PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LEGAL STUDIES, JOURNALISM, POLITICAL SCIENCE, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SOCIOLOGY & SOCIAL WORK - 2018
Govt of India Approved International Conference
MHA Vide F.No 42180025/CC ; MEA Vide F.No AA/162/01/2018-87

Editor in Chief
Dr. Ratnakar D Bala

Organized by
IMRF Group of Educational Institutions, India
Dear Readers,

It delights me to honour you with the volume of the Proceedings of the International Conference on Legal Studies, Journalism, Political Science, Public Administration, Sociology & Social Work, published on the Flagship Banner of IMRF (International Multidisciplinary Research Foundation) based on the pedestal of the Ratna Prasad Multidisciplinary Research and Educational Society, Vijayawada, andhra Pradesh, India. The Proceeding spreads red-carpet welcome to ascertain a major international forum for original scholarship at the cutting edge of research in Women’s Studies.

It is gratifying to share with you that the publication of this Book seeks to critique and re-conceptualize the existing knowledge and also to examine and re-evaluate the manner in which knowledge is produced and distributed in addition to assessing the implications with the precious content innovations invited herein. The Proceedings, being an offspring of IMRF publications principally respects empirical articles theoretically engaged and methodologically rigorous, of course, including qualitative and quantitative perspectives of the core concerns wished for.

I am happy to reiterate that papers invited from bonafide scholars are known to be artistic, intellectual, and of activist interventions of relevance are geared towards action-oriented research. In fact, the interdisciplinary perspective of the Book acknowledges the complexity of the study of women’s issues and encourages a reflective analysis of human experience encompassing the nuances of the field under consideration.

I sincerely place on record my bountiful thanks to our esteemed members on the Editorial Board who are committed to formative, efficient, and double-blind peer review and are acclaimed for encouraging compliance of genuine work that employs historical, ethnographic, literary, textual, and visual analyses and methodologies pertinent to the vision and mission sought for.

All the same, this Book is dedicated to the excellence in Women’s Studies that has acquired a degree of echoing acceptance in the turf of academia and action research, so to say.

I should like esteem this opportunity to greet, thank and congratulate one and all personalities including the centres of higher education in collaboration with IMRF and to all those who have contributed to the making of this Book to take it to the academic heights much to make the knowledge society all for a better mode of living in a brave new world. It is my privilege at this juncture to expand my thanks to Institutes of Higher Education for their ever dynamic support and cooperation.

With best wishes,

Dr. Ratnakar D.B.
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  - Guests
  - Dr. Tanmoy Rudra
    - Executive Secretary, Confederation of Indian Universities, New Delhi
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    - Chancellor, Pragyan International University, Ranchi, Jharkhand
  - Dr. Vivekananda Chakraborty
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  - Dr. Fathi Zubek
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  - Principal Lawyer, Tai Lawyers, Australia

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PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS UNDER THE INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RIGHTS OF WOMEN

DR. MANIRANI DASGUPTA

Abstract: Right to life, liberty, equality, security and the pursuit of happiness were known as natural rights. Now these are known as Human Rights and fundamental rights under Indian Constitutional Law. These are sacrosanct, inherent, and basic right of individuals. Some rights are guaranteed under the Constitution and statutes and which must not be taken away by any authority or any one without Due Process of Law. Men and women must be on the same lines to claim equality when they are in equal situations. The great effort was at the end during 1947 and then another struggle started to establish India as Sovereign, Democratic and Republic country on the basis of Justice, Equality, Liberty and Fraternity. The prime requirement of the day was the Constitution of India as basic and supreme Law of India following principles of Rule of Law, federalism, rights, liberty, equality, natural justice etc. Dr. Ambedkar was the chairperson of the Drafting Committee and one of the eminent members of the Constituent Assembly. The Draft Constitution was published in January, 1948 and after eight months, we the people of India adopt the Constitution of India through the Constituent Assembly on 26th November, 1949 and it was signed by our first President Dr. Rajendra Prasad and few Articles were came in to force at that time. However, the whole Constitution of India came into force on 26th January, 1950. The British Magna Carta of 1215, the American Bill of Rights 1789, French Declaration on Rights of Men, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, the European Convention, the Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discriminations against Women etc. are significant documents which are followed by the Drafting Committee for Indian Constitution. Part –III of the Constitution of India contains Fundamental Rights and Part –IV is Directive Principles of State Policy. However, our Constitution has been amended several times following procedures to fulfill the needs and desires of the contemporary changing society. The 42nd Amendment of the Constitution inserted Article 51A which provides the Fundamental Duties of citizens and terms Socialist, Secular and Integrity were inserted in the Preamble.

Under the Indian Constitutional Law all fundamental rights and other constitutional rights are guaranteed to women as well men equally. However, Articles 15(3), 23 and 24, 42, (maternity relief), 51A (e) (dignity of women) guarantees special protection to women and children in India. The Indian Parliament enacted and passed the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 and enacted as well as amended several statutes. The most important Laws for the protection of rights of women are the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005; the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1986; the Maternity Benefits Act, 1961; the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976; the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971; the Pre-natal Diagnostic (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994; the Divorce Act, 1961; Codified Hindu Laws, Labour Laws which are known as social security legislations and amended several provisions of the Indian Penal Code, e.g., sections 376A - E, 498A, 304B, 375, 376A and relevant provisions as crime against women under Indian Penal Code, the Information Technology Act, and very recently the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance of 2013 for the establishment of more First Track Courts for protection of rights of women and to prevent and control violence against women.

Judgments of Indian judiciary are also significant for protection of rights of women, their security, liberty, dignity, chastity, happiness and in Indian society. However, there are fields to be filled yet and requirements of more teeth for the protection rights of women in India. With legal reform, there is a need more social awareness and psychological training to all age group. More specifically, every woman should identify and claim their right to be protected. The slogan of the day should be ‘Eradication of Patriarchy’, equality will play freely and then we can achieve Gender Justice'.

***

Dr. Manirani Dasgupta
Ex-Head & Associate Professor,
Department of Law, University of Calcutta

Abstract: Australia is a party to Refugee Convention (RC) and considers itself a good international citizen, that supports and protects asylum seekers and refugees and respects human rights. However, treatment to asylum seekers and refugees does not comply with obligations under the RC and other relevant treaties. This study critically evaluates the current asylum seeker and refugee decision-making process of the Australia’s Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP) paying attention to its organisational culture (OC), the researcher argues that if Australia claims it supports and protects asylum seekers and refugees and respects human rights, Australia should do so consistently with international human rights standards. He uses a qualitative approach for the research and the choices of methods include his own experience in the migration industry as a Migration Lawyer. Using this method, he expects to make a methodological contribution to the field.

Key words: Administrative Law, Human Rights Law, Migration Law, Organisational Culture.
VULNERABILITY OF TRIBAL WOMEN ON ACCOUNT OF MALE ALCOHOLISM: A STUDY ON CAUSES OF WOMEN MIGRATION FROM JHARKHAND

MILKA GLADISH KUZUR

Abstract: Tribal women commonly referred as assets in their tribal community are characterized by hard physical labour done by them at home as well as outside. In tribal rural pockets they are predominantly engage in activities such as trade in manufacture and sale of products based on minor forest produce. Among other activities involvement is collecting wood, gathering fodder, picking leaves, brewing liquor and selling them. These activities are typically low income, seasonal activities and marginal to the economy. For a perennial source of income a larger number of women singly or in a group moves out decades after decades to work as domestics, construction labourers, brick kilns workers in urban or semi urban areas. A larger number of social and economic causes are there such as lack of irrigation facilities, deforestation, indiscriminate mining, displacement, unemployment, male alcoholism and many others.

In Jharkhand, many tribal families and especially their women brewed their own liquor as a part of a social and religious tradition. Haria (rice beer) the alcohol content was not high. It is said that it is highly nutritious, fermented brew, drunk with ceremony by the community, given to children, women and old people. The liquor trade in tribal areas finds a predominance of tribal women. This may seem a sharp contradiction when viewed in terms of the problems faced by women on account of male alcoholism. But when viewed in context of the limited availability of economic options and issues of survival, it is perhaps less surprising that such trade is taken up by women.

A large number of tribal women cry out in despair that alcohol is decimating their families and the tribal community in their regions. Most of the male members of the families due to addiction of alcohol are inactive to earn and as a result issues of survival and income generation solely remains the workload of women of the house. Many women moves out of home to work as manual labourers only due to excessive liquor consumption of their male members which in some cases leads to domestic violence too.

