position of women, of behavior and personality of women in Indian society. The feminist perspective offers a fresh look at the narratives dealing with women in modern society. In the novel “Gauri” Anand shows that women should also learn to master their density. The novel presents its heroine who fights the age old traditions and strives to get her due in society. Anand gives a realistic picture of the inevitable struggle of women against the degradation of the female by male chauvinists. It not only voices a strong protest against the ill treatment of women but also explores through the example of Gauri as to how women in India can work for their emancipation. Gauri is an embodiment of the Indian womanhood. She symbolizes the value of silent suffering. She suffer from her husband who is highly egoistic and superstitious. In her altered view of man-woman relationship, she gives importance to love, faith and mutual trust. Her march towards the town is indicative of her journey towards self-esteem and self fulfilment.

Keywords: Protest, Self-Esteem, Self-Fulfilment, Womanhood.

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IMPORTANCE OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND GENDER Roles -A STUDY

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“There is no tool for development more effective than the empowerment of women.” —Kofi Annan

Abstract: Gender equality is achieved when women and men enjoy the same rights and opportunities across all sectors of society, including economic participation and decision-making, and when the different behaviours, aspirations and needs of women and men are equally valued and favoured. Gender equality describes the absence of obvious or hidden disparities among individuals based on gender. Disparities can include the discrimination in terms of opportunities, resources, services, benefits, decision-making power and influence. It is important to note that Gender is a social construct which is based on social roles, not sexual differences per se. The dichotomous nature of gender lends to the creation of inequality that manifests itself in numerous dimensions of daily life. While the world has achieved progress towards gender equality and women’s empowerment under the Millennium Development Goals (including equal access to primary education between girls and boys), women and girls continue to suffer discrimination and violence in every part of the world. Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world.

Today, the modern woman is so deft and self-sufficient that she can be easily called a superwoman, juggling many fronts single-handedly. Women are now fiercely ambitious and are proving their metal not only on the home front, but also in their respective professions. Women in Indian are coming up in all spheres of life. They are joining the universities and colleges in large numbers. They are entering into all kinds of professions like engineering, medicine, politics, teaching, etc. A nation’s progress and prosperity can be judged by the way it treats its women folk. There is a slow and steady awareness regarding giving the women their dues, and not mistreating them, seeing them as objects of possession. Despite progress, the very fact that women, along with being achievers, also are expected to fulfill their roles as wives or mothers, prioritising home against anything else.

Keywords: Gender Equality, Hidden Disparities, Dichotomous Nature, Prioritising Home, Roles.

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AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE PERFORMANCE OF ADDRESS-MATCHING TASK IN NON-FIXED TIME AND FIXED TIME SITUATION

ARSI PRASAD JHA

Abstract: Researcher has the purpose of experimental study in the non-fixed time situation and fixed time situation (15 minutes) on the performance of address matching task. Fix time creates pressure of time. 30 Samples with age range from 15 to 17 years and class standard from 8 to 10 standards were selected from Samastipur district of Bihar through Stratified Random Sampling Method. Two groups (N=30 X 2) were made in this study. Format of address matching was prepared by present researcher. Fifty questions' set was provided for samples that contained items related to matching the original address from five alternative addresses. Test-retest method, the odd-even split half method and first half-second half reliability coefficient method of this scale were found to be .88, .96 and .99 respectively. For understanding the validity of this scale, opinion of a five member committee was taken who were all psychologist. Results indicated that the performance of group-1 (Non-fixed time group) was significantly better than the group-2 (fixed time group). In other words, Time pressure is a responsible for poor performance, deficit attention and lack of concentration work. On the basis of this result, it concludes that performance decreases in pressure of time.

Keywords: Experiment, Fixed time, Time pressure, Performance.

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WESTERN SAHARA CASE STUDY: THE SAHRAWI ARGUMENT FOR SELF DETERMINATION

VISHAL SHARMA

Abstract: The article whirls around the Western Sahara Dispute and fundamentally deals with the standpoint hastened by the Frente Polisario Front proclaiming SADR on the denial of the right to self determination to the Sahrawi people and how the UN green signal to holding a referendum lost via knockout in a bout with the green march from the Moroccan side and how from then on the momentum transposed towards the Kingdom’s side and eventually lead to the signing of the Madrid Accords. Since then how through a resurgent movement the Sahrawi’s lead by the Polisario Front is building up a case for the self-determination on diplomatic, legal, economic and cultural fronts is what this study tend to forward.

Keywords: Human Rights, Self-Determination, Referendum, Terra Nullius, Eco-Political.

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WOMEN LABOURERS AND MNREGA
–WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MYSORE DISTRICT

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Abstract: India is soon after freedom from colonial rule, took major initiatives to transform it’s stagnate economy into developed economy. Economic planning system was adopted to realize the dreams of transforming economy into developed one and self reliant. Unemployment, poverty, inequalities, inflation increased gradually during last six decades of planned economic development. Fruits of development did not reach to all sections of people in all regions. This experience made ruling elite to rethink of development strategy and to introduce parallel strategy which will directly target the problems. India in general and Karnataka in particular have predominating number of workers in the unorganised sector. The workers in the unorganised sector are denied of basic social security measures such as health facility, income, employment etc. Against this backdrop, the MGNREGA is a refuge for employment source which is ploughed to make significant difference for providing livelihood security in rural areas especially rural poor. The MGNREGA was introduced in Karnataka since 2006 as an additional source of wage employment to eradicate poverty and unemployment. Rural areas of Karnataka have two-pronged issues i.e., poverty and unemployment, marred by low wages, seasonal agricultural employment and informal nature of work. However, it has been observed that the performance under MGNREGA in Karnataka is not inconsonance with the rate of poverty and unemployment in the State.

