University of Mumbai

NAAC Accredited A++

46TH ALL INDIA SOCIOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

Indian Sociological Society, New Delhi
and
University of Mumbai, Department of Sociology, Mumbai
Kalina Campus, Mumbai (Virtual mode)

THEME: CONSTITUTION, CITIZENSHIP AND MINORITIES:
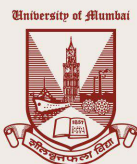### MAPPING SEVENTY YEARS OF INDIAN REPUBLIC

December 8, 9 and 10, 2021

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

PRE-CONFERENCE DAY ● Tuesday, DECEMBER 7, 2021

Time	Programme
10:30 am to 11:15 am	Meeting with the Editor and Editorial board committee of Sociological Bulletin
11:15 am to 11:45 am	Meeting with the Editor and Editorial board committee of Samajshastra Samiksha
11:45 am to 12:30 pm	Meeting with the Editor and Editorial board committee of e-exploration (e-journal)
02:00 pm to 04:00 pm	Meeting of the Conveners of Research Committees
04:00 pm to 04:10 pm	Break
04:15 pm to 05:15 pm	Meeting with Regional Association
06:00 pm to 09.00 pm	Meeting of the Managing Committee

TIME	PROGRAMME
10:30 am to 12:40 pm (To be joined link latest by 10:15 am)	**Inaugural Session** **Shri. Uday Samant**, Hon'ble Minister, Higher and Technical Education, Government of Maharashtra **Chief Guest** **Prof. Suhas Pednekar,** Hon,ble Vice Chancellor, University of Mumbai **President** **Prof. Ravindra Kulkarni**, Pro Vice Chancellor, University of Mumbai **Prof. Rajesh Kharat**, Dean Humanities Faculty **Inaugural Address by** **Prof. Upendra Baxi,** Emeritus Professor of Law at University of Warwick (UK) and University of Delhi **President's Remarks** **Prof. Paramjit Singh Judge** President, ISS, New Delhi Presentation of Lifetime Achievement Award and Professor M.N. Srinivas Memorial Prize **Prof. Jagan Karade,** Secretary, ISS, New Delhi **Prof. Balaji Kendre,** Organizing Secretary 46th AISS, 2021(Online) **Vote of Thank:** **Prof. B. V. Bhosale,** Professor, Dept. of Sociology, University of Mumbai
12:40 pm to 1:00 pm	**Break**
1:00 pm to 2:00 pm	**Presidential Address** **Prof. Paramjit Singh Judge**, President, ISS, New Delhi
2:00 pm to 2:30 pm	**Break**
2:30 pm to 4:30 pm	**Plenary Session – I - Theme** **Status of Minorities in the Constitution of India: Issues and Challenges** **Speakers** **Prof. Tanweer Fazal,** Department of Sociology, University of Hyderabad **Prof. Arvinder A. Ansari**, Professor, Department of Sociology, Jamia Millia Islamia,New Delhi **Prof. Rowena Robinson,** IIT, Mumbai **Chair** **Prof. Mohammad Akram**, Professor in Department of Sociology, Aligarh Muslim University (AMU)
4:30 pm to 5:30 pm	**Professor. M.N. Srinivas Memorial Lecture by** **Prof. David Gellnor,** Professor of Sociol Anthropology & Fellow of All Souls College, University of Oxford **Chair** **Prof. G.K. Karanth**, Professor of Sociology Institute for Social and Economic change, Bengaluru
5:30 pm to 7:00 pm	**Research Committee Sessions-I (28 sessions simultaneously)**
7:00 pm to 8:00 pm	**Cultural Programme**

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TIME	PROGRAMME
9:00 am to 11:00 am	**Research Committee Sessions – II -** **(28 sessions simultaneously)**
11:00 am to 12:00 pm	**Special Lecture on** **Recalling Citizenship: The Constitutional Ethic** **Speaker** **Prof. Anupama Roy,** Professor, JNU, New Delhi **Chair** **Prof. Anand Kumar** Former President, ISS, New Delhi
1:00 pm -2:00pm	**Professor Radhakamal Mukerjee Memorial Lecture** **Speaker** **Prof. Maitrayee Chaudhuri** Professor, JNU, New Delhi **Chair** **Prof. Surinder Jodhaka** Professor, JNU, New Delhi
2:00 pm to 2:30 pm	**Lunch**
2:30 pm to 4:30 pm	**Plenary Session II** **Theme** **India's Tribals: Marginalisation, Dissent and Inclusion** **Speakers** **Prof. Virginius Xaxa** Visiting Professor at the Institute for Human Development (IHD), New Delhi **Prof. Vibha Arora** IIT, Delhi **Prof. Antony Palackal** Professor, Dept. of Sociology, University of Kerala **Chair by** **Prof. N. Jayaram** Former Editor, Sociological Bulletin, ISS
4:30 pm to 5:30 pm	**Research Committee** **Sessions – III,** **(28 sessions simultaneously)**
5:30 pm to 6:00 pm	**RC-Business Meeting- (28 sessions simultaneously)**
6:00 pm to 8.00 pm	**General Body Meeting**

TIME	PROGRAMME
9 .00 am to 11:00 am	**Research Committee Sessions IV (28 sessions simultaneously)**
11:00 am to 1: 00 pm	**Plenary Session- III** **Theme** **The Future of Civil Society: Movements of Resistance in Maharashtra** **Speakers** **Prof. Indra Munshi** Former Head and Professor, Dept. of Sociology, University of Mumbai, Mumbai **Prof. P.G. Jogdand** Former Head and Professor, Dept. of Sociology, University of Mumbai, Mumbai **Prof. Shruti Tambe** Professor and Head, Dept. of Sociology, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune **Chair** **Prof. S.M. Michael,** Honorary Director, Institute of Indian Culture, Mumbai
1:00 pm to 2:00 pm	**Professor Yogendra Singh Memorial Lecture** **Speaker** **Prof. K.L. Sharma,** Former Pro Vice-Chancellor at Jaipur National University **Chair** **Prof. T. K. Oommen,** Former President, ISS, New Delhi
2:00 pm to 2:30 pm	**Lunch**
2:30 pm to 4:30 pm	**Plenary Session – IV** **Theme** **Migration, Displacement, Identity: Socio Legal Perspectives** **Speakers** **Prof. Ashok Kumar Kaul,** Formerly Professor, Banaras Hindu University **Prof. Amites Mukhopadhyay,** Professor, Department of Sociology, Jadavpur University, Kolkata **Prof. Lancy Lobo,** Director at Centre for Culture and Development, Vadodara, Gujarat, India **Chair** **Prof. Vidyut Joshi,** Former Vice Chancellor K.M. University, Bhavnagar
4:30 pm to 6:30 pm	**Validictary/ Closing Session** **Presentation of Reports** **by Conveners of RCs no. 1 to 28** **Chair** **Prof. Paramjit Singh Judge**, President, Indian Sociological Society, New Delhi. **Vote of Thanks: Prof. Jagan Karade,** Secretary, ISS, New Delhi

BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI
GOVERNOR OF MAHARASHTRA

RAJ BHAVAN
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7 October 2021

MESSAGE

I am pleased to know that the Department of Sociology, University of Mumbai is hosting the online 46th All India Sociological Conference under the auspices of the Indian Sociological Society, on the theme 'Constitution, Citizenship and Minorites: Mapping Seventy Years of Indian Republic' from December 8-10, 2021.

It is heartening to note that the Department of Sociology of the University of Mumbai has completed 100 years of teaching and research this year. It is only appropriate that the Conference will be deliberating on status and issues of minorities in view of the constitution and citizenship issue in the changing context and also the future of civil society and movements of resistance in Maharashtra.

I congratulate the Department of Sociology on this momentoes occasion of '100 years of Glory' and wish the participants fruitful deliberations.

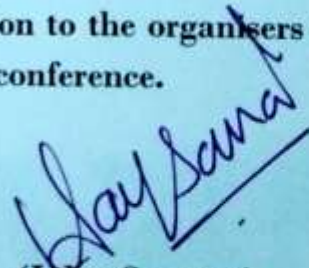**(Bhagat Singh Koshyari)**

UDAY SAMANT

MINISTER
HIGHER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION
MAHARASHTRA STATE

MESSAGE

I am glad to know University of Mumbai, Department of Sociology commemorating 100 years in teaching and research by hosting 46th All India Sociological Conference 2021 through online mode on the theme "Constitution, Citizenship and Minorities: Mapping Seventy Years of Indian Republic" will be held on 8th, 9th and 10th of December, 2021.

The theme of the conference is unique and very much relevant to discuss the contemporary issues and challenges faced by the Minorities in India. The Constitution of India guarantees Individual rights of its citizens and protect their unique culture and identity. In this conference I hope deliberations will happen on the issues and challenges faced by the different minority groups and feasible solutions will come out. I also hope deliberations in the conference would take stock of the changing economic and social scenario and come out with pragmatic recommendations to address the challenges before the nation.

As a Minister for Higher and Technical Education, Government of Maharashtra, I convey my felicitation to the organisers of the conference and wish grand success for conference.

(Uday Samant)

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University of Mumbai

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Prof. Suhas Pednekar
Vice Chancellor

MESSAGE

I am delighted to know that to commoarate 100 years of teaching and Research in Sociology, the University of Mumbai's Department of Sociology which is oldest Department in India established in 1919 is hosting 46th All India Sociological Conference, 2021 through online mode. It is glorious moment for the University and Department to celebrate the centenary of the discipline which has made pioneering efforts to institutionalize the Discipline across the county and remained one the core centre of knowledge production of Indias Society.

The theme of conference "Constitution, Citizenship and Minorities : Mapping Seventy Years of Indian Republic" is pertinent and relevant for today's time to ponder upon and come out with pragmatic scheme of concepts and theories to resolve issues emerging out of discord in understanding of the issues stated in the theme. Four plenary sessions are very much important and will cover whole gamut of the conference.

Proud to know Prof. G.S.Ghurye from konkan region of Maharashtra is the founding father of Sociology in India and founder of Indian Sociological Society (1952) is from the Department of Sociology, University of Mumbai and his contribution is recognized by the Greater Mumbai Municipal Corporation by naming one Circle close to the University of Mumbai by his name.

I welcome Indian Sociological Society office bearers, delegates, invited speakers, participants across the county and foreign delegates to the University of Mumbai and extend my best wishes to the Organizing Secretary and his team for succeful organization of the conference. I hope you all will find this place wonderful and will enjoy academic environment of the University of Mumbai.

Prof. Suhas Pednekar
Vice Chancellor

Indian Sociological Society

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It is a matter of great pride for the entire sociology fraternity that the University of Mumbai, Mumbai, is hosting the 46th All India Sociological Conference this year. The discipline of sociology began from this University little more than a hundred years back. It is a historical moment of acknowledging the growth and development of the discipline whose seeds were sown in this University. The Department of Sociology, Mumbai, has made a significant contribution to the growth and development of sociological research and knowledge. At this juncture I congratulate the faculty of the Department which has done a commendable work in the present difficult times to organise the Conference. It is also the first time that the Conference is being organised online and all credit goes to the department's faculty and particularly, to its head, Prof. Balaji kendre. My greetings and best wishes for the success of the Conference.

(Paramjit Singh Judge)

University of Mumbai

Prof. Ravindra D. Kulkarni
M.Tech., Ph.D
Pro-Vice Chancellor

MESSAGE

I am delighted to know that the University of Mumbai's Department of Sociology to commemorate 100 years of journey of teaching and Research, the Department of Sociology is organising 46th All India Sociological Conference 2021 through virtual mode on the theme, Constitution, Citizenship and Minorities: Mapping Seventy Years of Indian Republic" on 8, 9, and 10th December 2021.

The theme of the conference is very unique and relevant for today's contemporary Indian Society. I hope discussions and deliberations in the conference will be enlightening and helpful to understand contemporary issues and Challenges before all types of minorities emerging in the process of globalisation and changing Indian Society.

I extend my warm welcome to all the participants, invited guest Speakers and stalwarts, and convey my felicitation to the organisers of the conference and wish them grand success of the Conference.

(Prof. Ravindra D. Kulkarni)

Prof. Rajesh S. Kharat
Dean, Humanities
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University of Mumbai

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MESSAGE

I am glad to know that the Department of Sociology, University of Mumbai is celebrating the commemoration of 100th Anniversary of its establishment. On this occasion it is indeed a pride moment that the Department of Sociology is holding 46th AISC 2021 on theme, "Constitution, Citizenship and Minorities: Mapping Seventy Years of Indian Republic" through virtual mode from 8 to 10 December 2021.

I find the theme of the Conference is very pertinent and relevant to the contemporary situation across the world. I sincerely wish heartfelt thanks the Organisation Secretary for taking initiative for the same. I am sure the esteemed delegates will enjoy the academic feast and enhance the knowledge of the participants through their insightful inputs. Finally, I request all the office bearers of the conference to put efforts and convert these deliberations into a publication on behalf of University of Mumbai.

Wishing you once again all best and stay safe.

Prof.Rajesh Kharat
Dean Humanities
University of Mumbai

INDIAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

JaganKarade

SECRETARY

Flat No. 1046,Sector-
C,Pocket-1 Vasant

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Date:26.11.2021

MESSAGE

I am delighted to know the Department of Sociology, University of Mumbai, Mumbai is organising the 46th All India Sociological Conference on 'Constitution, Citizenship and Minorities : Mapping Seventy Years of Indian Republic' to be held online during 8-10 December, 2021 on the occasion of Centenary year of the Department of Sociology.

Our country has completed 70 years of historical journey with the Constitution of India as the foundation of democracy of the Republic of India. The Constitution is easily accessible to the common citizen and it doesn't just remain preserve for intellectuals therefore, more and more people have realised that the Constitution of India is not a normal book but a functional manual.

This 46th All India Sociological Conference I am sure, will provide a platform to deliberate on the issues and challenges emerging from the topic of the Conference, to promote socio-economic, educational and cultural growth with equitable and distributive social justice.

I congratulate the efforts of the Vice-Chancellor, organising Secretary and other members of the organizing committee for conducting this 46th All India Sociological Conference on this topic of contemporary relevance.

I wish the Conference a grand success and look forward the Recommendations to facilitate its integration in the development of the Indian Society.

(JaganKarade) Secretary, Indian Sociological Society, New Delhi.

Dr. Balaji Kendre
Professor & Head

University of Mumbai

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
UGC-SAP-DRS-III
"100 Years of Glory"
(1919-2019)

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MESSAGE

I am happy to welcome all the dignitaries, delegates and invited speakers for the 46th All India Sociological Conference, 2021 (Online) on the theme, "Constitution, Citizenship and Minorities : Mapping Seventy Years of Indian Republic", dated 08th, 09th & 10th December, 2021.

Since this is the first time AISC is organized online, you may have found some difficulties & inconveniences for which I apologize. However, this is going to be a historical moment which is completely online and trend setting for the future.

I am sure you all will enjoy all the academic sessions planned in this conference and will get enlightened and happy and certainly this will help us to strengthen or re-look at our existing discourses in sociological knowledge.

Dr. Balaji Kendre

Organizing Secretary 46th AISC , 2021(Online)

"Understanding the present as the development of the past, are we not preparing also to understand the future as the development of the present ?"
- Sir Patrick Geddes, Founder, Department of Sociology.

Brief History of University

The University of Mumbai (known earlier as University of Bombay) is one of the oldest and premier Universities in India. It was established in 1857 consequent upon "Wood's Education Dispatch", and it is one amongst the first three Universities in India. As a sequel to the change in the name of the city from Bombay to Mumbai, the name of the University has been changed from "University of Bombay" to "University of Mumbai", vide notification issued by the Government of Maharashtra and published in the Government Gazette dated 4th September, 1996.The University was accorded 5 star status in 2001 & 'A' grade status in April 2012 by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC).

University of Mumbai has achieved A++ Grade with highest C.G.P.A score 3.65 in 2021, among all non agricultural universities in Maharashtra. For further details visit: www.mu.ac.in

University of Mumbai Department of Sociology

History of the Department

The Department of Sociology, University of Mumbai, has the distinction of being the oldest centre of teaching and research in Sociology and Anthropology in India. In addition, it is the department in the University of Mumbai. The department was set up in 1919 with an eminent British sociologist and town planner **Sir Patrick Geddes** as the first Professor and Head.

The department has played a pioneering role in the promotion of social science research in general and in the development of sociology and cultural anthropology in particular in four major respects.

Firstly, it initiated an ambitious project of mapping out, independently, the vast and variegated ethnographic landscape of India through systematic field studies. In the span of over ten decades, more than 300 Ph.D and M.Phil dissertations have been completed in the Department.

Secondly, it trained a fairly large number of talented students who were drawn from different parts of South Asia and who, in turn, advanced the frontiers of sociological and anthropological research in India. Some of the leading figures in Indian Sociology and Anthropology had their initial training in the department. Mention may be made of **M.N Srinivas** (M.A. 1938, Ph.D.1943), **IrawatiKarve** (M.A.1928),**I.P. Desai** (Ph.D 1943), **Y.B Damle** (Ph.D 1950), **Vilas Sangave** (Ph.D.1950) and **M.S.A Rao** (Ph.D. 1953), among several others.

Thirdly, the department played a leading role in the professionalization of Sociology and Anthropology in India. **The Indian Sociological Society** and its Journal **Sociological Bulletin** owe their inception to the initiative of Professor   Ghurye and his colleagues in the department. **Professor Ghurye** served as the President and **Professor K.M Kapadia** and **Professor J.V. Ferreira** served as secretaries of Indian Sociological Society from its inception in 1952 till 1966.

Fourthly, long before the value of interdisciplinary research came to be widely acknowledged and emphasized, a number of interdisciplinary studies relating to the varied dimensions of Indian society were taken up in the department. For further details please visit: https://mu.ac.in/department-of-sociology

Department of Sociology,
Heads of the Department

Prof. Patrick Geddes	(1919 -1924)
Prof. G.S Ghurye	(1924-1959)
Prof. K.M Kapadia	(1959-1967)
Prof. A.R Desai	(1967-1976)
Prof. J.V Ferreira	(1976-1982)
Prof. Dhirendra Narain	(1982-1991)
Prof. A.R Momin	(1991-1999)
Prof. S.K Bhowmik	(1999-2002)
Prof. P.G Jogdand	(2002-2005)
Prof. Indra Munshi	(2005-2007)
Prof. Kamala Ganesh	(2007-2010)
Prof. P.G Jogdand	(2010-2015)
Prof. B.V Bhosale	(2015-2018)
Ramesh Kamble	(2018-2019)
Prof. Balaji Kendre	(2019 - till date)

Profile of Faculties

Teaching Faculties

Dr. Balaji Kendre
Professor and Head
Dr. B.V Bhosale
Professor
Dr. Rita Malache
Dr. M.T Joseph
Dr.GitaChadha
Dr. Sonali Wakharde
Dr. Manisha Rao

Non - Teaching Staff

Mr. Ramchandra Zade
Research Assistant
Mr. Prasanjeet Khanderao
Research Assistant
Mr. Ram Rathod **-Sr. Clerk**
Mr. Umakant Gurav **Peon**

Indian Sociological Society

List of Managing Committee Members

1. President-Paramjit Singh Judge
   E-mail: presidentinsoso@gmail.com
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   E-Mail: secretaryinsoso@gmail.com
3. **Treasurer** - **Satish K. Sharma**
   E-Mail: sattish00741@yahoo.com
4. **Manish K Verma**
   E-mail: mkvbbau@gmail.com
5. **Mohammad Akram**
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List of Research Committees of Indian Sociological Society

RC-1: History of Sociology
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Email: iss01history20@gmail.com

RC-2: Studies on Family, Marriage and Kinship
Convenor: Mahesh Shukla
E-mail: iss02familymkin20@gmail.com

RC-3: Economy and Society
Convenor: (Adhoc) Dr. R. Maruthakutti
Email: iss03economy20@gmail.com

RC-4: Migration and Diaspora Studies
Convenor: Dr. Muneer Illath
Email: iss04migration20@gmail.com

RC-5: Sociology of Education
Convenor (Adhoc): Dr. Nagraju Gundemeda
E-mail: iss05education20@gmail.com

RC-6: Sociology of Religion
Convenor: Ramanuj Ganguly
E. mail: iss06religion20@gmail.com

RC-7: Adivasi and Tribal Studies
Convenor: Sanjay Singh Split from previously titled RC 07 'Rural, Peasant and Tribal Communities'.)
E-mail:iss07tribal20@gmail.com

RC-8: Inequalities, Stratification and Exclusion Studies
Convenor (Adhoc): Prof. Parvez Ahmed Abassi. New name for previously titled RC 08 Social 'Stratification, Professions and Social Mobility')
Email: iss08inequality@gmail.com

RC-9: Dalit Studies
Convenor: Iswar Naik
Email- iss09dalit20@gmail.com

RC-10: Gender Studies
Convenor (Adhoc): Dr. Rajni Bala
Email:iss10gender20@gmail.com

RC-11: Sociology of Environment
Convenor: Dr.Mahendra Kumar Jadhav
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RC-12: Sociology of Health, Ageing and Well-Being
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RC-13: Science, Technology & Society
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RC-14: Globalization and Culture
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RC-16: Work, Labour and Organization
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RC-17: Sociology of Social Movements
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RC-18: Social Demography
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RC-26: Minority Studies
Convenor: Khwaja Mohd. Ziyauddin. Email: iss26minority20@gmail.com

RC-27: Sociology of Care
Convenor: Samita Manna ('Mother and Motherhood' changed name, 'Sociology of Care')
E-mail:iss27care20@gmail.com

RC-28: Sociology of Everyday Life
Convenor: Abhijit Mitra .E-mail: i iss28everydaylife20@gmail.com

Chronology of All India Sociological Conferences (AISCs)

S. No	Year& Date	Venue	Themes
1995-1960			
I	1955	Dehradun	Social Change
II	1957	Patna	
III	1958	Calcutta	
IV	1959	Lucknow	Psychology, Social Stratification
V	1960	Agra	
1961-1970			
VI	1961	Sagar	
VII	14-16Oct,1967	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay	Sociological Prerequisites of Democratic Polity, Education and Social Change, Industrialization and its Social Consequences
VIII	1-3Sept,1968	Institute of Social Sciences, Agra University, Agra	Religion and Modernisation, Political Sociology, Changing Patterns of Stratification
IX	22-25Nov, 1969	Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT, NewDelhi	Gandhi's Contribution to Indian Thought and Action, Science, Technology and Society, Sociology of Religion, Sociology of Kinship, Education and Society and Teaching Sociology in Regional Languages
X	26-28Dec,1970	Osmania University, Hyderabad	Sociology of National Integration, Socialist Revolution, Sociology of Social Organisation
1971-1980			
XI	28-30April,1972	Gujarat University Ahmadabad	Social Demography, Sociology of Development, Changing Pattern of Caste, Urbanism and Urbanisation
XII	28-30Oct,1974	Banaras Hindu University Varanasi	Sociology of Conflict, Sociology of Development, Sociology of Law
XIII	26-28Dec,1976	Punjab University, Chandigarh	Sociologist Observer, Analyst or Interventionist, Sociology of Social Movements, Sociology of Peasant and Workers, Towards reorientation of Teaching and Research in Sociology
XIV	28-30Dec,1978	Jabalpur University, Jabalpur	Education Policies in India, Transformation of Tribal Societies, Changing Status of Women
XV	2-4Nov, 1980	Meerut University, Meerut	Social Stratification, Family, Social Change

		1981-1990		
XVI	29-31Dec,1982	Annamalai University, TamilNadu	Caste, Class and Gender
XVII	27-29Dec,1984	South Gujarat University, Surat	Social Action for Change, Ethnicity and Ethnic Processes
XVIII	19-21May,1987	North Eastern Hill University, Shillong	Sociology and Social Transformation
XIX	3-5March,1989	Haryana Agriculture University, Hissar	Rural Development
		1991-2000		
XX	29-31Dec,1993	Saint Aloysius College, Mangalore	Identity, Equality and Social Transformation
XXI	19-21Dec,1994	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	Cultural Dimensions of Social Change
XXII	16-18Dec,1995	Barkatullah University, Bhopal	Challenge of Change and Indian Sociology Retrospect and Prospects
XXIII	23-25Nov, 1996	Shivaji University, Kolhapur	Ecology, Society and Culture
XXIV	22-24Dec,1997	Osmania University, Hyderabad	Fifty Years of India's Independence and Beyond
XXV	17-19Dec,1998	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	Nation, Nationality and National Identity: South Asia
XXVI	2-31Dec,2000	University of Kerala, Thiruvanthapuram	Civil Society inIndia
		2001-2010		
XXVII	26-28Dec,2001	Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar	Half a Century of Sociology in India (1951-2001) Challenges, Responses and Expectations
XXVIII	18-20Dec,2002	IIT, Kanpur	Globalisation and the Indian Society
XXIX	21-23Dec,2003	Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur	Social Policy Governance and Mobilisation
XXX	27-29Dec,2004	DDU University, Gorakhpur	National Policy of Social Sciences
XXXI	25-27Oct,2005	University of Jammu, Jammu	Redesigning Sociology, Teaching and Research
XXXII	27-29Dec,2006	University of Madras, Chennai	Science, Technology and Society
XXXIII	28-29Dec,2007	Karnatak University, Dharwad	State, Civil Society and Social Justice
XXIV	27-29Dec,2008	University of Rajasthan, Jaipur	Youth, Globalisation and Social Transformation
XXXV	10-12Oct,2009	University of Kashmir, Srinagar	Identity, Development and Nation Building

XXXVI	27-29Dec,2010	Ravenshaw University, Cuttack	Development, Polity and Social Tensions
2011-2018			
XXXVII	11-13Dec,2011	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	Sociology and the Crises of Social Transformation in India
XXXVIII	27-29Dec,2012	Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur	Contemporary Indian Society: Challenges and Responses
XXXIX	27-29Dec,2013	Karnataka State Open University, Mysore	Inequality, Social Justice and Empowerment
XL	29-30Nov-1Dec, 2014	Department of Sociology, Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi	Development, Diversity and Democracy
XLI	27-29Dec,2015	Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences, KIIT University, Bhubaneswar	Development, Marginalisation and People's Movements
XLII	27-30Dec,2016	Department of Sociology, Tezpur University, Tezpur	Rethinking Sociological Traditions of India
XLIII	9-12Nov, 2017	Department of Sociology, Lucknow University, Lucknow	Neo- Liberalism, Consumption and Culture
XLIV	27-29Dec,2018	St. Philomena's College(Autonomous) Bannimantap, MysuruKarnataka	Reconstructing Sociological Discourses in India: Perspectives from the Margins
XLV	27-29Dec,2019	Department of Sociology, Kariavattom Campus, University of Kerala Thiruvananthapuram	Environment, Culture and Development: Discourses and Intersections

For further details regarding conference Brochure and Programme schedule please visit: www.insoso.org and www.mu.ac.in

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RC -01

HISTORY OF SOCIOLOGY

CONVENOR

PROF. MANOJ CHHAPARIA

1) Citizenship, Fraternity, Friendship, Constitutional Morality, and Spiritual *Sadhana*:Ambedkar, Gandhi, Sri Aurobindo, Pope Francis and the Challenges of Self and Social Transformations and Planetary Realizations

Prof. Anant Giri

Abstract

Citizenship in the modern world is determined by laws and constitutions of modern nation-states which includes some and excludes many others—refugees, migrants, and people born in other nation-states. It is also anthropocentric and it does not help us realize that as citizens we belong not only to the realm of the nation-state but also to Nature, Mother Earth and realms Divine and Transcendence understood in open ways. Modern ideas of citizenship privilege the individual. It is based upon liberal individualism but what can create threads among the individual citizens. It is fraternity and friendship. So for the realization of citizenship, we need works on fraternity referring both to fraternity and sisterhood and friendship. The modern nation-state and its politics are based upon the dualism between friends and enemies. For the realization of citizenship as a field and process of friendship, we need to go beyond this dualism of friends and enemies and strive to make enemies friends. This is helped by what Ambedkar calls constitutional morality. Constitutional morality has its roots in constitutional values such as law and citizenship as well as our duties. But it also calls for social and spiritual mobilization so that we can realize constitutions as documents of hope—self and social. Ambedkar brining fraternity as a constitutive principle of our Constitution but for this, he also referred to the Upanishads and Advaita Vedanta as sources of inspiration and not only to the ideals of the French Revolution.[ii] Ambedkar also drew inspiration from Buddhism. So, we need to relate fraternity in the Indian constitution to both modern sources such as the French Revolution as well as sources such as the Upanishads and visions and pathways of Buddha. There is a spiritual dimension to fraternity and friendship in all these sources. For the realization of fraternity and friendship which helps us realize citizenship as a practice of friendship, we need to engage in spiritual sadhana which helps us accept the other as ourselves. This helps us in overcoming the dualism between majority and minority (cf. Uberoi 1996). Gandhi challenges us to accept all of us as friends and he challenges us to go beyond the premises of individualism (see Gandhi 1955). He invites us to cultivate communities of respect and dignity which are not just extensions of existing communities of domination and inequality. The concept note of the conference states that "near-total support to the Gandhian vision of nation led by Gandhi" led to alternative visions of nations being marginalized as well as the rise of subsequent majoritarianism. It is not correct as the Constitution makers such as Ambedkar, Nehru, and other major players gave importance to individuals as the foundation of our constitutional democracy and not communities as striven for by Gandhi. But the individual in both Ambedkar and Nehru has a spiritual dimension that has not received enough attention and cultivation in our constitutional discourse and practice. Both Nehru and Ambedkar stress fraternity as do Gandhi and Sri Aurobindo (1962). It is also inhabited by other species and characterized

by what Martha Nussbaum (2006) calls "cross-species dignity" and Dona Haraway (2004) 2008, "multi-species co-existence."

2) Fifty Years of The Kerala Sociological Society: The History of a Professional Association

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ISS Membership Number:4692

Abstract

The Kerala Sociological Society (KSS) is one of the longest-standing regional professional associations of sociologists in India in existence today. Formed in 1971, its early members were also members of the Indian Sociological Society, and modelled the constitution of the KSS along the lines of the ISS Constitution. In 2021, the Kerala Sociological Society completes fifty years of existence. Formal histories of professional sociological associations in India are hard to come by, and this study is an attempt to bridge the gap in the case of sociology in Kerala. This paper attempts to trace out a brief history of the KSS, its major achievements and Achilles heels, the uninterrupted conduct of its annual conferences and the significant personalities and institutions involved in its functioning. Special mention will be made of the role of sociology departments at the University of Kerala and at Loyola College of Social Sciences, Trivandrum in the history of the KSS. The study is based on doctoral work which was carried out through in-person and telephonic interviews with those closely associated with the KSS from its inception till date, and through the perusal of secondary sources, especially the archives of the journal of the KSS, the *Kerala Sociologist*. The contribution of professional associations to the professional growth of individuals and for the growth of the discipline are analysed against the backdrop of the study of the KSS. Some of the paths that may be followed for sustained growth in the future are also given.

Keywords: *Kerala Sociological Society, KSS, regional professional association, historical sociology, Kerala*

3) In Pursuit of Indigenization: Trends and Issues on Building Sociology for India

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LMI-2456
Conference Reg:0573

Abstract
Sociology developed in response to the challenge faced by the western industrial civilization. After the seven decades of national independence, western conservative, models, methods values and prejudices continue to be unblushingly imitated without any critical scrutiny (Pathy,1982:39-48). A whole generation of *captive minds* have contributed to the reproduction of neo-colonial domination. The satellite character of sociology can hardly make itself productive or relevant, small wonder, judged from the point of conceptual creativity, theoretical advancement, methodological refinements, and more particularly analytical handling of the gut issues of the contemporary Indian social reality.
As a response to the neo-colonial sociological hegemonism, Indianization has

been promoted by a variety of mechanisms. The major stream of the debate on sociology for India stresses the distinctiveness of Indian sociology due to unique cognitive and cultural tradition of India, based on the principle of hierarchy and holism as against the western principle of equality and individualism. Indianization of sociology happens to be more influence by Dumont than anyone else. Pleading for forging meaningful links between Indology and sociology, Dumont examines Indian society in terms of an abstract formalised structure of values of Hinduism or Brahmanism. This is ideational and reductionist. By focusing only on abstract formal hierarchy, he fails to grasp the underlying material structural relationships, which constitute the essence of social reality (Meillassoux,1973:89-111). In short, such exclusive concern with the supposedly pristine Brahminic Hindu civilization is disastrous for building a responsive sociology for India.

One interesting fact that there are many versions of epics representing counter-cultures. For instance, *Ramayana* of Valmiki, of Tulsi, the Tamil version, and M. Madhusudan Dutt's Bengali epic *MeghanadBadh Kavya*, are all distinct. Besides the non-sanskritic forces of the tribals, Dalits Dravidians, Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, Sikhs etc. with their regional and all India configurations, Indian history and contemporary context does amply demonstrate both the de-Sanskritization process and continued inter-tradition interactions. There is another side of coin. Some scholars have noted the positive aspects of Indigenization, namely, the importance of developing paradigms with special regard to the historical and cultural specificities of India, better use of native categories of thought, and moreover

establishment of distinct intellectual identity. They content that any serious effort at indigenization should be viewed as a necessary for deparochialization of western sociology and striving to built genuine internalization (Atal 1991:189-97 : Dube 1990).This approach does not reject models and methods simply because they emanated from the west but urges to establish appropriate and meaningful interaction between national social traditions and international trends by building self-reliance in theory (Uberoi,1974:135-51). The present paper tries to explore both neo-colonial and indigenous varieties and the motive forces of history.

4) A Narrative Inquiry of Marginal Women Farmers of Gorakhpur District

Prof. Sangeeta Pandey
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Abstract
Narrative inquiry as a form of qualitative field research methodology, becomes a powerful tool to explore and reveal- the 'latent why', behind the assertions of individual participants. Narrative research relies on spoken words, written text or visual representations of the participants. The study of the experiences of the participants shared in the form of stories can highlight the real-world measures and can help overcome the limiting nature of the natural science methods to understand social life. Our study is based on the narratives of the 11 women farmers of JHANGHA village in Gorakhpur district. How these women farmers who belong to OBC and SC caste category overcame the

social and cultural barriers and have been acclaimed as progressive farmers in the area. Women are often marginalized in the agricultural sector in Uttar Pradesh. Though the women labour force is predominant in agriculture, their role is often considered as 'secondary'. Their participation is limited to the role of 'farm helpers' and 'farm wives.' The narratives of these marginal women farmers explain the whole scenario of the Indian villages and reveal how the women who choose to engage in farming as a profession encounter gender specific barriers and resistance to their legitimacy as women farmers in the area. The narrative stories of the small sample of marginal women farmers of JHANGHA village help us to obtain rich and free-ranging discourse to highlight the key elements of the social background, the specific mind set, that hinders the acknowledgement of women as women farmers. On the basis of the experiences of the women farmers, our study tries to explore the real challenges, as well as the positive changes which are leading the marginal farmers on the path of their empowerment.

5) The Relevance of Marxist Perspective of A.R. Desai

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Conference Registration No:0516
SM - 010032019

Abstract

A.R. Desai (Akshay Ramanlal Desai) is one of those famous Indians who have described the Indian Society on the basis of Marx,s theory and his historical methods in the history of Indian Society. He was a Marxist Sociologist and highly influenced by the thoughts of Marx, Fredrick, Engel & Leone Trostalli. He was one of the most favourite students of Ghurye, the Professor in University of Mumbai and later became the President. He was one of the founding members of the *'Indian Sociological Society'*.

The work of A.R. Desai shows that how Marxist approach can be applied in understanding Indian social reality. The Social Background of Indian Nationalism reflects on the economic interpretation of Indian society. Desai applies historical materialism for understanding the transformation of Indian society. He tried to explore hoe the national consciousness emerged through qualitative changes in Indian society. Desai argues that the methodology adopted by social scientists is apt to understand social reality from the ideology of capitalism. But that is false finding. He further argues that changes need to be interpreted from the perspective of production relations. And it is precisely the method he has applied.

The Marxist approach further considers that focusing on the type of property relations prevailing in the Indian society as crucial-axial element for properly understanding the nature of transformation that has been taking place in the country. This approach does not demand crude reducing of every phenomenon to economic factor; it also does not deny the autonomy, or prevalence of distinct institutional and normative features peculiar to a particular society. For instance, according to Desai, it does not deny the necessity of understanding the institution like caste system, religions, linguistic or tribalgroups or even specific cultural traditions which are characteristics of the Indian society. The Marxist

approach, in fact, endeavours to understand their role and the nature of their transformation in the larger context if the type of society, which is being evolved, and understand them in the matrix of underlying overall property relations and norms implicit therein, which pervasively influence the entire social economic formation. Desai feels that adoption of the Marxist approach will be helpful in studying the industrial relations, not merely as management-labour relations, but as capital-labour relations, and also in the context of the state wedded to capitalist path of development, shaping these relations. Similarly, it will help understand the dynamics of rural, urban, educational and other developments. The present tries to analyse the relevance of Marxist approach as Desai said in understanding contemporary Indian society.

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Conference Registration No : 0559
LMI - 4263

Abstract

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Conference Registration No : 0554
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Abstract

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LMI- 3195
Conference Reg : 0198

Abstract

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ufrdrkv vkS ckS)rk vxzrks dh rjg gksA nqljs
lewg dks vkÅjj¸UVfyLV ¼ikP;oknh½ dh lkÅ nh tkrh
gSA if"peh f"k{kk ds lkFk&lkFk lLdr vkS vjch
lkfgR; dh f"k{kk dks ik¶kkgu nus ij Hkh cy
fn;kA Hkkjr esa u;s lkekftd oxksa dk mHkkj vxzath
शासन के अन्तर्गत एक नयी lkekftd vFkD|oLFkk ,o
u;s inkdkj dh jkT; 0;oLFkk ,d jkT; ipkkl fud
laUr f"k{kk ds inkdj dsiR;{k urhtk FkkA bXYSM us
Hkkjr esa/khj&/khjsvkS fofHkUu pj.kkas esa viuk vkf/kiR;
dk;e fd;kA u;slkekftd oxZ l cls igyseu {ks=ka
esa vk, ftu ij fcÛu dk ikHkko igyslkd e vkÅA
Hkkjrh; ykx vkS bulsufer fofo/k oxksa vkS lewgka

</div>

ls fcfV"r का संघर्ष gवkA bl dk dkj.k ;g Fkk fd Hkkjrh; ykxka vkSj fcLVu ds ykxka ds fgrka ea lh/kk Vdjkv, हितों के संघर्ष का नतीजा Fkk vkSj bl ds pyrs n"k ea jktuhfrd vkUnksyu dk tUe gvk ftl ea iwkZ LorU=rk dh ekax FkhA 1857 dk fonksg ijkus Hkkjrh; lekt ds fofHkUu Lrjka ds chp lapr असन्तोष के ifj.kkeLo: lk lkeus vk;k Fkk ;g fcLVu dh lokZPprk vkSj lEiHkkrk ds f[kykQ fonksg FkkA u;h&Hkk&0;oLFkk us fdl dukua ij vR;kf/kd ncko Mkyk ftl ds dkj.k budh vkfFkZd fLFkfr n;uh; gks x;hA Hkkjrh; ds bktkjks ea fcLVu ls fufeZr lkeku ds vkus ls yk[kka dkjhxj vkSj gLrf"kYih cckh gks x;A भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद dbZ pj.kka ls xqtjk gSA &tS;;g fodkl dks ,d pj.k ls nwljs pj.k dh vkj vkxs c<kk bl ds lkekftd laf/kkj dk foLrkj gvkA

iFke pj.k ea भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद का आधार vR;kf/kd lady"pr Fkk 19oha lnh ea Hkkjrh; dk cq)thfo oxZ vkjfEHkd n"kdka ea vxstka }kjk LFkkfir नई शैक्षणिक laLFkkuka ls feyh vk/kqfud f"k{kk ls f"kf{kr gvkA Hkkjrh; vkSj अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार ea of) ds dkj.k bl nkSjs ea ,d l0;kikjh oxZ dk mHkkj gvk ftl ea ,d तबके ने राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन का समर्थन djuk vkjEHkk dj fn;kA ,oa 1905 bZ ea laxfBr : lk ls Lons"kh vkUnksyu pyk;k x;kA rhl jsl pj.k ds nkSjku iFkefo"o ;q) ds nkSjku gue: y vkUnksyu ds pyrs ykxka dh jktuhfrd pruk dks vkSj Hkh T;knk etcrh feyh ,oa mPpoxZ eaLyeuka ds ,d rcds ds jktuhfrd pruk dk fodkl gvk] vkSj bl ls 1906 bZ ea vf[ky Hkkjrh; jktuhfrd laxBu efLye yhx dh LFkkiuk gqbZA pafd pj.k ds nkSjku राष्ट्रवादी vkUnksyu dk tu vk/kkj dkQh 0;kid gqvk vkSj इसके शस्त्रगार ea iR;{k tu dk;Zdeh tSls gfFk;kj tqMs bl nkSj ea अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर ij Hkh dbZ ?kVuka gbZ ftuea ;wjksih; n"kka ea ykdrkfU=d Økfur;ka ea : l lketokdh Økfur dh ?kVuk egRoiwkZ FkhA xka/kh ds urRo ea dkax us lfou; voKk vkUnksyu ¼1930&34½ dks laxfBr fd;kA ;g Hkkjrh; राष्ट्रवाद के इतिहास का दूसरा tu vkUnksyu FkkA ijpe pj.k ea f}rh; fo"o ;q) dk vkjEHk gvkA dkax IrL;ka ds ,d rcds us xka/kh ds fopkj /kkjk dk;Øeka vkSj i)fr ij fo"okl djuk NkMM+fn;kA bu IrL;ka us ^dkax ls NkM+fyLV ikVhZ dk xBu fd;kA bl pj.k ea nkfyr oxksa ds vkUnksyu ea yxkrkj of) gqbZA राष्ट्रवादी vkSj lkEinkf;d nkuka rjg ds cgqr ls efLye jktuhfrd laxBuka dk mn; gvkA

,.vkj.nflkbZ us ^भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद की सामाजिक पृष्ठभूमि 'मार्क्सवादी ifji{;* ea स्पष्ट djus ds lkFkh gh Hkkjrh; ds tuoknh vkUnksyu] f"k{kk dh Hkfedk]

lkEifkf;drk rFkk tkfrxr foHkstuka dks dN ie[k lkekftd rF;ka ds : lk ea स्पष्ट fd;kA muds vuqfdj Hkkjrh; ea vxstka }kjk LFkkfir vk/kqfud f"k{kk ;gka राष्ट्रवाद का सबसे ie[k ek/;e fl) gvk vxstka }kjk LFkkfir vk/kqfud f"k{kा के माध्यम से राष्ट्रवाद 0;fDrxr LorU=rk rFkk lkekftd U;k; dks egRo fn;kA bl ds lkFk gh Jfedksa fdl dukua rFkk समाज के शोषित oxksa dh tkx:drk ds dkj.k gh भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद के fodkl ea of) gvkA bl ds ckn Hkh ;gka lkEinkf;drk ij vk/kkjkr foHkktu ds iz.Ru rFkk tkfr;ka ds chp ik;k tkuks;kdy foHkktu ie[k ck/kka fl) gvkA bl dk rkRi;Z l ;g gSfd श्राराष्ट्रवाद ds fy, ,d lerkdkjh lekt dk gkuk rFkk lekt ds mPpoZ oxksa dsfgrka dks lkEPp egRoे nuk vko";d gSA"

4. ehfM;k vkSj turk % fl E;w"ku vkSj vfr;kFkkFkkrk¼ T;ka ckfFMA;kMZ ds fopkjka dk lekdyhu vk;ke)

; kxZ/nukFk JhokLro
"kks'kkFkhZ&lamkt"kkL=
MkW jkeeukgjykfg;k vo/k fo"ofo|ky;
v; ks/;k
SM- 09932019
Conference Reg : 0557

Abstract

orZeku lekt liuk lekt ds lkFk&lkFk ikLV dkfoM lekt gSA liuk ds bl fo"o dk rkuk ckuk if"peh n"kka ds }kjk gh lapkfyrgSA bl fo"o dks ckfFMA;kMZ fl E;w"ku dh n`u;k dgrs gSA mRiknu ds इस प्रतिष्ठित tgka lHkh oLrqWifrfcfEcr gksrk gS ,ea 0;fDrxr vkSj lkoZtfud ea cMk vUrjFkkA fdlh dk Hkh iN"r शयन कक्ष vkSj jlksbZ ?kj ea nkf[ky gkuk oftr FkkA vc bl 0;fDrxr thou vkSj ikfjokfjd thou dksfQYeka vkSj ehfM;k us lkoZtfud cuk fn;k gSA ckgkz vkSj vkUrfjd LFkkuka ds Hkkn ds ehfM;k us lekst dj fn;k gSA ckfFMA;kMZ dk dguk gSfd eklehfM;k us gekjh le; vkSj LFkku dh tksHkh pruk gS} mls u;s flljs ls tek fn;k gSA ;g ,sh nfu;k gStgka vf/kd ls vf/kd liuk gS vkSj de ls de vFkkZ liuk dk ckk/k bruk Hkkjh gSfd ge dHkh bl ds vFkZ dh ryk"k gh ughadj ikrA

ckfFMA;kMZ dk dguk gSfd ifrdfr dh nfu;k ,d ,sh nfu;k gStdk : FkkFkrk lsdkbZ lrkRi;ZughA ;g rks ;FkkFkZ ds ifr ,d iadkj dk ekgHkkx है, एक शर्मनाक fLFkfr gSA nf{k.kh vefjdk dh ,d tutkfr gS tk vkt bl rjg dh ifrdfr ea thou ;kiu djrh gS

fd mI s rfud Hkh vu‖kfr ugha gS fd fdl h I e; og ,d vkfne tkfr FkhA og अपनी यथाशक्ति dks I Eiwk/ : i I s [kks p‖dh gA I ekt ea fl E; ‖y"ku brus vf/kd 0;kid gS fd mUgknua okLrfod vkS dfYir] I R; vkS >‖B ds vUrj dksfeVk fn;k gS vc ;g fnu ifr fnu vf/kd dfBu gkrk tk jgk gS fd I R; dks vI R; I s dS siFkd fd;k tk;vkS dksÅ I h dfYirA gekjns"k ea fdl h ?kVukvkea vc fl E;‖y"ku dh Hkfedk ns[kus feyrh gA I kekftd I kG/kn/ ea ehfM;k us fl E;‖y"ku dks d‖N bl rjg inf"kr fd;k gS okLrfodrk dks I e>k ugha tk I drk gA gekjs ;gkaHkh ,dls vkfnokI h I eµg gS tks fl E;‖y"ku ea jg jgs gA fl E;‖y"ku dh cgr cMh fo"षता यह है fd ;g okLrfodrk dks /khj&/khjs vks‖y gh dj nrh gA Vh0 oh0 ij ns[kr&ns[krs gea ;g iDdk fo"okI gks tkrk gS fd fL=;ka ds dŠ"k ; FkkFkZ ea cMsyEcs vkj ?kus gkrs gA

fl E;‖y"ku ds ihNs I cdr gkrs gS vkS ;g bu I adrka ds i ifj.kkeLo: i gh gS fd ge ;FkkFkrk dks ,dne Hkey tkrs gA fLFkfr dŠ"k bl rjg gks tkrh gS fd fl E;‖y"ku ds i‖kko ea vkdj ge ;FkkFkZ dks vrI FkkFkZ ds i ea iLr‖r djrs gA ckS‖"ykdMZ dk dguk gS fd vkt fl E;‖y"ku dh 0;kidrk bruh vf/kd gS fd ;gka vius vki ea ;FkkFkZr tÅ h dkb tkr ughagA nul j शब्दों ea rks vkt <kus ij Hkh dgha okLrfodrk ugha feyrhA fn gekjs ikl dŠ gS rks dby vfr ;FkkFkrk ghA ehfM;k fl vfr;FkkFkrk dks crkrk gS og ,dh ;FkkFkrk gS fl dh rkfdd : i I dkbZ vkykpuk ugha dh tk I drhA ,d : fpdj ckr ;g gS fd ckS‖"ykdMZ की दृष्टि ea eklk ehfM;k fd I hHHkh vFkZ ea I pkj I k/ku ughagA I pkj ges"kk nk&rjQk gkrk gA ,d rjQk rks I pou gkrh gA I pkj dsfy;s nks;k vf/kd 0;fDr;ka eaackrphr dk vknku&inku gkrk gA प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र ea ehfM;k vkS turk% fl E;‖y"ku vkS vfr;FkkFkrk ds iR; ; dksHkkjrh; ehfM;k ds I FkkFk-ij[k dk &dlyki vkS I pouRea infir dksfo"लोषित djus dk iz;kI fd;k x;k gSrFkk bl rF; dks I e>us ij cy fn;k x;k gS fd T;ka ckS‖"ykdMZ ds fopkjka ds I "kkfUrd vk;ke dk feFkd vkS ;FkkFk D;k gA

5. ç?kVukÖkkL= vkS I §kfUrd vfHkeq[ku

fd"ku I kuh

भोधार्थी—समाज‖kkL=
Mk0 jkeeukgjykyfg;ko/k fo"ofo|ky;
v;ks/;k
LMI- 4730

Conference Reg : 0558

Abstract

फेनॉमेनॉलॉजी dks ik'pkR; n'kLu dh uohure fopkj /kkjk dk I E;d~fodkl teZu nk'kfud ,MeM gq‖y‖ ¼1859&1938½ ds gkFkksa gq‖vk] ; |fi mI ds iwoZ Qt cU‖Vkuka ¼1838&1917½ ds n'kLu ea bl dk chtkjksi.k gks pqdk Fkk vkS gq‖y‖us mI ds çfr vius dks __.kh Lohdkj fd;k gA ftl I e; teZu ea फेनॉमेनॉलॉजी dk çpkj ,oaçlkj gks jgk Fkk] mI I e; blÞ&YÖ‖M rFkk vefjdk ea rdhZ çR;{k okn] rdhZ v.kqokn rFkk fo'y"k.kkRed n'kLu dk ckycksyk FkkA fdUrq vkt n'kLu dh ;s fopkjèkkjk‖8 fu'p; gh i"BHkfe ea tk pqdhgS] ; |fi bl ds dŠ I eFkZd vHkh Hkh vkDl QksMZ rFkk dfEcztds fo"ofo|ky;ksa ea rFkk mul çç;j.kk çkIr djus okys dŠ ykx Hkkjrh; fo"ofo|ky;ksa ea Hkh fo|eku gA fo'y"k.kkRed n'kLu Hkk"kk&fo'y"k.k.k dks n'kLu dk eq[; fo"k; ekurk gS tcfd फेनॉमेनॉलॉजी vu‖ko dks o.kLu rFkk 0;k[;k dks viuk çfrik| fo"k; Lohdkj djrk gA Hkkjro"kZea tks ijEijk bÖ‖yÖM rFkk vefjdk I çfjr gS vHkh bl n'kLu&foèkk dk fo' kk çpkj ugÖ gks ik;k gA ;gkq ds fo"ofo|ky;ka ds iikBÖ‖Øeka ea tgka ,;j eyj jly rFkk foVxSÖVkbu vkfn ds vè;;u ij fo'k"k cy fn;k x;k gS ogÖ ij gq‖y‖ 'ksyj gkVÖeu tSs फेनॉमेनॉलॉजी okfn;ka dks dkÖ LFkku ugÖ fn;k x;k gS vFkok mudk ek= mYys[k dj fn;k x;k gA gkj vfLrRo okfn;ka dk gekjs ;gka i;kLr vè;;u u&vè;;iu gksjgk gS vkS mI h ds ekè;e I s gq‖y‖ vkfn n'kLkfudka ea Hkh fujUrj #fp c<+rh tk jgh gA

फेनॉमेनॉलॉth dkÖ 0;ofLFkr n'kLuU= vFkok ijEijk ugÖ gA ;g dguk vfr'k;ksfä u gksxh fd ftrus फेनॉमेनॉलॉजी oknh n'kLfud gS] mrus gh फेनॉमेनॉलॉजिकीय d"kLu Hkh gA bl rkj dk lclscMk çek.k ;gh gS fd gkbÖMxj tks gq‖y‖ dh Lr‖fr I s QkÖq‖yr fo"ofo|ky; ea n'kLu dsçkØosk j euksuhr gq‖] mUgksus Li"V : i I s gq‖y‖ ds dfrt; egRoiwkZ fl)kUrksa dk ç[;ku djds फेनॉमेनॉलॉजी dks ,d u;k rFkk Lora= : l nus dk ç;kI fd;kA ;gh rkr vfLrRookokdh n'kLu ij] ftlsfd फेनॉमेनॉलॉजी का rdhZ ifj.kke dgk tk ldrk gS] Hkh ykxw gksrh gA वस्तुतः फेनॉमेनॉलॉजी n'kLu r= I s vfèkd ,d n'kLu&çÖ.kkyh ¼eFkkMksykstÖh½ gS] ftl dk mís; gea nk'kLfudrk ds mI çkjEHkk fcUnq ij ys tkuk gS tks I Hkh çdkj dh ipZ ekU;rkvkS ipÖkXgks ,oa i{kikrka I s jfgr gS] tks euksÖkkfud] çkçÖfrd ,oa vkfneoLr‖kdh n‖"Vdkskka dsnk‖"kka I s eqä gA bl h ukrs gq‖y‖ndkrZ ds n'kLu dks egÙoiwkZ ekurk gA ;g I gh gS fd

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nk'kZfudKku dk y{; iwoZr;k oKkfud Kku gksrk gSA
bl vFkZ esa og çkekfrd foKkuka ds leku gS] fdUrq
n'kZu çkekfrd foKku ugha gSA mldk y{; leLr
Kku dh lekU;] ,drk LFkkfir djuk gSA blh ,drk
ls lHkh foKku viuh ;ksrk ¼jsdukfyVh ½ xzg.k djrs
gSA leLr çkekfrd foKku] gq{kyZ ds vuqlkj] ;ka
foKku ugha gks lds gSaD;ksfd os vkfne çkejr okn ls
xLrs gSaftl esa çk>fu.kZ gS] foÜokl gS] fl)kUr gS]
LFkkiuk;a gSA ;s fu.kZ vkS fo"okl xgpj oLrq
(फेनॉमेनन) को इस भाँति vkoÙkk dj yrs gS&fd mldk
fu"i{k ,oa oKkfud vè;;u lEHko gh ugha gSA vr,o

,d ççkkyh foKku ds : ie¡ फेनॉमेनॉलॉजी 'तटस्थ
Kkuehekdkh; Ikèku* gS] ftl ds ekè;e ls pruk ea
çLrqr gkuopkys çnLrka dks mudsmlh çnÜk :l ea
vè;;u fd;k tk ldA फेनॉमेनॉलॉजिकीय प्रविधि इस
mí"; dh iffr djus ea leFkZ gSA gq yZ ds vuqlkj
फेनॉमेनॉलॉजी एक दर्शनतंत्र rks gS] yfdu mllsHkh
vkxs;g ,d i)fr gS] cf) dk दृf"Vdksk gSA ;g ,d
nk'kZfud दृf"Vdksk ,oa i)fr gSA bl l)kfUrd
vfHkeq(ku lekt"kkस्त्रीय शोध में blemi;kfxrk dh दृ
ष्टि से प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में fo"लेषण का प्रयास fd;k
x;k gSA

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RC-2

STUDIES ON FAMILY, MARRIAGE AND KINSHIP

CONVENOR

PROF. MAHESH SHUKLA

1) Relationship between Elderly Parents and Employed Children during Covid-19 lockdown in the Families in Kottayam District, Kerala

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Abstract
Caring of the aged parents is a serious problem faced by the modern family. Changes in the structure as well as functioning of the family, changing economic system and employment conditions, demographic changes etc. make the elderly care a complex issue and serious concern.It is especially true in the case of families with employed children. Absence of children to take care at home due to the demands of their employment is considered as one of the major issues faced by the elderly parents. However, the Covid -19 lock down provided a unique opportunity for the elderly parents and employed children to spend a lot of time together in the family. The present study is a qualitative study conducted in the families with elderly people and employed children in Kottayam district, Kerala. Using a phenomenological paradigm, it attempts to understand the subjective experiences of thenature of relationship between elderly people and theirand employed children at home during the Lock-down period. The study revealed increased incidences of conflict in the presence of their employed children at home during the lockdown period.

2) Working Women and Family

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Abstract
The Inequality between men and women is a very common phenomenon around the world. As we know, the nurturing of children from the very outset, depends on the sex of a child. So, a difference in the characteristics of a girl and a boy develops naturally. It is the root of inequality among men and women in the society.

In this modern age, mostly the girls are well educated and hold good posts in their working field. They try to balance between family responsibilities and work field responsibilities. So, they rarely get leisure time. Thorstein Veblen has stated in the "Theory of Leisure Class; An Economic Study of Institutions", that leisure is about free time that is the time when no work is to be done. The person himself or herself opts any recreational activity. The women, who wants to carry on their hobbies, they have to steal that time from their sleep time not from their family time.

This paper is based on some case studies such as the life of Lt. Srimati Girija Devi, a renowned vocalist, who excelled in the field of Hindustani Vocal classical. But at the same time, she fulfilled all her family duties with equal efficiency. I also interviewed some other married working women regarding their lifestyle to balance between family, work and hobbies.

The findings were as per my expectation that women have to find out time only from their sleep time to perform better or to make allhappy, around her.

3) Identity crisis looming in Indian Handloom sector following Covid – 19 lockdowns

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Abstract

Handlooms establish a timeless aspect of rich cultural heritage of India. As a commercial activity, handlooms inhabit a place second to agriculture in providing a living to the people. The element of art and craft present in Indian handlooms makes it a probable sector for the upper sectors of global and domestic market.

The crisis caused by Covid – 19 gave rise to an unexpected disturbance of business across the globe and the Indian economy. The handloom sector has too been sternly affected as with all the areas in economy with their traditional and contemporary markets for artisans being totally closed.

The sector has experienced a sudden delaying of orders as retailers themselves are closed due to the worldwide lockdown and no signs of retrieval as the crisis unfolds.

Cash flow has stopped, with buyers unable to make payments and no sales happening at all. Small artisans and producer groups do not have the financial cushioning to hold through such a crisis nor would they get credit supplies from raw material suppliers.

According to the latest Handloom census 2019-2020, the over all number of weavers decreased by 19 percent from 43.31 lakh in 2009-2010 to 35.25 lakh in 2019-2020. It has been noticed that 67 percent of the weavers in the sector earned less than even unskilled labour.

This paper tries to investigate the prime factors adding to the identity crisis looming in Handloom sector following covid-19 lockdowns. The objective of this study is to suggest the remedy which shall curb the mentioned problem.

4) Runaway Marriages in Haryana: A Sociological Analysis of Safe Home

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Abstract

The present research paper is based on the study of Safe Home (Couple Protection Home) in Jind District of Haryana. Marriage is one of the most crucial faced of human life all over the world which tethers the life paths of male and female but in traditional Indian society and especially in Haryana it is much more than that. Here it ties the knots of two families, two kinship groups and even two villages in a social bond based on the relations created by marriage. It is a matter of authority in most parts of the state. Parents recognise it as their sole right to solemnize or arrange it as they will and anyone challenging their authority in this matter amounts to breaching the social norms which is unacceptable at any cost. So, those who dares to overcome their authority must protect themselves to stay together with their self-chosen life partner. And for the sake of protecting these couples each district in Haryana has established a Safe Home as instructed by the Honourable Punjab and Haryana High Court,

Chandigarh. This study is based on the 4 months field work done in the safe home where 25 couples have been interviewed and their lives in safe house has been closely observed through non-participant observation. Having different castes is the general assumption people have, as the reason for denial of liberty to choose their own life partners. But this study has found that maximum number of couples in safe home were of same castes. This study also tries to explore the actual reasons for unacceptance of choice- marriages and the matter of castes in runaway marriages. Couple's age at marriage, educational and economical status have also been kept in circle to analyse the ground reality and observe any link for such unacceptance from their parents.

5) Covidalization and Its Impact On Family And Marriage: A New Concept For Future

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Abstract
Covid-19 has shaken the root of our civilization and we have to redefine our relationships. Coronavirus has infected 260 million people worldwide and 5.1 million people have lost lives across caste, class, race and gender. There are sights of people belonging to both majority and minority community wearing masks, using sanitizers, regularly washing hands, practising social distancing, not going out necessarily, no or less partying, less outings, minimal participation in social gatherings, work from home and alike. Process of socialization has never taught us to behave like this but all human beings now have to learn these practices. Covid is bringing change in our socialization and this process is called Covidalization (concept coined by Vardhan Ranjay, 2020), i.e., Covid Socialization. Though it is early to project society of future but it is sure that the process of socialization is changing and Covidalization, i.e., covid socialization is becoming a reality. Lockdowns forced people to stay indoors and such setting changed division of labour. Men and children also started contributing in household work and education of children which has become online. Marriage that was an affair of pomp and show has been reduced to a limited affair and people have been able to utilize the money for utility goods. Minorities in India contributed a lot in helping people and handling covid. Based on primary data the paper like to conclude that due to Covid-19 we have to bring changes in our socialization process, family relationships and marriage pattern so as to survive and sustain in the world. The paper like to conclude that there is need for imbibing Covidalization in socialization process for sustaining in future.

6) Family in the Age of Covid-19: A Sociological Perspective

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Abstract
First and foremost, the COVID-19 outbreak is a great human tragedy. In the long progression of human suffering, there have been other momentous times of loss, ranging from wars to genocides to massive oppression to other pandemics, but never one so widespread across such an

interconnected world. Many people have died; still, more are critically ill. World economies and social structures suffer, and with this comes vulnerabilitiesto totalitarian and authoritarian politics in many countries.

Having said that, reactions to COVID-19 also present a once in a lifetime, an international social experiment about family life, perhaps the most widespread social experiment of all time. Not only have individuals and families been dealing with threats to their health from COVID-19 itself by trying to avoid and survive infection, but there have also been so many special meanings for families. For many, there, very directly, is the loss of family members (with those losses often occurring in ways removed from family contact that are in this era unusual). For almost everyone, there are anxieties and other feelings related to such potential losses. Combine this with the other problems (e.g., increased unemployment and financial vulnerability) that accompany the pandemic, dealing with loss and possible loss are ubiquitous.

7) Either A Queer or An Indian CitizenSocialized through the neo-liberal media projections

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Abstract
The Indian State, in its journey traversing seven decades of its independence, has been keen in shaping the constitutional definition of citizenship, hence also marking the belonging of its diaspora, through various appendages and amendments, that owing to its majoritarian social base in practice has almost always promoted a heteronormative stance peeking against the individualistic pillars of its preamble; rendering the Queer to be 'unusual' hence discrediting their citizenship chalked through covert stances in most of its directives. This article shall highlight the play between the Indian R.S.A.1 and I.S.A.2s that are jointly framed by the social, in order to socialize the population to be 'good-procreating-citizens' via the manifestation of the normative kin-relations in portrayals by the soaring neoliberal media industry. Here, I would contend that the lack of representation/ often skewed-rehabilitating representations in Indian media projections have tended to deny the belonging of the Queers to this nation, making them resort to rear an alternate lens of absorbing the media portrayals that work in soothing their urge of availing to an escape and a validating representation in the society. This essay intends to present an analysis of the Indian series called 'Made in Heaven' 3 in comparison to projections in countries like Korea and Japan to argue that the indication of choice and escape hinted through the media, delude the minority to believe in fading social constructs, which in actuality assert an invisible control.

8) The Disintegration of Nuclear Families into Nano Individual Life A New Feature in Urban India

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Abstract
India has been a country of joint families and clans for centuries. However, with the

growth of urbanization and enlargement in economic growth, family size started shrinking. The disintegration of joint families into nuclear families is a reality in big Indian cities and affects joint family setup in rural and semi urban India though at a slow pace. This research paper explores the reasons behind the change and its impact on social and family life in urban India. As India has witnessed rapid development in all spheres of life during the last ten to fifteen years, resultantly there is significant migration to big urban cities/ other countries due to availability of jobs for highly qualified individuals, availability of education and job opportunity for females, retirement of doing job/other productive activities by each eligible adult of the family due to the high living costs, increased financial and social independence of females, liberal social acceptance of diluting moral and social values/ greater social acceptance for changes. This migration beyond control of family and it's members is responsible for a new feature of disintegration of nuclear family surfacing with surprising speed in urban Indian life . In a nutshell, Nuclear families are witnessing further disintegration into nano structures centered around the individual life of their members who are connected by sharing feelings, celebrating moments, and promoting, protecting common interests through electronic media despite living apart. Virtual technological advancements, i.e. rapid growth in the internet and communication platforms, have been accelerated due to this phenomenon.