The objective of this paper is to understand alcoholism as one of the cause of out migration of destitute tribal women who due to inactive members of families such as brothers, husbands or parents choose migration as a better option to earn a living and to live a peaceful life. It is based on preliminary enquiry into the problem on few Focused Group Discussions (FGDs). This paper further highlights problem arises due to male alcoholism in families and the forces pushes women to decide to migrate to various destination. At last paper has discussed the issue of migration due to this problem and its serious consequences on community, followed by conclusion.

Keywords: Alcoholism, Haria (Rice Beer), Migration, Tribal Women.

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THE SOCIETAL CONFEDERATION: RE-READING KANTHAPURA
AS INDIA'S POLITICAL RENAISSANCE

ABHILASH KAUSHIK

Abstract: Literature provides us with innumerable depictions where the strength of a particular society is being portrayed in order to overcome stronger oppositions. Set in a remote village of Mysore, Kanthapura, one of the notable Indo-Anglian fictions, deals with the Gandhian movement and its impact. The novel can be read as a political document because it voiced the struggles of the entire country during that period. Raja Rao, one of the leading writers of Indian English fiction, through his vivid descriptions converted the freedom movement into a mass movement. He not only describes the village but also describes the people of the village. To provide a clear and a comprehensive background of India, the author tried explaining as many rituals, customs, habits and conventions. This paper is an attempt to make an evaluative study of the strength of the people of the village of Kanthapura thereby encompassing the broader whole of Indian freedom struggle. Doing so, the paper also depicts the Indian political revival. The motivation behind the paper is to unmask the various hidden fights of the poor Indian villagers who died unheard against the British thereby bring out the Indian freedom struggle to the forefront. The fight can be interpreted to be the fight for the entire nation and so it can be provided as the solution to the otherwise chaotic situation. Like all great movements are adorned with toils and struggles, this movement was also no less. The research has two notable findings- a) Unity of the villagers supplemented by Gandhian ideologies, b) this struggle as the replica of the entire struggle of the nation.

Keyword: Fight, Freedom, Movement, Nation, Struggle.

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POLITICAL FREEDOM IN INDIA – A CRITICAL ANALYSIS THROUGH THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF INDIA

ANAGH

Abstract: India maintains a robust electoral democracy with a competitive multiparty system at federal and state levels. However, politics (and business) are beset by corruption. The constitution guarantees freedom of expression and the news media are vibrant, even as speech and reportage deemed seditious or harmful to religious sentiment is routinely censored and punished. India's minority groups—notably muslims, scheduled castes (dalits), and scheduled tribes (adivasis)—enjoy legal equality and sometimes benefit from affirmative action programs. However, they remain economically and socially marginalized and have been the victims of violent attacks.

Members of the lower house of parliament, the 545-seat lok sabha (house of the people), are directly elected in single-member constituencies for five-year terms, except for two appointed members representing indians of european descent.

India hosts a dynamic multiparty system. Political participation is affected to a certain degree by insurgent violence in some areas, and ongoing practical disadvantages for marginalized segments of the population. Nevertheless, women, religious and ethnic minorities, and the poor vote in large numbers. There is some political representation for historically marginalized groups.

Elected leaders have the authority to govern in practice, and civilian control of the military is codified in the constitution. However, political corruption has a negative effect on government efficiency and economic performance. Though politicians and civil servants at all levels are regularly caught accepting bribes or engaging in other corrupt behavior, a great deal of corruption goes unnoticed and unpunished. This is particularly the case in the energy and construction sectors, and in state infrastructure projects more broadly.

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METICULOUS TIME MANAGEMENT: A PERSPECTIVE

MOHAMMAD SHOUAIB, ABHILASH KAUSHIK

Abstract: Managing your time without setting priorities is like shooting randomly and calling whatever you hit the target, time management is the process of planning and exercising conscious control over the amount of time spent on specific activities - especially to increase effectiveness, efficiency or productivity. It is a juggling act of various demands of study, social life, employment, family, and personal interests and commitments with the finiteness of time. Using time effectively gives the person "choice" on spending/ managing activities at their own time and expediency. It is a meta-activity with the goal to maximize the overall benefit of a set of other activities within the boundary condition of a limited amount of time, as time itself cannot be managed because it is fixed. Time management may be aided by a range of skills, tools, and techniques used to manage time when accomplishing specific tasks, projects, and goals complying with a due date. Initially, time management referred to just business or work activities, but eventually the term broadened to include personal activities as well. A time management system is a designed combination of processes, tools, techniques, and methods. Time management is usually a necessity in any project development as it determines the project completion time and scope.

Keywords: Skills Of Time Management, Set Goals And To Do Lists.

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ANALYSIS OF AFSPA IN KASHMIR VISA-VIS NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL AND MULTIPLE ORGANIZATIONS FRAMEWORK

GAZALA SHARIF

Abstract: Since 1990, Kashmir has been subject to a range of legislative provisions. Among them, three are germane to this discussion, namely, the Jammu and Kashmir Armed Forces Special Power’s Act (AFSPA), the Disturbed Areas Act (DSA), and the Public Safety Act (PSA). All three pieces of legislation are the outcome of the privileging executive and military authority over legal and judicial process in Kashmir; their selective application in Kashmir underscores the great chasm in law and legal process between Kashmir and India.

The Jammu and Kashmir Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) is linked to the Disturbed Areas Act; both have been in force in Kashmir since September 1990. The AFSPA grants the power to declare an area ‘disturbed’ to the central government and the state Governor. The declaration that an area is disturbed is based entirely on the government’s subjective understanding of what constitutes disturbance—the sole requirement of which is that such authority be ‘of the opinion that whole or parts of the area are in a dangerous or disturbed condition such that the use of the Armed Forces in aid of civil powers is necessary.’ In contrast to the Emergency provisions of the Constitution (wherein fundamental rights may be suspended) that mandate a Presidential proclamation and subsequent endorsement by Parliament, no such constitutional pre-requisites are necessary for promulgating the AFSPA. In an area declared ‘disturbed’ under the AFSPA, security forces have unrestricted and unaccounted power to undertake operations in order to ‘maintain public or der.’

In Jammu and Kashmir, ensuring accountability would include ensuring access to information for victims and families during police investigations, and guaranteeing due process when victims attempt to bring complaints against their abusers. Addressing Jammu and Kashmir’s impunity problem, and indeed India’s attitude towards impunity, is a challenge; but it is essential to ensure justice to victims of human rights violations, and facilitate the healing process for those who have suffered during the course of Jammu and Kashmir’s decades of struggle and alienation.

Keywords: Disturbed Areas, Human Rights, Immunity, Security Forces.

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SOCIAL WORK STRATEGIES ADOPTED IN BALAKIYARA BALA MANDIRA, MYSURU

DR. H. P. JYOTHI

Abstract: Juvenile Justice has assumed greater importance since 2000 with the enactment of JJ Act 2000 amended in 2015. The aim of the act is to provide care and protection of girls who are in difficult circumstances. Such a service is offered by adopting various social work strategies by Balakiyara Bala Mandira, Mysuru which is a correctional institution. This paper explores how girls are provided care and protection and paving the way for their overall development. The paper also throws light on the constraints of the institution in protection of its inmates.

Keywords: Adoption, Foster Care, Rehabilitation, Repatriation, Reintegration, Perpetrators, Juvenile Justice.

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WOMEN THE VICTIM OF WITCH HUNTING IN INDIA: PRACTICES, SOCIAL TRENDS AND LAW

PRIYANKA BHARADWAJ

Abstract: Witch hunting is a superstitious practice which has lead to the persecution and death of hundreds of women in India every year. This practice is prevalent in various parts of the country in various degrees and mostly single women and widows become targets of this least talked violence against women. It has aggravated the life of the women (sometimes men) targeted as a witch. It not only harmed the women’s psyche but also impact the status of women. Women who are branded as witches go through a life of stigma, isolated from society and families including dis-figuration and even brutal murder.

The present paper reflects the social trend of targeting women as witch and different form of violence that is perpetuated in the name of witch hunting. It also highlights the relevance of structural contexts in which witch hunting occurs and gaps and loopholes in the legal system in addressing the issue. Issues of reparative/rehabilitation components of justice remain missing in the current legal responses including the special laws. Thus, the study provides the present patterns in law and policy-making with regard to the incidences of witch-hunting.

Keywords: Witches, Witch Hunting, Structural Context, Law and Policy.

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INTERNATIONAL LAWS FOR “NUCLEAR WEAPONS RESISTANCE”
(BY INTERNATIONAL & NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS)

LIKITHAPUDI ANIL PREM KUMAR

**Abstract:** Anti-Nuclear weapons is a new concept in the modern era. This practice is determined by European and Asian countries. Even though it is for the “welfare of humanity” sometimes it is violated by many countries. The International and National Laws are made in this account but in practice they are neglected. This failure occurs owing to security of the “new modern states” and even by the western countries. It is extensively practiced by Communist and Socialistic countries. The International Laws are made by United Nations Organization but several countries did not bind to the concerned organizational laws.