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SCHEDULED TRIBES WOMEN LEADERSHIP IN PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS – A STUDY

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Abstract: This study attempts to analyze pattern of leadership of Schedule Tribe women in PRIs. It highlights the problems of elected women representatives, factors which influence participation and leadership of women at the grass root level and their political empowerment. It also looks into different aspects of tribal society to determine pattern of leadership of women.

Keywords: Leadership, empowerment, Political Culture.

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IMPACT OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT ON TRADE INTEGRATION IN AFRICAN BLOC-ECOWAS

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Abstract: In this paper, author studied the impact of FDI on trade integration in African bloc-Economic Community of Western African States(ECOWAS) . Author collected data on growth, FDI, and intra bloc export and import from UNCTAD,UNO. He has used simple regression,semi-log regression models, Granger causality test(1969), Bai-Perron model (2003), Johansen model (1988,1996).Also ,he used correlation matrix for intra bloc analysis.The paper concludes that during 1980-2016, FDI in ECOWAS has 3 structural breaks .FDI and growth have no cointegration in ECOWAS yet they have bi-directional causality . All the intra bloc export and import during 1995-2016 have been significantly increasing and they are significantly positively related with FDI inflows. Correlation coefficients of the intra bloc export and import of the 5 blocs are significantly positive. FDI has greater impact in accelerating trade integration in ECOWAS.

Keywords: Foreign Direct Investment, Growth, Trade Integration, Financial Integration.

JEL Code: C32, C58, F15, F36.

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CANADIAN INDIGENOUS WOMEN’S CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS:
PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract: Indigenous women in Canada traditionally served as the chief providers and sustainers of their families and enjoyed certain rights and duties at par with men. As mothers and daughters, they directed and managed their community’s affairs, reflecting a social system that permitted social, economic and political equality for men and women. In short, gender relations in indigenous societies were based on egalitarian principles and women had a very crucial role to play. However, the advent of White-Europeans on Canadian land altered indigenous ways of life and with it the gender equation in the indigenous family structure, which resulted in women being relegated to a lower status than men in social hierarchy. The influence of white-European culture on indigenous social and political life led to marginalization of these women, both in terms of their identity as indigenous people and then as women. It was not before 1960’s that indigenous women movement in Canada started, seeking recognition of their civil and political rights that they were traditionally allowed under the ancestral society. For them, the recognition of these rights will pave the way for right to self-determination and self-government, which are indispensable to their identity. These lay the foundation for re-affirmation of traditional gender roles and of governing indigenous communities while allowing them social validity and the right to exist at par with the popular European culture. This paper makes an attempt to examine the undercurrents of thoughts and ideologies that frame indigenous women’s political rights and self-governance.

Keywords: Indigenous, Women, Rights, Identity, Self-Government, Indigenous Movements.

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A POSITIVE APPROACH IN SERICULTURE FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

RUBIA BUKHARI, R. K. BALI, RASHAD H. SHAH

Abstract: Sericulture is one of the most labour intensive sectors, combining activities of both sericulture and industry. It is an occupation by women and for women because women form more than 60% of the workforce and 80% of silk is consumed by them. Sericulture is an important means for generating employment, income enhancement crop enterprises, and is a most appropriate household activity. In all these activities, women have shown their mettle and performed their tasks most skillfully. Women are playing an important role in silk rearing and processing activities. Livelihood generation is one of the major potentials of sericulture and silk industry. Women are overwhelmingly engaged in agro based activities such as dairying, fisheries, animal husbandry, handlooms, handicrafts and sericulture. Our study indicated that 60% of the activities in the pre-cocoon and post-cocoon sectors are carried out by women. Leaving the shackles of gender-stereotyping, women in sericulture often take part in mulberry planting, weeding, manuring, irrigating, leaf plucking, leaf transporting and its proper storage. Our finding to established of one acre mulberry garden for rearing 300 disease free layings of silk worms in two months time generates around 96.36 mandays of employment, of which 72.70 per cent were women. Rearing of silkworm from incubation of silkworm eggs and cutting of cocoons for sexing is exclusively done by women. In India, more than 60 lakh persons are engaged as full time workers in the production chain of sericulture industry, out of which 35-40 lakh are women. As such, women are actively participating involved in various sericulture activities thus providing ample scope for their development and capacity building through imparting trainings, demonstrations and awareness of proven technologies for their socio-economic upliftment.

Key words: Women Empowerment, Sericulture, Development, Capacity building, Employment.

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VOILENCE AGAINST WOMEN

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Abstract: Violence against women and girls is one of the most widespread violations of human rights. It can include physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuse, and it cuts across boundaries of age, race, culture, wealth and geography—a statement that is amply justified by the events taking place in India every day. Violence against women is the most universal and unpunished crime of all. It is linked to the status of women and perpetuated by systemic gender discrimination and societal norms that devalue women.

Violence against women is seen to be abetted by ignorance, lack of laws to prohibit, inadequate efforts by public authorities to enforce existing laws, and absence of educational and other means to address its causes. This paper deals with various aspects of violence in India. Few crimes against women are reported, fewer still prosecuted, and a negligent number of accused are actually punished. In the absence of detailed studies on incidence, it is difficult to come up with suggestions to reduce if not abolish such violence. There is an urgent need for more studies on this violence so that the psychology of the violators is better understood.