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lxg.k fd;k x;k gSA lk{kkRdkj dh ipfrㄠr qiR;{k
lEidZ ds }kjk tkudkjh iklr dh xbA v/;;u ds
fu"d'kZ ls Li"V gkrk gSfd xkㄠM tutkfr dsifjokj
ifjorㄠu ls vNwrs ughjgsoju~ifjokjfd InL;kㄠdh
la[;k eadeh dslkFk ifjokj dsLo; o mÙkjkf/kdkjk
lEcㄠkh fu.kㄠ eaifjorZu ds i{k/kkj curstk jgsgSA
tutkrh; lekt vk/kqfud lH¤;rk ds lEidㄠeavkdj
Øe'k% Lo;adks ifjofrr djus dk iㄠkl dj jgsgⅇ
fdUrq vkt Hkh ifjokj ,d lekftd lkLdfrd
vfHkdj.k ds: i eanㄠkf;Ro dk fuoㄠgu dj jgk gSA

9. निराश्रृत बृद्ध समूह एक विश्ले”k.k

Mkㄠll bUnqㄠ Bkdqj
Lkekt'kkL= foHkkxx ,jkㄠnq fo'ofo|ky; tcyij
bⅇsy induthkurociology@gmail.com

lkjkㄠk

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iztkfr;k] tkfr;kW] lsltkfr lewg ,oa vU;
fofo"krkvkcksys ekuoh; HkkUMkj ½g; meu LVkkd½ ikFk
fuoklk djrs gS vkj fofHkUu lkekftd lkLdfrd]
/kkfeld] cukdfjd] vkfFkVd rFkk jktuhfrd lUnHkksacCWs
gSA Lora=rk mijkar Hkkjrh; lfo/kku dsvH;n dslkFk
gh vudrk dks,drk easekfgr djus dk ;K ikjHk
gqvkA ijarq fofHkUu vk;kekas ij vud "kCn ftudk
nqjxghlekftd ipHkko FkkHHkh mHkjdj lEeq[k vk;k
ftuealsiaepk g&cgqla[;d&vYila[;d] ;We] rFkk]
es[;/kkjk ,oalhekrdr tulkK;k] ;We] Lora=rk ds
ckn ea dY;k.k] vkfFkdl] cf}] lkekftd] fodkl]
/kkj.kh; fodkl] lerk] lekurk ekuo vf/kdkj
lkekftd U;k;] 'kks"k.k] mRihMus tSh vo/kkj.kkvkads
dkj.k Lora=rk ds lk'pkr fofHkUu ipfr ,oa
fofo"krkvkcksys ekuolewg rFkk jkT; ds varlEca/k dh
ipU0[;k vko';d le>us tkusyxk gSA
Hkkjrh; tulkK;k ea cgqla[;d&vYila[;d fookn ls
vf/kd iztkT;] lanHkk lhekUrhdr tulkK;k dk gS
D;kfd ;g vYila[;d ,oacgqla[;d tulen;k; ea
viuh iwkZ rh{krk ,oa n}irdk;Hked ifj.kkeka lfgr
mifLFkr gksrsgSA

ilrqr ipp= ,d Toyr lkekftd leL;k dh orZeku
frorrk vkj fn'kk dks'kiiV djrk gSrFkk vkxeksh o"kkS
eac}ka dh c<rh tulkK;k tks vR;r rhozxfr ls
Hkkjrh; tulkK;k ea vius vkSr dksc<kk jgk gSrFkk
dY;k.k dk;Hed dh n'kk ,oa fn'kk dks fdruk
iHkko'kkyh cukuk gSblsvkdyu easlgk;rk feyxhA
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,d ipk lewg c} fo'ks"k :lk ls tkefujkÙr ,oa
'kkl dh; dY;k.k dk;Hked dsvkxr lekfgr c}ka dh
orZeku fLFkrdksmn?kkfVr djuk gSA

ilrqr "kks'k ipp= e-iz jkT;] dklkxj ftyk vrxr
c}koLFkk पोषण ikr 0;fDr;ka ds orZeku fLFkrr ,oa
leL;kvka dksjs[kkafdr djrk gS rFkk bl dk;Zl gsrq
{ks=h; ,oa vuHkokXkr vk/;;uka ea ipRr ipfyr
fof/k;ka dk iz;kx fd;k x;k gSrFkk lekdka dksmfpr
ifdz;k lsinf'krk ,oafoofpr fd;k x;k gSA

10. okjk.klh uxj ea cukjlh lkMh m|kx dh
lkekftd lkLedfrd igpku

Email id- antehrmishra@gmail.com

lkjkak
efgyk,afdlh Hkh lekt ,oajk"VA dsfodkl easviuh
l'kä Hkkxhnkjh rHkh ifuf'pr dj ik,xh tc mudks
dk'ldjus dsfy, mfpr volj ,oaekgksY½ ifuf'pr

djk;k tk,Acukjlh lkMh ,d fo'ks"k çdkj dk ifj/kku
ekuk tkrk gS tks fookg vkfn 'kkHk voljkas ij fgnw
efgykvka ds }kjk /kkj.k fd;k tkrk gSAcukjl dh
vkFkk];oLFkk dk eq[; vk/kkj cukjlh lkMh dksekuk
tkrk gSftl ls,d cgr cMh vk; dk lkar çkIr gkrh
gSA j"ke dh lkfM+k ij cukjl eascukbZ dsjx tgh
dsfMtkbu feykdj rSdkj gksuskogkh lanj jSkeh lkMh
dkscukjlh lkMh dgrs gSA ;g ipjkfjd dke lfn;ka
lspyk vk jgk gS tksanfu;k Hkj eaçfl½gSA
okjk.klh ea cukjlh lkMh m|kx ea efgykvka dh
Hkkfedk lkjguh; gS]ftlls fdl mx eadk²l djus
okyh efgykvka dh vkfFkd fLFkfr lqn<gqbZgSA
okjk.klh uxj ds lkMh ea m|kx ea dk;jr efgyk,a
viuh n{krk ,oadkS'ky fodkl ds dk.k bl m|kx
ds ek/;e ls vkRefuHkj gkdj viuk vkfFkd
l'kfädj.k dj jgh gSbl m|kx ea dk²l djus okyh
efgyk,a vius ikjokfjd nkf;Roka dk lQyrkiwod
fuokgu djrs gq ifjokj ds dkedkt]cPpka ds
n{kHkkky] f'k{kk rFkk LokLF; lfo/kkvka dks lek;kftr
djds vius dk²l dkslfu;ftr rjhds ls dj jgh gS
]lkMh m|kx ea dk²l efgyk,avkRefuHkj gkdj vius
jkstxkj ,oa vk; ea c<kkdjh dj jgh gSA okjk.klh
uxj easoL= m|kx ½lkMh m|kx½ dsdk.k efgykvkaea
vkRefuHkjrk rFkk vkthfodk dk çeq[k lk/ku lkMh
m|kx cu x;k gSA okjk.klh uxj easlkMhm|kx ea
xkeh.k {k=ka ls vkdj 'kgjh {k=ka ea efgyk,a viuh
vkthfodk dk lk/ku lkMh m|kx ds ek/;e lsçkIr
dj jgh gSA okjk.klh uxj dk lkMh m|kx viuh
vkos[kkjxj ,oafMtkbu ds dkj.k nfu;k Hkj easçfl)½
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11. tutkfr; ifjokj es foLFkkiu dk çHkko% ,d
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डॉ f'kokuh jk;
lgk;d çk/;kid lekt'kkL=] 'kkl dh;
egkfo|ky;] gVk] nekg ½e-ç-½
Email : shivaniraj070378@gmail.com

lkjkak
vk/kfud lekt leL;kvkadk lekt gSA tS&tS sgem
fodkl djrs tk jgs gSA oSsoSsubi&ubZ leL;kvka
dk tUe gkrk tk jgk gS AblUghaleL;kvaes,d
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ifjokjdslkeus vk [kMh gS

çlrqr 'kks/k ip= tutkrh; ifjokjdsfoLFkkiu ij
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çkFkfed o f}rh;d nkuxkgh lkrka dk mi;kx fd;k
gSA dbZo"kkls tutkfrifjokj ds lkeus;g leL;k

39

?kj cu xbl gA nµljs ykxxka dks lµfo/kk,a ;k vko';drkvka dks iµjk djus dsfy, dblou {ks=ka dks Hkkjr 'kkl u }jkjk vfrØe.k dj fy;k x;A rkfd ogka dblifj;kstukvka dk fuekZl k fd;k tk l ds vksJfd;k Hkh x;k ftueacçeµ[k uehdk ?kkVh ifj;kstuk ds vrxrl ljnkj ljkoj ifj;kstuk] xqrjkrA uehdk lxj ifj;kstuk] e/; çnsk 'kkfey gA Abls lkPkkh gh lµo.kjs[kk rFkk dks;k dkjks ifj;kstuk] Vgjh ck¡/k ifj;kstuk] iUuk fjtolZ Vkbxj vH;kj.; bR;kfn 'kkfey gA yfdu ou {ks=kaeao"kkdal lfuokl djus okys tutkfr ifjokj dks ogka ls vyx dj nµljh txg foLFkkfir djus dh ;kstuk cukbl xbl vkSj mUga foLFkkfir Hkh fd;k x;A ftl dkj.k mudsifjokjdslkeus lkekftd] vkfFkZd] eukokSfud] 0;ogkfjd leL;kvuastUea ysfy;k AçLrµ v/;;u blh lanHkZeafd;k x;k gA

12. Vkd tMlj leµnk; vkSj ikfjokfjd ljpuk

ड॓. lµfp=k 'kekZ
'kkl dh;fo-;k-rk-
Lo'kkl Lukrdksðkjeagfo|ky; nµxZ¼N-x-½
Email-suchitharma12@gmail.com

lkjkak
lkekftd ljpuk dh egRoiwkZ vkSj cµeh; bdkbl ds: i eaifjokj ,d egRoiwkZ,oafof'k"V lLFkk gA A;g ,d gh le; eafuth vkSj lko/tud nkukaçdkj dh lLFkk gA ifjokj fdlh cPps ds dqky 0;fäRo vkSj mUufr 'khy lkekftd thou dk vk/kkj Lrhdk gkrk gS vFkkhr ifjokj gh og ifjos'k çnku djrk gS ftlea ,d 0;fä dk 'kkjhfjd lkLd¦frd vkSj Hkokoukked fodkl lkko gkrk gA ;gh ifjokj viuh vuqfLFkfr lscPps dh fodkl dk ekxZvo#) djrk gA

Hkkjr ,d ,slk nsk gS tks llL¦fr vkSj ijijk ds �f"Vdks.k ls dkQh le) gA gekjk lkekftd fuekZl k ,dl #<¢c) /kkj.kkvka ls cuk gµvk gS fd LÌh vkSj iµ#"k ls fHkUu rh ls fyxkus Vkd tMlj leµnk; dks fgndkjr o vyxko ds: i eans[kk tkrk gA ;g leµnk; vius ikfjokfjd <kaps ls dkQh nµj gS blfy, ;g vkt Hkh fodkl dh /kjkls nµj gkfk, ij vYilá[;dka dh Jskh eavkrk gA T;knkrj Vkd tMlj iµ<&fy[ksugha gSA D;kfd tc budsifjokj okyka dks budh yfxdrk dscjsaeairk pyrk gSrks og mUga cPpkj dj nrsgS&k oksLo;aifjokj NksM+dj pys tkrs gS ftldh otg lsmudk vuqfLkyu lgh <x ls ugha gkikrk vkSj og Hkh[k ekax dj ;k ykxka ds ?kjkaea 'kknh fookg ;k cPps dh ifnkb'k ij ukp xkdj ;k

fQj lIDl odjj ds: i eaviuh vkthfodk dk fuokg djrsgA

çLrµ 'kks/k i= dk mís; Vkd tMlj leµnk; dh ifjokfjd ljpuk dks tkuuk gS Abl mís; dh iµfrl grµ jk;iµj ds Vkd cPpka ds vkokl xfjek x¡g ea fuokl jr 25 cPpka ls lk{kkRdkj }jkjk rF;ka dks lµdfyr vkSj fo'ys"k.k fd;k x;k gA

13. fookg lµdk/k dsçfr cnyrk ;qokvka dk �f"Vdks.k

ड॓. Lokfer 'kµDyk
lgk;d çk/;kid lekt'kkL=] 'kkl- dyk ,oafoKku egkfo|ky; rky}ll ruk
Email-smitihukla1512@gmail.com

lkjkak
fookg ,d lkekftbd lLFkk gA ;Su bPNkvka dh ifrl ,oafu;eu ds lkFk&lkFk ;g vud lkekftd ldLµf;rk o çdk;ks dks/kkj.k djrh gA ckxkkMl usfy[kk gS fd "fookg L=h vkSj iµ#"k dks ifjokfjd thou ea çosk djus dh lLFkk gA" lekt dh fujrjrk eafookglLFkk dk egRoiwkZ ;kxnku gA orÈeu ea vkS|kfxdj.k] uxjhdj.k ik'pkR; f'k{kka lLµfr] lkSÒky ehfM;k] lpkj Økfr ,oa lkekftd fo/kku vkfn vud dkjdkadsçHkko ls fookglLFkk ,oa thou lkFkh ds çfr ;qokvka ds �f"Vdksk ea 0;kid ifjorZu vk;k gA çLrµ v/;;u fookg lLFkk ,oa thou lkFkh ds çfr ;qokvka ds �f"Vdksk ea vk, ofÒkfod cnyko dks tkuusdsfy, fd;k x;k gA

14. ifjokj dk cnyrk Lo:i vkSj lkekftd pµukSrh

ड॓. oklµno flg tknkÈu
lgk;d çk/;kid lekt'kkL=] 'kkl- Lukrdksðkj egkfo|ky;] nfr;k ¼e-ç½
Email: vasudevsingh.jadon@gmail.com

lkjkak
ifjokj ,d egRoiwkZ lkekftd lLFkk gS ! fo'o ds lHkh ekuo lektkaeaifjokj lLFkk dk vfLrRo ns[kus dks feyrk gS gkykfad ns'k dky vkSj ifjfLFkfr ds vuµlkj ifjokj ds Lo:p eafHkUurk gks ldrh gS ifjokj eµ[; : i ls ,dyifjokj] laµä ifjokj vkSj foLrr ifjokj ds :i eafo|eku gS le; ds lkFk&lkFk ifjokj dsLo:i vkSj vkdkj eaHkh ifjorZu ns[kus dks fey jgk gS ftl ds QyLo:i ekuo lekt es 0;kid cnyko �f"Vxkpj gksjgs gS
ifjokj: ih lLFkk ds lhfer vkdkj dks vk/kµfud

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thou'k§yh] rkfddl] दृष्"Vdksk] mPpf'k{kk] uxjhdj.k]
vkS|kfxdhdj.k] lkekftd fo/kku] lk¡ly ehfM;k] t§ls
cgqrls dkjdksa us çHkkfor fd;k gS] ftl ds QyLo: i
fo'o ds vf/kdka'k ns'kksa ea ifjokj dk Lo: i lhfer
gksrk tk jgk gS] ifjokj ds bl lhfer Lo: i us
ledkyhu ekuo lekt ds le{k fofHkUu pqukSfr;ka dks
mriUu fd;k gS]

çLrqr 'kks/ki= ea bUgha lhfer ifjokj dh bUgha
lkekftd pqukSfr;ka vkSj mud dkj.k rFkk fuokj.k ds
दृष्"Vxr j[krs gq 'kks/k ç'ukoyh ds ek/;e ls
mÙkjnkrkvka ls çRR;{k vkSj vçRR;{k lacaØ dj ;g
tkuus dk ç;kl fd;k x;k gS]dh ifjokj dk lhfer
vkdkj fdl çdkj dh pqukSfr;ka mriUu djrk gS]vkSj
ml ds ifj.kke D;k gSa\ rF;ladyu gsrq 'kks/k)
vkSj lk{kkRdkj vuq¢ph dk ç;kx fd;k x;k gS]
mÙkjnkrkvka ls çklr lpuk ls Li"V gksrk gS fd
fuf'pr gh ifjokj lhfer Lo: i us dbZ lkekftd
l¢ackksa dkihNs NksMM+ fn;k gS vkSj vkuosdyh ih<+h dbZ
çkFkfed vkSj f}rh;d Lotukals vifjfpr çrhr gksrh
gS] bl lkekftd cnyko ds dkykarj ea vkSj 0;kid
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23. xkSM tutkfr;ka ea fookg] ifjokj ,oa
ukrsnkjh ds cnyrs ifrekku

MkW foeydqekj ygjh
vfl- ikQslj lekt'kkL= foHkkx] dk'kh fgUnw
fo'ofo|ky;
Email : vimalk.lhari1@bhu.ac.in

lkjka'k

iLrqr 'kks/k&vkys[k xkSM tutkfr;ka ea fookg] ifjokj
,oa ukrsnkjh ds cnyrs ifrekuka ij vk/kkfjr gS¡] ftl ea
;g nf"Vxr djus dk iz;kl fd;k x;k gS fd ekuo
lH;rk dh fodkl   ;k=k fofo/k lLFkkvksa ds lkFk vkt
mRrr vk/kqfudrk ds ik;nku ij igqp pqdh gS]Aos§ lbl
;k=k dk vkfne Lo: l lLFkkfoghu jgk gS]Aekuo lH;rk
dh ;k=k ea ekuo pruk dk fodkl ,oa lekthdj.k
t§ h ifØ;kvka us <jj lkjs lkekftd eV~;ka dks tUe
fn;k] ftl ea fookg] ifjokj ,oa ukrsnkjh t§ h lLFkk,a
gRoiw/kZ jgha dky LFkku] tkfr] izktkr ds lkisk{k ;s
lLFkk,a yxHkx gj lektka ea ns[kh tk ldrh gSA
yfdu bu l c dk mn~ns'; eV~;ka ds vkuq i thou dks
xfr nuk FkkA foxrnrks ls rhu n'kd ds chp vke
ykdl tu ds lkFk&lkFk tutkrh; lekt ds chp
fookg] ifjokj ,oa ukrsnkjh t§ h lLFkk,,a ,oa mu l s
tqMM+s eV~; rFkk ekU;rk,a cMM+s Lrj ij ifjofrZr nf"V
xkpj gksrh gSA xkSM tutkfr;ka Hkh bl ls vNwrh ugha
gSA vkt xkSM tutkfr;ka ea fookg] ifjokj ,oa
ukrsnkjh t§ h lLFkkvka ds chp cMM+s Lrjij vk/kqfud
eV~;ka ds gLr{kid ns[kk tk ldrk gSA vk/kqfud eV~;ka
ds gLr{ki ds ckotn Hkh xkSM tutkfr ijEijk ,oa
vk/kqfudrk dh fujUrjrk ds lkFk xfreku gSA vLrq;s
lHkh i{k iLrqr 'kks/k&vkys[k dh fo"k;&oLrq ds: i ea
gSA ;g 'kks/k&vkys[k iakFkfed rF;ka ij vk/kkfjr gS]
ftl ea mRrr in'kjkT; ds lkaukHkka tuin dh xkSM
tutkfr;ka ds lsEEfyr fd;k x;k gS vkSj bUgha ls
ikalr rF;ka ds vk/kkj ij bl 'kks/k&vkys[k dks ipkjZ
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RC-3

ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

CONVENOR

DR. R. MARUTHAKUTTI

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1) Corporate Social Responsibility and Tribal Development in India

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Abstract
Tribal development is one of the fundamental aims of emerging India. There are several initiatives taken by the government to ensure the upliftment of the tribal community. The people belonging to scheduled tribes are the poorest in the country, according to the National Health and Family Survey 2015-16. 45.9% of scheduled tribe members were in the lowest wealth bracket. Development is not a mere economic concept, it includes all aspects of life such as social as well as economic. So in order to promote tribal community development the role of CSR is the key. This paper attempts to explore Corporate Social Responsibility practices particularly in the context of tribal development. The research questions examine whether the corporates employ practices for the upliftment and development of tribals, as, it is explicitly not mentioned in any of the areas mentioned in Schedule VII of the Companies Act to take initiatives and spend for the tribal areas and people even if the corporates are operating in tribal and forest areas directly or indirectly affecting the tribals. And, if the companies are spending on tribal development, then what CSR initiatives have been taken so far for the development of tribals and how the corporates implement their CSR initiatives as a part of their mandate. and what are the impacts of the CSR on tribals. This study is descriptive in nature and based on the data from secondary sources. KEYWORDS: CSR, Tribal Community, Development, Companies Act, Schedule VII.

2) Pottery and Women: A SociologicalInvestigation in Kanpur

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Abstract
Pottery making is the most important and oldest craft of human society. Relies of this ancient craft is found in almost every part of India. The origin of pottery can be traced during Neolithic period. Like other traditional craft of the world, pottery is also link with a particular caste. Pottery is a traditional and hereditary occupation of particular community. This community known as "Prajapati" and making of pottery is sole occupation of Kumbhar. This present study deal with the potteries made by Prajapati community and examine the role of women in the pottery production process. The female potters of Prajapati community are who create the earthenware by ferma (Mold). Most of the female potters engaged in this craft are women. The potters of Laxmipurwa are aware of the modern techniques which use to increase the production of the items. Therefore, they felt the need to improve the traditional method of manufacturing. This study is an attempt to probe the factors of sustainability in a potter"s community of Laxmipurwa in the district of Kanpur. The source of data involves both primary and secondary data. Primary data is collected through a well-structured interview schedule and supplemented by various secondary information including internet, government report and research paper.
Key words: *Prajapati, Women, Process of manufacturing, Tools and Technique*

3) Is Financial Literacy only for economic empowerment? Considering Women Microcredit receivers of Coimbatore

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Abstract

As put forth by RBI in 2021, financial literacy empowers customers to make rational choices on financial well-being through financial inclusion. Now, the question is having about only "economic empowerment". Thus, the objective of the current paper is said to investigate if financial literacy also guarantee the overall wellbeing of women microcredit receivers of Coimbatore. As in words of International Financial Corporation (2018), there is no doubt on microcredit in uplifting the lives of marginalized by supporting them in their businesses, purchase of essentials and majorly, in children"s education but, what is its play in having work- life balance, social connections and subjective wellbeing. For the purpose, a detailed literature review and qualitative key informant analysis were carried on with 25 informants to assess the wellbeing indicators as proposed by Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) among microcredit receivers of Coimbatore. From the narrative analysis, it is inferred that financial literacy were sufficient enough to make household budgeting and to carry out regular bank transactions without any hassle. This did not stop with financial autonomy of the respondents but, in every case was related to the subjective wellbeing of the community both in positive and negative standards. Along with, a key revelation was made that financial literacy had operational impact on wellbeing but attainment of it was purely a random act only for the members with the supportive social network.
Key words: *Financial Literacy, Microcredit, Wellbeing, Social network*

4) Business and society amidst COVID-19 pandemic: an Indian perspective

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has emerged as one of the greatest challenges to the human race. Going beyond health complications, it has triggered countless socio-economic and cultural difficulties among the human community. It has been witnessed that, people and organisations from different walks of life have come ahead and extended their support to the society. During this time, the ethical practices of the business organisations have come under public scrutiny. The longstanding socio-cultural values, appropriate legislations and the flow of global trends of sustainability have motivated companies to contribute to the society during COVID-19 pandemic in India. The top 100 responsible business organisations based on „Ranking of Responsible Business-2019" in India have made genuine CSR efforts amidst the

COVID-19 crisis. However a close look into their sustainability approach reveals a range of shortfalls like; short term donor driven efforts, more financial donations than direct involvement, selective approach and regional disparity in terms of CSR spending. The current paper based on review of literature, along with admiring their CSR practices in the midst of COVID-19 pandemic in India, tries to locate the limitations and offers suggestions for equally advantageous and interdependent economic and social goals for business and society.

Key words: *Business, COVID-19, CSR, India, Qualitative interventions, Top 100 companies*

6) Disembedding the space: The role of social factors in determining the working areas of microfinance staff in rural Gujarat

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Abstract
Since the 1970s, the group lending model by microfinance institutions(MFIs) has been flagged as an instrument to empower women and alleviate poverty. Microfinance has mainly been studied from the perspectives of community and power relations, and how microfinance staff interact with the community. Currently, when Indian citizens, especially the poor, are increasingly exposed to MFIs, no studies explain how MFIs structure their staff in a particular geographical area who facilitate financial services to communities. This paper examines the social factors considered by MFIs to decide the geographical spread, location, mobility, and working duration for microfinance staff. This paper contributes to the literature that focuses on processes of finance, space and social relations. This paper investigates this question through ethnographic data drawn from observing and interviewing seven MFIs in Balasinor taluka in Gujarat from August 2021 to October 2021. Interviews were conducted with MFI loan officers, their branch managers, and women"s groups. It is found that social relations embedded in staff"s native residence is considered by MFIs as a disadvantage in the execution of their work duties. Further, to avoid building social relations of staff with the community, MFIs have also restricted their time of engagement in a particular area. The staff shared that these practices of MFIs help them become efficient professionals and enable them to deal with the community rationally. In contrast to this, getting an outsider MFI staff makes women go through a variety of formal and informal checks in the process of borrowing and repaying.

7) GM Seeds and Food Security: Reality or Rhetoric LMI-3468

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Abstract
As the Gene Revolution succeeded Green revolution, evaluations of GMO technologies ranged from apocalyptic to utopian, but few doubted that GMOs would significantly transform our food system. A large section of literature perceived that GMO would yield crops in abundance and is a viable technique to provide a solution to food scarcity. BT Cotton and BT Brinjal

have been touted for their insect and pest tolerance, FlavrSavr tomatoes for delayed ripening, golden rice for enhanced Vitamin A. While others view of it as Frankenfoods, monster food and potent source of bio-pollution have raised concerns on the issues like biosafety, social, economic and ethical acceptability of GM plants. For testing the veracity of claims by the pro-technology arguments, it is important to raise questions like: is GM seeds really beneficial for developing countries, small farmers and the rural poor? This paper attempts to discuss use of this technology in following heads in Indian context. 1. As a solution for developing nation like India 2. in terms of sustainable development and 3. risks concerns and reaction in response to GM crops Key Words: Biotechnology, Sustainability, globalisation, food security.

8) A Study on Knowledge and Attitude towards Alcohol Addiction and Substance Abuse among Tribal Adolescents

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Abstract

Alcoholism and substance abuse are some of the most costly diseases affecting persons worldwide. Some teens will experiment and stop, or continue to use occasionally without significant problems. Some will develop a dependency, moving on to more dangerous drugs and causing significant harm to themselves and possibly others. The study gained knowledge and the attitude towards alcohol addiction and substance abuse among tribal adolescents in Ponmanai Panchayath in Kanyakumari District. The utmost objectives of the study were to determine the demographic profile of the respondents and knowledge, attitude towards alcohol addiction and substance abuse. The researcher selected 50 samples and used lottery method to collect the data. The informants were young adolescents from Ponmanai Panchayat in Kanyakumari District. The investigator used self prepared interview schedule to collect data. The results reveal that more than half of the adolescent people did not aware of the reason for alcohol and substance abuse, the effects and treatment procedures. They have myths and misconceptions regarding alcohol abuse and substance abuse. In addition to that, all the respondents did not know the rehabilitation programmes for addicted people. The researcher suggested implementing awareness programmes incorporated with government and nongovernmental organizations.

Key words: *Knowledge, Attitude, Alcohol addiction, Substance abuse and Tribal adolescents*

9) Socio-economic Status of Physically Challenged Women- A Sociological Analysis among Disabled Women in Salem District of Tamil Nadu

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Abstract

Introduction: Disabled women are the most vulnerable section of the society. Disabled women are facing greater challenges for their survival and also they are facing several kinds of discriminations in their daily life. The women with disability are the double fold socially excluded people that they face systematic marginalization and attitudinal and environmental barriers that lead to lower economic and social status. So the present study tried to find out the economic status of physically challenged women.

Objectives:
1. To know the socio- economic status of the disabled women in Salem district.
2. To understand the employment and economic marginalization of the disabled women.
3. To suggest suitable remedial measures for empowering the disabled women. Significance of the study: The disabled women are double fold marginalized section of the society. In order to bring them in the main stream of the society, many studies have been conducted with different approaches as well as methodologies. The present study is one such attempt to find out the socio-economic status of the disabled women in Salem district of Tamil Nadu. In this aspect the present study assumes greater significance.

Methodology: Discrimination is one of the problems for physically challenged women in accessing various livelihood opportunities including employment. The present study aimed to conducted survey among the 30 physically challenged women in the age group of 18-50 years in Salem district. These 30 respondents have been identified with the help of snow ball sampling method and required information

has been collected from the respondents with help of semi structured interview schedule.

Major findings: Disabled women are one of marginalized sections of the society. Most of the disabled respondents are receiving low wage or salary compare to others. Therefore the disabled respondents are living in the low socio-economic status.

10) Contemporary issues faced by women in higher education

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Abstract
Women's developmentis directly linked to the education in today''s world. There is a big change in the picture of participation of women in higher education post-independence i.e. there were only 14 women with every hundred of men in 1950-51 which had now increased to 48.64% of the total enrolment in higher education. Even in some courses like M.Phil., Post Graduate and certificate courses ratio of women is higher than that of man according to the data released by UGC in annual report 2018-19. Despite of this increase in women enrolment in higher education there are many factors which still affects the education of a woman such as socio-economic, regional, gender etc. The age of a woman while pursuing higher education is also the age to start a newly married life, with the increasing education, age is also increasing, thus, increasing the societal pressure on the family and the women herself to get married though this too varies greatly with the caste and class of the family. When the gender sensitization is the need of the Indian patriarchal society, the

crime against women as ever increasing is on the top and where brutality in these crimes is also touching the new heights. This study was carried out to study the effect of aforesaid factors on the women studying in one of the top universities in India, JNU, New Delhi which is known as the hotspot of the ideological debate on issues concerning the social discriminations and inequalities in society. Keywords: Gender Sensitization, Women Development, Enrolment, Patriarchal, Brutality.

11) Indigenous Farming among Tribals amid Modernisation of Agriculture in Rural Odisha: Everyday Struggle of Ragi Grower to Gain Socio-Economic Security

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Abstract
In India there are number of studies narrated on indigenous crop that are grown by the tribal farmers. Many of the studies have explained about their struggle for their livelihood, the humiliation and misery they face in the existing societal hierarchy that becomes a dream of mirage for them to achieve upward mobility. Farming literacy among tribals have divided in two major domains i.e., informal community-based knowledge and formal community-based knowledge. This paper explains how these two sources are not able to provide a sustainable livelihood security to the Regi growers. Drawing from the literatures and my own field experience with „S‟ who is a tribal farmer exemplifies the day-to-day struggle of a ragi grower with their indigenous knowledge of cultivation and the persisting social challenges they counter to achieve social mobilisation in their everyday life.

12) Including the excluded: Women in agriculture in India

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Abstract
Women play a major role in the agrarian economy of India. A large number of women contribute in different ways and they occupy the largest proportion of labour force in agriculture. Even the large-scale survey such as Census data does not capture the accurate rate of the labour force participation. The concept of women farmers is still in its inception in India. The division of labour in the agricultural sector is different for both men and women with gender-based role allocation as well as with substantial wage differentiation. Indian developmental policies are largely urban biased with a marginal attention to the rural agrarian structure. A large part of the population is dependent upon the agriculture and allied activities. The rural mass consisting of the peasants, artisans, weavers and others rely on the agricultural farms, where women‟s contribution is remarkable. At the same time they are not the real beneficiaries of the developmental initiatives undertaken by the government. The consistent efforts and labor of these women have hardly been recognized. The amount of work done by the women in

farming sector is not assessed adequately as their work is largely considered for household consumption and not recognised as productive work. The paper would address the gender concern in agriculture with a focus on gender division of Labour, women‟s economic contribution followed by invisibility Issues. The last section would highlight the need for relevant and inclusive policies for the betterment of the farm women.

Key words: *Farm women, agriculture, division of labour, gender issues, inclusive policy*

13) A Study on Economic Development through Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihood Mission among the Urban Poor Women in SurandaiTownpanchayat of Tamil Nadu

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Abstract

The Central and State Government have started various Poverty Alleviation Programmes from the last Seven Decades to eradicate the poverty in both Rural and Urban Areas. Some of the percentages in poverty have decreased (from 54.7% to 27.9 %), after independence in every five year plans, but not reached the expected level in the Poverty Line. The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India restructured the erstwhile Swarna Jayanthi Sehri Rozgar Yojana and launched the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) 2014-2015. In 2014-15 the funding ratio stood at 60:40 by the Central and State Governments. The financial allocations were 14307.27 Lakhs for eradicating Urban Women Poor in Tamil Nadu. The present study reveals that how the poor urban women to get the Socio-economic Development of their lives before and after Pandemic Period of Covid-19. Besides how to manage SHGs‟Pancha Sutra like regular meeting, regular savings, regular internal lending, regular repayment and regular book maintenance. Further, how they ran their Self Employment aspect after the Two Lock-down Periods. The study was conducted in Surandai Town Panchayat of Tirunelveli District of Tamil Nadu. It was purely an empirical study. It consists of 34 SHGs of 554 members in Eighteen wards, one fifth of samples were taken for present study. The major objectives of the study includesi, to examine what extent Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihood Mission (TNULM) contribute in enriching Economic Development of urban poor women through Self Employment and Skill Training. ii). to Study how the SHGs‟ federation help to Individual Entrepreneurs, SHGs‟ Group Livelihood Activities and Employment through Skill Training & Placement (EST&P).iii).To identify what type of helps were rendered to poor individuals and poor families in Pandemic lock-down period and after to sustain. Of the total, over two-fourths women street vendors/petty-shop owners have got internal loans and repay the loan amount and again have got the second loans with low interests and long loan repayment duration. It was found that one-fourths of the women SHGs members have started the economic activities and have got Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000/- from the Bank. Among those one-fourth of the women SHGs‟ members loan monies were waived off due to pandemic, the decisions were taken by the SHGs Federation. The

SHGs" federation support Free Medical pandemic Vaccination camps and in assistance distribution.

14) Understanding Livelihood

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Abstract
The objective of the paper is to underline livelihood and its various dimensions. It is primarily based on the available secondary literature. Livelihoods are crucial for human settlements. A population's survival depends on the availability of livelihoods that can sustain and support their households. The idea of livelihood seems to be more focused on sustainability and human rights. As a concept, Livelihood seems to be fit better than employment to capture- how poor people live, what their real priorities are, and what can help them. Thus, the concept of Sustainable Livelihood has emerged to look beyond the conventional definition, concept, and approaches to poverty eradication that were only focused on some aspects of poverty such as low income and they do not cover the other aspects such as social inclusion, vulnerability, and deprivation. It can enhance the ability of poor people to make their living in a more economically, socially and ecologically sustainable manner. Understanding livelihood from the basic allows us to understand its five fundamental parts, as well as the many resources or assets utilised to generate livelihood, both tangible and intangible. The paper is an attempt to comprehend the concept of Livelihood and outlines the main aspects of the livelihoods approach, features of numerous livelihoods models in use with its' strength and weakness. It also looks at how appreciative inquiry and participatory problem analysis might be used to put the approach into reality.

15) A study on socio economic condition of the wives of alcoholic Husbands with reference to Tirunelveli District, Tamilnadu

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Abstract
Introduction
Alcoholism considered as social problem and social evil of the society. Alcoholism within the family destroy the family economic growth and also it creates fights among family members, ignore children, impair health and happiness of the family. Due to husband drinking habits, wives carried the family roles and responsibilities. Often the family members of the alcoholics struggled with financial problem.
Aim
The present descriptive study aimed to analysis the financial problem faced and coping strategies used by the wives of alcoholics
Methodology
A total of 60 wives of husbands having drinking habits selected randomly for the interview of the study. The study conducted with the three villages of Tirunelveli district of TamilNadu viz Melakooniyoour, Keezhakonniyour, Maranthai.
Results

The findings revealed the socio economic condition of the alcoholics wives. Rural women are either housewives or coolies. Majority of the respondents are living in nuclear families while some are living in joint families. Most of the husbands are working as coolies. Other occupations include farmers, masons, small business, private employees.. Some of the husbands seize money from the respondents for their drinking expenses. In few cases, the husband"s drinking habit has led to indebtedness; struggle to meet their daily needs.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The problem faced by the wives of alcoholics have been increasing in society yet further research and applying effective intervention is essential to reduce the struggle of being a partner of alcoholics.

16) The Indian Constitution a prelude to Social Welfare Schemes of Govt of Tamil Nadu and its impact on Society

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Abstract
Introduction: India is a Welfare State. It is in its Constitutional itself has a directive principle and India has tried to achieve it. The framers of our constitution therefore correctly thought of providing specific safeguards for the purpose in the constitution itself. Their intension is clearly shown in Act 46 of the constitution which contains an important Directive principle of state policy. This article goes, the state shall promote with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker section of the people, and in particular the scheduled castes; the scheduled tribes shall be protected from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. As a result a number of other safeguards for the development of this Community have been provided by various states of India. So the Indian Constitution is a prelude to social welfare scheme of Tamil Nadu. Social Welfare programmes are designed to cover costs of food, housing health care, education child and Women care among others. Social Welfare schemes of Tamil Nadu are popular and are exemplary.
Objectives: This paper attempts to explain, * India is a Welfare State. * Protective Discrimination under Indian Constitution, a social justice to backward Classes. * Indian Constitution a prelude to welfare schemes. * Various social welfare schemes of Tamil Nadu and its impact on Society. * Some Social Welfare Schemes of Tamil Nadu are exemplary.
Significance: Social Welfare Schemes are aimed at the socio economic development of depressed classes and therefore the development of Nation. The protective discrimination under Indian Constitution are apparent formula of equality to reach the real equality.
Methodology: Types of Welfare Schemes and the beneficiaries and the conditions to receive the benefits are explained in a descriptive method. The Protective discrimination under Indian Constitution is a Social justice is analysed.
Findings: When large sections of Society remain far behind in the race of development and among other things, we cannot develop as a nation.

17) Migrants and their Social Network: A key Informant Analysis among Inter - State Migrants in Tirupur

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Abstract

Social Network is the composite of relationship among migrants in origin and destination through which they disseminate the information about destination which also act as pull factor for migrants to move towards destination. Tirupur is one of the major knitwear exporting hub of India thus attracts large number of migrants both from inside and outside the state increasing from 5000 to 40,000 in recent years because lack of employment and lowincome jobs in origin (The Hindu, 2018). The reason for shoot up of migrant‟s population clearly point to the strong social network among them. Drawing insights from the Key Informants Interview among migrants and related stockholders indicates that there are two types of migrants namely „Pioneers‟ and „Followers‟ (Lindstrom & Ramirez, 2010). Pioneer migrants have strived a lot for adaptation because of weak ties in destination and followers were ease to new environment because the information about accommodation, transportation and availability of job has been delivered by the pioneer migrant (Family, Kinship and Friends). This study conclusively found that social network which enhances the employment opportunity as one of the major pull factors in destination to migrate. The migrants have formed an ethnic cluster, which act as survival strategy for them to sustain in new social milieu. Social network also plays an important role in overcoming hurdles in alien environment such as language barrier, stress and isolation.

18) Rural Poverty and Migration in Odisha

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Abstract

Poverty induced migration has been the subject of an exciting debate in the recent context of growing regional disparity and spatial concentration of poverty where labour migration is seen as a part of coping strategy for the rural poverty ridden household. While several studies on migration tries to establish a link between migration and poverty by explaining it as biased against the poor due to the lack of accessibility to resources, other studies on migration indicates it as livelihood strategy for the labouring poor which can either be coping or accumulative strategy in response to employment crisis in rural areas. Keeping in view these two divergent lines of arguments, the present study makes an attempt to analyse the emerging trend, pattern of labour migration in Odisha based on Census data and tries to look into as to what extend the labouring poor opt for migration as a coping strategy in order to escape from the severity of poverty at the place of origin. On account of Secondary literature the present paper also tries to analyse poverty and migration trends in western regions of Odisha which experience the highest incidents of out-migration.

19) Social Injustice in the Novels of Anita Nair

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Abstract

In India, multiple cultures hinder the development of women with its cultural stereotypes. Taboos, superstition, male hegemony, oppression, suppression and so many modes of female gender discrimination can be seen transparently in the life of an Indian Woman. All such deeds are happening in the daily life of women. Life for woman seems very tough under the patriarchal maneuvers. They suffer like the wriggling worms by the endless harassment and identity subjugation whatever the talent they have. In the novels of India, there are many incidents portrayed in a fictional manner. The sociological, economical and domestic liberties are curtailed for the women even in educated families too. Anita Nair is one of a writer who concentrates on the plight of women through her novels. Her navels portray the toils and tribulations faced by women from her fetus to her old age under male domination and chauvinism. Her novels Ladies Coupe", Mistress, The Better Man and Lessons in Forgetting evince the pathetic state of women and their status under extraordinary social conditions. The oppression enforced on women is viable in all of the novels. The characters seem fictional but represent the real state of women in a pitiable state. Hence, the article focuses to probe on the state of social injustice evinced upon women from the select novels of Anita Nair.

Key words: *Social Injustice, Novels, Anita Nair, Patriarchal Domination*

Objectives: The paper elucidates, 1. The hindrances to women in social level. 2. Discrimination of women in democratic Nation. 3. Life of women in patriarchal society. 4. The denial of basic rights. 5. Portrayal of the state of women in Anita Nair"s novels. 6. To bring to knowledge about oppression and suppression on women.

Significance: Social conditions are in namesake and they are projected in novels. The need of enabling strict protective measures for female gender in Indian Constitution.

Methodology: Literary reviews related to female discrimination in physical and psychological levels. A descriptive study through feminist approach to the Anita Nair's novels.

Findings: Women are in so-called liberty and are dwelled to live amidst social injustice. Women suffer at all levels and being manipulated by men.

RC- 4

MIGRATION AND DIASPORA STUDIES

CONVENER

DR. MUNEER ILLATH

1) Internal Migration as a Social Determinant of Health Among Migrant Children: A Case Study of Varanasi

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Abstract
The COVID-19 pandemic crisis has particularly highlighted the lack of research, and policy framework and gap in implementation of policies directed towards migrants. The lack of specific focus on safety, security and health of migrant children accompanying their families during the time of pandemic shows the ignorance and avoidance of policy makers towards this issue. Moreover, the state influence in addressing the problem of education, health and wellbeing of children is limited only at stable populations and no emphasis has been given to seasonal migrants and their children. The research paper focuses on understanding the dynamics of internal migration and its impact on wellbeing of children accompanying their migrating families\. It was evident that the process of migration presents challenges to safety and health of migrant children specifically in the lower economic strata, Rural Urban migration exposes the children to wider vulnerabilities, the vulnerabilities are even more profound in case of the girl child. Most of the seasonal migrant population works in the construction sector and lives in makeshift arrangements. Unhygienic and unhealthy living environment, exposer to pollution and hazardous substances, lack of clean drinking water and clean toilets contribute towards various health challenges. In this study, data was collected from migrant families settled in makeshift dwellings near various construction sites in Varanasi. The sample includes children with targeted sampling age group of 0-14 years.

During the observation it was found that the cases of bronchitis, ear infection and skin infection was rampant among the children of these families. The unhealthy living conditions for seasonal migrants has been a major factor responsible for poor health and development of children accompanying the families in search of work.

Keywords: Migrants, Children, Health

2) Festivals and Biculturalism in Transnational Space: Onam among Malayalee Diaspora in Canada

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Abstract
Celebration of festivals that bring happiness and unity to the whole community is a significant part of socio-cultural life of diasporas across the globe. The present paper tries to explore how Onam is celebratredin the transnational space of Canada as part of the biculturalism of malayalee Diaspora in Canada. The Malayalee diaspora in Canada celebrate numerous festivals that integrate them, the major among them being Onam, the national festival of Kerala. Onam is celebrated in August -September every year. It is based on brotherhood and celebrated by all, irrespective of caste, religion and other differences. During the festival, diasporic communities share the cultural unity. The Diaspora organizations celebrate Onam with Pookkalam, Impersonation of Mahabali, Chendamelam,

Traditional dressing, and most importantly, Sadya. Both primary and secondary data were collected and content analysis was used for analysis. It is found that Onam helps the Malayalee diaspora in Canada in it endeavour towards biculturalism. The active participation of individuals and associations in Onam celebration shows their interest in maintaining ethnic identity and culture.

3) Adaptation and Coping Strategies of Return Migrants in Goa

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Abstract

Overseas migration is a common phenomenon, especially for men, who leave home to fetch the much-needed resources for their family. People fulfil their aspirations to uplift from poverty and to access livelihoods. For many families, remittances are the only source of livelihood. A visible fall out of the COVID-19 pandemic is reverse migration which experts say, could end up being hard to reconcile with. Thus, it is pertinent to identify the problems faced by the return migrants, analyze the effects on the households, inter-personal relationships, home communities and the state. Reverse migration has far-reaching ramifications on Goans who have had to relocate to Goa. Getting gainful employment poses to be a big challenge. The complete repercussions of this 'reverse migration', which are yet to be fully experienced, shall be borne not only by the migrants themselves, but also by their families. This knowledge will help to formulate appropriate and effective social policies to mitigate problems emerging out of reverse migration. This paper, based on an analysis of primary data gathered from seven villages in South Goa; seeks to examine the impact of reverse migration on the home communities amidst the global pandemic. This situation is a serious challenge for the return migrants in particular; and the Goan society in general.

4) Migration, Ageing and new challenges of well-being: A study among the Gulf-returned older adults in Kerala, India

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Abstract

International migration and transnational movements have opened new vistas of development for emerging countries. However, the pace of return emigration of temporary migrants and post return situations underscores newer challenges of development and well-being among the older returnees in the Global south. This study looks into the narratives and elderly experience of return emigrants from Persian Gulf who were forced to return to their rural hinterlands without fulfilling many of their economic and familial dreams. The present study argues that return emigration of these erstwhile guest workers in their late life have inherited a legacy of exposure to 'global horizon' on the one hand and the challenges of return preparedness, dignified integration and rehabilitation, on the other. Looking through the prism of well-being, the paper attempts to map out the socio-economic profile of aged return emigrants,

who are drawn from a village in the 'Gulf pockets' of northern Kerala, and a changing value system that they seem to gradually disengage with. Self-reflections of these respondents also reveal multiple disadvantages, including, but not limited to, strains in filial obligation that these old returnees face every day in a predominantly 'migrant' family, both in domestic as well as social sphere. The paper suggests that these subtle strands of elderly experience on return preparedness and intergenerational relations might offer meaningful insights to the ongoing projects of well-being, rehabilitation of elderly and long-term plan for sustainable development in India.

Keywords: Return emigrants, late life, filial obligation, well-being, return preparedness, integration, rehabilitation.

6) Socio-Cultural Implication of Gulf Migration: Sociological Study of two North Indian Villages

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Abstract:
This paper explores that how gulf migration brought Social and cultural changes among the family of migrant in eastern Uttar Pradesh. Material condition and social contact usher changes in society and individual therefore social changes can be observe in changing Status of migrant family/women and increasing education of girls. The cultural change can be seen in cultural element (not culture a whole) such as dressing sense food habit, religiosity and religious orientation which has changed due to contact of host Society. The study is based on household survey of migrant and non migrant family, conducted through both formal and informal interview with a structured and unstructured questionnaire apart from this focused group discussion method has also been used to understand the Socio-cultural implication of migration.

5) Ethnic Food Making and the Construction of Identity: A Study among the Immigrants of Gulf Countries from Malabar, Kerala

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This paper examines the experience of the reconstruction of ethnic food in daily life and food practices among the immigrants from Kerala in the GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council) countries. As a matter of fact, no less than 1.5 million Keralites live in these countries. These immigrants are re-creating cultural activities, preparation, and sharing of ethnic food as it helps reduce the immigrants' sense of loss and displacement trauma. Among the migrants, ethnic food makes two meanings in the host nation: one correlates between previous and present life experience at home and the host nation. On the other hand, consuming ethnic food helps construct their new place identity. The preparation of traditional food in the host nation can often bring back personal memories connected with their homeland. Furthermore, preparing and sharing food with others have become an essential social networking strategy that allows them to expand and construct a collective social identity in the host nation as migrants. An attempt is made on the basis of online interviews, though semi-structured, among 30 migrants who live in the GCC countries. This paper will examine how the recreation of ethnic food

helps create homeland identity in the host nation, the role of women in the (re)construction of ethnic food as well as maintaining the social identity and the challenges faced by the migrants for the reconstruction of ethnic food in the host nation.

7) The Inter-state Migrant Workers in Kerala

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Abstract

This paper is an attempt to synthesise and critically evaluate the existing literature on the socio-cultural and economic status of inter-state migrant workers in Kerala. For this the most relevant and important researches dealing with the subject are being thoroughly reviewed. Articles published between 2010- 2021 were searched using prominent digital research data bases like Google Scholar, Research Gate, Academia, JSTOR and publishing houses like Sage. Citation index, author reputation, and relevance of the articles were useful criteria for article selection. Various theoretical frameworks and methodologies employed in the studies are examined. The core findings from these studies are presented in different sections of the paper for this presentation. It deeply analyses the pathetic socio-economic conditions and problems faced by migrant workers. The socio-economic background, working conditions, living conditions, social life, exploitation, relationship with local community and social integration of migrant workers are discussed elaborately.

Complicated life that migrants have is characterised by cultural segregation, complex system of surveillance, and repression. The welfare schemes implemented by Kerala government have failed in improving their lives. Despite having citizenship and all the rights associated with it, migrants are being excluded from policy framework and alienated from society. The limitations and gaps in the studies are pointed out and the scopes for further researches are suggested. This will be relevant for rigorously comprehending the migrants in India.

8) Life of Migrated people of Indian origin in London: A Sociological analysis with special reference to Wembley central

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Abstract

Although Globalization seems like a recent phenomenon linked to Migration. The second half of the twentieth century saw increased level of migration to the United Kingdom from India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. Majority of Indians are concentrated in West London, though populations can be found throughout London especially in Greater London, Harrow, Hounslow, Brent, Redbridge, Ealing, Newham, Hillingdon. In which Wembley central is known for its high degree of migrated people from Asia, Afro-Caribbean and Eastern European origin but people of Indian origin is highest population almost 30 percent in Wembley central. In this study we can discuss the basic demographic

characteristics such as migration history, language, religion, work and income and social support system in Wembley central which is situated in north- west London. This descriptive-analytical study was conducted on people of Wembley central almost 20 through convenience sampling. Data were collected by a valid and reliable questionnaire and Demographic information and questions about their experience. Collected data sets were analysed. The findings of this study is that how the migrate people of Indian origin affects the society not merely economic prospect but also social aspect as well. Apart from this it is also a major fact that they are heavily influenced by the English culture. Hence a new type of society appears from different combination of culture, social behaviour here which is the result of migration. Keywords: Migration, Globalization, Social life.

9) Journy experience of Migrants during Covid

Lohit Kumar Das

Abstract
Imposition of Lockdown to check the outbreak of Covid-19 Pandemic has been a terrific impact on the entire socio-economic and political sphere. Chronological closure of economic activities as because of the declaration of nation-wide lockdown in March 2020 has a colossal knock on the plethora of migrant Workers in India. The scenario of Odisha is quite disheartening as being one of an underdeveloped state in India. Hence the purpose of the present empirical study is to document the factors responsible for reverse migration along with to grasp the journey experiences of the migrants from destination states to source sates. Both qualitative and quantitative tools like case study and unstructured interview have been used to collect the data. 20 case studies of reverse migrants have been taken from different districts of the state as per their availability. The study found that imposition of lockdown brings massive economic crises like the situation of joblessness, loss of income and food shortage along with other harrowing mental conditions like future job uncertainty, anxiety, depression, loneliness, work place disturbances are responsible for their reverse migration. Lack of proper means of transport and communication, unavailability of proper food and water and financial shortage are what, made their reverse journey more vulnerable. The Economic deterioration of the nation has resulted both socio-psychological vulnerabilities of reverse migrant workers by endangering human social capital.

Key Words: Covid-19 Pandemic, lockdown, Reverse Migration

10) The Challenges and Opportunities of Rural-Urban Migration: A Case Study of the Lotha Tribe of Nagaland

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Abstract
The study on the challenges and opportunities of Rural-Urban Migration facilitated in reaching an overall understanding of rural-urban migration among the Lotha-Naga, a major tribe of Nagaland, which was hitherto neglected by scholars and writers. At this juncture, study on rural-migration of this particular tribe assumes special importance and important topic of analysis. This study

would be of great help for the policy makers in identifying the problems, and implementing measures considering both the pros and cons arising out of rural-urban migration.

This research paper aims to shed light on the positive implications of rural-urban migration on the socio-economic status of the migrant households, and also the challenges faced by them in their place of destination.

This study employs questionnaire and interview schedule for collection of primary data, and Census handbook, Journals and books for collection of secondary data. Multi-Stage sampling is used for selection of sample village and snow ball sampling for collection of data from the respondents.

The results of this study indicated that migration has brought improvements in the standard and quality of children's education, increase in the income of the households, occupational shifts from small scale sectors to modern sector jobs, and business and entrepreneurship opportunities. The study also reveals that the major challenges faced in the urban areas are high competition for Government sector jobs, exorbitant cost of education and high cost of land, house and rent.

11) Taxi Drivers: In the City of Dreams

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Abstract
The paper is set within the context of exploring the lives of migrants who serves as taxi drivers or public servant to a city that is known for its politics of violence against them. In this paper I tried to explore, 'How do taxi drivers from Uttar Pradesh (hearafter UP) relate to their role and work when their situation and identity as migrants is uncertain and accompanied with suspicion. Mumbai the city of migrants has witnessed a complex history of migration, extremely diverse and continually shifting migrants' population and its politics of polarized identities along ethnic lines. Mumbai is known for its *'cult of violence' against migrants* that came into prominence in the 1960s with the rise of Shiv Sena and its leader Bal Thackeray. Shiv Sena played the politics of regionalism or son of soil for political mileage against South Indian migrants. In 2000s same politic has been played by Maharashtra Navnirman Sena (hearafter MNS), leader Raj Thackeray against migrants from UP and Bihar (commonly called as migrants from Bhaiya land) to fit his foot in state politics. The experience of the migrant taxi drivers is located within the paradox of multiple vulnerabilities and the work of providing the social service by giving rides in Kali-Peeli taxi (historical identity of Bombay to Mumbai city), vital to life in the city. The paper is exploring the everyday experiences of taxi drivers/taxi work in the city through ethnographic responses of taxi drivers.
Key Words: Migrant, Mumbai, Taxi Drivers, Uttar Pradesh.

12) Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on Inter-state Migrant Labourers: With reference to Karnataka

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Abstract

Covid-19 is the worst effected pandemic of the 21st century. The migrant workers are the most effected victims of this dangerous epidemic. Indian migrant workers are faced multiple problems during Covid-19 pandemic. This article will discuss some of the important issues and challenges that are faced by the inter-state migrant workers during the Covid-19 pandemic in India, with special reference to Karnataka.

According to Govt of Karnataka there are approximately 6 lakh registered migrants. Majority of them are north Indian inter-state migrants. Most of these inter-state migrants earn little more than a subsistence wage and have no other means to protect their incomes, if they lose their job. Millions of Inter-state migrants are anticipated to be left unemployed in Karnataka during the covid-19 lockdown. Moreover pandemic headed lockdown effected particularly higher for those who are work in unorganized sector or work in contract basis.

Further the lockdown and social distance rules are cut down the jobs and income of the migrant workers and their family. This poses a challenge of ensuring food security to sustain their daily life. There is a need to restructure the state and national migration policies to protect migrants arriving from and accommodate the assistance to their safe returning to their home village.

Keywords: Covid-19, Migration, Lockdown, Labour

13) The Problems of Rural to urban migration in Nallampalli Block, Dharmapuri District of Tamil Nadu: A Case Study

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Abstract

The present study *"The Problems of Rural to urban migration in Nallampalli Block, Dharmapuri District of Tamil Nadu: A Case Study"* This describes the push factors of families of below poverty lines. The migration took place owing to repay the money to money lenders. **The objectives of study** are; to study about the socio economic status for the migrants in the Nallampalli people, to understand the problems and challenges of respondents in their life and to suggest various measures to overcome the problems of migration.

Significance of study
From the time immemorial the individuals are migrating from one place to another place for the purpose to improve their quality of life. But at the same time the migration process gives negative impacts on the concerned individual's life, initially they have to loss the original social support from the family ties and they have to face another challenge i.e. they have to sustain the new environment with all difficulties and problems.

Methods
The descriptive research design was adopted to describe the issue selected.

Nearly twenty three respondents were identified through snow ball sampling technique and ten unique case studies are presented.

Results:
Most of the respondents' mainstay occupation was agriculture that too on rain fed land. The failure of the monsoon was cited by most of respondents for their migration in order to find employment opportunities. It was also found that most of them said repayment of borrowed money forced them to migrate places like Bangalore, Kerala, Chennai, Hyderabad. The study conclude that the socio economic status of the respondents were more are less same.
Key Words: Migration, Bonded Labour, Borrowed Money

14) Ethnic Identity in Indian Diaspora: Sociological Study of Sikh Community in Canada

Bugga   Rajender
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Abstract
This study aims to map out the making of the Indian ethnic Diaspora in Canada with special reference to the Punjabi Sikh community. The objective of the paper is to examine the formation of identities in general and ethnic relations of the Sikh community in particular and their experiences and encounters with the home and host countries and analyse the role of ethnic identity as a marker of spiritual and cultural assertion and means of political articulation in the Canadian politics. The paper based on the secondary sources found that Sikh Diaspora plays a key role in shaping the political dynamics of Canada and the political dialectics of India in general and Punjab in particular. The study argues that the making of the Sikh Diaspora in Canada is an outcome of the historical demands of home and host nations. The rise of Sikh Diaspora from the working class to political masters is a classic case compared to mainstream Indian Diaspora.

Keywords: Indian Diaspora, Sikh Diaspora, Multiculturalism, India, Canada.

15) Framing Female Migration in times of Pandemic: Identity and Social Well-Being Paradigms.

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Abstract
Migrants, particularly in low paid jobs were most vulnerable in times of the universal covid- 19 pandemic, large amount of female labour migrants in sectors such as construction or domestic work are hired through layers of formal/informal intermediaries and as part of systems that do not recognise them as workers, female labour being an essential aspect in urban planning and development, as a result during the pandemic the plight of these women workers have been very sluggish and recovery was worst which endangered their well-being. The purpose of the paper is to understand the process of feminisation of migration in times of pandemic, and the social well-being dimensions and identity interlinkages.
The objective of the paper is to explore Migrant workers, particularly short-term migrants and specifically women who were more vulnerable in this regard, the women migrants were estimated to be more vulnerable to the precarity of job losses

overtimes, Already, the pandemic has deepened the extent to which technology mediates work, even in sectors such as domestic work and home-based work. The study will evaluate the social well-being parameters that threaten the well-being of migrant women and a need to empower them by fostering their identities is essentiality.

The sociological relevance of female migration in the context of the pandemic is to examine the occurrence of social determinants and social consequences with the pandemic, the process of intersectionalities in migration, attributes and patterns, the narratives of gender with women migrants and the pertinent challenges, mental health and migrant well-being and determinants which are significant in framing their identities and development.

Keywords: Migration, Women, Empowerment, Covid, Pandemic, Identity, Social Well-being

16) Impact of Post Covid 19 on Interstate Student Migration its Pros and Cons.

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Abstract
The pandemic has been seemingly witnessing a dip in the number of migrants. International and inter-state migration has been affected due to the covid 19 pandemic. Students used to move freely to different parts of the country for higher education, for better employability, status, and a greater social life. The world is facing a new normal life with sudden upheaval in student mobility due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The magnitude of change has brought some impact on students' inter-state mobility as well.

The main objectives of this study
- To evaluate the health and safety conditions of student migrants post covid 19.
- To evaluate border issues on interstate student migrants.
- To analyse the pros and cons of student migration after post covid 19.

Secondary data has been the main source of the methodology used in this study. The study examines how Covid 19 crisis has affected the students from other states to Karnataka. The study found that restrictions of movement is mainly due to health and safety concerns. Students experienced discrimination, stigmatization and xenophobia at the border area. It also found a decrease in student admission to colleges from other states but student migration to government colleges has been increased.

Covid 19, student migration, health issues, border issues, pros and cons

17) Citizenship, Conflict, and Indigenous Debate in an International Border State: Bru IDPs and Bengalis in Tripura

Lalnundika Darlong
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Abstract
This work provides a critical mapping of the citizenship contestation in Tripura state between the displaced Bru tribe and the Bengali community. On the one hand, there are the internally displaced Brus, who have been considered as refugees and state aliens in last two decades since 1997 after fleeing Mizoram state due to ethnic violence with the Mizo tribes, and on the other, there are the Bengalis, who have been viewed as

immigrants or outsiders for several decades since some population fled from Bangladesh to Tripura following India's partition and the Hindu-Muslims riots of the 1970s. The ethnography approach used in the study will yield narratives and in-depth insights into the conflict between these two groups over the terms "Indian" and "indigenous." It also emphasises sensitive issues concerning the nuances and complexities of their social interactions, problems, and reaction techniques in their daily lives. Since India's partition, there has been a rise in sub-nationalism and ethnic homeland movements in the northeast. This research went beyond presenting a sociological perspective on how Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) like Bru handle legal citizenship concerns and the outsider categorization argument in conflict with the Bengali community in an international border state like Tripura.

18) Engaging Indian Diaspora in Social Development: A Sociological Study of Gulf Migrants

Md. Jawed
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Abstract
The term diaspora has its origin in the forceful expulsion of Jews from their motherland. It is derived from the Greek term diasperien, dia "across", and sperien "to sow or scatter seeds".Indian diaspora has global presence and it has emerged as one of the largest in today's globalised world. It is basically comprising on People of Indian origin and Non-Resident Indians. There are more than 15,454,091 Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) and some 11,422,045 Non-Resident Indians (NRI) spread over 146 countries. Majority of them are located in US, UK, West Asia, and African countries.
In the context of Indian diaspora, it is important to mention that in GCC countries, Indians are in a substantial number i.e., 8.5 million at present. In term of increasing the population, it has gain momentum just after the oil boom in 1973 in this region. With regard to contribution by the community they have immense role to the development of the host countries and forms an organic link between India and the Gulf states.

Over the years developing countries have channelized financial resources from their diaspora. Financial capital accumulated by Diasporas abroad is often repatriated to the country of origin in the form of remittances. In India, remittances have financed about 21 percent of the trade deficit over the last five years. Even though remittances are relatively durable source of receipts, a number of studies suggest that they are prone to various push and pull factors. India is the world's largest remittance recipient country. Due to its large diaspora and overseas expats population, India consecutively remains the top receiver of remittance, e.g. with US$80 billion in 2018, US$65.3 billion (2.7% of India's GDP) in 2017, US$62.7 billion in 2016 and US$70 billion in 2014. In this regard, Gulf remittances are playing vital role in the Indian economy due to huge presence of Indian migrants in the Gulf countries.

When we talk about the diaspora and development it is similar to presuming that human effort automatically has a development angle-one that we need to recognize and promote. In an era of accelerated globalisation, the relationship

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between Diaspora and the economic and social development of many countries is increasingly becoming relevant. Today's Diaspora communities which live outside but maintain links with their country of origin- are getting larger and stronger. Modern Diasporas are "ethnic minority groups of migrant origins residing and acting in host countries but maintaining strong sentimental and material links with their countries of origin - their homelands".

The positive contributions of Diasporas to development in their country of origin are relocation of acquired knowledge. The knowledge transfer Diasporas are basically those with higher education and specialised skills. Skilled Diasporas are most commonly defined as "those in possession of a tertiary degree or extensive specialised work experience". They bring back new ideas, work skills, artistic expression, and capital which help benefit the home nation. Not just in terms of money, but these new ideas will serve as a type of social change where there is progress toward the establishment of a self-reliant society.

19) ICT and Social Networking: A Study of Migrant Workers in Delhi.

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Abstract
The advent of ICT has transformed the world into a small village and has expanded the employment opportunities and economic activities not for the natives of Delhi but also for migrants from neighboring states. They are better informed about the market as well as develop social network through the tools of ICT such as mobile phone or internet. ICT in the economy has no doubt brought the new forms of social and economic organization brought up by the new technologies i.e information technologies that induced direct working and reduced the routine work as mentioned by Castell. The present study aims to explore the key objectives first how uses of ICTs brought change in life, livelihood and in the process of empowerment of the migrant workers in Delhi, secondly what have been the forms of social networking among the migrant workers through ICTs at workplace and their native place. The study is based on the primary resources with the sample size 110 respondents both male and female in Delhi due to the present of large number of migrants and use of ICT by workers there. The data was collected through Available sampling and non participant observers to get the depth of social realties regarding the subject. The secondary resources were also used extensively to know the gap in the existing literature.

KEYWORDS: Migrants, Delhi, Workers, ICT, Social Network

20) Tropes of Migration-Dilemma and Dialectics- Indian Jewish Community

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Abstract
"I know that the whole world Means exile of our breed Who are not home at home And are abroad abroad..."
Migration is a sort of geographical or spatial mobility of people with a change in their place of residence and socio-cultural environment. The paper intends to explore

the Indian Jewish Community which is almost in a state to dwindle, in India due to its vast immigration to other countries and primarily to Israel. The handful of heralders of the Jewish Community, are now churning in the process of rejuvenating, reconstructing and restructuring the broken dices of a dissected community in India, the question lies in their position in Israel are they part of the majority or are acclaimed minority, etching out of marginalisation. The paper will try to locate the Jews, the Indian Jews looming under the threat of identity.

[..] the Jews, who are so few in numbers that they do not even figure as a separate religious minority in the census and are put in the category of others. In spite of their presence in India for at least a millennium.

The paper will try to strive to map the dialectics of a home away from the homeland, the repertoires of identity(the Indian Jews) in their most desired homeland, the contestations, negotiations, securities and the not known insecurities and trajectories to be one self or an 'other', the Indian Jewish Community in Israel, the apathies of displacement, violence, crisis and confusion the realities expected at the prima facie or the challenges in anonymity is the humble attempt of exploration of the paper.

RC– 05

SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

CONVENOR

DR. NAGRAJU GUNDEMEDA

1) Life In The Laboratory: Mapping The Experiences And Aspirations Of Dalit Women In The University

Ms. Anusha Renukuntla
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Abstract

The scientific community does not recognize the woman question in science. Gender issues have been rarely discussed in science till now. Socio-cultural practices present in society are being reproduced in the academic spaces of the scientific field. In India, women attaining doctoral education involves a struggled journey due to existing patriarchal practices in the society where women are considered inferior and their agency is restricted. The situation of Dalit women in science research is even adverse as they are the targets of both gender and caste discrimination and endure exclusion in the scientific academic spaces dominated by the patriarchal Savarna caste groups. The Dalit women struggle at every phase of their education due to their poor socio-economic condition and less importance given to their education by their parents. This study attempts to generate a dialogue between Chemistry the applied science and Sociology a social science, where the process is neither easy nor ever complete and draw out accounts of how the Dalit women research scholars who are regarded as the gender marginal practitioners of science have lived through science and experiencing it from a social science perspective. The paper worked with three hypotheses: Dalit women research scholars experience the scientific academic spaces differently, their lived experiences have unique challenges in dealing with the culture of scientific research and family expectations, and they are not passive recipients of caste-based discrimination in academic spaces and have their survival strategies and self-agency in attaining their aspirations. Detailed In-depth interviews have been conducted on the 8 Dalit women research scholars in the school of Chemistry at the University of Hyderabad. The study found that the Dalit women research scholars experience the scientific academic spaces differently unlike non-Dalit women scholars, who have the double burden and experienced discriminations in the scientific academic due to their identity as 'woman' and 'Dalit woman' specifically. Added, marriage pressure from family has increased burden on them. The encouraging factor is that irrespective of the challenges they face, they are equipped with their survival strategies and agency to achieve their aspirations further. Thus, this unexplored Scientific field is explored through the lens of Dalit Standpoint Feminism which highlights the differences between Dalit women and other women, as women in general, suffer from gender oppression., Dalit women, in contrast, suffer more from caste oppression along with gender oppression.

Keywords: Gender, University Education, Science, Science Research, Women research scholars, Dalit women research scholars, Feminist studies, and caste hierarchy.

2) Understanding Bourdieu's reproduction of educational inequality: A sociological study of vocational education in Odisha.

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Abstract
Indian vocational education explicitly focuses more on providing employability skills to the Indian youths. However, the forms of employment after acquiring such skills involve more on the physical work or physical labour largely in informal and non-formal sector such as small, medium and large scale industries. Looking at the institutionalization of knowledge and skill, the production of manual skilled human resources through vocational education has been somehow confined to a particular social group of students. The institutionalization of work or occupation in terms of formalizing through vocational education has been able to produce and reproduce the hierarchy of professions and work as well. However, vocational education particularly in the Indian context has been conceived with the prejudice of less social recognition as it deals with the physical and manual work. By contextualizing, this paper particularly talks about the (ITI) Industrial Training Institutes and the forms of students study in those institutions. Thus, the paper aims to highlight the transition of students largely coming from working class and lower class families and particularly from government secondary schools to Industrial Training Institutes for acquiring different types of vocational skills or can be extended as the industrial skills to be employed or to get employment. Thus, this condition is reproducing the educational inequality as it obstruct students' further future mobility and confines them to be mere a worker. The study has been carried out through intensive field work in one of the backward districts of Odisha. An extensive interview and observation through proper questionnaire and interview scheduled have been used to collect the data.

3) Re-imagining Bernstein's Restricted Code: A Sociological Enquiry of the Buddhist Monastic pedagogical techniques in South India

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Abstract

British sociologist Basil Bernstein in the 1960s, referring to two varieties (or codes) of language use, which can be largely utilized to deconstruct the ways in which the process of learning takes place within educational institutions. The dual system of code defines social systems andsocial groups, and development of knowledge systems within educational frameworks. The elaborated code was said to be used in relatively formal, educated situations, permitting people to be reasonably creative in their expression and to use a range of linguistic alternatives. By contrast, the

restricted code was thought to be used in relatively informal situations, stressing the speaker's membership of a group, relying on context for its meaningfulness, and lacking stylisticrange.This dual code based theory is utilized to explore the pedagogical techniques in the traditional educations institutions such as the Tibetan Buddhist Monasteries and Nunneries.

Objectives of the Study:To analyze the textual authority in the Monastic Curriculum, To examine the nature of negotiation between monastic and modern systems of learning,

Methodology: Critical Ethnography in two sites in Karnataka – Bylakuppe, 80 Km from city of Mysore and Mundgod near the Uttar Kannada town of Hubli.

Major Arguments:

The Tibetan socio-political identity has lead to different interpretations. There are narrations related to Trauma of losing motherland, victimhood etc. But the Tibetan refugees are not a homogenous category. There are multiple experiences. For instance there is very little discussion on the idea that Tibet's isolationist Policy– restricted educational development particularly with respect to educational emancipation. Saklani (1984) talked about Tibetans faced complex changes exposed to modern progressive ideologies of democracy, Mishra (2014) narrated about education of Tibetan refugees. But there is an Epistemological lacuna in the Sociology of Education literature in relation to the present status of Buddhist education in Monasteries in exile. Major Findings:The present paper is aimed at exploring the nature of padegogy in these monastic educational instituions. There are 3 levels of understanding Buddhist Monastic course: Listening – Teachers,Debate– Contemplation/ReflectionandatanIndividual level–Meditation.Through qualitative interviews the paper tries to address the above mentionedobjectives.

4) The impact of contestations in kashmir over the educational journey of its people.

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Abstract

The contestations and military occupations that recurring in Kashmir over a long period has adversely affected the life of people in almost all possible ways. The recent development in Kashmir that repealed the Article 370 of the constitution and section 35 of its Annex which gives the state "special" autonomous status have worsened the conditions further. Education is one of such worst affected sector. The accumulations of fear and insecurities in the mind of the parents and children over decades have left them with no option other than to drop out from schools and colleges, or end their educational journey at an early stage. Even though the students are bright, they are either not accepted or kept in doubt about their performance for higher education outside their state. This research paper try to look at the challenges students who belongs to Kashmir have to face at the various levels of their educational journey, both inside and outside their state. Understating the educational conditions of students from Kashmir also keeping in mind the changes that caused by global pandemic to the education sector can give a new dimension or perspective of the topic. The interconnections of factors such as

gender, religion and region and its impact in education is the key focus of this paper. Qualitative data collected from Kashmir students are used to have an empirical base to the paper.

5) The Anglo-Indian Woman: Marginality, Migration and Status-Quo

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Abstract
India has a number of recognized minorities. One of the recognized minorities in India is the Anglo-Indian. Anglo-Indians are someone who are connected to India by their mother and is fathered by a European or are domiciled within the territory of India off European parents. The history of Anglo-Indian community dates back to 1773 in official accounts but it was present before that and has a history spanning more than four hundred years. It is recognized as a racial minority by the Constitution of India and had been recognized by nominated seats at the Parliament and State Legislatures until 2020. The community is marginal in the context that it has scaled down in importance in society eventually. The dominance and authority it had over the Indian population in the colonial times has been in decline. The woman of the community faces multiple burdens of demands of being a woman of the 'Other' community at the same time loaded by expectations of its own community. The community sought an escape route in migration in 1970s after the reservations gradually diminished. The researches show that the community was virtually left with no upper and middle classes by way of migration by 1970s. The people who were left behind faced a dual problem of existence: to leave a dream of migrating to the land of their fathers and experiencing problems of adjustment in the newly independent India. This presentation will hinge on a historical analysis of the position of woman and taking a few cases from the present in this context vis-à-vis the meshed history of doing and undoing: alliance, adjustment, *minoritization* and marginalization.

6) Social Inequality, Minorities and Online Education in Mizoram

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Abstract
Due to the Covid 19 pandemic, Mizoram Government declared a lockdown since 23rd March 2020 which resulted in the closing of colleges and universities. This change the culture of learning in Mizoram as there is a sudden shifting of learning from an offline classroomsetting to an online mode. Electronic gadgets have now become a necessity for learning. As having access to these facilities are not the same across all members of society, the main focus of this paper is on the creation of social inequality as a by-product of an online system ofeducation.This paper highlights the experience of education among 30 college and university students coming from rural backgrounds who transitioned from an offline to the online education system since 23rd March 2020. Data is collected using telephone interviews. Issues such as how

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the student life is affected by the pandemic in general, how transitioning from offline to online education system affected their overall learning experience and the student perception towards online education is discussed. This study noticed that the new system of online education is experienced differently by different sections of society. It reinforces social inequality among students coming from different socio-economic backgrounds and students coming from rural backgrounds. It widened the gap of a digital divide between students and the urban-rural dichotomy is felt more by rural students in a negative way as access to education becomes a major obstacle for some ruralstudents.

7) A Study on the Impact of Online Classes in the Slums of Mumbai

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Abstract
Education has been one of the worst-affected sectors in the COVID pandemic situation[1]. The present paper is a descriptive study on the impact of online education during the Covid-19 pandemic among the children residing in the slums of Mumbai. Globally, 9.7 million children are at risk of dropping out of school due to the rising levels of child poverty[2]. The UNESCO report highlights that school closures worsened the already existing disparities within the education system (1). Interview method has been used to conduct the study. It was observed that the students residing in the slums faced problems like lack of access to technology, electricity and even digital literacy. The Census of India (2001) reveals that the literacy rate of the slum population for males is 80.1 percent while for females is 63.2 percent in India[3]. The present study also found that gender discrimination has been further aggravated, creating a 'gender technology divide' among girl students in online education. They have been affected psychologically and financially, too, through pandemics and online education. Screen time has increased rapidly and playing physically outside the home has reduced. To give some instances, several families migrated to villages; children too had to walk miles in order to reach their villages.. Parents had a Jio (mobile network provider) phone, which cost Rs. 1500 and cheap internet packages; however, these phones are not useful for online classes. So, parents had to buy new or second-hand smartphones. One student said, I had my exam and didn't have money to recharge my phone. This study would be useful reading for government officials before further promoting privatization in education [4]. The conceptual framework used to understand this study is socialization.
Key words : Slums, Online Education, Smartphones, Drop out rates, Pandemic

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[2] 'Save our Education', 2020, report by Save the Children https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/node/17871/pdf/save_ our_education_0.pdf

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8) Online Education and Resulting Marginalization: A Study on the College Students of Burdwan

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Abstract
The outbreak of global pandemic has brought many challenges in a student's life ranging from facing illness, the fear of feeling ill, losing the loved ones, abrupt shutdown of schools and colleges, loss of jobs of the bread earners of the family. One of the profound challenges was how to continue the teaching-learning process in the situation of closures. Then online education proved to be the panacea for this situation. To avail the facilities of online education some pre-requites are mandatory like the possession of a cell phone device, internet connectivity and above all the financial capacity to acquire these two. It thus proves to be obvious that here a student's economic condition demonstrates a key deciding factor in obtaining online education. In a situation where many people are losing their jobs and are not able to seek another one, sustaining a basic dignified life became a tough job for them. This financial insecurity has often led to the failure of students in accessing online education and in some other cases they are forced to work in informal sector in order to compensate for the family's financial crisis. This paper seeks to determine the impact of online method of education on the marginalized students and the reinforcement of digital divide and other social inequalities in this process. The data for this study is obtained by following purposive sampling method where marginalized students studying in various colleges in the district of Burdwan are chosen as the sample.

9) Dynamics of Choice and Inequality in Higher Education: A Grounded Theory Study

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Abstract
Education has a significant impact on young people's lives. It is a significant agent of socialisation of youth and an essential tool for improving their future opportunity of work. However, over three decades of economic reforms in India has brought everything in the market as commodity, and education is no exception. This situation has a profound impact on young people in higher education. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the dynamics of choice and inequality among young people in higher education using grounded theory methodology. Twenty-six young people in the age group 18 to 26 years were subjected to in-depth interview to collect data. The findings indicate that there is a mismatch between the educational market and young people's subjective perceptions of educational aspirations, choice and success. The proliferation of private educational institutions offering technical and management courses gives opportunities to those youth who are not able to seek admission in reputed educational institutions of their choice. Better access to higher education does not guarantee quality and equality. The quality of education offered in the

majority of such institutions is average or poor. Stratification of higher education and false claim made by the educational market augment the challenges of young people in higher education. They are choosing higher education in diverse ways mediated by parental support, social capital and their self-efficacy.

10) Development of Self-efficacy in Private Schools: A Sociological Study in Burdwan Town of West Bengal

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Abstract

Self efficacy is a concept generally used to denote ones capability to complete certain action or solve academic problem on the basis of his/her own performance. It actually tries to manifest student's capability to achieve goal through self reliance and self regulation. In this research I have given importance to self-efficacy of secondary students i.e students of class IX and X and role of private schools in developing self-efficacy, because development of self efficacy is very essential for children to achieve their academic goal by developing self dependence and self reliance which would probably help them to get success in their future. I have tried to make it a sociological research because development of self efficacy is not only depends on cognitive attributes of children but also it depends on several others factors such as social environment, culture and other socio-economic factors etc. where schools have important role to play. In this research primary focus has been given to the development of self efficacy in private schools of Burdwan town. Three parameters have been set to analyse the development of self efficacy of students, these are - role of teachers; role of parents and the role of institution. Both qualitative and quantitative research techniques have been used to collect and analyse data in this research. After analysing various types of data researcher comes to the conclusion that in private schools students get helps from their teachers and parents for development of self efficacy due to school environment and their socio-cultural background. Institution provides various facilities to their students and imposes systematic disciplinary practice, which also motivate them to develop their personal capability, self reliance and development of their cognitive judgmental capacity which are important elements to get success in their future.

11) Voices from the margins : A sociological study of Merit and its role in further marginalising Adivasi population in Indian Education System

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Abstract

The Reservation policies have always met with the staunch public critique of diluting the sanctity of merit of institutions and nation, by giving space to "less meritorious" candidates from the disadvantaged communities. The recent case of Dr. MaroonaMurmu of Jadhavpur University being trolled as a "merit-less

Adivasi candidate" on social media is an example. Merit is understood as a fair and equal process of selecting and producing the efficient candidates against the feudal system that valued the generational socio-economic background over individual capabilities. Analysing the secondary literature, the paper critically analyses the idea of merit as a part of a highly unequal society that sells the dream of social mobility, but ending up creating inequalities and unfair division of rewards and punishments, selecting few as deserving and rejecting many others. The literacy rate of SC population as 66.1% and of ST population 59% as compared to the overall 73% (Census, 2011) clearly marks the selection of the upper caste and rejection of the marginalised others. Various sociological studies have attempted to understand merit and the dimension of caste in the context of higher education institutes and their entrance examination patterns which are exclusionary for the marginalised sections of society. Present study proposes to sociologically engage with merit as a wider concept which socialises students from schools to aspire and seek social mobility with the "only right formula of IQ/talent + effort = merit". Understanding examination as a summative evaluation of the merit of the students, the present paper also critically analyses merit in the everyday lives of students in a school setup bringing survival/success to few and dropout/failure to others. Taking up the literature that talks about the experiences of Adivasi population in school setup, the present study tries to analyse the idea of merit as the tool to produce and reproduce the social and cultural capital of the dominant ideology creating the further marginalisation as deserving and non-deserving population.