Since beginning of the Human Civilization the human civilization was in struggle to fight against one another. In the course of time it was continued for several centuries. In this continuation this fight was just for gathering the daily need of food. This need became essential to accumulate heap of wealth. It is the beginning of formation of kingdoms and fight for the accumulation of wealth such as Gold, Silver, Land and Human Beings. This practice was continued Olden age, Medieval age and even before the 19th Century. In acquiring great wealth they were in need of weapons to fight against the other kingdoms. The uncivilized man made use of stones as weapons, later on he made use of the metal later he could use even liquid weapons. In the modern days human civilization is threatened by “Nuclear Weapons”. Man is able to control the entire world by the use of “poisonous weapons”. In fact this practice was in olden days kingdoms but the Nuclear Weapons were not used. In the Human Civilization the wars, battles are chain of events. These events were occurred due to desire to invade the other nations and controlling the neighbor kingdoms, enmity and desire for a woman and the land. These events were continued from the beginning of the civilization to till today. In this context the modern politics and International relationships are being run on the foundations of wealth and enmity for instance in the contemporary world North Korea ignites its anger towards America. It is because of the past badly occurred incident to the entire nation because of American war after the withdrawal of the colonial powers from the colonized colonies of North and South Koreas. Today North Korea threatens America with their Nuclear weapons to take revenge on America for its destruction done to the North Korea. China, Israel, India, North Korea, Russia, America, United Kingdom, Pakistan are the Nuclear Weapons made nations. The Nuclear Weapons were tested in the past successfully on two cities of Japan that are Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Because of the Japan’s sudden attack on “Pearl Harbor”, ship yard of America. The above mentioned two cities were destroyed completely due to the spread of Nuclear Atom Bombs and many people were killed and many people were under effect of the chemical reactions of the Nuclear and Plutonium material used bombs.

**Keywords:** Nuclear Weapons, Laws, Resistance, Organizations, Civilization, North Korea, Japan

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TRIBAL LAWS FOR WELFARE IN MODERN WORLD 
(FOR NGOS & GOS) - SCHEDULED CASTES & DALIT CHRISTIAN LAWS FOR OVER ALL DEVELOPMENT IN GLOBALIZATION

LIKITHAPUDI ANIL PREM KUMAR

Abstract: In the history of Human Civilization there was beginning and the development it was occurred in some of the Human Groups within the groups but owing to some reasons the development could not be reachable to some of the groups such as “Tribes and Dalit Communities.” This development was unreachable to these groups in the fields of socio-economic, political, cultural, traditional, scientific and health and education. This grave problem led the marginal groups into absolute poverty. Because of this backwardness in all areas of life the governmental organizations and the non-governmental organizations were set up for the welfare of the groups. Yet the development is not within the reach of the groups in the era of “Globalization and Modernity.” For the progress of these backward communities the Christian non-governmental organizations and constitutional laws were made for the welfare of the people. The special laws are made for the people yet there is speculation of development in all areas of human life in these groups. International laws are also made to protect these minority backward class people, but in practice they are not successful completely.

Keywords: Dalit – Christians, Scheduled Tribes, NGO’s, GO’s, Globalization, Modernity, Law.

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SOCIAL WORK FOR “PRIMARY NEEDS” – ROLE OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGO’S) UNDER THE CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

LIKITHAPUDI ANIL PREM KUMAR

Abstract: The role of social work for the primary needs and the contribution by Non Governmental Organizations in the history of the World the needy is always helped by someone. In the same way the primitive man lead his journey towards modernity in the course of time because of inequality in economic, social, political, traditional, cultural life there was need of aid to the economically underprivileged man and groups. In the entire human civilization this was always reflected in human literature. In this context and the need of the olden world was termed into the collective people and formed as one organization for specific or multiple requirements. In this way these organizations are run voluntarily by private people to help the poor. In the modern world the concepts of organizations, Globalization, Liberalization segregated the human community in to various groups in the entire world and pushed them into the "Absolute Poverty". Owing to these grave issues the common man couldn't meet the primary needs like food, cloth and shelter. Surprisingly the Governments failed to put its attention towards the underprivileged masses of the country, so it is hidden fact that the poor people are not considered to enjoy the natural resources of their own country. So because of the International Community and non-governmental organizations the responsibility of the states and the well privileged are derogatorily warned and informed about the social responsibility towards the needy. In this connection at this movement international institutions like UNO made conditions to the developing and the under developing countries to look after the tribal socially deprived and backward communities for the welfare of the economy. In this relation the specific laws are made if any nation violates such laws they are disconnected and the economic relations are withdrawn from such country. The NGOS are promoted for the primary needs support by private and the religious missionaries.

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PROBLEMS OF TRIBES IN SECONDARY EDUCATION: A STUDY IN SELECTED BLOCKS IN SUNDERGARH DISTRICT OF ODISHA

RAJESH KUMAR EKKA

Abstract: Education is the most effective changing agent and it has been regarded the most powerful instrument and key aspect in the process of all round development in every walks of life of people and more so in the case of tribal folk. Tribes in secondary education are to be considered seriously as this stage prepares their life in such manner which would define their future career life enabling country’s GDP growth and economic development. Therefore this study would like to focus on the very problems of tribes in accessing and attaining secondary education. The present paper is the study conducted on problems of tribes in secondary education. This paper is based on primary field work. Focused Group Discussion method was executed to gather the data and information required for this purpose of the study. This study is purely qualitative in nature. Through this we come to know different factors that are helping and hindering the tribes in the process of secondary education in Sundergarh and also we find different social work activities that would assist the tribes to minimize their difficulties and challenges.

Keywords: Scheduled Tribe, Educational Development, Secondary Education, Problems of Tribes, Government Schemes.

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DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN IN NORTH BENGAL: ROLE OF THE NGO S

DR. KARABI MITRA

Abstract: Development of women presents a challenging field of activities. In North Bengal several remote areas face many adversities. The women have to run their houses amidst severe hardship. It is known that, wherever and whenever in crisis they are the worst sufferers. Government has introduced a number of development-oriented projects and officials too serve the people. In view of huge number of women living in remote areas are in need of education, good health condition, earning to run their livelihood the activities of several NGOs are remarkably praiseworthy. In the present paper a study on the activities of several NGOs working in the remote corners of Northern West Bengal is presented. Historical methodology is applied for the study and field studies were undertaken for corroborating the data available in the papers and documents provided by the respective NGOs. Government documents and secondary materials are consulted for providing a complete picture.

The findings point to the fact that, still now many areas are to be touched upon. The developments are not uniform which is quite natural in a jungle infested hilly region. Women are still under the clutches of superstition and illiteracy. Poverty is the major stumbling block and stretches a hunting ground for the human trafficking especially for women and children. The field trips opened the scenario of women empowerment , their increasing confidence and positive attitude towards better living. They are sending their children especially the girl children to the nearby schools where they get mid-day meal. The women are very busy with their household duties and earning activities. The NGOs have trained up them to find out feasible and economical ways of earning. There is a visible improvement in matters of health awareness, preparation of healthy food, cleanliness of houses and surroundings and so on.

Historical studies cannot predict the future however by way of a comparative study with the past condition of the areas under discussion an optimistic point of view may lead to a bright future of the women . Their determination to improve their daily life, educate their girl children despite social as well as familial hindrances, strong action against addiction and other united activities points to their emergence as an empowered milieu.

Keywords: Non-Governmental Organizations, Empowerment of Women, Capacity Building, Development of Leadership Quality, Awareness Programmes, Sustainable Development.

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IDENTITY FORMATION OF THE CHILDREN OF SEX WORKERS

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Abstract: This paper has broadly focused on the elements that can be identified as contributing to the construction of identity of the children of a particularly marginalized segment of society: sex workers. In a society where matters regarding sexuality are not a part of open social discourse and in which sex work is stigmatized and women sex workers face discrimination at various levels, children of sex workers experience discrimination and social bias for no fault of their own. Their identity is the root cause of all their problems. At least now these children are not labeled 'illegitimate' and mother's identity is recognized for most official services but in the social scenario, these children are born with a handicap that is carried as a burden all their lives. They are individuated through the predominant culture, because it does not allow them to become subjects and form an identity independent of their parentage and social background. Thus, there is a tendency to develop only coping skills at the cost of capacities, abilities and interest that form the core of the healthy personality. Identity that is the reflection of personality becomes limited in perspective and as a result does not explore itself. It gets tied to circumstances and situation. It is these aspects of identity formation, especially the limiting and restricting factors that this paper discusses.