Keywords: Women, Violence, Rape, Inadequate.
POLICE BRUTALITY & HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION

SARODE

Abstract: Crime and violence constitutes to be major impediment for development and social integration for plural society like India. The primary duty of police official is to serve mankind to prevent the crime, to uphold & protect the human rights. The goal and objective of the Police are noble and is concerned with the maintaneces of peace and enforcement of law and order, security of property and human beings. But it is often seen that while discharging official duties, police officials do not undertake their responsibility in proper way and abuse their power for official or personal gains. The use of excessive power than that is reasonably necessary leads to miscarriage of justice, and involves obstruction of justice. This paper deals with the excessive force used by the police officials that results in death of sixteen years boy during the Maharashtra Bhand(Close) on the eve of Bhima koregoan.

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ROLE OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FOR EFFECTIVE ORGANISATIONAL FUNCTIONING

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Abstract: Human Resource Management is the process of recruitment and selecting employee, providing orientation and induction, training and development, assessment of employee, providing compensation and benefits, motivating, maintaining proper relations with employees and with trade unions, maintaining employee’s safety, welfare and healthy measures in compliance with labour laws of the land. The Human Resources field evolved first in 18th century in Europe. It built on a simple idea by Robert Owen (1771-1858) and Charles Babbage (1791-1871) during the industrial revolution. These men knew that people were crucial to the success of an organisation. They expressed the thought that the well-being of employees led to perfect work. Without healthy workers, the organization would not survive.

Human Resource Management involves management functions like planning, organising, directing and controlling. Human Resource Manager is one of the most important key to open a lock hanging on the door of success in an organisation. If a Human Resource Manager is efficient enough to handle and to take out best from his team members any organisation and can achieve more from his target goals. Human Resource manager plays a very important role in hierarchy, and also in between the higher management and low level employees.

Every organisation’s desire is to have skilled and competent people to make their organisation more effective than their competitors. Humans are very important assets for the organisation rather than land and buildings. Without employees (humans) no activity in the organisation can be done. Machines are meant to produce more goods with good quality but they should get operated by the human only. Altogether, human resource management is the process of proper and maximises utilisation of available limited skilled workforce. The core purpose of the human resource management is to make efficient use of existing human resource in the organisation.

Keywords: Human Resource Management, Healthy Measures, Industrial Revolution, Organization, Training and Development.

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BHAND PATHER: ARCHIVING THE INDIGENOUS FOLK THEATRE FORM OF KASHMIR

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Abstract: Bhand Pather is one of the oldest folk theatres in Kashmir that has a lasting influence in the public life and popular discourse in the valley. In an interview to one of the largest database called pad.ma, famous Bhand Pather artists Subhan Bhagat and Mahjoor Bhagat describes this theatrical form as a social drama that incorporates myths and legends with contemporary social satire. The recurrent theme of the interview is the immediate need to preserve this dying art form. In the essay, “Loss of Syncretic Theatrical Form” Javaid Iqbal Bhat notes that a comprehensive historical account of Bhand Pather—perhaps the oldest theatre in the subcontinent according to him—is yet to be written. In terms of its value as a cultural artifact, Bhat argues that it may act as a site to understand the complex discourse of Kashmiriyat. It is this confluence of Hindu Shaivism and Sufi mysticism that is symptomatic of the tapestry of life that is Kashmir, ably captured in Sushma Jatoo and Sudhir Lall edited Bhand Pather: the Folk Theatre of Kashmir.

At present, the age old tradition of Bhand Pather is confined to some theatrical groups or audio visual libraries of All India Radio and Doordarshan. The old theatres of Kashmir are in shambles and there is no initiative from government to construct the new theatres. The old Bhand Pather artists appreciated and nurtured by the ruling classes are a thing of the past. Now bhaands (artists) move from village to village as struggling artists in dire economic impoverishment with no audience to listen to them. There is an immediate need for preservation of Bhand Pather to prevent its untimely death. Apart from archiving and documentation changes have to be made in the old script of Bhand Pather so that it caters to the taste of new generation. There is also need for imparting training to the artists to rejuvenate it to fit in the contemporary times. Apart from one or two theatre groups there is nothing done to keep this folk theatre alive. This paper attempts to present a historical context of this traditional folk theatre of Kashmir valley in order to suggest ways of preserving and archiving Bhand Pather that has been one of the most effective means of communication for centuries. The paper primarily explores the problematic of the routine, often reluctant programming of Bhand Pather in Doordarshan and All India Radio.

Keywords: Bhand Pather, Folk form, Folk theatre of Kashmir.

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SOCIETAL ROLES AND SENSE OF SELF: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MOTHER FIGURES IN THE NOVEL JANE EYRE AND THE FILM MONA LISA SMILE

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Abstract: Charlotte Brontë's Jane Eyre traces human relations and analyses them in great detail. One crucial point of the text is that mothers are limited. There are adoptive motherly figures, for example Miss Temple and Mrs. Fairfax, but the only actual mother that we see (alive) is Mrs. Reed, and she is not a good mother, considering that she treats Jane very cruelly and Jane swears to never forgive her for her wrongdoings or see her face again. Moving on in life Jane becomes an independent and compassionate person because she experiences the same kind of kindness through other surrogate mother figures. Similar patterns can be observed in the film Mona Lisa Smile (2003) where actual mothers are either absent or inconsiderate towards the needs of their daughters and a surrogate mother figure leads her students to the path of self-realization. 1953, a time when women's roles were rigidly structured, the free-spirited, art history professor Katherine Watson starts teaching at the prestigious all-female Wellesley College, which despite its academic reputation, is an environment where success is measured by 'how well' the students marry. Encouraging these women to strive for a more enlightened future, Watson challenges the administration and inspires her students to look beyond the image of what is, and consider the possibilities of what could be, even at the expense of earning a bad name and being on the verge of losing her job. This paper attempts to explore how the concept of motherhood is not limited only to an actual mother, bound by societal obligations to be so but it expands to and includes within its nexus, any woman who cares to nurture those around her, while keeping her sense of self alive.