12) Issues of Access and Equity of Higher Education for Muslims in India

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Abstract
Education is an essential tool for getting bright future and as well as plays a most important role in the development of the country. Education makes people as perfect and noble as possible. Articles 29 and 30 guarantee the right of minorities to conserve the language, script and culture and to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice whether based on religion or language. The largest minority group in India are Muslims, who form more than 14 per cent of the population is notably are lagging behind all other religious communities in the country. Higher education includes technical, vocational and professional courses at secondary and post-secondary levels. The Sachar commission reported that Muslims education status in India lower than national averages and in higher education indices they are even below the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes

The major objectives are: Analyzing higher education status of the Muslims in India and explore issues of access and equity of higher education for Muslims in India.

Challenges for Access and Equity for Higher Education: Lack of Infrastructure, Lack of financial resources, Low funding of government, Ineffective Monitoring and others.

Questionnaire: It is used to collect the data from the Muslims in India and used for quantitative and qualitative

Stratified Random Sampling Technique: It is a method of sampling that involves the

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13) Problem of Achieving Higher Education for Socio-economically Disadvantaged Sections: A Sociological Study in Rural Bengal

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Abstract
It is the global agenda today that all section of our society will be included into higher education regardless of their socio-economic background. This is one of the agenda of Sustainable Development Goal 2030. But it is observed from various sources that socio-economically disadvantaged students are still struggling for achieving higher education. In this paper I have tried to analyse various facet of obstacles for socio-economically disadvantaged students of rural Bengal to achieve higher education by using both qualitative and quantitative method. Primary data have been collected from the field and analysed. Secondary data have also been used in this research. After analysing all types of data researcher has come to the conclusion that inclusion of socio-economically disadvantaged section into higher education has been partially done and the process is continuing for last couple of years successfully but challenges remain for achieving higher education for socio-economically disadvantaged students because high dropout rates among these students of socio-economically disadvantaged section. The main obstacle for achieving higher education for these socio-economically disadvantaged students is their economic crisis and social prejudice. Researcher also has identified several other factors responsible for this problem of achieving higher education. To overcome the problem researcher suggests that attractive financial support is essential for students of socio-economically disadvantaged section.

14) Community Participation and Decentralized Governance in School Management: Problems and Prospects

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Abstract
Decentralization has been one of the important reform strategies of developing countries to reduce inequalities at different levels of governance. However, education sector is not exception from this trend. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act (2009) has emphasized on the formation of School Management Committee (SMC) involving local people in managing school affairs. The SMC has a significant role in ensuring enrolment, retention and improving quality of education. The members of the SMC help schools to identify the local needs and their decisions are expected to be more relevance as they are directly involved with the locality. This paper is purely based on review of literature. It intends to highlight the structure and the process of the formation of SMC in elementary schools of India. It also explores the roles and

functions of SMC in ensuring enrolment and retention disadvantaged children. The study also seek to understand the decision making process of the community people and the challenges faced by the SMC in managing school affairs.

15) Understanding School Science Knowledge: A Sociological Study of School Students in Odisha

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Abstract

The purpose of keeping science as a school subject in India is to prepare the students for future role in the field of science and also to cultivate the scientific spirit and mind-sets. The present paper has made an attempt to understand to know the students understanding of school science, the nature of science delivered as part of schooling and their perceptions on role of science in cultivating the scientific temperament. The study employed in-depth interviews, focus group discussions (FGD) and purposive sampling to collect the information. The study found that students understanding of school science are quite impressive and diverse. Most of the students agreed that school science has able to create curiosity and generate interest among the students in science due to the experiments held in physical and life sciences. However, still science is taught as a subject of adding marks like other subjects and it has failed to generate the scientific temperament to the students. Above all like social science and literature subject, school science textbooks failed to locate the odisha as a region or odisha as a society in the school science textbook. Therefore, the study suggests that school science texts should reframe and rewrite to locate science in odisha society where students can relate and connect with the texts.

16) 'Reluctant State' and Future of Primary Education- A Study of Primary Schools in Allahabad District

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to explain the factors responsible for the poor 'quality' of education in government primary schools in Handia tehsil of Allahabad district. Field investigation carried out in 40 school highlights the role of the state, administration, and teachers in providing substandard education to children from poor and marginal communities. In spite of good policies resulting from reforms introduced after New Education Policy (1986), the state government in Uttar Pradesh has failed to improve school education. One can see it at the different levels. The bureaucracy is more focussed on enrolment and passing out percentage, and minimising the dropout rates rather than replacing the 'rote learning', outdated examination system, by more relevant, and creative teaching-learning system to

encourage children to think, find answer, and express themselves. The other major area of the weakness, apart from lack of inadequate infrastructural facilities, teaching-learning material is the absence of high standards of teacher training and constant upgradation of their skills. The government needs to re-examine its policies towards teachers' selection, training, promotion, and providing teachers and schools administration a conducive environment and freedom to provide foundational knowledge, skills for livelihood and values for a better life.

17) Diversity Myth or Reality: Technical Higher Educational Institute as a Site of Investigation in Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

Diversity is an important concern of contemporary scenario. The term diversity refers to a state of being diverse and people are distinguished with each other based on their caste, class, gender, religion and ethnic identities. In Indian context, the constitution strongly emphasis to promote diversity in demography as well as value. But it is also true that, if we are not ensuring our diversity as a strength then it weaken our society and increased separatist tendencies. So, the role of democracy become more important. Present paper makes an attempt to examine the intended and unintended consequences of diversity in relation to democratic pattern of higher educational institution in general but particular emphasis of technical higher educational institutions (THEIs) in Uttar Pradesh (India). While questioning diversity as a myth or reality, my research looks at campuses as a site of investigation, where students interact with each other through contestation, assertion and assimilation of identities. The objective of the paper is to understand the relationship between diversity and democratic values and analyse students experiences at democratic pattern of the campuses of THEIs. For this purpose, online survey is used through Google forms as method of research. Our findings shows that students experiences have some variation regarding democratic values and these variations are related to caste identities. so, the study focuses on the relationship between notion of diversity and democratic values.

18) Educating the adolescent girls of the Goalnagra village in Gazole block of Malda district in West Bengal: A sociological study in village

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Abstract

Introduction
The study is done in the Malda district of West Bengal and in the village of Goalnagra in the Gazole block. West Bengal has a total number of 23 districts , of which the human development index in Malda is worst out of all, according to the

2011 census. It was for this reason we chose to hinge on the district of Malda to inquire into the educational status of the adolescent girls in the village.

Significance of the study

The study is significant in ways more than one. In the 21st century, it is appalling to find adolescents never having savored the taste of literacy. When the national literacy mission of the country boasts of its literacy drives, it is surprising to find a large portion of the Goalnagra village still struggling in the dark tunnel of illiteracy awaiting to see the silver line at the end of the tunnel. Not just illiteracy, this Muslim dominated village embossed by a few houses of Rajbangshi caste and Adivasi families represent a multicultural mosaic of the village. The village attempts to look at the educational status of these groups with a special focus on the adolescent girls of Goalnagra studying in the secondary and the higher secondary schools. The village is multidimensional and has a plethora of factors which has lended the village a unique character of its own.

Objectives

The main purpose of the paper is to find out the following:

Whether the village is conducive enough for education of the young girls

Is there a gender gap in the literacy rate in the village?

Are the girls in Goalnagra going to schools? And if yes, how much of this is driving home the issue of their empowerment?

The Methodology

We have applied a qualitative study where we have done a village household survey coupled with the survey of the schools appended with the case studies of the select girls. This is done to find their experiences of schooling and de-schooling.

19) Elite-orientation in Indian higher education: Private capital and construction of excellence at the private universities

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Abstract
The recent increase in the number of private educational institutions has enhanced the diversity existing among them. It is true that all private educational institutions are for those who can afford them and, therefore, by definition, exclusionary. However, some private universities, established in recent years, are mainly oriented towards a section of the elites who would have otherwise travelled abroad for their higher studies. This is evident from the very high tuition fees that they charge. But the high tuition fee is justified by an attempt to produce and demonstrate a quality and an environment comparable to that prevalent at the premier educational institutions, primarily those in Europe and North America. Such a focus implies attracting a particular kind of teachers, developing a range of impressive international collaborations, locating oneself in globally recognised institutional ranking frameworks, securing recognition from the state, following academic models recognised abroad, and building a specific kind of university culture. It is interesting how moral principles like diversity, inclusion, and intellectual autonomy find space in these elite-oriented institutions. This paper will use qualitative data collected from three such universities in the Delhi NCR region. With the help of this data, the paper will engage in a sociological

analysis of institutional practices and culture to understand how private capital investment contributes to the production and demonstration of excellence at these universities.

20) Inept and Indifferent? Self-understanding of early career teachers of government schools in Odisha

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Abstract
The status of the teaching profession is in decline in many countries, and India is not an exception. Interestingly, India was perhaps the only country where teachers, as "gurus", were deemed objects of worship. In contemporary India, criticism of teachers is at least as prevalent as their veneration. In popular discourse, teachers are held responsible for the deteriorating condition of government schools. Usually portrayed as poorly-trained, frequently absent, work-shy, hard-to-please and occasionally corrupt, teachers are going through an identity crisis in contemporary India. The struggle for negotiating a respectable social identity is even more pronounced in the case of early career teachers. Typically described as a period of survival and discovery, the first few years of a teaching career are crucial for socialisation into the profession and professional identity development. In states like Odisha, however, new teachers are recruited on contractual terms only and paid a fraction of the salary of the regular teachers. This study analyses extensive narrative data collected from seventeen contractual

teachers to understand how the hostile public discourse impacts their self-perception and identity formation. We found that the participating teachers tended to assert their effectiveness by alluding to their familiarity with students, experiences of positive behavioural change in students and their own personality traits. However, they also felt trapped in bad schools where they would never be able to prove themselves. This finding is vital for smoothening teachers' identity development in the context of current teacher management policies that reflect mistrust towards the teaching community.

21) Reproduction of Inequality Through Education: A sociological study of Government schools in Delhi"

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Abstract
For long education has been treated as a panacea for all ills in the society. Education is often perceived to be the great equalizer in an otherwise unjust society. Tagore said that the principal aim of education should be the development of moral and spiritual aspects of the child's personality. For this, he emphasized upon inner development, attainment of inner freedom, inner power and enlightenment.Dewey in his writing "The child and the curriculum" gave the concept of education put a premium on meaningful activity in learning and participation in classroom democracy. Dewey argued that curriculum should be relevant to students' lives. He saw learning by doing and development of practical life skills as crucial to children's education.

(Dewey, 1902) Rousseau's in his writing "Emile'' emphasized the importance of expression to produce a well-balanced, freethinking child. He believed that if children are allowed to develop naturally without constraints imposed on them by society they will develop towards their fullest potential, both educationally and morally (Rousseau, 1762) .Since the introduction of mass schooling in the mid-nineteenth century, public education is looked as a basic right and a vehicle which will equip them with rewards and opportunities to experience more fulfilling and satisfying lives (Gale, 2006). Yet, as Thomson (2001) points out, there has never been a free and democratic public education system. Because access to education has always been at a cost to parents, schools have always favored the rich and powerful (Connell, 1993). Indeed, there is a long history of schools having a tendency to "connect best with, and work best for" (Ladwig& Gore, 1998, p. 19). Education as a field of study comprises normative frameworks and a set of ideals that generate theoretical perspectives related to social realities and possibilities. Those frameworks and ideals can lead to initiatives for educational institutions..

This research seeks to develop an understanding of educational achievement of pupils from different socio-economic backgrounds and examine its variation as affected by traditional measures as well as by a range of other family, individual and contextual factors. The present study examines the perceptions of teachers that influence their ideas about teaching and their teaching practices,andtheirresponsestothoseinfluence sasrevealedbytheirself-reported experiences andperspectives. The central argument here is that children's learning is severely constrained by conditions of capability deprivation, engendered in the everyday classroom, derives from a meticulous analysis of teacher interviews, focused group discussions from the classrooms and staffrooms, quantitative study from the classrooms collected through the specified questionnaires and ethnographic classroom accounts. Together, the field presents a coherent picture of a school and classroom setting in which opportunities to learn are forsaken every day.

Keywords: Social inequality, learning outcome performance, social justice, disadvantageous social group

22) Multi Factors Affecting the Educational status of Gujjar and Bakarwal tribe in Jammu and Kashmir: A special reference of Poonch district.

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Abstract
Education plays an important role in the development of a country scheduled tribe education is of particular importance in the country planning for changing world order and globalisation. Gujjar and Bakarwal tribes are living in hilly area of jammu and Kashmir they move fromone place to another for their livelihood, Gujjar and Bakarwal tribes are among the 12 tribes who have accorded (ST) status, economic status of this tribe is also not good because , mostly they belong to lower class below poverty line category (BPL), mainly this tribal community migrate with their cattle from plane area to Pir Panjal mountain for six month during the summer session due,

to the migration from one place to another impact their child schooling. Cross Boarder firing also impact the schooling system in the district. so that educational status of Gujar and Bakarwal tribe is not up to the mark in district Poonch. qualitative method is used, this paper focused on the educational status of the Gujjar and Bakarwal tribe in the district. Poonch district is bounded by the line of control (LOC) between India and Pakistan administered Kashmir. According to the census 2011 literacy rate of Gujjar and Bakarwal tribe is 31.65% which is not satisfactory. Secondary source of data in this study is taken from the 2011 census of Jammu and Kashmir, and journals, books. Main focused of this study is to examine the educational status and challenges of Gujjar and Bakarwal tribe in Poonch district of Jammu and Kashmir.

key words, educational status, Gujjar and Bakarwal, challenges education, cross border firing, multifactor,

23) Impact of Covid -19 On School Closures: With Special Reference To Public Schools In Telangana

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Abstract

Covid-19 has shown a lot of impact on every aspect including the education system. The majority of the students in America and India have been affected adversely by the closure of the schools for a long time. America being a developed country having much exposure to the advancement of information technology, the school children have not encountered any problems in appearing for online classes. But in India, with the closure of schools, the students especially from marginalized communities studying in public schools have faced a lot of problems in accessing online classes which have shown a lot of impact on their learning levels. In this context, to outline the problems faced by the students studying in public schools an online survey during August(2020)hasbeenconductedintheWaran galdistrictofTelanganastate.Themainobjecti ves of the study are to understand how the managements have tackled the pandemic challenges and assess the impact of covid-19 school closures on students learning with special reference to Scheduled Castes. Based on the purposive sample technique two schools each from four different managements (Social Welfare, Tribal Welfare, General Residential, and ZPSS) with a total of eight schools have been selected for the study. The students from the 8th and 10th standards were selected purposively with a sample of 20 students from each class with a total sample of 160 samples from all respective schools. In this context, the present paper will address in detail the challenges faced by students and teaches in switching to digital learning/teaching.

24) Neo-Liberal Education: Rethinking Pedagogical Shift

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Abstract

Today'scontemporaryglobalsocietycaninde edbetermedasa'knowledgeablesociety'(Lan e 1966: 653) since knowledge and information is rampantly produced and reproduced and digitally coded and decoded with the advent of neo-liberalism and developed technology. Keeping in pace with the competitive global trends, in India, the recent National Education Policy 2020 is also portraying a pedagogical shift towards e-learning with prime focus on including vocational education skills creating digitalization of education.

With the extension of Right to Education including from 3years to 18 years, school education is trying to spread its wings far and wide with 100% Gross Enrollment Ratio, being accessible to all by 2025-2030 (https://www.mhrd.gov.in.) leading to more student enrollment in higher education and into the information /knowledge economy. Therefore, it becomes highly significant to analyse the education system in India in this neo-liberal era.

The main objective of my paper thus is to critically analyse whether this neo-liberal pedagogical shift is problematic or not by exploring the various opportunities and constraints attached with it in India and how it is impacting students in schools and higher education institutions positively and negatively. Secondary literature review combined with theoretical perspectives is used for qualitative analysis of the study.

The main findings of the study reveal that though technology driven education helps students to get access to global information more easily from anywhere and at any time but in a developing country like India, due to lack of proper infrastructural facilities in rural areas the significant problem of digital divide crops up making one section of students in a more advantageous position than others. Learning have become more competitive, examination based and mechanical; students are being trapped in techno-illusion and dilemma regarding reliability of knowledge. So rather than leaning completely towards techno-pedagogy and e- curriculum, the education system in India should focus on a balanced approach by blending virtual learning with traditional learning methods proportionately.

Key Words: Neo-liberalism, Knowledge society, Pedagogy, Virtual Learning Method, Traditional Learning Method

25) Students On The Move: Sociological Analysis Of The Indian Students Migration To United States Of America

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Abstract

This paper attempts to comprehend the political and cultural economy of student migration from Indian in general and Hyderabad in particular. The objectives of the paper are to critically examine the educational, economic and cultural factors responsible for international student mobility. Across the globe and to analyse the socio-economic background of students and their motivational factors that guide student migration to western educational institutions. The paper relied on qualitative and quantitative **methodological protocols** to understand the patterns of global student mobility from the Indian student's perspective. The paper found that a better curriculum and pedagogic practices in the host countries, coupled with structural changes in the parental perceptions towards international

education. A critical reading of data revealed that better employment opportunities, independent life, luxury lifestyle motivate not only the students but also their parents to explore the best educational destinations.

KEYWORDS

International Student migration, Caste, gender, India, United States of America.

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Abstract

Education is one of the means to empower girls, reduce gender bias and poverty. The prospective impacts of the Covid 19 pandemic on girl's education are cultural, social and economic reasons. Displacement has been one of the consequences of the present pandemic affecting girls' education. Learning has been disrupted due to accessibility, availability, and the digital divide. The present study focuses on gender-based issues and educational displacement on gender post covid 19.
The main objective of the study
To evaluate the factors responsible for disruption to educational displacement on gender.
To analyze the learning crisis of girls after post covid 19.
To know the drop rate of girls' higher education after lockdown.
 Secondary data has been the main source of the methodology used in this study. The study examines how Covid 19 crisis has affected girls' higher education. The study found that girls discontinued their studies due to various factors like financial crisis, marriage, gender bias. The displacement of families, migration and digital divide have been also been found the reason for the drop rate of girls' higher education. Covid 19 pandemic has directly influenced girls higher education around the world.

Key words: Gender, educational displacement , Covid 19 pandemic ,

27) Educational displacement on Gender its impacts post covid 19

Dr. Sr. Prafula

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Abstract

Introduction: Education is one main key drivers in the development of country. Previously, elementary schools were running with different issues like low budget, single classroom, vacancy of teacher, lack of lady teachers, types of teachers, no separate toilet for girl students, no drinking water, no electricity, no school boundary and gate, no kitchen room, no dining hall, no playground and no computer education etc., which are affecting the government elementary school education. Covid-19 as well as the problems of the students in elementary school education needs to be discussed at the moment. This research will discuss about different problems of students then provides useful suggestions on the basis of primary and secondary documents. An elementary school is currently one of the most affected sectors. Because most of the students are diverting in different way excluding education. Online education cannot help to all the students for completing their course. Objectives: The main objective of this paper is to discuss and analyse the issues which is related the problems and prospective of Odisha elementary education in covid-19 pandemic. Methodology: This research paper is based on primary and secondary sources. The systematic method is the main strategy adopted for discussion. Findings: But many problems are doing road jam. Then also, government elementary school can attract to poor masses for completing their education as per the primary data and secondary data. Conclusion: Government may help to eradicated all the problems from elementary education of Odisha in this Covid-19 pandemic period by providing all the necessary grants and supports.

Key words: Covid-19, Coronavirus, Elementary School, Covid Impact, Computer education children, Online Teaching.

29) Are We Ready to Embrace liberal education? An analysis of the New Educational Policy (NEP) framework

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Liberal education is aimed at liberating the education seeker from the limitations set by the current system of formal education that is concrete and rigid. By liberation it means a system that provides for the holistic development of individuals. By this way the mission is to offer knowledge and skills along with stimulating critical thinking and inculcating a civic sense. That means knowledge seekers will not be taught to obtain jobs at the exit point of the education but makes them responsible citizens; it promotes diverse ways of thinking and expression of ideas and views. This school of thought is something that has been developed under the NEP framework. This framework aims to radicalise India's education system by imposing a new structure in higher education without much thought on how it is going to be implemented. The private educational institutions have embraced the same but

many of them have failed to understand the essence of liberal education. For instance, many universities and colleges are offering their traditional courses under the department of liberal arts without changing how it was offered earlier. That means when the student declares one's major/minor at the onset, the philosophy of liberal education gets defeated.

In the context of limitations to freedom of speech and expression and imposing criminal charges against university students, achievement of 'diverse thinking and expression' would also get undermined. This paper would examine various challenges in the policy as well implementation with respect to liberal education in India. The paper assumes that unless the implementation of the framework is monitored, it will not lead to revamping of education but in an inherent failure.

30) Addressing the issue of gender bias in textbooks: Sociological analysis

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Abstract
The domain of education is one of strongest pillars of Democracy. Training, schooling, utilization of individual talents, invention, and research is the primary goal of a child towards development. Central to the concept of gender equality, it can be stated that, knowledge and education helps pave the path for social change in every aspect with equitable relations. The notion of gender discrimination and underrepresentation of girls have been observed in several textbooks, namely in domain of paid work, professional examples, her historical contributions, sports, household chores and roles, areas of protest and conflict and so on. Texts serve as the primary vehicle in school curriculum and even higher studies. The paper examines how gender attributes and its depiction in text books is intricately linked to a societal development and the surrounding culture of that society. Thus, the objective of the study focuses on how the portrayal of gender bias further exacerbate stereotypes and heterosexual dominance and carry it to the next generation. The paper is premised on data from various secondary literature sources. The paper finally demonstrates the challenges and the need to rethink and replace the content of curriculum and effectively eradicate gender discrimination as it is a sociological imperative of current day. Thus, the access to education and help each student develop their full potential regardless of gender is the need of the hour.

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RC-6

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

CONVENOR

PROF. RAMANUJ GANGULY

1) What Faith Brings to The Table: A Study of Faith Based Humanitarianism in The Context of Forced Displacement

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Abstract
A secularization of humanitarianism in the nineteenth century meant theb'othering' of faith- based humanitarianism and the imposition of a Eurocentric secular materialist understanding of humanitarian needs. Under this neo-colonialism faith-based humanitarianism driven by normative religious values is regarded with suspicion and relegated to a marginalized position. Despite this, lately there has been a general expansion of faith-based humanitarianism across the world. It holds massive potential to transform our existing refugee assistance endeavours without compromising a legitimate space for faith within the humanitarian tradition. Most refugees and asylum seekers are religious believers, but secular humanitarian organizations shy away from recognizing this aspect of their identity and neglect the central role religion and religious needs play in their recovery, while offering assistance. In contrast to this hegemony of liberal materialist ideology, faith-based humanitarianism is able better reflect the reality of the refugees and enjoys an affinity due to the shared experience of faith and openness to spirituality. The role of spiritual beliefs and religion in coping with trauma, as a form of emotional and cognitive support is disregarded in securalist framework were suffering and needs are formulated solely in secular materialistic and medical terms. Moreover, invoking faith and its principles could possibly lead to change in the hostile attitude towards refugees in many cases. This study attempts to understand the various facets and the potential of faith-based humanitarians, and how it navigates a world dominated by secularism.
Key Word: Faith, Religion, Humanitarianism

2) Theoretical Understanding of concept 'Sociality' in Alternative Media During Covid-19 outbreak

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Abstract
Covid-19 pandemic has disrupted lives of the people in all diverse ways. During this pandemic Digital world rapidly evolved as a new virtual space, in which alternative media is playing a vital role in dissemination of information/misinformation. In this study, researcher intends to do theoretical study of the concept 'sociality' in the context of alternative media. Special focus of the study will be to contextualize and historicize sociality in alternative media. *Tablighi Jamaat* gatherings held during the initial phase of pandemic had several repercussions I nthe society through the alternative media. This incidence is an example of how sociality is constructed in alternative media to invoke religious hatred and disturb communal harmony. This paper is based on in-depth understanding of the social aspects of alternative media using virtual ethnomethodology as field ofinvestigation.

3) Religious practices of tribes in rayagada district of odisha

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Abstract
The indigenous people of India namely tribal are isolated from the vast cultural influences and they adapted the method of simple technology. Animism, clan, totemism, spiritual beliefs, faith in magic and witchcrafts are the beliefs of tribal. They think both animate and inanimate object are the inhibition of spirits or souls. Indian tribe have common name, common territory, common language, common culture and political organization. Endogamy is practised by them.

Tribe believes in folk religion. Religious practices can be manifested in sacrifices, observation of festivals, meditation, prayer, music, art, dance etc.Religion is that beliefs and practices that related humanity to supernatural powers. Tribal religion is oral. Their rituals aimed at to solve day to day problems of life. They worship nature such as trees, rivers, mountain, sun, moon and earth.

Odisha claims a prominent position among the state and union territories of India for having more numbers of different types of tribal which number is 62 including 13 belongs to primitive.

Rayagada district as a part of undivided Koraput district encompasses multicultural and multilinguistic communities from other states in the district. The district headquarter has the multicultural background of population especially Telugu speaking community, living since generation as it borders with Andhrapradesh.

Specific objective of the paper is to understand religious practices of tribes in Odisha. General objectives of the paper are

1. To know the types of religious practices and their manifestations.
2. To understand the functions of religion.
3. To understand the changing religious practices with time.

It is a descriptive study based on certain explorable research questions. The data will be collected through interview schedule and focussed group discussion.

Key Words – Tribe, Religious Practices, Functions of Religion, Changing religious practices.

4) A sociological analysis of secularism: A critical engagement with Jogendranath Mandal and his secular political desire

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Abstract
The term secularism was coined by George Jacob Holyoake in the year of 1851. He thought that secularism will bring progress in society. Later on, Jean Bauberot sees secularism as made up of three parts- a) separation of religion from state and politics, b) freedom of thought, conscience and religion for all, and C) no institutional discrimination on the basis of religion. Renowned sociologist Peter Berger also follows the same line of thought of Bauberot that, by separating religious institutions and symbols from the sectors of

society and culture we may follow the ideology of secularism. This theoretical approach may be relevant in analysing the secular political desire of Jogendranath Mandal. In colonial Bengal Mandal was a leader of the oppressed caste. He was elected as an MLA from a general seat, despite the opportunity to contest from a reserved seat. His political activities were moreover different from other politicians of colonial Bengal, particularly the politics for the oppressed caste. He was advocated for Dalit- Muslim political alliance from the analytic framework of class relation. He did not pay much attention on the religious differences between Dalits and Muslimsrather he was optimistic about their conjoint political approach.

Through this article, to understand the above complexities, I want to examine the secular nature of Mandal`s advocacy of Dalit- Muslim alliance. On the other hand, this article will also concentrate on the critical context of Dalit- Muslim political alliance,which was, referred by Mandal, a better alternative to throw a challenge towards Bhadraloks` social and political hegemony.

Keywords: Religion, Secular, Politics, Caste, Hegemony

5) Performing Sacred Conducts in Secular Context: The influence of Christianity in the Anti-Tribal Bills Protest in Manipur

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Abstract
The paper explores the possibility of looking at religion as a perceived source of transformative politics. It studies how religious resources like prayers, singing religious songs, religious idioms, religious iconographies, biblical words and verses are employed by the public participating in the Anti-Tribal Bills Protest (2015-2016). Churachandpur district in Manipur, the epicenter of the protest, has a predominantly Christian population. The historiography of Christian missions in the region showed the advent of Christianity as a contentious affair and fighting against injustice had always been considered a fundamentally Christian act. We see this acting out in the Anti-Tribal Bills Protest in how the state is seen as an agent of violence but with an authority to right the injustice meted out to the protestors. Christianity is used as a deliberate strategy to encourage Tribal unity and to ensure a common platform for the different Tribes to come together. Lastly, the families of the nine victims not only find comfort in the religion but also a hope in new possibilities, of a more secure future for the Tribals, which the 'shedding of blood' of their kin would help to achieve.
Keywords: Christianity; Anti-Tribal Bills Protest; Religious Resources; Prayers; State.

6) Faith based Citizenship Rights in India: A Sociological insight into the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019.

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Abstract
India is presently witnessing acountry-widemass uprising against theCitizenship

(Amendment) Act, 2019, which purposefully aimstogrant migrants belonging to six enlisted communities an easy path to Indiancitizenship, whiledenying the same to others notably Muslims. This Act is unconstitutional as it exploits deliberate omissions on citizenship rules in the constitution while it ignores the constitutional design which is fundamentally based on equality and secularism.

India has witnessed massive protestsacross the country against the passage of the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) by the Indian Parliament and the implementation of the National Register of Citizens. Protests have swept much of India since December 2019, when the country's parliament passed a new citizenship law, the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA). The law amended the Citizenship Act of 1955 by providing an easier pathway to citizenship for illegal immigrants from select religious groups. Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi, and Christian migrants will now face fewer restrictions if able to prove they moved from Pakistan, Afghanistan, or Bangladesh before 2014.The new law continues to incite unrest among people of various faiths.

Indian Muslims, in particular, have protested enmasse againstthe CAA and Prime Minister Narendra Modi, whose BharatiyaJanata Party (BJP) government introduced the bill. Prime Minister Modi, however, defends the citizenship amendment. "We passed this bill to help the persecuted," he said at a December 2019 rally. "We need to respect India's MPs and its parliament." The idea of religious citizenship seems to have a great political agenda in the wake of Indian vast and diverse democracy.These initiatives seem to have raised bigger issues about the complexities of India being a secular nation and its relationship between religion and nationalism.

Objectives: To understand how faith-based citizenship will continue to thrive in India as secular nation
To identify the impact of the CAA on the future of Indian democracy
Relevance: The Indian Constitution embeds the principle of secularism and entitles every person in India, not only citizens, to the equal protection ofthe law. These are fundamental constitutional principles that any Indian law has to comply with. The principle of equal protection and treatment of the law prohibits the government from distinguishing between two groups of people unless the distinction is reasonable and non-arbitrary, and a clear purpose can be provided by the government for making the classification.The CAA plainly contradicts this important constitutional principle.

Methodology: The research methods make use of explanatory reasoning for research. The sources of information come from the theoretica knowledge the researcher has being a student of the discipline, also the paper seeks to understand the direction towards determination of Citizenship on the basis of religion in secular India.The paper will also make use of secondary sources to elicit data for the same.
Major Findings: Questions being raised within this paper: What role does religion play in Indian policy-making? Why is Hindu nationalism on the rise in Indianow? What are the implications of Hindutva for other states in South Asia, such as Bangladesh and Pakistan?

Is there a relationship between the rise of Hindu nationalism in India and religious populism worldwide, such as Christian nationalism in the United States and Western Europe? Ifso, what factors might explain the global rise of religious nationalism?

7) Understanding relationship between Successful Aging and religious involvement among Widow Bengali Elderly

*Meghna Roy** and *Dr. Saheli Guha Neogi Ghatak***

Abstract

For many women around the world the devastating loss of a partner is magnified by a long-term fight for their basic rights and dignity. Widows have historically been left unseen, unsupported and unmeasured in our societies. There comes the concept of successful aging; how widows can opt for techniques to age successfully. Thus,the objectives of this paper were to find out various religious involvement among Widow Bengali women and to understand the relation between successful aging andreligious involvement.Accordingly, data were collected from the purposively sampled 30 widow elderlies from Kolkata. Data found that social participation of widows in religious gatherings, kirtans, bhajans make them more social and exposure to the society, they generate some friendship among the same group of bhajans and their perceived successfulness during their old age have relationship with their religious involvement.

Key Words: Widow Elderly, Successful Aging, Religious Involvement

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8) Reincarnation, pastlife and spiritual practice among minorities in contemporary Indian society–A Sociological Analysis

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Abstract

Reincarnation is mainly doctrine of Hinduism and Buddhism, religions like Islam and Christianity do not believe in this doctrine, still in recent time reincarnation becoming important for Muslims and Christians in the context of India. Reincarnation belief practice among contemporary spiritual seekers from minority religious communities of India, indicate towards their ability to redefine religious events from other religious resources, they use them according to their liking and use them in their day-to-day life. A new type of spirituality is visible in our country which crosses the traditional boundary of dominant religious views. By looking at daily usage of the idea of reincarnation, this paper tried to focus how these new spiritual practitioners use the mystical version of past and by doing so

how they evaluate and analyze their situation and position in present world. The reincarnation related practices among contemporary spiritual seekers from minority religious communities, have an inter relation between mundane and mystical past. For this present research interviews were conducted among 20 people who are actively engaged in reincarnation related practice. Our sample has age range 18 years to 40 years and they mainly come from Muslim and Christian community. By doing this research, this paper tried to show how reincarnation beliefs and practices resonate with older concerns and understanding of self and relationship with others.

Key Words: Reincarnation, Belief, Religion, Spirituality

9) Normalizing Caste Ideology at the Sites of Faith Healing: Folk-medicine and Political Islam in the Malabar Region, Kerala

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Abstract
Caste ideology is often seen and studied extensively with reference to the domain of the human conditions and socialstratification, hence the scholarship on caste ideology and its manifestations remain largely underrepresented as far as the realm of *faithhealing* is concerned. Recent studies on healing traditions in different parts of India indicate that the caste ideology has been normalized or altered, in more ways than one, in the faithhealing sites irrespective of religion. It is seen that several Muslim healers appropriated caste ideologies as a part of their healing practice, albeit social ranking is against the fundamental principle of equality in Islam. In this context, this research article attempts to examine how the essence of caste ideology transcends beyond the human world and enter the realm of spirits in the site of faith healing in Kerala,SouthernStatein India.Itfurtherexploreshowcastehasbeen normalised or altered temporarilyon the sites of faith healing interms of various categories of spirits,types of healers sought after, social categories of spirit possessed people and how political Islam in the state approach the caste and faith healing in the context of reformist and revivalist movement. The analysis of this paper is based on ethnographic data collected from the Malabar region of Kerala, South India.
Key Words: Political Islam; Faith-healing; Caste ideology;Malabar region

10) Sri Jagannath is the Lord Universe: An Analysis

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Abstract
Jagannath the Lord of the whole Universe the life & breath of Odia people, dwells on the Nilachala (Blue Mountain) or Srikhetra or Purusottama, is the stir and vibration of odia life. The essence of Buddhism, Jainism and Hinduism is merged and incorporated with each other in Jagannath culture. Sri

Jagannath represents the cultural identity of Odisha and its people.

Lord Jagannath the presiding deity of Odisha is the Lord of Universe. Lord Jagannath, who not only holds a unique place in the history of the land, but in the lives and customs of its people. He is the friend, philosopher guide and the anchor of the purest thoughts of the people of the entire universe. He is the Brahma, Vishnu, Rudra, Ganesh, Kali, Bhairab, Buddha, Jina and all. He is "Sasudha Nirmal Gyana', 'Sadhana, &'Siddhi'. He is the Supreme creative artist who has created himself and is also the source of all Art. As Sakti he is the source of all creative energy. Jagannath culture is the foundation of our odia culture. Jagannath culture has been disseminating the message of peace, friendship, love & integrity in the length and breadth of India since ages for millons of devotees Shree Jagannath is considered as the Lord of the universe.

The holy city of Puri is the spiritual place of the cultural geography of Odisha and its world famous for the magnificent Jagannath temple where Sri Jagannath, Sri Balabhadra, Devi Suvadra and Chakraraj Sudarsan are worshiped by million.

Sree Jagannath assumes any form of divinity of Hindu pantheon as is formless. Almost all the sects of India are assimilated in Sree Jagannath tradition, is widely propagated in accompaniment with Saivism, Vaishnavism, Saktism, Surya worship and Ganapati the fivefold form of worship. Consequently, the cult of Jagannath came to be regarded as the religion of the masses or ganadharma. It embodies within itself the principles of secularism, religious tolerance, co-existence equality of casts and creeds &of socialism.

11) Black Magic: A Sociological study at Mayong revenue block of Morigaon district in Assam

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Abstract
Magic, both white and black, along with witchcraft has been an integral part of the primitive societies which has been revealed in various anthropological researches. However even after the evolution of modern society the magic, witchcraft and religion continue to exist in human societies throughout the world. Black magic is the term use of supernatural powers or magic for evil practices. This magic can perform by some magician or who have the knowledge on black magic. From another aspect, it is our societal believe that black magic is the negative use of energies and power by evil minded human; it is always use to harm people.

Black magic plays an important role in the Mayong, Morigaon district of Assam. Black magic was practiced mainly for negative purposes or for harms someone in Mayong. Though people are educated, they believe in Science and technology but in another side, they also dependent upon on black magic. This practice is lead to the growth of "mantra" literature. It is said that any manuscripts of this black magic perished along with the death of the owner-practitioner of black magic because of the fear of wrong uses of these manuscripts. The objectives of this research paper is to trace out the negativity of black magic in Mayong revenue block as well as contemporary relevance of black magic and socio cultural aspects of black magic in Mayong. The study is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data includes the texts available on black magic among practitioners of Mayong, and data collected from the field. Secondary data includes books and articles published by various scholars. The YouTube videos on the performances were also watched to observe it is being practiced.

Key words: Magic, Black magic, White magic, Religion, Science, Mantra, Evil practices.

12) Religion and peace Society of religion

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Abstract
"Religion as the opium of the people". According to Marx's own words; Religion is the sigh of the oppressed creature,the sentiment of a heartless world and the soul of the soulless conditions, It is the opium of people.

Religion the fundamental fact of human life. The whole life of an individual revolves around the religious beliefs, tradition,myths, sacred and non-sacred things. Religion has played a vital role in social life of a human being as both positive and negative energy. It makes a person calm and peaceful while on the other hand it creates hatred among the communities and destroys peace and harmony of the society.

An African peacemaker Hizkias Assefa emphasizes the commendable role of religious leaders are particularly effective in working together for peace when they are from different faith communities. When the faiths explore and practice common values, such as Justice and compassion, in public life, religious leaders can be an inspiration to others.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY
The aim of present research paper is to analyze role of religion in building the integration of society and lead to peace making.Following theories of Durkheim and Mark that includes integrity and destruction of masses. How it affects the life of weaker sections?

HYPOTHESIS UNIVERSE OF THE STUDIES (B.A/B.COM students of the college)
Religion has corelated with economic, social, psychological and political areas of life.

SOURCES OF DATA
Both primary and secondary data was used as magazines, field studies. Casestudies,

participation observation and interview method etc.

FINDINGS OF STUDY

Religion is the act of personal life. It is an essential part of a person's life. 60 percent student respondent that religion is meant for peace making. It has the power to unite people and live happily with satisfaction. While 90 percent of the student respondents said that religion spread hatred among communities as communalism to be happened in India. While 20 percent of them gave their opinion that religion is a personal matter of a person.

The findings showed that there are some factors that bring peace that is economic prosperity, emotional and mental health, habits, values, full democracy and positivity of a person.

Key Words: Religion, Peace, Spirituality, Faith, Community

13) The interconnection between religio-spiritual values and self-reliant indigenous economic enterprise: A critical analysis caste-based handicraft in the district of 24 Paraganas (North), West Bengal

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Abstract

In this era of globalization and information technology our virtual reality are always in confrontation with the real world. In this world economic criteria of wellbeing are in sharp transformation. Huge information overflow, global citizenship, exposure to the international standard, constant cultural penetration of globalized media created a high level of consumer world which are creating a superficial standard of life which always create a fear of loss or a sense of insecurityamong people. Under such circumstances our traditional values specifically related to handicraft-based castes and the interconnection of those values in the development of small-scale indigenous economy can explore a horizon of value-based economy and can also explore a rationale behind the traditional work ethics.

Research population: The study is specifically conducted on weavers, conch shell workers and potters of North 24 Parganas in West Bengal. Methodology: field research and case study methods will be used for data collection and both the quantitative and qualitative analyses will be done for the research.

This paper aims to: Firstly, it will explore the economic values ingrained in the tradition of the handicraft-basedcaste to continue a particular occupation generation wise. Secondly, it will aim to measure the challenges of such traditional handicraft-based occupation in this modern consumer world. Thirdly, it will explore the opportunities of such specialized traditional occupation to capture modern market. Fourthly, it will explore the extent to which migrated labours affected the traditional caste alignment of these sector. Finally, it will study how far the inclusion of traditional work ethics with modern technical training are effective to develop specialized craft based indigenous economy.

Keywords: Handicraft based castes ,indigenous economy, traditional work ethics, religiosity

RC-7

ADIVASI AND TRIBAL STUDIES

CONVENOR

PROF. SANJAY SINGH

1) SHIFTING UTILIZATION OF TRIBAL LAND: A STUDY OF NAGALAND STATE

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Abstract

The land of the Nagas lies on the north-eastern terrains of India inhabited by a plethora of ethnic communities. The concept of land for the Nagas during the pre-colonial era was framed on hereditary basis and were categorised as hunting-foraging grounds, agricultural fields, as villages, and as lands of their ancestors. However, with the advent of the colonial era, land in the Naga hills became part of a larger economic and political circuit, a space riddled by contested marginalised identities produced through various state-driven development interventions. Considering these historical antecedents this paper aims to analyse how the acquisition of tribal land for state-driven development projects in Nagaland is exceptionally different from the rest of the country. Given the long history of the Naga movement it situates legislation such as Article 371A (1962) within the ambit of legal discourse. It looks at the infrastructural development from this 'exceptional' status of the Nagas to unravel how land acquisition in Nagaland reveals a complicated nexus between ethnicity and state-driven developments that are politically motivated. Primarily based on secondary sources this paper analyses why over the years several counter contestations and legal cases have emerged in Nagaland against the state mainly on the question of land utilization and compensation. The paper argues that a careful analysis of land acquisition process in tribal areas can reveal how tribal communities like the Nagas negotiate with the state by both bending and evading state power.

Keywords: Nagaland; tribes, state; land; acquisition,

2) SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION OF GUJJAR TRIBES IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

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Abstract

Transformation refers to a process of change in the myriad changes in social, economic and culturaland political sphere that shape a new society. The process has varied meaning for different strata of society according to their phase of development. its becomes more interesting when studied in relation to the tribal groups as they are recognized as an isolated and most marginalized group and socially and economically exploited by the subject of mainstream society. The social transformation alters the socially ascribed status of their parents into socially achieved status from themselves which occurs at individual level. Economic transformation leads the changing means of livelihood. Although buffalo rearing has been a major source of their income, now they are doing labour and some settled permanently doing some agriculture and small businesses. This proposed paper has more emphasized on social and economic transformation of Gujjar Tribes.Gujjars are one of the many tribes settled around the outskirts of Himachal Pradesh. However the tribe is also present in numerous other areas of Western himalayas majority in parts of Jammu and Kashmir. Their lives are broadly affected because ofurbanization along with modernization. The present paper is an

attempt to document social and economic transformation of this tribe on the basis of secondary studies. The study will conclude that there is big difference between socio-economic conditions presently compared to the condition years back.

3) CHALLENGES FACED BY TRIBALS DURING THE PANDEMIC INDUCED ONLINE EDUCATION IN KERALA

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Abstract

The outbreak of covid-19 pandemic resulted in the closure of schools since March 2020 when most countries declared a complete lockdown. The continued uncertainties of the pandemic as well as subsequent waves of covid 19 forced governments and educational institutions to implement online mode of education. Tribal communities are generally considered as a weaker section socially, economically and educationally. Affirmative actions are there since independence to help them overcome these difficulties. This paper explores the challenges faced by tribals to access and utilise online teaching learning facilities and also the state interventions to address the concerns of tribal communities. An analysis of secondary resources which include newspaper reports and government circulars has been used to bring out the debate over inclusive education of tribals in Kerala during the pandemic. It was found that the lack of network coverage, electricity, smart phone or television have affected the tribal children and their motivation to continue their education.

Community learningcentre with efforts to translate the learning materials into tribal dialects was a successful model among a few tribal settlements.

4) DEMOCRACY IN TRIBAL SOCIETY IN INDIA: SOME ISSUES

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Abstract

Tribes are considered as one of the marginalized communities within the framework of modern society. Throughout the world, they face various forms of exclusions and barriers spanning across societal spectrum. In India, the arrival of democracy with its promises of liberty, equality and fraternity, codified in a well-articulatedconstitutional structure, has unfolded significant transformations within the socio-political fabric of India. Tribes are alsoaffected by it.However, the interplay of the modern, formal democratic setup and the traditional ways of life and cognition has resulted into various situational complexities within the socio-politicoweb of the tribes. Despite of the state's effort to incorporate them in a holistic manner,the actual result manifests itself into various anomalies and pathological situations, whether it's with reference to voting processes and participation in the modern political system or within the context of the multidimensional wider connotation of democracy. Against this backdrop, the present paper attempts to assesskeyissuesassociated with thepoor integration and participation of tribesmen within the wider democratic structure as

well as outlines major reasons behind it. It does so by dealing with the various problematic associated with tribe-democracy interplay in the Indian context.

5) ROLE OF TRIBAL MOVEMENT IN 'AAZADI KA AMRUT MAHOTSAV': INTERLUDE BETWEEN TRADITION AND MODERNITY

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Abstract
Freedom at midnight of August 14 and 15, 1947, we have completed 75 years of independence. Seventy five years are not very long period in the life of our nation, but the development has occurred in these decades. It would be expedient to see how many dreams of our nation builders have come true, if there is any biggest achievement of independent India, then it is that we can make a constitution for this diverse country with huge population. When we look around today, we start to doubt whether the present system is suitable for our needs, backgrounds and aspirations. Despite all the talks of socialism, secularism and economic liberalization, slogans of five year plans, elimination of poverty and other inclusive developments, nationalization of banks and now privatization in this global perspective, even today our country is one of the poorest, less educated, most corruption-affected country in the world. Identity has become paramount but not on the basis of castes, religions, languages, communities, regional, political system, which we gave to India, it was not the system of dreams of Gandhi, Nehru, Birsa Munda and other freedom fighters. At present, society is divided into many classes where each individual maintains one's existence. Even in the tribal society, where the Nair, Munda and other tribal communities have come in the mainstream of the society, there are many communities like Toda, Kota, Tharu, Sahariya and others are still in their traditional environment. It would be presented considering the aspects of theoretical, methodological, empirical and ideological.

6) EMERGING WATER CONCERNS IN TRIBAL HAMLETS OF SOUTH GOA

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Abstract
Tribal societies demonstrate a livelihood system, which is predominantly dependent on forests. In fact, forests provided the natural resources such as land, water and other necessary attributes of life. Water constitutes a fundamental physiological need of human life. Recent researches have indicated the incompatibility of water resource, especially in the tribal inhabited zones in India. As such, water continues to be is a major concern for the tribal families living in the villages of Gaondongrem and Cotigao in the taluka of Canacona in south Goa. Objectives: To discern the nature and the type of dependence on traditional water resources• To understand the emerging water challenges confronted in their day to day and• agricultural domain and cashew plantations To identify interventionist measures and programmes towards water• aggrandizement To suggest strategies to overcome water problems and develop sufficient water• base Significance Amidst the prevailing paucity and poor quality of

water resources in the region, the study will suggest strategies for sustainable water resource management in the region. Research methodology The research study intends to invite ethnographic orientation reflecting upon the life situation and holistic understanding of the indigenous population vis a vis the element of water. The ethnographic explanation will entail inquiries into the field with the help of participant observation, interviews and group discussions. Major findings The scarcity of water in the region has prevented the tribals from becoming full time cultivators. Their struggle for water is acute as they are devoid of water even for drinking purposes and other utilities. Pure and safe drinking water is a distant reality as many families rely on extracting water from the ground (fonaro) by digging holes. Water related ailments such as chronic urinary disorders (kidney stones) are common among many tribal persons. Furthermore, rules governing the wild life sanctuary prevent the communities from expanding their water requirements. Livelihood activities such as agriculture and cashew too take a backseat in the absence of adequate water arrangements.

7) POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF ANGAMI WOMEN: A GENDER LENS

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Abstract
In this paper, the author examines the role of Angami women of Nagaland in decision making processes. The objective of the paper is to examine the relationship between political participation of Angami women and its customary practices. It attempts to study the dynamics of both formal and informal governance institutions such as the Village Councils (VCs) and Village Development Boards (VDBs) and other traditional social institutions. It employs a theoretical conceptualization of private patriarchy and public patriarchy by Sylvia Walby in order to understand the role of women and their lack of visibility in decision making institutions. It exposes how existing social cultural laws and practices play an important role in providing an enabling or constraining environment for women's participation in vital decision making institutions in the context of the Angami tribe of Nagaland.

8) TRIBES(*ADIVASI*) IN UTTAR PRADESH: UNDERSTANDING THE 75 YEARS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

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Sanjay Singh,
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Abstract
The issue of development is always very controversial. What is development for one is the displacement of others; therefore, any understanding requires a historical and contextual framework. It holds very true for the tribes in Uttar Pradesh. After independence, Legislative Assembly in the early fifties discussed and debated the welfare and development of the *Adivasi* communities in the state. But the *Adivasi*population of Uttar Pradesh could

not get a place in the census report of 1951 and 1961. The policymakers recognized specific tribal communities as the scheduled tribe and included them in the census report of 1971, thereby rectifying the mistake. This decision on the part of policymakers denied a majority of the *Adivasi* people the status of scheduled tribe. Therefore, the development and displacement discourse in Uttar Pradesh is without the inclusion of the tribal population. The Adivasi community sacrificed for the development, but the crisis of identity could not give them credit. It initiates a critical question regarding the identity of the population group displaced due to development in the state. The failure to represent *Adivasi* may also be perceived as a symptom of the failure of democracy. The present paper tries to understand the *Adivasi* community in the debate of development in Uttar Pradesh.

9) DYNAMICS OF MIGRATION AND SCHOOL EDUCATION IN RURAL BASTAR

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Abstract
Migration has always been a dynamic process, always mediates with emerging social realities and keeps reinventing itself with a new set of rationalities and actualise itself through new social agents. Drawing data from the ethnographic field study, conducted between March 2017 to June 2019 in one of the Muria Adivasi village, this paper attempts to explore phenomena of adolescent migration from the perspective of adolescents and youths in a Muria Adivasi village in rural Bastar. For the last ten years, the studied village has been witnessing migration of adolescent-youths' boys, who are school dropouts or failed in the 10th board examinations. This form of migration has become an annual affair- every year in the months of June- July, adolescent and young boys migrate to South India to work on Bore Gadi- a vernacular term used for Borewell drilling machine. In next seven to eight months, they work on Borewell drilling machine and return to village in March- April. Analysing the narratives of the school dropout migrant labourers, the paper suggests that the migration of Adivasi youth in Bastar has resulted from a specific subjectivity, formed through mediation between schooling and other socio-historical processes in the village. The paper, first, reasserts the idea that migration needs to analyse a dynamic process, as it reinvented itself with a new set of logic of school failure in studied village. Second, the paper underlines the limitation of handling of failure at the individual level in the Adivasi village and argues that the way any society handles the failure in school education reflects their collective journey towards school education. As happened in studied village, the young adolescents chose migration, which ultimately ensures the perineal supply of cheap labour to the capitalist economy.

10) PROBLEM OF LIVELIHOOD OF TRIBALS IN JUNNAR TALUKA

Somnath Nirmal,
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Abstract
Since the beginning, forests have remained a traditional source of livelihood for the tribals. It plays a vital role in their economy. Their livelihood depends entirely on

hunting, tuber harvesting, wild products, traditional farming, and animal husbandry.However, the cases of depletion of forest resources, inadequate agricultural production, employment problems have been on rise, which has become a serious problem for the tribals. The developmental process of the government has had a qualitative impact on the means of livelihood of the tribals. Traditional means of subsistence and agriculture are no longer sufficient for their subsistence. In many cases the development programs of the government do not even reach them or are implemented in a wrong way. The paper will try to analyze the issues of livelihood faced by the tribals in the current globalization era through historical analysis. The paper will also analyze the developmental programs implemented by the Government for the upliftment and development of the tribals. The data will be collected through semi-structured interviews from three generations of tribals in Junnar taluka. Also, government decisions, research reports and research articles will be analyzed. The question of the means of livelihood of the tribals in the current globalization era and how those tools used for attaining means of livelihood affect their lives will be assessed in this paper.

11) A STUDY ON THE EDUCATIONAL RELUCTANCE OF THE PANIYA COMMUNITY IN WAYANAD

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Abstract
Education is an investment to the development of a society. Paniya is the most educationally disadvantaged community among the scheduled tribes of Kerala. Out of the total Paniya population of the state 74.49% is settled in Wayanad district. Backwardness of education largely reflects in their economic and social status too. Performance of Paniya students in primary, secondary and higher secondary levels are far behind when compared to the other communities of the ST category. The study focuses on the reasons behind school dropouts at primary and secondary levels among Paniya community students in Wayand district. As the scope of the study is vast, this study will use mixed methods for data collection and analysis. A primary survey will be conducted in the initial phase of the study followed by questionnaires (teachers), interview schedule (tribal students and parents) and case studies. There are several crucial factors that stand as a barrier to the educational attainment of the Paniya students of Wayanad. Language of instruction, curriculum content, teacher training and pedagogy, community participation biases, migration of parents are attributed to the major reasons for the educational backwardness of the community, however to what extent each of these factors or together and what more contribute for the backwardness is the prime question of the study. Suggestions and recommendations for the betterment of the current situation of Paniya community students will also be highlighted in this study to improve the current educational and economic scenario of Paniya community of Wayanad.

12) THE PURULIA CHHAU: CHOREOGRAPHING IDENTITY

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Abstract
The physical, economic and socio-political conditions of Purulia in West Bengal have shaped the Chhau dance which is a collective folk performance. The ethnic people, are the Mundas, Mahatos, Santhals, Bhumijs and Kurmis are the main performers of this dance and the narrative adapted from Ramayana, Mahabharata and the Puranas have been transmitted orally over generations. There are very few written records so one has to reconstruct through this expression of creativity the reaffirmation of the identity of the people. One is able to study their ability to portray their traditional values and convey the socio-economic and political conditions of the people over the past few centuries. Having its roots in hunting and warfare, the Chhau dance is a testament to the desire of the ethnic people to express notions of identity and the right to dignity and equality. This is particularly significant in today's India, fragmented by political strife and majoritarian tendencies. The idea of citizenship is continually shrinking to stifle the voices of minorities. The combat scenes, the use of elaborate masks and songs, various kinds of drums and wind instruments have traditionally been the forte of male performers. It is only recently that women have ventured into the arena of the Chhau performance, this dance of the godly against demonic forces. As a spiritual preparation for overcoming fear, as a fertility rite and as a reminder of the martial arts, the Chhau dance continues to energize the ethnic population as an escape to the dream of a better existence.

13) PROCESSES OF INCLUSION AMONG TRIBES: A STUDY OF TOURISM IN MAWLYNNONG

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Abstract
Tourism in rural areas is viewed as a panacea for economic impoverishment and better livelihood. In a case with the village of Meghalaya named Mawlynnong where the Khasi tribe lives near to bordering areas of Bangladesh, is a case of marginalized community in terms of locality and economic viability both. However, their cleanliness attribute marks them not only on the tourism map of Meghalaya but also revamp their separate identity on a regional level. The majority of related literature has focused on the cleanliness legacy and natural beauty of Mawlynnong but there is a dearth of literature on the role of tourism in the inclusion of this rural community. Substantiated with in-depth interviews and group discussions, this paper critically analyses the economic and regional inclusion of Mawlynnong in context with tourism. The paper concludes with interrogating the development of tourism in Mawlynnong and highlights some critical factors to its sustainability.

14) CONSTITUTION, CITIZENSHIP AND MINORITIES: A CASE STUDY OF TRIBES OF MADHYA PRADESH

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Abstract

Framers of the Constitution were aware of the suffering of certain groups and communities. Moreover, to socially upgrade their status, the Constitution added special articles to provide socioeconomic justice, equal opportunities and assurance of dignity to the marginalized. To attain the designated idea of social justice, India emerged as a welfare state. In a welfare state, the state ensures minimum essential services to maintain a standard of living for all its citizens. To maintain this in spirit, special attention was given to historically marginalized sections, specifically categorized into Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST). Under Article 275 of the Indian Constitution, States are entitled to grants-in-aid out of the consolidated fund of India for the welfare of the STs and for raising the quality of administration of the Scheduled Areas. in this context, this paper explores the penetration of development schemes specifically educational schemes among the Bhil tribe living in Jhabua region of Madhya Pradesh. The paper further highlights how Bhils of Jhabua have been left out from education during the COVID-19 pandemic. This is an exploratory study, and it adopts a combination of qualitative methods including interviews and observation.

15) SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL CHANGES IN KANI TRIBES OF TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

Boomica.M, Research Scholar &

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Abstract

The Kanis are a tribal community inhabiting in the Agasthiyarmalai Landscape of Western Ghats as several tribal hamlets distributed in the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Three of these Kani tribal hamlets are located in the KalakkaduMundanthurai Tiger Reserve Forests, Tirunelveli District. The purpose of this study is to understand the Social, Economic and Cultural Changes that this tribal community has undergone over years and its underlying reasons. Through in-depth interviews with the Muttukaani (Leader), Pilathi (Priest), Moodhavan (Person in charge of Crops) and Vizhikaani (Messenger), community elders and Village Forest Committee members, and through Focus group discussions and Personal interviews with the Community members, necessary information was gathered. The study results reveals that, various developmental and welfare measures taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu, efforts by the Forest Department, improved education and employment opportunities, communication and transportation facilities, exposure to technology, interaction with the people living in the plains and the resultant cultural assimilation, has influenced the Kanis towards Social, Economic and Cultural Changes. Restrictions on hunting, poaching, cutting trees and collection of Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP) as the effect of living within reserved forest area also acts as a change factor. As a result, it could be observed that the Kanis are now gradually detaching from their traditional norms, customs, knowledge, skills and practices. However, what remains unchanged is their earnest respect and love for nature.

16) DISPLACEMENT AND IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALISATION ON TRIBAL LIVELIHOOD OF SUNDERGARH, DISTRICT (ODISHA)

Sandeep Sagar
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Abstract

Industrialistion is a process of increased emphasis on mechanized production of goods and services. The tribals who have traditionally lived in hilly and forested areas chase to earn their livelihood by practicing subsistence activities like hunting-Gathering, Fishing, cultivation etc. In an industrial society majority of the tribal population work in factories as a labourerand being deprived in various aspect. (i) The tribals are being pulled to earned skilled labourwork in industries (ii)Further due to the lack of technical skills tribals are being given less wages by the contractors. Most often tribal women work in the factories get sexually assault and seduced by the outsiders and also the interference of the outsiders get involved in the tribal region. (iii)The family values, religious, rituals, beliefs and social of tribals have been changing drastically. (iv) The Industrialisation has been one of the primary reasons for the displacement of the tribals from their land. Tribal economy has largely been dependent upon land-based activities. Many assurances being given by industrialist to the tribal villagers for the development work but it fails to fulfill the promise. (vi) Increasing pollution on environment affect the agricultural practices of tribals livelihood and health issues. The paper is based on an extensive review of literature on the impact of Industrialisation on tribal livelihood and displacement. This paper intends to focused on, socio economic and cultural, Exploitation, Migration, Displacement, Polution on environment, Health.

17) SNOW FESTIVAL IN JAHALMAN: EXPERIENCING THE STATE AND CITIZENSHIP THROUGH PERFORMING INDIGENEITY

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Abstract

January 14th 2021 onwards for the first time Snow Festival was organized in the tribal district of Lahaul&Spiti, Himachal Pradesh. The Lahaul administration received the prestigious SKOCH-silver award for organizing it for 75days in the region. An ethnographic account of the Snow Festival present insights on how the Scheduled Tribe community in the region is represented. Through examining the Snow festival, the paper reflects on the State attempts to homogenize the cultural activities. The contradiction posed is that performing indigeneity which perpetuates the stereotype of primitivism is done to promote tourism will in turn contribute to transcending material backwardness. The success of the event depends on the level of cooperation of the people which depended on what is at stake and how do people experience the State in their everyday. How does the Snow Festival become a site to understand how the State is experienced, identities are made, performed is understood through such spectacles. Such performance can be seen either as an effort to highlight tribal citizenship as it stages difference and promotes the idea of a tribal community or as an attempt towards recognition and inclusion of a loyal State citizenry who is fully cooperating with State interventions. The ethnographic findings discussed were collected through participant observation as well as interviews of various stakeholders involved with the Snow Festival in Jahlaman Panchayat held on 5th and 6th

February 2021 in Jahalman village, district Lahaul&Spiti, Himachal Pradesh.

18) THE FOREST RIGHTS ACT (2006), SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD PRACTICES, AND LAND RIGHTS MOVEMENTS AMONG THE *ADIVASIS* IN KERALA

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Abstract
Introduction: The Forest Rights Act (2006) has been implemented in Kerala since 2008. However, nominal forest rights have been granted in all districts of Kerala. Those who were entitled to 1-10 acres of forest land received only 4-25 cents of the land. The shortcomings in the implementation of the FRA came to light only after significant investigations by tribal workers and volunteers in different areas.The objective of this paper is to examine various *Adivasi* land rights movements in Kerala to ascertain that FRA is one of the tools for reclaiming forest rights and ensuring livelihood for the *Adivasis* in Kerala.The significance of the study lies in the instrumental nature of FRA as a critical tool in recognizing the land rights of the *Adivasis*.Methodology: The study is based on in-depth personal interviews with 75 stakeholders, viz. the *Adivasis* from eight districts, viz. Idukki, Malappuram, Waynad, Kasargode, Thrissur, Ernakulam, Pathanamthitta and Palakkad, activists, journalists, and NGOs working with tribal communities. The secondary data includes journals, news articles and government reports on landless Adivasi communities of Kerala and their struggles.Major Findings of the Study: The neoliberal development narratives propagated by the State have caused several climate changes including floods and landslides. This has dithering effects on the lives and livelihoods of the *Adivasis*. The FRA is a process through which land reclamation and sustainable livelihood methods can be ensured.

19) ISSUES OF IDENTITY AND INCLUSION OF THE PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TRIBAL GROUPS (PVTGS) THROUGH POLICY DISCOURSE IN INDIA

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Abstract

There are 75 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) among the 705 notified Scheduled Tribes in India on the basis of their characteristic forest-dependent livelihoods, pre-agricultural level of existence, stagnant or declining population, low literacy rates and subsistence-based economy. Numerous Constitutional mandates, policies, Commissions and Plans addressed the identity, vulnerability and inclusion issues of the PVTGs with main approaches of their segregation, assimilation and integration in the regional and national settings. But gap between policies and practices remained with lingering concerns of identity and exclusion, regional disparities, displacement and that of 'missing' learners. The present paper critically examines the existing policy provisions starting from the initial Constitutional mandates, categorization of Scheduled Tribes, basis of identification of

PVTGs in terms of 'indigeneity', 'primitivity' and 'vulnerability, their treatment by planners and administrators as a homogeneous group, protection of the PVTG's traditional right to forest produce through the existing wildlife preservation laws, to the latest schemes of 'Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)'. The study probes into the documentary sources to highlight the gaps between 'enabling policies' (focus on the building of suitable environments for inclusion) and 'systemic policies' (about the structuring, resourcing of institutions) and recognition by government of the economic bases of inclusion without fully addressing the cultural and the social factors leading to the exclusion of these PVTGs. It calls for the rights of non-discrimination and inclusion to link to the overall ability of the vulnerable communities to leverage voice and wider rights in the community as a whole.

20) COVID-19 AND ITS IMPACT ON INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES: A CASE STUDY OF KONDHS OF ODISHA

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Abstract

COVID-19 pandemic affected every section of the society. It peculated to all variables such as caste, class, gender, ethnicity and indigenous communities. Its impact on the indigenous community can be further classified into impact on Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, which are basically hunting and gathering communities and are extremely poverty striven . The next category affected was the indigenous communities in general, who have been struggling for their livelihood since the threat of lockdown and pandemic risks on their health. This paper is an attempt to systematically understand how heterogeneous indigenous communities in general and Kondha community in specific responded to this common threat of pandemic on their respective lives and livelihood. This is based on secondary sources and qualitative data . Further, case study is also used to substantiate these arguments.Analysis of the same reflects that Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups have developed alternative strategies such as stitching of masks, promotion of indigenous herbs and medicines as an alternate to pandemic threat to the immunity system. They have also promoted their herbal essences in hand sanitizers. The whole product marketing strategies were further framed through online platforms as well. Thus , this pandemic has brought a new trend of Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) power to the door steps of these communities. They have widely started using online platforms to sale their products, physical markets are avoided. Further, you tubes and blogging sites are used extensively.

21) UNDERSTANDING THE POLITICS OF CURATING A TRIBAL MUSEUM

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Abstract

Museums and other heritage agencies are key sites where identity politics and essentialization of cultures take place and they gain momentum with the eagerness to structure a new nation. The tribal museums are also one such example. The tribal population in India has had a turbulent history and even now has a complex relationship with political power. The nexus between the tribal communities and their representation in the heritage is problematic even after eight decades of independence. In the context of the ongoing tribal representation in the Indian heritage market and a boom of proposals for tribal memorials and "Tribal Freedom Fighters' Museums", this study critically examines the tribal displays in museums and the heritage-making process. With reference to the tribal museum in the newly formed Telangana State, whose tribal population with thirty-two communities as Scheduled Tribes, constitute 7 percent of the total population (Census 2011), the paper vigilantly traverses through the complexities of marking out a distinct and unique history inorder to compute the historical peaceful co-existence of different communities. Using the field study based on an in-depth interview with the curators at *Nehru Centenary Tribal Museum in Hyderabad* and by looking at the museum as a narrative space, the paper engages with the politics and the practices involved in curating a tribal museum to bring into light the narratives which are effaced with the exhibits. The paper demonstrates how the construction of the 'tribal' category is set in motion through heritage practices. The questions are how the state deploys the tribal exhibits? What aspects of a tribal group are being represented in a tribal museum? And how do these exhibits weave a new form of identity to the community? Drawing from a Bourdieuan perspective, the paper argues that tribal museums are the 'symbolic capital' of the state and a means of executing symbolic violence in the name of heritage.

22) 70 YEARS OF INDIAN REPUBLIC : TRIBES MOVING AWAY FROM THEIR HEALTHY TRADITIONS (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BHIL TRIBE OF MADHYA PRADESH)

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Abstract

In these seventy years of independence, we can definitely see materialistic development in the tribal areas , but for this physical development, a big price is seen to be paid . Through this research paper I have tried to find out those healthy traditions of the Bhil tribe living in Madhya Pradesh , which are now becoming very less visible. The findings of this study are based on ChhavniJodiyan a bhil tribal dominated village located in Bajna Tehsil of Ratlam district. This research is based on primary data. The social facts & data collected by the interview schedule , observation, case study & formal conversation which are very significant tools & techniques of primary

data collection. Now the effect of modernity can be seen in Bhil tribe too. Bhil women and girls are keeping distance from the old traditions. The tradition of tattooing in the society is now on the verge of extinction . Especially young tribals are turning away from tattoos. In such a situation, this age old tradition is getting reduced. Similarly, Now Turban is also almost disappearing from the head of Bhil men & youth. At present only 24 Man have been seen wearing safas on their heads out of 318 males of this village .The practice of service marriage and examination marriage (Gol Gadhedo) has also almost ended. Similarly a very healthy tradition of being self reliant through community service ,which is known as Halma pratha ,is also becoming a matter of shame for the educated youth and young women and these youths and girls should stay away from it. Mahua liquor made from fresh flowers which is nutritious and hygenicfor the point of health. Its prevalence has now reduced and the prevalence of English liquor has also been seen increasing among Bhil youth. Similarly the bhil tribe have also been known for a Pitthorapainting, Ghoomar has been a famous folk dance of the Bhil tribe . The people of Bhil tribe have been very proficient and skilled in Bow, arrow ,sword, and Javelin throw etc. But today that seem to be forgetting all these things. Today there is a need to revive those healthy traditions found in the tribes, and to encourage them so that they can be beneficial to the community and maintain the identity and uniqueness the healthy original traditions of Bhil society.

23) THE ROLE OF FOLK LITERATURE IN REVITALIZING INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE

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Abstract

Folk literature stretches from the people in plains to the tribals of the mountainous regions .Folk lore's, riddles, anecdotes, folk drama, cries of grief, songs of festivals, farmers & boatmen are all facts of the folk literature, which doesn't have renowned poets & writers. Spontaneous outbursts of thoughts and feelings in sentimental moments is what the folk literature consists of. Folk literature has been flourishing with mankind ever since it's birth, without mankind even realizing it. It reflects the religious practices, cultures, education & social interaction of people. The essence of folk literature is not entertainment, It is rather, messages of righteous conduct and fellow feelings to the community. As many as 62 tribes dwell in the length & breadth of the state of Odisha. The language of each of these tribal households & communities are unique. More than 30 tribal communities speak their own dialects & the rest have taken various local adoptions of the Odia language as their main mode of speech. The tribal lingos have a rich colloquial literary tradition. Most of the indigenous folk literature continues to be in an unwritten spoken & basic state even today. The essence of tribal philosophy runs through all these folk stories &poems.Folk literature has been always a dependable source to map the life & style of livelihood of the indigenous people. The "Koili" ballads of the Odia literature is perhaps the fore runner of all the ode –centric literary creations of all mainstream national languages, including the "Meghdoot" & "Hansdoot" in

Sanskrit. Pandit Nilakantha Das, the celebrated Odia poet & philosopher has aptly noted that creation of the "Koili" – Based ballads have clearly been influenced by the indigenous folk songs &music .Their life is immensely enriched by the intellectual & spiritual fervor of their folk literature.But it is unfortunate & a matter of regret that the tribal folk literature is in a process of slow decadence. The tribal young men & women of these days are not interested in the spread of their culture & language like their predecessors. This trend has created hurdles in the spread of the tribal languages . I have tried to explain in this paper how the folk literature is the stimulus for the spread of literacy and can revitalize indigenous languages. Therefore the language of tribals & their literacy can be revitalized by preservation of their folk literature .This will be possible by propagating the tribal languages in films, documentaries & drama produced in their language. This will be undoubtedly revitalize & enlighten their languages .The tribal folk literature has to be collated & preserved for the up keeping of the tribal languages. Experienced researchers should compile these resources in simple languages either in the known tribal scripts or in Odia scripts. The arrangements should be made to train the tribals in their region by educated trained teachers in their respective languages. This will lead to intellectual, academic & cultural development of the tribals. Furthermore this will also lead to the tribals being attracted to their languages as a result, this will go on to live forever. Needless to say that all this is imminently desirable in the progress of the world.

24) CHANGING LIFE STYLE OF SOURA TRIBE IN GAJAPATI DISTRICT OF ODISHA

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Abstract

Tribes live in remote inaccessible areas. They are isolated from the main stream of social life. Change is the inevitable nature of universe. With the emergence of certain phenomenon certain changes can be noticed in every sphere of life of any community.In India there are 437 scheduled tribes with different socio-economic spectrum out of them 62 percent live in Odisha. Odisha claims a prominent position among the state and union territories of India for having more numbers of different types of tribe which number is 62 including 13 belongs to primitive. Saura is major schedule tribes of Odisha. Although they are found all over India but their concentration is large in number in Gajapati district of Odisha. Saura is such an ancient tribes in India that they find in the Hindu epics of Mahabharata and Ramayan.They are known by various names such as Savara, Sabara, Sora and Soura.Souras lived in the remote mountains, hills and forest habitat. In modern times, with the process of industrialization, urbanization, there occurred rapid changes in the sphere of political, social, economic and religious life.The specific objective of the paper is to know the Saura tribe through different changes in the sphere of life. General objectives of the paper is:1.To know the socio-economic changes in the sphere of life of Saura tribe.2.To know the changes in their political life.3.To understand the religious changes in the life of Sauratribe.It is a descriptive study based on certain explorable research questions. The data will be collected through interview schedule and focussed group discussion.