The methodology applied in this study is mostly qualitative and exploratory in nature. The data was gathered using various methods like case study, in-depth interview and focused group discussion. The study was performed in Khalpara red light area, Siliguri, West Bengal, India. The children of sex workers belonging to the age group of 6-14years (both boys and girls) were considered as sample for the study. Narrative analysis was used later to analyze the data. The researcher ensured to meet the ethical consideration while performing this study. The dignity, rights, safety and wellbeing of participants was the primary consideration in the research study. The researchers work within the discipline of social work focuses on intervention, service design, right based approach, recognition of human dignity and individual worth, understanding and enhancing living conditions of sex workers and their families. The study is derived from the life cycle and ecological perspective.

Keywords: Children of Sex Workers, Identity Formation, Socialization.

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TRANSNATIONAL TERRORISM IN MULTICULTURAL WORLD-NEED FOR STRINGENT LAWS AND CONVENTIONS

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Abstract: Terrorism has been a matter of concern globally; each and every single country in this multicultural world is combating against it. The idea to spread terror is mainly drawn from the political goals, religious goals (jihad), and ideological goals. This has been a virus in the present contemporary world which makes it very difficult to stop it from spreading. It is because people who are practicing terrorism have axis and are using many modern warfare methods and arms which have grown deadlier i.e. WMD (Weapons of Mass Destruction), biological, radiological and chemical weapons. There have been many International conventions, Meets and many National laws at their respective Jurisdictions but have failed utterly to stop this virus called terrorism. It is only in the second half of the twentieth century that the International community took note of its impact and formed many bodies to combat terrorism and the obligation of other states to it. The people who practice terrorism normally target people of all nationalities, background, etc. There have been many statements and video releases made by these terrorist leaders giving a solid evidence of their intentions. Laws pertaining to terrorism in Indian subcontinent have also been dealt in the paper further.

Keywords: Transnational, Terrorism, Weapons.

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OLIVER TWIST BY CHARLES DICKENS: UNSNARLING THE VICTORIAN SOCIETY IN SOCIAL CONTEXT
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Abstract: The novel “Oliver Twist” by Charles Dickens can be seen as a sociological novel, which shows the hazardous development of a Victorian agrarian society turning into an industrialized society. During the Victorian era England evidenced a humongous development in science and technology, which led to the rapid growth in industries and urbanization. As everything comes with its own price, the people of Victorian society had suffer due to the evils of industrialization and urbanization. As evident in the novel prostitution became rampant, and that led lot of other problems of morality being questioned but the society itself was leading a hypocritical life. Oliver Twist, the main protagonist of the novel, the young orphan boy had to face the wrath of poor societal norms and laws. At very young age he had to bear the brunt of the miseries, he works as weaver in the okaum industry, he works as a chimney sweeper, a mourner at children, as a apprentice under Mr. Sowerberry but finally ends up in the hands of Fagin, who trains him to be juvenile, making him a pickpocket. Even after all the atrocities by the society Oliver ends up being a good human being with values hence, this paper is an attempt to show the darker side of the Victorian society.

Keywords: Atrocities, Juvenile, Industrialization Victorian Era, Urbanization.

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HUMAN RIGHTS IN ASEAN: A POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE OF ISSUES AND CHALLENGES
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Abstract: After about fifty years in existence ASEAN continues to show vitality and dynamism which stands testimony to its success and relevance, but fifty year long journey of ASEAN has not been smooth sailing. ASEAN like other regional organisations has had its share of problems and challenges. One of the biggest problems which ASEAN has been facing is the Human Rights violations in the region. This happens when some citizens of most, if not all, of ASEAN member-states are experiencing some form of oppression by their own governments. Rising authoritarianism has crippled various freedoms that should be universally enjoyed.

In Southeast Asian region nations have experiences of human rights abuses especially Myanmar, Philippines, Malaysia, Laos and Thailand which includes extrajudicial and arbitrary killings, rape, torture, slave labor, enforced disappearances, custodial killings, preventive detention, police intimidation, land grabbing for mega projects, etc. The paper discusses and analyses human rights abuse which the ASEAN member states have been facing. Its discusses the measures taken by ASEAN as an organisation to tackle the Human Rights crisis in the regions like establishment of ASEAN Charter in 2007, the formation of the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights, and the signing of the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration.

Keywords: Human Rights violations, extrajudicial and arbitrary killings, enforced disappearances, custodial killings and ASEAN Charter

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FACTORS AFFECTING TRIBAL GIRLS’ EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN UTTARAKHAND

JYOTSANA SONAL

Abstract: Education is an essential factor for growth and development. Education not only improves prospects of economic development but also promotes self-confidence and helps in acquiring skills to meet challenges in achieving social change. Various studies highlight that through education, women can acquire knowledge, confidence and can bring change in her position. An educated woman is empowered and is a pillar of strength for her family. The holistic development of the country is possible when its women will be educated. In India, scheduled tribe is one of the disadvantaged sections of the society. The scheduled tribe women are therefore faced with double disadvantage. Development is moving with a very slow pace among scheduled tribes in the country. There is a high dropout rate and low retention of the scheduled tribe children in the schools. The participation of girls in education is still low as compared to boys.

With this background, the present paper attempts to highlight challenges faced by tribal girls when getting formal education and their status in household decision making. The study has been conducted in two tribal villages in Pithoragarh district of Uttarakhand. Exploratory research approach has been adopted and information has been collected using two major tools of qualitative research such as Interview schedule and Focus Group Discussion. The major findings of the study show low participation of tribal girls at school level, greater engagement in economic arena with majority of girls working on field, engagement in household chores, high awareness levels but dearth of knowledge and information about women rights and career goals.

Keywords: Education, Scheduled Tribes, Women Education, Women Empowerment.

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AN ASSESSMENT OF MAHATMA GANDHI’S LIFE OF NON-VIOLENCE – TRANSFORMATION FROM POLITICIAN TO A SAINT

DR. ANJALI DEWAN

Abstract: Mahatma Gandhi is one of the most famous Indians ever to have walked the planet. Through his work, the less privileged people of the world have gained a higher quality of life. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was the pre-eminent political and spiritual leader of India during the Indian independence movement. He was the pioneer of satyagraha, the resistance to tyranny through mass civil disobedience, firmly founded upon ahimsa or total non-violence, which led India to independence and has inspired movements for civil rights and freedom across the world. Gandhi first employed non-violent civil disobedience as an expatriate lawyer in South Africa, during the resident Indian community’s struggle for civil rights. After his return to India in 1915, he organized protests by peasants, farmers, and urban labourers concerning excessive land-tax and discrimination. After assuming leadership of the Indian National Congress in 1921, Gandhi led nationwide campaigns to ease poverty, expand women’s rights, build religious and ethnic amity, end untouchability and increase economic self-reliance. Gandhi employed non-cooperation, non-violence and peaceful resistance as his weapons in the struggle against British. He aimed to achieve Swaraj or the independence of India from foreign domination. Gandhi spent a number of years in jail in both South Africa and India. As a practitioner of ahimsa, he swore to speak the truth and advocated that others do the same. Gandhi lived modestly in a self-sufficient residential community and wore the traditional Indian dhoti and shawl, woven with yarn he had hand spun on a charkha. He ate simple vegetarian food, and also undertook long fasts as a means of both self-purification and social protest. His campaigns of passive resistance and civil disobedience proved to be a great success.

Keywords: Non-Violence, Satyagraha, Untouchability, Truth, Non-Coperation.

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CYBER CRIME - CRIME OF NEW ERA

SANDEEP KUMAR SHARMA

Abstract: As the world marches deeper into the unfathomable passageway of digital revolution, it is becoming apparent that the tremendous benefits of the internet age are being challenged by the formidable menace of cybercrime. There is no gainsaying in the fact that after terrorism, Cyber-criminality is the most debated term of the recent times. Despite endless rounds of deliberations the term cyber crime has been incessantly defying a globally accepted definition. The word "cybercrime" is the most familiar terms for the internet users, be it individual, corporate, organization, national, multinational or international. The attention accorded to cybercrimes is not a figment of the imagination or farfetched as on one hand, it is partly rooted in its unavoidable nature as a result of the fact that telecommunications via the cyberspace, is the veritable means by which social interaction, global trade and commerce are transacted; and on the other, the economic losses to which all citizens are exposed whether now or in the nearest future. Aside economic losses the modern trend of cyber-crimes makes the intellectual property rights are the most vulnerable as works of authors and artists are violated through the unauthorized circulation. There has also been an upsurge in instances of piracy, pornography and financial fraud and cheating in relation to commercial transactions conducted online. In this Article different facets of cyber-crime, laws on domestic and International level, challenges before authorities and impact of it will be discussed and intends to bring to the fore a comprehensive study how the menace of cybercrime may be dealt effectively.