Keywords: Motherhood, Identity, Self, Individuality.

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AN INTRODUCTION TO FEMINISM

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Abstract: Feminism is an interdisciplinary approach to issues of equality and equity based on gender, gender expression, gender identity as understood through social theories and political activism. Historically, feminism has evolved from the critical examination of inequality between the genders to a more nuanced focus on the social and performing constructions of gender and sexuality. Feminist theory now aims to interrogate inequalities and inequities along the intersectional lines of ability, class, gender, race, sex, and sexuality, and feminists seek to effect change in areas where these intersections create power inequity. Intellectual and academic discussion of these inequities allows us to go into the world aware of injustices and to work toward changing unhealthy dynamics in any scenario. Feminist political activists campaign in areas such as reproductive rights, domestic violence, fairness, social justice, and workplace issues such as family medical leave, equal pay, and sexual harassment and discrimination. Anytime stereotyping, objectification, infringements of human rights, or intersectional oppression occurs, it’s a feminist issue.

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WOMEN REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS AS HUMAN RIGHTS:
A SUSTAINABLE ENDEAVOUR

GUNJAN CHANDHOK

Abstract: Contemporary conceptualization of health nurtures the holistic approach to health and well being that essentially identifies biological, mental, social, ecological and spiritual determinants to health. Dynamic understanding of health therefore focuses upon bio-psycho-social model of health. The present paper focuses upon the eclectic approach to reproductive health and embraces it from a human rights perspective. Adopting a life-cycle approach, it profoundly highlights the stressful impact of socio-cultural practices on women’s reproductive health seeking behavior. The paper aims at presenting an in-depth analysis of gender based health inequities by uncovering several factors that constraint women’s autonomy to discuss about her vital reproductive and sexual health needs and concerns. Descriptive and thematic approach was followed in reviewing the literature to get a comprehensive understanding of the topic and highlight the inter-linkages between different works. It has helped in identifying similarities and differences in the researches carried out around the central theme which has subsequently helped in identifying the research gaps as well. The current paper seeks to explore gender sensitive approaches at micro, mezzo and macro levels to break-free women from culture of silence surrounding their reproductive and sexual health concerns. It also endeavours to ascertain inter-linkages between women’s reproductive health, human rights dynamism and sustainable development.

Keywords: Reproductive and Sexual Health Rights, Human Rights, Gender Sensitive, Socio-Cultural Factors.

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FEMINISM IN JANE AUSTEN’S PRIDE AND PREJUDICE

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Abstract: Feminism was born to protect the rights and roles of women in society, as the development of culture and social structure increasingly distinguish women and men possibly. The difference between women and men develop into discrimination which then triggers harassment. As Cheris Kramarae says, “Feminism is the radical notion that women are human beings.” Jane Austen is one of the prominent female authors who represent her feminist beliefs through her novels. Pride and Prejudice is one of her well-known novels, which portrays Austen’s opinions about women, marriage, identity, patriarchal society, depiction of women by the men, etc. it tells us the story of Elizabeth Bennet and Mr. Darcy, who will overcome the pride and prejudice they feel towards each other to find mutual happiness.

Keywords: Feminism, women, Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice.

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NAXALITE MOVEMENT: VIOLATION OF EDUCATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS

SHEETAL

Abstract: The paper deals with the origin of the Naxalite movement in India and also highlights that how it has affected the educational human rights of children in the Naxalite affected states. The paper is divided into three parts. The first part defines the emergence of the Naxalite movement. The second part shows the impact of the Naxalites and security forces on education. The third part suggests few recommendations to the government and Naxalites to secure the future of children. India is growing as an economic power in the world and has impressive growth rate but at the dark side of it, it is suffering from internal disturbances. The Naxalite movement started from the Naxalbari village in West Bengal and has now spread in more than ten states. The affected area is called “Red Corridor”. The Naxalites are targeting government property particularly school buildings. They have damaged infrastructure badly. Naxalites have violated the educational human rights of children. Every person has equal right to get an education. Every child is equally entitled to get an education. Naxalites are recruiting small children as soldiers in their military squads. Human rights are universal rights and every person's birthright.

Keywords: Naxalite, violence, school, human rights, and education.

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF MGNREGS ON TRIBAL AREAS – A STUDY IN KHAMMAM DISTRICT OF TELANGANA

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Abstract: The Government of India Has Passed The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in September 2005. A major section in the world is facing the problem of poverty and employment. Tribal people are the victims of this poverty and unemployment in order to eliminate those, the government also undertakes some employment and poverty alleviation programmes like MGNREGS. This paper discusses the socio-economic impact of MGNREGS on tribal areas and its implementation through this study, we focus to identify the influence and role of MGNREGS in tribal development and growth of Khammam district and also suggested for the better implementation of this scheme.

Keywords: Implementation of MGNREGS, Socio-Economic benefits, Tribal Growth.

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A STUDY ON ENLIGHTENED WOMEN'S GLOBAL MOVEMENT

DR. AMNEET GILL

Abstract: Interest in women's issues was first shown in the beginning of the twentieth century when scholars turned their attention from traditional subjects of historical inquiry to investigate the lives of more ordinary people. Historians have demonstrated that there is really no historical change that does not affect the lives of women in some way. It was the educated men who started analyzing the experiences of women in different cultures. With the passage of time, some enlightened women began to raise issues concerning women and thus fuelled the global women's movement. This research paper looks at the early period of women's activism and ends with the discussion on the early twentieth century.