25) THE QUESTIONS ON IDENTITY OF THE MECH KACHARIS OF ASSAM

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Abstract

India is an amazing country where people of many different communities and religions live together in unity. Indian Population is polygenetic and is an amazing amalgamation of various races and cultures. Social formation of India has mainly three components – tribal settlements, villages and towns. It is difficult to draw sharp distinction amongst them because they share some common characteristics.Assam is the home for various ethnic groups having diverse linguistic and cultural background. The Mech Kacharis' are one of the earliest ethnic communities of North-East India. Different communities like the Tiwas', Bodo, Deori, Dimasa, Hajong, Bodo Kachari, Sinpho, Karbi, Khamti, Garo, Mishing, Lalung, Mizo, Kuki, Nyishi, Naga, Rabha, Sonowal, Riang, Chakma (belonging to Tibeto Burman and Siamese Chinese division) had migrated into this geographical location known as Assam in different centuries of its history. They came through different routes in different times, thus making this region a meeting point of various races and cultures. Gradually under the shastric influence from the Hindu heartland, the erstwhile ruling dynasties of ancient Assam embraced Hinduism and thus attained the status of Kshatriyas (Borah, 2009).But one must question that are these provisions working in the grass root level. These minority groups/communities are suffering from different problems which need separate attention level. Over the course of time, various minority groups have voiced out their problems and demanding possibilities to confront and settle the problem from the government. The tribal population of Assam is dispersed all over the state. The state is the home of as many as 23 tribal groups. The Mech Kachari's too has also undergone social changes, ethnic change and identity crisis. They were being recognized as a part of Assam but assimilation took place over the period which had a negative impact. Along with the tremendous trend of culture change, they are now experiencing the trends of revivalism for their separate identity.The objectives of this study are:1.The understand the causes of identity crisis.2.To study the aspects of changes that took places in the Mech KachariTribe.Methodology:This study is an ethnographic study. The research design for this study is descriptive research design. For this study, qualitative research method approach has been used. The tools of data collection are quasi-participant observation, oral history, in-depth interviews. Purposive sampling, snow-ball sampling has been used to collect data. The universe of the study is Mandoori Gaon, Nazira, Sivasagar district, Assam. Both primary and secondary data has been collected.

26) DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSITION OF BHIL TRIBE IN STATE OF MAHARASHTRA

Dr. Rita Malache,

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Abstract

The present paper focuses on the Bhil tribes in the state of Maharashtra. The Bhil are very simple tribals who are living in nature

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of the Sahyadri and Satpuda region of Dhule and, Nandurbar District. They are considered to be at the far end of social and economic development compared to other tribal communities. In present scenario Bhil tribe is living in very marginal position on all spares of life. The present study focused on their socio economic betterment and development. The study aim to focus on Bhil tribal livelihood pattern and analyses their social economic exploitation and make their social economic development through their won point of view. Inclusion of knowledge disciplines of tribal in main-stream is missing in contemporary studies of tribal. There is a need for including cultural values associated with socio economic system for contemporary tribal development. The definition of tribal is still not clear, even in the Indian Constitution. This has created issues of identity and hence the very existence of tribal. This paper tries to find out the clear definition of tribal and then to study the impact of their knowledge and socio economic status in modern pace of development. And focused on to solved there problems in all spare of life.Objectives:1.The study aims at finding the socio economic changes reflected in the standard of living and the living conditions of Bhil tribal in Nandurbar districts of Maharashtra. 2.The effect on socio economic variables like such as literacy, school enrolment, educational attainment, health indicators, per capita income, employment opportunities, access to basic amenities like drinking water, housing, drainage facility and electricity.3.To understand the challenges and scope of developmental initiatives for Bhil tribe in Nandurbar districts of Maharashtra. Methods:This study is based on the data collected through personal interview from the Bhil tribal resident of Nandurbar and Dhule district it tries to analyse the problems and challenges of the development of Bhil tribes. A survey of inhabitants is to generative a qualitative data. Primary data is collected from an interview schedule, purposive sampling and participant observation methods further, contextual method is used to test the relationship between tribal culture and society followed by oral formic method for studying unwritten, oral and traditional art which lack documentations in contemporary lifestyle.Findings: The present research is unique in the sense that here Bhil tribals status in recent time is studied from various angles. The study is not only focusing on the economic development but also tries to understand the threads of connectivity between the traditional, social and cultural values of Bhil tribal as indigenous population. The study is accommodating the experiences shared and goes beyond the ethnographic method as it also includes the oral formatic method. The study is focussing on the basic knowledge and information of Bhil tribal. Conclusion: The study of the Bhil tribal community is useful in the sense that it brings out various new facts relating to the process of social change taking place among the Bhil tribal. Further it also reveals some special problems which were faced by the Bhil tribal. It is assured that each information must be useful for the purposes of planning for upliftment of Bhil tribals and also in preparation of suitable programs for their welfare. Finally, the study also contributes bringing the gap in the existing literature on the question what happens to the tribal social structure economic condition and culture when the tribals were settled in a completely non-tribal setting.

27) STATUS OF EDUCATION AMONG TRIBALS IN EASTERN INDIA

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Abstract

This paper aims to examine the role of the education in empowering and uplifting the poor tribals of India. Indian constitution enunciates for free and compulsory inclusive education for all the citizens till the age of 14. Various reform has been done in the past few decades resulting in the pronouncement of Kothari Commission in 1964, Right of Education Act (RTE) in 2009 and the New Education Policy in 2020. After six decades of independence, tribals remain poor, illiterate and oppressed. Even with these reform policies, the education status of scheduled tribes is grim. The literacy rate of schedule tribes is 58.76 percent, which is the lowest among all the social categories. Poverty, marginalization, deprivation and dispossession are some of the significant reasons for the poor performance and high drop-outs rates among the adivasis. This paper addresses to probe the status of primary and secondary education of tribals. It tries to identify those factors which are causing hindrances and further marginalising the tribals. The study is based on secondary data and for this purpose various reports and documents have been reviewed. A case study of tribal majority populated states of eastern-Jharkhand, Odisha and Chattisgarh, has been taken to have a critical assessment of education of tribals. These three states are selected because they have tribal majority, have enormous programmes in tribal education, poor performance in human development indicators and have low literacy rate. This study is important to understand the sociological barriers and suggest policy for better education of tribals.

28) EFFECTS OF GLOBALIZATION AND ADAPTION BY INDIAN TRIBAL COMMUNITY

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Abstract
The impacts of the globalization have not been paid adequate attention so far. This paper is an outcome of the efforts to find out the impacts of the process of globalization on tribal and how they are facing various issues with relation to the globalization. Globalization which is appearing to be an inevitable for most of the developing countries has brought in some opportunities as well as some issues which we have to address in recent future. We have to admit that globalization affects tribal communities differently and more severely. The paper focuses specifically on the effects of globalization on the Indian tribal community in sectors like, cultural, Social, economic, educational, employment and livelihood. The voice of tribal communities regarding the issues they are/have faced needs to be heard and a national and state plans need to be prepared to intervene in the worsening situation of tribal communities. The most outstanding issues are of displacement due to the process of globalization and subsequent developmental activities and the projects. As a nation we need to be extra careful while facing the globalization process and it's even more

important because we have a huge population of 122 crore of which tribal/s are most vulnerable, whom we have to support and also we have to become a fastest growing economy. This is a crucial challenge for India.

29) RIGHTS OF TRIBAL COMMUNITIES IN INDIA: A SOCIAL BONDING APPROACH

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Abstract
Exploitation with tribal communities in India started from the British colonial period. Most of their rights were denied by the British authorities. Tribal communities expected that the new free government of India after Independence will recognise their rights over 'Jal, Jungle and Jameen'. However, after independence, the rights of the tribal were not recognised. Most of the development approaches taken by the government such as the expansion of the road network, construction of Dam, mining activities, the establishment of national parks displaced tribal people from their habitat. On the one hand displacement of tribal people from their habitant made a great loss to protect their culture, traditions, language, art, craft, etc and on the other hand it isolated them from the main society. Most of the tribal people are struggling to survive in their region, due to lack of education, and employment opportunities. Tribal people are currently considered as a marginalized section of the society because neither government taking care of them, nor the society is having bonding with them. Lack of training and knowledge about other works forced them to depend on their traditional job. Which has increased economic inequality and made more dependent on government welfare activities. The objective of this paper is to highlight social, political and economic inequalities among tribal communities. The finding of the study is, due to the lack of social bonding from both government and the society towards recognising or uplifting the tribal communities in society. To access the finding of the study this paper will adopt the social bonding theory as a method to examine it.

30) FOREST RIGHTS OF THE TRIBALS IN INDIA: SOME ISSUES

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Abstract
Forests support the livelihood of a large section of the people, especially the tribal who depend almost entirely on this forest for their survival. Most of the tribes in and around the world are intimately associated with forest for their habitat and ecology. The tribes, who are known as s forest dwellers are diligent, they depend directly on the natural produce for their survival, livelihood, occupation and employment. The relation of ecology is the relationship with the environment, the forest, the nature, because a tribe looks upon the forest as its natural environment and starts depending on it. This relationship of dependency in certain features characterises the tribal society and its economic system. Forest is an integral part for tribals. They were used to cultivating land collectively for their subsistence. Many engaged in shifting cultivation and did not cultivate a given area

for a long period. Many tribal owners thus became unrecorded tenants and/or labourers in the less fertile highlands or bonded or semi-bonded labourers in the fertile lowlands or forest areas. The British were primarily interested in timber and other incomes from forests, and therefore framed laws to evict the local inhabitants. The Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 recognizes the rights of the forest dwelling tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers to forest resources, on which these communities were dependent for a variety of needs, including livelihood, habitation and other socio-cultural needs. The forest management policies, including the Acts, Rules and Forest Policies of Participatory Forest Management policies in both colonial and post-colonial India, did not, till the enactment of this Act, recognize the symbiotic relationship of the STs with the forests, reflected in their dependence on the forest as well as in their traditional wisdom regarding conservation of the forests. The Objective of the paper is -1. To analyse the relation between Tribes and forest, 2. To analyse the rights of tribes India.

31) CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND TRIBES IN INDIA: ISSUES OF NON-COMPLIANCE

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Abstract
It is the responsibility of the governments to undertake and coordinate systematic action to end any type of discrimination and atrocities against indigenous and tribal people. Further, fundamental rights, constitutional provisions must be respected and special measures should be taken to stop the above. This paper deals with development of Indigenous institutions as a fundamental right and maintenance of identity and autonomy of tribal people in India; fundamental principles of participation towards giving consent, application of customary law, penal system and access to social justice and non-violation of international human rights; legal status of tribal peoples on ownership and possession on land and natural resources etc. The objectives of this paper are: a) to find out the reasons behind non-compliance of the constitutional rights by the government officials and, b) to find out the apathy among political leaders and concerned government departments towards execution of development schemes for upliftment of the tribal people in India.

32) TAUNGYA CULTIVATORS AND THEIR STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL: A STUDY ON FOREST DWELLERS OF KHERI AND GONDA DISTRICTS OF UTTAR PRADESH

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Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya
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Abstract
Forest wealth is an important basic asset for any nation, which helps a lot in shaping the development plan of the nation, especially for a nation which has been blessed by the diversity of this wealth by nature. The present paper is based on the field work to understand the tribal and forest dwellers of Lakhimpur Kheri and Gonda district. These communities are mainly referred to as

Taungya.Mainly settled in the Terai areas of Uttar Pradesh, the Van Taungya farmers live their lives like Banjaras and spend generation after generation in the hope that in the coming times they will also get normal life which will provide basic facilities to their villages. The story of Van Taungya tenants settled in the Gondaand Kheri regions of Uttar Pradesh exposes their existential crisis which is the result of administrative insensitivity. The Taungya cultivators mainly engage in forestry work and earn their living from the crops grown in the same areas. On studying in the forests of Gonda and Kheri, it is found that the social and economic condition of the Taungyas, who specialize in the art of afforestation, is very pathetic because they do not have basic means of livelihood like education, health, drinking water, roads, housing etc. The present research paper is a serious attempt to highlight the challenges of life and the question of their existence in the restricted forest areas of Kheri and Gonda.

33) DETERMINANTS OF MATERNAL HEALTH SERVICES UTILIZATION IN TRIBAL COMMUNITY IN INDIA

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Abstract

Various socio-demographic and economic factors affect the utilization of maternal health in tribal communities in India. The present study delves into the socio-demographic and economic factors affecting the usage of maternal health services in Tharu community of Uttar Pradesh. Better coverage of maternal health services is advocated at several platforms as it has long term effects in reducing maternal morbidity and mortality. Methods: This retrospective study was conducted in the tarai districts of Uttar Pradesh. Sample of 164 Tharu women were selected through purposive sampling method. Interview schedule was used for data collection. The data was analyzed using SPSS. Descriptive statistics and binary regression was used to analyse the data. Results: Government Health facilities and services of traditional birth attendants were equally preferred choices for maternal healthcare in Tharu communities visited. 64% of interviewed Tharu women delivered in Health Institution, 30% of them delivered at home with assistance of Traditional Birth attendant and 6% had delivered while working or travelling to the Health Facility. 28% of respondents delivered in Private health institutions and 14% of respondents had received antenatal care services from Private health institutions. Education status and earning of respondents were found to be significantly associated with the utilization of maternal healthcare services. Women educated up to secondary level or above of education and having own independent earning and those living in nuclear families utilized maternal healthcare services more than the women with lower status of education, working at farm and living in joint families. Conclusion: Tharu women of lesser age, higher birth parity, lower educational status, women without own income and those living in joint families had a lower rate of utilization of maternal health services. Tharu women living in villages are still dependent on traditional service providers for their maternal healthcare. Government healthcare providers should adopt culturally sensitive approach to increase their reach and coverage of maternal healthcare services in Tharu community. For this a complementarity

should also be established between traditional and formal health service providers.

34) MEANING OF BEING A TRIBAL: A LOOK AT NCERT SOCIAL SCIENCES SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS

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Abstract
Introduction: To the concept of a tribal in India, it is crucial to add to the literature: the notion of being a tribal. Aims and Objectives: To analyze NCERT social science school textbooks, An overview of literature that contributes to our understanding of the portrayal and representation of tribals on school textbooks. Research questions:1) Do curriculum facilitate academic understanding of the meaning of being a tribal to a child? Literature Review: Karl Mannheim (1936), critiques the objectivity claimed of thought and establishes the connection between outlooks and the social position and situation of the knower, he helps us see who and what the intellectual thought influenced the intellectual attitude and it's effect on the structure of a society. Through Apple (1979), we come to know that curriculum has it's own content which has found it's way through certain modes of selection and processing. How our education filter knowledge is intertwined with how it also process knowledge. According to Kumar (1993), in India, curriculum was not a neutral topic that could be taken as it was, there were forces that shaped the making of it.Some findings: NCERT had several limitations that could be addressed keeping the central question of the tribal, it's projections and the inclusion of the North-Eastern states in mind. • Tokenism is rampant in the textbooks • The history chapters do not problematise the India in the pre modern world in retrospect to tribals or the North-East Indian tribals. • There is a deep silence about the north-east and even the texts does not feel the need to address this void. Methodology: • Content Analysis of NCERT Textbooks, • Secondary sources.

35) SHILLONG'S PUNJABI LANE: AN INSIGHT INTO THE INTERACTION OF THE SIKH MIGRANTS AND LOCAL TRIBAL COMMUNITY IN NORTH-EAST

Dr. Aman Deep Singh
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Abstract
The 2.5-acred 'Punjabi Lane', next to Shillong's commercial hub and largest traditional market place, Iewduh, has been home to Sikh Dalits, who were brought by the British to work as scavengers and sweepers in the 19th century. For three decades, sections of society and political organisations in Meghalaya have been demanding that residents be shifted to some other area on the ground that a prime commercial area shouldn't hold a residential locality. Over the years, there have been numerous clashes between Sikh residents and local Khasis. Following the biggest clash in May 2018, a high-level committee was constituted in June 2018 to find a solution to the said land dispute. Recently the Conrad Sangma-led Cabinet has approved a proposal to relocate the Sikh residents from the area, based on a recommendation made by the high-level committee. Following the cabinet decision,

the representatives of the Sikh community held a protest, following which the government has said that they are following due diligence. The government claims that the disputed land belongs to the Urban Affairs Department, and the government's aim is to relocate them to a proper place not throwing them out. On the other hand, the Sikhs say the land was "gifted" to them by the Syiem (chief) of HimaMylliem , one of the chiefdoms in Khasi Hills in the 1850s. Their argument is that while 300- odd Sikh families live in the lane, only 20 of them are employed with the Shillong Municipal Board, whom the government is willing to relocate. Sikhs migrants have time and again claimed that the government's stand is completely baseless and unjust.

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Fkk: tutkfr Infó Is ghi iadfrd ifjoⁿk eafuoklk djrh vk;h gSa iadfr Is budk ?kfu"B lECcU/k thou ds yxHkkx lHkh vk;kekaij iR;{k ,oa viR;{k #ik Is nf'Vxkpj gksrk gSA LokHkkfod gSfd iadfrd igyw dk ifHkko Fkk: tutkfr ds/kkfelad thou ij Hkh LiⁿV #ik Isfn[kkbZnrk gSA bl tutkfr ds ykxka dh ekU;rk gS fd lekpn; ds Hkkh ykxka ds dY;k.k] thou ea Iq¼k'kfUrⁿ] lef) bR;kfn ds fy, fofHkUu iadkj ds iⁿrk&ikⁿB] delkⁿM ,oa R;ⁿgkjka dks eukuk vko';d gSA Fkk: lekpn; ea dfk rFkk f'kdkj ,oa iadfr Is lECfU/kr vud nqfh&norkvka dh iⁿtk djus dh iFkk foⁿeku jgh gSA vud /kkfelad jhfr&fjoktkⁿⁿ lⁿdkjka ds vykok Fkk: lekpn; dh /kkfelad 0;oLFkk ea iⁿrk&ikⁿB Vdkuk&Vⁿⁿdk] R;ⁿgkj vkfn iⁿⁿk #ia Is ipfyr jgs gSA bueaR;ⁿgkjka dk fo'ksk egRo gS rFkk Fkk: ykx mYykliwⁿd bUgⁿ euⁿrs gSA bl volj ij uR;] xhr xku Hkkⁿt bR;kfn vk:kfir fd;s tkrs gⁿ gksyh ioⁿ rks Fkk: vka ea vR;f/kd g"kⁿYykl ds lkFk euk;k tkrk gⁿvk/kfud ;qx Hkkⁿ.kⁿyhdj.k dk gⁿ Iⁿpuk iⁿⁿ|kfⁿxdh ,oⁿ Iⁿpkj ek/;ⁿeka us thou ds iR;d igyw dks iⁿHkfoⁿr fd;k gⁿ tutkfr;ⁿ Hkh bl Is vNwrh ugⁿ jgh gⁿ vkt Fkk: tutkfr dh /kkfelad 0;oLFkk ea vuⁿd ifjorⁿu nⁿ[ks tk Ikdrs gⁿ fo'ⁿkdj Fkk: ;ⁿk ih<⁺ⁿ ea vius ijEiⁿjkxr /kkfelad 0;oLFkk ds ifr dkⁿⁿ fo'ⁿk vknⁿj Hkko ughⁿ fn[krkⁿ /kkfelad delkⁿMka ds vc ,d vkⁿpkfjdrⁿ ek= leⁿⁿk tkus yxⁿ gⁿ rFkk /kkfelad 0;oLFkk ds vuⁿd igyⁿykⁿ eaⁿvc vk/kⁿfud rRⁿⁿ dk lekⁿ'kⁿ gksa jgⁿ gⁿA Fkk: tutkfr ds ykⁿx vc

fgUnqvkadsfofFkUu nqph&nqrkvka,oajhfr&fjoktkadks viuk fy;k g&AiLrqr 'kks/k i= fuEu mnn~s~;ka ij vk/kkjrr g&1- Fkk: tutkfr dh ijEejkxr /kkfefld 0;oLFkk dk o.kZu djuk 2- /kkfefld 0;oLFkk eagkuosokyas ifjorZuka,oaml dsmRrjnak;h dkjdkadksKkr djukA

4. dkfoM egkekjh dk vlaxfBr {k= ds Jfedka ij ikkko% ,d lekt'kkL=h; v/;;u

Mkॅ iue ;kno]

Lekt'kkL= foHkkx]

y[kuÅ fo'ofo|ky;]

y[kuÅ

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dkfoM&19 egkekjh ls lecpk fo'o iHkkfor gqvk g$ fQj pkgs oks xkeh.k lekt gks ;k uxjh; lekt] laxfBr {k=s gks;k fQj vlaxfBr {k=A bl egkekjh ds dkj.k ekuo thou dk iॆ;d igyw iHkkfor gqvk gA bl dk lokf/kd vlj Jfedka ij ns[kus dksfeykA tks भी श्रमिक अपने गांव से दूर किन्हीं शहरों में जाकर रह jgsFkksrFkksa viuk thou;kiu dj jgsFks[k~] ykॅdMkmu ds nk$jku mudsle{k thfodk dk ladV mRiUu gks x;k D;kfd lHkh m|kx&/kU/ks cUn gks x;sFkkA ,lsesacgqr ls Jfed ifly gh gtkjkafdykehVj nqj viusxkॆo dh vksj fudy iMsA jkLrsesamUga vund iadkj dh leL;kvka dk lkeuk djuk iMkॆ rFkk vund Jfedka dh vkj fudy iMॆ jkLrsesamUga vund vund ikdkj dh leL;kvka dk lkeuk djuk iMkॆ rFkk vund Jfedka dh मृत्यु भी हो गयी। कोविड—19 की शुरूआत के पहysekg esagh bu Jfedka dh etnqjh esa yxHkx 60 ifr"kr rd dh fxjkoV ns[kh x;h Fkh] tks 2020 dh nqljh frekgh esa yxHkx 1-6 fcfy;u Jfedka ds vius vkthfod [kksus dh fLFkfr cu x;hAHkkjr esa yxHkx 92 ifr"kr Jfed vlaxfBr {k=ka ls lEcfU/kr g$] ftueaesa[; : i ls idkl h Jfed] dkॅVˆDV Jfed] Qॅ~ikFkh nqdkunkj एवं निर्माण श्रमिक इत्यादि को शामिल किया जा सकता gA egkekjh esabu Jfedka ij lcls cgqr vlj iMॆ gA इसके कारण शहरों में प्रवासी श्रमिकों को रोजगार न feysusrFkk] :krk;kr o efM~;k ds igh rjg ls lfdz; u gus dh otg ls xkeh.k vFkZ0;oLFkk dksHkh xaHkhj {kfr gbZ gA dbby Jfed gh ugha] vfirqmudk ifjokj Hkh bl ls ikkfor gqvk g$ D;kfd jkstxkj ds vHkko esa mudkHkkjiV Hkkstu rd ughafeyk ik jgk gA ljdkj }kjk fd;s x;s vund iॆ;kl Hkh vlaxfBr {k= ds Jfedka dh fLFkfr esa vi{kkdr l/kkj ughadj ls gAbl 'kks/k i= ds eq[; mnn~s~; g& 1- dkfoM egkekjh ds nk$jku Jfedka ds lle{k mRiUu gqbZ fofHkUu

leL;kvkadk irk yxkuk] 2- vlaxfBr {k= ds Jfedka पर कोविड महामारी के प्रभावों का विश्लेषण करना।

5. xkॆoka esa fodkl ds cnyrs ifreku% ,d lekt'kkL=h; nf"Vdks.k

Mkॅ lekV v'kkod]

lekt"kkL= foHkkx]

y[kuÅ fo'ofo|ky;]

y[kuÅA

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fodkl fujUrj xfreku jgus okyh ifdz;k gA iॆ;d lekt viuh ixfr grqdN y{; fu/kkfjr djrk gS rFkk miyC/k lk/kukadsek/;e ls mu y{;kadksikIr करने का प्रयास करता है। वर्तमान समय में शायद ही dkbZ lekt gks tks fodkl grqy; u fu/kkfjr djrk gkA ijUrqHkkjr t$s fodkl 'khy ns'kka ds lUnHkZ esa fodkl dh ifdz;k dks xkeh.k ifjii{; esa le>uk vR;Ur vko";d gks tkrk gS D;kfd vkt Hkh Hkkjr dh yxHkx 68 ifr'kr tula[;k vHkh Hkh xkॆoka esa fuokl djrh gAfodkl dks ifjoruZ dk dkj.k ,oa ifj.kke nkuka dgk tk ldrk gS vkज fodkl ifjoruZ dh xfr vkj fn'kk dks iHkkfor djrk gA ijUrq;g /;ku j[kuk pkfg, fd leLr ifjoruZkadksfodkl dh lKk ughanh tk ldrh gA xkeh.k fodkl dks ifjoruZ dks ,d lk/ku dh nf"V ls ns[kk tkuk pkfg,] ftldk iॆ;k xkeh.k fodkl dks xfr nusgrq gkrk gAvrZeku le; esa lekt rth ls ifjofrr gks jgk gA dkfoM&19 t$h egkekjh us ijh nqfu;k dks iq%fopkj djusij foo"k fd;k g$fd fodkl ds lgh ek;us D;k gS\ bl fLFkfr lsxkॆo Hkh vNrsugha jgs gA xkॆoka esaHkh vc fodkl dks ifjoruZ ifjfLFkfr;ka ds lEcU/k esa परिभाषित करने की आव"; drk egllॆ dh tk jgh gA इस शोध पत्र के निम्न उद्देश्य हैं—1- xkeh.k fodkl dks le>uk rFkk 2- xkeh.k ifjii{; esafodkl dsifiofrr vk;kekadा विश्लेषण करना।

6. Þtutkfr R;kgkj % cnyrs ifjos"k ds lnHkZesa,d lekt'kkL=h le>%ß

डॉ विजय कुमार वर्मा

lgk;d vkpk;Z

डॉ शकुन्तला मिश्रा राष्ट्रीय

iquokZl fo'ofo|ky;

ekgku jkM] y[kuÅA

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e/;çnŚk ds vkfnokfl;ka ds dŃ çeç[k R;kgkjka ij
çdk'k Mkyk tk jgk gA pŕfd e/; çnŚk ea
vkfnokfl;ka dh ,d cgqr cMŔ tula[ek fuokl djrh
gA nŚk dh dqy vkcknh ea 23-27 çfr'kr ˆvkfnokfl;ka
dk gŚ e/;çnŚk ds çHkqk[k vkfnoklh g&xkŃM] Hkhy]
Bkxk] Hkkofj;k] [kŚjkj dkyj] vxj;k] ifudk] lgkjek
lkj vkfnA geus bl ds ek/;e bl gkŚ'k;s ds lekt
lekt ds vkfnokfl;ka ds [kfŚ'k;ka euku oeys R;kŚgkj
dh ppkŹ dj jgs gŚ ftl ds ek/;e ls ge ,d fo'kŚk
leqnk; dsR;kŚgkj ds Lo: i o mRlo dh çefr mldh
i"BHkife ds ckjs ea ifjfpr gks ldxaA es R;kŚgkj çk;%
iÿ.kek o vekoL;k ds euku dk j'e gA bl ys[k dks
lŊkfUrd o rF;kRed fcUnqvka dh lgkjk ydj
vkfnokfl;kds R;kŚgkjka ij çdk'k Mkyus dk ,d ç;kl
fd;k x;k gA bu R;kŚgkjka dh çefr rjhds ls dr
bR;kfn ds ek/;e ls ifjfpr gksa ij ge Hkh R;kŚ'kka dks
euk;s tkos dh fofo/krk ls ifjfpr gks ldxaA bl
lecŕe dks lekt dh eÚ; /kkjk ea 'kkfey dkŹ ds
fy;s buds lkŚ lekftd ge dh Hkkouk ds ˆ lkŚ
vrfdŹk djrs buds lekftd o vkfŹd mRlkku dh
fn'kk ea ,d igy dj ldrsgA

vkfnokfl;ka çeç[k R;kŚgkjka ea Hkkxkfj;k ge Hkkhy
जनजाति का। करमा त्यौझा बैगा ५ गोंड जनजाति का

gjs xŊhykdkA n'kgjh] xkŃM tutkfr dh egknao iŕrr]
R;kŚk Hkkyk, ˆdkjdŕ tutkfr dk] ck?kk iŕru] HkkfV;k
trkukfrdk Hkhyks dk çeç[k ik'kk gA blh ij çdk'k
Mkyk fdlh Hkh jk"V² ea lŊkfr dsçKFkfed /kjkry ij
thou ;kiu djusokys xkfje ekuo lecÚk dk ; |fi
lH; lekt ls nqj&nqj rd lŕcU/k gksikrq fdlh Hkh
lekt] bfrgkl] lŊkfr dk o.kŹu buds fcuk lŚko
ugha gA lkekU;r% ˆvkfnokth ,ckfjtuy 'kŕn dk
ç;kx fdlh Hkk&kfyd n\k ds mu fuokfl;ka dsfy;s
fd;k tkrk gA ftudk ml Hkk&kfyd {k= gks Kkr
bfrgkl eslŕcU ls iqjuk lŕcU/k jgr bUgŕFkA lŕçr
iŕkka ds iqjkru yŚ[kka ea ˆvfUkdk^ ouoklh j?k fiBMs
fgUnŕ o egkyxŹkh us fxfjtu 'kŕn ds x;k gŚf
lŕckf/kr fd;kA Hkkjrh; संविधान के अनुच्छेद ३५२ में
jgfpr tutkfr dgk x¸ A vU; ea bUgŕ vkj.;d]
jkuhij tŝ h lŊk] açnku dh x;hA çefr dh xkn ea
thou ;kiu dsmidj.kka vHkko eaHkh çlUu jgusokyh
;g tutkfr;ka ifjor¸ ,o¸ fodkl ls vNŕrh ughajg
ldhA Hkkjrh; ijEijk dsfodkl ea vyhg ;kxnku ds
: i ea buds ghrfjokt] R;kŚgkjka dk fo'k'k egRo gŚ
इन आदिवासियों के स्वयं के विश्वास ६ मान्यताएं है जिन
lekt ˄ea ,d vuks[kk o fof'k"V LFkuku gŚ jŃQhYM
8-dh ekuuk gŚfd jktk ijEijk dkHkh&egku ijEijẀ ls
Hkh तੑ Mਬ gksrh gŚ

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RC-8

INEQUALITIES, STRATIFICATION AND EXCLUSION STUDIES

CONVENOR

PROF.PARVEZ AHMED ABASSI

1) Divergence in Health Outcomes: Decoupling Inequity and Inequality

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Conference Registration Number: 0145

Abstract

As we enter the third decade of the 21st century, it becomes imperative to retrospect the path trodden by the Indian economy and its benefactors. Post 1990, India has managed an average growth rate of 5.8% per annum as compared to the average of 4.1% in the first forty years of independence. However, the reality of these figures could not conform to the erstwhile theories of trickle-down economics. The ill-effects, of resulting inequities, have been felt most deeply by the marginalized groups and communities, who have been dealt with negligence in policy and implementation. This study explores the health profile of the country by evaluating the health markers across socio-economic groups in determining the trends and patterns of health inequities in India.

Methods: Using NSSO (Social Consumption- health) and NFHS data, we chart the trends in mortality, morbidity, and disability rates since 1990, documenting the absolute and relative changes in the statistics. Additionally, we evaluate the state of improvements in the disparities by assessing the trend of divergence. Divergence is defined as the proportionate differences between each social category and the best-performing category for the relevant health indicators. Findings: Despite holistic developments in the national health parameters over the last 30 years, improvement has remained highly skewed towards the forward category population. We find an ever-persistent and increasing differentials amongst Dalits and Tribals; facing deteriorating health outcomes. What is noteworthy is the difference in the country's epidemiological status -where the former continues to suffer from Infectious and preventablediseases while the other categories are rather affected by NCDs and CV

2) THE INEQUALITY VIRUS: CRISIS AMONG TRIBALS IN INDIA

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Conference Registration Number: 0214

Abstract

With the imposition of lockdown during the COVID-19 pandemic, the lives of the indigenous people (tribals) have been disturbed as their livelihood and health have been immenselyaffected. Most of the tribals faced many vulnerabilities like economic backwardness, poor infrastructure and inadequate health care facilities even before the pandemic. However, the vulnerabilities were aggravated and new challenges emerged for the tribal populations. The indigenous people in the remote areas were extremely vulnerable to the corona virus, whichled to serious consequences on livelihood, health and well-being. Many migrant workers have lost their livelihood due to nationwide lockdown, which has fostered reverse migration and displacement among the tribal. As most of the tribal remained unemployed for many months

leading to economic downturn and food insecurity complemented with malnutrition among the tribal population. Tribal were denied benefits from the government like the Public Distribution System (PDS), Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) etc., as the tribal are not covered under the government schemes due to lack of ration cards, Aadhaar cards and banking facilities as they live in social isolation. The basic health care facilities areinadequate in the tribal areas leading to the expansion of risk of spreading the infection. The lack of information and awareness about COVID-19 posed a serious threat to the tribal population. This paper attempts to elaborate the factors responsible for the escalation ofinequalities during the COVID-19 pandemic and put forth certain measures to restrain the pace of the rising disparities among the tribal people.

METHODOLOGY: Primary data collected using random sample survey method and secondary data collected from newspapers and articles.

KEYWORDS: Reverse migration, social isolation, and tribal displacement

3) Resistance to English Medium in Andhra Pradesh: A Challenge against Social Mobility and Inclusiveness

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IMPS00185554703
Conference Registration REF Number:
IMPS00185553099

Abstract

The introduction of New Economic Policy in 1991 resulted in upsurge of private sector over public sector, resulting in loss of employment opportunities for the socially excluded groups in the absence of protective discrimination. The concomitant structural adjustments especially in the realm of Education at 'primary', 'secondary' and 'higher' levels were not initiated. There

was large scale reduction in employment opportunities both at union and provincial level. The education system in Andhra Pradesh was ill-prepared against the emerging employment

opportunities in the private sector. The econ omically backward people among the excluded groups depended on State funded primary schools where the medium of instruction is Telugu.

Those who continued further in Telugu medium found it difficult to compete with their urban well-to-do counterparts.

The paper emphasises the need to alter the Education system in tune with the policies of liberalisation. It deals with the need for introduction of English as a medium of instruction at primary school level. It also investigates the intent of the opposition political parties and interest groups in resisting the decision of the present YSRCP Government to introduce English medium in State sponsored primary schools. It is instructive to note that 90 per cent of the students studying in Government sponsored schools are from the socially excluded groups.

English medium enables them to acquire skills and global competencies.

By using and analysing the secondary data, the paper studies resistance to upward social mobility and inclusive policies of the State Government. It probes the attempts of certain political parties supporting status quo and opposing English medium which would otherwise engender a paradigm shift in the lives of the socially excluded groups.

4) MANUAL SCAVENGERS: A Case study at New Delhi Railway Station

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Conference Registration REF Number:
130879745803

Abstract

India is one of the largest democratic country in the world; the constitution of India
incorporates the principle of justice, equity and rule of law. Under article 17 the constitution abolished the practice of untouchability, Article 46 mentions that the state should takes measures to protect the weaker section of the society yet social discrimination, oppression and violence against Dalits continued in various forms. The inhuman practice of manual scavenging is one such type. Manual scavenging is defined as the manual cleaning of latrines or the disposal of human excreta. Currently, the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993, prohibit manual scavenging yet, as per the 2011 Census, The practice of manual scavenging is still rampant and despite of various legislation, India has not managed to eradicate manual scavenging.
The paper analysed the critical study of manual scavengers and the measures needed to be taken to end this inhuman practice completely. The paper will also present the case study, which highlights the continuation of manual scavenging in national capital of region at New Delhi railway station.

5) Stigma, Education and Self: A study on Students with Visual Impairments in Odisha

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Conference Registration REF Number: In Process

Abstract

Disability as an identity has been continuing in the society since time immemorial. Since inception throughout the trajectories of journey, People with Disabilities have gone through different social situations, which shape their identity in the society. These kinds of social situations also depend on socio-cultural setting of the society, which is not universally applicable. Because human society is characterized by multiple diversities which varies across regions. In this context being a part of the society, the Persons with Disabilities have experienced multiple disadvantaged conditions and difficulties due to their impairment condition. Because from the very beginning in the society, disabled people are considered as incapable, dependent. As a consequence their identity has become stigmatized in the society in India in general and in Odisha in particular. In other way according to Paulo Freire, education act as a liberating mechanism for the disadvantaged sections in the society. By taking reference to all the disadvantaged conditions relating to the Person with Disabilities in General and Students with Disabilities in particular,

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as well as Freire's conceptual analysis of education, here the researcher has tried to study the perspective of students with Visual impairment in the context of higher education institutions towards the construction of their self in the society. In addition to this, it has been attempted to map out the perspective of the Students with Visual Impairment towards their self and society after getting into the higher educational institutions.

Key Word: Disadvantage, Education, Stigma, Identity

6) Formalising Rag picking: A Case of Waste pickers in Chennai dump yards

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RC Membership REF Number: 35455523
Conference Registration REF Number: 35448220

Abstract
There are legions of men, women, and children who make a living from the recovery, sorting,
and sale of recoverable solid waste materials in cities all across the Third World. Waste recycling is typically the primary point of entry as well as a final resort for thousands of
workers in the informal economy in countries where exclusion is large in numbers from
formal labour markets. These are the garbage collectors who have become the epitome of
urban poverty, searching through Chennai's dumpsters and wastes. Waste picking, an informal but important aspect of urban solid waste management, is the subject of this article, apart from their contribution to economic productivity, it examines the role of waste pickers in environmental protection and conservation. It investigates the prospects for legitimising the occupation in order to improve their working conditions. It also suggests a system for ensuring that this group of workers receives social security benefits. This paper argues that the informal sector should be effectively included into an efficient and equitable waste management system that is also ecologically sustainable. The data was collected and evaluated from a variety of secondary sources, including municipal corporation data and
reports, relevant research publications, related doctoral dissertations, chosen socio-economic statistics, and a compendium of environmental statistics. According to the findings, there is a pressing need to improve the working and living circumstances of waste pickers.

Keywords: Waste Pickers, Environmental Protection, Solid Waste Materials, Social Security.

7) Nomadic Tribes, Exclusion and Inclusive Policy

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Conference Registration Number: 0145

Abstract

Tribal communities are most marginalised, deprived and socially excluded section of the Indian society especially, because of the reason of spatial segregation or non-permanent pattern of their life. This is specifically visible in nomadic communities which make them most backward tribes. These nomadic tribes face loss in economic resources, survive in hunger and malnutrition, poor health conditions, low educational attainment in spite of modernization, urbanization, industrialization and all the developmental measures by the government. Here it becomes imperative to study tribal demography, understand the marginality and exclusion of the nomadic tribes, and study the possible approach of their inclusion. This paper is an attempt to study the policies and programs for the inclusion of the nomadic tribes.

This paper will be discussing about the concept of social exclusion to study the nomadic tribe. A theoretic-analytical framework is applied for understanding social exclusion and suffering of them. The census 2011 and 2021 will be studied for understanding demography of the nomadic community. The nomadic communities as a citizen of the country residing in diverse region will considered to be examined for this study. The secondary literature will be used for understanding their marginality and social exclusion in various aspects of life. This exercise will help to formulate policies and programs for their inclusion.

8) Health Status and Malnutrition among Tribal Children: A Sociological Analysis" (With Special reference to Mumbai Suburban)

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RC Membership Number: 08-18-2223
Conference Registration Number: 0410

Abstract

The National Health Policy approved by the parliament in 1983, accepted primary health care as the main instrument to achieving health for all (HEA) by 200 AD. In order to ensure HFA, both state and central Government have established a waste network of rural and urban health institution in the country and the efforts are being made for ensure the services health infrastructure are accessible to all people with continues and affordable. The present study aims at finding the issues of health and malnutrition among tribal children with reference of socio economic change which reflected the standard of living and the living conditions and life expectation of tribal in Mumbai Suburb district of Maharashtra. The study is focused on understanding the health and welfare schemes meant for tribal development and their implementation in the respective areas. The effect on socio economic variables such as literacy, school enrolment, educational attainment, health indicators, per capita income, employment opportunities, access to basic amenities like drinking water, housing, drainage facility and electricity, and the assets possessed across tribal dominated districts of Mumbai Suburb and specific of the tribal of Mumbai suburb district is to be measured.

Objectives:
The present study aim is to bring all women and children through child birth alive and well. It is ensure that children grow up well nourished. Give easy, low cost access to good health care. To Share the knowledge of health care with tribal communities so it become part of their wisdom and day to day experience. To attain the highest possible level of efforts to development of physical mental and social health of tribal children. To create an atmosphere highly conducive for the growth and development of local cultures and customs.

Methods:
Initially, time series data has been collected to see the impact of health policy and development health status of tribal children as well as overall socio economic and cultural status of tribal population. The data collected further assessed from all selective District of Mumbai Suburb to study the impact of development on health in detail. Data of variables explaining HDI (education, employment and level of income) from the above mentioned geographical areas from sample of selected District. The sample size was approximately 500 units.
Findings:
The study is unique in the sense that here tribals children health issues and health status in
recent time is studied from various angles. The study is not only focusing on the economic
development but also tries to understand the threads of connectivity between the traditional, social and cultural values of tribal as indigenous population. The study is accommodating the experiences shared and goes beyond the ethnographic method as it also includes the oral formatic method. The study is focussing on the basic knowledge

and information about health practices among the tribal communities.
Conclusion: The study of the health issues of the tribal children is useful in the sense that it brings out various new facts relating to the process of social change taking place among their health practices. Further it also reveals some special problems which were faced by the tribal children. It was assured that each information must be useful for the purposes of planning for upliftment of tribals communities and also in preparation of suitable programs for their health-nutrition and overall welfare. Finally, the study also contributes bringing the gap in the existing literature on the question what happens to the tribal social structure economic condition and culture and their health practices when the tribals were settled in a completely non- tribal setting and adopted new health practices.

9) Problems and Challenges in Indian Democracy: A Sociological Viewpoint

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ISS Membership number: LMI-3967
RC Membership Number: 18-2204
Conference Registration REF Number: 0132-2021

Abstract

Democracy means 'government of the people, for the people and by the people'. India has been developing and transforming socially and economically. Although inequalities,

injustices and expectations of various sections of society are prevalent in modern times. The democratic facilities i.e. fundamental rights of freedom of speech, equality, expression and association, participation in the electoral process, face media and press and legislative forms are misused.

Objectives: 1) To find out the socioeconomic profile of the respondents. 2) To understand the concept, development, major problems and challenges of Indian democracy. 3) To identify the role of citizen and the corrective measures for improving the Indian democratic system.

Significance: Indian democracy are facing serious challenges of gender discrimination, casteism, communalism, religious fundamentalism and there by weakening the functions of democratic systems in modern India.

Methodology: A sample of 100 people have been selected in Varanasi city of Eastern Uttar Pradesh by stratified random sampling. Data have been collected from primary and secondary sources. An attempt has been made to find out the different aspects of democracy, its development, problems and challenges faced by people during 2019 Lok Sabha election, Varanasi Constituency.

Major findings: It has been found that those respondents who are economically well-off and socially holding high positions have some understanding of democracy and its problems than the low socio-economic status group of people. It shows that it is really challenging to take benefits of democracy in the 21st century by the poor and illiterate people in India today.

Key Words: Challenges to Democracy, Discrimination, Religious Fundamentalism, Corrective Measures.

10) Are the girls in the JameaFatematuzzahra Girls Madrassah in the Goalnagra village in Gazole block of Malda district in West Bengal winning their fights for equality?: A sociological study of exclusion

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Conference Registration Number: 0144

Abstract
The study has been conducted in the Goalnagra village in Malda district of West Bengal bearing a very deplorable human development index. The village has been selected because of its sheer plurality and communal harmony which it displayed despite its plural character.
We chose to concentrate on the Madrassah that the village has, rather it is the only madrassah for the girls in the entire village. The lion's share of the village girls goes to the Jamea Fatematuzzahra Girls Madrassah which has been established in 1996 IN Goalnagra to cater to the education of the girls. The question is though the Madrassah caters to the bulk of the female literacy in the village, how inclusive is its nature and how far had it been able to ward off social exclusion from the village, which is highly stratified. Besides being stratified in higher service class and the very low weaver classes, the Muslim community of Golanagra which constitute its bulk population also has a very stern patriarchal system. The girls are hardly allowed to venture outside their homes and participate in any public forum. Besides, most of the

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villagers are mostly illiterate and poor and are often ridiculed by the 'other' communities as under-dogs and scavengers. In this village deeply infested with inequality and stratification of different kinds, the role of the Girl's Madrassah is truly intriguing.

Significance of the study

The Madrassah though taken as the messiah of school education of the girls, its orientation and mode of delivery is questioned from the sociological perspectives. The school is favoured for its capacity to deliver both Bengali and Arabic learning for its students. Many parents of the Muslim girls favour Madrassah education for their girls for it is a must for their wards.

The institution inculcates values and ethos in the girls which also is an important part of their religious conduct. But the question is how far had the Madrassah succeeded in bolstering the conditions of the girls. Had it been possible to shred off the inequalities that a Muslim girl faced with her male siblings in the family. Not just within her family, but even outside her own family, the Muslims are often denigrated and scorned by the higher caste Hindus for being shallow and shabby without a taste for culture, as I have just said. My paper will show how far the only Madrassah in the village had been able to eradicate the inequalities and the pathos of stratification that this weaver community of Muslims suffered in the hands of its own men as well as the other so called 'descent' communities. It is a story of both inside and out.

Objectives

The main purpose of the paper is to find out the following: Are Madrassah educated girls taken on the same order as that of the school educated ones?

How far Madrassah education helps in removing the inequalities that the girls suffered within their homes and outside? Does Madrassah instead hurl its learners in a greater whirlpool of inequality and social exclusion? Is this Madrassah education for girls relevant in today's backdrop at all?

The Methodology We have applied a qualitative study where we have done a village household survey coupled with the survey of the schools and Madrassahs located in the village, appended with the case studies of the select girls. This is done to find their positions of self –esteem in battering the cases of inequality and exclusion.

11) Marginalized at the Margins: State Resources and contested claims of identities in Nagaland

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Conference Registration Number: 0231

Abstract
Nagaland is located in the hilly borderland region of Northeast India and comprises of a plethora of ethnic communities called 'Nagas' who are listed as one of India's marginalised Scheduled Tribes (ST). This marginalised identity that the Nagas carry today was framed during the colonial and post-colonial eras that endorsed marginality as the chief defining basis of identity. However, within this marginalized conglomerate certain ethnic communities are further marginalised by exceptional acts

like the Nagaland Backward Tribes Commission Act, 2016 which recognises six eastern Nagas tribes (Chang, Khiamniungan, Konyak, Phom, Sangtam and Yimchungru) as 'backward marginalised tribes' based on inequalities of state resources. Owing to such legislation and the rising levels of the inequalities fostered by state interventions, the Eastern Nagaland People's Organisation (ENPO) despite identifying with the Pan Naga identity have demanded the creation of a separate state. The paper draws fromsecondary sources to analyse how over the years socio-legal policies like the Inner line Permit (1873), Article 371A (1962), the Backward Commission Act (2016), and its concomitant effect have ensued a politics of difference further augmenting the divide between 'us' and 'them'.This paper emphasises the need to analyse 'shatter zones' like Nagaland while taking active note of alternative marginalities within the broader discourse of marginality. The paper argues that careful analysis of such situation can reveal why communities re-frame and re-imagine themselves to fit the marginal discourse.

Keywords: Naga, ethnicity, marginalization, state, inequalities

12) Hidden and Evident Face of Higher Education for Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste Students in India

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Conference Registration Number: 0428

Abstract
Higher education has become accessible to all, irrespective of any discrimination on gender, caste, religion, or any other consideration, which is an illusion. The Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes population represent one of the marginalized and impoverished groups in India. Looking into the history of India, Scheduled Castes have been living on the fingers of society and were deprived of opportunities and other good things in life due to their lowest position in the hierarchy of Hindu Social Order. Similarly, Scheduled Tribes were also ignored and marginalized throughout the times. One of the significant opportunities for Scheduled Castes is education. However, ST (Scheduled Tribes) and SC (Scheduled Caste) representation in higher educational institutes is 4% and 12%, respectively.

In comparison, the earmarked value in the reservation of admissions is 7.5% and 15%, respectively (Central Educations Institution (Retention in Admission) Act, 2006), which indicates that there is a need to increase their representation in higher educational institutions (All India Surveys on Higher Education, MHRD, 2014-15). Their journey in higher education becomes challenging due to the obstacles they face due to their tribe/caste identity and socio-economic factors. This paper's objective is to highlight problems of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students, (mostly) first-generation graduates to access higher education and problems they face due to their stigmatic identity and its impact. Mixed research methods were used to achieve the objectives. The finding of the papers unveiled the fact that the entry and journey of SC/ST in higher education undergo structural exclusion. Thus, this paper endeavors to emphasize future courses of action to ensure the structural inclusion of

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SC/ST students with fair-mindedness.

12) Declining Craft and Changing Identity: A Social Mobility Approach

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Abstract
India as a country has an unbroken and living vibrant tradition of crafts. A significant proportion of the Indian population still ractices various crafts which helps in the nourishment of the rich craft tradition of India. However, in traditional India, it was the caste system which helped in the sustenance of the crafts through its rule of fixed occupation. As per the caste rules, each caste is attached to a particular occupation which is hereditary in nature and that occupation decides the position of that particular caste in the social hierarchy. However, with the advancement of education and enormous occupational opportunity, people are no longer restricted to continue their traditional occupation and hence are moving away from their caste occupation. With this backdrop, the present paper studies the effect of the occupational mobility on the brass and bell metal craft practised by the Kansaris of Odisha. Using both primary and secondary data, the paper tries to look at the changing identity of the Kansari craftsmen as an effect of the occupational mobility. Applying the life history method to understand the intergenerational occupational mobility, the paper found that the changing lifestyles of the Indian citizen as a result of globalization and technological revolution hinders the development of this craft. The decreasing demand for the products, increasing price of raw materials and less profit generates an unsuitable situation for the craftsmen to continue with the same occupation. With the movement from their traditional occupation, the craftsmen no longer enjoy the social and economic status they used to enjoy. The prestige and power attached to the social position of these craftsmen has also changed.
Key Words: Caste, Craft, Occupational mobility, social change, Identity.

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Email- mnijaved@gmail.com

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DALIT STUDIES

CONVENOR

DR. ISWAR NAIK

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3) Constitution, Citizenship and Servitude: Mapping Caste and Occupation Debate in the Indian Republic

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Abstract
The idea and practice of citizenship anchored in the welfare and democratic welfare nation-state have been considered the cornerstone of egalitarian social order. In the Indian context, it stems from the Constitution of India, which bestows upon and guarantees its citizens a defined and distinct set of rights (entitlements) and duties (responsibilities). Echoing Ambedkar, India's'Tryst with Destiny' must also be in sync with political democracy and social democracy. The core values of social cosmology and order must recognize liberty, equality and fraternity as life principles. However, seventy years of the Indian Republic is still marked by the persistence of manual scavenging, which shatters the basic tenets of humanity and citizenship. Taking this as the backdrop and taking manual scavenging as a reference point, the paper's objective is to present an account-based primarily on available secondary sources of the caste and occupation marked by its intersectional nature. The paper argues that the Indian state enacted various significant legal and constitutional provisions to eradicate the practice of manual scavenging. However, the same still has to be achieved in totality. Such failures stem from two interconnected reasons; first, institutional, apathy, and second, persistence and a subtle acceptance of occupational base of caste, which erects the 'purity &pollution' barrier between two mutually exclusive caste groups, which according to Ambedkar, are the 'touchables' and 'untouchables'. The paper will address such and interrelated issues.

4) The Healing Power of a Ritual Dance: A Study Based on Theyyam Performance in North Kerala

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Abstract
Theyyam, a worship practice in north Kerala, is a rare combination of dance and music. The term theyyam is etymologically derived from Daivam/ Thaivam, which means God (Rajasekharan, Navas, et al.2016). It is usually performed in the Kaavu (groves/local forest), paddy field, and in a patron's house. The origin of theyyam performance can be traced from the existence of the caste system, which prevented lower castes from entering into temples—as a result, lower castes created their system of worship. The right to perform theyyam is based on caste. The performers belong to the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe category. Entire villages, irrespective of their caste and religion, take part in theyyyam performances either as organizers or spectators. At the end of the performance, people can directly meet God for blessings and seek advice on their problems. The present study is based on the primary

sources of information and tries to find out how the ritual dance of the SC / ST community became a means of healing for the people. This paper also analyses the role of theyyam performance in the lives of people in North Kerala. This study concludes that direct interaction between God and the ordinary person encourages people to open up and get relief from their issues, from personal to public. Indirectly, this ritual dance turns into a counselling session from which entire villagers can benefit.

5) Constitution, citizenship and dalits: after seventy years of indian republic

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Abstract
Even after 70 years of Independence, Dalits are still struggling for their fundamental rights. Dalits still fear that upper caste people may trouble them as they are large, and Dalits don't have that much strength. Seventy years from the passing of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, which aimed at ensuring that Dalit communities would be able to fully enjoy the fundamental freedom and rights protected under the Constitution of India. The 1950 Presidential Order identifies the caste communities who have experienced extreme social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of the traditional practice of untouchability.

Historically, Indian society is highly stratified and hierarchical**.** The stratified and hierarchical nature of Indian society involves institutional processes with more discrimination and socially excluded, which deprives certain groups based on caste. Over time, this physical and social segregation within the Hindu society has deprived certain groups very intensively of untouchability. Dalits constitute more than one-sixth of the Indian population and are equivalent to 160 million. They were also denied access to basic needs like education, equality of opportunity, and social justice. They face systemic and multiple violence in denial of access to land, education, and employment. They were not allowed to have sustainable livelihoods.

The Indian Constitution has specific important provisions to safeguard and promote the interests of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Minorities. Not only this oppressed people of our ancient Hindu society and culture had to have some movements and fought against the inhuman and humiliating behaviour of the upper caste Hindus. The role played by Dr. B.R.Ambedkar for the upliftment of the marginalized section cannot be forgotten by Indian history. He has been regarded as one of the doyens devoted to seeking equality and justice in Indian society.

However, the vision of Dr. Ambedkar has been amplified through the discourse of egalitarian society based on the trinity of principles -- equality, liberty and fraternity. Further, Dr. Ambedkar's lifelong battle has given a systematic direction to multiple strategies for developing the oppressed and marginalized mass in general and Dalits, in particular, to achieve a democratic society with inclusive development. The approach adopted by Dr. Ambedkar encompasses constitutional safeguard, legislative measure, public policy measure, spiritual aspect and tireless battle for social justice and removal of oppression. This has a significant bearing on our present-day society, economy and polity.

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Dalits have been excluded from economic entitlements, essential services and opportunities on one hand and humiliation, subordination, exploitation and denial of citizenship rights on the other. It is widely recognized that social exclusion leads to widening income inequalities, degree of poverty and deprivation by denying equal opportunities and access to resources and services. Excluded along the lines of caste, race, ethnic identity, work and representation are prevailing in all spheres of life viz. education, health, employment, housing, trade and business, labour market, etc. in India, and the severity of consequences varies depending on the level of vulnerability among the Dalits.

6) Online Teaching Experiences of Dalit Student during the COVID -19 Pandemic- A Case of Gujarat[5]

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Abstract
The present study shares Dalit students teaching experiences of Dalitstudents during the COVID -19 Pandemic, also tries to focus on what type of influences have fallen on the education system, how it has disturbed the Indian society during the COVID-19 pandemic time. The paper reveals that what kind of changes coming into the education system. The study highlights the online education system also. This study analyzes objectives, understand the online teaching experiences of Dalit students during the COVID -19 Pandemic education, understand what type of issues are raised due to online education, and know the benefits of online education. The study employs both the methods- primary as well as secondary sources. The study conducts two detailed case studies of T.Y. B. A. students of the sample college Government Arts College, located in the Bay village of Aravalli district of Gujarat. The study concludes that during the COVID -19 times the education system is much disturbed in the society. Similarly, college Students also suffered a lot; they not enjoyed their college days, besides more issues created during the online teaching, i.e. availability of the smartphone, internet issues, mental stress, internal and external exams issues etc. Besides, we can't ignore the benefits of online education,i.e. students have facilities for learning from home, sometimes it is convenient for them.

7) Indian Democracy and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Social Approach

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Abstract
Analyzing the recently released film 'Jay Bhim', I realized that Indian democracy and the Indian Constitution are the primary weapons for every citizen who wants to live with dignity and social justice. In this connection, studying Indian society from all levels such as socio-cultural, economic, educational, political, it can be seen that Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar did it. For social justice, social revolution, and equitable change, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, on the

other hand, were a legislator who brought justice to the Dalit and the Bahujan Samaj all sections of women in India. This is evident from the Constitution he wrote and the values of democracy that emerge from that Constitution.

"Democracy is a system of government that brings about a radical change in the socio-cultural, economic and political life of the people without any bloodshed, by overcoming social inequality," as genuinely defined by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. From this interpretation, their social perspective in the context of democracy becomes broadly apparent.

After the draft constitution was approved, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar expressed his views on the role of democracy in front of the members present. He said that if democracy is to succeed, democracy must be nurtured socially rather than politically because democracy is truly based on the principles of social justice and the three principles of freedom, equality and fraternity. People from all walks of life need to be treated equally. They need to be deprived of their fundamental rights in life. They are also in the same position without accepting discrimination on any basis. If democracy is maintained in the sense that they too have the freedom to live as human beings in India, India will develop. Suppose the people who have been deprived of human rights, the right to life and development for years are not allowed to adhere to the concept of social justice and the three principles of freedom, equality and fraternity. In that case, this class will not survive without tearing down this tower of democracy. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has expressed such a strong opinion. Suggesting alternatives to this, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar opined that democracy should be social initially and then be economical and

political. Only then democracy based on social justice can be created in India.

Suppose the principles of freedom, equality and fraternity in India are to be established according to the true sense of democracy based on social justice. In that case, it is essential to understand the thoughts and actions of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. Especially as a sociologist, there is a need to observe and reflect on his ideas and principles.

8) Identity and Fragility: Dalits of Bengal

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Abstract

Partition of India and later the creation of Bangladesh have had generated migration of population in an immense proportion, initially in a short time, and then continued over decades, in South Asia. This seemingly forced migration has caused displacement, trauma, horror, and tragedy and induced loss of identity and social capital. In the collective imagination, in contemporary India/Bengal, such populations though mostly settled, are still considered migrants and refugees in contrast to the original inhabitants.

Locating this discourse in Bengal (referred to as the state of West Bengal in India), the intersection of caste and class becomes imperative to understand the fragility of identity. Furthermore, the crisis of identity gets deepened in the case of the lowest of the low castes who, in the contemporary, are also known as Dalits. It becomes a crucial argument to understand whether these low castes can create and assert their identity as Dalit, the way it is happening in other parts of India. Furthermore, the crisis of identity

may affectthe urban environment and make it more fragile.

In this context, the present paper will specifically engage with the cases from urban Kolkata in the contemporary and try to locate the Bengali low caste migrants and refugees. This paper is a part of an ongoing work where refugees and migrants from Bangladesh (erstwhile East Pakistan) belonging to low caste groups like 'Namashudras' and 'Poundras' are identified and observed to understand their fragility, construction andassertion of identity, especially locating them in the urban context. It will move on to explore their layers of fragility in their identity, thereby bringing out how its negation, construction, deconstruction and reconstruction is taking place under changing priorities and circumstances, all the while interacting within the urban settings. It will not be out of scope here to factor in the discourse of the conspicuous absence of caste in the urban Kolkata by contextualizing it with the socio-political hegemony of *Bhadralok* Bengali.

9) Manual scavengers: A case study at new delhi railway station

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Abstract

This paper will be tried to examine the various aspect of the educational status of Dalit women in contemporary India with Ambedkar's vision on this. Education playsa vital role in the nation's development, and Dalitwomen'sacademic status is the leading indicator of socio-economic development. Dalit womenare traditionally untouchable and depressed class in India. According to the Verna system, they are bottom on the line and are excluded from the educational system and property. ButAfter Independence, Indian traditional society has changed due to various factors, e.g., urbanization, changing occupational structure, rising literacy, democratic value system, Constitutional and legal measures for protective discrimination. The government started socially desirable and economically viable developmental measures to protect the equalityof opportunity of every individual. But all social groups have not benefited equally in the last seven decades. Scheduled Castes (Dalit, used in the complete sense of the term) is designated as a 'disadvantaged group' even today. A stock-taking of the status of Dalit women reveals that the problem of dignity and freedom from poverty, illiteracy, unemployment remained unresolved.

The objective of the study –

- ➤ The main objective of this paper is to explore issues and challenges of Dalitwomen's education in contemporary India
- ➤ And the second objective is to expose many educationalschemes for Dalit community

Methodology of this paper –

- ➤ The present paper is an attempt to highlight the educational status of Dalit women in contemporary India. I have used Secondary data collected from the internet, Government documents, newspapers, published papers, books and speeches delivered by Dr. Ambedkar on Dalit education and another right of women.

10) Labour and Health Standards in Pandemic: A Case study of Dalit community in Rural Bihar

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Abstract

The generation of decent livelihood opportunities ought to be among the most critical objectives on any meaningful economic development plan. On this front, however, the Indian experience has remained seriously inadequate. About 82 per cent of the Indian workforce is in precarious and insecure employment in the informal sector. And of particular significance is the overcrowded concentration of Dalit, Adivasi and women in low-wage jobs in the unorganized sector. Since the early 1990s, during the era of neoliberal reforms, while economic growth has remained upbeat, the well-being of the masses has shown even greater stress. In early 2020 the first case of COVID-19 infection was confirmed in India, and on the night of 24th March, a nationwide lockdown was imposed over 1.3 billion population. But within days, it started a nightmare journey for the millions of downtrodden sections, either migrant workers or working in some informal economy with a meagre income. From the Highways and overcrowded quarantine centres, we observed that about three crore migrant workers walked hundreds of kilometres to their villages or were prevented from doing so and detained. The country's health and welfare system collapsed, primarily because of the hubris and inefficiency of the state regime,which is encouraged by the apathy of the vast majority of the ruling elite and middle class.

This paper highlights the pertinent inequalities within the public policy set up because of the constant pressure from private-contract based labour setup and the dominant psyche of the elite sections. It will also look out at the paradoxes of a northern state with the most considerable Dalit migrant labour workforce supply to all major parts of India.

11) Rekindling Citizenship: Everyday Protest Arunthathiyar Movement in Tamil Nadu

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Abstract

Dalits are continuously facing caste-based discrimination in every aspect of life, even after the seventy years of India adopting the democratic Constitution. Countering the Discrimination, the Dalit movement uses Constitutional measures to protect from discrimination and voice for justice and citizenship. This paper explores the Dalit movement and its everyday struggles to claim its citizenship. The diverse nature of Dalit castes and conflictual relationships within Dalit castes, emancipation or the mobilization of different Dalit castes differ across India. In other words, different Dalit's caste adopts various means of protest or different paths to claim their rights and justice. Arunthathiyars are one such marginal caste. Studying the Arunthathiyar

movement helps, on the one hand, to understand the dissent within Dalit castes as well the unity in seeking citizenship rights.

On the other hand, it also helps to understand the mobilization of different marginal Dalit caste. This gives hope to expand the concept of Dalit mobilization and the rekindling democracy. This paper was prepared for doctoral research ethnographic fieldwork in western Tamil Nadu through in-depth interviews and observation.

12) Unwilling Migration, Habits and Hazards Diseases of Deprived Rural Labourers of Marathwada Region

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Abstract
This research paper there is focused on the current position of deprived communities of rural areas of Marathwada. Wherever natural sources are available in large amounts, there are no problems getting employment to needy people. But some parts of Maharashtra state haveacavity of natural resources. The ordinary people,who have physical strength and stamina for survival and always search for daily wages, work at their birthplace or near villages, Tahshil, District or out of district or out of state.

Therefore maximum deprived communities members of the Marathwada region are frequently ready to go somewhere for family feeding. Here, we are highlighted on the study of migrated families of Nanded district belonging to labourer's communities, particularly scheduled castes. In their native villages, those withfewer working opportunities in agriculture and non-agriculture work their villages. They are trying to solve domestic issues i.e. marriages, religious rituals and medicals expenditure of children and older people of families, therefore, these people are migrating from one generation to another generation due to this they have been affected by different hazards diseases, they had various habits, not getting professional qualification hence no consistency in life.

Key Words: Migration, Hazards Disease, Habits.

13) Indian Constitution and Dalits

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Abstract
With the legacy of Dr. B R Ambedkar, the Indian Constitution guaranteed all citizens fundamental rights and equal protection before the law. It provides several safeguards to Scheduled Castes to ensure their overall development and safety against all kinds of discrimination in India. But most of the provisions of the Constitution have remained only on paper because their implementation has been faulty, half-hearted and inadequate, and inequality, discrimination, exclusion, and stigmatization can jointly contribute to the utter marginalization in India.

They are also facing problems in modern times, but we can say that the extent of suffering is less thanlast time. For improving their conditions government are taking various steps like specific laws are

being made for them, commissions were made only for their betterment, and through reservation also, the government is trying to improve their condition.

14) UNENDING CRISES OF IDENTITIES AMONG THE HINDUS: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT
Social science literature amply shows the sociological realities of the Hindus who had led and have been leading both organized and unorganized life styles. By and large, here life styles have been patterned on norms and values of hindu social organization based on the chaturvarna four fold division among the Hindu. The studies on life of hindus in terms of varna-jati statuses shave shown that the status / identities are given by their berth. In this computer-science age too, the Hindus whoever may be, may claim that he/she does not observe the norms may rules attached to their ranked caste, theoretically he/she may be right in their claim. But at the day -to-day actual life in the family, there are some events in which their claim does not operate, since the events like birth, death, and marriage reinforce the norms, values and traditional practices that centre around their caste-ranking. At the individual one may not observe the caste-based normative behaviour. However, at the micro-level in their private sphere of life in the context of ceremonies to be conducted at

the time of marriage the core members of the families come together wherein the lower east members who may be closest friend, is not permitted to participate in performing certain rites which are exclusively performed by the concerned family members. The social segregation is kept alive. In cave the closest friend participate in the upper-caste religious rites, their occurs strained behavioural patterns which is the reflection of identity crises among the upper caste and lower caste fellows who involve in inter-caste-behavioural mode. Within the upper castes which arranged in hierarchical structure, the normative behavioural patterns operate as per superior-lower positions which possess purity pollution aspects of gradation. Each caste among the upper-castes, the fetching and claiming of upper-position in caste ranking system prevails because of the existence of lower ranking within the twice-born caste-Hindus. In the ascending order descending order, all the major four vernas-jatis have accepted their given positions by divine force (God-Brahma). The bramhinical arrangements of varnas - the first Brahmins, later on below the Bhramins the Kshatriyas (warriors), later on,below the kshetriyas the vaishyas (traders) and later on below the vaishyas the shedras and later on below the shudras, the ati-Shudras or autyajas or outeastes who are ranked lowest among the low. In the ascending order or varn caste system, they felt and claimed begins with the weakest among the lowly, upon who the Shudras are placed. Above Shudras, the vaishyas occupy a higher position/place. Thus above the vaishyas, the higher is occupied by the kshatrias and above the Kshatriyas, the most elevated position is occupied by the Brahmins upon whom is found. The idea of divine force, the Brahma God, resides in the body of Brahmin, is held by the Hindus. Generally

speaking, the Hindus believe in the Brahmanical theory of creating four-hold division of varnas (jatis) and rights/authorizes (privileges) and duties among the first three upper varnas and as far as Shudras are concerned, they have rights as such but the duties of serving the upper castes. For the last thousands of years, the told shaped on there broad position with corporate status, the identities accordingly have emerged.

We also notice that the identities are being contested in India. It is sociological reality. The paper deals with major aspects when led to identity crises and these aspects which attempt to provide solutions. The paper heavily depends on secondary data.

15) Dalit Billionaires in India: A sociological Narratives

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Abstract

The sociological imagination (C.W. Mills, 1959) looks into the social aspects and narrates from a sociological point of view. The monster system of caste structure has deprived ages to Dalits in India. A large section of Dalit legitimised the social structure, but few challenged the system and broke the barricade of untouchable. The new understanding of the society and structure has been seen into a progressive thought. The watertight compartment (B.R. Ambedkar) of the caste system has been breaking by the modern neo-liberal ideas. The Dalits are applying their ideas and innovation by making different in choice-based economics practices. The life chances have been gradually realising by taking part in the new ideas and making the society to think in a advance perspective. The progressive policy in economy advancement has given an identity to Dalits to be part of the national building process. This paper is a narrative of the Dalit Billionaires and made an identity for the Dalits. The objective is to bring out of the socio-economic and cultural affiliation of the Dalit Billionaires and bringing a transformation in the societal level. The challenges that the Dalit face in everyday life will be narrated in a sociological context and making change in the society.

Keywords: Sociological imagination, Dalits, Billionaires, Social Transformation, Identity formation.

RC-10

GENDER STUDIES

CONVENOR

PROF. RAJNI BALA

1) Elements of Matriarchy in the Meitei Tribal society: A Historical journey

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Abstract

Introduction: Meitei Tribe is considered to be a patrilocal, patrilineal, and patriarchy society living currently mainly in Imphal Valley, Barak Valley, and in pockets of Bangladesh and Myanmar. Many will be considered this as an easy 'open-and-shut' case without any merit of further study. Here, this paper chooses to differ from the mainstream dominant narrative. The paper will expose the elements of matriarchies that were covered up by the dominant patriarchal narratives. The paper will be trying to seek the reasons and answers of such covered up by the dominant narratives.
Methodology: The paper will employ case-study and historical methods as the title already indicated. As society is dynamic and many new trendy elements of external cultural are routinely adopted by weaker, marginalised communities; that's why the concept of westernisation, Sanskritization, Anglicisation etc. are brought up in sociology or anthropology or even in geo-politics. As historical methods with mundane or drawbacks is still the most reliable methods to study a society of a in its unadulterated form.
Findings: lots of ethnographic books written by western authors on Meitei Tribes indicates Meitei Tribes as matrilocal till 18th century and many local books 'puya' share the same feelings. In the between, 17th - 18th century Meitei Tribe adopt Hinduism.Family cases, like disputes and others are judged by female folk of the society which is evident till today. Even nowadays the micro-economy of Meitei Tribal society is managed by female.

2) Myths & Taboo of Menstruation among the Slum Women in Hyderabad

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Abstract

Today, the concern for women's menstrual hygiene is slowly emerging as necessary, and it has penetrated the academic space although there is no sufficient body of work being produced. Sociologically, the social roles and gender relationships are sustained by ideas and beliefs about menstruation. Some Anthropologists like Margaret Mead (1928) and Psychologists like Sigmund Freud (1962) have shown interest in menstruation. Sigmund Freud has interpreted menstruation in various ways, such as male anxieties about castration and taboos that protect men from the dangers of menstruation. In contrast to Sigmund Freud's theory, Margaret Mead argued that menstruation is a normal part of women's life and there are no anxieties or taboos associated with menstruation. This study was conducted from April to June 2017 and February to April 2020 in Rasoolpura slum

and Sultan Shahi slum in Hyderabad, Telangana. I employed the purposive sampling method, involving individual interviews with selected respondents. This study found that the challenges that slum women in Hyderabad face during this COVID – 19 pandemic is their sexual health and their inferior status in society. A sociological approach to menstrual health emphasizes the influence of women's socio-economic backgrounds on the quality of their health

3) Status and Role of Women in Darchut Village: A Sociological Study in the State of Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract
Rural women are play vital role in the development of the nation's economy, however, their role is often undermined and not given due acknowledgment. Traditionally, an Indian woman had four fold status-role which included her role as a daughter, wife, housewife, and mother. The status and role of women has traditionally been defined and steady in the society, however it is now changing significantly. On the other hand, the status and role of women in rural areas are still tangled in the old norms of patriarchy and still patriarchal system are following by women also. Therefore, it is important to understand the real picture of the rural women in the era of women empowerment and rising voices of female rights activism across the world. The villages, which comprises the majority of the population of the country, act as the basis for cultural orientation of the country and therefore, the study of the status and role of women in rural areas find its significance in the determining the status and role of women in the country. My research design is descriptive as well as exploratory and tool of data collection is primary and secondary both and through random sampling data will be collected
Keywords: Status, Rural women, Education, Employment, Decision making power

4) Mounting the Role of Jan Andolan to Accelerate Progress Towards Improvement of Nutrition Behaviour Through National Nutrition Programme

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Abstract
Introduction: National Nutrition Mission (PoshanAbhiyaan) is India's flagship programme to improve nutritional outcomes for children, pregnant women and lactating mothers. Launched in March 2018, the programme, through use of technology, a targeted approach and convergence, strives to reduce the level of stunting, under-nutrition, anemia and low birth weight in children, as also, focus on adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers, thus holistically addressing malnutrition. The programme aims to ensure service-delivery and behavioural change through convergence and lays down specific targets to be achieved across different monitoring parameters over the next few years.

PoshanAbhiyaan is thus envisioned to be a "Jan Andolan" and a "Janbhagidaari" meaning "People's Movement". This programme incorporates inclusive participation of public representatives of local bodies, government departments of the state, social organizations and the public and private sector at large. To achieve this the Government made a decision to organize and celebrate the month of September as RashtriyaPoshanMaah every year. Multiple activities woven around nutrition themes were to be organized by the convergent Ministries across all 36 States/ UTs.