Keywords: Cyber-crime, financial fraud, Intellectual Property, Global Trade, Pornography, Piracy.

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AN ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS WOMEN IN SHGS
- WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MYSORE TALUK

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Abstract: The SHGs, by providing access to financial services and informing the women members about the various welfare programmes especially targeted to women and children, truly empower women by making them partners in bringing about the needed social and economic transformation. The efforts of SHGs are thus, to a very great extent, contributing to address the gender issues of economic development in India. The main aim of this paper is to examine the Role of Self-help Group in economic development of particular taluk like Mysuru Taluk. Mostly Secondary data is used for this analysis. It analyses the Need of the Study and the present status of poverty and Self-employment in India.

Keywords: Self-Help Groups(SHG), Women Empowerment, Socio-Economic Status.

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A STUDY ON IMPACT OF CARTOON PROGRAMS AMONG CHILDREN IN MADURAI

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Abstract: Television is one among the significant mass media in 21st century. It creates impact in various dimensions; its influence builds both positive and negative horizons among the children. Generally, the children spend more time watching cartoon programs in television and later they turn addicts. Even though, television was intended for education purpose, gradually it becomes an entertainment medium than infotainment medium, thanks to barrage of cartoon programs. In fact, the children on an average watch television for 18.5 hours per week, within which they spend a substantial part of the viewing for cartoon programs. Therefore, it takes a toll among the children as they undergo several changes like loss of weight, disturbed sleep pattern, change in eating habits and also the general physical health. The study attempts to understand the changes in perspective, attitude and behaviour among children in the age group of 4 – 12 years.

Keywords: Television, Cartoon Channels, Perspective, Attitude, Behaviour.

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FORMATION OF THRIFT AND CREDIT GROUPS (TCGs) UNDER URBAN STREE SHAKTI SCHEME

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Abstract: Today in India the problem of urban poverty is increasing very rapidly. There are a very few way to eradicate urban poverty in India. Mainly providing economic support to the urban people, particularly to the urban women, has been proved very fruitful to reduce the poverty in urban India providing economic support or loans to the urban women helps them to empower, not only economically but also socially, further this strengthens the whole society in general. In Public Administration can classified into two types of administrative regimes. They are centralized regime and decentralized regime. In a centralized regime the power concentrated at the Centre and in a decentralized regime the power transfer from the center to sub-regional governments or local governments. In a decentralized regime the role of local government initiatives. This paper provides a comparative study which gives complete picture of importance of SHG’s in municipal administration.

Keyword: Urban, SHGs, TCG, SGSRY, MFIs.

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EMPOWERMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES IN INDIA

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Abstract: While the policy of reservation in favour of Scheduled Castes was implemented very early on and systematically in post-independence India, the same arrangement could not be made for Other Backward Classes. Positive discrimination was probably so well accepted by the Indian elites and especially the congress establishment so far as the Scheduled Castes were concerned because none of these measures threatened their superiority. More importantly, it enabled them to defuse the Ambedkarite mobilization through co-option of Dalit Leaders who could be offered some Kursi in the mist of quotas. The case of OBCs involved a completely different dynamic the congress establishment remained reluctant to words any positive discrimination in their favour till the end and where such measures were taken it was for purely political reasons, not for the socio-economic benefits they were supposed to offer. In this background the paper briefly touches Backward Class movement in India with special reference to Karnataka Politics.

Keywords: Depressed Classes, Education Commission, Most Backward, Mandal Commission, Nanganagowda Committee, Relatively Backward.

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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: ROLE OF MICRO LEVEL ORGANISATIONS IN NORTH KERALA

A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY ON THE ROLE OF MICRO LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS (MLOS) IN SOCIOECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF RURAL WOMEN

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Abstract: Present study examined the positive influence of micro level organizations (MLOs) in women’s familial and household decision making and responsibility sharing on selected aspects of family life. A cross sectional descriptive study was conducted among 585 rural poor women in two northern districts of Kerala, using representative sampling procedure and a structured interview schedule. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and association test. The result reveals a significant change and improvement of women in terms of their income, savings, expenditure and livestock after joining MLOs. The poor women’s role in familial and household decision making was considerably improved with renewed social and familial status and increased social participation through MLOs. Women’s influence in decision-making and shouldering familial and household responsibilities viz., buying and selling, asset creation, investment, education and marriage of children, household activities, and relationship with relatives and neighbours, problem solving, disciplining children and healthcare were found to be increased after joining MLOs. The study concludes by reiterating the progressive role of MLOs in women’s empowerment.

Keywords: Empowerment, MLOs, Women, Socioeconomic.

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ATHIRAPALLY DAM AND ITS EFFECTS ON CHALAKKUDY RIVER IN KERALA

ROY THOMAS P. X

Abstract: Athirapally falls is situated 70 km from Kochi city in Kerala’s Thrissur district. The 80 ft high falls is a part of the Chalakkudy River and originates in the upper reaches of the Sholayar ranges in the Western Ghats. Lush greenery and little streams that cover the winding route up and down to the falls exhilarate and intimidate all at once. The region is home to many endangered species of animals such as the Asiatic elephant, tiger, leopard, bison and sambar. Four species of hornbill are only seen here in the Western Ghats. It also has one of the highest levels of fish diversity with 85 different species of fresh water fish. Sadly, this melting pot of biodiversity is now under threat.

The Chalakkudy river system is known for its faunal peculiarities. The 144 km. long Chalakudy river system has a record of 99 fish species (BNHS and ZSI records) Athirapally is one of the five important areas for fish in this river system. Five new fish species were recently discovered in the Chalakkudy river and altogether 71 out of 99 species recorded from the Chalakudy river basin have been recorded from the altitudinal zone where the dam is proposed. 35 species of fish located in the Chalakkudy river are endemic to Kerala; out of which 12 are rare. This is not mentioned in the EIA report. Lagenandra nairii is a new species reported only from Athirapally. Another species, Gymnema khandalense is reported only from Athirapally in Kerala.

The proposed Athirapally electrical project which is to be erected on the Chalakkudy river in Kerala should not be implemented because it destroys the ecological balance. It effects the flora and fauna and the early inhabitants like Kadars and several other schedule tribes will be effected adversely. It is a fact that our state is facing a serious power crisis. There are many alternative ways to solve this problem. Constructing a dam and generating power from the water is not at all a permanent solution for the power crisis. The time has arrived for pursuing alternative solutions like solar power, windmill power etc. if the Athirapally project is allowed to continue it will affect the human life.

Keywords: Flora, Fauna, Power crisis, Kadars, Leopard.

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GIRL CHILD ABUSES AMONG HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN KERALA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ALAPPUZHA DISTRICT

ROY THOMAS P X

Abstract: Girl Child Abuse or maltreatment constitutes all forms of physical and emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligence treatment or other exploitation resulting in actual or potential harm to girl’s health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility trust or power (WHO, 1999). "Physical and psychological abuse forces a girl running away from home. In school-aged children subtle clinical manifestation may include sudden onset of anxiety, fear, depression, insomnia, hysteria and sudden massive weights loss, or weight gain, school failure, truancy or running away. As children grow older we find more serious delinquency accompanied by self-esteem” The destiny of a nation depends on its children and children are the future of the nation. If we want the future to be bright and optimistic, we have the responsibility to keep our present best.

Keywords: Girl Child abuse, Child Abuse Awareness, Higher Secondary School Girl Students, Physical Abuse, Psychological Abuse, Sexual Abuse.

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CRONYISM IN MALAYALAM JOURNALISM

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Abstract: Cronyism is the practice of partiality in awarding jobs and other advantages to friends or trusted colleagues, especially in politics and between politicians and supportive organizations. For instance, this includes appointing "cronies" to positions of authority, regardless of their qualifications. Cronyism exists when the appointer and the beneficiary such as an appointee are in social or business contact. Often, the appointer needs support in his or her own proposal, job or position of authority, and for this reason the appointer appoints individuals who will not try to weaken his or her proposals, vote against issues, or express views contrary to those of the appointer. Politically, "cronyism" is derogatorily used to imply buying and selling favors, such as: votes in legislative bodies, paid news.

The word "crony" first appeared in 17th century London, according to the Oxford English Dictionary and is believed to be derived from the Greek word chronios, meaning "long-term"

Malayalam journalism encompasses journalism published and broadcast in the Malayalam language. Modern Malayalam journalism can be traced to the publication of the Raajyasamaachaaram and the Pashchimodhayam under the direction of Hermann Gundert in June 1847.

Newspapers in their early years of evolution knew little about their readers as to who they were, what interested them and what they read. Such a situation doesn’t exist now. A flurry of readership research and dozens of decades-long experience has made editors know more about their readers in great detail. 