Keywords: Activism, History, Rights, Women.

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THE IMPACT OF TRANSCENDENTALISM ON THE EMANCIPATION OF WOMAN: A CRITICAL STUDY OF MAYA ANGELOU’S “I KNOW THE CAGED BIRD SINGS”

RAKHI GUPTA

Abstract: “A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds, adored by little statesmen and philosophers and divines.” (Ralph Waldo Emerson, Self-Reliance)

Transcendentalism is an idealistic literary and philosophical movement of the early nineteenth century, centered around Ralph Waldo Emerson. It celebrates individualism and nature and urges resistance to the dictates of organized society. It also introduced the core ideas of self-justification, value and awareness.

Maya Angelou was an author, poet, historian and civil right activist. Amongst the women writers around the world, Maya Angelou, presents a strong urge to break the binary opposition in male-archetype society. By using autobiographical tool she presents detail of the cruel interaction that occurs between slaves’ holders, as well as how slaves are supposed to behave in the presence of their masters.

Maya Angelou not only focuses on the psychological and moral growth of the protagonist from youth to adulthood but also illustrates how strength of character and a love of literature can help overcome racism and trauma. Thus in the course of Caged Bird, Maya transformed herself from a victim of racism with an inferiority complex into a self-possessed, dignified young woman capable of responding to prejudice. Henceforth Angelou uses her autobiography to explore subjects such as a celebration of black motherhood, a critique of racism, the importance of family and the quest for independence, personal dignity and self-definition and also manifest new ways about women’s lives in a male-dominated society.

Thus this paper will attempt to explore and inspect the belongingness of women to their land, the fear of dislocation and socio-cultural change, the problem of adopting the new cultural identity and psychological and psycho-social problems which occurred in the lives of the women.

Henceforth this paper is an effort to find out the ways in which Maya Angelou’s work “I Know the Caged Bird Sings” challenges the patriarchal structure of the society and provides an overview of the multiple layers of the African-American women’s experience. Thus Maya Angelou defines a new life for African American Women and hold them in high esteem.

Keywords: (Be) longening, History, Identity Crisis, Subaltern, Transcendentalism.

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SHARIA LAW

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Abstract: Shariat is basically another name for sharia, which is Islamic canonical law based on the teachings of Koran and traditions of the prophets, prescribing both religious as well as secular duties. It has been supplemented by legislation but still it is a topic of debate among various Muslim traditionalists and reformists. The Muslims in India are governed by the Muslim personal (shariat) application Act, 1937. This law however deals with marriage, succession, inheritance and charities among Muslims. The Muslim personal (shariat) application Act was passed on 7 October 1937 in British India to ensure that people following Islamic faith shall be ruled according to their cultural norms. This act gave strength to pre-existing customary laws, although it was in conflict with Islamic jurisprudence all over the time. This act is still followed in India in matters of divorce, marriage and succession among the Muslims. Taking the latest debate over applicability of shariat came up with the emergence of the triple talak issue. The issue of applicability of triple talak and the Muslim personal law in India and the skewed impact it has on gender relations within Muslim community had once again raised itself by Kashipur’s Sharaya Bano challenging the validity of “triple talak“. Last time this issue of protection of women in Islamic legal norms had gained public prominence was in 1985 when Shah Bano case had raised concerns. Article 14 of the Indian constitution grants “equal protection of law” to all its citizens but when it comes to personal issues Muslims in India are governed by Muslim personal law which came into force in 1937. Being a personal law it thus limits the state to interfere in matters of their matters. Thus, equality here is questioned in giving Muslim women their rights as still dissolution of triple talak is in question.

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PRISON BEST PRACTICES FOR WELFARE AND REHABILITATION OF PRISON INMATES IN INDIA

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Abstract: In the context of correctional administration and prison reforms, a dominant theme relates to the development and institutionalization of best practices of prison administration. This paper makes an attempt to identify the best practices in different prisons of the country. It is very essential to share this knowledge in order to bring about improvements in the system. The best practices in prison administration broadly relate to security, use of technology, staff development, prison management, addressing issues related with women prisoners, correctional programmes, and community participation and reintegration of offenders.

Keywords: Best Practices, Community involvement, Prison Administration, Technology in Prison.

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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN RUSSIA: THE DARK TRUTH

SUNITA ACHARYA

Abstract: Domestic violence against women is a huge problem in the contemporary Russian society. In fact, Russia has a long history of cultural acceptance for domestic violence. As an old Russian saying goes, “If he beats you, it means that he loves you.” The problem of domestic violence is a seriously underreported crime in Russia. Domestic violence has long been perceived to be a private matter within the four walls of the home. According to estimates, more than 600 Russian women are killed a month in their own homes, and that up to 36,000 women a day are being abused. Despite these alarming figures and recommendations from international players like CEDAW, Russia’s parliament voted by an overwhelming majority – 380 to 3 – in favour of an amendment that decriminalizes domestic abuse. Thus, such law sends a clear signal to the society that violence against women is acceptable. Thus, the paper studies domestic violence, its types, effects, and also explores domestic violence in Russian society & its consequences on the lives of women. It will also study the dark reality of the bill decriminalizing domestic violence.

Keywords: Domestic Violence, Russian Society, Women in Russia.