Objectives:

a. Build recognition across sectors in the country on impact of malnutrition and 'call to action' for each sector's contribution to reducing malnutrition.

b. Mobilize multiple sectors and communities to create intent to consume nutrient rich food.

c. Build knowledge, attitudes and behavioural intent to practice nutrition practices to prevent malnutrition including anemia.

Methodologies: Convergence, Community Engagement, Advocacy and Partnerships approaches adopted in this Activity/Data Representation on Dashboard:

The data is reflected on a dashboard so that Jan Andolan programme managers can map, graph and visually verify the implementation of the events.

Results:

PoshanMaah recorded an unprecedented people participation of 25.4 crores in dashboard on 3 October 2018. The reach was possible with more than 22.5 lakh PoshanMaah Activities, of which, 1.2 lakh were at the National level. 22.5 lakh activities were conducted across all levels, that is, National to village level.

5) Marginalization of women in India's climate Change Policy

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Abstract
In the COP26 at Glasgow, 200 countries accepted a new climate agreement. During this conference, India committed to a net zero emission target to be achieved by 2070 standing in favor of "phase down" rather than "phase out" of fossil fuels. In the light of the commitment made by India, the present paper attempts to analyze India's climate change policy from a gender perspective. It would also throw light on how various missions of the Indian climate change policy has systematically marginalized/ignored women despite recognition of their role in climate actions. The paper would conclude with suggestions related to ways of incorporating gender perspective in the climate change policy in India.

6) A Study on a Practical Approach used for Measuring Women's Empowerment in South Gujarat

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Abstract

An emerging notion called 'Women empowerment' is a core and essential goal for any developing nation. To the fact, it is understood that the term 'women empowerment' is being studied since the post independence in one of the largest democracies of the world. Consequently, several researches have been conducted to understand the definition of women empowerment and also much effort is made by private, public and third sectors Nongovernmental organizations to support and empower women. However, there is no unified definition for women empowerment until now. Also, there are no defined measurements that measure the effectiveness of such effort. Accordingly, the researcher has selected her post doctoral thesis on measuring the indicators and results on women empowerment. Similarly the researcher is keen to know how concerned parties can figure out whether women are empowered or not. Some researchers mention that women empowerment can be measured through women's control over their income and decision-making process. Simultaneously, some link it with women's rights for education, political participation, healthy life and gender equality. Consequently, the paper suggests a new approach for empowerment measurement, which depends on the assessment of personal skills and Key Performance Indicators (women empowerment indicators - WEI's) that measure women empowerment before and after receiving an empowerment activity, based on a pre-defined reference (targets) for each WEI.

The study focuses on various skills assessment by assessing the personal skills needed for women or any individual to be empowered, such as self-confidence. On the other hand, the WEI's are divided into personal, social and technical WEI's that measure the level of women empowerment in terms of these three aspects. The paper uses primary and secondary data, where the researcher collects primary data from the field and explores the literature to find studies related to women empowerment measurement. Hence, primary data collection and analysis follows qualitative data collection and analysis techniques, since the researcher has interviewed a group of decision makers who work on women empowerment programs. The main output of this paper is proposing an approach for measuring women empowerment, which has the value of maximizing the benefits of women empowerment and ensuring that women have received the right services, which enable them to be empowered. Accordingly, these measurements can be used as a tool for all individuals or entities that are providing women empowerment activities.

Keywords: women empowerment, women empowerment indicators, assessment of women's personal skills, women empowerment measurement and women empowerment definition

7) Decoding the Anomaly of IT Women Working From Home in COVID Pandemic

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Abstract

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Working from home has suddenly became the new normal as most of the IT organisations

switched from 'work from office' to 'work from home' amidst the spread of the COVID-19

virus. In the Indian state of Kerala, women enjoy uniquely high status as reflected in the

development index. IT industry also became an agency for the empowerment of women as it

contained high level of female work participation in Kerala compared to the National level.

But at the same time Kerala women operate within an intersectional space between Western individualism and acquired patriarchal traditional gendered roles, even though Kerala society was known for its matrilineal tradition where women enjoyed more freedom and autonomy.

Most of the IT women, especially those married resorted to the help of helpers/ maids to get household chores done. However, during the lockdown no one except health workers, police force & people providing essential services, were allowed to go to their work place and so all household works has to be get done by women themselves. Balancing office work & household work all together is becoming more challenging for these women. Every woman in this study played multifaceted roles during the lockdown, which was not acknowledged by others around them thereby making them feel undervalued. Work, childcare and household pressures were harsh on their time and emotions. The paper attempts to study the challenges that IT woman faced during the outbreak of Corona virus and the accompanied

lockdown and investigate the psycho-social cost that working women had to incur. The purpose is to examine whether this new normal has changed the gender relations within the household. In addition, it also intends to examine whether there is any relationship between "Being women, it is more challenging to work from home than work at office" and "Working more as that of normal hours". It seeks to employ a mixed methodology, wherein qualitative data will capture the experiences of IT working women and the quantitative data will throw light on the general gendered aspects of the new normal.

8) Do Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) Schemes for Girl Children Empowering them in True Sense? A Gender Analysis of Bhagyalakshmi Scheme Implemented in Karnataka

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Abstract
Entrenched gender inequalities- evident through multiple indicators like depleting child sex ratio, higher drop out among girls, higher child marriage, and subsequent higher maternal and infant mortality, call for higher investment to ensure girl children's survival and proper upbringing. Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programs have become increasingly attractive in recent decades with the idea that they would reduce short-term poverty and encourage children to accumulate the human capital needed for their future growth. The conditionality- linked cash transfer schemes represent a shift in the government's focus on the supply-side to a demand-driven approach. CCTs seek to provide short-term income support and

promote long-term behavioural changes through the provision of financial incentives to low-income families following the fulfilment of certain verifiable conditions.

With depleting child sex ratio, Karnataka government's concern for the girl children, reflected in the introduction of a welfare scheme called "Bhagyalakshmi," launched during the year 2006-07. Ideally, the scheme provides the incentive only if the couple accepts sterilization after two children, limiting the incentive only to two girls of BPL families. However, a review of the scheme's objectives also points towards the multiplicity of outcomes expected from the scheme, along with the original objective of the change in perceived value of daughters in the eyes of the family.

The present study is based on the triangulation of both primary and secondary data; through qualitative and quantitative analysis. The researcher would like to do the gender analysis of the outcomes of the Bhagyalakshmi scheme in terms of its capacity in meeting the Practical and Strategic Gender Needs of Girls.

9) Gendered Citizenship: A Case of Non-Normative Gender Identities

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Abstract
The dominant discourse on citizenship constructs a certain prototype of 'an ideal citizen'. This citizen is mostly an able bodied, binary, savarna and middle-class citizen who is able to access all constitutional rights and whose deprivation of rights is viewed as an aberration and is sought to be addressed. However, those with non-normative gender identities be they lesbian, gay, non- binary or trans, remain beyond the purview of citizenship rights, despite the reading down of 'Section 377' by the Supreme Court of India' in September, 2018.

This paper will centre around the experiences of those with non-normative gender identities and what citizenship meansfor them in a context of increasing homophobia. This paper is based on classroom ethnography and will draw from conversations with queer students and their perceptions of gendered citizenship especially with respect to marriage and family. While Section 377 has been read down by the Supreme Court, our institutions be they marriage, family, courts of law or the laws themselves are extremely binary recognizing only cis-gender identities. The right to marry a partner of one's choice for instance, which is one of the basic rights under UDHR is denied to same sex couples, since marriage in India is recognized only between heterosexual couples. Under these circumstances how inclusive are citizenship rights?

Is citizenship all about universal, standard ways of doing or is it about celebrating differences? Can we realize the ideals of transformative constitutionalism and inclusive citizenship? This paper will engage with some of these questions.

10) The Paradox of being 'Citizens' and Permanent Residents: Implications for Women in Jammu and Kashmir

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Abstract

For a long time, the people of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) state in India remained the 'citizens' of India as well as the 'permanent residents' (PR) of J&K. The status of permanent resident along with special provisions was granted to them under Article370 of the Constitution of India which was further consolidated by the Constitution of J& K (1957). Any other citizens of India or those not defined under this category were denied these rights. 'Valid till marriage' was written on women's PR certificates and in case they married a non-state subject, they lost their rights of permanent residents of the state. After a ruling of the state High Court, this decision was reverted (partially) though attempts were made to scuttle it by different state governments.

Article 370 was revoked in August 2019 through the Parliament making provisions under it redundant, thus bringing the permanent residents, including all women, at par with the citizens of India. This paper attempts to focus on the paradox that the people of Jammu and Kashmir faced between being the citizens of India and the Permanent Residents of J&K and its implications for women. The issue is seen in the larger context of citizenship, fundamental rights, gender equality, and justice. Archival and government documents,reports, and other secondary sources have been consulted. The paper undertakes thegender discourse generated with the abridging of Article 370 and argues that women'srights as permanent residents in J&K were not directly related to this decision.

11) MATILDA EFFECT

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Abstract

The Matilda effect is a "bias against acknowledging the achievements of women scientists whose work is attributed to their male colleagues." This effect was first described by suffragist and abolitionist Matilda Joslyn Gage (1826–98) in her essay, "Woman as Inventor" (first published as a tract in 1870 and in the North American Review in 1883). The term "Matilda effect" was coined in 1993 by science historian Margaret W. Rossiter. Biases are experienced by those from different identities. Hostility toward women as teachers and healers led to denial of her very existence (Trota of Salerno, 12th century, Italian physician) ; without even an epitaph to memorialize (Henrietta Leavitt). A female writer is withheld the freedom to use her name, for the fear of her work not getting published (George Eliot and Emily Bronte). Prejudices operating consequent to gender roles is experienced by even those who transition from female to male (Ben Barres). In the arts too it is prevalent. Za ścianą (Next Door), a 1971 Polish TV film brilliantly presents this.

The paper provides several examples of the Matilda Effect: -

➢ Contributions disregarded, credit withheld, recognition denied

➢ Forced to work as husband's assistant despite having equal qualification

➢ Placing secondary co-authors before the author who has done the essential work

➢ Hardware accomplishments rather than software accomplishments appreciated.

➢ Not admitted to the French Academy of Sciences

➢ Marital status referred, making one feel incomplete

➢ Infrastructure like hostels/quarters not provided

➢ Entry to women allowed with humiliating restrictions.

➢ Number of women in decision making Bodies remaining low.

Conclusion

Though gender imbalance has persisted for a long time, it is declining. Films/written works/male scientists are critical of the prejudices and omissions.

• Women are now recognized as important contributors (Martha Gautier).

• Included in the Nobel Prize (Maria Skłodowska Curie)

• Co-author shares the prize money (George Whipple with Frieda Robbins)

• Indian Government with one crore funding, sets up 11 Chairs to honour 11 female scientists, who were denied recognition.

12) A Sociological Study on Depression experienced by Women Students Studying in Colleges and University in Hooghly District of West Bengal

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Abstract
Depression is a widely occurring medical illness which affects an individuals' physical and psychological wellbeing (American Psychiatric Association, 2020). While depression has long been a topic of discussion in the domain of medical sciences and psychological science, social science researchers are also concerned about the social psychological aspect of depression. Society, culture, social relations and various other social forces influence aspects of an individual's mental illness (Mechanic, 1985) as well as issues of depression among individuals. Emile Durkheim (1951) has long before highlighted the relation between processes of social integration and individual's tendency towards suicide. Depression is not just an ordinary mood swing or mood change but it can vary in its severity. Depression is also associated with stigma which inhibits an individual in seeking care and treatment for their health conditions (Goffman,1963). In this study, the researcher attempted to understand the experience, reasons and coping strategies to overcome depression among women students who are studying in different colleges and universities in Hooghly district of West Bengal. Studying in college and university is a stage of life which provides an individual with lots of challenges as well

as demands. A student during this phase tries to be independent in their life and many of their aspirations, failures, peer pressure as well as various other factors may lead to a decreased sense of self-worth and low self-esteem which often leads them to self- isolation and increased suicidal thoughts. Data has been collected by conducting in-depth telephonic interviews among 66 female students. Main findings reveal various reasons like societal pressure, family pressure and personal reasons for depression. Moreover, stigmatization from their known social relations also inhibits them in seeking help which affects their social adjustments.

Keywords: Depression, social integration, stigmatization, self-worth, self-esteem, social adjustments.

13) The Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Women

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Abstract
COVID 19 has been the biggest crisis that our world is witnessing in the past century. The pandemic has severely affected the functioning of the entire world. The poor marginalized sections of society like women, children, old age, etc. are being suffered the most. A large section of these marginalized societies is facing existential crises. The Covid -19 is increasing the social, economic, health inequalities which are turning to amplify the impacts of a pandemic. This trend has been observed across the globe that the impact of a pandemic has exacerbated for women, girls. The situation is no different in our country. India also has faced such a situation. In this context, the paper would explore the impact of covid-19 on women migrants in India. The paper would highlight the poor state of women. The data used would be secondary collected from various different sources. The methodology would be descriptive in nature. The paper would highlight the different dimensions of the impact of women migrants which they have faced during Covid 19.

14) Work from Home for Women: Studying the impact of Covid19 on Women I.T. Professionals in India

Sakshi Shukla and *Mayurakshi Chaudhuri*

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RC Membership No. RC 10:18-2238

Abstract
In early 2020, the emergence of a pandemic caused via acute respiratory syndrome corona virus(Covid19) put the whole world in to pause. The spread of infection across the world, one way or the other, has affected every human. Due to the lockdown to control the spread, people employed in the Information Technology (I.T.) industry of India started working from home. It is evident that pandemics with lockdown had a social-economic and psychological toll on the functioning of both public-private spheres irrespective of age or gender. However, the impact of the pandemic opened the debate on underlying social issues of India, as the most vulnerable and marginalized section had to face the effect differently due to the already existing social

inequalities (Dutt, Kuntala, and Sil, 2014). Explicitly, the lockdown has highlighted the existing gender disparity and amplified the pre-existing circumscribed opportunities for women. Women have been thrown to complicit household chores, child online-offline education, daily meal preparation for the family, and looking after the ill members. The work from home blurred the boundaries of the spheres, the amplitude of tasks significantly increased for working women during the pandemic directed to distress. The social norms remain unchanged and unquestionable; hence, they created an oppressive environment for working women within the family.

With the above in context and bringing in the postcolonial gender-lens from the periphery to the core of this discussion, this chapter will examine and analyze the work-life dynamics of Women I.T. professionals in India working from home during a pandemic.

15) Disparity and Stigma Faced By Hijras In Medical Institutions And HIV Risk Amongst Hijras in Kolkata

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Abstract

In contemporary India, Hijras in our society are seen as social outcast and they are given no role in nation building either by State or Central Government and therefore they are segregated economically and socially from the mainstream Indian society. Hijra people in India faces immense discrimination, they become victim of stigmatization and are also highly susceptible to hate crime. It is also noted that HIV prevalence is highest amongst the Hijra community as majority of them indulge in sex work.

This study on Hijra community living in Jadavpur, Kolkata discloses the stigma and violence against Hijra people, the types of discrimination they face in Medical Institution. This study also unfolds the reason behind soaring cases of HIV among Hijra people in Kolkata. This paper uses information from qualitative research drawn from an in-depth interview with two self-identified Hijras living in Jadavpur, Kolkata. This research also tries to correlates the relationship between stigma faced by hijra in society and medical institution and their risk of getting infected with HIV. It also reveals valiant efforts of non-governmental organisation/ civil society to eradicate the discriminatory practices against Hijras and various other ways through which they provide social, economic and medical help to Hijras in Kolkata.

16) Gender Stereotyping and Marginalization: A Sociological Study of Status of Girl Child in Punjabi Sikh Family

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Abstract

Gender stereotyping and marginalization is now an accepted theoretical concern and enough empirical evidence is available to substantiate a strong presence of gender discrimination, oppression and subordination in all societies. The status of women in a society is a significant reflection of the level of social justice in that society. A girl is disadvantaged from the time she is born. In most developing and under-developed countries today, the girl child has a lower status and enjoys fewer of the rights, opportunities and benefits of childhood than the boy child who has first call on family and community resources. The situation of the girl child results commonly from prejudices rooted in culture and customs. Status of the girl child is related to her mother's status which has been low in rural India. The birth of a daughter is unwelcome. Marked preference for sons has led to the neglect of the girl child. Improvements in literacy, fertility rate and greater workforce participation of women have not significantly improved the lot of the girl child. There is practice of female foeticide and skewed sex ratio. Non-availability of girls is leading to trends for polygamy and purchase of girls from other states for marriage in Punjab.

The purpose of this study is to understand variations in status of girl child in the Punjabi Sikh family. The paper is based on primary data collected through interview schedule method from 25 respondents from Chandigarh and 25 respondents from Ludhiana district of Punjab. The paper like to conclude that despite efforts by the government for equality between both the sexes in terms of health, nutrition, employment, education etc. there has not been significant change in the status of girl child. The patriarchal values are so culturally deep rooted in the minds of the people that they always give preference to male child and female child is still unwanted and has to be eliminated through abortions.

17) Feminist Activism on Social Media: Opportunities and Limitations

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Abstract
Traditional offline activism mobilized people through street or door-to-door campaigning but merging of technology with physical world has changed the global, economic, political and social landscapes. Feminist Activism on social media is a revolutionary movement which is associated with finding justice for women on the online platforms. This cyber feminism is using blogging and social media platforms as Instagram, Twitter, Facebook, You tube etc. to challenge discrimination against women and addressing the issues related to violence against women. According to Pew Research Centre, 39% internet users are engaged in social and political issues on social media and 45% are between 18-29 years of age. Youth are made to feel a part of something larger by not only consuming this content but also creating it. The present paper highlights the new avenues for global feminist networking irrespective of geographic boundaries. Kira Cochrane used the term 'Fourth Wave Feminism' for this online feminism which is defined by technology. Although feminist activism on social media gives a lot of opportunities to those who cannot be a part of street-to-street activism, yet it has many limitations. It

gives voice to those who can use and afford technology. So there is digital divide between rich and poor in terms of computer and internet use. There are issues related to online abuse and misogyny. The paper is an attempt to look into the digital activism from a feminist point of view.

18) Internet and Violence against Women

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RC.10 GENDER STUDIES
MEMBERSHIP FEE SUBMITTED

Abstract
Violence against women that is mediated by technology is increasingly becoming part of women's experience of violence and their online interactions. In the same way we face risks offline, in the streets and in our homes, women and girls can face specific dangers and risks on the internet such as online harassment, cyber stalking, privacy invasions with the threat of blackmail, viral 'rape videos' and for young women in particular, the distribution of 'sex videos' that force survivors to relive the trauma of sexual assault every time it is reposted online, via mobile phone or distributed in other ways. These forms of violence may be perpetrated via technology but they cause psychological and emotional harm, reinforce prejudice, damage reputation, cause economic loss and pose barriers to participation in public life, and may lead to sexual and other forms of physical violence Although VAW has its roots in gender inequality in all societies and cultures across the world, the way in which it manifests depends on the specific social, economic, cultural and political context. Consequently different or new forms of VAW may increase or arise when societies undergo demographic, political and economic changes, or social and cultural shifts. Mostly we equate violence with physical violence, but it can take many different forms. Technology related violence can escalate into physical violence, but more commonly victims/survivors experience sexual, psychological, or economic abuse. Within the category of technology related VAW, there are differences in the prevalence of violence and how it manifests due to a combination of factors. Research paper is based on secondary sources.

19) Situating Women Market in the Socio-Political History Of North-East India

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Abstract
Market exclusively run by women is not only a rear phenomenon but it is also unique identity of businesswomen as far as empowerment and visibility of women in public sphere is concerned. One such exemplary women market is situated in the heart of Imphal City of Manipur, North East India. Socio-political histories on the emergence and evolution of women markets in Manipur were roughly documented in the Royal Chronicles. Recently a few studies on the varied issues of this main market have been conducted but largely neglected other women markets in the satellite towns. In this context, the main objective of the paper is to

highlight the socio- political history of women market and their stages of development with special reference to a market in a scheduled caste town. In addition to the review of relevant literatures, the present paper situates history of 'woman vendors' in main market while analyzing historical evolution of the market from two periods - before and after independence. As far as methodological design is concerned, this paper uses available secondary data on the select themes apart from using primary data collected through interviews, personal observation, and field experiences. One of the significant findings is - none of the earlier studies on women market were investigated from sociological perspectives especially from the point of view of gender roles. The contributions of women in various socio-political developments of the state had always been revolved around activism of women vendors in the market. Key-words: Women Vendors, Women Market, Socio-political History, Sociological Insight, etc.

20) New emerging patterns of role conflict in working women

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Abstract
The present paper deals with new emerging patterns of role conflict in the society. In the traditional society women folk fully devoted herself to her family and so occasions of clashes were very less. But the changing scenario, women stepped out of their house's and joined the professional life which brought her before scarcity of time for family, resulting in disputes and tension and lastly emergence of role conflict as a representative pattern towards the comparative and joint living style, family is an incomparable human institution and the nucleus of this institution has always been a women who may have any face I.e.,a mother ,a wife, anyone. She has always been managing and enhancing her household. In modern social scenario, as a result of change in women's role, she not only remains the nucleus of family but is also showing here in different fields of the society. In the contemporary Indian society the traditional concepts related to the role and the status of women are gradually changing (Panikker:1955:125).
As a result of this change new patterns of role conflict in family and society are increasing at a great speed. In cotemporary India tremendous changes are taking place in the socio-cultural conditions which are affecting the foundation pillars of Indian social structure. This new powers of change have originated new dimensions of women's role, especially in urban societies. Women are facing difficulty in adjusting with new emerging situations. The situation become more complex with increasing education of women and entrance of modern social values, their career consciousness increase with resulted in role conflict, a problem which is raising its head before women. In primitive time main causes of conflict were usually households work or dispute with in-laws but now various new patterns of role - conflict are emerging. Ego, decision relating to child's education his career, selection of life partner for the child, lack of time for husband, children, family members, change in women's attitude etc. are becoming the significant cause of disputes in family.

21) Self as an Interpreter of Stigma: A Goffmanian Study Of The Hijras of North Bengal

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Abstract

The phenomenon of 'social stigma' is ubiquitous and characteristic of almost all human societies. Any supposed 'anomaly' or 'deviant' behaviour is often deemed as socially 'reprehensible' thereby eliciting in the process, social proscriptions and prohibitions to coerce conformity and enforce consensus. The Hijras of India constitutes one such stigmatised ilk wherein they routinely experience social opprobrium and disrepute for manifesting irregularities vis-a-vis their gender and sexual identities challenging in the process, the heteronormative structures and strictures of the society. The present paper, however, departs from a straightforward, macro paradigmatic exegesis of 'social stigma' and instead attempts to qualitatively apprehend the meanings and themes that arise as and when individuals interact with others and experience social stigma. By drawing on the research method of life stories and analysing the emergent themes in light of Goffman's seminal work on stigma, the paper seeks to foreground on the very essence of human 'social selves' and their abilities of interpret, deliberate and formulate meanings in their everyday lived myriad social and interactional contexts.

Keywords: life stories, social stigma, self as an agent and interpreter

22) Motherhood as represented in advertisements

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Abstract

In most of the countries, including India status of women is inferior to men. In fact, women are the victims of gender discrimination and marginalization. Their victimization of gender discrimination is depicted in the fact of unproportionate sex ratio of 940 females per 1000 males in all-India scenario according to 2011 census. In every corner of the society, women irrespective of their age are humiliated, oppressed, exploited and harassed. Sexually women constitute subaltern group. But the irony is that motherhood is highly eulogized in Indian society. Girls learn from their very childhood through gender socialization that without becoming mother life is incomplete and an incomplete woman is socially ostracized....once again marginalization. Not only that women also learn that she has to take the responsibility of rearing her children irrespective of class, caste, religion, educational background or employment. This traditional image of motherhood and mothering is also reinforced by media, both electronic and printed. Objective-to know whether traditional role of motherhood is reinforced in advertisements or it is redefined. Relevance- The study is confined to heterosexual affinal family depicted in the advertisements.

The task of child rearing becomes easier for women if the father steps forward to take the responsibility of mothering with the mother. Through this study let us see whether the task of mothering is shared by both the partners in majority of the heterosexual affinal family.

Methodology- I make content analysis of the advertisements shown on television to

know how motherhood is reinforced through the advertisements of recent times. Findings- It is seen that the task of mothering is mostly done by mothers.

Key words- Marginalization, motherhood, mothering, advertisement, media.

23) Empowerment through Employment –A Sociological study among women employees in Rural Salem district, Tamilnadu

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46th AISC NUMBER-AISC 2021 is 0188.

Abstract
Empowerment is a process of making awareness and supports the capacity building of a individual. Promoting greater level participation and involving decision-making processes are one among the outcome of the empowerment process. Empowerment of women means involving all the aspects of social life as well as political by their own. The action of empowerment has been derived from various resources. Employment is one among the way to achieve the empowerment in the recent days among the women groups. In the contemporary era the women they are seeking more independence, equal rights and sense of achievements. This expectation is highly possible due to the involvement of various employment chances. They are earning money through employment, this sense of economic freedom and independence creates the attitude of awareness in all situations. Thus the employment is linked with the empowerment, with this views the researcher has chosen this research among women employees in Rural Salem.

Objectives

☐ To study the socio economic conditions of the respondents

☐ To find out the empowerment progress related with the working environment

☐ To analyze the effective role performance of women in their domestic setup

☐ To provide the suitable suggestions related to the enhance of empowerment

Materials and Methods:

This study has been conducted in the village of M.Chettipatty at Omalur taluk of Salem district. In this village there are fifty five rural women are working in different sectors away from their own village. For the present research the researcher has chosen all the samples for their study through applying census method. Descriptive method is to be used to explain this research study. The researcher has used interview schedule and observation techniques for the data collection. The researcher also used the secondary sources of information with primary in this study.

Results:

More number of the respondents has agreed that they have earned more qualities of decision making power to their personal career through their employment. Also they noted that after employment they used to learn the role of the individual with responsibility and determination. The skills of appropriate decision making, financial management, establishing social rapport with others and attitude of independency

have achieved by them as stated by the respondents.

Conclusion:

In contemporary scenario more number of the women from the rural areas is coming forward to involve some kind of employment opportunities in the urban areas. This not only provides the inner changes of themselves additionally offer the economic development with empowerment attitudes. This show the employment is directly related with the empowerment as well as the inner changes of the women groups.

24) Issues of Marginalization and Exclusion of Transgender

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Abstract
People who defy socially confined gender boundaries are frequently referred to as transgender. Transgender is a popular term used for those who defy standard, binary gender classifications and demonstrate or reflect a breaching and obscuring commonly accepted stereotyped gender norms. According to the United Nations Development Programme, 2010 transgender is an umbrella word that includes pre-operative, post-operative, and non operative transsexuals who strongly identify with the gender opposite to their biologically assigned sex at birth. Transgender persons are known as Hijra, Kinnar, Kothi, Aravani, and so on in India. People who do not adhere to our society's norms have long been scorned and ostracized. Transgender people are however one minority, who has been shunned, abused, ridiculed, and openly ignored in almost every known civilizations. They face discrimination in many areas of life, including economics, politics, education, legal status, and social recognition. Notwithstanding the fact that the government has established several social programmes for transgender people, much more has to be done. This research aims to emphasize the challenges, exclusion, and marginalization of transgender persons; these people are usually rejected by their families and other social groups and face a variety of forms of social exclusion. The article is purely based on secondary sources of data.
Keywords

Transgender, hijra, exclusion, marginalization, discrimination

25) Impact of Self Help Group Participation on Violence against Rural Women: An Analysis based on Chokkatanthoppu Village

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Abstract
Women Self Help Groups are formed by ten to twenty members, who comes together as an institution for the common purpose of Socio-Economic empowerment. SHGs acts as a forum for saving money, accessing

bank loans at a low interest, entrepreneurship opportunities, awareness and education. Over the past two decades, rural and marginalized women has been organized in large numbers as SHGs and has benefitted in several ways out of it. This paper focuses on the impact of SHG participation on violence against rural women. 75 active SHG members from Chokkatanthoppu village in Tirunelveli district were studied through Personal Interviews and Focus group Discussions for this purpose. The study results reveals that, SHG participation plays a significant role in reducing violence against rural women. Chokkatanthoppu being a village inhabited primarily by Scheduled caste people, the SHG members registered that they are now safe from caste based violence and the exploitations they faced from the dominant caste money lenders.

The strong role played by the SHG members in economic development of their families, have earned them respect and domestic violence has reduced as its result. The advantages they gain through SHG participation such as personal growth, self-efficacy, financial security, social network, social support, active participation in community life and decision making, awareness on various social issues and the resultant social responsibility plays an important role in reducing violence against women and it rightly motivates them to fight against gender based violence.

26) Status of the Transgender Community in India: Problems and Recommendations.

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RC-10 ;21-2219

Abstract
One cannot make someone a certain way because they feel that they should be that way. When gender non-conformity is evident in a person, exclusion takes place in the society. Transgender challenges the normalization of gender norms in the society as they do not have equal grounds.

The law in India recognizes the transgender as the third gender, but even today, they struggle to be accepted as part of the society. The National Register of Citizens (NRC) which recognises all men, women and children of India has marginalized the transgender community from the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA). This affects and violates their rights as transgender because of which they are facing severe consequences. This paper aims to study the problems faced by the transgender community and to analyze their status in the 21st century while proposing suggestions to the problems and help contribute in improving their status in the society. This study will further be a step towards normalizing transgender as an equal gender and be included in the mainstream society. This paper is complied with questionnaire method and content analysis method. One of the key findings of this study states that even today the transgenders face discrimination, have a bad representation in the society and have fewer opportunities. The second finding of this paper deals with the safety of the transgenders which is still a major issue in the society.

Keywords: - Transgender, NRC, Gender Non- conformity, Normalizing.

27) Health, Hygiene and Sanitation: A Gendered Approach

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Abstract

The objective of the paper is to underline the interlinkages between health, hygiene, and sanitation from a gendered perspective. It is primarily based on the available secondary literature. Health is the convergence of bodily and mental health. For the purpose of this paper, sanitation is understood as inclusive availability and affordability of clean, hygienic and functioning toilets. The significance of the paper can be located in the fact that sanitation though is an extrinsic part of human lives and yet there are two billion people in the world who still lack even access to basic facilities such as toilets or latrines in their homes. The problem associated with lack of sanitation aggravates manifold if and when the issue of accessibility of the same is looked through gender lense. One of the major consequences of the absence of sanitation facilities is the prevalence and practice of Open Defecation (OD) which according to the paper has its distinct set of problems and challenges for women. The paper examines the challenges and problems that women and adolescent girls face due to non-availability of sanitation facilities at home. The paper argues that OD results in the spread of diseases which specially affect women and adolescent girls. Furthermore, women are at increased threat of violence stemming from the practice of Open Defecation (OD). As the 'prisoners of daylight' they have to wait till dark to address their sanitation needs due to which they often experience sanitation-related stress. The paper will address such and related Issues.

28) Portrayal of Women Political Leaders in Hindi Cinema - A Critical Evaluation
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Abstract

India produces more films than any other country in the world. The Indian film industry is actually many different film industries with different languages, including Hindi ("Bollywood"), Tamil ("Kollywood"), Telugu, Bengali, and Kannada. Combining these different genres, over 1,000 films are produced in India each year. Films from India are widely viewed within the country and across the globe.

It is often said that art mimics life and the reverse is also true when art comes to influence life and collective lived experiences. Hindi film industry has an old history and it continues to dominate the landscape of Indian cinema. As per reports, In 2019, the Hindi film industry (Bollywood) represented 44% of box office revenue, followed by the Tamil film industry (Kollywood) and the Telugu film industry (Tollywood), which both together represent 26%.

The Indian cinematic industry has been among the nation's most popular source of entertainment, spanning decades of performances since its inception in the

1930s. Despite the masses flocking to the theatres and blockbusters making it big, a majority of the films released have something in common—men are portrayed with characters that meet the society's definition of masculinity while female roles are reduced to misogynistic ideals. As a result, the lack of equality both on and off-screen has raised questions on gender stereotyping, the quality of media being viewed by the public, and the misinterpretation of a balanced society. Several films enforce their views on the perfect woman, often through supporting characters—they play love interests or indulge in careers that seem 'nurturing', coming off as frail and submissive beings with very little room for thought and argument. Besides being a far cry from reality, such films create an inaccurate impression of the capabilities and interests of women and thus indirectly plant the seeds of inequality in the minds of people.

The present paper seeks to evaluate the way in which women in the political arena are portrayed in Hindi films in the past and in recent times. The paper will present an assessment of political themed films including Aandhi, Madame Chief Minister, Rajneeti, Satta, Gulaab Gang among others to put into perspective how female political leaders are depicted in Hindi cinema.

29) Gendered Migration, Changes and Crisis in Identity Formation

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Abstract

Migration has added to racial, ethnic and cultural abundance of developing countries. Despite the plethora of policies and conventions projected in last four decades, different sectors have not yet figured out the interplay of power relations in gender discourses. Migration has also resulted in separation of families, loss of assets and livelihood, which is again disturbed by language and legal constraints and discrimination/ loss of opportunity. Stressful migration process followed by poor/unavailability of cultural settings lead to crisis in projection of healthy mental and physical attributes which result in identity loss. This also lays foundation to depression and phobias within and among communities. The issue may manifest differently among men and women. The concern to be socially fitting in the present society while simultaneously carrying the culture of place of origin is much a burden of migrant female population to carry. Searching for same community members to follow their religious-cultural practices, attempting to overcome social isolation and avoiding pathological prejudices convert migration of female members a tasking effort. The present paper focuses on loss of cultural norms, religious customs and social support system, adjustment to new culture and changes in identity and concept of self, faced by migrant women in particular and socio-legal provisions to safeguard cultural origins. Keywords: Migration, Gender, Cultural identity, Societal Outcomes, Concept of Self.

30) ASHA Workers in India: a quest for socio legal identity

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Abstract
Brief Introduction

Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA workers) play a key role in rural India's public health infrastructure. Their struggle for employment equality has been long fought, and the pandemic has exacerbated the challenges they face. Despite their critical role, they lack basic employment provisions such as fixed salary, minimum wages and standardised working hours and conditions.

Objectives

To examine the socio legal identity of ASHA workers in India.

Significance

NRHM guidelines state that an ASHA would be an 'honorary volunteer', not receive any salary and her work would not interfere with her 'normal livelihood'. The ASHA's workload is just a supplement to the worker's main livelihood. ASHA workers have repeatedly been denied employment rights. The root cause of this issue remains a poor legislative framework. The absence of a uniform mandate regarding ASHA workers' appointment and working conditions.

Methodology

Descriptive research design and secondary sources will be used in the research study.

Argument

The advancement of ASHA workers translates to grassroot recognition, revival of rural economies, and women's empowerment. It is imperative that their working conditions and task-based incentives be standardised, upholding the principle of equal pay for equal work. Therefore, recognizing ASHA workers is a legal, social, and moral duty, the consequent encouragement of which will go on to advantage rural communities at large.

31) Capturing the Impact of Policing on Women Police: A Study in Guwahati City Of Assam

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Abstract
Law enforcement has a crucial role to be played in every society. Conventionally, the traditional notion of law enforcement or policing has been considered to be as tasks primarily carried out by male police officers and apparently it is witnessed that intrusion of men is mostly more into the service as compared to women. Today, with the changing aspirations, ideologies and notions among people, it is observed that they have deviated themselves from their age long

traditional and historical outlook on the very profession of Police from a male centric profession whereby together with the male police officers, there is a good intrusion of women into this service performing excellent jobs. However, there are various impacts on being in a male centric and male dominated profession in the overall life of the women police. The objective of the present study is to examine the socio-economic conditions of the respondents and to find out how women in the profession of Police cope up with a job that is considered to be more male centric and its impact on their lives. The study is descriptive in nature including case studies of women police respondents and secondary sources of data collection such as journals, articles etc. The pertinent of the study highlighted that there is an amalgam of both positive as well as negative impacts or repercussions on the overall life including relationships, marriages, children, economy etc. of Women Police from various hierarchies.

KEYWORDS: Gender; Male Centric Profession; Policing; Women Police; Impacts.

32) Towards an Understanding of citizenship through the women's question in India

Akansha Verma

Abstract
In the process of the imaging a nation, citizenship can be considered as a tool or mechanism for nation building. Through citizenship, the process of nation building is involved in the production of a uniform and integrated-egalitarian society. As a modern phenomenon both the concept of citizenship as well as nation is embedded within the discourse of modernity or the process of modernization. For example, the historical, political and philosophical thinking about the question of citizenship goes back to three major revolutions i.g.- the American revolution, the Haitian revolution and the French revolution that shaped the question of democracy. The last few decades of the colonial period in Indian also encountered the question of citizenship. This historical question of citizenship faced significant contradictions, particularly in the form of the women's question and the caste question during last decades of colonial period of India.

This paper aims to understand the intersectionality of citizenship and the process of nation building following the historical debates of the 'women's question(Sarkar 2010, Newbigin 2013) and the caste question(Rao 2009, Chakraborty 2003). The political of the caste question is deeply intertwined through the anthropological history of both categories. Applying historical and sociological perspectives this paper is based on secondary source of data. The paper will attempt to engage with this broader question of citizenship in India through the intersectionality of the 'caste question' and the 'women question' during the colonial period in India.

33) Muslim Women's Rights and Access to Justice: Insight into the Indian Legal Pluralist System

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LMI-4279.

Abstract
India is a country where the state "never had and most probably never will have a legal monopoly in the area of family" (Tschalaer, 2017:52), hence the demand for a uniform

civil code as a solution to achieve a gender-just society over simplifies a complex subject. Solanki (2011), through the model of "shared adjudication" explained that state enjoys restrained autonomy in area of family law and willingly splits its adjudicative authority with diverse social actors and organizations. Based on this insight, this study focuses on how Muslim women at the grassroots level navigate through the intricacies of state law, religion-based personal law, and socio-cultural norms to achieve justice in matters of family, marriage, and divorce. The findings in the study are drawn from ethnographic data collected in the city of Lucknow. It was found that aggrieved Muslim women, especially those belonging to the lower social strata are reluctant to resort to formal legal avenues to resolve their marital disputes. Instead, they prefer a "softer solution" (Nagaraj, 2010) in the form of mediation and arbitration offered by different socio-legal forums operating at the local level. Although alternative sites of adjudication are often marked by power relations, but allow women to negotiate power in families, and communities, hence giving them more rights than state law.

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34) PATRIARCHAL INFLUENCE INEVITABLE AMONGST THE MATRILINEAL KHASI COMMUNITY-AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

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Registration Number : pending

Abstract
Women in Meghalaya from the Khasi tribes enjoy a different familial system when their intermixing poses a threat to their exclusivity. The difference is in their lineage system where the daughters are preferred over the sons. This exclusive right to the succession of land and property over the ages is a very hard system to crumble. This line of succession along with the inclusion of child's family name when born to a woman in the Khasi community barely makes a child illegitimate. The Khasi Hills Autonomous Districts Councils work to safeguard the laws exclusive to the Khasi community. It includes land laws, reservation systems for education and employments and matrilineal succession of land. The main objectives of the paper puts up if there is an underlying patriarchal cover upon the lineage system of the Khasis where the men hold an important place even if they do not inherit. It further attempts to put up if matrilineal system poses a free and respectful life to the Khasi women different from the rest of mainstream India. It tries to find out whether matrilineage could help the women in the community evade from the influence of patriarchy. 50 Khasi men and 50 Khasi women, over an age of 20 years, were interviewed through an in-depth open-ended questionnaire and snowball non-probability sampling was adopted to

conduct the study from and around Shillong, Meghalaya.

35) Gender Budgeting- Sociological Perspectives and Conceptual Development in Indian Society

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Abstract
Women and girls face various forms of vulnerability throughout their life. They may face discrimination before and after birth, violence, harassment or abuse, neglect due to their subordination status and lack of access to resources, social prejudice and exploitation whether economic, political, social or religious. They are vulnerable to exploitation and discrimination regardless of where they are positioned on the economic and social spectrum.

According to Constitution of India, safety and security is a fundamental right of every citizen. In this sense, Women are the citizen of the India but in the Indian society their basic rights are neglected because of their secondary status of the society.

Women first came into focus in development as objects of welfare concerns programs. Patriarchal and liberal discourses, at both nationalist and international level, left unchallenged the question of gender relations in society, and often made these attendants upon a sexual division of labor and individual negotiation within the family.

After the independence we have continuously focuses on empowerment of women, the objective of this research paper is to understand the concept of Gender Budgeting, different sociological perspectives of gender budgeting and in India how the concept of gender budgeting develop is analyzed. The main argument of this research paper is how gender budgeting can fulfill the citizenship rights of the women. GB can become a powerful the tool to bring gender equality in Indian society.

This research work includes the primary and secondary sources. The Primary source includes the empirical investigation, case studies, observations etc.; through structured and unstructured questionnaire and the secondary source includes the published and unpublished research articles, books, and journals, as mentioned in this research work.

36) GENDER AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW ON WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP LITERATURE IN INDIA

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Conference Registration ID: 0235

Abstract
The notion of women entrepreneurship should be looked into as there is no other term for men who are entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurship studies have been mainly focused on men and its characteristics and every definition, characteristics and features on entrepreneurship are gender biased. The context and setting of women is entirely different from that of men, similarly with their entrepreneurial journey. Men's

entrepreneurial activities signify one behaviour pattern and deny the whole range of women's experiences and this will keep up the entrepreneurial stereotypes in the entrepreneurship research. Similarly, universal practice of studying entrepreneurship cannot be applied in studying women entrepreneurship. An increased interest in women's entrepreneurship research is noticed in the entrepreneurship literature. Despite this trend, there is still a lack of understanding about the role of women entrepreneurs. The aim of this article is to systematically review the existing literature on women entrepreneurship with reference to India. This study will critically analyse the existing literature, highlighting on the gaps and weakness of the existing literature on women entrepreneurs. This objective will help in framing a holistic approach which will identify the indicators or the themes essential for studying women entrepreneurship in India. The literature review in Indian context exhibits various gaps and weakness like lack of theoretical stance, methodological weakness, cultural imperialism in existing entrepreneurship literature and etc. Construction of gender in entrepreneurship literature can enhance the knowledge in framing a new approach towards women entrepreneurship along with the future research directions for women's entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Women Entrepreneurship, Gender and Entrepreneurship, Systematic Review of

Literature, Critical Analysis

37) Identity, Gendered Violence and Survival in the Sugarcane fields of Maharashtra.
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RC Membership number: approved, yet to be updated
(Transaction ID for RC membership-131812211284)
Conference registration Number: 0254

Abstract
The Neoliberal male centric agrarian settings and the ambiguity of the government in defining who is a 'farmer' conveniently pushes anyone out of the ambit who does not have an entitlement over a piece of land. Women cane cutters are the agricultural seasonal migrant labourers who migrate mostly from the drought hit regions of Maharashtra to cut cane on koyta (couple) basis in a group 'toli' during the harvesting season. This paper, through an ethnographic study conducted in three villages and camps around two major sugar factories in Satara district of Maharashtra, attempts to locate subaltern identities of such women cane cutters who face gendered violence amidst the scorching demands of survival. The paper ocuses on the nature of work that normalizes gendered violence resulting in the unquestioned spread of such inhuman acts as hysterectomies etc., performed on women cane cutters. While there is a blind endorsement of such practices in the cane cutting agrarian industrial settings, situated beyond the reach of human rights discourses or state's regulatory mechanisms, there is an unreflected acceptance of such violence by women themselves. The paper examines how such remotely situated, unrestrained contexts of neoliberal agrarian settings often

leads to violent forms of patriarchy that are neither unique nor specific to such geographies alone.

38) RECONNOITERING GENDER AMIDST THE PANDEMIC: A STUDY ON KUDUMBASHREE IN KERALA

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ISS Membership ID: O/SM-08252018
Conference Registration ID: 0267

Abstract

Enabling women to actively participate in the dominance of everyday social lives remains at the heart of every women empowerment programs. They are continuously marginalized from the main sectors of life and studies fail to ponder them because of their absence in the field. Women are expected to be inside home and womanhood is considered to be nurtures, housewives and uneducated. The study aims to explore the strategies Kudumbashree, a Kerala government initiative for women empowerment and poverty eradication, adopted amidst the pandemic for women's betterment and participation. The mission aims to bring out qualitative difference to life of the people which enables in breaking the exiting gender ideologies. An ethnographic study was conducted among the Kudumbashree women in Thrissur District of Kerala, in an attempt to find how the initiative adopted unique way in understanding women at grass root level. The mission tries to find the gaps in society and enables women the opportunity to fill it with, thereby providing women a renowned status in family and society. The womanhood and motherhood of a woman is thus balanced equally by women's participation in all domains of the society. Hence this paper also serves as a useful platform in emphasising the ways in which patriarchy can be re-engaged.

39) Customary Laws, Women's Rights and 'Gender Justice': A case of Nagaland

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Abstract

The state of Nagaland in Northeast India enjoys special status through the provision of Article 371 A of the Indian constitution with special reference to customary laws. It is seen that customary laws remain the backbone which governs the social, economic and political life of the Naga society at large. Placed between tradition and customary rights and laws on the one hand, and the Indian Constitution on the other, the need to protect these customary laws and privileges are pitted against each other within the constitutional rights which is detrimental to women. Education to some extend have redefined the traditional gender roles in everyday life but if we look at the customary laws governing the people of the state, the question of Gender justice remains a difficult question as the governing norms

and rules are very unfriendly to women. Here, women's right is becoming a point of contestations and contradictions among different members and stakeholder in Naga society. The 'egalitarian' principles of Naga society are invoked where the 'sacrosanct' Naga customs and traditions are seen/read as intact without any sense of time. The customary laws protect the community interest and identity, at the same time, it instutionalised the exclusion of women's voices, rights and aspiration. It is in these contexts, the question emerge on how does one negotiate with gender roles, practices and rights in the contemporary Naga society? This paper will examine the debates around women's right, gender justice and customary laws in the Naga society.

40) Redefining Gender Roles with Domestic Technology in India

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Abstract

The technological revolution of the 21st century has minimized the importance of geographical, economic, social and political barriers, reduced transaction and information costs, promoted productivity and growth, and improved governance. It became transparent and empowered the citizens. The commercialization of work, the collapse of traditional family models, and the separation of work and living space have created a distinction between productive and reproductive work, and reduced socio-economic levels have led to social relationships, especially gender. In redefining the culture of work, technology has also proven to be an effective organizational tool to support gender-based peace processes. Technology helps change gender roles and relationships. Couples and spouses are responsible for their daily chores, and technology acts as a multidimensional tool to support the process. Domestic technology incorporates science that applies to the home. Domestic technology has several aspects. This article focuses on the technologies used in the home to meet specific needs in order to achieve a balanced domestic culture and redefine aspects of stereotyped gender roles.

Keywords: Gender Roles, Domestic technology, Gender, Housework

41) Women convicts and Agency: A sociological study of identity construction inside prison

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Abstract

Gendered constructions of those women who commit crime and reduction of women prisoners into a uniform category reflect the gender bias of India's justice system.Such perceptions about women get reflected in the treatment of women convicts inside

prison .A newspaper report in the context of India suggests such a reality. In an online news journal "Feminism India", it was reported that, a female, named Angela, convicted in Mumbai's Byculla Prison, talks about the treatment that the women convicts are subjected to inside Byculla prison.She narrates how female convicts are forced into covering their heads with "pallu" before they are to appear in front of the prison's authoritarian figure and other females in "salwar kameez" were asked to wear "sarees"(Feminism India, Khan).This reflects the attempt at instilling feminine traits in women convicts inside jail.Suchtreatment can be seen across Indian jails of India.

Objective

The present paper will discuss the findings from fieldwork conducted in Assam's Central jails.The objective of the paper is to discuss the ways in which women convicts inside jail("total institution") are being regulated through gendered techniques.The second objective is to reflect upon the ways in which women convicts "resist" such gendered disciplinarian techniques inside jail. In this "resistance" , their ways of identity construction will be discussed.

Methodology

Qualitative method has been adopted in conducting the research study. Semi-structured method was adopted in eliciting the data. Through the narratives of women convicts in three central jails of Assam, their ways of "resistance" to the gendered disciplinarian techniques inside jails have been captured.

42) A Cross Section of SocialScience Literature on Women Empowerment in Assamese Society

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Abstract
Introduction- In recent years, the empowerment of women has been recognized as the prime issue in social science research. Scientific studies are being carried out in different parts of India in various field of women's empowerment. The present paper is an attempt to analyze the cross section of social science literature on women empowerment in the context of Assamese society.
Objectives- The objectives of this paper is to examine this issue to find the research gap which in turn can further enrich social science literature.

Significance- Through this paper an attempt has been made to understand the research conducted on the basis of different approaches and methodology, it highlights the issues and challenges faced by researchers and find out the loopholes in their study on women empowerment in Assamese society.

Methodology- This paper deals with both qualitative and quantitative approaches to that. The information and data are collected from secondary sources like- journals, newspapers, printed books, periodicals, web sites and Ph.D. thesis etc.

Findings- Thus, from the above review of literature it is evident that quite a number of studies have already been undertaken on women empowerment and related issues in Assamese society. The present study will be a new addition to the available literature in this case.

43) Political Participation of Rural Women in Panchayati Raj Institution: A Sociological Study

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Abstract

Introduction: Women constitute half of the population in India. The 73rd Amendment of Indian constitution has made a provision that at least one third women would be member and chair persons of panchayati raj institution (PRI). But in rural India it seems to be a proxy of male member in PRI. Therefore, the involvement of women in PRI is an important issue in present day society. Due to many reason women participation in politics is very less. So, this paper has analyzed participation of rural women in PRI.

Objectives: The objective of this paper is to examine the attitudes of rural women towards political participation and find out the barriers faced by the women.

Significance: Women's political participation is a fundamental prerequisite for gender equality and true democracy. But though constitution and govt. provide many reservation and schemes for women in political aspects they are not yet politically empowered. So it is important to study about the participation of rural women in Panchayati Raj Institution.

Methodology: This study based on both qualitative and quantitative approach. The information and data are collected from secondary sources like books, journals, articles, web sites, periodicals, PhD thesis, newspaper etc.

Findings: This study basically highlights the causes of less political participation of rural women in PRI. The percentage of political participation of rural women is low till today's due to patriarchal settings of society, illiteracy, domestic burden, lack of efficacy, discrimination in decision making in political level, insecurity, some dirty presumption about politics etc.

44) HIJRAS/TG: A MARGINALIZED COMMUNITY

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Abstract

There is a need to better understand the issues and problems faced by Hijras/TG in hetero normative society, which identifies only two sexes: male and female. The people who fall out of this sexual dimorphism, neither men nor women or both are often shunned and abandoned. Society stigmatizes and discriminate them because of their identity. The objectives of this paper are to briefly explore the socio-economic status of Hijras/TG and to understand the problem faced by them specifically related to health, violence and harassment. Indian Constitution recognised Hijras as Third gender but they are still

struggling for their survival because of this ambiguous sexual identity. It is important to create awareness and understanding about the unmet needs of this marginalized community. This study is based on secondary data collected through articles, journals, census reports etc., and existing information explain that census (2011) yielded first count of transgender people which is 4.9 lakhs but transgender activists say that number is six to seven times higher. It is quite surprising that 55000 are in 0-6 population and identified by their parents as third gender. Hijras/TG people face many issues such as shame, fear, health issues like HIV, stress, depression which leads to consumption of alcohol or substance. They have suffered social rejection on more than one occasion, including their family, bullied and harassed in schools, sexually abused, face violence and deprivation of human rights.

45) "Analysing the Fourth-Wave Feminism"

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LMI-2349; RC-10
Reg. No. for AISC 2021- 0073

Abstract
Feminism is one of the oldest movements in the history of the world. There have been many forms of feminism which can also be explained into four waves. The purpose of the present study is to make a comprehensive analysis of the Fourth wave of Feminism. The study is based on secondary sources, Fourth-wave feminism began in 1910s, although European and Latin American fourth wave feminism began in the 1990s, as lipstick feminism and consumerist feminism started to come to an end as feminist activists were rejecting queer theory. This feminism developed slowly, globally via the media and the internet. The fourth-wave feminism entailed a radical and drastic variety of issues notably fuelled by previous waves like rejecting glass ceiling, reproductive rights, campus rape, discriminations and harassment at workplace etc. The currency and relevance of the movement can be gauged through certain internet hashtags such as #NotinMyName in India; #WoYeShi for (Mandarin for 'Me Too') in China, #Yo Tambien (Spanish for 'Me Too') etc. The objective of the present work is to compare and contrast various feminist movements across time and space. Global relevant data pertaining to the area will thoroughly be analysed to reach the conclusive trend.
Key Words: Fourth- Wave, Feminism, Hashtag

46) Feminization of Ageing and Associated Issues in Eastern Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract
Increased proportion of the person aged 60 years and above leads towards population ageing.
The phenomenon of population ageing is coupled with the phenomenon of

feminization of ageing. Feminization of ageing is a process where the proportion of the elderly women rises. Both the phenomena are evident in India in General and in Eastern Uttar Pradesh in particular. Ageing in general and feminization of ageing in particular is associated with many socio-economic and health issues. The objective of the present paper is to trace actual situation viz. demographic, familial and health aspects of elderly women in eastern Uttar Pradesh. Present paper is based on secondary data obtained from two consecutive years of census of India i.e. 2001 and 2011. Some other secondary sources have also been looked up for concerned data and accordingly incorporated. Univariate analysis has been done and data have also been depicted with the help of graphs.

As a result it was found that the population of the elderly people in eastern Uttar Pradesh is increasing rapidly. The process of Feminization of ageing is also evident in this region. Though, the process of feminization of ageing is found to be true in several studies carried out in different settings of world in general and in India in particular. Feminization of ageing is coupled with morbidity and low status in family and society.

Key Words: Feminization of Ageing, Population Ageing, Morbidity

47) Violence against Women and COVID-19: A shadow pandemic experiencefrom Bihar

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LMI- 4068
RC- 10: 17: 2159

Abstract
Gender violence or gender-based violence is found in almost all societies. It cuts across boundaries of age, socio-economic status, education and geography. Gender violence is not committed against women alone but is also committed against men and people with other categories of sexual identity. WHO (2017) estimates that 35% of all women and girls who have been victims of physical and sexual violence have been subjected to it by their intimate partners. This opens the scope for in-depth analysis of violence within the four walls with typologies like domestic violence and marital rape. Economic dependency, gender-based role socialization and patriarch psyche of mainstream system creates a continuous pressure on women and her self-created new world. The nationwide lockdown in March 2020 has created a mass level migration of informal workers to one of the largest labour services providing north- Indian state. It has also created the ground for socio-economic discrimination at the public and private spheres in the state of Bihar. According to the Bihar State Women Commission figures, altogether 1,384 cases of domestic violence have been reported in the lockdown period. Of which, 815 cases are from Patna, followed by 47 in Muzaffarpur, 45 in Bhojpur, 44 in Nalanda, 40 each in Rohtas and Buxar districts and 39 in Samastipur district.
Most such cases were due to ego clashes, frustration of work, monetary issues and intolerance. This paper will try to look at the in-depth reality taking secondary data analysis of various published and unpublished sources.

Keywords: Gender violence, Marital Rape, Domestic violence, Patriarchy, Role socialization

48) Socio-Economic Implications of Women's Mobility

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Abstract

Women's experience of everyday life is quite different from that of men. Women in comparison to men have less access to safe, secure and affordable public transport which deprive them of many educational and job opportunities. Women struggle to get basic fundamental rights and resources and moving around the city is also different for women in comparison to men.

Mobility is experienced differently by both men and women as men are considered the breadwinner of the family and have control over finances. They have more access to private vehicles and public transport than women. On the other hand, while travelling, women have to look into many issues like safety & security, transport feasibility, and many more. As a citizen of the country women also deserve equal, affordable and safe access to public transport. Equal access to public transport can reduce the disparity and women can assert their identity strongly.

This paper seeks to capture women's experiences in the city as a lived space to understand freedom and restriction of movement in comparison to men with regard to the transportation system and the role it plays in their claim to public space and right to mobility. While governments have invested in more sustainable transport, the focus on its interrelation with gender has only been limited. The government has already implemented many policies to make transport more gender-sensitive. In this context, this research intends to understand issues of women mobility, women rights as a citizen and policies established by the government to make transport more gender-sensitive by analysing secondary research, newspaper reports, articles and journals.

49) Technological Advancement and India: A Case Study Of Women Faculty in The University Of Delhi

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ISS Membership No. O/SM-M-013982021
RC Membership : RC-10 Gender Studies
RC 10:21-2216
Tentative Registration Number for AISC 2021 IS 0141

Abstract

Gender Sensitization helps us understand the needs of a particular gender. The need for this sensitivity has been felt and realized through times immemorial and in almost all kinds of human existence, across the globe. There is an interface between gender, subject and everyday life in contemporary urban India. My paper is based on my experiences as a faculty in the Delhi University and my interactions in this capacity within the faculty of our college, students and people associated with the university. But since no questionnaire was administered so it cannot be called as an outcome of primary field-based research. So, it can be called as a paper based on secondary data collected through articles published in News Papers. Though Corona

outbreak came as a major challenge to the system and it did affect the academics but a new mode of learning which is blended learning was relooked at as an option to impart knowledge. We as the knowledge imparters looked at presenting papers with illustrations and other technical aids. In the beginning when we were supposed to give feed backs for the online classes there was one drawback which we as a women's college faced which was that girls were staying at home and were expected to look into household chores.

My paper shall revolve around the issues of feminine work, and the representations of women in media. Also, I would give a brief mention on use of technology by women. There is an availability of women friendly gadgets in the market and women are also at par with men in the knowledge of machines and gadgets. Delhi has transformed into a cosmopolitan and is typically an urban center just like Mumbai. This influences our way of life which is highly mechanized and about appliances and gadgets.

50) Socio-economic status of women of Nomadic Communities in Maharashtra

Dr. Sonali Wakharde
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Abstract
Nomadic people have wandering traditions, they move from one place to another for better livelihood opportunities and survival of their family. These communities are always left away from the mainstream society. The economy of the nomadic tribe communities is based on subsistence activities. Some nomadic communities are depending on nature, some communities work as a service provider to the sedentary life. Some nomadic communities entertain the villagers with their skills like acrobats, puppet shows, singing or entertain with the help of performing animals on streets, some communities sell different kinds of traditional and handmade products. But now their traditional occupations and nomadic lifestyle is challenged by new market oriented economy. Various development projects and programmes have adversely affected the livelihood opportunities of nomadic communities in Maharashtra. Modernization and development processes have threatened their livelihood and cultural identity. Traditionally women of nomadic communities have greater responsibilities in household economy. These women always contribute in the productive activities for the survival of family.
The structural discrimination within society deprives nomadic women from the access and claim to resources. These women experience the poor access to basic needs such as healthcare, safe and pure drinking water, sanitation, education etc. This paper focuses on the socio-economic status of women of nomadic communities in Maharashtra. Nomadic people especially women from these communities are suffering due to the neo-liberal economic development. This is an attempt to analyze the socio- economic marginalization of women of nomadic communities and tries to understand their everyday life struggle for the survival. It is an attempt to understand the impact of government policies and programmes on nomadic communities.

Keywords – Nomadic Tribe, Neo-liberal economy, Marginalization.

51) The impact of COVID 19 on the wellbeing of women in India

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Abstract

Generally in India women spend their quality time in caregiving to their family members. It was said that women had spent 65 percent of their time in caregiving compared to men (45 percent) particularly during the pandemic. At the same time they were more likely to remain without food than man especially during the pandemic. At the same time the scenario for working women during the pandemic is dual burden as they have to give more time to the paid work as well as 'unpaid work' that is household activities. Many reports says that the abuse of women and children had increased during the lockdown due to numerous factors. Domestic violence on the women viz., physical, sexual verbal, emotional and economic abuse against women by the partner and the other family members also increased.

The important reasons that are frequently noted include deep rooted male patriarchal roles and the long standing cultural norm that women are subordinate to men. We find the notion of men own women and a perpetuation of controlling behaviour in patriarchal and patrilineal types of family structures widespread the country. The periodic survey published by National Family Health Survey (NFHS) reveals the current scenario of gender based violence in Indian households and society. Domestic violence which is widespread was recognised as criminal offence under Indian Penal code 498 A as late as in 1983. It is well known that COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in an unexpected crisis and impact in many of the life and living of the entire world particulary women and children which was unprecedented. Lock down in many countries which were looked as one of the effective measures to prevent COVID 19 has led to increased suffering for women. The current study is intended to discuss about the impact of COVID 19 on the wellbeing of women in India.

Keywords: Women, Patriarchy, Pandemic, violence, impact.

52) Issues and Challenges of Working Women in Changing Era of Pandemic

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ISS Membership No: LMI-3545
RC Membership No: 10 – Gender Studies

Abstract

Introduction: The outbreak of the Novel Corona virus disease has drastically affected the lives of everyone around us. The incidence of COVID-19 has its impact on almost all sections of people and on all the sectors of society. It is hard on women as compared to men and even more in working women. It has affected all sectors but most importantly the caretakers and caregivers and also the frontline health workers. These are the sectors that comprise women

workers more than men. The lockdown during first and second phases created lot of issues. Working women struggled to balance their families, childcare, elderly care and jobs at the same time. There is a global increase in domestic violence cases that have been reported due to growing unemployment and mounting financial stress in families.

Objectives: 1.To study the challenges faced by the working women in the pandemic.

2. To analyze the cope up mechanisms for the problems of working women.

Significance/ Relevance: The lockdown during the COVID pandemic enabled the women to stay behind closed doors which ultimately eradicate the family and friends' support opportunities. Issues and Challenges of Working Women during and post Pandemic should be thoroughly studied. As this issue posed many problems pertaining to gender, need to be addressed carefully.

Methodology The present study is based on primary data. Data collection was carried out by a semi-structured interview schedule. 62 respondents were selected for the study by random sampling method. Working women from both Government and non-government or unorganised sectors were selected for the study.

Major Findings: The outcome of this survey is a matter of concern as the working women globally have to encounter various issues without any promising solution to restore their normal lives. This has resulted in a large number of women especially mothers to cut down on their working hours or in some cases and some women eventually, quit jobs. Most women are dependent on their family, relatives or neighbors to take care of their children while they're at work and their major dependency is on childcare and day school facilities have managed well to overcome the challenges posed to them during and after pandemic.

Key words: Working women, gender. Pandemic, COVID-19

53) Article 371 (A) and its impact on Women: a Study of Naga Mother's Association (NMA) in Nagaland.

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Conference Registration No. for AISC 2021: 0106

Abstract
Women's representation in the political sphere has become a vital issue of concern and a necessity for the development of women in Nagaland. Naga women have been debarred from the decision-making process in the political arena of their society and the state for a long time despite their remarkable contributions to society. In fact, their (Naga women) demand for 33 percent of reservation of seats in the urban local bodies has been vehemently opposed by the male-dominated groups claiming the reservation to hamper the Naga customary laws and practices protected under Article 371 (A) of the Indian Constitution. So, the Naga menfolks in the name of protecting their customs and traditions have constantly denied women from participating in the political arena. Therefore, attempts have been made in this paper to understand the impact Article 371 (A) had over the Naga women particularly with reference to the

Naga Mother's Association (NMA). The study will also examine how this particular article has acted as a legitimising tool over the patriarchal norms of the Nagas in subordinating women or how has the article hindered the Naga women from participating in the domain of politics? In terms of methodology, the study will employ a qualitative methodology of interpretative analysis. It will also look into the existing works of literature that deal directly or indirectly with the study area. Further, a qualitative interview will also be carried out with some of the organisational leaders of the Naga Mother's Association to further supplement the argument of the proposed study.

54) Violence against Women in Jammu and Kashmir: A comparative Study of Srinagar and Jammu District

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Research Committees: RC-10
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Abstract

Women of all ages and social classes, all races, religions, and nationalities all over the world are witnessing violence against women. The majority of women all over the country or world live miserable life and face many types of violence with no reason than that they are women. The constitution of India gives equal status to both men and women and also assures that women are the legal citizens of our country but in the present scenario women are victimized and exploited. The government of Jammu and Kashmir is trying its level best to take some solid steps to empower women and also help their families. There are many schemes through which the government of Jammu and Kashmir tries to empower women which are Umeed, National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC), National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC), and National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation which tries their best to help women through these schemes. The present paper is based on Secondary data. The Secondary data has been collected from the District police headquarters Srinagar and Jammu, Various published papers, books, newspapers, and National Crime Report Bureau, etc. The present paper examines the registered crime cases against women in Srinagar and Jammu Districts and the findings of the present paper show that the registered Crime against women is significantly increasing day by day in both Srinagar and Jammu districts.

Keywords: Violence, Women, Dominance, India

55) The Role of the Muslim Women in the Anti-CAA Protests

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Conference Membership Number O/SM-015812021.
RC Membership. Transaction reference number IMPS00186270872.

Abstract

In the year 1993, the Muslims were recognised as national religious minorities by the Government of India(Ahmed,2019). According to 2011Census, around 14% of the Indians follow Islam as their religion. In 2019, the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA),2019 was passed. The Act stated that citizenship would be given to the minorities from countries like Pakistan and Afghanistan, which excluded and thus discriminated the Muslim community. Following the passage of the draconian law, anti-CAA protests were organized in many parts of the country.

Students of many universities and institutes also participated in the protest. The memories of the encounter between the police and the students of the Jamia Milia Islamia are still fresh in many of our minds. However, what was significant of the anti-CAA protest was that a large number of Muslim women were seen to actively take part in it. In this regard, mention may be made of the Shaheen Bagh protest in Delhi and the Park Circus protest in Kolkata (Dhabhai,2020). The objective of the paper is to reiterate how women made the claims of citizenship in the masculinist public sphere by coming out of their private spheres. The methodology used in this paper is literature review of the available secondary literature. The main argument of the paper is to show how a masculine idea like citizenship has been feminized through the anti-CAA protests of the Muslim women. Through this protest, it has been seen how activities of citizens are not not only limited to "fighting, governing, buying and selling property..." but that peaceful sit-in protests can also fall with the "arenas of citizenship" (Jaggar,2005:4).

Keywords: citizenship, Muslim women, minority

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RC-11

SOCIOLOGY OF ENVIRONMENT

CONVENOR

DR. MAHENDRAKUMAR JADHAV

1) Contribution of Andhashradha Nirmulan Samiti to Environmetal Protection.

Shivaji Ashok Ukarande
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Abstract

Brief Introduction – Environmental sociology is newly emerging branch of sociology in the late 1970. Classical sociology has little to say about the environment and environmental basis of human society. Key to this approach was that the further a society is removed from nature (as in the transformation of its economy and society from a rural agricultural one to one based on urban and industrial manufacturing) can 'control' the environment the more advanced, modern and progressive it was. Frankfurt school critised Enlightenment and the dominant ways of acting and thinking associated with it Dialectics of Enlightenment shown the dark side of modernity the costs and dangers of advanced technological, industrial society and its dominant modes of thought and behaviors. For Giddens, the spread of global ecological problems is a specific consequence of globalization. Ulrich Beck shows characteristics of Risk Society.

NGOs are playing very vital role in environment protection. Maharashtra AndhshradhaNirmulanSamiti(MANS),which is emerge in Maharashtra by Dr,Narendra Dabholkar in1989, working for eradication of superstations in Indian society. Maharashtra AndhshradhaNirmulanSamiti(MANS), is not only working for eradication of superstitions but also in the field of environmental protection. snake friendship activity focuses on the misconceptions about snakes in society.donateganpati activity suggests to avoid water pollution and waste and protection of public and private wells .Dr Dabholkar inspired by baba adhav who is founder of 'one village one common public wells ','ek gav ek panvatha '. Use the eco-friendly sculpture of Ganpati. Reduced holi festival and donate puranpoli for hungers. These activity contribute to environmental protection

Objectives: - The objective in the study are
1) To understand the activities of Maharashtra AndhshradhaNirmulan Samiti (MANS).
2) To assess the activities of MANS in the context of environment protection.

☐ Research Area: Maharashtra AndhshradhaNirmulanSamiti(MANS) branches in Ratnagiri District.

☐ Technique of data collection: Interview schedule, informal interview,

☐ Respondent for data collection: Activist in MANS.

☐ Sampling: - 25 Activist of MANS in Ratnagiri district are selected randomly.

Findings:-
1) MANS activist played vital role as snake friend in snake protection.

2) reduction of the festival holi contributes to avoid deforestation

3) Eco-friendly Ganpati sculpture indicate to avoid waste and water pollution .

4) MANS insist about equal distribution of water.

2) Indian Constitutional Mandate Towards Environmental Pollution:Applicability and Enforcement".

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Abstract

Brief Introduction-Nature is living and non-living thing on earth, include animals, plants and trees, human; rock, rivers, sea, moon, sun etc. These all things in ecological system are features, forces, and processes function, exist naturally. Human creativity and development in science and technology, started new era of technology transformation into various human activities through transport and communication, agriculture, urbanization, industrialization, mining, and exploration are core element of global environmental pollution. This causes various health problems to human health.Indian constitution obligate on legislative and executives and judiciary to protect human rights of every citizen.

Objectives-To understand Indian Constitutional mandate towards environmental pollution and its applicability and enforcement

Significance- Paper Outline the specific legal instrument are protect the conservation and preservation of natural environment, different regulatory mechanism are functioning for proper application of legal framework to maintain clean environment and provide human healthy life. Also,Address the different health issues cause by pollution in all sphere air, water and land to mankind and degradation to environment finally conclude with remark to issues involved with laws, regulatory mechanism to input application of mind to environmental protection with certain reforms.

Methodology-Paper is based on Secondary data. Data was taken from books, legal journals, on-line media news of websites through Internet.

Major Findings-Despite the global attention towards pollution, the impact and severe long-term consequences, application of mind to change or take away from doing such act which harm natural environment is the degree of acceptability of Indian people and Government is far away in thinking in positive way as their action harm their life. So, it is need to change in human behavior and attitude or tendency towards the protection and preservation of environment people at large and Government and its functionary.

3) Nature of Industrial Waste Generation and Its Management and Disposal- Some Issues and Challenges for Sustainable Development: A Sociological Study on Industry in Some District of West Bengal, India

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Abstract:

Introduction: Waste have different connotations and therefore, historians, policy makers, sociologists and poet have defined the term of their own but, each of these conception of waste expresses a common thing that is ' something cast off'. Bureaucratic meanings of waste changed gradually and since 1980s we began to view waste from industrial ecological and sustainable perspectives where fewer materials are considered as waste.

Objectives: Objectives of my study are how do waste practices and attitudes of waste producers and consumers as well as market forces influence management and disposal of wastes in a sustainable manner.

Significance of the Study: There are billions of tones of industrial waste generated each year in the country.

Counting the billionstones of waste from a wide variety of disparate industries proven difficult because of their size/volumes and off-site waste etc. There is almost no 2 aggregate data about on-site wastes. Moreover, 'sporadic' practices of some solid wastes have been mounting the environmental and health problems for the people in the area.

Methodology: I adopted Field Survey, Interview and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) in my study.

Findings:

Industry generates huge amount of wastes which are not only harmful to health and destroying the environment, but also upset industry's business in terms of profit. So, in order to enhance earnings there needs to reduce waste costs and proper management and disposal of industrial waste is the solution to this problem.

In this paper, I argue that reducing waste costs in industrial operation enhance savings in the business at the same time protect environment and contributing sustainable industrial development.

4) The Effect Climate Change on the Citizens of Indian Agriculture

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Abstract

Introduction:

Climate change is defined as change in climate over time, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity. Adaptive capacity is the ability of a system to adjust to climate change (including climate variability and extremes) to moderate potential

damages, to take advantage of opportunities, to cope with the consequences. Vulnerability is

the degree to which a system is susceptible to and unable to cope with adverse effects of climate change including climate variability and extremes new option for carbon

sequestration in agriculture and forestry and land -use change as deforestation contributes to

respectively 13 and 17 percent of total anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions while carbon

dioxide emission from agriculture are small.

Objective:

1. To analyse the impact of climate change on Indian agriculture

2. To suggest the measures needed

Methodology:

This analysis is purely based on the secondary information gathered from different

sources such as books. Journals, Reports etc.

Conclusion:

Global warming will influence temperature and rainfall, which will directly have

effects on the soil moisture status and groundwater level. Signals of climatic change are already visible. Global climate change is going to affect major crops like rice, wheat, maize in India. Climate is the least manageable of all resources. Hence, to avert the ill effects of climate change, more attention has to be paid to other resources and technologies viz. soil, irrigation water, nutrients, crops and their management practices, to sustain the productivity and to ensure food and environmental security to the country.