Aware of the fact that newspapers are the primary source of information for the readers, editors’ programme news to meet the perceived information needs of the readers. In that they plan, collect, select and present a variety of news in multi-various styles. In doing so, they give varying importance to all news stories.

From among thousands of news stories reaching the editorial desk, only a few are selected for the day's edition. Of these, a handful are chosen for front page display and the rest are spread across inner pages, often grouped under heads such as local, national, international, trade/commerce, sports and so on. At the same time, using appropriate design elements, the editors strive to enhance the noticeability and thereby the readership of the content.

Malayalam journalism is surrounded by favourtism or nepotism or cronyism. A handful of Malayalam newspapers are under the direct control of major political parties. They usually monopolizes the respective political parties and hail the leaders as saints. 

For example, E.P. Jayarajan is an Indian politician from the state of Kerala, India. He was the Minister for Industries and Sports in the Pinarayi Vijayan Ministry. He is elected to Kerala Legislative Assembly from Mattannur constituency in Kannur district and is a member of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI(M)) political party. He completed his Diploma in Electrical Engineering.

He was the first All India President of D.Y.F.I. (Democratic Youth Federation of India) and was the General Manager of the CPI(M) party mouthpiece Deshabhimani. He was the President of Kerala Karshaka Sangham and Central Committee Member of Communist Party of India (Marxist).

He was a Member of Kerala Legislative Assembly from 1991 to 1996 and 2011 to present. On 25 May 2016, he took oath as the Minister for Industries and Sports under the new Kerala Cabinet led by Pinarayi Vijayan. On 14 October 2016, he resigned over nepotism following allegations that he appointed his own family members as heads of public sector undertakings in the state. In September 2017, the Vigilance and Anti-Corruption Bureau (VACB) acquitted Jayarajan in the nepotism case and sought to close the case.

No newspaper in Kerala advocated the innocents of E. P Jayarajan except Deshabhimani, for Jayarajan being an active leader and Member of CPI(M) one of the strongest cadre party in Kerala.

Similarly in another incident a case was registered against Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) leader A.K. Saseendran who resigned as Transport Minister in the wake of allegations of having smutty phone conversations with a woman reporter of a Malayalam channel called Mangalam. It was a honey trap for the channel had a vested interest to make the minister resign from the cabinet. Saseendran belonged to backward community and the channel had a hidden agenda for removing him from the ministership.
Not only Malayalam Journalism but the entire media in India has cronyism. They have vested interest and task which they easily implement. Cronyism should not be encouraged. It is the duty of the readers to react to such negative thoughts and actions.

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JUDICIAL CONTRIBUTION IN STRENGTHENING CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE IN INDIA: AN OVERVIEW

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Abstract: India has strong system of judiciary form Magistrate of First Class to Supreme Court. The Indian Judicial System is one of the oldest legal systems in the world today. The decisions of the Supreme Court are binding on all the courts of India. The Supreme Court of India is the highest judiciary body, responsible to ensure justice to all. The Supreme Court under Article 142 of the Constitution has the constitutional mandate to pass such order as may be necessary for doing complete justice in any case before it.

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MEDIA COVERAGE OF DENGUE OUTBREAK IN TAMIL NADU

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Abstract: As media have immense potential to aware and alert the common public on health issues, it is essential to conduct researches not only on the status of coverage of health issues in media but also on the probable impact of the coverage of health issues among common public. In this connection, the present research was conducted and the coverage, placement and presentation of dengue related news in a leading Tamil newspaper were analyzed. In addition, the probable impact of the coverage on common public was analyzed.

The analysis on coverage revealed that there were 176 news items with the area of coverage of 46,241 cm², 84 illustrations with the area of coverage of 17904.39 cm² and 18 advertisements with the area of coverage of 1377.49 cm². The analysis on coverage also revealed that the coverage of preventive measures was higher than those of treatment and control measures. The analysis on placement revealed that the first and middle page placements were substantial due to spread, severity and effects of dengue. The analysis on presentation revealed that the way of presentation was mostly fine and the words used for description were mostly uncomplicated, informative and educative. The readers opined that they could identify, know and understand the news, illustrations and advertisements easily due to effective media communication in terms of coverage, placement and presentation. The journalistic discourse analysis revealed that the discourse of militarization was used in dengue-related news so as to emphasize the preventive, treatment and control measures. It could be concluded that the media would aware and educate the common public effectively by giving appropriate coverage, accurate placement and apposite presentation of prevention, treatment and control measures of any health issue.

Keywords: Content Analysis, Dengue Outbreak, Media Coverage.

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APPRAISAL OF IMPACT OF MIXED MEDIA COMMUNICATION METHOD IN AWARENESS GENERATION AMONG URBAN WOMEN

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Abstract: As the urban women have familiarity in the usage of new and social media, the awareness can be generated among them through mixed media communication method with the support of the same new and social media. In this connection, the present research was conducted not only to generate awareness through mixed media communication method but also to assess the status of attitude and scores of achievement of urban women in the acquired awareness on indoor air pollution and its mitigation through mixed media communication process. The digital modules were developed and they were distributed through mixed media to the urban women so as to generate awareness on indoor air pollution and its mitigation. As soon as the awareness content in the digital modules was studied, the status of attitude and scores of achievement of the urban women were assessed. The attitudinal assessment showed that getting awareness through mixed media communication method was simple, stimulating and also successful. The attitudinal assessment also showed that getting awareness through mixed media communication process was a suitable, supportive and sustaining process. The achievement assessment revealed that the urban women got higher scores in awareness test pertaining to mitigation of indoor air pollution than those of the obtained scores in other awareness tests related to indoor pollution and effects of indoor pollution. The achievement assessment also revealed that the overall achievement scores of the urban women in the awareness tests ranged between 50 and 80%. As these was constructive connection among the mixed media communication method, learning the contents of digital modules delivered through the specific facilities of mixed media and acquired awareness among urban women, it could be concluded that the mixed media communication method would be effectively used in generating awareness on any subject among urban women.

Keywords: Awareness among Urban Women, Digital Modules, Indoor Air Quality, Mixed Media Communication, Status of Attitude, Scores of Achievement.

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ABORTION AS POPULATION CONTROL METHODS IS A VIOLATION OF REPRODUCTIVE RIGHT: A CRITICAL STUDY

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Abstract: Abortion and population control both are two different topics. But they are interlinked with each other. Abortion right movement which was started by Margaret Sanger once for the protection of women right in USA, succeed to introduce abortion right as one of the basic right of the women without any discrimination, which is protected by US Constitution also under Right to privacy. On the other hand in India it was introduced as a Family Planning Methods. As it was introduced in family planning method, from here it was clear that the Abortion Right was restricted to married women only. In 21st Century still Indian women were lacking behind regarding their basic human right. Abortion is a right given to the women to terminate her unwanted pregnancy and it has been recognized as a basic human right in many International Conventions too. This is also true that increasing population has become one of the major concerns of for underdeveloped and developed country too. To control birth rate is one of the main targets of every country. As per Indian Law i.e. Medical Termination of Act, 1971 abortion right is given only to married women in case of only contraceptive failure for the purpose of population control. The Right which is considered to be as one of the essential right of the women in International Level, Indian Government failed to understand or provide this basic right to the woman. Through this research paper, researcher will discuss how Indian Law violates the basic Right of the women i.e. Abortion Right.

Keywords: Abortion, MTP, Reproductive Rights, Right to Privacy, Termination.

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EDITORIAL FREEDOM IN MALAYALAM NEWS PAPER – A MYTH

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Abstract: "There is no such thing in America as an independent press. You know it and I know it. There is not one of you who dares write his honest opinions, and if you did you know beforehand that it would never appear in print. I am paid... for keeping my honest opinions out of the paper ... others of you are paid similar salaries for similar things... any of you who would be so foolish as to write his honest opinions would be out on the streets looking for another job... We are the tools and vassals of rich men behind the scenes. We are the jumping jacks; they pull the strings and we dance. Our talents, possibilities, and lives are all the property of other men. We are intellectual prostitutes."

- John Swinton

Editorial Freedom is the freedom of editors to make decisions without interference from the owners of a publication. Editorial independence is tested, for instance, if a newspaper runs articles that may be unpopular with its advertising clientele or critical of its ownership.

Editorials are typically published on a dedicated page, called the editorial page, which often features letters to the editor from members of the public; the page opposite this page is called the op-ed page and frequently contains opinion pieces by writers not directly affiliated with the publication. However, a newspaper may choose to publish an editorial on the front page. In the English-language press this occurs rarely and only on topics considered especially important; it is more common, however, in some European countries such as Spain, Italy, and France.