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QUEER LITERATURE AND THIRD GENDER: PAVING PATH FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL CHANGE - A STUDY

PUSHPINDER KAUR

Abstract: The term ‘third gender’ came to practice after the verdict of Supreme Court of India on 15th April, 2014 and recognized the transgender as ‘third gender’. ‘Third Gender’ as stated by the Law, Hijras as the tradition bearers, and as the umbrella term, Transgender, covers all these expressions under its domain. It enabled for the protection of transgender and projected the need to establish human rights in the society for them. Writing has been vital to the LGBT movement in India. There is a need to protect and promote the rights of transgender and this cannot be done by documenting it in the form of law, in isolation. Literature plays a vital role in establishing and asserting human rights in society as it reveals varied form of lives and helps in deep understanding of the social set up. It not only acts as a trigger to human actions but also serves as a corrective mirror and brings in a positive change. The objective of this paper is to showcase that other than law; literature is also an important medium to sensitize and establish social justice in society. This paper will study and analyze some of the queer Indian literary texts from a human rights perspective.

Keywords: Third Gender, Queer, Literature, Human Rights, Law, Gender Studies.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF VIRTUAL AUTOPSY IN FORENSIC MEDICINE

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Abstract: Dead bodies are frequently encountered at the scene of crime and it is essential to determine the cause of death, manner of death and to find any injury or disease present on the body. For this purpose, highly trained and qualified surgeons are appointed to conduct post-mortem on the cadaver. Since many social communities do not permit this as it violates their ethical and religious values, therefore causing the hindrance in solving the particular case. To overcome this drawback a new technique has been introduced called virtual autopsy also known as Virtopsy. With the help of this technique we can figure out minute details on different parts of the body where even radiological rays cannot reach. It will help in better understanding of the deceased person and can be used in various medico-legal cases.

Keywords: Radiology, Imaging, Virtual, Autopsy, Dead Bodies, Techniques, Pathologist.

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ARMED FORCES AND ARTICLE 33

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Abstract: The constitution of India has secured to all its citizens Right to justice, liberty, equality and fraternity. Ironically, Article 33 made this conflict to the article 13 as regards to the armed forces personnel.

- Article 33 empowers the parliament to determine by law to what extent any of fundamental rights conferred by part 3 will be applicable to members of the armed forces in India.
- Article 33 denies the accused the minimum degree of decency and fair play that must be guaranteed in any democratic society professing to follow the concept of rule of law and causational system the military justice system off other democracies.
- Judicial approach has not been uniform as regards grant of pension for the reason that pension regulations clearly stipulate forfeiture of pension, but the courts adopt a liberal approach and considering pension as socio-economic measure tends to grant pensionary benefits of the concerned person.
- Due to Article 33, the shortcomings present in justice system to armed forces---
  - Right to bail.
  - Trial in summary court martial.
  - Members of court martial.
  - Legal aid to accused.
  - Double jeopardy.
  - Denial of right to appeal.

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ANALYSIS OF FEMALE FOETICIDE RELATED NEWS COVERAGE IN INDIAN DAILY NEWSPAPERS

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Abstract: Killing of female foetus is practised in many Asian countries including India. Female foeticide is one of the extreme manifestations of violence against women. There sex ratio figures are declining, as evident from the Census of India latest reports. This paper deliberates on the issue of female foeticide and it’s reporting by analysing the different articles (feature, informative, editorial, opinion, by guest writers, etc.) related to the issue published in the leading daily newspapers in India and using content analysis method. The study reflects on the association of the newspapers with the Census announcements and of female foeticide related indices in the context of coverage of the phenomenon of female foeticide and explores role of newspapers towards their social responsibility.

Keywords: Female Foeticide, Content Analysis, Indian Newspapers.

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BEYOND THE SPECTRUM OF FEMINISM: AN EXAMINATION OF HUNGER GAMES TRILOGY IN RELATION TO DIVERGENT TRILOGY

PARIJAT BISWAS

Abstract: A literary text melts within itself many ideological notions, resulting in either a synchronous study of the notions or a grappling ground where older meanings are re-encapsulated to form new meanings. Feminism, the literary aspect of gender studies is also such notion which helps in rendering a text solely in its endeavour or pushes the text to go beyond and to yield new meanings or meanings that are beyond the traditional concern of gender. Feminism has always considered that how texts have been naturalising the subjugation of women, introducing them since time immemorial as the second gender. In the context of the way texts are written, the traditional aspect of women's standing in society at large takes a new dimension; with numerous movements women have achieved their rights to a considerable extent. Hence, the texts circulating in the realm of popular culture viz. popular fiction has catered itself to capture the changing essence of feminism. The young adult fiction, which has become extremely popular amongst youth and also amongst people of older age groups, is portraying women as its protagonist in many cases. The example of such texts is Hunger Games Trilogy and Divergent Trilogy; the plots of these texts revolve around the journey of survival of its female protagonists. These texts make an excellent read for the new bandwagon of feminists who see the demand of older group of feminists as redundant.

This paper would delve deeper into the notion of feminism, and will focus on how these novels set against a dystopic world brings in new meaning to gender making it almost non-existent, the way gender is presented in these texts, one can clearly see the concrete notion of gender turning itself into a fluid entity, this process of fluidification of gender is not based on the lines of breaking of gender roles, this change in gender is triggered by a futuristic society which is extremely different from the world that we inhabit. The literary canon of ecofeminism plays a crucial role in unravelling these texts, apart from that the paper will look into the growth of the heroines of the texts with a primary focus on the protagonist of Hunger Games to establish the fact that these texts cannot be limited only to the realm of feminism, the question of existence and the meaning associated with life makes them such enigmatic figures in the current popular culture.

Keywords: Feminism, Beyond Feminism, Popular Fiction, Traditional Gender Roles, Fluidification of Gender, Eco –Feminism, Existence.