5) ENVIRONMENTAL NGO GREEN GAURDS ROLE IN WILD LIFE CONSERVATION: A CASE STUDY"

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Abstract

NGOs can play effective role in creating environmental awareness and protection and conservation of environment. *'Green Guards'* is a Non-Governmental Organization (N.G.O.) established on 6th October 1991 and registered on 28th October 1993. There are 85 member activists in this organization. It is voluntary organization and there are no paid employees nor the office bearers or volunteers/activist get honorarium. The Green Guards is playing an important role in the field of wild life conservation in terms of imparting education, involvement in wildlife management and research relating to wildlife.

2. Objectives: A study was conducted with an objective to empirically examine the association between the role of local environmental NGOs in environmental protection and conservation. This paper shares some of the findings relating to the Green Guards role in the field of wild life conservation.

3. Method: The paper an attempt is made to present Green Guards work as a case. The data were collected by means of a questionnaire coupled with personal interviews with the key office bearers such as President and Secretary.

4. Findings: The case study of Green Guards revealed that, NGOs can play effective role in creating environmental awareness and protection and conservation of environment.

5. Conclusion: The Green Guards is playing an important role in the field of wild life conservation in terms of imparting education, involvement in wildlife management and research relating to wildlife. It is a part of larger environmental movement in Kolhapur district. It is connected/ networked with other informal environmental groups and registered and non-registered NGOs. Green Guards invites representatives of other environmental organizations to participate in many programmes undertaken by it and its representatives also participate in the programmes/activities/agitations undertaken by other organizations.

6) River Bank Erosion & Displacement: A Sociological Study of Nalbari District, Assam

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Abstract
Introduction

Riverbank erosion and displacement in the Brahmaputra River is one of Nalbari district's major problem. It has long-term consequences on human and social life particularly of those who live in riverine area called char areas.

Objectives of the Study:

1) To find out the dynamics of displacement due to river bank erosion.

2) To study the socio economic and political impact of river bank erosion and displacement on livelihood.

Research Methodology:

The study largely used qualitative and quantitative data to attain this objective. Secondary sources are also consulted and reviewed, and integrated to give the primary data to provide a better picture of the impact on the livelihood in the char areas. Participatory observation and in-depth interviews are carried out to gather primary data.

Conclusion:

In this research paper, some examples of river bank erosion-related displacement and associated consequences are discussed. It has been noted that after forced human migration as a result of erosion, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) confront economic insecurity and unemployment as a result of the loss of agricultural & home land. There are number of studies on the cause and consequences of river bank erosion from ecological perspective, but there are very few sociological studies related to this problem. Moreover, these landless people from Char areas after categorized as of suspected nationality and constitute a floating population in Assam. This has also resulted in socio-political unrest among various section of the population. The paper hence, highlights the displacement due to river erosion problem as a crucial problem and obstacle for economic development.

7) Flood Risk Adaptation of Mising Community in North Lakhimpur District, Assam

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Abstract

Introduction: Each and every community has a unique method and knowledge to adjust to the immediate environment and the vagaries related to it, like flood, draught, landslide, earthquake, cyclone etc. It is necessary to tap that knowledge and also to study such method of adaptation which can help policy formulation and implementation of such policy for a better coping mechanism suitable for such communities.

Objectives: The paper tries to understand community involvement of flood risk adaptation with a focus on Mising community in Assam, mainly in North Lakhimpur district of Assam. **Significance:** This research is very much relevant to understand the current status of coping mechanism to flood and flood risk by Mishing community in Assam. It can contribute to formulate policy related to flood risk in Assam and other parts of India and rest of the world.

Methodology: This paper uses both primary and secondary sources of data. Primary data are collected by in-depth interview method, focus group discussion, observation method, both, participatory and non- participatory. Secondary data includes newspaper reports, articles and published research works.

Findings: The paper explores various method of adaptation to flood and its risk in diverse risk areas of flood in North Lakhimpur Assam, sometimes their own traditional age-old mechanism and

sometimes what they develop under the aegis of Government of Assam. The paper thus broadly explores the community involvement in flood risk adaptation.

8) Inculcating value of environmental education in children: Future citizens of tomorrow

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Abstract
Inculcating value of environmental education in children: Future citizens of tomorrow
Introduction: UNESCO says environmental education is imperative for children. This way, they can be made aware about environmental problems. This cognition will uplift their interest in looking for the environment. They will also grasp knowledge about their surroundings.
Objectives: (i) To assess why children in today's era need to be taught about importance of environment.
(ii) To investigate how these young minds can be made environmental advocates of the future.
Significance: Richard Louv coined term 'nature-deficit disorder' to tell about those people, including kids, who spend more time indoors. Diminished senses, childhood obesity etc are just some manifestations of this. Significance of this study is to see how environmental education promotes critical and creative thinking skills among kids to become more engaged with their communities so that they can lead sustainable lives. Methodology: Data will be collected from both primary and secondary sources and then analyzed.

9) Changes in Wetland Ecosystem Services and its Impact on Livelihood of People: A Study in Jorbeel Wetland of Majuli, Assam

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Abstract
Introduction
Wetland covers 5 to 10 percent of the earth's surface. They provide multiple services too beyond the supply of water the most vital resources of life. But it is observed that despite such value, wetlands are continuously being degraded. Global Wetland outlook shows that world has lost 35 percent of its wetland since 1970. The Majuli river island in Assam, the sole populated river island in Asia, has 155 small and big wetlands and thousands of people depend on these wetlands for livelihood. In the last few decades, there is a significant loss of wetland ecosystem services which affects the livelihood of people in Majuli.
Objective- This paper attempts to access the changes in wetland ecosystem services and its impact on people dependent on it.
Relevance- A holistic understanding of the ecosystem services of wetlands could be highly beneficial for planning and management of the wetland resources for human wellbeing.

Methodology- The paper is based on primary data, collected through household survey. 50 households from Jorbeel wetland affected by the degradation is purposively selected for the study.

Findings- The analysis shows higher dependency of people on the wetland and how the drastic change of resources affecting the livelihood of people living in Jorbeel area.

10) Infrastructural Projects, Environment and Livelihoods: A Case Study of Borderland Communities in Northeast India

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Introduction: The neo-liberal policies brought in by the state claim to be the harbinger of development however, such development model cause displacement, ecological degradation, and loss of traditional livelihoods.

Objective: This paper seeks to understand the transformation of foothill borderlands of the northeast region of India—from fluid crossroads to neoliberal developmentalism and its implications. This paper also attempts to bring out interrelated concerns and contestation on neoliberal development projects facilitated by the state in the midst of environmental change and related effects.

Methodology: Based on in-depth ethnographic research in the Dollungmukh foothill areas bordering Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, this paper discusses the condition of being entrapped by infrastructural projects produces different power dynamics as well as aspirations, vulnerabilities, and transformations of the political ecology of this area.

Finding: Infrastructural development and their impact is most perceptible on the economically and politically vulnerable communities inhabiting the foothill areas in the borderland states of the Northeast region in India

Conclusion: The foothills of the Northeast region serve as interstate borders between the hills and the plains, that have been continuously tapped for its natural resources since colonial times and similarly various military installments have also been placed here to facilitate the 'extractive capital' as well as for the geopolitical significance of the area.

ISS Life Member No.-2687

11) Mapping the Social Lives of Forests:Case of Uttara Kannada district, Western Ghats

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Abstract:
Brief introduction:
The paper explores the social construction of forests over the last seventy years of the Indian republic. Sited at the nexus of nature, culture and development, forests are places of significant human action with complex institutions, ecologies and economies that have led to the transformation of these landscapes in the past and that continue to do so in the present.
Objectives&significance:
The singular narrative of catastrophic deforestation and land degradation exists in the popular consciousness. This vision of forest fragmentation and forest loss has been the dominant narrative with islands of conservation in the parks and sanctuaries.This,however, has ignored the

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complex processes of forest conservation at the local levels by communities whose livelihood depends on the conservation and regeneration of forests. Forested landscapes have histories, ways of seeing and being, traditions, formal and informal legal regimes, livelihoods, meanings that represent local and global politics. The forest histories suggest that these terrains are contested and remain least understood by the modern State. It is important to understand the social lives of forests as they become critical sites of environmental and developmental politics.

Methodology&Major findings:

In this paper I will examine the ecological matrix in terms of the working landscapes that interconnect with the tropical forests, rejuvenating them through the daily lives and livelihoods of communities of the region in creating a social life of forests in the Uttara Kannada district of the Western Ghats of India, considered a bio-diversity hotspot. The paper is based on data collected during field work in this region over the last decade, as well as more recently from 2017-2020. The paper points to the fact of the social construction of forests in this region by the various communities whose livelihoods depend on the existence of the forests.

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RC-12

SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH, AGEING AND WELL-BEING

CONVENOR

DR. M. THAMILARASAN

1) Home as the best place to be old in the changing context of Indian Society

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Conference Registration No: 132916719266

Abstract

In this paper, the changing situation of care for the elderly in today's society is outlined in (1) its aftereffects, for the meaning of "home" for frail elderly and (2) for the distribution of care responsibilities. Two current ideas that are evaluated are that (1) home is always the best place to be (and therefore also the preferred place to receive care), and (2) that one has stronger ethical obligations to people who live in one's surroundings, because of their vicinity. Together with the so-called ethics of care, care is considered a fundamental societal practice, and the distribution of caring duties a primary ethical question. Care obligation, it is argued, is never a natural given, but must be negotiated in every situation and deferent context anew. The responsibility in long-term relationships between frail parents and adult children not proximity is decisive for allocating duty, but the parents' specific frangibleness.
Key words:Ageing; care; ethics of care; obligation

2) Health Condition of Internal Migrants in India

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ISS Membership No.: LMI - 5083
RC Membership No.: RC12: 21-2502
Conference Registration No: 0172/ CBINI21312097760& CBINI21316336927

Abstract

The surge in the number of internal migrants in India from 315 million in 2001 to 454 million in 2011 indicates that an average of about 14 million people migrate every year. With this ever-increasing rate of migration within the country, the act of providing effective healthcareservices to all remains a challenge. Based on systematic review of literature, the present study assesses the health condition of internal migrants in India, with emphasis laid on understanding the health status of and health care access to women migrants in their place of destination. An extensive literature search was conducted on Google Scholar to identify studies detailing health conditions of internal migrants in India. A combination of key words, such as internal migration, health impacts, women, illness, health, and wellbeing were used to retrieve 94 studies

published between1990-2021from the available online databases.The findings of this review delineated several health problems and morbid conditions, such as threat of infectious diseases, work-related illness, sexually transmitted infections (STI), and psychological disorders among internal migrants. For women migrants, specific health concerns associatedwith pregnancy and maternal health, prevalence of anaemia, risk of STI, spousal abuse, and harassment in the workplace were indicated. This review paper recognizes lack of socialsecurity and health care coverage for migrants as crucial concerns, and therefore identifies theneed to have all-inclusive urban health care policies to ensure general health and wellbeing to migrants, along with better work and living conditions inthe destination region.

Keywords:internal migration, health and well being, internal women migrants, migrant workers, India

3) A Sociological Analysis of Health Status among the Indian Tribals: A reviewof the literature

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RC Membership No.: RC12: 21-2211
Conference Registration No: 0408

Abstract

Over 104 million Tribal people live in India, spread across 705 tribes, they account for 8.6% ofthe India's population. As a fact, health is an important indicator of the well-being of any humansociety. The tribal population of India continues to live in a state of vulnerable **health** condition.The present study reveals that the health status of Indian Tribal population is extremely unprotected as compared to the other non-tribal population. The study is based on purely secondary data sources. Finding suggests that that these population face malnutrition, animal attacks, unawareness on health and its accessibility are the challenging factors of poor health conditions.Traditional medicinal practices once very prevalent among the tribal communities are declining due to various socio economic, environmental and political reasons. Modern healthcare in India's tribal population is featured by a lack of availability, accessibility and affordability. The published studies were searched by using specific keywords.The study was aimed to provide a review onIndian tribal health status and to understand the healthy life patterns and finally to find out healthrelated problems and its accessibility among these populations. The study aims to promote tribal health status and their problem of inaccessible to the health care system.

Keywords: Indian Tribes, Tribal Life Patterns, Health Status, Health Care Accessibility, TribalHealthproblems.

4) A study on the health situation of minority class women in urban slums.

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Conference Registration No: 131621234601

Abstract

Health is the most important aspect of human life and so are health services. India is a developing nation and most of its citizens cannot afford health facilities due to poverty so it becomes responsibility of government to provide proper health and sanitary conditions to such people. Researcher will study the health conditions of minority class women in order to understand their situation better.

 Objectives for this study are-

1. To study the health problems faced by minority women.

2. To study the various schemes provided by government to women.

3. To analysis the new reforms required to improve their health conditions.

The study will help in providing more knowledge about the health and sanitary conditions of minority class women. The study will also enlighten us about the various government policies and how useful they are and what reforms can be made to make them more useful. The study will be conducted in the slum areas of Delhi to find out the health conditions of minority women. Questionnaire method will be used to collect data from the respondents.

The research helped in finding out that majority of women in slum areas are living in worst conditions with no safe drinking water and extremely unhygienic sanitary conditions affecting their health. Majority of women are illiterate and are working in un-organised sector and are getting. Open defecation is very common due to unavailability of toilets in slums.

Key Words: Health, minority, urban slum, women

5) A Study On Psycho-Social And Health Condition Of Elderly

Dr. D. Jothivenkatesan

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ISS Membership No.: LMI - 4847
RC Membership No.: RC12: 19-2340
Conference Registration No: 131512381353

Abstract

Aging is a universal process. Old age includes "the last part of life; the period of lifeafter youth and middle age, generally in relation to deterioration". The limit of old age cannotbe defined exactly because it does not have the same meaning in all societies. In the Parentaland Elderly Care and Wellbeing Law, 2007, an elderly person is any person who is an Indiancitizen,whois60years ofageorolder.Aging involves psychological, physical and social changes. Old age refers to agesnearing or surpassing the life expectancy of human beings and is thus the end of the humanlife cycle. You protect the old age, you promote it and you extend it. Aging is an irreversiblebiological change that occurs throughout an individual's life and continues until death .Themedical study

of the aging process is called Gerontology and the organic aging process iscalled senescence. There are many problems in old age like physical strength deteriorates,mental stability diminishes, and money power becomes weak, old people face negligencefrom the younger generation. Old people often have limited regenerative abilities and aremore susceptible todisease,syndromes,and sickness than younger adults.The age of 60 years is taken as a cut off point, above which all individuals are known as an elderly persons.

Objectives
1. To study the Psycho-social and health condition of elderly.
2. To assess the community, family and healthcare support available to elderly.
3. To suggest suitable measures to meet the unmet health needs of elderly.

Research Methodology:
In this study collected the information from 60 respondents on September and October, 2020. Thus, it is a snowball sampling method. Through the primary source the essential data have been collected by the researcher. An Interview schedule has been prepared to collect the necessary data from the field. It has helped a lot to construction on the interview schedule for the researcher. Through the primary source the essential data have been collected by the researcher.

Suggestions:
The pension scheme is also beneficial to the individuals, who are particularly in adestitute condition. In the pension scheme, it is important that the aged people should be abletoreceivetheirpensiononaregularbasisan

d without implementationofformalities.
The development of health care and medical facilities even in rural areas, free medicalcheck-ups, provision of advanced methods, ensuring that individuals are getting their propernutrition, medicines, and keeping the environment clean are some of the factors that aim atimprovingthehealthconditions.

6) Challenges among older population in India: Issues and policy concerns

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Abstract
There are clear evidences of advanced demographic transition and associated population ageing across the globe and in several regions of India.The elderly population comprises a considerable proportion of the population in India. This means the proportion of older persons (persons aged 60 years and above) to total population is increasing. According to a recent reportpublished by National Statistical Office, India; the share of older population is projected togrow from 8.6% in 2011 to 13.1% in 2031. This trend of growth in number and proportion of older persons

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will continue in the coming decades. The older population is susceptible to myriad socio-economic as well as health vulnerabilities. Furthermore, the older adults do not constitute a homogenous category and encounter different challenges in diverse social, economic, and cultural contexts. In order to address the distinct needs and develop effective responses to various challenges confronted by them, it is crucial to comprehend the context specific issues. Based-on review of relevant literature from both macro and micro perspectives this paper aims to highlight the challenges in Indian context with a focus on Odisha, i.e one of the developing states located in the eastern part of India. The other objective of the paper is to reflect on some of the policy and programme initiatives taken by the government of India to respond to the needs of older population. At the concluding section there is an attempt to make recommendations to further improve their well being.

Keywords-Demographict ransition, Elderly, Challenges, Policy, India, Odisha

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Abstract- 8
ISS Membership No.: LMI-3050
RC Membership No.: AXMB213206930356
Conference Registration No: 0115

7) Health Status of Elderly People among the Marginalised Communities of South Assam: A Sociological Study

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Abstract: India is the second most populous country in the world having a dramatic demographic transition of its population in the past 50 years with a high growth of the population over the age of 60 years. Studies reveal that elderly population in India are growing in both urban and rural areas and a significant proportion of the elderly people belong to lower socio-economic status. Studies on elderly people particularly their health status is drawing attention of scholars recently but there is dearth of research works on the health of the elderly population belonging to marginalised communities. Hence an attempt is made to study the health status of the elderly people belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class people of South Assam which is located in remotest corner of India where majority of the population are living in rural areas. The study is based on both primary and secondary data where primary data is collected from the field by selecting 250 households having elderly population by stratified random sampling method and secondary data have been collected from books, journals, magazines, local newspapers and internet. The study highlights how gender, marital status, economic independence and other socio-economic variables are determining the health status and access to health care of the elderly people belonging to marginalised communities of South Assam. This study shows that how marginalised elderly people are vulnerable to disability, illness and poor healthcare utilization due to a number of mobility, employment, property, and financial constraints.

8) Examining the absence of mobility during Covid-19 Lockdown: Reflections from TamilNadu

*Dr.R.ArulSelvan
and**Dr.K. Karthik

Abstract
Mobility plays an important role in the process of socialization among human societies and it remains to be an essential component for human existence. Human Population largely depends on mobility for their day-to-day livelihood. Historically mobility has been restricted for various reasons, particularly during natural calamities, wars and pandemics through lockdown. The world was shuttered early in 2020 by the global pandemic COronaVIrus Diseases (COVID). India was one among the badly affected countries by COVID19. In order to slowdown the spread of COVID the government has imposed the lockdown and thus it decreased mobility in terms of employment, education and buying essential commodities. Once the mobility has decreased the livelihood ofthe individual and their leisure activities was affected

terribly.Further it can affect the physical,psychological and economical growth of any society.In this context it is important to how COVID-19 has affected the human population and their mobility. The study is conducted with the following objectives: (a) to identify different sections of populations who are badly affected by COVID19; (b) How it affects the mobility of the different sections of the population. Using a quantitative approach a survey was conducted in Tamil Nadu using the purposive sampling with 80 respondents.The Key Inferences focuses on Students, Teachers, Self-employed Individuals, ITProfessional, Healthcare Workers and Homemakers. The socialisation pattern was affected at various levels including peer groups, workplace, social gathering, leisure etc.

Keywords:Pandemic,COVID19,Mobility, Livelihood,Lockdown.

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9) Social determinants of health among the Indian youth

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Abstract
Adolescents and youth comprise about 30 percent of India's population. It is very important that this youth population should be productively engaged and utilised for India's socio-economic development. Youth represents the socio-economic and political future of India, forming an important part of its labour force, skills, human capital, and the country's ability to harvest the demographic dividend. Today's youth face a number of social, economic and health vulnerabilities inspite of the drastic development in Education, employment, income etc. So far, the health status, whether it is physical health or mental health of adolescents and youth has received very little attention in India, and there is much ambiguity in the health care policies addressing the needs of this crucial segment of the country's population. The major concerns pertaining to health of the youth in India are related to their sexual and reproductive behaviour, and life styles. Nevertheless to say that factors determine the health condition of the youth, such as education status, not only of theirs but also of their parents, financial resources available, food security of their households, and nutrition intake, as well as the standard of housing and living conditions. The current paper will try to discuss on the social determinants of health of the Indian youth in current scenario.
Key words: Youth, Mental and physical health, vulnerabilities.

10) Study ofSome Mantra Therapy in Treatment of Different Disease sin Atharvaveda

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11) Health and Social Vulnerability during Covid-19 Pandemic:A Sociological Analysis

SmrutisiktaThapa
Smrutisikta Thapa is an Assistant Professor of Sociology, Department of Social Science, Fakir MohanUniversity, Balasore(756089), Odisha.

Abstract

The current crisis caused by Covid-19 pandemic have disproportionately affected people and communities across the globe. India is the second highest Covid-19 affected country after USA. The biological crisis has not only affected our healthsystem to significant level but also has resulted in alienation, anomie and decline insociability.

Along with the crises of health management the pandemic has increased stigma, xenophobia and discrimination.The primary objective of the paper is to analyse the mental and social health vulnerability of individual during the period ofCovid-19 pandemic and secondly it focuses on the evolving importance of community health during this crisis.The paper adopts secondary sources of data from book, journals and government reports from various agencies on the stated issue. The result shows how the pandemic has shown us the true picture of Indian healthcare system,visible health inequality and presence

of politics of healthcare which is increasing 'Risk' with advent of hyper modernity and post industrialism in Indian Society. It alsohighlights the idea of the need of 'Universal Health Coverage' and the concept of Health for all to achieve the targeted SDG on Health and Wellbeing for India.

KeyWords: Covid-19 Pandemic, Health Inequality, Politics of healthcare, Social Vulnerability, Universal Health Coverage

12) The Effects of Covid-19 Pandemic on Elderly: A Review

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Abstract
INTRODUCTION: In the year 2020, the pandemic of Covid-19 has had huge effects on the daily lives of most people, especially the elderly. The lockdown and preventive measures have isolated the people. It limited access to physical and mental healthcare during this period. To minimize the spread of the Coronavirus, these measures were necessary. It was also evident that many people had negative psychological, physical, and social effects.
OBJECTIVES:The study aims to know the problems and effects of the pandemic of Covid-19 on the elderly.
SIGNIFICANCE: The significance of this study is to pay more attention to improving digital literacy in the elderly.
METHODOLOGY:The unobtrusive research method has been adopted for this study. For this purpose, related literature has been reviewed from the print media and e-media.
FINDINGS: The findings of the study show that some effects of the Covid-19 pandemic aremagnified in elderly persons, i.e., the threat of illness, loss of social support, and even death. Many incidences of violence against older persons and all types of abuse-physical, emotional, financial, sexual, as well as neglect were found reported in the print media. The pandemic leaves many older victims without access to assistance and services.

13) Closing the Gap in a Generation: Towards an improved surveys administration for timely research and effective scrutiny of Social Determinants of Health

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Abstract
India generates a large amount of health and social survey data, but barriers appear to affect utilization of data, addressing social determinants of health (SDH) and some of the public health problems; and its health research output.
Objectives

This paper seeks to (i) analyze perceived and reported barriers in the utilization of national health and social survey data in the scrutiny of SDH; and (ii)suggest remedial measures.

Methodology

This descriptive study was carried out by analyzing the type and number of social and healthsurveysadministeredbytheGovernment ofIndia;timetakenforpublicationofresults;ava ilability of (and accessibility to) datasets; pattern of dissemination of results; current scenario;deficiencies; and suggested remedial measures.

Majorfindings/thesis/argument

Researcher at-large faces deficiencies and barriers in the system to use the data sets. There is a time lag between data collection and publication of results, hampering timely action on the SDH. The study suggests:

- Synchronize, and digitize data collection for timely analysis; and publication of results;
- Harmonize variables across datasets; facilitate interoperability;
- Make all datasets (about 50) accessible to bonafide researchers;
- Establish National and Regional Centres for Data Analysis & Research Facilitation; and
- Government to incentivize dataset-based research by students, researchers and faculty.

Analysis of government survey datasets showed systemic barriers in their publication, utilization and taking action on the SDH within a time-frame. The study suggestsimprovement in the research infrastructure and ease of access to datasets; apart from rationalizing and reinvigorating surveys administration.

2. Maternal and Child Health Care Programmes in India-A Study

Prof. Kunta Ailaiah

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Abstract

Improving the well-being of mothers, infants and children is an important public health goal for the United States. Their well-being determines the health of the next generation and can help predict future public health challenges for families, communities and the health care system. The objectives of the Maternal, Infant and Child Health topic area address a wide range of conditions, health behaviours and health systems indicators that affect the health, wellness and quality of life of women, children and families. Pregnancy can provide an opportunity to identify existing health risks in women and to prevent future health problems for women and their children. The risk of maternal and infant mortality and pregnancy-related complications can be reduced by increasing access to quality preconception (before pregnancy), prenatal (during pregnancy) and inter conception (between pregnancies) care. Moreover, healthy birth outcomes and early identification and treatment of developmental delays and disabilities and other health conditions among infants can prevent death or disability and enable

children to reach their full potential. Infant and child health are similarly influenced by socio demographic and behavioural factors, such as education, family income and breastfeeding, but are also linked to the physical and mental health of parents and caregivers. Conditions in the places where people live, learn, work, and play affect a wide range of health risks and outcomes. Environmental and social factors such as access to health care and early intervention services, educational, employment, and economic opportunities, social support, and availability of resources to meet daily needs influence maternal health behaviours and health status.

The cognitive and physical development of infants and children may be influenced by the health, nutrition, and behaviours of their mothers during pregnancy and early childhood. Consumption of recommended amounts of folic acid before and during pregnancy can reduce the risk for neural tube defects. Breast milk is widely acknowledged to be the most complete form of nutrition for most infants, with a range of benefits for their health, growth, immunity, and development. Furthermore, children reared in safe and nurturing families and neighbourhoods, free from maltreatment and other adverse childhood experiences, are more likely to have better outcomes as adults. The current paper "Maternal and Child Health Care Programmes in India-A Study" is based on secondary source of data. The secondary source of data is collected through articles published in various journals, newspapers and a variety of websites.

ISS Membership No.: O/SM-09622019

RC Membership No.: RC12: 19-2304
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VishnuSG
Designation: Research Scholar University of Kerala

14) Covid19: Response, Rethinking, learnings and Lessons from Kerala

Kerala is one the smallest state in India which is located on the southern most coast of the Indian subcontinent. The state has always been acclaimed for its tremendous achievements in the realm of the public health sector. The countries first ever covid19 positive case wa sconfirmed in the state back in January 2020. Like any other place in the world, it was an experiment and testing of the capacity and efficiency of the public health system of the state. In the initial stage of the Covid19 out break, the state could successfully able to manage the covid19 pandemic interms of its prevention and control. In the first phase of covid19 resistance, the state had received acclamations and praises around the world, even the WHO appreciated the preventive and precautionary efforts taken by the Kerala state. The state was successful in the preventionand control of covid19 in the initial stage, but gradually the state lose its reputation which created an earlier phase of covid19 prevention.The major objectives of this paper is to examine the state's trajectory (upsand downs) and then face unexpected downfall in the fight against the covid19 pandemic and epidemiological transition of covid19 pandemic in Kerala. The study will analyze the various types of preventive and curative measures followed by the state to

curb the coronavirus outbreak and also mistakes and defaults made by the states to cut loose the covid19 pandemic in the state.

Keywords: Public healthcare, pandemic, epidemiology, disease prevention, curative measures

15) A STUDY ON THE HEALTH STATUS OF PUDURNADU VILLAGE BASED ON SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

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Health is one of the prime factors in society for its optimum function. The development of society will be affected by its poor health status. To have development in society, the government should focus on improving the health status of the individuals through social institutions. The health status of the individuals can be analyzed by social determinants of health. The social determinants of health can be grouped into five domains, there are economic stability, access to quality education, access to health care facilities, environmental conditions and social support. In this study, the health status of the Pudurnadu village is studied based on social determinants of health. The objectives of the study are to find the health status of Pudurnadu villagers based on social determinants, to analyze the outcome of government initiatives to improve the health standards and to figure out the reasons for their present health status. This study is based on both quantitative and qualitative data. Primary data is collected from the Pudurnadu villagers. Secondary data is taken from government documents, newspapers and magazines. Non-probability sampling method will be used for data collection. From the study, it is found that the village lacks a health care facility. The village has 97% of the scheduled tribe population, they do not have awareness about the importance of health and education. Discrimination is less in the village as the ST population is more. They have good social support among other people in the village. The village has less environmental pollution as it is untouched by outsiders and tourists. The government policies are not reaching the villagers and they are not aware of the schemes available to them.

Keywords: Health, Social Determinants, Village, Development.

16) The Social Determinants of Health: Rongmei Naga Society.

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**Dr. M. Thamilarasan

Abstract
Right to better healthcare and wellbeing for indigenous rural people is one among the top concerned for both the nation and the international organization. Unfortunately, indigenous people suffer higher rate of illness as compare to their mainland counterpart. The

causes for their poor health status were greatly influenced by their living condition; from where they are born, grown, worked, lived and ageing. Their low economic status, lack of privilege to access to health care services, low literacy rate and poor productivity of food grain and non-availability of basic necessities has played a crucial role in determining their health status. Rongmei Naga indigenous tribe in North East India are not an exception. Majority of this indigenous tribals inhibit in the interior part of Manipur-Noney and Tamenglong district, Nagaland- Paren district and Assam-North Cachar hills district. Here the article will highlight the social determinants, health related social problems of Rongmei Naga Society, particularly influence by their economy, religion-way of life, cuisine-food style and housing-basic amenities. It is a conceptual paper based on content analysis method, where secondary sources of materials like books, journal articles, newspaper articles, Ph.D. thesis and related books reviews were used for the research article. The paper brings out the social determinants of health prevailing in Rongmei Nagas society in particular and among the North East tribals in general and it also suggested the importance of community participation in healthcare empowerment initiatives, health care awareness programmes, government alignment and assistance as per their policies for rural upliftment- socially, economically and healthcare service will help in addressing health inequalities existing among the rural-indigenous tribals.

Key Words: Health, Illness, Social Determinants, Indigenous tribals.

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ISS Membership No.: O/SM-M-016052021
RC Membership No.: 133341514556
Conference Registration No: 133344315430

17) The impact of COVID 19 on the wellbeing of women in India

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Ms. S. Genani
Assistant Professor, Centre for Women's studies, The Gandhigram Rural Institute-Deemed to be University, Gandhi gram Dindugul District

Abstract

Generally in India women spend their quality time in caregiving to their family members. It was said that women had spent 65 percent of their time in caregiving compared to men (45 percent) particularly during the pandemic. At the same time they were more likely to remain without food than man especially

during the pandemic. At the same time the scenario for working women during the pandemic is dual burden as they have to give more time to the paid work as well as 'unpaid work' that is household activities. Many reports says that the abuse of women and children had increased during the lockdown due to numerous factors. Domestic violence on the women viz., physical, sexual verbal, emotional and economic abuse against women by the partner and the other family members also increased. The important reasons that are frequently noted include deep rooted male patriarchal roles and the long standing cultural norm that women are subordinate to men. We find the notion of men own women and a perpetuation of controlling behaviour in patriarchal and patrilineal types of family structures widespread the country. The periodic survey published by National Family Health Survey (NFHS) reveals the current scenario of gender based violence in Indian households and society. Domestic violence which is widespread was recognised as criminal offence under Indian Penal code 498 A as late as in 1983. It is well known that COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in an unexpected crisis and impact in many of the life and living of the entire world particulary women and children which was unprecedented. Lock down in many countries which were looked as one of the effective measures to prevent COVID 19 has led to increased suffering for women. The current study is intended to discuss about the impact of COVID 19 on the wellbeing of women in India.

Keywords: Women, Patriarchy, Pandemic, violence, impact.

18) Barriers in Accessing Health Care Services during Covid-19 Pandemic – A Sociological Analysis among Physically Challenged Women in Salem District of Tamil Nadu.

Ms. K.Nandhini and
Dr.C.Gobalakrishnan***

Abstract
Introduction
Health is essential for everyone and it enables the individuals to lead a good and satisfactory life in the society. Similarly poor health and barriers in accessing health care services made the individuals to face lot of difficulties to achieve other needs as well as rights in their life. The physically challenged women are the one of the socially excluded groups have more complex health needs because of impairment or consequences of impairment. The present paper is an attempt to assess the barriers of physically challenged women during Covid-19 pandemic for accessing health care services.
Objectives:
- To know the socio economic condition of physically challenged women.
- To identify the barriers in access to healthcare services for women with disability
- To find out the health related discrimination of the people with disability.
Signification of the study: Accessing health service is one of the fundamental rights for every human being. In this context it is

preserved that physically challenged women have a lot of barriers in assessing health care services. In order to rectify these barriers the present study plays a significant role to enact appropriate policies to this social excluded group.

Methodology: For assessing the barriers of physically challenged women in accessing health care services the present study aimed to conducted survey among the 30 physically challenged women in the age group of 18-40 years in Salem district. These 30 respondents have been identified with the help of snow ball sampling method and required information have been collected from the respondents with help of semi structured interview schedule.

Major findings: The present study find out that the physically challenged women faced lot of barriers in accessing health care services and the degree of barriers like physical and finical are positively correlated with their degree of disability.

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19) Sociology of New Normal Interaction in Assam.

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Abstract
Human life in every nook and corner of the world in the past two years is confronted with an unprecedented crisis. It is a poly-faceted effect of Covid - 19. The seemingly impossible has happened: the markets are shut down, the school and colleges are closed, festivals are restricted, and state borders are sealed etc. A tiny virus named "Novel Corona Virus' has turned the entire gamut of social system topsy-turvy. The worst affected is the economy, education and culture. Suddenly, peoples' ways of doing things are astounded. The term 'new normal' has replaced in-vogue habits and practices of age old. Health and dealing with disease acquire priority over any other aspects of life. Etiquette, custom and manners are shifting with the facets of new normal for the survival of human life. Social distancing appears as a new normal social interaction pattern. The term new normal first appeared in 2008 to refer to the financial crisis. This term has been used again during the covid-19 pandemic to point out how it has transformed essential aspects of human life. A year after covid19' pandemic has emerged, we have suddenly been forced to adapt to the new normal.Unequal hierarchical composition in Indian society contributes to different attitudes, practices, habits and beliefs regarding all aspects of cultural milieu including health and health-seeking behavior. Thus the present study intends to investigate the extent people are adopting with new-normal life as well as reasons for adopting or not adopting with new normal life.

 Key Words: Novel Corona Virus, new normal, health-seeking behavior, adaptation, Social distancing.

ISS Membership No.: LMI-3403
RC Membership No.: 132709545296
Conference Registration No: 123709543206

20) A study about Stressful situation among the family head during Covid19

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Abstract
Introduction: Covid19 a fearful situation throughout the world. A big challenge for the health professionals, authorities and so on. It also attacks the basic unit of society the family. Especially the family head faces various threatens inside and outside the family.
Methodology:The above study conducted with the following objectives.To know the challenges faced by family head during lockdown. To find out stress created by family and working place to the family head. The study was conducted among 50 head of the family in Nagercoil with help of Simple Random Sampling Method. Interview Schedule was used to collect the primary data for this study.
Result:Many respondents faces job threaten, economic problem and family conflict.

ISS Membership No.: LMI-3401
RC Membership No.: 132716294625
Conference Registration No: 20323869

21) Understanding the impact of Pandemic among working women

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Abstract
The pandemic (Covid19) is the greatest challenge faced by the world. All the schools, Colleges, IT sectors, Hotels, Business have been prohibited to execute their operation and advised to work from home. This kind of changes in the working environment create a deep pressure on all working peoples. It made a severe impact on working women, because they have a difficulty to balancing the family and work. Women are also carrying more of the burden in terms of domestic responsibilities. In modern India, the percentage of dual earner couples is gradually increased and it is unavoidable. It force the women to maintain the coordination between the family and work. With this background, the present study focus on understanding the impact of pandemic among working women's physical, mental, social and economic well-being.

ISS Membership No.: LMI - 4521
RC Membership No.: RC12: 18-2229
Conference Registration No:0368/ LT1511202892877

22) Social causes of child malnutrition in India.

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Children in the age group of 0 -5 years are vulnerable section of society, who suffer

fromstunting and wasting which are the indicators of malnutrition.Malnutrition is due to socioeconomic problems. This paper explores the social factors which causes malnutrition in India. Children with low height for age are considered as stunted while children who have low weight for height are considered as wasted, children who have low weight for age are considered asunderweight. Malnutrition will have negative impact on the physical, emotional and cognitive development of child. Nutrition is an important factor which influence the child health. Health of child depends on thehealth and status of mother.

Objectives

1. To understand the nature and extent of child malnutrition in India.
2. To find out the social causes and consequences of child malnutrition.

Significance of study: Alarming rise of child malnutrition in India during pandemic has created the need to find outthesocial causes and consequences of malnutrition.

Methodology: Social context approach understands the problem of malnutrition among children as problemarising from social

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context. Children who are from low socio-economic strata are more likely to be malnourished. Secondary data is collected from NFHS, Newspaper reports and surveys.

Findings: Social factorssuch as illiteracy of mother, Caste, class and gender based inequalitiesinfluence the stunting and wasting inchildren. Stunting inrural areas is more than urbanarea. Incidence of malnutrition occur in economically developed states of India. It

indicates the fact that economic development has not transformed the quality of life of children.

Suggestions:

1) Women empowerment and participation of women in framing health policies andprogrammes.
2) Involvement of local people in implementation of nutritional programmes and creating
3) Awareness of nutrition.
3) Revitalise the functioning of Anganwadi's.
4) Reallocation of resource and reframing the government policies and programmes.

ISS Membership No.: LMI - 3516
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24) MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES FACED BY PL HIV/AIDS

Ms. R. Kavitha and Dr. Sundara Raj. T

Abstract

More than 21lakhs people lives with HIV/AIDSin India. Despite the advancementinthemedical field, HIV/AIDS still stands as a dreadful disease. The disease burden impacts all theaspects of the individual as well as the country as a whole. More number of PLHIV faces manydifficulties in their life physically as well mentally. The major reason behind this is the existenceof social stigma. There is worldwide reporting of suicide cases because of the psychological andsocial pressure upon the people. Even though advanced medicines emerged to improve the lifetime of the PLHIV people, they were not able to free from social exclusion. In this view, the researcher chose the research paper among PLHIV/AIDS patient in Salem district.

Objectives

- To studythe socio-economic conditionofthe respondents
- To bring outthementalhealthproblemsoftheres pondents
- Tounderstandthechallengesfacedbyth erespondentsinthesociety.

This study has been conducted in the Salem district among the PLHIV/AIDS patients. For thepresent research, the researcher has chosen the sample for the study through applying censusmethod. Descriptive method is to be used to explain thisresearch study. The researcher usedinterview schedule and observation techniques for the data collection. The researcher also usedthe secondary sources of information with primary in this study.The study found that more thanone third of the respondents were in the age group of thirty to forty. More than two fifth of therespondents frequently faced problem of mental health. More than one third of the respondentsstrongly agree

with PLHIV/AIDS affect their social status. The study concludes that greater number of respondents not only faced social discrimination in their society but also faced discrimination in their family too. The researcher also observed most of the adults faced more mental stigma in their dailylife.

Keywords:PLHIV/AIDS,MentalHealth,Disc rimination**.**

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25) "Tribal Development in India: Issues and Challenges"

India had walked the difficult road to independence but we are yet to be free from our attitude towards gender, caste, minorities-tribals and other social ills. The government's tribal development policies and NGO's interventions are not being rooted in the realities of tribal conditions. There is no dearth of tribal development plans that were launched in India in the last 70 years with an expenditure of thousands of crores of rupees, still the plight of the tribal community has not improved. Is that the authorities are not aware of the ground realities? The key issues concerning the development of tribals are related to poverty, health and land. In India according to the Census 2011, **8.6% of the total population of the country belong to the tribal community.** Minerals are the backbone of the economic growth of a country and are in abundance here. Unfortunately, the minerals, forests and tribals are to a greater degree concentrated in the same geographical area. Land alienation and displacement besides forced migration of tribes is a serious issue. The objective of the paper would be to focus on such areas and would shed light on the remedies if any could be sought on the part of governmental policies.

Methodology: This paper is exploratory and descriptive in nature. Secondary sources of data will be used from books, articles, journals, etc to understand the distribution of tribal population in India and how their lives are getting impacted from development projects, natural resource management and mining.

Keywords: Development Projects, Natural Resources, Mining and Governmental policies

26) MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE TEA PLANTATIONS OF DIBRUGARH DISTRICT, ASSAM: SELECTED CASE STUDIES

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Abstract
Introduction

Maternal death is a serious concern for health development and Assam exhibits a high number of it in comparison to other states of India. It is observed that out of total death cases, maternaldeaths are very high in the tea plantations of Dibrugarh District, Assam.A study of cause ofsuch high percentage of maternal death is very much essential to achieve a better health status in general and women in particular.
Objective- The aim of the study is to find out the status of maternal death among the teaplantation workers first and then to find out the causes of these high maternal deaths. A structuralist approach is applied to study the link between maternal death and structure of society
Relevance- This study will not only enrich literature on sociology of health but also help informulating appropriate plans and taking necessary action to improve the status of health ofwomen.

Methodology-
The paper is highly qualitative in nature, based on in depth interviews and case studies. The data is analysed through verbal autopsy method. The support of secondary sources of information is also taken to establish the arguments in favour of the findings.
Findings
Some structural factors such as poverty, standard of living of these women workers along with the place of residence indicates that the lower socio-economic groups experience ematerna lmortality to agreat extent.

27) The Status of Transgender health-care in Tamil Nadu

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Abstract
The term Transgender (TG) is generally used to describe those who transgress social gender norms. The third gender in India is emerged as a strong fashion in LGBTQI rights. The healthcare system in India generally does not have a good history of diagnosing or treating persons from marginalised community. Transgender community may have received legal recognition, its access to quality healthcare remains alarmingly scare. And there is hardly any anti- discrimination law in place to safeguard equality in healthcare access. This paper used mixed methods where

primary data are collected from 55 respondents using interview schedule and secondary data are collected from journals, newspaper articles. This study shows that transgender experiences various layers of discrimination in healthcare services. At policy level, clauses they formed are contradict to each other. This forms another step to stigmatise a vulnerable community. To conclude policy makers should understand the basic requirements of transgender people and to form the policies which are barrier free, non-discriminatory, free access to healthcare services.

Keywords: transgender, health, policy, legal

28) #Men too: Abortion and gender in India

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Abstract
Abortion is a complex phenomenon that takes place at the boundary of cultural attitudes, prejudices, and technology. It is also a sensitive issue because it directly deals with the pregnancy and reproductive rights of women. At the global level, abortion is not permitted by law and ethically unapproved under religious conditions in several countries. In India, the MTP act provides a legal means for women to opt for abortion under circumstance. However, unsafe abortions are on the rise due to factors coupled with social stigma. The divorce of men from

Regardless of a legal ban on the sale of medical abortion pills (mifepristone and misoprostol) over the counter without prescription, women are able to buy them from unlicensed sources and are increasingly consuming the pills unaware of the associated risks. As a result, many women are faced with considerable complications, such as incomplete abortions and mental health challenges.

Keywords: Reproductive health, patriarchy, safe abortion, Medical Termination of Pregnancy, unsafe abortion.

29) Online classes leading to stress, depression and affecting quality of life of college students during pandemic – A Review study

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Abstract

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Using both quantitative and qualitative research approach, the articles have been reviewed on the health impacts of online education among college student population and also the assessment applied to the stress, depression and to know the quality of life of students due to lack of face-to-face learning. Based on the findings the authors explored their arguments to manage the stress, depression and improve the quality of life of college students during pandemic scenario. This scenario was a great challenging task for the students to understand the teaching, for the teachers to execute their teaching method in digital platform and also for the parents to arrange the facilities and certain requirements for their ward's online classes.

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31) Major Lifestyle Changes due to COVID-19 and its Impact on Health

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Abstract

COVID-19 which is said to have emerged from Wuhan (China) has caused a serious impacton almost every society of the earth. Due to the problems caused by this particular healthcrisis all over the world, the World Health Organisation (WHO) has declared it as a globalpandemic. Because of its rampant spread, countries had to stop international travelling andthey adopted the lockdown. Amidst the lockdown in Indian society, multiple issues related tosocial,

educational, economical, political, agricultural, psychological levels and many morehave been noticed which has created the devastating impact on the lives of the people. Therefore this paper aims to study the impact of COVID-19 the changes that occurred inpeople's lifestyle due to this pandemic and to analyze its impact on their health. The resultshows that several changes like way of working, food intake, way of living etc. took place intheir lives and have its impact on their health as well. Lockdown had its positive as well asnegative impact on the lives of people. Every coin has two faces. With bad comes the good, andpositive social changes have also been brought about as a result of the COVID-19 lockdown. People became aware of how important it is to maintain personal hygiene. And that impacted their health

KeyWords: COVID-19, Pandemic, Indian Society, LifeStyle.

32) Status of Abandoned Elderly People - A Case Study Analysis in Sangeethapatty Village Panchayat, Omalur Taluk, Salem District.

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Abstract
Introduction: The research paper is exploring the "Status of Abandoned Elderly People in Sangeethapatty Village Panchayat, Omalur Taluk, Salem District." Population ageing is a global phenomenon. With the passage of time, every country in the world is experiencing growth in the size and proportion of older persons in their population.
Significance of the Study: Population ageing was an inevitable demographic reality that is associated with improvements in health and medical care system. With longevity and declining fertility rates, the population of older persons were growing faster than the general population globally. When population age increases rapidly, and decline to adjustment of this has implications on the socioeconomic and health status of the elderly. In this purpose, the case studies bring out the various changes and problems faced by the "elderly people staying alone" and how they cope up to maintain their life amidst the physical, familial, social, and financial crisis in their lives.

Objectives: 1. To study about social and economic condition of separated elderly people in Sangeethapatty village panchayat, Omalur Taluk,
2. To know about reasons of their separation.
3. To find out health conditions of the separated elderly people.
Methodology: The explorative research design was adopted. Snow ball sampling technique was used for identifying the respondents and six respondents were identified and collected their information through case study. Case study method was used to collect the data from the respondents.

Major Findings: The research paper found that illnesses like diabetes, cancer and lack of physical movements are the reasons for their wards to make separation them from the families. Moreover their children are expecting more benefits like money and property from the respondents if, fail to fulfill the expectations of their wards then they abandoned their parents. .

Key Words: Ageing, Abandoned, Family and Health.

33) Healthcare Inequality: An Impact of Covid-19 In India

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Abstract
Background: Inequality as a fact of life has been long embedded into our everyday consciousness. Social and economic inequalities lead to inequality in health and access to healthcare. In India inter and intra state disparity and rural and urban disparity can also be seen. And such problems associated with the same have been exacerbated due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
Aims: To explore the impact of pandemic on healthcare inequality.
Methods: This study is based on secondary data.
Results: According to Oxfam in its global report 'the inequality virus' says that the pandemic has highlighted the worst effects of chronically neglected public healthcare systems, particularly for people living in poverty and marginalized communities. In India,the public sector hospitals are unequipped to face the pandemic whereas private hospitals are charging exorbitant prices for COVID-19 treatment, which vulnerable sections of the society cannot afford and therefore they left with no choice then public hospital which not provide required need and standard hygiene.
Conclusion: One of the major goals of World Health Organisation is universal health coverage, which means that people must have access to health services whenever and wherever they need them, without financial hardship. Firstly, government needs to allocate proper resources to fight with Covid-19 where everyone can be equally treated. Secondly, to reduce this disparities government needs to come with proper polices where health for all can be ensured.
Keywords: healthcare, inequality, Covid-19

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34) Conventional Versus Contemporary: A Look into Healthcare Practices among the Sabar Tribe in Jhargram

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Health is an important aspect of everybody's life. Different cultures have their distinct ways to lead ahealthy life. The use of faith healing practices to diagnose and treat diseases has been followed in India since

time immemorial. In today's day and age, with the advent of modern biomedical systems, the number of people resorting to traditional healing practices is depleting in numbers. Several tribes retain thesehealing practices and rely on them as a means of survival, but there is a growing clash between one's faith and confidence in traditional healing practices with that of modern biomedical systems. This rising dilemma between faith healing practices and contemporary medical practices is leading most tribal groupsto suffer from deculturation—which is invariably making its way to rising depopulation among them.According to the 2001 Indian Census, there were 43,599 Sabar members in West Bengal but the numbersdropped down to less than 40,000 in the 2011 Indian Census. The current study is based on the rising shiftin the healthcare practices among the members of the Sabar tribe in the district of Paschim Medinipur. Dueto rising acculturation and the lookout for better healthcare systems, most young Sabar members areresorting to the urban way of life, thereby losing ties with their roots. Using discourse analysis, this descriptives tudy tries to highlight the every day struggle of existenceofthemembersoftheSabarcommunit ywithregardstothetusslebetweenconventional versuscontemporaryhealthcaresystems.
Keywords:Health,Faithhealing,Biomedicine, Deculturation,Depopulation

35) Impact of Covid-19 on Sustainable Development Goals especially on SDG-3(health and well-being).

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Abstract
Impact of Covid-19 on Sustainable Development Goals especially on SDG-3(health and well-being).The Covid-19 pandemic has unprecedented effects on human development. According to UNDP, global human development which is a combination of education, health, and living standards could descent this year for the first time since 1990, when measurements began. The pandemic abruptly disordered application of the SDGs and, in some cases, reversed decades of growth. Department of Economic and Social Affairs in collaboration with experts and international agencies prepared The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2020, which talks of tentative but inadequate growth, and cautions of the impact of the coronavirus pandemic. According to the report, COVID-19 threatens to reverse the progress of SDG- 3, which aims to ensure good health and well-being for all. According to the report, during the crisis, 70 countries have paused childhood vaccination programmes, and in many places, health services for cancer screening, family planning, or non-COVID-19 infectious

diseases have been interrupted or are being neglected. Health service disruptions could reverse decades of improvement, warns the report. This could affect population health for years to come. This paper deals with impacts of pandemic on SDGs especially SDG-3.

36) Knowledge and Awareness of Women on Reproductive Choice

Dr. B. GEETHA[6]

The concepts related to reproductive health like Reproductive choice, Reproductive autonomy, reproductive preference, reproductive freedom, reproductive decisions, reproductive empowerment are gaining significance in the domain within the overarching construct of "women's empowerment," which is defined as the expansion in women's ability to make strategic life choices where this ability was previously denied them (Kabeer 2001). All these concepts are similar and overlapping in their definitions. The right to reproductive choice means that women have a right to choose whether or not to reproduce, including the right to decide whether to carry or terminate an unwanted pregnancy and the right to choose their preferred method of family planning and contraception (Carmel Shalev 1998). Women's reproductive behaviour is a normal biological phenomenon but patriarchal discourses have used this process socially to define women and their standing within the social hierarchy (Nisha Nelson and Arunima 2019:111). These cultural inscriptions mark the female body as a site of reproduction, not only for the material continuity of the human race but also for the more intangible proliferation of societal norms and values. (Lee 1994: 343) Reproductive choice in this study is about women's knowledge and awareness regarding their ability to make choices or to decide and control matters associated with their reproductive health on menarche – mensuration cycle, fertility – conception and contraceptive use, pregnancy and abortion, and childbearing.

The present study is conducted among married women who are in their middle age who have experienced the reproductive processes menarche – mensuration cycle, fertility – conception and contraceptive use, pregnancy and abortion, and childbearing. The study is qualitative as it deals with the knowledge and awareness of reproductive health and the data are collected using the interview method. The study reveals that women yet need a better understanding of reproductive choice.

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37) Everyday Challenges Faced By ASHA Workers During Covid-19 Pandemic In Urban West Bengal: A Case Study

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Abstract
ASHA workers are the backbones of India's rural health care services. The ASHA is a woman selected by the community, resident in the community, who is trained and supported to function in her village to improve the health status of the community through health care services. Nowadays ASHA workers are appointed in urban area also. With the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic they became frontline warriors not only to serve the community but also to serve the nation .The have been working hard to fight against the invisible enemy. They distribute the rations, cooked food, medicine and spread awareness of the virus among the people. This study aims to explore the everyday challenges faced by ASHA workers dealing with the Covid-19 patients in urban West Bengal. The study has been done through empirical, phenomenological methodology, semi-structured qualitative interviews of five ASHA workers(two SCs, two STs and one General) of Dalkhola Municipality in Uttar Dinajpur District of West Bengal. Some of the challenges are higher work load, psychological distress, and shortage of PPE, social exclusion, stigmatization, culture difference, lack of coordination, proper training and incentives and management crisis. They have faced psychosocial, emotional and professional challenges in their workplace.

Key words: Covid-19, Pandemic, Challenges, ASHA Workers

38) The Silent Victimization: A Sociological Analysis of the Social Stigma attached with Covid 19 and its consequences in Tamil Nadu

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Abstract
Introduction: The Canadian sociologist Erving Goffman theorized that social stigma is an attributeor behaviour that socially discredit an individual by virtue of them being classified as "undesirable other" by society". The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has uprooted normality not only in the physical and psychological health but also in the manner people are interacting with others, are compelling enough to initiate

analytical examination of stigma and discrimination related with COVID-19. Th e stigma of COVID-19, is to be comprehended as a social process that sets to exclude those who are perceived to be a potential source of disease and may pose threat to the effective social living in the society.

Theoretical perspectives: The labelling theory which describes the labels attached to others in order to ease their understanding of their social world around them. This theory explains stigmatization as a phenomenonon specific attributes or behaviors perceived as contrary to the acceptable standards in the particular sociocultural framework.

The study focuses to study the following objectives

1. To identify the social stigma associated with covid19
2. To analyse the consequences of stigmatisation on covid affected people
3. To identify measures to combat social stigmatisation and effective actions to ensure better support systems to ensure wellbeing

Significance and relevance of the study:The Sociological analysis of the situation and the strategies that emerged as the outcome of the study will help to provide policies for addressing to lessen the impact of the situation and preparedness for forthcoming times.

Methodology: The study is descriptive and is based on primary data collection making use of digital tools of data collection from covid infected people from all ove rTamil Nadu using non-probability sampling method. The findings will be an eye opener in understanding the socio-psychological impact that Covid19 has created apart from the medical and economic issues.

Major findings: The salient findings from the study reveal they felt depressed and scared as the most mentioned response on coming to know the positive status for covidby the patients.The respondents have mentioned incidents when they have received stigmatised treatments and being refused help at the time of need due to covid19 for fetching medicines and foodpreparations. There has also been a sense of discomfort, embarrassmentand threat of being stigmatized being faced by some of the respondents and has also been the cause for a lot ofinconvenience. Media has also been listed as one of the reasons why there has been such increased panic and anxiety.And about 9.1% of the respondents have refused to cooperate with testing because of fear ofbeing outcast by the community and others in case they are tested positive. 27.3% of therespondents felt very embarrassed to disclose their identity on being tested positive, mostlybecause of the changes in the behaviour of others towards them, isolating them and fearing stigmatization. There have been times when situations have not been favourable for treatmentorhandlingcovid 19 patients. There have been incidences when even after completion of the treatment the members of the community and neighbourhood have been sceptical to acceptafter being treated for covid19. They have also been in situations where they feel traumatizedand are reluctant to open communication. The narrations helped to reflect the various manner in which we are all interdependent and how this inter networking has enabled us to survive.

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39) Caste, Occupations and Morbidity: Experiencing Public Health

RC- 12 (**RC 12:17-2121**)

Abstract

Illness is a much more complex term that carries the societal context to be explained. Jones (1994) rightly observes that peoples' perception of illness and morbidity is connected to broader social-cultural and material factors. The paper will bring some illustrations from Dalits communities based on intensive fieldwork and try to debate the issues of biomedicine as a dominant phenomenon in the contemporary world and illness experiences as an alternative way to look into the case. But the larger text debates about the life-world of Dalits, the living pattern, everyday habits, occupations and their experiences of health and illnesses. Caste acts as a barrier to access healthcare services while experiencing illnesses. The paper examines how it minimizes the utilization of healthcare services to the poorest among the poor engaged in menial occupations. Hence the paper argues that it is essential to recognize that laypeople have valid interpretations and accounts of their experiences of health and illness. The lower socio-economic conditions of *Dalit*s and the environmental living and working conditions, compounded with their occupation, always have a higher risk of getting exposed to various diseases leading to shape the illness experiences of the community. The result of the study carries strong background to argue that the development of the Bokaro Steel City as one of the industrial towns of the state has not resulted in any benefit of these communities. There is an urgent need to retrospect the more extensive process of phenomenal urban development.

40) Media an element of concern among Adolescents Mental Health – A Sociological Insight.

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Abstract

Crime in India has become an inevitable component of our Indian Society. Especially the younger generation i.e. adolescents aged 10 to 19 years are more susceptible in engaging themselves in anti-social activities resulting in grievous Crimes such as Rape, Abduction, Murder and Drugs. Also, they become the victim of crime. Among the committed Crimes on children, the NCRB data released on September 2021 stated that 47,221 cases of Prevention of Child from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act were reported in 28 states and eight union territories across the country. This makes a huge statistical figure of concern. This research article depicts the Researcher's scientifically

analyzed responses and behavior of the adolescents indulged in sexual offence, identifying the causal factors and related Environment influencing the psychological misunderstanding, confusion and curiosity on sexual aspects altering and affecting their mental health resulting in the outburst of heinous sexual acts.The Research was conducted by focus group discussions with sexual offenders who are in Borstal Schools of Tamil Nadu. The survey was conducted among 176 adolescent sexual offenders.The data's are collected by Stratified Random Sampling technique.The interview schedule includes 50 questions. These questions covered the categories such as Demographic information,Type of committed sexual crime, usage of gadgets for media (social, education and entertainment purpose), Time spent on Gadgets, purpose of time spent on gadgets etc.This research show cast the outcome of the research states that the curiosity and exploration behaviour with high usage of mass media gadget which exaggerate the mis-understanding of Sexual aspect and attraction towards both the genders affecting the Mental and Physical health of adolescents. Thus, media plays a vital role in altering the mental health of adolescent and covert them to a liable individual of our society. Its in the hands of Family and Government to keep a close watch on the usage of gadgets and contents delivered by them.

Keywords: Crime, Media, Sexual Offenders

41) The Covid -19 Experiences: Adjusting to the New Normal – A Sociological Approach

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Abstract
Aftermath the Second World War, SARS-Cov-2 (Covid-19) is the biggest crisis that posed a serious threat in all aspect with wide implication in social, economic, political, physical and psychological level. In was a first of its kind that the world is facing health crisis in this 21st centuries. World Health Organization (WHO) on 11 March 2020, declared it as a global pandemic due to rampant fast spread/dissemination of this virus, and causing health crises all over the world. Almost all the countries had adopted lockdown as the method to control the spread of diseases. This resulted to unprecedentedly disrupting on our live like never before leading to dramatic loss of human life worldwide, millions of enterprise/industries were closed and billions of global workforces lost their livelihood work and above all poses a serious risk for the elderly (60 or older) and people with pre-existing health conditions such as high blood pressure, heart disease, lung disease, diabetes, autoimmune disorders, and certain workers. SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) regulations were enforced by World Health Organisation (WHO) and various Agencies/ Countries to maintain the public health emergency system; this became the new normal. The objective of the study is to understand the impact of Covid-19 on social system as a whole and

experiences of people in all walks of their life with regards to each social institution of society. The study is descriptive in nature and it described the experiences of human being in the Covid-19. This research is based on secondary data and content analysis method.

In this context the research has attempted to highlight the experiences of covid-19 from a sociological relevant and how we can better adjust to the new normal. Moreover, the research findings emphasised that people are faced numerous social problems to adjust to the unpredicted happenings as an outcome of Covid-19. Hence, there is an urgent need for sociologist to engage theoretically and empirically to understand and mitigate the impact poses by the pandemic and its subsequent lockdown for the betterment of our future society.

Keywords: Covid-19 impact; health crisis; pandemic; sociological perspective.

42) Health and Abuse of the Elderly - A Study conducted in Hassan city, Karnataka State.

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"Every person, no matter how young or how old, deserves to be safe from Harm by those who live with them, care for them, or come in day-to-day Contact with them."

Abstract
Indian the family is the most strong and important social structure , that has survived through the ages. India like most other less industrialized, traditional, eastern societies is collectivist society that emphasizes family integrity, family loyalty and family unity. A sense of harmony, interdependence and concern for others more specifically, to the elderly care. The Indian family has been a dominant institution in the life of the individual and in the life of a man. The Indian family is considered strong, stable, close, resilient and enduring. Historically, the traditional, ideal and desired family in India is the joint family. The elderly in India is generally obeyed, revered considered to be the fountains of knowledge and wisdom, and treated with the respect and dignity by the family and community members. Old age is a time when a person is expected to relax, enjoy solitude, retirement, pray, enjoy spending time the grandchildren, and not worry about the running the household or about the finances because the oldest son is now in charge of the finances and family matters. In the Indian sub-continent, the only social security system we have is for the children to take care of their parents in their older age. Taking care of the parents in their old age is a basic duty of a child. However, with the advent of urbanization and modernization, younger generations are turning away from the responsibilities. Many elders are abused in their own homes that is the for their physical and mental illness. As elders become physically weak, they're less able to fight back. Elder abuse can occur in

any family and in any circumstances. The present paper looks in to the elder health related issues and abuse in the family due the changing family circumstances, how elderly people isolated and marginalized in the social domain being neglected by the 3 family and relatives. This study is conducted in Hassan city with direct interaction with the elderly people who settled in the local old age home around 50 respondents consulted in this regard and in an direct interview, the information gathered and presented in this paper

Jhimli Chatterjee

43) PSYCHOSOCIAL STRESS RELATED TO INFERTILITY: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CHILDLESS AND CHILDBEARING WOMEN

Abstract
According to life science, infertility is a state of human body, but there are several psycho social factors are also associated with infertility. In our society women with these conditions are facing many kinds of adversities. Some are life threatening too. Therefore it is seen that infertility which is a physical state, also creates psychosocial problems for women. Women are socialized in such a manner that for most of them being a mother gives a valuable and special status to them in society. It is seen that absence of this role makes their life vulnerable to such an extent that women feel themselves as unfeminine, damaged and defective. So the basic purpose of this study is to analyse these social and personal problem faced by women having the problem of infertility. The aim of the present study was to understand the psychosocial stress associated with infertility and subjective well being of the women suffering with infertility in a comparison with child-bearing women. The study was a quantative cross-sectional study by using certain scales to measure their levels of depression, anxiety, hopelessness, coping, marital adjustment and quality of life. The study had revealed that the group of women suffering from infertility have scored significantly high in hopelessness, anxiety and depression and significantly low in quality of life, marital adjustment. There is significant difference in using coping styles between the group of women experiencing infertility and the group of women having children. Study revealed that positive styles of coping are less used by the group of women suffering from infertility. There is significant negative correlation between the quality of life and hopelessness, anxiety, depression, and stigma associated with infertility and significant positive correlation between quality of life and marital adjustment, social support, self-esteem.

44) The Health Problems and health care of the mining labourers in Ballari District: a sociological analysis.

Basavaraja. T   & Dr. Veerendra Kumar. N

Abstract
Introduction:
The rapid growth of urbanization, industrialization, agriculture and transport etc, have recently resulted in rapid degradation of the physical and chemical characteristics of the environment. Degradation of forests, and at places, complete deforestation have decreased the forest cover from the desirable level of 33 per cent of the land surface in India to as low as 20 per cent as per the evaluations made in 2010. The reduction of forest cover has been calculated to be around 1.5 million hector every year. Beside this has increased siltation of the river basins, loss or degradation of soil. Soil and air pollution with dumping of unwanted material external are the other consequences of human development activities.

Mining is one of the most destructive human activities on environment. The present research study is intended to provide a substantive analysis on various dimensions; of the environmental, health and social issues faced by local, regional, as well as global area. The focus is dominantly on environment as well as socio-economic and health aspects of the people residing in and around the mining area. Extraction of mine either official or legal causes for many negative impacts like destruction of forest, dumping of waste materials, loss of top soil, noise, air, water, pollution, loss of agriculture land, socio-economic status of the people and biotic recourses. Keeping these issues as a background an attempt has been made to examine the impact of mining activities on environment and human health .Objectives: To assess the socio-economic condition of mining labourers. To examine the diseases faced by the mining labourers. To identify the health problems and health care condition of miming labourers. Methodology: It is needless to mention that a strong data base is necessary for conducting any systematic work and the present study is no exception. The present research is based on primary as well as secondary data collected, from the field survey and from the various published sources. Results: Mine workers are exposed to occupational health hazards. Occupational health risk can be described as the possibility of suffering health impairments from exposure to a hazard that originates in the working environment An analysis of the mining workers health problems and health care of mining labourers inBallari district reveals that almost all the workers suffer from not less than two disease.
Conclusion: Extension of mining, soil, water, air and noise pollution in the vicinity of mines, socio-economic status of the people and workers and other important aspects conceded to assess the environmental and health impact

45) Health Care Practice in Tea Garden Community of Assam and the influence of Primary Health Care; A study in Diha Tea Garden, Assam.

Borsha Rani Bora

As health is being considered as one of the basic human rights to all, state should provide facilities to promotethe health facilities to all. The Alma Ata Declaration,

1978 mentions about the promotion of health for all, evenin Sustainable Development Goal health has been included as important one. To attain the development inhealth, Primary Health Care has been evolved. Tea industry is one of the major industries where lots of workerswork out there. They are suffering from lots of socio economicproblems. Hence, some diseases are verycommon to them.Although Government has given special interest to them by promoting Primary Health Care,they still approach the traditional healer for treatment.. In this regard, the health care practice prevailed amongthemandaccesstothePrimaryHealthCar eisanimportantconcernfortheresearcher.

Objectives of the study:

1. To explore the Health Care Practice among tea garden community.
2. To discuss about the relationship between socio-economic condition and healthcare practice.
3. To study about the accessibility of Primary Health Care system by the Tea Garden Community.

Significance: As Primary health care is very emerging at present, therefore it is very relevant to study how it isaccessedbythevulnerablecommunities.

Methodology:

Universe: Diha Tea Garden
Sources of Data Collection: Primary and Secondary Data. Method of Data Collection: Group Interview Method.

MajorFinding:

1. PrimaryHealthCareisbeingprovidedto theteagardencommunity.
2. Theybelieveontraditionalhealerormag icianfortreatmentofdisease.
3. In termsofMaternityHealth,thePrimaryH ealthCaresystemissuccessfullyimple mented.

46) Need for Sexual and Mental Health of Adolescent Girls in India

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Abstract
Adolescence is a phase of rapid growth and development during which physical, physiological and behavioural changes occur. They constitute more than 1.2 billion worldwide, and about 21% of Indian population. Morbidity and mortality occurring in this age group is mostly due to preventable causes. Young and growing children have poor knowledge and lack of awareness about physical and psychological changes that occurs during adolescence and the ill health affecting them. It is a fact that all living beings pass through specific stages or phases of development. Erikson[1] believed

that each stage of life is marked by a specific crisis or conflict between competing tendencies. Only if individuals negotiate each of these hurdles successfully they can develop in a normal and healthy manner. During this phase adolescents must integrate various roles into a consistent self-identity. If they fail to do so, they may experience confusion over who they are. Policies have been put in place to ensure access to equitable education, reproductive health services and information targeted especially for adolescents; programs initiated to provide nutrition to adolescents and laws enacted to protect the young from exploitation in the workplace or through trafficking. However, violence faced by adolescent girls is startlingly high, with as many as 26.3% (8,877 victims out of 33,764) are teenage girls in the age group of 14-18 years (NCRB,2014). The present study will focus on the need for Mental and Sexual Health for adolescent girls in India. 1 Erik H. Erikson. Identity, youth and crisis. New York: W. W. Norton Company, 1968

47) COVID-19 AND ELDERLY CONCERNS AND CHALLENGES IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT
The COVID-19 epidemic has spread throughout the world, having a significant impact on the population. While people of all ages are susceptible to the virus, the elderly are more vulnerable. COVID-19 has a devastating impact on elderly people globally. The elderly are particularly prone to this disease due to a weakened immune system, physiological changes associated with ageing, reliance on others, and co-morbidity. In 2011, India's elderly population reached 104 million. In 2011, India's population of the elderly grew to 104 million. The old-age dependency ratio in the country as a whole has risen from 10.9 percent in 1961 to 14.2 percent in 2011. This is due to the growing population of senior people. COVID-19 is spreading throughout India, with persons over the age of 60 accounting for 63 percent of COVID-19-related deaths at first. For elderly people, this fact creates a number of direct and indirect obstacles. The report seeks to assess the senior population's concerns and issues in light of COVID-19 from this perspective.

Keywords: COVID-19, Elderly Population, India, Problems and Challenges

48) CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF SENIOR CITIZEN – AN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Senior citizens are the wealth of our society associated with past, present and future. The role of senior citizen extends not only in passing social values to the future generation but they can easily forecast the realities of life. With the transformation and development tremors all around, it necessitates newer responsibility and responses to achieve the ultimate objective. The advancement of medical science and technology has been an outstanding as well as noticeable increase in the rate of life expectancy. As a result of this, the concern for safeguarding the elderly person's right becomes very delicate. Although in our present days there is a random upliftment of our lives towards a modern society, the traditional norms and status of senior citizen are indiscriminately ruined. They lack physical, financial and emotional support and are vulnerable to the extent in which their own children too neglect them. To eradicate this agony some legislative measures are taken into force, but to some extent these are inadequate to cope up all the complicated and problematic situations. This paper highlights the existing social scenario of Indian elderly and the need of the hour for strong implementation of the existing laws and to enjoy the rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution.

49) THE SOCIAL IMPACT OF MATERNITY HEALTHCARE AMONG DALIT WOMEN, VELLORE DISTRICT,TAMIL NADU.

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Abstract:

Anemia is one of the biggest health challenges India facing for many decades, millions of people irrespective of gender and agegroup are suffering from anemia but the most vulnerable are pregnant women and children. This study aims to see how social factors or social determinants like caste,class, education, and urban /rural area divide affect pregnant women's health,particularly with special reference to anemia affected pregnant women in Vellore district. This study would like to see how these four social factors affect the health of differentsocial group of pregnant women and their intersectionality. For example, Dalit (scheduled caste and scheduled tribes)poor pregnant woman experience three kinds of social discrimination caste,class, and gender simultaneously. Hence, this study will focus on dalit poor uneducated pregnant women living in remote rural area. This study will reveal howdalit poor uneducated pregnant women experience all the four disadvantage simultaneously. This study is conducted in

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remote villages of Vellore District Tamil Nadu.

RC-13

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY

CONVENOR

PROF MADHAV GOVIND

1) A Sociological Study on Safety Measures in Social Network among the Post Graduate Students of Periyar University, Salem, Tamilnadu

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Abstract
Social networking sites refer to various applications, websites or new online media that allows a large numbers of individuals to share their information and develop a proper social and specialized contact. Most peoplehave joined social networks to share their information and to keep in contact with people they know well. The social networks is used it as a friend finder that allows social network users to search for people that they know and then build up their own online community. Most social network users share a large amount of their private information in their social network space. This information ranges from demographic information, contact information, comments, images, videos, etc. Many users publish their information publicly without careful consideration. They tend to accept friends' some of the time even unknown persons' request easily, and trust items that they send to them. Because of social networks large population and information base, and its simple accessibility, social networking websites have become new targets that attract cyber criminals. The study objective was mainly focused on:

1. To know the socio economic status of post graduate students' of Periyar University in Salem.
2. To understand the uses of smart phone among the post graduate students in Periyar University.
3. To assess the smart phone safety measures among the post graduate students in Periyar University.

The study is based on data obtained from the online survey of 40 respondents from PeriyarUniversity.The researcher has found that majority of respondents were being aware and using various safety measures for this social networks with help of their friends as well as learning from theyoutube channel.

2) Pandemic and food: The rapid technological evolution of eating out

PAYAL SEN
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Abstract
Food is an integral part of human existence as one cannot survive without food. The changing lifestyle, rise of the nuclear family, more women stepping out of their traditional roles to go out and work, rapid urbanization are some of the factors responsible for the growth of the restaurant industry in India. Eating out has dramatically grown in India. The advent of the technological economy and the adoption of modern life in India are fast contributing to this growth. Mass media tend to have a huge impact on eating out. The introduction of the internettechnology has made eating out mobile. In this current situation of lockdown due to covid-19 our eating out habit is undergoing a change. This pandemic situation has lead to the demise of one of the nicest trends that was emerging in India was social dining, where shared tables in

restaurants and bars attempted to create bonds between strangers over food and drink. The impact of the closure of cafes, restaurants, fast food outlets, schools and workplace canteens has contributed to more people eating at home. Therefore, in this context a close analysis of 'Eating out' among individuals becomes necessary to explore along with the various dimensions associated with this.