Each and every newspaper published in India is owned by the private entrepreneurs. Before independence the news papers in India had only a single goal to achieve. That is to evacuate the British rule from the Indian soil. All the political parties and the private owners who owned the news papers was in a competition to make the British rule end in India. They achieved the goal on 15th August 1947.

The editorials published in all the newspapers were the same — The need for evacuating the British rule in India. After independence the attitude and character of the Press underwent a change. The main motive became minting money. The press became the part of corporate management. The entire target became business. Humanity, the service for the people has gone and paid news became the most important factor of the profession. The editorial of all the news paper is the mouth piece of the editors working in the news papers. The editorial itself became partial. The vested interest of the management in politics, business etc. began to reflect in the editorial columns that appear in all the news papers. The news paper in Kerala today is capable of dismantling an elected government. For example during the year 1994 a case of espionage was reported in leading daily Malayala Manorama. The news paper began to write editorials that the secret news and experiments in ISRO has been leaked by the scientists to some ladies from Maldives. Within one year the elected government led by Sri. K Karunakaran was dislodged from power.

Suryanelli (1996): Unarguably the first case that brought shame to the most literate state in the country. In Suryanelli, a small settlement in the high ranges of Idukki district, a 14-year-old was blackmailed by a local bus conductor. She had been in love with him and he had threatened to expose her graphic pictures if she didn’t go with him.

What followed was gruesome sexual assault in captivity for 40 days by several men. Constant sexual abuse made the girl fall grievously ill. The predators abandoned her giving her a death threat if any words about them were spoken. The class 9 student went to the police and named 43 persons, including Congress MP, P.J. Kurien. 39 people figured in the accused list.

In 2005, eleven years after the incident, in one of the most shocking judgments in Kerala’ s judicial history, the High Court acquitted 35, convicting only 4. The court even raised questions about the character of the 14 year old.

Vithura (1996): A 16-year-old in Vithura, a scenic village surrounded by Western Ghats in south Kerala, followed Suryanelli’s fate. The girl was lured into getting roles in films by her neighbour and was taken in and out of Kerala for a year. The girl named 100 people and subsequently identified 18, including a popular film star (Jagathy Sreekumar, who was later acquitted), a former police deputy, and a senior public servant.
Kozhikode Ice-cream Parlour (1997): One of the biggest and most controversial cases of sexual exploitation, money power and rotten politics in Kerala. This sensational case is still the focus of media primarily because of the involvement of P.K Kunhalikutty, Kerala’s Industries Minister and leader of Indian Union Muslim League (IUML), popularly known as Muslim League.

In all these cases in order to increase the readership the news papers in Kerala wrote editorials to influence the readers. The media ethics were violated and the important aim was to increase the circulation. For over a decade yellow journalism began to rule the news paper industry. However some news papers especially main stream news papers are undertaking development issues as editorial subject which is considered as a positive sign in journalism.

There was a eminent editor in Malayalam and his name was Swadeshabhimani Ramakrishna Pillai, who was the editor of the news paper Swadeshabhimani. For him a pen was a sword. The openly wrote about the wide spread corruption in the state of Travancore where Divan C Rajagopalachari and his men looted the people by imposing various fees and taxes.

At last and not the least, Editorial is the heart and soul of a news paper. The editorial should support and favour the interest of the readers. It is the duty of the news papers to uphold the integrity and status by writing the editorials on genuine subjects. Unfortunately there is no specific rule to control the news papers. The editors usually obey the directions given to them by the management. Thus the editors should be given free hand to write the editorials on the topics of relevant issues.

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INTEGRATING WOMEN IN THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS IN AFGHANISTAN: SOCIO-CULTURAL BARRIERS

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Abstract: This study focuses on certain, hard core, cultural factors militating the national efforts of integrating women in the development process in Afghanistan. The study argues that though the government of Afghanistan and its international development partners have made considerable efforts through policy certain amount of cultural practices within the society of Afghanistan continues to bottle against the realization of women’s empowerment. The study made use the following people: member in integration activities, Member of Women Ministry and member of women organization through interviews and questionnaires. The study reveals that cultural practices like the traditions and customs in some part of the country takes the right of women away from them. More so, the absence of women in political activities continues to be worrying. Education of women continues to become an abomination, leading to low education levels among women. Recommendations were made for the continued efforts of the international organizations and the government of Afghanistan, through educating women and girl child. Also efforts should be made to discourage stigmatization of women in the political process of Afghanistan. Since most of the cultural factors have its root in religion it was recommended that the government of Afghanistan should collaborate with spiritual leaders in this effort against the factors working against women’s empowerment.

Keywords: Afghanistan, Cultural Barriers, Culture, Development Process, Empowerment, Women.

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URBANIZATION AS A CAUSAL FACTOR FOR SUICIDE:
A STUDY IN INDIAN CONTEXT

SHALINI SHAJI

Abstract: Suicide, according to Merriam Webster (1828), is defined as an act or an instance of taking one's own life voluntarily or intentionally by a person of years of discretion and of sound mind. According to Condorelli (2016), Sociological analysis of suicide makes an opportunity for a more general discussion on the relationship between individual and community, individual identity and collective identity, human nature and social normativity. Thus, suicide which is considered as a personal act, purely based on the will of an individual is viewed from the perspective of social factors which leads an individual to take such a decision to commit suicide.

Urbanization, along with industrialization and economic development, brings about immense cultural changes in the society, leading to changes in the perspectives of people. Not all can cope with the cultural changes. When the existing institutions fail to meet people's requirements as per the changing perspectives, some people have an inclination towards adopting deviant behaviour. This paper gives a picture about what suicide is, its place in sociological and social anthropological study and suicide as viewed from Durkheimian theory. It further undertakes to test the hypothesis: urbanization and modernization as one of the causal factors for suicide. Statistics of urban suicide is reported. Urbanization in India, especially urbanization in the Bangalore city and a scenario of a higher educational institution is discussed with regard to egoistic and anomic suicide.

Keywords: Suicide, Urbanization, Deviant Behaviour, Culture, Individual and Community, Emile Durkheim.

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ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS
OF ALZHEIMER CARE

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Abstract: This study explores how challenges of care giving Alzheimer/Dementia patients affect the caregiver in multiple perspectives. The activity of care giving carries economic, social and psychological impact not only on the care recipient but also the care giver, who devotes the entire period of care giving sacrificing the personal needs and ambitions. Direct interview with selective caregivers were conducted in different parts of Tamilnadu and the findings reveal lacunae in understanding the SELF of Dementia patients. It is suggested that Kerala model of Dementia care has to to be implemented throughout the nation which in the long run will mould our society to live with Alzheimer patients with minimum challenges.

Keywords: Alzheimer Care, Economic Burden, Social Challenge, Kerala Model of Dementia Care.

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ANALYSIS OF PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT 2005 AND STRATEGIES FOR ITS EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION

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Abstract: Domestic Violence is a burning issue all over the world. Despite various provisions in the different legal instruments to protect women’s rights, a large majority of women suffer on a daily basis on several fronts and suffer gross injustice. Even after a lot of awareness, we are not able to totally eradicate the discrimination and crimes against women. The domestic violence against women can be in diverse forms, which will include Physical, verbal, psychological, sexual, economic it also involves the threats to commit the same. Although physical injuries can be easily seen as they are visible and could be produced before the court but mental and psychological injuries are not visible, and most of the times they cause greater harm to the victim. Therefore, it is very crucial to first identify the violence and then act upon it. This paper attempts to analyze the Protection of women from domestic Violence Act 2005 and ascertain strategies for its effective implementation.

Key words: Domestic Violence, PWDVA.

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RELATING LANGUAGE TO ECONOMY: THE IMPACT OF LANGUAGE ON PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT

J. D. PRABHAKAR

Abstract: This paper attempts to explore the impact of language on production and employment. It marks out the underlying regularities between language and economics. The content of the paper is supported by economic theories such as human capital theory. Meanwhile, it talks about problems and language policy to serve the purpose of this study. It makes an attempt to bridge the link between language and economics by considering the fact that language has its relevance in commercial in product development. Concerning employment, it clears the most the Indians’ misconception that English is the sole language that provides an assurance for the employment whereas Indian languages, in this case, do not. Data was collected from workers from various production industries. The SPSS software is used to analyze the data. The results suggest that the use of mother tongue in worksites is a sign of healthy production which leads to the economy boom. That contributes a considerable amount to the Gross National Product (GDP) of India. The insights of this study suggest that the use of Indian languages is directly relevant for Indian economy in Industrial, service and agriculture sectors in India. Therefore, it escalates the importance of the use of the mother tongue at worksites and provides the job assurance for people whose medium of education is mother tongue.

Keywords: Economy, Employment, Human Capital, Language Policy and Socio-Economic Status.