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INTEGRATION OF NEW BROADCAST IN COMMERCIAL FM CHANNELS: A RADIO REVOLUTION

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Abstract: In this new era of modernization and rapid change in the trends and techniques, the radio industry is bringing about many changes in terms of its programming, content and broadcasting. The radio channels are striving to come up with a new version of radio in all possible horizons. With the popularity of the famous RJs, it is also essential for the radio channels to deliver authentic and reliable views and news to its listeners to maintain the credibility and sustainability in the radio market. The current news and worldly affairs have been the most important broadcasting content only on the public radio and considered to be an inseparable element of radio broadcasting. Listeners eagerly wait for the time to get updated and gain knowledge about various social and political issues.

This paper focuses on the how the news broadcasting is now integrated in the private FM radio channels as well and has brought a revolution in the commercial radio broadcast in India. There is a major shift in the paradigm of the radio broadcasting content as well as the programming due to the new rules and laws that allows and permit the private FM radio channels to officially announce the current news on radio.

Keywords: Commercial Radio Channels, News, Broadcasting, Content and Programming and Revolution.
RE-READING AUTOBIOGRAPHIES OF RASSUNDARI DEBI AND KUMUD PAWDE AND UNRAVELING “HER STORY”

PRIYAM SINHA

Abstract: The impact of patriarchy might appear to be seemingly benign but the repercussions of it can be traced historically which completely disregarded the role of women in the struggle for independence. Education for women remained a distant dream and women’s tasks were restricted within the domestic sphere rendering them as invisible from the census. Male reformers such as Vidyasagar, Phule, Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Behram Malabari came to the forefront to represent women’s issues such as the abolition of sati, abolition of child marriage and reintegration of widows in the society. Gandhi too tried to motivate women to become active participants in the public domain and educate themselves to become proficient mothers. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay also elaborated on how hypocrisy functioned in Indian societies as men would try to being the messiahs of women empowerment without even taking women’s opinion into consideration. In reality men were privileged with both rights and duties but women deprived of their rights and only allocated with their duties. Therefore Towards Equality movement in 1974 was introduced with the intention of ensuring social justice and equality in the society. Veena Mazumdar and Neera Desai stepped in to advocate women’s movement and incorporation of women’s studies in academia through re-reading autobiographies of women which would reflect on the socio-cultural environment and injustices that prevailed in the society. This paper would conceptualize the struggle for education and empowerment of two prominent women from Indian History- Rassundari Debi from West Bengal and Kumud Pawde from Maharashtra. Coming from absolutely different social sections there was a suffocating patriarchal shadow over all women but they shared a similarity- the zest to learn and educate themselves despite all odds.

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CHILD LABOUR ISSUES AND CHALLENGES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

POONAM RANI

Abstract: Today, throughout the world, around 215 million children work, many full-time. They do not go to school and have little or no time to play. Many do not receive proper nutrition or care. They are denied the chance to be children. More than half of them are exposed to the worst forms of child labour such as work in hazardous environments, slavery, or other forms of forced labour, illicit activities including drug trafficking and prostitution, as well as involvement in armed conflict. Child labour refers to the exploitation of the labour of children who are either too young to work, or are of working age but work under conditions that subject them to risk. Child labour is the practice of having children engages in economic activity, on a part- or full-time basis. The practice deprives children of their childhood, and is harmful to their physical and mental (mind) development. Poverty, lack of good schools and the growth of the informal economy are considered to be the key causes of child labor in India. Some other causes of Child Labour in India are cheap wages and accessibility to factories that can produce the maximum amount of goods for the lowest possible price. Corruption in the government of India also plays a major role in child labour because laws that should be enforced to prevent child labor are not because of the corrupt government. The 2011 national census of India found the total number of child laborers, aged 5–14, to be at 4.35 million and the total child population to be 259.64 million in that age group. The child labor problem is not unique to India; worldwide, about 217 million children work, many full-time. Child labour is a cause and consequence of poverty and education and training is crucial to breaking this cycle. At the same time, interventions on education and training must be integrated with other interventions to effectively remove children from hazardous work. This includes measures which address poverty and underdevelopment, inadequate health and social policies, weak labour market institutions, inadequate legislation and an inadequate enforcement of laws.

Keywords: Child labour, Hazardous environments, Corruption, Exploitation, Poverty.

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GENDER SOCIALIZATION OF CHILDREN: DECONSTRUCTING GENDER STEREOTYPES

SONAM CHANDHOK

Abstract: Gender equality is one of the most important Sustainable Development Goals 2030. To accomplish this macro level goal, it is necessary to understand the root cause of gender biased attitudes and stereotypes at micro and mezzo levels. Thus, the paper aims to outline the interaction among various socializing agents in a child’s environment that constructs such stereotypes and to explore ways in which those can be deconstructed to promote healthier gender socialization and gender equality.

Keywords: Gender Education, Gender Equality, Gender Socialization, Gender Stereotypes.

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**THE GENDERED IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE: CASE STUDIES FROM ASIA AND AFRICA**

**SMITA CHAKRAVARTY, JAGRITI KHER, RISHIKA TOMAR, SAVITA AGGARWAL**

**Abstract:** Climate change has emerged as a global challenge, the impacts of which are being felt across the globe in the form of climatic variability, extremes and disasters. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the world mean temperature is further projected to increase by 0.3°C to 4.8°C by 2100. There are likely to be increased incidences of droughts, floods, heat waves, heavy rainfall events accompanied by shortage of natural resources. Such climatic extremes, though will affect all sections of population but will have a greater negative impact on women especially in developing countries owing to women’s limited education, mobility, and access to work opportunities outside the home and ownership as well as control over resources such as land and finance. The scarcity of natural resources will make the lives of poor women much harder as they would have to trudge longer to collect the five F’s of fuel, freshwater, fodder, food and fiber.