This paper based on survey of 30 respondents deals with the changes in the eating out pattern with the evolution of mass media and technology and this changes has drawn our attention especially during the pandemic. This paper tries to explore the consumer preferences and how mass media and technology is leading to change in the food habits of individuals ,to find out the consumer preferences and food habits of individuals and also to know the general perception regarding eating out behavior.

3) ICT AS A TOOL FOR TEACHING AND LEARNING IN RESPECT OF LEARNER WITH DISABILITY

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Abstract
Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) are a diverse range of technological tools and resources used to communicate, as well as create, disseminate, store, and manage information. Today, information and communication technology (ICT) is being used to improve people's quality of life through increased efficiency and effectiveness. Different forms of ICT tools help persons with disabilities by providing them with learning chances and capacities, as well as increasing their potential in various fields. When it comes to delivering learning to the disabled, ICT has proven to be quite effective. Stephen Hawking, the world-renowned astrophysicist, is an exceptional example in this regard. who is unable to move any of his limbs and can only mumble a few words, is making a substantial contribution to the realm of knowledge and research at the highest level, It was made feasible by the ICT device he created to communicate his ideas to the rest of the globe, The term "disability" refers to a human limitation of some kind in completing certain duties that are accomplished by other humans in general. People with disabilities are people who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments that, when combined with additional impediments, make it difficult for them to fully participate in society on an equal footing with others. It's possible that disabled persons won't be able to use ICT applications and gadgets as easily as others. ICT has the potential to reduce discrimination and provide chances for persons with disabilities to participate in all parts of life, including teaching and learning.

4) CHALLENGES IN ONLINE TEACHINGDURINGCOVID-19 PANDEMIC

Dr. Sumanth S. Hiremath

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Abstract

In the present scenario, almost everything has gone electronic in the field of education.The pandemic of COVID-19 caused *'Education Institutions'* (EIs) to remain closed. This impacted on all the academic activities. This lockdown stirred the EIs to adopt *'Online Classes'* and tried their best to get connected to the students through *'Information and Communication Technologies'* (ICTs). Teachers were and are involved in how best to offer online course materials, involve students and perform evaluations. This was difficult and challenging task to the teachers and particularly to students from backwardclass and rural setup.

The objective of the study is to know teachers' perceptions, appraise their experiences, identify their barriers, and assess their challenges to e-learning during the COVID-19 pandemic.The study is based on both primary and secondary data.
Earlier in the past, online learning was underutilised, especially in developing country like India. Due to the current crisis of the COVID-19 pandemic enforced the entire world to rely on it for education. The role of teachers transformed from the traditional *teacher-centric* to *student-centric* model which serves the current new curriculum 'National Education Policy 2020' (NEP-2020) applied at EIs.

5) Exploring Gender Bias in India's Science &Technology

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Abstract
This paper will analyse the representation of Indian women in the field of Science and Technology(S&T) by studying their participation rate in tertiary education, especially in Ph.D and post-Doctoral level research programmes. The researcher would like to explore how a traditional patriarchy-based society like India's has progressed on the issue of incentivising work opportunities for women in academia and industrial research in the field of Science and Technology.

Since the onset of Independence, the Government of India has been trying to inculcate and promote scientific temperament in its citizens as a part of its economic growth policy that relies on Science, Technology and Innovation to compete globally while accelerating inclusive and sustainable development. The efforts have gathered momentum over past decade wherein the national spending on **R & D activity focussed on high-end technology and scientific innovation** has increased from 1 % to 2 % of its GDP. This along with mobilisation of **private sector via policies like** Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Policy 2013, its goal of establishing Science, Research and Innovation system for High Technology, and institutions like All India Survey of Higher Education report (AISHE) that gathers data on important trends in academia, and National Institute of Science

Communication & Policy Research (NISCPR) are geared towards creating an environment for scientific breakthroughs by promoting entrepreneurship and free thinking in Indian higher education system. Gender Parity by pushing equal opportunities for all remains an integral part of this approach.

Academic research over the years has shown how despite the government efforts, women participation in Ph.D and post-Doctoral level research programmes, as well as their recruitment in university teaching staff has been limited despite more enrolment of women for BA and master level programmes. This may reflect how gendered socio-cultural attitudes in society may be impacting the women's representation in S&T. This paper thus attempts to dwell on gender inequalities that could bediscouraging women from fully participating in academic and industrialrresearchin the arena of science and technology. The paper exploresthe status of women scientists in the inter-related fields of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) to emphasise how equal participation of women is crucial for India to succeed in its objective of creating a truly expansive knowledge community which can compete at global level and create a sustainable, high-end economy that creates new environment-friendly avenues to create jobs and lift the chunk of its population from poverty.

6) Gender Participation in Science Education: A Critical Evaluation of Research Scholars in Universities of Kerala

Dr Christabell P J,

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Abstract
In the present globalized era, the world has widely accepted the development and importance of the knowledge-based economy. Innovative research and development are the key supporting factors for a nation's economic growth and development. In many countries, attention is given to highly skilled human resources who support the growth of knowledge society. In the tertiary sector of any nation, the fields of higher education, research, and development in universities are playing a pivotal role. But, the quality of research and the contribution of research to the regional and national development often come under the scanner. The increasing number of workforce in research education is a positive note as well as a concern among the policymakers in India.The gender gaps in entrance to and attainment of postsecondary STEM education have long been a concern to educators and policymakers. This concern is increasing because, in the modern technology-oriented world, full use of human resources is imperative to keep the nation competitive with other countries. Women's representation in STEM occupations has increased since the 1970s, but they remain significantly underrepresented in engineering and computer occupations. It is to be noted that computer occupations make up more than 80 percent of all STEM employment in US (Landivar 2013). In India, there has been a phenomenal growth in the number of women students enrolled in higher education since independence. The women enrolment which was less than 10 percent of the total enrolment

on the eve of Independence rose to 44.40 percent in the academic year 2013-2014. The women enrolment has been the highest in the faculty of Arts (44.91%), followed by science (18.11%) and Commerce (16.42%), constituting 79.44 percent in the three faculties, leaving the remaining 20.56 percent in all the professional faculties. The maximum percentage of women enrolment in professional faculties had been in the faculty of Engineering/Technology (9.41%) (UGC 2014). The above cited evidences point to the fact that there exists a gender gap in higher education particularly in STEM education in the nation. The study is an empirical investigation into the factors that determine female participation in STEM education and the effects of the same in innovation and scientific research in the State of Kerala on the basis of micro-level data. It tries to explain female participation in terms of inter-linkages between STEM education, scientific research, innovation, creativity, employment opportunities and job preferences.

7) EMBEDDED SCIENTIFIC CONCEPTS IN THE EVERYDAY PRACTICES OF GARHWALI COMMUNITY IN UTTARAKHAND

Himani Pasbola
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Abstract
The present study was undertaken to explore the embedded scientific and mathematical concepts in the everyday cultural activities of the Garhwali villagers in Uttarakhand. The aim was to examine the notional understanding of these physico-mathematical concepts by these villagers which they use in their daily activities and how do the adults transfer this cultural wisdom to children.The study is an ethnographic field researchbased in a village of Pauri Garhwal. For the data collection, non-participant observation technique along with detailed interviews with the villagersengaged in the sample activities was employed.

The results showed that the villagers in Garhwal region deal with numerous scientific and mathematical concepts while doing their everyday activities like house construction, agriculture etc. Different discursive practices are used by the villagers to achieve social and interpersonal objectives within particular contexts, thus making them culture specific. The villager's account of their cultural practices supports the idea that all forms of knowledge is constructed in a social milieu and very culture generates something equivalent to science, which works satisfactorily in its context.

The findings of the study have implications for the framing ofelementary school curriculum for the region. Acknowledgement of the rich traditional knowledge will reduce the existing wide gap between the indigenous knowledge learned at home by children and the existing classroom teaching practices and will make the classroom learning more interactive and productive in nature.

8) Digital Technology Convergence and Its rolein transforming Society

Chandrahash Patel, Dr Kunal Sinha
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Sciences, Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar ,India

Abstract

The term Digital is very substantial, and its alliedtechnologies are electronic tools, systems, devices and resources that generate, store or process data(asArtificial Intelligence (AI), Robotics, Cloud Computing, Internet of Things (IoT))has universal connectedness impacted on humanity's socio-economic evolution. The Digital era seems to be developing an evolutionary system with different technologies and its convergence within and outside. The knowledge turnover created by them is very high and is out of human control, creating such environment wherehuman life would become difficult to manage without digitalization. As technology has its own pros and cons, it is the same here too, the first side is part of life, and the other side has caused profound socio-cultural and socio-economic implications. Therefore, the paper focuses on three facets: 1) What is Digital, digital technology, its types and digitalization?; 2) How these digital technologies have converged together on a single platform?;and 3) Its overall impact on transforming the society in terms of socio-economic, socio-cultural, and socio-technical context?, based on secondary sources. Thestudy might be helpful for manufacturers, consumers, entrepreneurs, startups, and policymakers in terms of making policies for, using or consuming products, and creating or producing any product based on digital technologies.

9) Hazardous Waste Management Practices and Sustainable Development: A Case

Study of Lead Acid Battery in National Capital Region, India

Sanoj
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Abstract

Batteries are integral part of the technological world as they are widely used in energy storage devices and transmission process mainly in the transport sector. With the advent of the Green Energy Economy, its importance has further increased. However, lead-acid batteries constitute numerous hazardous metals and non-metals such as cadmium, lead, mercury, nickel, zinc and copper.Once these batteries become out of function they become part of landfill waste and causecontamination of ground water and soil. Previous studies have shown that If these batteries are not properly disposed-off, they pose hazardous threat to living beings and the environment.Therefore, the proper battery waste disposal is need of the time. But, this issue has not been appropriately addressed as market size is increasing gradually. The three R's: Reduce, Re-use and Recycle along with the effective implementation of Battery waste management policies is need of the hour. This paper addresses Health and Environmental effects of Waste batteries and points out the gaps in proper waste management.The basic objective of this paper is to analyse the sustainability of waste management practices and explore the reasons for growth of informal sector in waste management of hazardous waste .

The qualitative and quantitative research methods were used in this research. Primary and secondary sources were explored to carry

forward this research work-: field of study has been National Capital Region India. A research Questionnaire was used to collect data and health and environmental impact related Quantitative data was explored from secondary sources.

The major problem in respect of hazardous waste management in India is the absence of a systematic assessment of the quantity and pollution potential of hazardous wastes. Data shows that disposal methods currently practiced for hazardous waste management are not environmentally compatible. Because of the presence of sizeable informal sector waste management, it is challenging to measure its real impact accurately, consequently, it's out of purview of laws. It requires compatible steps at policy level.It has been found that these practices pose health and environmental challenges in the short and long term.

10) Sociological Perspectives on Decentralized Governance: Exploring the Role of Information Technology in Rural Development in Uttar Pradesh

Dr. Ambika Prasad Pandey
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Abstract
Democracy is the most accepted form of polity in the modern social world. Society as a system can only function when it's all structural parts are contributing honestly and efficiently. These are the sociological approaches which provide us to look at various parts of society and their contribution from various polit of views. During past few decades the society is being dominated by the rapid growth and advancement in the field of information and technology and it has begun to impact almost all the spheres of our life and democratic decentralized governance has been one of them.

This paper aims to present an empirical study on how do the information and technology and Artificial Intelligence has impacted on the democratized decentralized governance in the rural community in the Uttar Pradesh. For the data collection and field work AttaGujjaranVillage located in Gautam Buddha Naga , U P , is selected and all the research work is carried out in the same village. Questionnaire schedule and in interview methods are uses to collect the data The major findings signifies both the positive and negative impacts including decay of traditional institutions, interaction patterns and making village a more informed and responsive for the community development. It is highlighted that decentralization refers to the transfer of power and authority by delegation to the filed leveldevolution to local authorities or local bodies. Theoretically it is expected that decentralized authority should become the monopoly of an individual, but should be vested in the hands of few.

11) Food Packaging Waste and Issues of Sustainability in India: Exploring the emerging Trends

Venkat Chaubey& Madhav Govind
Centre for Studies in Science Policy, JNU, New Delhi

Abstract
The Indian packaging market was valued at more than USD 50 billion in 2019, and is expected to reach USD 204.81 billion by 2025

while registering a CAGR of 26.7% from 2020 through 2025. This sector is witnessing massive growth because of the rise in urban population, number of working women and in per capita income and changing urban lifestyles due to penetration of the internet and television.The growing demand for packaged foods is causing the massive generation of plastic waste which is threatening the sustainability of environment and health of consumers. Petrochemical plastics are used for food packaging because they are cheap, have good tensile properties and represent an effective barriers against oxygen ,carbon dioxide and water vapour.The growing demand for delivery of packaged food has become very dynamic, as it doesn't require only the best quality of food but also sustainable packaging materials that have less impact on the health of consumers as well as environment.On the basis of primary survey of select food supply industries this paper explores the emerging food packaging scenario and the characteristics of value chain supply in food sector. The previous studies show that most of the consumers throw away the food packaging materials with leftover food and dumped them in garbage. These fossil fuel plastics when break down, after several years, into micro plastics they enter the food chain when consumed by fishes. Due to the growing concern over plastic waste and associated hazards, the need for recyclable packaging and reusable packaging materials like glass and biodegradable packaging have become imperative.

12) Plastic Transforming Rural Culture

Navneet Singh Nain
Research Scholar,

Abstract
Plastic is today seen as one of the biggest pollutants; polluting air, land as well as water and still the production of plastic is increasing at the rate of 3.6% annually. Fifty percent of the plastic produced is single use plastic which is just used once and then dumped. In past few decades, industrialisation has made the availability of plastic easy and production cheaper. The assimilation of plastic with culture of Indian rural society and the impact of plastic on the life of villagers is analysed in the present study with a qualitative approach having unstructured open ended questions. The research was of exploratory research design in which sampling was done by convenience sampling technique. Changing rural economy and consumerism was the reason for the aggressively increasing use of plastic in rural areas. Villagers now buy most of the non agricultural products from urban markets which are packaging the items into plastic bags and containers. Villagers have a little bit awareness about the non-biodegradability of plastic waste and there is no particular mechanism for its management. This plastic is getting mixed with water bodies and biodegradable waste which was earlier used for drinking and in farm land respectively, but now it is of no use and left in open, acting as a breeding place for many diseases.

13) Tattoo: An Inquiry into its Different Dimensions

Seema Dutta
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Abstract

Tattooing the body, and how it is shaped by society's culture and fashion trends, is the sort of body alteration that is the focus of the current research. The value of tattooed bodies is enormous. To begin with, they are the first visible form of body art through which society's cultural standards of conduct are established and an individual's self is formed. Individual autonomy in the process of becoming tattooed is asserted in today's discourse about tattooed people through self-expression. However, tattoos are becoming more popular as a show of defiance against social standards. The concept of Impression Management is an important phase in the development of one's identity. Individuals are thus regulated and disciplined by society's cultural standards of behavior on an unconscious level in order to avoid stigmatization and portray an ideal self-image. The goal of this study is to find out how these tattoos or other indicators of body modification reflect a group identity or a personal development. In the instance of bodily alteration, what role do gender and religious variables play in the process? What role does technology play in this situation? What are the social and individual benefits and drawbacks of body modification? A blended or mixed method was used, for the study, with emphasis on qualitative approach. The empirical findings were based on 50 respondents in Kolkata who are between the ages of 20 and 60. Secondary material from books and journals was used to supplement the information acquired.

14) 'Mitti' and 'Beej': The Metaphors and Meaning Making of Infertility and Assisted Reproductive Technologies

Rashmi Patel
Senior Research Fellow, Department of Anthropology University of Delhi

Abstract
The present paper describes the challenges faced by infertile couples in understanding the treatment they undergo at infertility clinics. Caught between the social, emotional and economic turmoil of failed conception, couples often seek to understand the technology that has been pronounced as the last cure of infertility and harbinger of a happily married life.

The paper documents doctor-patient interaction in infertility clinics and explains how the complex treatment of infertility is translated into simplistic explanations and metaphors by the clinicians for the understanding of unwitting patients. The paper is significant in its attempt to explain how an obscure technology is translated into native terms and metaphors to make it explicable for the dilettante and distressed couples dealing with infertility.

The data for this paper comes from my doctoral research on infertility, its experience and treatment in the infertility clinics of Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. I conducted six months of fieldwork in a private infertility clinic in the year 2020 using the methods of participant observation and in-depth interviews of twenty-three treatment seeking women. Informal, unstructured interviews were conducted with more than fifty women. The paper finds that doctors often used the metaphors of mitti and beej to explain the process of reproduction, its treatment and failure to the patients. Meaning-making of the treatment process was done more carefully with patients from upper socio-economic background as compared to patients from the

lower socio-economic background.

15) vkÛuykbu d{kk dk Ldwyh cPpkai j ijHkko % ,d lekt"kkL=h; fo"लेशण

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vkÛuykbu d{kk vR;k/kqfud rduhfd ij vk/kkfjr ,d ,slh f"k{kk izkkyh gSftlea lkpkj ds fMftVy lk/kuk a tSls MDiVkW] ySvkWV] VSCyV ,oa ,UMk;M Qku dk bÛ/juV ds lkFk iz)kx fd;k tkrk gSA bÛ/juV ds 4&thth ,oa 5&thth dufDVfoVh usbl vkÑj Hkh ljy cuk fn;k gSA ykWd Mkmu ds nkSjku tc ijk ekuo lekt vius ?kjkasea dh gks x;k Fkk] ml le; vkÛuykbÛu dufDVfoVh ds }kjk gh ykxksa dk vkil eatM+iuk lEHkko gksik;k FkkA Ldwy dkystka ds cÛn gks tkus ls f"k{kk 0;oLFkk foYdqy Bi lh iM+x;hA Nk=&Nk=vksa के भविष्य को लेकर एक cMh puksrh cu x;hA ,sls eavkÛuykbu d{kk ,d u;s fodYi ds :i eaitjHkh gbÛA ,d ckj rks,sd yxus yxk जैसे ऑनलाइन काक्षाएं भावी भविष्य के लिए अच्छा विकल्प हो सकती हैं। फिर क्या शुरू हो गया स्कूल से लेकर ekgkfo|ky;kard vkÛuykbu d{kkvka dk fl yfl ykA fdÛrq dN le; dslk"चात ही इसके अनेकों दोष भी परिलक्षित gkus yxA ;g i)fr pfd lpkj ds vR;k/kqfud lk/kuk ij vk/kkfjr gS blfy, lcls vf/kd ijs"kkuh dk lkeuk mu Nk=&Nk=vksa dks djuk iMk tksnj&njkt ds {ks=ka ea jgus okys FkhA tgka bÛ/juV dh dufDVfoVh Bhd ugha Fkh vFkok ftudks ikl fMftVy lk/ku ugha FkhA ftu ifjokjka dscPps lk/ku lEiUu Fks os vkÛuykbu d{kkvka ls tMus yxA muds vfoHkkodka dks Hkh yxus yxk fd ;g पद्धति सवश्रेष्ठ हो सकती है, क्योंकि इसमें कम से कम cPps vkÛ[k ds lkeus jgrs gSA vf/kd le; rd dEI;wVj ,oa ekckby Qku ij dk;Z djus ds dkj.k cPpka ds शारीरिक एवं मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा प्रभाव दिखायी देने लगा है। बच्चे तमाम प्रकार के शारीरिक एवं मानसिक रोगों ds f"kdkj gkus yxs gSA fjrustkjh iMusyxh ,oa fe=ka ls iR;{k lEcU/k VwV tkus ds dkj.k ,dkdhiu dh fLFkfr cuus yxh gSA cPpka ds lkeus [ksy vkSj euksjatu dh leL;k mRiUu gbÛA ftl dh ifrZ Hkh os lpkj ds lk/kuk

}kjk djus yxs gÛ /khjs&/khjs cPPkkai ea,d u, ijdkj ds u"ks dk fodkl ijjEHk gkus yxk gSA vkt vf/kdka"k cPpkai ds vfoHkkodka dh f"kdk;r jgrh gSfd mudk cPpk gj oDr dEI;wVj ,oa ekckby Qku ls fpidk jgrk gÛ lEHkor% ;g fLFkfr ml ds fy, ?kkrd gks ldrh gÛ vr% vko";drk bl ckr dh gSfd le; jgrs vkÛuykbu f"kक्षा के दोषों एवं दुष्प्रभावों को समझ लियk tk; ,oamUga nwj djus ls EcfU/kr iz;kl fd; s tk;A rkfd fcuk fdlh uDlku ds vkÛuykbu f"k{kk izkkyh dk ykHk iklr fd;k जा सके। प्रस्तुत शोध इस दि"kk ea,d vfHkuo iz;kl gSA

प्रस्तुत शोध में ऑनलाइन कक्षा का स्कूली बच्चों पर iMus okys ijHkko dk lekt"kkL=h; eW;kadu djus dh योजना है। प्रस्तुत शोध का उद्दे"; ;g tkuus dk iz;kl gS fd vkÛuykbu d{kk dk cPpkai j D;k ijHkko iM+jgk gÛ क्या ऑनलाइन कक्षा वास्तव में भविष्य में f"k{kk dk ,d l"kDr ek/;e cu l drh gÛ इसके दुष्प्रभाव कौन–कौन से gÛ iLrqr v/;;u dk mÛ}"; vkÛuykbu d{kk dk cPpka ds स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ने वाले दुष्प्रभावों को कैसे दूर किया जाय bl ls lEcfU/kr lq>ko Hkh iLrqr djuk gÛ iLrqr v/;;u अर्द्धसहभागी अवलोकन पर आधारित है। प्रस्तुत शोध में अन्वेषणात्मक अथवा निरूपणात्मक एवं निदानात्मक शोध ijpuk dk iz;kx fd;k tk;xkA fun"kZu ds : i v/;;u l ex ds d{kk ,d l s ydj nl ohard ds Ldwyh cPpka ea ls 100 cPpka dk p;u nfo fun"kZu iz)fr ds)kjk fd;k tkk gÛ vko";drk iMus ij cPpka ekrk firk ,oa vfoHkkodka l s l pquk, a ikrk dh tk;xhA ikFkfed rF;ka ds l dyu gçrq Lofufeár lk{kkRdkj ifk&fnf'kodk ,oa }fr;d l pqukvka ds fy, fofHkUu i=&if=dkvkú l ekpkj पत्रों, पुस्तकों, शोधपत्रों आदि का अवलोकन किया जायेगा।

16) eukofUkfueukZkeal ks'kyehfM;k dh Hkwfedk % ,d lekt"kkL=h; v/;;u

cS|ukFkh, 'kks'k Nk=] lekt"kkL= foHkkx]frydekuj>h Hkkxyijfo'ofo|ky;]
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orZekuf efdyhul ekteof'odLrjijiklk'kyehfM;k½Qsl cqd] 0gkV~l,i] VohVj] bLVkxzke] ;w&V÷;wc vkfn½ ds ijHkkokdkdk0;kidLrjijlekftdÈk'kk ds fuekZkk] ijkudÈk'kkejetcwrh ,oa fcj[kjko ds साथ–साथव्यक्तिकेमनोवृत्तिनिर्माणपरपड़ रहाहै।चाहेवैश्विक, राष्ट्रीयस्तरपरकोई घटना घट रहीहो, या स्थानीय

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Lrjijgkjgh
घटनाएंहों,सभीपरनवीनमनोवृत्तियोंकानिर्माणसोशलमीडिया के dkj.kgkjggAbldiHkkodkifj{k= l{e Lrjijifjokjlydjof'odLrjrdfofHkUuidkj d lkekftdlc/kk] jktuhfrdfopkj]ekuo0;ogkj]i;koj.k] uohuvfo"dkj] uokpkj] LokLF;] jk"Vokn] {k=okn] ;)] vrjjk"Vh; lc/k lHkh {k=kijiM jgkgA0;fDrlektlnjgkrtkjggAlk"kyehfM;kij c<rhykxk dh lfØ;rk u lektdkvkuykbufMftVyd रूपमेंपरिवर्त्तितकरदियाहै।मनोभावकोप्रदर्"krdjudk ;g u;kek/;e lkekftdlc/kk d fuek.keegRoi.kHkfedkfuHkkjgkgAlk"kyehfM;klykxk d eukofÙkijiMuoky ,liHkkoldkjkRed ;k नकारात्मकहोसकतेहैं।इसदृष्टिकोणसेमेरा यह शोधपत्र blheukofÙkfuek.kelk"kyehfM;k dh Hkfedkijvk/kkfjrg] tklekt'kkL=h; nf"Vdk.klcgrgheegRoi.k ,omi;kxhgA

17) foKku] çk|kfxdh vkj lekt

GYAN PRAKAH ARKAR
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18) foKku çk|kfxdh v©j ekuo lekt

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ihñthñdkytdkykdkdj] irkix< mÙkjin'k

Lkkjk'k
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vkt dkÃ Hkh n'k]lekt ,o lkenkf;d thou lk'ky uVoÉdx lkbVl lk'ky ehfM;k d fcuk Lo; dh dYiuk Hkh ugÈ djukpkgrk gA lk'ky uVoÉdx lkbVl d c<r mi;kx u gh çk|kfxdh Kku dk vke vkneh d ज्ञान(जन–ज्ञान) मेंपरिवर्तित कर दिया है। ऑनलाइन संस्कृ fr vkt uohu fodflr voèkkj.kk g tk ge ;g crkrh g fd vkèkfud ;x e uohu çk|kfxdh ¼ne technology½ lkekftd ifjoru dk lcl l'kä lkr cu x;k g ftld }kjk lpuk, vknku&çnku dh tkrh g vkj çR;d lekt bll ifjfpr ,o çHkkfor Hkh gk tkrk gAçk|kfxdh dkÃ Hkkfrd oLr u gkdj ,d çfofèk है।स्मार्टफोन के बढ़ते उपयोग में एंड्रॉयड एप्स dk gekjh nufUnu vko';drk cuk fn;k gAlk'ky uVoÉdx lkbVl u gekj lekt dk pkjk vkj l ?kj j[kk gA

ऑनलाइन लर्निंग एप्स जूम एप, गूगल क्लासरूम, मीट,आदि ने ऑनलाइन टीचिंग   कल्चर को बढ़ावा देने में इनको egRoiwkZ le>k tk ldrk gA Q1cqd mi;kxdrkZ ds ekeys esaHkkjr¼30-0 djkM+½ us vefjdk¼21-0 djkM+½ dksHkh ihNs NkM+ fn;k gA iwjh nqfu;k esaçfrfnu yxHkx 50djkM+yksx 0gkVV~ ,i¼74-7djkM+½ ij jgrs gSA gky dso"kksaesanqfu;k Hkkj esabWVjusV mi;kxdrkZvka}kjk IlS'ky uSVoEdx IkbVF dk bLrseky c<+ gA o"kZ2012 esa çrfnu ofÜod Lrj ij bWVjusV mi;kxdrkZ tgka 90 feuV IkS'ky IkbVF ij [kp?ldjrs Fks ogt~ 2017 esa 135 feuV [kp?djus yxsAo"kZ2018 esa Hkkjr esaçfr 0;fä]çfr ekg vkSlru 7 tt-ch- MSVk dk mi;kx gqvk gA

mijkaä Is;g Kkr gkrk gSfd IkS'ky ehfM;k dh c<+rh yksdfç;rk us opÇvy oYMZ dks gekjs fy, mi;kxh ,oa vkd"kZd cuk fn;k gA dksÃ Hkh lekt Kuu foghu ugÈ gks ldrk gS lkekftd thou esabl dh vko';drk dks è;ku esa रखते हुए डॉ- losrÝYyh jkeÑ".ku us ,d ckj dgk Fkk fd g"kZ vkSj vkun Is ifjiwkZ thou dioy Kku vkSj foKku ds vkèkkj ij gh laHko gA

19) Surveillance Capitalism in Environmental Discourse

AnishMazumder
Research Scholar

Abstract
The interaction between the natural environment and the technologies at disposal has always been the biggest factor of human evolution. Cultures have determined the ways of exploiting natural resources for societal progress and this shaped the technological discourse in the past. Scholars have interpreted this binary relationship from different dimensions but in this article I argued that a watershed moment has occurred since the last decade, necessitating some alterations in methodological purview.
In order to relocate "Surveillance Capitalism" from its original context of social media horizon, to a natural environmental setting, I used ethnographic evidences from North Eastern India relying on the ethnographic literature . Using anthropological insights on issues such as (i) "tripolar tribal identity formation " from Sikkim (ii) "cultural determinism around the discourse of dams" in Sikkim and (iii) "roads as generative spaces from Manipur", I attempted to construct "Surveillance Capitalism" in environmental perspective.
The coming of Artificial Intelligence (A. I) has revolutionized the technological ecology and human-nature interactions. Not only A. I is being applied in different environmental issues as a tool, it has novel spaces of research. With A I we are able to access and interpret such sources of data that remained beyond our reach in the past. While this is a great boon, this also gives rise to a whole new dimension of ethics and environmental politics. It becomes imperative to interpret this emergent discourse with a conceptual framework, for which I used ShushanaZuboff's concept of "Surveillance Capitalism".

20) How to dialogue: Reflections on experiences in science studies

Gita Chadha
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University of Mumbai

Abstract
This paper is in reflesction mode. It us a reflection on the communication problems in the academia which need to be addressed and resolved in our interdisciplinary times. Being in the field of science criticism and developing the field of feminist science studies in Indian academia, for over two and a half decades, it has become clear to me that

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dialogues between the silos of natural and social sciences is both necessary and challenging. The two cultures debate initiated by C P Snow in the 1950s persists even today. While Snow spoke of the problems of communication between the humanities and the sciences, I reflect on the third point in the triangle which is arguably the social sciences. In a sense then, the problem of communication is a three way one. There are three cultures in the academia, not just two cultures. My focus in this paper is on the problems of communication between the natural and the social sciences, the two silos that are joined together as 'sciences' but separated on the basis of the different subject matter they deal with. Talking to the scientists, as a sociologist- anthropologist has been an interesting journey, ridden with exasperation, self-doubt and intellectual rage . Reflecting on this journey and process the paper firstly, identifies reasons to build dialogue between the natural and social sciences: epistemic and participatory inclusiveness and pluralism being a central reason . It also identifies challenges for the same: methodological and language differences being central ones. Picking on debates between the importance of numbers over the importance of narratives in ascertaining exclusions and determining gatedness in the natural sciences, the paper reflects upon the obvious methodological need to combine the two.

RC-14

GLOBALIZATION AND CULTURE

CONVENOR

PROF. V. P. SINGH

1. Globalization and Changing Patterns of Communication among the Youth

Dr Pankaj Kumar Singh

Designation and Institution Affiliation: Assistant Professor Sociology, MP Govt. PG College,Bilsi
ISS Membership: LMI 2344
RC 14 Membership: RC 14:21-2501
Conference Registration Number :

Abstract
This paper attempts to address the impact of globalization on changing patterns of communication among the youth. In the last few decades the patterns of communication have been changed as result of globalization. For example, earlier the people were depend more and more on face to face communication which has now been shifted to text/audio/video (Hypertext) communication using not only global social media platforms but also in their day-to-day communication. The earlier vocabulary is most often replaced with new kind of abbreviations used by the youth in their text communication particularly on social media. Some of these terms have become popularamong the web platform users in order to save time and effort and abbreviations such as bro for "Brother" Mom for Mother" idk for "I don't know" brb for "be right back," etc.). The present paper is based on empirical study of fifty UG students who were asked to answer four questions concerning their communication with peers in other places with the purpose of eliciting students' understanding the patterns of their communication. The analysis of students' survey shows that text communication on social media is more preferable than verbal communication.

2. Social and Cultural Impact of COVID-19 in India

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ISS Membership: O/SM-M-015912021
RC 14 Membership: RC 14:18-2214
Conference Registration Number:0595

Abstract
Pandemic COVID-19 was originated in China in November 2019 and from there it spread over throughout the world in very short period. In March 2020, World Health Organization (WHO) declared it as a pandemic disease Since then three waves of the Corona and its variants have affected the life of the people throughout the world. This has been proved a severe crisis to the humanity as a whole. However, apart from health of the victims, it has affected various aspects of social and cultural life of the people in the society. The present paper is aimed to analyse the social impact of Pandemic Covid-19 on education, sports, travel and tourism industry, and market behaviour in a society like India which is one of the fast growing economy of the world. The paper is based on secondary sources of information and argues that the social and cultural life of the people has been transformed in a significant manner as a result of the Pandemic COVID 19 which has completed almost two years since it was originated.

3. Harnessing Social Capital through Self Help Groups in a Globalized Society: A Sociological Perspective on the efficacy of Self Help groups in Indian Development Programs

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ISS Membership: LMI 3305
RC 14 Membership: RC 14:21-2502
Conference Registration Number:

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RC 14 Membership: RC 14:21-2203
Conference Registration Number:

Abstract

The paper is a sociological perspective on issues and challenges that arise when Self-help groups are tasked with delivering the development programs on health and livelihood in India. It traces the footprints of SHGs on development scene from global to local, and historically situates the SHGs set up over the last 4 decades in Indian context; it then critically examines the justification for SHGs over other channels. The paper critical looks at how social capital and socioeconomic conditions interact to enable or hinder the use of SHGs. With insights from the working of SHGs organized by grassroots level NGOs working on Mother and child health care awareness programs in Lucknow and under DAY-NRLM (National Rural Livelihood mission) in Rajasthan the paper builds its arguments.

The paper brings out that the social capital developed between SHGs and the sponsor organization is critical to deliver the desired objectives of health intervention but in the case of livelihood programs there has be a very explicit policy framework designed to link SHGs to financial/public institutions.
Methodology: The paper is structured through the collation of secondary and primary data namely in-depth analysis of data gathered through secondary sources and participant observation through quasi ethnography.

4. Youth and peace building in contested urban space: a case study of youth and sports club in Varanasi

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Conference Registration Number 0310

Abstract

The aim of this work is to present the development of youth culture and methods of peacebuilding shared by youths in urban contested spaces. This work presents a locally-grounded theoretical framework for studying youth and everyday peace building.

Drawing on examples from fieldwork as well as insights from the literature, this work highlights two interrelated and overlapping spheres of inquiry: First, it makes the case for examining the age-specific as well as gender, and other contextually-specific roles of youth as they relate to everyday peace building in Urban Sphere. Second, it draws attention to how everyday peace is narrated by or through youth. It poses questions about what values, policies, and societal/governmental structures are specifically being resisted and rejected, and how peace is conceptualized and/or hidden in the narratives of youth.

These types of studies are consist of words instead of numbers, entail the points of view of participants, being process oriented and unstructured as well as providing contextual understanding and rich, deep data. With the aim to achieve greater confidence in findings, the data consists of interviews, research literature and policy documents will be analyzed as an approach of triangulation. The semi-structured interview will provide flexibility to the respondents and for the purpose of study this will provide in-depth understanding. The ethical values and privacy of interviewees will be prioritized. A pilot study has been conducted to testify the validity of the above mention hypothesis. 62 Gymnasium/Akharas – have been studied for this purpose.

5. Rod-Puppetry as Cultural Commons: A Case of Revival from Bengal

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ISS Membership Number: O/SM-014502021
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Abstract
For the last five centuries, the art form of rod-puppetry or dang *putulernaach* has beenperformed and passed down over several generations by local performing communities in West Bengal. However, the form has lost its original popularity due to lack of recognition and waninginterests of an audience more attracted by electronic media. To counter these challenges, manypuppetry communities have begun to modify their content and the method of presentation. Onesuch case is that of *Satya Narayan PutulNatyaSanstha*, a rod-puppetry organization based inJoynagar, operating for the last eight decades over four generations. Roughly founded in 1939by the late *Kangal Chandra Mondal*, the organization hit a rough patch in the 1980s whentraditional rod-puppetry was losing its relevance. During this period, the current head *NirapadaMondal* embraced creative innovations and technological advancements to make the traditionalform appealing to a contemporary audience. Although previous studies have superficiallyexamined rod-puppetry as one of the many forms of puppetry prevalent in India, theyhaveoverlooked its production as cultural commons and the nature of its performing community.By engaging with cultural commons theory, this paper will address the existing knowledgevacuum and reflect upon the dynamics of cultural change

within the organization by exploringthe debate of traditionalists versus innovators. It concludes that in this case, innovation hasbeen integral to the survival of rod-puppetry.

Key Words: Rod-puppetry; traditional media; cultural commons theory; traditionalistsvs innovators.

6. lkL—frd xfrfof/k;ka ij dksjkuk dk çHkko

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ISMembership Number: LMI-33
RC membership No.:
Conference Registration Number: Registered

Abstract
विगतदोवर्षसम्पूर्णविष्व के साथ–साथभारतीय समाज के लिए HkhvudifjorZukdkdky[kMNkfcrgq gAokLroes ;s ifjorZuof'odegkekjhdkjkuk ds dkj.kgq gAbl of'odjkx ds çlkj us lekt ds lHkh ¿kxksadhxfrfof/k;kadksçHkkfordjk g। वैश्वीकरण के bl ;qxedkjkukegkekjh us lkekftd&/kkfeZdlaxBuksdksvkSjmudsh lkL—frddk;Øeks dh xfrfof/k;kadksvkeyy—pnyçHkkforfd;kgA

çLrqr 'kks/k i= dkmís'; Hkkjrh; lekt ds ,d विष्वप्रसिद्ध सामाजिक–धार्मिकसंगठनअखिलविश्वगायत्री ifjokj 'kkafrdqatgfj}kj dh lkL—frdxfrfof/k;ksijdkjkuk ds çHkkodk v/;;u vkSjof'odsk.kçLrqrdjukgAHkkjrh; lekftdxr ds ,d lkgxBuk us bl of'odegkekjh ds le; viuhxfrfof/k;kasdksekftdnjjhdkikyudjrgq u dkydkjkukegkekjhdkmjdjus ds mik;kdksykxifd;kojuskLFkghvius Hkhl lkL—frdxfrfof/k;ksdksdfMftVy

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ekdruhl Qygkik;k;hbl dk v/;;u&fo'ys'k.kHkHhbl 'kks/k i= dk ,d míS;; gA

7. Impact of Globalization on Folk culture in India

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Conference Registration Number: 0210

Abstract
Globalization appears to affect the socio-economic and cultural spheres of all societies. Many researchers have tried to show the relationship and complexity between culture, economy and power relations. Power relations and politics of culture establish the hierarchy between different cultures. It brings to mind the overall culture and the changes in Indian culture. At the same time, the influence of western modernity and popular culture is seen on Indian culture. In pre-global world folklore, folk tradition, folk art was part of folk life. The folk tradition was a part of ritual practices and influenced the way of life of a larger section of society. Some of these folk traditions are on the verge of extinction, while some are trying to innovate and preserve

them. Generally, folk culture/ popular culture belong to the marginal communities of any society. With the advent of globalization, there is a commodification of folk art and culture and its effects on lives of those who are performing a particular folk art, folk dance etc. Therefore there is need to see the changes in folk culture and the statuses of those are performing it.

With this context, this paper is an attempt to critically make an analysis of changing nature of popular culture in India. This study is based on secondary sources and qualitative methodology.

Key words: Globalization; Folk Art; Folk Culture; Popular culture

8. Globalization, Consumerism and the new-middle class identity in shopping malls: A study on capital city of Odisha (Bhubaneswar)

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Conference Registration Number: 0249

Abstract
Globalization is a process of integration and interconnection among the nations across the world. Consumerism is becoming the dominant trend in 21st century. At present, resources and products are consumed by the people beyond their basic needs; status symbol is becoming the most important aspect of consumption practice, as per the view of Veblen the modern consumption practice is "conspicuous consumption". Growing presence of shopping mall culture is currently considered a domain to promote new-middle class taste (Bourdieu) for trendy products. The new- middle class (well-educated and salaried people) is the target group of shopping malls, in this context mall culture is a class phenomenon not a mass phenomenon. This study was conducted at the selected 10 shopping malls in Bhubaneswar. More specifically 400 respondents were selected by the systematic random sampling method to know about their socio-economic status and consumption behavior at the mall. Interview schedule, observation and focused group discussion methods were used to collect data from the malls. The findings reflect about the socio-economic status of customers at the mall and their consumption behavior at large. Most of the customers at the mall are well educated and salaried persons. They have the distinctive taste for trendy products to reflect their status in comparison to others. Mall environment and facilities are also taken into consideration by the researcher.

Key Words: Globalization; consumerism; middle class; mall culture

9. Encouraging digital belonging of minority culture towards fostering inclusive citizenship

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Conference Registration Number:
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RC membership No.: RC 14:17-2126
Conference Registration Number:

Abstract
Digital belonging allows individuals to negotiate choices towards membership of groups. Our membership to social groups based on shared beliefs and values construct our identity. Benedict Anderson says, people develop a sense of we-feeling by sharing aspects of their lives. A nation is

then seen as an imagined community that adds to one's sense of pride by belonging to it. Digitalbelonging allows continuous expression of views and exchange of ideas through writtencommunication using a common medium reducing language barriers that may specifically befaced by minority communities in physical space. The objective is to analyse if increased digitalbelonging of minority culture allows active participation in expressing voice and exercisingcitizens' rights inclusively. Inclusive citizenship is understood from the perspective of activeparticipation by minority cultures. Taking emic perspective would help policy making to be more

inclusive and implementing inclusive citizenship in reality and not just in theory. A survey ofpeople from different minority communities focussing on random data collection gives ageneralised understanding of their current experiences. Interviewing people from north easternIndia, currently living in Delhi and their digital belonging helps in analyzing their activeparticipation as citizens both at individual level and macro space. The study is in three parts.First, understanding inclusive citizenship as experienced by the minority culture; Secondly,digitalization allows people to express their culture and identity and of tolerance and acceptance owing to familiarity; Third, inclusive citizenship as active participation increases through thepower of digital belonging.

Key Words: Digital belonging, identity, imagined community, minority culture, citizen's rights,inclusive citizenship, active participation, expressing voice

10. Cultural Profile of Vantangiya Community

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ISS Membership Number: LMI-4523
RC membership No.:
Conference Registration Number: 0080

Abstract
The Vantangiya Community comprises people during the colonial rule to planttrees for afforestation. Vantangiyas are a forest dwelling community who wereemployed by the Britishers to grow a forest of Sakhu trees. The British wantedafforestation and so they decided to adopt a system they had implemented inBurma. Able-bodied people were settled over a barren piece of land and engaged incultivation of forests. Once the place was wooded, the group was relocated toanother piece of dry land. This system in Burma was called the tangiyasystem.They came to be known as Vantangiyas because van in Hindi means forest and thepeople were to follow the tangiya system. They have been settled in pockets ofeastern Uttar Pradesh for a century, but didn't have voting rights till the

1990s.They have no access to education, subsidised food and healthcare. And despiteliving in dense forests and turning barren land into forests, they have no right overforest products. There are over 4,500 families of Vantagiya community residing inforests of Maharajganj& Gorakhpur districts which covers more than 23+ villages;they have contributed their maximum for the conservation of the ecologicalsystem since 1910. The community faces problems related to the use of naturalforest produce like fruits, honey, wax, wood and leaves to meet their daily needs asthe forests inhabited by them are not considered as revenue villages.To study the culture of Vantangiyas I have subdivided culture into Material CultureandNonMaterial Culture, and thereby simplified the study. Under Material cultureI have taken their dwelling pattern, their dress, ornaments etc. Under Non Materialculture I have discussed their belief system, customs and rituals.

11. Impact of Globalization on Communication and Culture: The Indian Scenario

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RC membership No.: RC 14:17-2123
Conference Registration Number:

Abstract
Globalization in the contemporary world has changed its nature, form and shape expeditiously. Accordingly, its impact is not also limited to economic phenomenon only but has transmitted in all other aspects of life. It is very liquid in nature that changes its form very quickly. Along with it also changes the other phenomenon associated with it like the cultural, structural and societal issues etc. The communication technologies act as a carrier in this regard. It carries out all the transformations occurring in a society to a global level and thus plays a very important role in creating cultural homogenization, differentialism and cultural convergence in the societies. Hence the present paper tries to analyze the role of globalization in changing the notions of communication and culture in context of India through an empirical study.

12. Transnational Entrepreneurship Revisited – A Multidimensional Approach

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RC Membership No.:
Conference Registration Number:

Abstract
Capturing and translating the transnational experience has always been a challenge for scholars. Difficulties occur due to lack of relevant framework and models to understand emerging dynamics facets of transnational entrepreneurial behavior and practices. This paper is a response to several calls by scholars to address the theoretical gap in TE literature. The objective of the paper is to articulate key theoretical approaches and address some of the gaps identified in the broad field of TE

research, and develop a multidimensional framework to study transnational entrepreneurship. Based on the review of literature, the paper highlights the need for interdisciplinary approach to examine the TE process. The rationale behind employing such an interdisciplinary framework to study transnational entrepreneurship lies in its complexity and overlapping nature with the other sub-fields of study. TE is a context embedded phenomenon. Much of the dynamics and emerging new dimensions of TE can be captured only if it is studied with multiple viewpoints from across disciplines and subfields. This article particularly borrows theoretical tenets from Sociology, Entrepreneurship, Migration and International studies and proposes a new conceptual framework that takes into account both individual (agency) and structural(society) factors of TE process. The proposed framework enables one to examine transnational entrepreneurship from both structural and individualistic perspectives that covers both micro and macro aspects.

Keywords: Transnational Entrepreneurship, Interdisciplinary, Conceptual Framework, Theory of Practice, Mixed Embeddedness Theory.

13. Continuity and changes in making of basketry amongst Rabha Tribe ofAssam

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Abstract

Culture is an integral part of society and it has different forms, among which material culturelike the folk art and handicraft is very important. Among tribal groups handicraft likebasketry, pottery making etc., are essential part which helped to reflect the distinctiveness ofone society. Basketry making is a universal craft which has a thousand-year-old lineage so ithas been called the mother of arts and it has evolved time by time. The main objectives of theresearch paper are to give an account of basketry making of Rabha and explore its intrinsicrelationship with their culture and livelihood and to observe the changing relevance ofbasketry making and its impact on culture. The study is an endeavor to explain how Rabhapeople are closely associated with nature and culture and how the changes of basketrymaking impacted on their livelihood and society, and attempting to identify the factors thatbring changes in the process. The data has been collected from both primary and secondarysources. For primary sources interview and observation method has been used, while forsecondary data books, journals, articles have used. Culture is a dynamic process, so bypassing of times the traditional basketry making of Rabha has undergone change due toglobalization; modernization; assimilation and Sanskritization process and these changesreflected on their culture and livelihood pattern. Material cultures are moving rapidly incompare to non-material culture, as a consequence it highly effected on society and culture asa whole.

Key words: Culture, Sanskritization, Globalization, Modernization, Assimilation, Continuity.

14. Impact of COVID-19 on Education System in Singapore

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ISS Membership Number: LMI-3101
RC membership No.: RC 14:18-2218
Conference Registration Number:

Abstract
Pendemic COVID-19 has affected the population of both the developed and developing societies in last two years. Virtually, every institution of the society has been more or less been affected by the pandemic. Educational institutions have also coped with pandemic crisis. Sociologically, education is stratified into three strata; primary, secondary and higher. In a society like Singapore having a population of 5.69 million, has managed the situation very effectively and followed the protocols of COVID very strictly. The educational institutions at secondary level were managed through the strategy of online classes. However, it was difficult to conduct online classes for the students of primary classes. Therefore, the primary schools were closed only for a very short period. It suggests that information technology played an important role in management of education system in Singapore.
Key words: COVID-19; Education System; Information technology; online classes

15. Internal Displacement, Resettlement and Rehabilitation: A Sociological study on Lower Subansiri Hydro-Electric Project, North Lakhimpur in Assam

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Abstract
The Lower Subansiri Hydro Electric Project is the first hydro-electric project in India to be located in two states- Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. The project was launched in the year 2000. The proposed dam site is 23 km upstream of the Gerukamukh village in the Dhemaji district of Assam. 90 percent of the project area falls within the territory of Arunachal Pradesh and the remaining 10 percent falls under Assam. The total requirement of forest land is 4039.3 hectares, out of which 3183 hectares are in Arunachal Pradesh and 856.3 hectares are in Assam. The 116 meter high dam is estimated to submerge 3436 hectares of land. The area in which the dam is located has been very vulnerable to flood and earthquake. Landslide is also common in the area. The big dam is also located in an important bio-diversity hotspot. But, the reservoir has submerged primarily forests which are important wildlife habitats. It will severely affect the fragile environment and had already blocked a natural elephant corridor which ultimately led to man and animal conflict and caused damage to crops, property and even human lives. The focus of the research paper is on development induced

displacement while discussing the issues of internal displacement. Such displacement has been historically associated with the construction of big dams. The study largely used qualitative and quantitative data to attain this objective. Secondary sources are also consulted and reviewed, and integrated to give the primary data to provide a better picture of the impact on the livelihood in the lower Subansiri, North Lakhimpur. Participatory observation and in-depth interviews are carried out to gather primary data. In this research paper, some examples of river bank Internal Displacement, Resettlement and Rehabilitation and associated consequences are discussed.

Key words: Displacement, Resettlement, Rehabilitation, Dam, Animal conflict, Environment.

16. Globalization and Trajectory of Modernity: A Critical Analysis

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RC membership No.: RC 14:19-2308
Conference Registration Number: 0260

Abstract

The notion of modernity originated in Europe as a result of cultural and intellectual movements began in 15th century Europe. As a long-term project it has not only engulfed the whole Europe but extended to other continents of the world through colonialism and imperialism. It has been one of the desired types of society model in the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. However, in the last three decades the notion of modernity has been attacked by postmodernists and hyperglobalizers. Both of them declared that the age of modernity is over and contemporary societies have now been entered into a new era. Postmodernists argued that new society is postmodern society while hyperglobalizers argued that a new epoch in human history has begun with globalization. This has given rise to a debate known as globalization debate. A number of scholars who disagree with postmodernists and hyperglobalizers argue that 'project of modernity' is unfinished or not over but it has attained a new state which has been conceptualized as Late/High modernity, Liquid modernity or reflexive modernity. As modernity has diffused to various societies over a period of time, it is interesting to know that how far it has affected the developed and developing societies. The present paper is aimed to analyse the trajectory of modernity in the context of globalization taking place throughout the world in last 3-4 decades.

Key words: Globalization, Modernity, Postmodernism, Hyperglobalizers

17. Effects of Covid - 19 on Tamasha Artists of Maharashtra

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RC membership No.: RC 14:21-2509
Conference Registration Number: 0570

Abstract

Tamasha is a known as a fork theatre of Maharashtra. It is very popular in Maharashtra. *Tamasha*has a history of performance since 17th century. **Lavani** is main part of aperformance in *tamsaha.*Lavani is a folk song which is composed and performed by *tamasha*artists. Several changes took place in the form and performance of *tamasha* after 1990.*Tamsha* artists are facing several problems of expansion of media, lower audience in urbanarea. Though it is considered as a fork art of Maharashtra; but audience of *tamasha* is mainlyfrom rural area. Artists are also from lower caste.

This paper is trying to focus on effects of Covid -19 pandemic on the performance of *tamasha*andlife's of artists. It will include the changes happened in the performance of *tamasha*andlivelihood of *tamasha* artists during this period. This paper also focuses on the role of statetoward*tamasha* artists.

Key words: Folk Theatre; COVID-19; *Tamasha*; Social Structure

RC-15

SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT

CONVENOR

PROF. ASHUTOSH VYAS

1. Global warming-induced climate change and its impact on sustainable development: A Case of Rural Maharashtra

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Abstract

This paper aims at understanding global warming-induced climate change and its impacts on sustainable development with special reference to Maharashtra. As we have been experiencing challenges of extreme climate change and weather conditions, and have worsened the people's livelihoods. It has widened the gap between rich and poor and resulted in the precarious face of human development. While dealing with democracy, development people are facing environmental and inequality-related challenges. Therefore this paper is timely relevant, will trigger debates and discussion around the collective actions, strategies of mitigation, adaptation, and resilience environment for a better future.

The objective of the paper is to understand the magnitude of climate change, extreme weather conditions induced challenges, impacts on livelihoods, resilience agriculture and natural resources, impact on marginalized and minority people of rural Maharashtra. The author has used secondary and primary data for the analysis

This study reveals that there are mixed impacts of climate change on small and marginalized farmers, changes in cropping patterns, out-migration, judicious use of limited resources and improved governance, rejuvenation of natural resources, and innovations in community-led sustainable development.

2. Political Economy of Institutional Land Acquisition: Situating Agrarian Bihar

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Abstract

Social stratification has been ubiquitous presence in human society. But, larger the gap between layers of stratification, the system is more open to crises. G. Lenski in his magisterial survey of social development noted how agrarian societies were the most unequal societies negating there by any successful representation of democracy, let alone the autochthonous development of such a system of political rule in those regions. Traditionally; Bihar agrarian societies have been the most unequal. However; Traditional agrarian social structure has undergone a change due to democratic value system, rising literacy, modernization; etc. But historically disadvantageous castes/classes find themselves alienated from developmental process that is beyond their reach.

Developmental projects are indispensible part of economic modernization. It is a multidimensional opportunity for reconstruction of human settlement and production process that would be reflected in regional economy of the areas. Every such project entails acquisition of land ranging

from few hectares to thousands of hectares. While these projects are important for national and regional development, nevertheless they adversely affect livelihood of a large section of local inhabitants through displacement and disposition from their meagre productive asset and homestead-land that occurs quite frequently due to project implementation. As a result, those people living on, working on and benefiting from the land and its related activities (mostly sharecroppers and landless labourers) become losers. These people become involuntarily displaced and have to be compensated and resettled. It is pertinent to note that compensation has been given to title holders who had *Patta* in the land record. Quite often land records are old and full of discrepancies. This deprive majority of the illiterate marginal and small farmers from compensation. Share-croppers and daily wage landless labourers are completely left out of compensation process. It has been recorded that majority of small and marginal farmers spend compensation amount on conspicuous and unproductive expenditures. Many of them cannot purchase new agriculture land, as left out amount after such sundry and conspicuous expenses is insufficient to buy even equal/less acres of land. It is also possible that land price shall increase in nearby areas due to impending development opportunities. Consequently; many marginal and small famers become either landless or left with very meagre amount of land.

This study intends to explore socio-economic status of project affected families (both directly as well indirectly), change in their livelihood condition, impact of project on surveyed areas and to analyse people's reaction towards project and assertion their preferences for Resettlement and Rehabilitation. A sound Rehabilitation Action Plan is warranted to resettle project affected families on a sound productive basis to reduce trauma of involuntary settlement.

3. AGAINST RETROGRADE CHANGE: THE MOVEMENTS AGAINST THE CITIZENSHIP AMENDMENT BILL

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Abstract
The objective of this paper is to analyze the *Citizenship Amendment Act* and the resulting social movements. India is a secular state as per *The Constitution of India.* But, in 2019, the Government of India introduced an amendment to the Citizenship Act that nullifies the rights of the largest minority in India-the Muslims. The Indian people have not taken kindly to this blatant attempt to deprive alarge section of Indian society of their legitimate rights. Movements against CAA have been organized throughout the country. The paper will discuss the impact of these movements on the ruling party, and on state policy.
Methodology: My methodology is Marxian dialectics. My method of enquiry is Internet research. My method of presentation is a narrative of events.
Tentative Findings: The people of India and the Muslims in particular launched strong movements against CAA. States like West Bengal and Kerala passed resolutions against CAA. The movements against CAA in Delhi adversely affected the fortunes of the

Bharatiya Janata Party in Delhi. To crush the movement, the BJP leaders in Delhi organized the Delhi riots at a time when American President, Donald Trump was visiting India.

4. Singur land return in West Bengal: Developmental Impact and issues

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Abstract
About 997 acres of agricultural land had been acquisitioned by Government of West Bengal under Left Front in 2006 for leasing to Tata Motors for its small car project. It was a part of initiatives to bring enough industrial investment required to reverse industrial decline in West Bengal as well as for employment generation and socioeconomic development of the area. The move ran into rough weather as there was strong protest movement by the local peasants against the land acquisition that had support of the state opposition political party viz. Trinamul Congress and many more organizations. The sustained agitation forced Tata motors to re-locate its small car factory to Sanand in Gujrat in 2008 because of in-conducive industrial situation at Singur.

Departure of Tata Motors from Singur brought initial cheers to the local peasants who were agitating. However, there were legal hurdles issues related to land return. There was change in government but the acquired land could be returned to the land holders in 2016 only after judgment of Supreme Court of India. The land is yet to be effectively utilized as earlier for cultivation due to its unsuitability for the same. This has resulted into a situation of losing an industry as well as income from land for so many years. Based on the field study and other secondary sources, this paper examines the socioeconomic impact of the protest movement that resulted moving out a prominent industrial house, on the local population and also on the policy of the state government towards land for industrial use.

5. ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF MINORITY WOMEN IN INDIA

ISS Membership No: 2680

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Abstarct
In India Six religious communities are declared as minority which are Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and Zoroastrians as per clause (c) of section 2 of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992. India has patriarchal society where women is treated second sex in spite of half of the population belongs to them. They were even deprived the basic rights, prevails gender inequality and exploitation. But in recent years, the social situation of women has significantly improved, but unfortunately these developments and changes are not seen in the minority communities and many of them still are backward and illiterate thus, making the lives of women in their

community miserable and deprived of quality life. Women of religious minority face challenges from socio-cultural, political and economic sphere. The present study explores that minority women are subjected to constant abuse, both physical and mental, they even lack the basic facilities required for a dignified life due to their poverty-ridden background. They suffered unjust and unfair treatment as compared to their male counterparts in every aspect of life such as, education, job opportunities, security, health care facilities, less paid. minority community women are generally seen as inferiors by the majority class and are associated to menial jobs, unequal pay, forced labour, etc.

6. Bureaucracy, Corruption and Civil Society and A Village Craftsman Community in Jharkhand, India

ISS Membership No: 5077
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Abstract
In the craft sector of India, the role of the development agencies is to identify the traditional crafts of the craft communities, and to provide them with the various kinds of financial and logistic support. However, due to the underdevelopment of this region where most of the craftsmen are still illiterate, the lax and apathetic bureaucracy comes in their way and the craftsmen are not able to make best use of the various initiatives. Though craftsmen often benefit from these interventions, the craft sector too seems to be not free from corruption. Despite the state policy to provide loans to the poor people at low rates of interest, the Jadupatias, a craft community which specializes in dhokra craft, still largely depends on the local Mahajan (money lender) for loans that have high interest rates. Why the craftsmen do not approach these financial institutions that promise low interest rates? Through the interviews of the craftsmen and the officials in the two villages of Dumka district in Jharkhand, India, this paper seeks to understand this reluctance and the nature of the relationship between the village craftsmen and the different agencies (government as well as non-government agencies) thereby exploring the intermeshed phenomena of bureaucracy, corruption and civil society. Supplementing the interviews are ethnographic descriptions of the villages where Jadupatias reside and the premises of various organizations in the nearest towns of these villages where they have to confront bureaucracy.

7. JOURNEY TOWARDS MODERNIZATION OF RABHA TRIBE OF INDIA AND THEIR BUDDING INTEREST UPON K-POP AND K-DRAMA

ISS Membership No: 4934
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Abstract
Rabha is one of the indigenous tribe living in India are known for being isolated and confined in their own society often considered as backward class by mainstream. But now they can be seen firstly, through their age-old

tradition and secondly, their transition in course of time because of factors like modernization, urbanization, interaction with outside communities, policies and changes towards development which have brought certain changes. Attempt is made to deal with the changes and developments of indigenous Rabha tribe, modernisation and their adaptation to a relatively new culture not only in local, regional, national level but also in global context. Main objective is to deal with their changes and developments in terms of their education, occupational choice, dress pattern, music and dance, that came with the passage of time, and their continuously growing interest upon Korean pop (K-pop) and Korean Dramas that also leading them towards modernization. Study is based on data collated both from primary sources by conducting face to face interview, informal discussion, observation in two villages of West Bengal namely Uttar Mendabari and Dakshin Mendabari besides secondary sources like published

8. CHALLENGES OF MIGRANT FEMALE DOMESTIC WORKERS

ISS Membership No: 3574
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Abstract
Women empowerment is the major issue around the world. In India the policy makers, social scientists, and government trying to minimize the atrocities against women. However, the migrant female workers in unorganized sector still remains at the periphery even when they constitute major part of the unorganized workforce in the country. Job insecurity, less paid, no maternity leave, no child care leave, residential problems, and deprived of essential benefits. Migration is important feature of humane civilization. It reflects humane endeavor to survive in the most testing conditions both men made and natural.

 The present research paper explores the challenges, trends, causes and pattern of migrant female domestic workers, from Bihar to Delhi city. Case study method was adopted to collect the data at from five sectors of Dwarka in Delhi. Study reveals that major push factor was domestic violence by husband, exploitation and economic problems. Pull factor was increasing demand of household maids and labour in Delhi. Most of the domestic female workers belongs to low socio-economic background, lower cast, indebtedness, illiteracy, large family size. They deprived of sufficient residing place, proper drainage, sanitation, health, medical, and electrical facilities. They suffered from identity crisis and even don't have bank account, ration card, and quality life and basic human rights.

9. Online Education and Social Transformation in Society

ISS Membership No: 2558

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Abstract

Institutes across the world have closed due the COVID-19 pandemic Educational jeopardizing the academic calendars. Most educational institutes have shifted to online learning platforms to keep the academic activities going. However, the questions about the preparedness, designing and effectiveness of e-learning is still not clearly understood, particularly for a developing country like India, where the technical constraints like suitability of devices and bandwidth availability poses a serious challenges. Today digital learning has emerged as a necessary resource for students and schools all over the world. For many educational institutes, this is an entirely new way of education that they have had to adopt. Online learning is now applicable not just to learn academics but it also extends to learning extracurricular activities for students as well. In recent months, the demand for online learning has risen significantly, and it will continue doing so in the future. This pandemic has tremendously altered the traditional teaching-learning experiences. Blackboard-chalk Classroom have been turned into digital screen-mouse classroom. This research paper is based on an online survey, which deals with the responses of teachers and students regarding online classes. As eradication of this pandemic appears a far cry, this paper also deals with the future possibilities of online classes in a digitally divided and gender-class based discriminatory Indian Society.

10. AGRARIAN STRUCTURE AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION THE GENDER EQUALITY AS A POTENTIAL FOR SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

ISS Membership No: 3123
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Abstract

Discriminatory social institutions that restrict women's access to opportunities, resources and power explain slow progress towards gender equality. They influence collective understanding of what are acceptable attitudes and behaviours for women and men Social institutions influence decisions, choices and behaviours of groups, communities and individuals. They consist of both informal constraints. However, the promise of gender equality remains unfulfilled. Gender equality is still a long way away. The study aim to strengthen the national statistical capacities and transferring expertise on how to measure discriminatory social norms. A gradual change is now visible in modern-day India, and this can be seen in large cities. Women have found employment in fields that have been traditionally considered male dominated. But though they have shone in every field, they face discrimination at every level of employment or promotion. In rural India, things continue to be discriminatory. Today, the thrust is directed more towards equality. These are focused on equal social, political and economic opportunities, as well as equal rights and legal protections for women in the Indian society.

The objectives and the relevance of the paper. The main objectives are listed below :

1. To know the level of progress towards gender equality

2. To understand the discriminatory that nature of social institutions that restrict women's rights and access to empowerment opportunities

3. To analyses the challenges of gender based discrimination in social norms

4. To identity the potentialities and power of women influencing the changes at the global level of progress and development

The relevance of the study It is important and crucial to sensitize men at a young age so they become an integral part in bringing about a transformation for women in society. When men start respecting women and accepting them as equals, a lot of gender-based inequalities will reduce considerably. Gender sensitization initiatives are, therefore, very important. Educating children from an early age about the importance of gender equality could be a meaningful start in that direction. Achieving equality would mean empowering women. Empowerment of women means equipping them to be economically independent, self-reliant, in addition to providing positive selfesteem to face any difficult situation.

11. Inclusion of transgender in to the society :Realities and possibilities.

ISS Membership No: 2791
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Abstract

The transgender community (Trans,Hizras) often faces discrimination , atrocities, harassment in the society on the ground of their sexuality . Society recognizees them in only two binary genders i.e., male and female, other categories such as transsexual persons are considered to be an oddity. By the land mark judgement of the Hon'ablesuprime court of india, trans people were recognised as the third gender into the society, with a view that the judgement will empower the transgender community to live with dignity and respect. However simply providing the identity of being the third gender of the transgender community is not enough to solve their problems.The inclusion of and acceptance of trans people. In society to be a big task to be achieved. Segregation causes the trans community to be vulnerable severely marginalized in society. This paper will try to understand the gap between which acts as a hindrances in the way of development for the trans community, though life narratives of three transgender person to help figure out the ways for bridging the gap. I suggest several ways through which the trans community could be integrated in to the main stream society.

12. RTI: Tool to Develop Good Governance and Democracy

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Abstract

In British India the Official Secrets Act 1923 was passed for to provide the information but it was not successful.The first political

promise of such right contained in the Janta Party's election Manifesto in 1977 lok Sabha Election.The National Campaign for people's Right to Information (NCPRI) was founded in 1996. One of its primary objectives was to campaign for to national law facilitating the exercise of the fundamental right to information.Press council of India formulated an initial draft of a right to Information (RTI) law.The government finally introduced the Freedom of information Bill in Parliament, in 2002. Meanwhile, the NCPRI was also campaigning for state RTI Acts and supporting the efforts of state governments, like Karnataka, Delhi and Rajasthan.The demand for Right to Information has taken the form of mass movement at the grass root level.

A mass based organization called the Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) took an initiative to lead the people in a very backward region of Rajasthan-Bhim tehsil. MKSS organized a Jan Sunwai (People's hearing), the first ever in the history of Rajasthan.In early 1989, the Prime Minister Mr. VP Singh declared the attitude of the new Government on the Right to Information and transparent government.Theformal recognition of a legal right to information in India occurred more than two decades before legislation was finally enacted, when the Supreme Court of India ruled in *State of UP v. Raj Narian (1975)*that the right to information is implicit in the right to freedom of speech and expression explicitly guaranteed in Article 19 of the Indian constitution. Thus, Right to Information has received judicial recognition as a part of the fundamental right to free and expression. In this article I would like to focus on the importance of RTI in developing good governance and democracy.

13. URBAN CASTE SYSTEM AND TRANSFORMATION

ISS Membership No: 5136
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Abstract
The city has always been a gathering place of different civilization and cultures. It has been the center of industries and businessmen, it has been the center of production of various types of goods, there are thousands of small and large companies, factories and mills in which thousands of workers work on the basis of their ability, skill and special experience.

With the progress of industrialization and mechanization, the city has become a commercial market the tradition related to caste system has been destroyed in the city work is not done on the basis of investigation in the city, the competent eligibility, education of future will be biggest merit here. In the way ,the tradition which was formed on the basis of caste , the Caste system was broken in the city, here the addiction of different small and big caste worker together in a mill, factories and government offices, thus in the city instead of caste, the class of people who live in general, it is free from caste bondage , any poor class person can reach the rich class through his administration the basis of class is the main economic.

Therefore the basis of stratification in the cities in class. These classes are also the basis of the economic plans of the government the

entire urban society is divided into these, there level from an economic point of view, there economic and social status is different from each other. It a difficult task to divided thousands of caste at different levels stratification are done on the basis of class.

14. Socio-economic Status of Pasi Community in Bihar

ISS Membership No: 3573
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Abstract
Socio-economic status is the primary issue in the modern world, particularly in the developing world and it keeps changing from time to time. Due to various programmes and policies implemented by the state government in the rural areas, the socio economic condition of the rural areas seems to be at gradual progress. But this progress is not even in the rural society because of the hierarchical order of caste which is very much prevalent in the rural areas of Bihar. In Bihar out of total 23 scheduled castes 22 were put in separate category by the Nitish government in the year 2007 which are known as Mahadalits. Pasi caste is also one of them. Pasihavebeenone of theuntouchablegroups who have been conventionally consideredoutside the Hindu ritual ranking of castes called varna. After so many years of independence and affirmative action taken by the state it is interesting to see that what is the socio economic condition of Pasi community of Bihar, where do they stand at the development indicators like literacy, health and income. This paper tries to delve into these issues and try to locate the current status of Pasi community in Bihar.

15. Socio-Cultural Marginality and Emerging Dalit Discourse in India

Student Membership no. : O/SM-7122018
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Abstract
India could become one of the top five economic powers in world it is time to take stock how much we have achieved and what lie ahead (kalam)and he has also described eight- point developmental societal radar and says that it is essential empowerment attributes. But Indian society is suffering from practices of caste-ism and untouchablity from ancient time and social structure guided by religious values and based on varna system has graded inequality and inhuman exclusion and restriction based on purity and impurity. Under the impact of new Socio-economic forces Dalits are confronting with three major and interrelated factors-issues related to identity exposure to modern values due to modernization led to increase in their sense of existence, self- identity and problem of mutual adjustment and problem of security: depends on social development and intensity of cordial relationship among members of the society, emerging issues related to equality, distributive justice of developmental measures and deprivation of benefits of economic development. Above issues are intricately

linked in complex ways within agrarian structure and determine the course of social dynamics of Rural India. The Indian state has achieved significant growth in last few decades, together with increased in social cohesiveness and decrease untouchability practices largely due to social justice movement with reservation policy. The state has been improving crucial human development indicators. But all social groups have not shared equally benefits of groups process. Dalit are lag behind in terms of most of the human development indicators. Inequality is the official doctrine of Brahminism, and the suppression of scheduled caste aspiring to equality has been looked upon by them and carried out by them. Dalit who makeup approximately 16% of Indian population, occupy the lowest position in the social structure and face constant and severe discrimination because most of Dalit population remain trapped at the bottom rung of the caste ladder. In context of mentioned problems my queries what is the relationship between Dalit and non Dalit and within Dalit in agrarian structure. socio-economic and political parameter and assess accessibility, nature and degree of change among Dalit. The study based on both primary and secondary sources also case history will be used to describe change in power relationship.

16. ASSERTION OF IDENTITIES AND THE CHANGING FOCUS OF CIVIL SOCIETY

ISS Membership No: 2930
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Abstract
Civil society led social movements often focus on the formation and assertion of social identities of the marginalized sections of the society. The emancipatory promise of 'identity politics' is now being realized through the annihilation of 'other' social identities. This process of categorization of identities often defeat the goals of liberal democracy which implies a singular identity with universalistic aspirations. 'Citizenship' as an assertion of individual identity is becoming a political affair with socio-cultural factors as pre-requisites. Most often self-interests are compromised while achieving group-identity. The emerging social configurations under the impact of identity politics are in need of sociological interpretation and analysis. An attempt will be made to analyze the functioning of the civil society in mobilizing and sensitizing the masses towards self-emancipation and assertion of identities.

Citizenship is granted by the state. As such, the role of the state in empowering the dis-empowered in response to the assertions made by civil society organizations for the emancipation of the marginalized will also be included in the analysis. The change in focus and means adopted by the civil society in its struggle for the upliftment of the marginalized sections of the society itself need interpretation. This change in focus impacts upon the ideals of liberalism and will be discussed in the paper. The above analysis will be done by interpreting the data from various secondary sources.

17. Agrarian reforms and transformational processes

ISS Membership No: 1199
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Abstract
Agrarian structure have been the concern to so many societies are global level after Second World War and after emergence of democracies . India is no exception. the Socio historical aspects developed several ideas and action plans reforms were considered were considered a soft way instead of a violent revolution Indian independence movement had several agrarian agitations demanding several agrarian reforms leading to wider transformation in agrarian structure .How reforms technically be explained. reform does concern to development. it means the land reform ,re distribution, increasing production and efforts to produce more transforming family , living ,income ,ending Floss's exploitation and formation of a new agrarian structure .it also distribution of land to those who actually work . The reforms suggest take in over of land by state and redistribute to land less people ..the people so allotted land should be asked to do farming on such land. this will generate equal Lising policy. There have been political debates on such reforms and these discourses have emphased on reform processes

18. ENTREPRENEURIAL TRANSFORMATION: A STUDY ON RURAL HANDICRAFTS IN THE DISTRICT OF PRATAPGARH, UTTAR PRADESH

ISS Membership No: 2988
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Abstract
India is one of the important suppliers of handicrafts to the world market. The Indian handicrafts industry is highly labour intensive cottage based industry and decentralized, being spread all over the country in rural and urban areas. Numerous artisans are engaged in crafts work on part-time basis. The industry provides employment to over six million artisans who include a large number of women and people belonging to the weaker sections of the society.