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AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF USE OF SMS AS A DIGITAL LEARNING TECHNOLOGY AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

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Abstract: Nowhere in the human history, have we come across a small gadget that it had become an integral and indispensable constituent in our everyday life. Its prevalence among the youth is that it had become part and part of their routine life. Many are not ready to leave home without their mobile phones. Soon after the students join in the college, their utmost necessity is the mobile phone. M-Learning is gaining momentum across the globe among the educationalist. Among all the associated technologies of the mobile, SMS is found to be the most used technology and a most successful communication tool. When SMS is being accepted as a promising communication tool, the study aimed at exploring how it is accepted as a learning tool. Little is understood about the factors of SMS when provided as a learning tool. This study aimed at exploring the impact of SMS-Learning among the Visual Communication Undergraduate students of the regular stream when provided as an additional support media for learning. The main objectives are to measure the achievement levels of students as a result of using SMS for learning, based on the DeLone and McLean Model 1992. When provided as digital technology tool how the ‘System Quality’ and ‘Information Quality’ of SMS-Learning, affect ‘Use’ and ‘User Satisfaction’. To learn how ‘Use’ and ‘User Satisfaction’ of SMS-Learning, affect each other reciprocally. To find out how ‘Use’ and ‘User Satisfaction’ affect the ‘Individual Impact’ and how the ‘Individual Impact’ leads to the ‘Intention to Reuse the System of SMS-Learning,’ in addition, it understood the advantages and disadvantages of SMS-Learning from the learner’s point of view. The findings of the paired-sample t-test indicated that there is a marked difference between the pretest and posttest scores of the students with the condition (t= -99.016, P= 0.000).

Keywords: Information Quality, M-Learning, SMS-Learning, System Quality.

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CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF SURROGACY AND ITS LEGAL IMPLICATIONS IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SURROGACY (REGULATION) BILL 2016

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Abstract: India is always a favorite country for those wanting a surrogate child, for here the service is available at very cheap value compared to other country. In 2002, the Indian Council of Medical Research laid down guidelines for surrogacy, and made the practice legal, but it was lacking legislative support. In case of Baby Manji vs. Union of India the Supreme Court recognized surrogacy as a positive practice. A draft ART (Assisted Reproductive Technology) Bill was formulated in 2010, but was never passed as a law. In light of this, the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2016 was introduced in Lok Sabha in November. The cabinet approved bill, however, has not been passed yet. The major scheme under the bill is to completely abolish commercial surrogacy. This provision is aimed to control the business of surrogacy that encourages exploitation. The Bill is the prohibiting single parents, homosexuals, live-in couples from becoming commissioning parents. The bill also disallows childless or unmarried women to be surrogate mothers.

In present paper attempt is made to explain the concept of surrogacy, types of surrogacy, current scenario of surrogacy in India and critical analysis of surrogacy law in India with special reference to Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill 2016 which has proposed various changes in existing system of surrogacy along with some recommendations.

Keywords: Surrogacy, Draft, Law, Parents.

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TEACHER'S COMPETENCIES ON EDUCATION OF CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN INCLUSIVE EDUCATION PROGRAM AT THANJAVUR DISTRICT

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Abstract: The bill on Right to Education Act (2005) directs the states to provide free and compulsory education for persons with disabilities up to secondary education level. The Sarva Shikshya Abhiyan (SSA) project at Primary level and the Inclusive Education for Disable at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) scheme / Rashtria Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) at Secondary level are launched under Ministry of Human Resource Development to provide education at primary and secondary levels of education for persons with disabilities. Known fact about inclusion is the enrolment of persons with disabilities in school program and the competencies of the teachers to handle the children with special needs are yet to recognize in our system. To provide a comprehensive program to the children with special needs the educational system requires trained manpower with competent to handle the children including children with special needs in the class room. The competencies shows by the teachers to handle the children with special needs at Thanjavur district would definitely give a direction to provide appropriate support for children with special needs to learn in the inclusive education program. This study analyzes the teacher's competencies to handle the children with special needs in the inclusive education program in Thanjavur District. It further directs that, inclusion of children with special needs in regular school should be strengthened more in the aspects of infrastructure, material. It is also found that the teacher’s competency towards teaching children with disability should be enhanced.

Keywords: Children with Special needs, Teacher’s competency, Inclusive education, Sarva Shikshya Abhiyan (SSA), Right to Education Act (2005), Rashtria Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Eduaction of children with special needs.

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SURROGACY AND ISSUES INVOLVED: A STUDY WITH SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO SURROGACY REGULATION BILL, 2016

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Abstract: Renting a womb or surrogacy is not the norm of today's society. It has existed and is very much ubiquitous. The question relating to surrogacy has always brought frown and scowl on the faces of people at large. In spite of the fact that surrogacy has provided hope and has actually brought exuberance on the faces of many down in the mouth and melancholic couples, the idea of surrogacy is not taken in good spirits in most of the countries including India. This is specifically with regard to commercial surrogacy which in fact is banned and proscribed in number of countries as it involves number of issues, ethical as well as unethical. Presently, in India, Surrogacy Regulation Bill, 2016 is pending which again talks about banning of commercial surrogacy. As stated that surrogacy is a boon and bliss for childless couples, but at the same time the agonies and anguishes of the surrogates and the number of factors and issues involved in it cannot be overlooked and lose sight of. The paper would be mainly focusing on the issues involved with respect to surrogacy with special focus on Surrogacy Regulation Bill, 2016.

Keywords: Commercial Surrogacy, Deplorability, Issues, Women.

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CHANGING POSITION OF WOMEN DURING ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL INDIA

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Abstract: Recorded history of the subcontinent is witness to the fact that Indian women has always been marginalized and accorded a status, minor at law, secondary to that of men along with limited access and role in the socio-economic and political spheres of life. She has remained all obedient to, and under the tutelage of male members of her family, as a child, of her father, as a wife, of her husband, as widow, of her sons, etc. This gender hierarchy and stratification along gender lines with an ensured subordinate place of women to that of men has been in practice during ancient and medieval periods of Indian history. However, the women of upper class to a considerable extant, has shown some signs of progress in coming out of the socially and culturally secluded life. In this paper an attempt has been made to highlight the changing position of women in the socio-political aspects of life during ancient and medieval periods in Indian history.

Keywords: Women, India, Education, Politics, Employment.

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**HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LAW IN INDIA**

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**Abstract:** Outstanding growth and appreciations in the field of science and technology has its merits with demerits in society. With the development of multimedia and communication convergence technology, such as, mobile smart phone, smart watch, e-wallet with WhatsApp, network, internet, Shareit, Facebook, Flifcart and like Applications the horrible crime charts are sadly mounting higher and are causing more harm to individuals and society at large. Though, we have Law but cyber attack on women causing online and offline harm to their life, identity, dignity, chastity of person, property and so on are at a highest speed. Few basic, inherent and sacrosanct human rights are guaranteed by the Indian Constitution either as Fundamental Rights or as Directive Principles. However, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 with Two Covenants in the year 1966 and several Conventions recognised certain rights and has specified guidelines to be followed by member States for protection of Human Rights. All these rights are equally enjoyed by men and women though there are several special rights and protection provided by Indian Constitution and International Conventions as well as treaties for the purpose of social security and all round progress of contemporary society. As without restrictions if rights are allowed it can destroy society and cause social chaos, therefore, rights are not absolute whether in the natural world or cyber world. Right to freedom of speech and expression means express freely by words of mouth, writing, printing, pictures or any medium. We enjoy freedom of speech and expression with reasonable restrictions to maintain decency, morality, public peace etc. under the Indian Constitution which is the basic and supreme Law of our country. Restrictions and penalties are also imposed by the Indian Penal Code. Following United Nations Model Law on Electronic Commerce of 1997, the Computer Misuse Act of the United Kingdom, the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act of the United States of America, the Indian Parliament enacted and passed the Information Technology Act, 2000 and Rules as amended in the year 2008 for proper regulations of cyber world, e-commerce, online contract, e-governance, digital and electronic signatures and for prevention and control of cyber abuse, misuse, unauthorized use and other cyber crimes, e.g., cyber hacking, fraud, Piracy, pornography, flowing of objectionable data and virus, terrorism, Tampering of source code etc. However, the consequence of cyber pornography, obscene and objectionable materials transmissions etc. are mostly cause violence against women which also cause negative effect in society. Indian Judiciary through their valuable interpretations and landmark decisions tried and are trying to protect women as well as every members of the civil society at large from cyber attacks and online violence. This paper is relating issues of cyber crimes against women and violation of their rights in cyber world with legal protections and social security.

**Keywords:** Cyber Crime, Women, Rights, Duties, Constitution, Information Technology, Law, Implementation, Judicial Decisions, Protection, Prevention, Control, Security, Social Awareness.

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