The present study highlights the gender differentiated impacts of climate change on four core areas impacting women's lives: income and employment; health and hygiene; changes in workload and violence against women. The study is based on secondary data from Asia and Africa, which are also the most populous regions of the world and the most affected by climate change. The other objective of the paper is to emphasize the need for greater gender sensitization of the climate policy makers at local, national and international levels to the specific vulnerabilities of women and the need for appropriate adaptation policies suited to the needs of women. This is because climate interventions often ignore gender concerns reinforcing the gender dimension of vulnerability despite the call for gender-balanced representation in climate related processes by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

**Keywords:** Climate Change, Disasters, Gender, Natural Resources, Vulnerability.

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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH MEDIA EDUCATION: TRANSFORMING SPECTATORS TO CHANGE MAKERS

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Abstract: The current paper studies the role of media education on women empowerment. The first part of the paper tries to understand the content of media education and the later part focuses on how this content can lead to empowerment.

Several studies have been conducted to understand the role of media in women empowerment but this paper attempts to decode the role of media education in women empowerment. The study has been conducted with women students of journalism in various colleges and tries to understand how studying media subjects leads to empowerment. The findings highlight that learning the use of various traditional and new media like print, radio, television and internet enables women sharpen their power of observation. They gain an access to information, analyse it, construct their own viewpoints and form conclusions. Findings ascertain that media education plays a pivotal role in transforming women from mere spectators to social change makers.

Keywords: Media Education, Women Empowerment, social change.

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LIBERTY OF BORN AND LIFE OF THE UNBORN

MUDRA SINGH, DURGESH KUMAR SHUKLA

Abstract: A child is not aware as to what are his rights, may be, in the form of human rights or any other right. It is for the elders to protect the rights of a child. Violation of right starts from the date when a child is conceived. The anxiety on the part of the parents to know the sex of the child and to satisfy their concealed desire of having male child prompts them to have the sex determination. The paper shall discuss whether unborn foetuses or a child in the mother's womb are legal persons or not? The ambit of this research paper is confined to an analysis of various landmark judicial pronouncements.

Keywords: Unborn, Child, Human Right, Foetus.

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HUMAN RIGHTS AND DISABILITY

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Abstract: Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more. Everyone is entitled to these rights, without discrimination. The human rights based approach or construct of disability upholds the view that disability is a condition which results from interactions of impairments with various barriers in society. Disability refers to the disadvantage or restriction of activity caused by the way society is organized which takes little or no account of people who have physical, sensory or mental impairments. As a result such people are excluded and prevented from participating fully on equal terms in mainstream society. Disability is a human rights issue. Persons with disabilities are one of the most neglected sections of our nation. This is due to the sheer indifference of the society which subjects such people to disapproval and antipathy. Such people have several rights under various Indian laws as well as UN conventions that are followed in India. Under section 2(i) of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995, “disability” includes blindness, low vision, leprosy cured, hearing impairment, locomotor disability, mental retardation and mental illness. However, not many such persons are aware of their rights and in fact are a far cry away from availing them.

Keywords: Human Rights, Disability, Disabled Persons.

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A CRITICAL STUDY: IMPACT OF HINDI TELEVISION SOAP OPERAS BASED ON WOMEN ISSUES ON THE PEOPLE OF STATE OF HARYANA

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Abstract: Mass communication is considered as an important tool to transmit the message to a large unseen audience. It is well known that these mass media tools are widely accepted by the heterogeneous audience for entertainment, infotainment purposes and to know about the real time happenings on the other side of the globe. In today’s world, electronic media and specifically Television plays a vital role in successfully conveying messages which need to be disseminated to its audience. This audio-visual medium is widely accepted as popular medium of entertainment & information with a huge variation of available channels.

For most of us ‘seeing is believing’. This impactful audio visual nature helps television to create real impressions as well as emotional involvement which make this medium much more popular than any other medium. Television is also responsible for a major enlightening and cultivating process in which people are exposed systematically to a selective view of society on every side of life, a view which tends to shape their beliefs and values accordingly. (McQuail D., 2000)

TV shows and its content are delivered for the audience and every show has its impact on the audience. Among all the other programs telecasted on Television, Soap Operas are very popular with high reach and its scope of touching different aspects of women’s life in a society. The immense popularity of daily soap operas is mainly due to, as they cover many social issues related to women and women are treated as special audience group as they enjoy the highest viewership status in India.

According to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, in the state of Haryana, inequality based on gender differences has resulted in lowering of female literacy rates at 65.46% (India) than that of their male counterparts at 82.14%. According to National Family Health Survey 2015-16, the male – female sex ratio of Haryana is very low. The fact that Haryana, which constitutes mere 2.2 per cent of the total population of children in India, accounts for four per cent of the female feticide cases speak volumes about the extent of problem.

In Haryana, female feticide, lower female literacy rate, honor killings, rape and gender based discrimination are major concerns but the women television viewership is on the higher side. The purpose of this study is to analyze the impact of Hindi television daily soap operas based on women problems or issues in Haryana. There is a limited state-specific work on this topic, so this study has been undertaken to know the significance of daily soap operas in a state like Haryana where women issues are of grave concern.

Qualitative method will be used to examine and analyze the impact on audience of TV soap operas based on women issues in Haryana. The audience and message of soap operas will be analyzed for convenient sampling.

Key Words: Haryana, Television, Daily Soaps, Women issues, TV Audience, Gender Issues

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