The handicraft sector has been playing a significant role in rural economy of Pratapgarh District of Uttar Pradesh, by generating employment to a vast segment of population especially the rural women. Majority of these rural people were working as rural artisans and produced handicraft products against the minimum wage decided by the middle men or traders. While a very few of these artisans were established their own enterprises. So, the rural handicraft sector was remained traditional, subsistent and low income generating. However, in last two decades this scenario has changed a lot as the handicraft sector has gone through a rapid

entrepreneurial transformation. The present paper has been attempted to assess the motivational factors responsible for the entrepreneurial transformation and analyze its impact among the artisans of handicraft sector of Pratapgarh District, Uttar Pradesh.

My research design is descriptive as well as exploratory through interview scheduled data will be collected and secondary data also will be taken such as census, book, journals etc, and data will be collected through random sampling. The study will find the entrepreneurial transformation is creating a new opportunity for rural artisans to become economically and socially independent.

19. TRIBAL ANIMISTIC SOCIETY: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BHIL TRIBE OF RAJASTHAN)

ISS Membership No: 2631
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Abstract

We have drawn a sketch of the primordial institutions which are found in the Bhil animistic society. Animism charges every object of the tribal world with the power of the supernatural. It is through magic and animal sacrifices that this supernatural power is controlled or appeased. The tribal who professes animism looks no further than the world of sense and seeks to make it as tolerable as the conditions permit. The animist adjusts himself with the life world and does not have any concept of hell or heaven. Neither does he cherish any concept of purity or pollution. He wants to settle his life situations only with reference to the power of the supernatural. His animistic ideology gets reflection in his primordial institutions. He is not afraid of the next world. That is why that he is charged with the ideology of utilitarianism. He does not have any transcedental values attached to his family, kins and clan. Therefore, a Bhil would not hesitate to kill his own brother or wife even. His attitude towards his family and kins is, therefore, conditioned by his animistic ideology. He does not attach any purity value to woman. If the wife runs away with some one else his only worry is to realize the amount of bride-price. Marriage for him is a contract which can be dissolved anytime in consideration of the bride-price.

He is not scared of death. It is only the wrath of the supernatural power that he is afraid of. He does not have any idea of the world beyond death. This gives him substantial power for survival. It is the fear of the supernatural which directs his day today behaviour. He is truthful and if he promises protection to anybody, he will sacrifice his own life to redeem his word. Perhaps the greatest weakness of the tribe is its inordinate thirst for liquor. Most of his crimes are attributed to his excessive liquor drinking. The primordial institutions of the animist Bhils came under radical structural change when they were exposed to the influences of Christianity and Bhagatism. Despite this massive influence the Bhils living in the interior parts of the region continue to practise animism and live in the conditions of primordial institutions.

20. Complexity among Youth's Mobility in E-Society and Transformation

ISS Membership No: 3309
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Abstract
Modern day youth of India lives in the most interesting phase of the history. As the Indian economy went globalized and the internet is already an integral part of our lives, we have fairer chances of making it big than any of the previous generations. The youth is considered to be the best asset of any country and investment in the human resource promises flabbergasting returns. However, if we are to develop the citizens for a better nation tomorrow, we are supposed to not only develop their talent but also recognize and counter the challenges Indian youth is facing in present day. These are the disadvantages of E-Learning:

- Online student feedback is limited
- E-Learning can cause social Isolation
- E-Learning requires strong self-motivation and time management skills
- Lack of communicational skill development in online students
- Cheating prevention during online assessments is complicated
- Online instructors tend to focus on theory rather than practice
- E-Learning lacks face-to-face communication
- E-Learning is limited to certain disciplines
- Online learning is inaccessible to the computer illiterate population
- Lack of accreditation & quality assurance in online education

Finding a solution to the complex problem of raising computer literacy is no easy task. However, initiatives such as Digital India show promise in improving the computer literacy rates amongst the population. There are numerous considerations for quality assurance of E-Learning, and they must be followed in order to ensure the authenticity of E-Learning. Additionally, there are accreditation management systems such as Creatrix which provide a centralized solution for the accreditation process.

21. Change and Development of Siddi in Uttar Kannada - A Special reference to Yellapur

ISS Membership No: 4259
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Abstract
Socially backward, the SIDDIs are recognized as Scheduled Tribe in Karnataka. They have been racially discriminated against and have historically not been part of the mainstream in society. The Siddis have never managed to get a political representative elected directly, and the nomination of one of them as an MLC is seen as a noteworthy development. There are around 50,000 Siddi's descendants of African people in Karnataka. Most of the Siddis are settled in the rural and forest areas of Uttar

Kannada. Among the Siddi families in Karnataka, there are Catholics, Hindus and Muslims. While their species origin is lost in history, records show Africans came to India as soldiers, as slaves and later they became prominent as military leaders in various kingdoms of the medieval Deccan. Many of the slaves were set free in the 18th century and it is speculated that they found their way to the jungles in what is today's northwest part of Karnataka. Between 35,000 to 40,000 Siddis live in the two heavily forested taluks of Yellapur and Huliyal. The rest live in the adjoining districts of Dharwad and Belagavi.

My research paper illustrates the change and development among the Siddi tribe in socio-economic, political changes in Uttar Kannada district.

22. Impact of Forest Rights on the Socio-Economic Lives of Tribal Communities of Bihar

ISS Membership No: 3619
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Abstract
India is home to one of the largest number of tribes in the world. As per Census 2011, the SRs have been found around all parts of the country, including 30 states and UTs (except Haryana, Punjab, Chandigarh, Puducherry, and Delhi). The total number of such tribal communities in India is 705. The tribal population of the country is 10.43 crore, which is 8.6 percent to the total population. Of this, 89.9 percent of them live in rural and only 10.03 percent in urban areas (Census 2011).

The present paper examines the different forest laws and Community Forest Rights (CFR) in relation with the tribal communities of Bihar and also the impact of restricted access to forest on the socio-economic and cultural lives of tribes of Bihar. The study is based mainly on the primary data, collected from the interview schedule, observations and FGDs. It has been found that on the one hand, the government wants to include tribal communities in the mainstream development process, but on the other hand they have been provided with restricted access to use the forest resources. The present study suggests that the tribal communities, especially living in around the forest areas, are not only dependent on the forests for their livelihood, but forest is the part and parcel of their socio-cultural lives. Tribal have a very intimate relationship with their immediate surroundings. Tribal's life is still very much dependent upon land and forest, but due to increased restrictions on the usage of forest resources, they have to face precarious situations. The evidence from different studies shows that if the tribals are given proper access to the forests, it would be beneficial for all.

23. ROLE OF YOUTH IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION

ISS Membership No: 3298
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Abstract

Rual Development in India is very important for the overall progress of the country. India faces a paradoxical situation where youth is looking for job on one hand and on the other industry is suffering from availability of skilled workers. The skill mismatch makes youth unemployable. Further, it can be noted that manufacturing employment in India has not increased to the extent desired. It is so astonishing that literacy and educational levels though have increased, but the conditions of rural youth are still problematic Rural youth labour market also faces the problem of lower income, unhygienic conditions of work and lack of social security . Even when the education and training are available, obstacles still exist such as social customs, caste barriers, and lack of access to capital, corruption, lack of support mechanisms, poverty, poor health, poor working conditions and population growth. Due to population growth, youth numbers are growing faster than the rate of job creation. Exploitation of rural youth also threatens them. Therefore Rural Transformation via Education, Skill development, Enterpreneurshipfor youth is the need of the hour. Rural Transformation must foster sustainable livelihood opportunities for young people of today and tomorrow and this demands an end of the traditional neglect at planning and policy levels of rural concerns in general and small holder agriculture in particular. The opportunities open to rural people are often constrained by age-based hierarchical structure that feed into age-based disparities regarding participation in economic and political systems. These key challenges must be addressed in order to build a youth-sensitive transformative agenda.

24. नगरिकसमाज का भविष्य, महाराष्ट्र मेंप्रतिरोध का
vkanksyu

IS Membership No: 4041
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IS   Membership   No: 2637
Dr. Dinesh Kumar Singh
Associate Professor
Department of Sociology
Banaras Hindu University

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RC-16

WORK, LABOUR AND ORGANIZATION

CONVENER

PROF. R.B PATIL

1. Manual Scavengers: A Case study at New Delhi Railway Station

Mr. Anurag Kumar
Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Sociology,
Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.
No membership details provided.

Abstract

India is one of the largest democratic countries in the world; the constitution of India incorporates the principles of justice, equity and rule of law. Under article 17, the constitution abolished the practice of untouchability. Article 46 mentions that the state should take measures to protect the weaker section of the society, yet there is social discrimination, oppression and violence against Dalits continued in various forms. The inhuman practice of manual scavenging is one such type.

Manual scavenging is defined as the manual cleaning of latrines or disposal of human excreta. Currently the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act,1993, prohibits manual scavenging. Yet as per the 2021 Census, the practice of manual scavenging is still rampant and despite of various legislation, India has not managed to eradicate manual scavenging.

The paper analysed the critical study of manual scavengers and the measures needed to be taken to end this inhuman practice completely. The paper will also present the case study, which highlights the continuation of manual scavenging in national capital of region at New Delhi railway station.

2. Bureaucratic Training in India: The Ambiguity of Rules in a Bureaucrat's Work

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46th AISC Registration Number:
ISS Membership Number: LMI3453
RC 16:21-2506

Abstract

Introduction/Objectives/Relevance:
This paper will present an ethnographic insight into one of the several constitutive contradictions which mark the training of the higher bureaucracy in India. It draws on two years of fieldwork in four training academies - LBSNAA (for the IAS), SVPNPA (for the IPS), FSI (for the IFS), and NADT (for the IRS). Eschewing the approach of studying the bureaucracy by differentiating between the official and practical realms of action, this paper will argue that the training process is geared towards producing an internally split bureaucratic self.

Methodology:
Ethnography

Major Findings and Argument:
The training process strives to produce an 'officer' who is both rule abiding but also knows that they cannot and must not be followed in their entirety. The 'ideal' bureaucrat is not a Weberian value neutral person but a networked actor who navigates through a web of kin, community and personal affiliations and connections. Rules are presented as fungible entities with multiple roles. They are functional objects which can be expanded, distorted and even suspended to make room for bureaucratic

action. They are also aesthetic objects in that rules must be seen to be followed. Rules are objects treated with cynical distance by the bureaucrats in training, ruing the pointlessness of rule-obsession while also learning to navigate a world bound by them.

3. Care work and covid-19

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46th AISC Registration Number:0326
ISS Membership Number: LMI3209
RC 16:18-2204

Care work has become a very important component, particularly in times of the pandemic such as covid-19. From a sociological perspective, care work acquired increased significance due to its gendered nature in terms of the large number of workers in the care work sector who are women, the lower wage scales, increased hours of work and comparatively lower additional remunerations and facilities.

The pandemic brought in its wake a phenomenal increase in the demand for care work. The civic agencies entrusted with the task of mitigating the pandemic turned to strategies of recruiting care workers. There has been increase of care work in the households and communities. All of these situations have impacted care work in general and those providers of care very specifically.

This paper is an attempt at gauging the life and work of care givers based on analysis of narratives and studies available in the public domain. Based on the analysis of published work relating to care work and workers in the care work sector in the wake of the covid-19 pandemic, this paper seeks to make the argument that the policies and priorities of the governmental and non-governmental sectors have not given pre-eminence to this sector of work in pandemic times. It seeks to explore alternatives that could have made a difference to the workers in the care industry during the pandemic.

4. Citizenship Rights of the Migrant (women) labour

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46th AISC Registration Number:
ISS Membership Number: LMI3786
RC 16: 21-2501

Sexual division of labour is connected to power hierarchy and domestic labour. Theories of social reproduction can be based on two major classifications. In the first instance, in terms of control over the women's labour and fertility, that is, in materialist terms and in second instance, as ideological relations, which are centrally involved in the transformation of sex into gender. In each case, of course, priority is given to the social relations of reproduction in defining women's oppression. Gendering of citizenship lies in the creation of public- private divide, wherein male domination and female subordination are structured by the strict separation of hierarchical spheres with male belonging to the public and female to the private

Objectives:
1.   • To highlight the labour market, including migrant labour that remains highly segmented by gender, as well as by class and ethnicity.

2. • To draw attention to the gender segregation of labour and the feminization of domestic and care work.

The research paper is relevant to social scientist to understand women's role in the processes and structures, which generate gender inequalities and gender segregation in the productive and reproductive spheres.

The methodology used is secondary data in arguing, why all activities be included within the sphere of productive activities and why has production become the central theme of discussion?

5. A Sociological Study on Unemployment and generation of Stress among Youths in East and West Midnapore Districts of West Bengal

ManimalaGiri, M.Phil. Scholar, Department of Sociology, Vidyasagar University, Midnapore
Registration Number – 0223
ISS Membership Number – O/SM – 013732021
RC 16: 21 - 2204

Abstract

Introduction

In most societies, adult individuals need to engage in paid work and unemployment is a situation of absence of work where an individual is actively looking for a job but is unable to find a job. Unemployment situation implies that a large numbers of job seeking adult individuals are not being able to engage in productive employment. Various studies on unemployment reveal that, there are wide variations across nations regarding the meaning of the term. Moreover, studies also reiterate that, unemployment is not a result of some individual factors only (age, educational level, gender) but it depends on a large number of other societal factors (social skills, opportunities etc.). Employability should be explained in terms of both (Outin,1990). Due to global pandemic situation since March 2020, a large segment of educated individuals is not being able to seek their preferred job opportunities which is also increasing the problem of unemployment giving rise to stress among them.

Research objectives

This study has focused to analyse the issue of unemployment based on individual as well as social structural perspective. Secondly to analyse the issue of stress generated due to unemployment and its consequences.

Relevance

Unemployment correlates with social exclusion and isolation, called "social disqualification" (Elias & McKnight,2003). Unemployment represents one of the possible significant perceived psychological losses experienced through human being (Strielkowski, 2012).

Methodology

Used both quantitative and qualitative mixed utilizing method. For research purposes purposive sampling has been taken. Data has been collected from 40 respondents through telephonic interviews focused on East and West Medinipur districts in West Bengal state.

Main findings

Some respondents identified youths are facing unemployment due to individual failures and other respondents also identified because of improper structures and lack of job results unemployed youth would not get the successive achievement in future. The

unemployment problem has increased stress among youths.

6. DISPLACEMENT AND SOCIO-LEGAL ISSUES RELATED TO INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT OF OIL INDIA LIMITED(OIL): A STUDY OF BAGHJAN BLOW OUT IN TINSUKIA, ASSAM

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ISS Membership Number: LMI1917
RC 16: 18-2202

Abstract

BRIEF INTRODUCTION:
Industrial accident is a sudden and unexpected occurrence which interrupts the orderly progress of the work. A natural gas blowout took place in the Well Baghjan-5 of the industry named Oil India Limited, in Assam on May 27, 2020. In this catastrophic Baghjan blowout- resulting in three deaths, many houses were completely burnt and damaged, people were severely affected and had an environmental impact on the surrounding areas.

Objectives: To analyse the incident of Baghjan blow out and displacement of families.

Significance/relevance: Displacement caused by the industrial accident result in forced movement of people from their home and it gave rise to socio-legal issues.

Methodology: We have used interview and observation method. The respondents of the study are the officials (10 numbers) of Oil India Limited, Duliajan, workers (15 numbers) of the industry, villagers of Baghjan (25 numbers) and senior citizens (5 numbers) of the locality; selected by purposive sampling. Both primary and secondary sources of data are taken.

Major findings/Theses/Argument:

1. The blowout was stopped after 173 days by the Canadian snubbing team

2. 12 families have been permanently displaced due to loss of home and they have been compensated with around Rs 25 lakh plus a monthly livelihood support of Rs 50,000.

3. Tremendous impact of the blowout has been observed in the agricultural land and settlements, water bodies, flora and fauna in the surrounding environment. Three persons died in the incident.

4. Ten thousand people of the locality had taken shelter in nine camps during the period. and were provided food and other necessities.

7. Digital technology-based teaching during COVID- 19 pandemic and its challenges: A study on university teaching faculties in West Bengal

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RC 16:21-2502

Abstract

Introduction: Covid-19 pandemic has unleashed challenges in the global and national economies and has created an impact on all sectors including higher education. The sudden closure of academic institutions across the country since March 2020 brought a temporary halt to academic and research activities which were resumed within a few days when academic institutions switched to digital technology-based teaching-learning methods.

Significance: While it enabled the continuity of teaching learning process, it presented a large number of challenges for all the stakeholders involved in this sector. For the teaching faculties, it changed their perception of work life as shifting of work domain from office space to home brought about new set of challenges including spillover (Zedeck, 1992), crossing of border (Clark, 2000) as well as generation of stress (Selye, 1936) which affected their psychological well-being.

Objectives: Sociology of work has been addressing the changing nature of work since Post World war to recent developments in the field whereby, the researcher in this paper has attempted to explore the changes experienced and challenges encountered by the faculties in managing their work life during this online teaching from home phase during pandemic.

Methodology: Mixed method provides the methodological base for data collection and analysis where telephonic interview with 50 faculties teaching across different universities in West Bengal has been conducted.

Major argument: Data analysis revealed the various issues experienced by the faculties in the course of their teaching from home during the pandemic which needs to be addressed as part of the higher education planning to enable continuity of both the mode of online and classroom- based teaching in the days to come.

Keywords: Covid-19 pandemic, education sector, work-life, spillover, border theory, stress.

8. Migration, Displacement and Socio-Legal Identity of Urban Women Street Vendors in Covid-19 Pandemic Age: A Sociological Study

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RC 16: 16: 21-2205

Abstract
Engendering development is always a fundamental issue for the development of independent
India. No country can afford development without considering women in their central policy.
India is a large country with vast economic and socio-cultural diversity in its varied regions.
But this diversity leads to socio-cultural inequality too. Street vendors are a deprived and
harassed section of our society. They serve the most important goods and services at an
affordable price but they are the most neglected section of our society. Street vendors have
poor social protection and their working conditions on the streets expose them to a variety of

safety and health issues. The COVID-19 pandemic has also uncovered and intensified the

existing societal inequalities. It induces their displacement, forcefully migration and struggle

for social identity. During COVID-19 pandemic, a large number of vendors migrate from

their workplace to their home town due to lockdown. And women vendors face major

challenges during that migration. It is really important to note that though the Constitution of

India has been working since more than seventy years, the issue of women safety, equality,

freedom, and dignity is still a question mark, they quest for socio-legal identity.

The present study deals two research questions. One is the status of women street vendors in contemporary India with reference to covid 19 pandemic, and secondly this paper explains various legal frameworks of women street vendors. This paper is based on secondary

sources and descriptive in nature. The main argument of the paper is that women street vendors faced many challenges including poor social protection, forced migration and suspicion towards their work continuity.

Keyword- Migration, Social identity, social distance, marginalization, Covid -19 pandemic.

9. Contribution of the All-India Bank Employees Association (AIBEA) in the Labour Movement in India

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Abstract

All India Bank Employees' Association (AIBEA) is the Union of the White-Collar bankers. As such Bank and its functioning is the topic which is very close to the middle-class people. The general perception of common masses is that bank employees are quite well off and they are very happy at their workplace. Therefore, they felt the necessity of forming an all-India level union and that is how AIBEA came into existence in the year 1946.

Objectives

1.To highlight the process of formation of the AIBEA

2. Major Achievements of the AIBEA

3. Major challenges before the labour movement in this era of globalisation in general and the workforce in the banking sector, in particular

Conceptual Framework- This paper attempts to analyse the contribution of AIBEA through the lens of Resource Mobilisation Theory (RMT).

Methodology- This paper relies upon qualitative methodology and it is based on primary sources which include an in-depth interview of Vishwas Utagi, theVice-President of AIBEA and a telephonic interview of DevidasTuljapurkar (a veteran trade union leader in the banking industry). The secondary sources are based on the content analysis of booklets, pamphlets, hand bills and other literature of the union and various online sources.

Major Findings:

1. The AIBEA is one of the strongest unions in the organised sector in India.

2. Bank employees have played a very significant role in all the protests against neoliberal policies and joined hands with the workers in different sectors.

10. Significance of Strategic Management in Industrial Relations: A Sociological Review of Durgapur Steel Plant, West Bengal

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ISS Membership Number: LMI3829

Abstract

Strategic management plays an important role in making of peaceful industrial relations as it scientifically analyses environmental constrains and organisational strength of a plant. Environment of an organisation comprises of external as well as internal factors. In order to determine trends and projection of an organisation, environmental constrains need to be examined scientifically. Role of Trade Unions and the process of unionisation are the main internal as well as external environmental constrain that directly influence the whole process of industrial relations. In this study, I have tried to analyse the role of strategic management in peaceful industrial relation on the basis of both primary and secondary data collected from the field. Qualitative data also have been collected from the field for in-depth analysis of the subject. Mixed research methodology was used in this research for making it more significant in academic world. After analysing all types of data it is observed that strategic management plays an important role, through the process of monitoring and evaluating environmental opportunities and threats in the light of a corporation's strength and weaknesses, in peaceful industrial relations by giving the workforce a fair chance of inclusion in the process of decision making and satisfaction. When the workforce become motivated and satisfied there would be no reason to indulge in strikes or gherao.

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SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

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Abstract

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2. SOCIO-RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINORITY IDENTITIES IN NORTHEAST INDIA

Dr. YumlembamKhogen, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Manipur University (A Central University), Imphal-West, Manipur. PIN- 795003.

Abstract

Manipur in Northeast India is a multi-ethnic and multi-faith state. After a long period of nearly two and half centuries of Hinduisation, Meiteis (the dominant community of Manipur) began to mobilise against the tenets of Hinduism in 1930s. Since then, a Meitei revivalist movement is gradually reviving their traditional religion, culture, Meitei way of

life and pre-Hindu Meitei identity. On the other hand, Christian missionaries entered Manipur in late nineteenth century to preach gospel among Meiteis but after a short attempt, missionaries had to stop their evangelism among Meiteis. However, Christian missionaries could resume evangelism among Meiteis after the merger of Manipur with a democratic country (India) in 1949. Since then, a Christian conversion movement among the Meiteis was gradually strengthened and it has constitutionally changed a section of

Meiteis to a 'religious minority'. Similarly, some sections of the revivalists who are followers of Meitei indigenous religion are demanding their constitutional protection as 'religious minority' even though they belong to the dominant community. In this backdrop, this paper examines the profound socio-political implications of such development of religious minority identities among Meiteis through religious conversion. Using both primary and secondary data, this paper explores the scale of the issue and dimensions of grievances of these minorities. In this milieu, this paper also assesses a general model of how they are mobilizing to defend their collective interests through social movement perspectives. 2

3. *Jal Satyagraha Andolan in Dewalgarh: The cultural context of a protest movement*

Dr. Meghna Arora, Assistant Professor, Vardhaman College, Bijnor (U.P.).

Abstract
Recently, Jal Satyagraha andolan in Dewalgarh village of Bijnor district in Uttar Pradesh, led by Bhartiya Kisan Union (BKU), had become one of the major headlines of the leading local newspapers. The andolan was started in August 2019 to demand a bridge over the Ganges from Dewalgarh to Shukrtal (Muzaffarnagar district) and an embankment of around 10 kms from Balawali to Ravali (Bijnor district). A total of 28 villages of Bijnor district, located near the Ganges, participated in this *andolan*. The villagers complained that with the changing course of the river over the last few years, hundreds of *bighas* of land are eroded every year, and their crops are destroyed. So far, seven villages had been displaced. They had been demanding an embankment and a pontoon bridge over the river since 1952. The andolan succeeded with the approval of their demand by the State Government.
The present paper is a working paper, which attempts to understand and contextualise the cultural tools adopted in the process of mobilization of the villagers for the Jal satyagraha andolan in Bijnor district.
For the purpose, telephone interviews were carried out with the active villagers in the studied area and the leaders of the *andolan,* in view of the Covid constraints. The secondary data was collected from various written records

4. Issues and Challenges of Ethnic Minorities Rights in Post Modern Era

Ms. Sarita Khalko, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow

Abstract
India is widely known as 'a nation of pluralism/ multiculturalism', where there appears to be substantial differentials in the socio-economic and demographic profiles of major religious communities in India, mainly emerging from socio-cultural and historical reasons. In the constitution of India 'Minority' does not define yet. It is recognizes two types of minorities based on religion and language.
Meaning and interpretation of minorities defined by Sumanta Banerjee make more clear and meaningful "in the context of human rights today, the term minority is no longer a numerical concept but has come to signify a non – dominant and disadvantaged group in a state or society, be it ethic, religious or linguistic'.

Thus the place of a group of people in the power structure of the society and the state becomes very crucial in identifying it as a minority. Minorities with the ethnic and religious identity, suffer a lot in lack of knowledge of their rights.

In postmodern era the structure of society is unequal as per the preamble of Indian constitution says. Thus, these people especially Ethnic minority population are not able to enjoy their right to equality and freedom of participation in political and social development as they are less in number. It is a time to rethink / redefine the term Minority as a citizen where the impact of modernization, technologies and the neo-liberal policies changed the concept of rights especially for the minorities.

This research paper, will be based on the issues and challenges of ethnic minorities and discuss the social justice in this postmodern era. Researcher will be using the doctoral research methodology in this paper and identify the basic problem of minorities and retrace the solution

5. Political intervention in Gorkhaland Movement

Debbani Bhattacharya, PhD Scholar, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences (Sociology), Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur

Abstract
Contentious politics has been at the centre of various social movements which are aiming for separate statehood or autonomy on the question of identity since the inception of the modern nation-state of India in 1947. These movements would require confrontation with the authority in power and engage in negotiations as a means of claim making process which witnesses an interplay of culture and politics.

The objective of the paper is to examine the process of shifting dynamics towards creation of a political identity from the ethnic identity and its reflection in the course of the movement by taking into consideration Gorkhaland movement This paper also looks at the role of competing elites leading the movement and their conflict regarding the proposal of inclusion in 6th schedule as an alternative to separate state thereby giving way to alternate leaderships.

As a methodology, this paper employs secondary data sources like election data, government records and orders along with existing literature. The longevity of the movement is attributed to their claim making process within the political framework in a constitutionally approved language, thereby, differentiating it from other movements for self-rule in the region. The concept of identity is used in the political context and this has resulted in government's response to the movement with certain rewards/power to the populace of the region. 5

6. REVISITING KSSP AS A NEW DEVELOPMENTAL MODEL: A SOCIO- ANALYSIS OF PEOPLE'S SCIENCE MOVEMENT IN KERALA

Kiran Prakash V, Research Scholar, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences
Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur

Abstract
Modern India has witnessed the emergence of various kinds of social movements in the last

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few decades. The People's Science Movement (PSMs) have turned into a significant yet little-studied ongoing recent phenomenon in India. People's organizations have played an indispensable role in the spurt of consciousness of ordinary citizens and creating an alternate society with better admittance to institutions, plans, programmes, data, and information framework and liberated from manipulative powers. Emerging in anti-caste thinking of the post-independence, PSMs endeavor to advocate nonmystical, scientific thinking, especially among India's rural poor. Kerala Satra Sahitya Parishad (KSSP) is a people's organization with an autonomous democratic structure and aims to popularize science from a social perspective. KSSP endeavors to arm the greater part with the weapon of science and innovation in their fight against impoverishment, against the exploiters. It works in the field of education, environment, wellness, resource management, consumer consciousness, women's issues, national integration, etc. All the undertaking activities of KSSP are more scientific and social and meant for changing the values, living conditions of the people through popular mobilization. KSSP strives to extricate knowledge and take it to ordinary people at the grassroots level. The paper tries to explain the growth of KSSP and evaluate its terms of leading new inventions for sustainable development. Moreover, the status of KSSP has been ascertained in light of expositions of Gandhian ideas of self-reliance and other social scientists.

7. Why did people protest at the time of Covid-19? - Sociological Inquiries

NeelakashPithauria

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Abstract

The knowledge of doing protest is well entrenched in people's subconscious minds, but they had never thought of doing a protest in Pandemic. When in early 2020, Covid-19 hits the world; under an unusual environment and mass hysteria, the governments of the world, in the same manner, implemented "complete lockdown and social distancing rules" to contain the spread of the highly contagious virus. The complete lockdown of public space was at first looked like the need of the hour but later it turned out to be the invisible attack on the "Right to Protest," a basic tenet of the people's democratic right. Despite the governments' dictate, people on many occasions have come out of their homes and protested. And, when we look at their actions under these exceptional contexts, this paper then understands the target question differently. The author would analyse global protests such as the Black Lives Matter protest, Indian Farmers Protest, naming a few. This study relies on the secondary literature to examine the published writings, reports, legal documents, digital resources. This paper examines the people' context, venue and time of protest, issue of protest, resources availability, government action and reaction. It also seeks to answer the aimed question sociologically, which is not limited to socio-cultural and economical reasons. But the author expands the scope of the paper to include 'risk perception and estimation' as the most prominent factor, which possibly creates the protest events in the pandemic; without

excluding the questionable working of governments. 7

8. Forest Rights Act 2006 (FRA 2006) and Tribes

Purushottam Chandekar
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Abstract
The relationship between water, forest, land, animals, and tribes is inseparable. In the pre-colonial period, tribal and nature relations were mutually reinforcing. But after the arrival of the British, immense plunder of forest resources was done in the name of profiteering of capitalist modernity, as well as in the name of building infrastructure.

The British created the forest department and forest laws. A large amount of tax was collected through it. From there, a large number of people, especially tribals, began to be exploited. The right to use minor forest produce, such as Nistar rights, was granted, but it was not actually implemented. The British imposed a number of legal restrictions on the tribals, accusing them of being trespassers and criminals. That also Continued in post-independence India. That exploitation seems to have continued on a large scale until the 2006 Act. Some small rights are shown by the government in the FRA. But it doesn't seem to be actually being implemented. Whatever is being accepted now is also being accepted due to the mass movement. For this research, people's movements in the tribal-dominated districts of Gadchiroli and Palghar in Maharashtra had been studied.

What is the interrelationship between the FRA and the people's movement and the role of the state in passing the FRA? What is the impact of FRA on the lives of Scheduled Tribes? With these objectives in mind, the research will focus on the concepts of Indian democracy, power, and civil society.

For this paper, secondary sources are used with qualitative methodology and thematic content analysis.

9. Anti – Citizenship Act Amendment Protests – Mapping the State Response

Rohit Jain – Associate Professor, TISS Tuljapur, Maharashtra

Abstract
In December 2019, the BJP government enacted the Citizenship Amendment Act to grant citizenship to religious minorities of Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh who had to flee their homeland facing persecution. Even though the government stated that it was to provide citizenship, it had conspicuously left out persecuted Muslims from the above countries. This discrimination rang an alarm bell within the Muslim Minority communities in India and other tribal communities in North East India. Simultaneous protests all over the country against the CAA took place leading to a polarised polity. The anger among the protesters was further compounded by the proposed NRC (National Register of Citizens) exercise by the government all over the country.

The response to the Citizenship Amendment Act by protesters varied in different parts of the country and hence state response to protests also varied. The ruling party tried to project the amendments in the Citizenship Act as non-communal, meant only to provide citizenship and not to deprive citizenship. In Assam and North East India, the state tried to

deal with the issue by offering concessions to protesting communities to reduce the intensity of the protests. In contrast in the rest of the country, the State was more brutal in quelling the protests.

The proposed paper will try to map the varied responses of the State to deal with the Anti – CAA protests in the country and underline reasons for the same. The paper will be based on secondary data sources.

10. Reviving Participatory Irrigation Management in Maharashtra: A study of Water Users Associations Movement

Dr. Sampat Kale, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Tuljapur Campus, Dist. Osmanabad, Maharashtra

Abstract
This paper aims at understanding irrigation systems and the inclusion of marginalized people in sustainable use of water through the Water Users Associations movement in Maharashtra. It is very important to understand policy provisions, governance, and democratic initiatives by the farmers to achieve participatory irrigation management. Therefore this paper is timely relevant, will trigger debates and discussion around the collective actions, nature of collectivization and resilience environment for a better future of farmers in Maharashtra.

The study, conducted in three phases, includes a review of local, national, and global experiences of PIM, a state-wide survey of Water Users Associations (WUAs), WRD field staff and farmers and in-depth case studies of selected WUAs, and extensive interactions with senior WRD officers, WUA office bearers, and representatives from NGOs, research organizations, community-based organizations.

The study asserts the importance of farmer-led irrigation management as the only way forward for efficient and equitable irrigation service delivery. It reviews the status of the WUAs in the state, identifies lacunae in the PIM process, and suggests a set of recommendations to reinvigorate PIM in Maharashtra.

11. The Social Consequences of Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh Movement

Alok Kumar, Professor,Department of Sociology,C.C.S U, Meerut, U.P &
Pranay Kumar Tiwari, Research Scholar, Department of Sociology, C.C.S.U,Meerut,U.P

Abstract
Social movements have broadly been perceived as 'collective effort' to bring about changes in major institutions of society.TK Oommen(1972) has analysed the BhoodanGramdanMovement,Deepankar Gupta(1977) has focused on Shiv Sena Movement whereas P.N Mukherji(1987) has thrown light on Naxalbari Movement.In this paper, the aim is to analyze the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh Movement in the framework of sociology of social movements and the impact this movement has created on society at large and members/volunteers in particular.

Several kinds of social reform movements have been studied by sociologists as mentioned in introduction.At the same time, certain social movements are going on and aim at the betterment of society as a whole but have been less studied and reported in

sociological literature. Thus there is a need to study such kinds of movements. It is in this context the present study focuses on Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh Movement.In the substantive issues of the study of the social movements, sociologists (e.g.Oommen, 1972; Uttam Bhoite,1977;) have suggested to focus upon the emergence/origin, leadership, ideology, organization, aims, and objectives, and consequences (impact) of the social movements. The data collection in the present study has been done by both primary and secondary research techniques such as participant observation, telephonic interview schedule, organization magazines, books, websites etc.

Sociologically speaking, Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh is a social movement in general and a revitalization movement in particular that emerged in particular situations/circumstances, has an organization and ideology along with a very disciplined leadership. Moreover, there is certainly an impact of the movement on its members in not a single but four dimensions-physical, mental, economic, and social. 11

12. New Method's with an Old Unity: Making of a farmer's movement in Northern India

Vikas Sharma, CSS, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi

Abstract
The contemporary farmers movement against the three farm bills is one of the largest and rarest farmers unity in contemporary times. The emotive conceptualisation within which the *kisani*and *kheti*are nurtured have seen rapacious attacks by the social and economic changes both globally and locally. The changes in local institutional and power structures have continued since the democratic reforms like land reforms and *panchayti raj* have been implemented. Also, technological changes induced with the heralding of green revolution has changes in the countryside at level of power of caste and formations of aspirations among the local dominant groups. The farmers movement of late 1970s and 80s united farmers within this framework of response to changes which were seen as policy failure of state to respond to the problems of rural India. Unlike the earlier farmers movement, the contemporary agitation of farmers is devoid of any 'urban bias', Bharat vs India. The collectivisation of farmers in different parts of India around a similar agenda of repeal of a government ordinance has the base of existing agrarian crisis. Though repeal of bill is first step to start a national dialogue on improving rural agrarian sector, the farmers are also rallying on new methods to unite the diverse farming community. The present paper highlights the nuanced remaking of an old unity with new methods. It shows how farmers of northern India were successful in maintaining a constant pressure on government despite of all odds like pandemic, media trials, and the brutality of state. Within this farmers protest, there is answer for how to sustain a democratic protest against the structural and institutional changes unfolding through neo liberal political and economic policies. 12

13. Contribution of AndhashradhaNirmulan Samiti to Rationalism

Shivaji Ashok Ukarande, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology,

GogateJogalekar College, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra

Abstract

Social transformation from pre-modern to post modern society is key subject matter of classical sociological theory for analysis of this transformation. Sociologist produced various concepts like positivism, industrial society, organic solidarity etc. Max Weber used rationalization to study of this transformation. Rationalization is a process to question the irrational things in society.

Social movement is an organized effort by a large group of people to achieve particular goal. Maharashtra AndhshradhaNirmulanSamiti(MANS), is social movement. Eradication of superstitions is a coin word in today's social-cultural context of Maharashtra due to the contributions of Maharashtra AndhashradhaNirmula Samiti and creative leadership of Dr. Narendra Dabholakar. He established this organization on 9th August1989. MANS is working in various like scientific temperament, criticism of religion, secularism, rationality and humanity. This paper tries to highlight the activities of MANS which are contributes to rationalism

The objective in the study are to understand the activities of Maharashtra AndhshradhaNirmulan Samiti and to assess the activities of MANS in the context of Rationalism. Primary data has been used for the study.

14. Militancy in North East, its impact in the Society: A study in the context of Assam.

NitulGogoi, Research Scholar, Department of Sociology,

University of Science & Technology, Meghalaya
&
Dr. T. R. Gogoi, Professor, Department of Sociology
University of Science & Technology, Meghalaya

Abstract

North East India comprising of eight states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim is situated in the eastern- most part of India. This part of the country is home to more than 50 ethnic rebel groups- some of them demanding sovereign states by seceding a part of India, others fighting against discrimination by the centre, establishment of ethnic identities and home lands. The first armed insurrection in the North East emerged in 1952 in the form of Naga rebellion. Letter, insurgencies supported throughout the region, with insurgency being initiated in Manipur in the 1960's with the formation of United National Liberation Front (UNLF) In Tripura, with the formation of the Tripura sena, As A result of inflow of ethnic Bengalis from erstwhile East Pakistan into the State. The India Army had to organise one of the most Comprehensive Counter- Insurgency operations it had ever undertaken to take back the towns and semi- Urban townships in the Mizo Hills from the MNF a Mizo militant group. . The insurgency in Assam started in 1979, alongside the vigorous anti- outsider agitation, primarily targeting the refugees from East Pakistan since partition. This paper aims to study on the impact of militancy in the North East and states response to the militancy particularly in the context of Assam State.

15. Contentious Politics as a Way to Restore Environmental Justice : The Case of Vilappilsala Movement, Kerala

Dr. Sameena M.S, Guest Lecturer, Dept. of Sociology, SreeSankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Kalady, Kerala

Abstract

Vilappilsala movement received nationwide attention not only due to the positive outcome it has achieved, also its role in inspiring similar contentions against waste treatment plants across the country. The present paper employs an interactive approach to contentious politics, provided by Tilly and Tarrow. The major objective of the study is to identify the mechanisms and processes of the movement that helped the local community in restoring environmental justice. The primary data was collected through the in-depth interviews conducted with leaders and participants of the movement. Content analysis of movement brochures, notices, photographs, etc., and observation of important streams and events of the movement were also employed to collect the qualitative data. The data was analysed systematically using the steps provided by the mechanism-process model. The presence of strong contentious repertoires, favourable political regime, fragmentation of power within the movement participants, availability of strong alliance which in turn fortified the political opportunity structure of the contention etc were identified as the crucial mechanisms that helped the movement to achieve positive outcome. Other mechanisms such as identity shift, certification, along with brokerage and alliance building, were also found to be enhancing the mobilisation process of contention to a great extent.

16. A Sociological Analysis of contemporary Student Movements in Mumbai City

Rohit Kamble

Abstract

Numerous aspects of student's movement have been discussed by scholars. For example, caste system, status of women, hierarchy, economic structure, students leadership etc. Beyond that, they come from various villages and background of vernacular languages. primarily students face language barrier and lack of confidence. Secondly, students belongs to backward class, try to get out from caste mindset of their village life. Each student connect with different social group, they create social relations group wise. They tried to make friends group of same caste, they feel secure in that particular group only. Moreover, students from dalit and tribal communities faces issues like accommodations, hostels (run by Social Welfare Department), scholarship related issues and so on. Therefore, these students have collected for their educational rights through actively participated in students movements.

This research objectives are to understand students movement in urban area. To examine the students educational issues and challenges in college and university level. To identify role of students movements in solving students personal, institutional and state policies level.

This study significant to understand student movement for writing historical documentation of student movement and

critical analysis of state and central government's educational policy assessment level and useful to contribute in social movement study.

This research employing the ethnographic research methodology to understand students' movement in Mumbai city. In this research using case study method for interpretative qualitative analysis of students' movement.

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RC-18

SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY

CONVENOR

DR. VINOD CHANDRA

Special Session- 1
on
Population, Health and Development: Indian Experiences in 21st Century
In Research Committee of Social Demography (RC-18)
Indian Sociological Society
Key Speaker: Prof A K Sharma IIT Kanpur
Moderator: Dr Vinod Chandra, Lucknow

Theme of the Session

Recent Indian experience has opened a debate that health of population should be high priority in development planning. Evidences from COVID-19 pandemic period have underlined the utmost importance of health of people of the all sections of the society. Our pandemic experiences were disastrous as our health infra-structure and services were inadequate to address the health emergency. It was a result of many factors such as a small fraction of national resources were spent on health expenditure over the years; insufficient Intensive Care Units (ICU) in hospitals; Less supply of life saving equipments and oxygen cylinders; Hospitals and Medical Centres are predominantly placed in Metro cities while in rural, semi-rural and less developed cities have got very poor hospitals and medical facilities.

Apart from this latest experience, there is another argument that India"s health has improved in the last seventy years of Independence. India has done fairly well in terms of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in last couple of decades. During 1950-55, it was 181 while in 2015-20 it lowered down to 32, which is quite significant improvement.

Similarly, India"s total fertility rate has declined from 5.9 in the 1950 to 2.2 in 2020 which reduced the fear of population explosion in near future. The life expectancy has also risen from 37 years to 69 years from 1950 to 2020. These are the few indicators in the background for discussion of improved status of health and population in India. In this backdrop, a thematic session is planned to discuss the Population, Health and Development in India.

1. **Ageing and Issues Related to Health in Eastern Uttar Pradesh: Evidences from Census and SAGE**

Pawan Kumar*

Abstract
Population ageing is a process by which older individuals become a proportionally larger share of the total population. It has emerged as a major issue in both the developed and developing countries. According to experts, the most acute problems faced by elderly in developing countries like India are a shortage of specific medical care and prevalence of income insecurity. This paper sketches the profile of aged persons in rural northern India and study the prevalence of diseases during ageing in different socio-economic and demographic groups of society. The study is based on secondary data obtained from Census of India in years 2001 and 2011; and from a survey entitled Studies on Global Ageing and Adult Health (SAGE) wave 1 conducted in 2007 by International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS, Mumbai). SAGE is part of a Longitudinal Survey Programme in WHO"s Multi-Country Studies

unit. This survey was conducted in six states in India. Present paper incorporates data collected in Uttar Pradesh. It was found that the phenomenon of population ageing is taking place rapidly in India in general and in Eastern Uttar Pradesh in particular. Feminization of ageing is also evident and the elderly are having morbidity profile. The gender differential was most striking in Uttar Pradesh, where 72% of older women said their health was moderate or bad, compared with 56% of men. The prevalence of chronic lung disease was found highest in Uttar Pradesh.

Key Words: Ageing, Morbidity, Feminization of Ageing, Eastern Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

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3. POSITION OF WOMEN: CLAIMS AND REALITIES

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To awaken the people, it is the women who must be awakened.

~ Jawahar Lal Nehru

Abstract

Long ago in India there existed two workplaces, one inside home and the other outside home. Women were restricted to in house activities and men used to go out and work to make the ends meet. In the recent time, the gap seems to be narrowing down and it is evident by Kamala Harris becoming Vice-President of USA, Sonia Gandhi being a strong force in Indian Politics for a long time and many important portfolios being held by women. In spite of all the silver linings there is a grey area and a large one. The few elite names that are talked of when women are considered are majorly the ones coming from silver spoon backgrounds. In the past 70 years, there have been several women leaders, administrators, entrepreneurs and

professionals but still the demand of 33 percent reservation for women in General elections are heard, which means that we are lacking in executing the ideas of the framers of the Indian Constitution. Right to equality is one of the Fundamental Rights but there is no specific agency for the purpose of implementing it and if there is, then it is not more than for name sake. Pandit Nehru"s quote holds a lot essence than it did earlier; crimes against women as high as ever, issues like Sabrimala and Shani Shingnapur persist, reservations in panchayat elections are given but the self-made position of Pradhan pati dissolves the ideal behind the legislation, dowry is still one of the dominant factors in Indian marriages among several others. The tip of mountain won"t come under our foot until we set our foot above it, women need to get aware of their rights and exercise them when needed. The objective of the present work is to explore the grey areas discussed in the introduction and also to search the possibilities to bridge the gender divide in the broad light of constitutional provisions. In the conduction of this research work, secondary sources like journals, newspapers, judgements and other articles will be looked up to. Major findings will base on the critical analysis of ground situation and the government measures claiming to have achieved the optimum.

Key Words: Gender Equality, Constitutional Provisions, Marginalization

4. A Socio-Demographic Issues and Challenging of the 19th and Early 20thCentury of Indian Emigration

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Abstract
According to the World Migration Report (2020), India is one of the largest contributions (17.5 million) of indian international migrationacross world. Moreover, India has long history of Indian migration, but it was mainly started afterBritishers arrived in India and made it one of the colonies. Large Indian exodus mainly started after the abolished ofAfrican slavery system (1834) by the British parliament. The governance system of India mainly controlled by the East Indian Company during 19th century. The demand of labour gaps in these colonies was replaced by the cheap Indian labour from the various backwards districts of states. Indian labour mainly recruited as process known as „indentured labour" from the Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Madras (Important Presidencies) states. Mostly of them returned after compilation of their contract to India. It is important interesting finding in the case of indenture Migration from India that it was mainly male selective, young migration, low sex ratio, high mortality rate during the ship voyage and risk of morbidity were very high. Those were emigrated mainly belonged to the lower strata (Scheduled Caste and agrarian caste) of Hindu caste system. It was estimated that under emigration pattern 3.5 million Indians were

emigrated to different „king sugar" colonies, and it was continuing until 1920.

objectives:1) To discuss the indentured labour Migration and its reasons during 19thand 20th century across the globe.; 2) to analyse the socio-demographic characteristics of Indian emigration at place of origin and destinations. Data Sources and Methods: This paper is based on the secondary and primary sources of data such as national archive of India, Ministry of External Affairs reports, Parliamentary papers, administrative committee(s)reports related to indentured migration, letters of indentured migrants. This paper is based on historicalrecords analysis, content analysis and narratives.

5. Growth of Urban Population in Uttar Pradesh: Challenges and Responses

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PhD Student
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Lucknow University
Abstract

Urbanization and urban population has been growing continuously in India after independence. Rapid change in pace of urbanization could be seen after globalization. The data recorded in Census 2011 recorded the higher growth in urban population than of of rural population. In this paper, my attempt is to examine the nature of growth in urban population in Uttar Pradesh. Pattern of urbanization and causes of change in urban population varies from region to region. In Uttar Pradesh, the reason for the growth of cities was not trade, market and commercial interest. However, historically speaking the reason for the growth of cities were mainly the interest of Kings and their political interest; the aim for administration; situating capital for their kingdoms. And one of the most important reasons was religious places. According to census 1951, the only city of Uttar Pradesh whose origin is depending on trade and commerce was Kanpur (with highest in population). The growth of urban population of Uttar Pradesh was higher than average growth of urban population in India. But further in every decade it is going down and the gap between the growth of urban population of UP and India have gone wider. On the basis of secondary sources (The Census and other Reports), this paper engages the data set from 1991 to 2011. I have also used the UNDESA report on urbanization published in 2014 for developing my argument.

During the phase of emergence of cities, the reason behind increase in urban population is natural. But as the population increases, the crisis for livelihood started because villages were unable to provide employment and impart education to the population. So, people started leaving their birth place to find out basic means of livelihood and education for their children. Initially, heavy migration from rural to urban has started and resultantly, the urban population increased rapidly. This led to growth in urban population. Increasing population in urban centres or cities increased the population density. The inflated urban population started causing many social and economic challenges. Gradually, a sizeable urban population started depriving of basic

urban infra-structures and facing challenges of basic needs of day-to-day life such as shelter, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, etc. When a new approach for the development began after the advent of globalization cities started expanding both vertically and horizontally. New peri-urban structures and satellite cities have come up to provide alternatives to people who migrated to urban centres. A new discourse of development of urban centres through smart cities has been launched by the Government policies. This paper attempts to highlights the growth of urban centres in Uttar Pradesh and the nature and consequences of this growth.

Key Words: Urban growth, Urbanization in Uttar Pradesh, Smart Cites, Peri-Urban areas.

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Abstract
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7. Covid -19 Pandemic and Population at Risk: Challenges before Children and Youth in India

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Abstract
During Covid-19 pandemic two important segment of India‟s population were at high risk. The first were older people and the other was children and youth. Since more than half of the India‟s population belongs to the category of children and youth, therefore it is pertinent to examine the impact of Covid-19 on them. A good number of studies have come for discussion through journals and print media on the severity of the impact of covind-19 on children and youth. The mental health of children and youth was affected severely and they lost their interest in studies and in jobs. Children faced stress, anxiety and depression due to unprecedented lock-down and their life become stand still. They were not suppose to come out of homes and not allowed to go to campuses and meet their peers. This situation was affecting them adversely. Due to excessive use of social media and internet their mental health got affected and hence their relationship with peers and family was also affected. Break-up in relationships, lost of trust, loneliness and lack of confidence are some of the visible impact on children and youth were observed. This paper is an attempt to examine the challenges before children and youth and their respective responses in the difficult time.
Key words: Covid-19 and youth; Children‟s mental health etc.

8. Changing food preferences in urban India

Abstract
Urban Indian population is changing its food preferences towards organic food .Picking and adopting of organic food products is becoming new buzzword in urban areas. Organic food products
are those food products in which no chemical fertilizers and pesticides are used .Production of organic food it is based on the principle of green farming that is ,by using simple techniques and materials, recycled composted crop waste , animal manure ,crop rotation , using natural pesticides and careful husbanding of water resources . Though the organic products are expensive than similar items which are not organic, people are welcoming organic food as „risk free products'. Globally India does not feature in the top organic producers there is booming growth in organic food production. Health conscious and cash rich urban customers are ready to pay the premium for organic food. The market in urban India is expanding fast. Supermarket chains like Chennai-based Spencer‟s organics category has grown by 300% since 2009 now it is offering from cereals, pulses ,spices, breakfast cereals ,snacks a soups and more. Delhi based FabIndia which caters to rich and trendy customers are a leading purveyor of organic foods in urban India. Navdanya a non-profit organization is training the small farmers the techniques and ethics of organic farming. Its founder Vandana Shiva a renowned environmentalist exclaims – "Organic farming is about livelihood and sustainability and

justice .When a farmer practices organic agriculture he knows how to sustain his farm with natural resources, he is able to feed himself and his family, takes care of earth by giving natural resources back in forms of bio fertilizers and bio pesticides without polluting the environment". Through this paper an attempt made to analyze the changing food preferences to organic products in urban middle class population of Gorakhpur city.

9. Social Demographic Structure in Slum Area: A study of Nanded City

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Abstract
Slum is the area of people residing in dens situation and having for low income earning. This area is attached to urban settings but possess rural characteristics. Lack of sanitary facility inadequate space for living and privacy, indicate their low level of living. The sanitary deficiency causes many health issues for them and hence forces them to spend large portion of their earnings in frequent illness. There are 240 slum areas in Nanded district and most of them are in the periphery of Nanded city. This paper highlights the Social Demographic structure in slum and the problems faced by the community residing in this area. The dense population in slum area make them to violate the norms of physical distancing. Apart from this Open defecation is major problem in this area. The social demographic structure shows that most of the slum dwellers are from Muslim and Buddhist and Hindu community. In Hindus most of the from SC, ST, NT and OBC community. The demographic structure also highlights that the average family size of slum dwellers is comparatively large than the average family size of urban areas.

The condition of shelter of slum dwellers is not good so not capable to provide adequate security from natural harshness. There are some government schemes that provides shelter home to slum people but still large portion of slum is seen as it is. They use TV and other modes of information and communication as it is used in urban area. But the common problem is observed about electricity receiving method which is un secure. Providing adequate civic amenities is important for slum area. The political system of providing civic amenities works in the election periods hence slum dwellers are the neglected social segment. So this paper suggest the need of concrete endeavor from government side for real upliftment of slum area.

RC-19

URBAN STUDIES

CONVENOR

PROF.KULVINDER KAUR

1. Climate Change and its impact on Human Health and Employment in Delhi, NCR

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RC-19

Abstract

This paper deals with the issue of climate change, environmental degradation and their impact on people's health through a study of selected households and families in Delhi NCR. It will enquire the escalating issues of climate change and environmental degradation and their interlinkages by studying their collective impact on human health and employment through an analysis of disease burden among humans due to rise of temperature and bad air quality. Not limited to that, the paper expands its exploratory horizon by looking at how the pollution-induced disease burden and overall health concerns affect the socio-economic conditions of the working population including employment relations. Special focus is brought upon the possible correlation between environmental degradation and its impact on human health living in the surrounding region. It also looks into the public perception and awareness on issues of climate change and environmental degradation through looking at the role media plays in disseminating the information and knowledge about possible risks that lingers on public health. Media holds the key to creating and sustaining awareness about these issues by broadcasting or printing international climate actions, national climate plans and practices and so on. Not just stopping at outlining the problems, the paper seeks to also provide policy perspective on curbing the negative impacts of environmental degradation on human health. The paper wishes to pursue its objective through literature review of studies made on climate change and do a secondary data analysis (for ex- content analysis) by perusing data through government documents on climate policy and action, research conducted by international climate organizations, academic articles, papers on climate change, newspaper articles on climate condition around Delhi NCR and it will also be followed by use primary data such as interview and case study and so on to get the findings of the study.

2) Life of women in newly emerged urban areas: A case of Rajarhat, West Bengal

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Abstract

Urbanisation is a complex set of economic, demographic, social, cultural, technological, and environmental processes resulting in an increase in the population. On the other hand, women as a social category benefits the most from urbanization. Women's stereotype roles are more prevalent in rural than in urban regions. Urbanization has typically altered

the conditions where women's exposure to educational opportunities has further expanded their horizons, raised awareness, and inspired personal progress. Access to health care lowered has health issues among them. Economic independence has changed their lives dramatically. Women's recreation options abound in cities, like, women's clubs and organizations. The paper is based on a study that aimed to understand the impact of urbanization on women in the area of Rajarhat where the a higher rate of urbanization has been noted. Both quantitative and qualitative methods have been used to identify the changes brought by urbanization and their effects on the daily lives of 175 women. The study explored better opportunities for women where women became more independent and could raise their voices both in private and public spheres. But at times, the opportunities were not utilized wisely. As a result, opportunities turned out to be threats; risking the vulnerability of women. The paper adopts a social work perspective and will share some recommendations of this study for women, on how to cope up with the changes brought by the rapid urbanization.

Keywords: Rapid urbanization; Immigrants; informal sector; Social Work.

3. Delhi Metro: Motility and Urban Accessibility

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RC 19

Abstract

Motility is an individual's capacity to be Mobile. Motility can be considered as a form of capital in itself, as it is important for economic and social integration and it helps people to activate other capital. The concept of motility includes the specific characteristics that enable individual to be mobile and include, social conditions of access, knowledge and skill required and mobility aspiration. The paper discusses the categories of "Kinetic elite" and "mobility poor" in terms of their differential motility. Kinetic elite are those who have access to speed and ease of movement while the mobility poor are left behind. The paper discusses the categories of Kinetic elite and Mobility poor by discussing who has access to Delhi Metro. Delhi Metro, which is Delhi's Mass Rapid Transit System, was introduced to take load from existing bus system and promised to be an inclusive mode of transport and mode of belonging to the city. The paper, therefore, discusses accessibility of Delhi Metro space. The paper explores how mobility capacity of a certain category of people interacts with the accessibility of Delhi Metro Space. The paper discusses how Delhi metro enhances the mobility capacity of kinetic elite while keep some off of the system.

Keywords: Delhi Metro, Kinetic Elite, Urban Accessibility, Urban Mobility, Motility

4. Pandemics, Cities and Social evolution

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Abstract

Pandemics, historically speaking have played a major role in shaping cities, societies and human behaviour. Pandemics have made human beings more resilient biologically, intellectually, socially and hence endorsing the theory of "AGIL" by Prof Talcott Parsons. Pandemics always resulted in great mortality but at the same time, they also improved the public health system of cities, health delivery systems, water, sewage distribution system, institutionalized various welfare reforms and overall collective social response by the societies. Pandemics and infectious diseases are here to stay and as humans and we need to strengthen our city responses and preparedness besides evolving mechanisms for strict controls on inter-continental movements of people especially animals who always acted as carriers for these novel viruses. Pandemics over the years have acted like natural storms, mitigated the prevailing social imbalances and laid the foundation for scientific discoveries. We understand that after Covid-19, the institutionalized city, state and national mechanisms will get strengthened and the recommendations issued by the various expert groups which were ignored earlier will now be implemented for reliable anticipation, better preparedness and help to minimize the impact of Pandemics. This paper focuses selectively on major pandemics in history, their causes and how hey wiped out entire city's population and influenced the societies, their behavior and facilitated social evolution.

1. Whose right to the COVID-ridden Indian smart city?

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Abstract

During the pandemic, scholars found that the Indian smart cities under the Smart Cities Mission displayed a comparative advantage in citizen-inclusivity compared to other cities in managing the pandemic. However, these smart cities have witnessed variability in including all sections of the population, especially the informal and the socio-economically weaker residents of the smart cities in the pandemic leading to disasters like the migrant exodus. Hence, this study aims to understand how citizenship and inclusivity have varied connotations within the smart cities in India within the COVID-19 pandemic. We use a case study approach focusing on the smart city Bhopal to assess the nature of exclusion bestowed by the pandemic upon the informal and the socio-economically weaker sections in the Indian smart cities. The smart city of Bhopal became a hotbed of technological innovation in pandemic management, aiming to bring inclusivity among its citizens; hence analysing this city will help

in meeting our objective. The theoretical lens of Kitchin and Cardullo's (2019) right to the smart city is applied, utilizing secondary sources like published and unpublished papers, policy reports, and news analysis assessed through deductive content analysis. Through this assessment of smart city Bhopal, the study aims to add to the debate of the identity-based exclusion and inclusion of citizens within smart cities, from the perspective of rights and entitlements, which has evolved within the pandemic-ridden Indian smart cities.

2. Urbanism and Emerging Pattern of Segregated Slum Settlements in India: A Case of Marginalized Urban Subcultures

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Abstract
Studies on urbanism, segregated slum settlements and how it affects sub-cultural diversity in the Indian context are not adequate. I have picked up this theme due to the reason that I have been working on urbanization, marginalization, poverty, slums, homelessness and other crucial socio-cultural issues. Another reason to select the theme is my PhD work on marginalization and identity in the context of housing for the urban poor in the planned city of Chandigarh. In this paper I am trying to explore the issues of urbanism, the emerging pattern of segregated slum settlements and marginalized urban sub-cultures in India. How urbanization is influencing the pattern of urban human settlements and how the growth of slum settlements is creating marginalized urban subcultures and marginalized identity of the urban poor in India is the major focus of the paper.

3. Workers and the Neo-liberal City

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RC Membership RC-19

Abstract
Neoliberalism had profound impact on workers and how cities are structured. With factories and industries centered in and around cities and continuous migration of 'reserve army of labor' towards the cities, questions of 'shelter', spaces for work and to look for work, became of central important to workers organizations and policy makers alike. Through this paper, I seek to highlight how the everyday struggles of daily wage workers in Dehradun and factory workers in Delhi-NCR are tied very close to their conceptions of self-identity and dignity. By using the case of study of Faridabad Mazdoor Samachar (FMS) of Faridabad and Uttarakhand Navnirman Mazdoor Sangh (UNNMS) of Dehradun, I seek to present a workers' perspective into the

discussion of 'urban space'. The data collected through empirical methods by participating actively in newspaper distribution drives of FMS and various activities and welfare distribution drives where UNNMS workers were part of along with interviews with workers and 'leaders' of workers organization, I conclude that these spaces are central to workers struggles and are not just places where they live or look for work but are spaces where workers organize themselves as a 'class'. Needless to say, organizations like UNNMS and FMS use these spaces not just to recruit workers but also to engage in 'Aadan-Pradan' and work together with workers to bring forth 'radical transformation of the society' and abolition of wage-labor system.

4. Title: Women at crossroads in [Greenfield] Amaravati: De-feminisation of an agricultural space and uncertainity of an urban citizenship

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RC 19

Abstract
In the Indian context, the central government's Smart city mission; its focus on developing industrial corridors with many specialised city nodes; creation of SEZs and the like, can all be read as an unprecedented push towards Greenfield urban development. Globalisation and the neo-liberal political economy have made a significant impact on the way these 'new cities' are imagined and envisioned. These urban imaginations often premised on the notion of the 'Tabula Rasa', blur out the complexities and problems that are characteristic of such transformations. Literature reveals how many such projects are riddled with contestations and delays, while, new forms of exclusions and inclusions are seen with increasing rural-urban and local-global linkages post globalization. In the context of Amaravati, the Greenfield capital city of Andhra Pradesh, such processes have been highlighted by few scholars. This paper moves a step forward, through an engagement with the women of three villages of Amaravati and brings forward a reading of Greenfield urbanization that has often been ignored. The paper argues that a complete picture of the processes of Greenfield urbanization does not emerge until the women and their stories are incorporated into the narrative. This gendered reading of Greenfield urbanization therefore seeks to highlight the existing setbacks in State's policy formulations and argues for a more inclusive developmental approach.
Keywords: Greenfield urbanization, urban imaginations, women labour, capital city

5. Uses of intoxicating items among slum dwellers in three towns of upper Assam

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Abstract

The word "intoxicating items" are mostly directed to tobacco products and alcohol consumption. Tobacco and alcohol, the two leading causes are correlated with health hazards in slum areas. The paper is based on a study that determined the uses of different kind of tobacco products and the factors associated with act of dwellers deviant activities in slum areas. The slum areas of three towns of Dibrugarh, Jorhat and Tinsukiaunder municipality board were purposively selected for the study. All the information was collected either from the head of the household or from a responsible adult member. The quantitative data was collected to get information about the age, sex, household, income, daily life style, and general habit and food habits through a designed interview schedule. The qualitative data was collected through in depth interviews of at least two to four key informers and in addition a few case studies about the respondent's problems due to the use of intoxicating items. The present paper has focused on the uses of tobacco and alcohol consumption among both men and women and concludes that slum dwellers in the age group between 23 to 28 years are the highest consumers of the intoxicating items.

6. The Walls with stories: an analysis of street art

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Research Committee: RC-19

Abstract

"Art should comfort the disturbed and disturb the comfortable."- Cezar A. Cruz
Art is a medium of expression that holds immense power. This power can be defined in terms of influence, affect and feelings it evokes when someone looks at it. There is always a context and history attached with it. Art, as many have spoken and written, is political. Creative expression of art allows humans to leave their "humane" touch out in the world to be interpreted, analyzed or to simply let it exist. But sometimes art is not merely an aesthetic piece created to be looked at; it can be used as a method to register a disagreement. In my research I have focused on street art and how it is associated with social movements. How it is used as a tool for voicing an opinion and ideas. There were many such public protests where art was one of the main features and mediums. This paper is based on my research wherein I chose a protest which marked the process of symbolic exchange that also brought in ideas, writings and discourse through the aesthetic and visual representation of street art. The artists were mostly art students and some independent digital artists who gathered and gave an artistic expression to the stories of the minority population,on the walls adjoining public streets. I collected their narratives using telephone interviews and then also used textual analysis. The paper, thus explore the entwining of art and resistance in the appropriation of urban public space.

7. Voices from the Margin: The Struggle for Identity- Case Study

of Housekeeping Workers in IT Sector of Pune

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Abstract

The process of migration is one of the most significant part of human life. The question of migration is much rooted in the cause of existence in society. Predominantly, in this neoliberal era, the scenario in the cities has changed a lot in the last two decades. Therefore, the question of existence for every human being becomes vital, particularly for housekeeping workers working in the IT and ITES sector of Pune city. The paper is trying to argue, that housekeeping workers are continuously getting excluded and marginalized from mainstream society. Their struggle for existence in the cities is not gotten over yet. The struggle to get accepted in society as a human being. It is their fundamental right given by the constitution of India. Even though they migrated for their socio-economic and cultural upliftment, still they are not freed from the shackles of exploitation.

This paper aims to question and criticise this reality in the cities and its effects on the life of housekeeping workers working in the IT and ITES Sector in Pune city from an Institutional ethnographic perspective.

Key Concepts: Migration, Exploitation, Exclusion, Labour, Neoliberalism

8. Urban Environment and Health Risks

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RC 19 membership approval pending

Abstract

With increasing urbanization of our country, we are facing environmental degradation problems in urban areas especially among the megacities, large populated cities, towns etc. They are confronting environmental decay due to polluting vehicles, traffic congestion, solid waste dumpings, and water contamination as a result of chemical pollutants leading to serious health issues for the increasing urban population. Only two -thirds of the total waste is taken care of and most of the municipalities fail to keep roads as well as streets clean collect garbage from public places, ensure its disposal and clean the sewerage. We also do not have the technical competence to recycle waste and generate energy from it. With rapid expansion of urbanization and industrialization, the emerging problem of health hazards is associated with pollution and chronic toxicity leading to respiratory diseases, cholera, dysentery, jaundice etc especially among the deprived and vulnerable groups. Besides these problems, there is also unprecedented growth of slums in the cities which has further put a burden on available infrastructure like roads, water and power etc. Therefore, there is a dire need for a strong political will, huge resources, urban development on scientific lines and

citizens participation to keep the environment clean and maintain people's health in the urban environment. In fact, need rather than greed of Man should be the guiding principle for sustainable environmental planning in urban areas.

9. Safety Issues of Women: Not So Gender Friendly Cities in India

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S Membership No: LMI 3320
Research Committee: RC-19

Abstract
Women's safety in the cities is a critical and hotly debatable issue every time. Although there are various governments undertaking different attempts to address women's safety in cities, not many seem to be focusing on the site of such violence itself, i.e. the urban space and how it is being produced. In Indian cities, girls, women, gender, and sexual minorities are facing violence not only in their homes and in relationships, but also in public space as a direct consequence of poor urban design and planning. While it is a challenging task to tackle gendered violence in cities, it is certainly a worthwhile engagement to attempt to understand and abolish the conditions that foster violence in urban space by an examination of the built environment and the biases that get built into them. Likewise, one can also explore ways in which safety for women and girls can be built into the urban environment instead. Urban planning and infrastructure design have largely been gender blind with a limited understanding of the interrelationships between gender and socio-economic inequities and violence. Moreover, the cities are not designed to integrate the needs of the girls, women, gender, and sexual minorities so that may be safe, or able to participate in cities on an equal footing. The paper looks at how safety mediates the relationship to the city for half of its inhabitants and it is essential that the needs of their everyday life, safety, comfort, convenience, and accessibility to cities are made an integral part of city design.

10. The neo-liberal urban redevelopment and changing public realm of the Indian city.

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Abstract
By way of theoretical analogy, the ideal-typical Indian city evokes references to the soft fluid, moving, sensual, city of Jonathan Raban or the 'street ballet' of Jane Jacobs captured beautifully by Ajay Gandhi as displaying its own "internal logic" of "endless negotiations" and "startling heterogeneity". Drawing from a repertoire of urban architectural and design

theories, especially, that of Richard Sennett, I posit that the traditional Indian city articulates a 'co-presence of difference and indifference' in its openness and porousness which is imbued with immense opportunities of encounter and engagement with the 'strangers' and, in turn, the emergence of the 'public realm'.

Yet it would be a mistake to take this public realm for granted given the practice of state-led urbanredevelopment projects designed to produce an orderly, sanitised, and controlled public space that is framed by the larger neo-liberal politics of urban governance. The present paper is work in progress that makes a discursive attempt to analyze the decline or rather the increasing attack on this democratic 'urban public realm', in the broader context of the ongoing farmers' movement, and the making of the Central Vista in and around the Indian Capital.

11. SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL DEMARCATION OF MUSLIM MINORITIES IN URBAN AREAS OF VISAKHAPATNAM

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RC-19

Abstract
BRIEF INTRODUCTION
The pace and growth of the urban sector constitute boundless challenges to urban governance. In this abstract, we shall discuss about the socio-psychological treatment on muslim minorities explicitly in urban settings of visakhapatanam. Under Section 2(C) of National Commission of Minorities Act, Indian Constitution has identified some minorities with special rights. The research area is visakhapatnam and it consists of mostly Christian and Muslim minority communities. This research particularly showintrest and concentrate on the muslim community in urban areas of visakhaptanam. In today's urban visakhapatnam, social situation and demarcation of muslim minorities has changed to psychological trends. Even after globalization, some citizens of visakhapatnam are still treating minorities as aliens. They are suspected and vilified within the crowd. They are psychologically bullied without mercy, even after proving their fidelity towards the country. These clandestine treatments leading them to bigotry by developing the ideas of anti-social behaviour, suicide, terrorism, isolation etc. where some of these misanthropic thoughts may lead to sharpening of social divisions in an already historically dividedsociety.

OBJECTIVES
1)	Comparing minorities' social status with other communities in Urbansociety.
2)	Investigating the way of life of minority people, who live in urban areas.
3)	To observe anti-social thoughts which are a result of their ill treatment..
4)	To find out ways to eradicate alien treatment over minorities in psychological ways.

METHODOLOGY

Focused Group oral interview method, Oral questionnaire method.

MAJOR FINDINGS
Even under the conditions of full and unquestioned citizenship, they are struggling to gain access to their human rights and often face discrimination and exclusion.

12. It's Showtime: Examining Class and Digital Citizenship through OTT consumption in Kolkata

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RC -19

Abstract

Over-the-top (OTT) media firms such as Netflix, Amazon Prime and Hotstar which have made its headway in the Indian digi-scape are transforming the nature and content of the broadcasting industry. Despite infrastructural challenges, India clocked 560 million internet users in 2020, second only to China, in addition to being a beehive of local content production. This article explores how burgeoning OTT video services available to virtual publics staking a shared global digital citizenship conditions class-inhered OTT consumption practices. With traditional players investing heavily in regional content and new platforms in Bengali like Hoichoi and Addatimesbeing launched, the entertainment spread for the urban young is more of a cyber feast. This article is based on data collated from 239 responses received on a questionnaire distributed online through a google form from sociology students of 3 urban colleges in Kolkata and in- depth semi-structured interviews of 19 information rich respondents conducted online who assessed the content of streaming shows in English, Bengali and Hindi. The study revealed distinct class-inflected entertainment intake with respondents stating differential preferences of streaming shows as they labeled these as 'uber-cool', 'uncouth' or 'cheap'. So the apparently seamless exhorbitant privilege of online streaming presents a divided digi-scape. The study further probes whether the freemium model often followed by vernacular platforms contribute to their being considered for the lesser netizens than for the ones adopting the subscription model. The article concludes by noting that since the digital platforms cater to differential tastes, hierarchisednetizenships shape the textured spaces of the urban digi-scapes. (253words)

13. Renewable energy for sustainable urban development

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Abstract

Urban energy consumption plays an increasingly important role as more than half of the population live in the cities. Cities not only contribute to global climate change by emitting harmful greenhouse gases but are also vulnerable to climate change and extreme weather. The global energy crisis, along with the threat of climate change, requires innovation in the energy sectors, and more efficient use of renewable energy resources for both developed and developing countries. Many urban areas have already planned to incorporate renewable energy structure to ensure sustainable future and become climate neutral, however, very limited experience is available on how renewable energy sources can form an alternative energy consumption. As the rural-urban migration has increased significantly due to accessibility of resources and opportunities, it is important to build cities that are low carbon.

This paper aims to highlight the role of renewable energy in building a sustainable urban society and how its core environmental dimension is justified and applicable with respect to urban development and sustainable energy system. The paper also focuses on the link between renewable energy with other dimensions within the urban space, such as, social relations, political participation and economic development. And finally, the paper examines whether renewable energy solution can be a part of the broader sustainable development agenda of cities. To illuminate the argument, a qualitative research methodology is used where the empirical basis is formed by urban planning and development documents combined with secondary data and scientific literature. The paper tries to examine that the planning for a sustainable

urban development must aim towards long-term goals and take advantage of the knowledge about the environmental consequences of different solutions and should not be based on means-end rationality.

14. Neoliberal urban transformation: Understanding the changing engagement of a city with built cultural heritage

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Abstract
Diverse heritage sites, such as the Red Fort in Delhi, Hampi in Karnataka, Ajanta &Ellora caves in Maharashtra, are a testimony to the fact that India is a country endowed with a rich cultural heritage. Historic buildings act as landmark buildings and they provide a sense of continuity in the changing landscape of a city. Taking the instance of Delhi, one witnesses the remembering of this city in terms of the built heritage structures which act as a symbol for the city. Conversations with residents of a city about their city

invariably include the discussions on the built heritage.

The process of urbanisation, especially in the 21st century, is changing the urban landscape of the cities with unbridled construction which is put forward as a prelude to development. This process is also impacting the built heritage of the cities. There has been demands across platforms for sustainable development (SDG 11)- one which is in tune with the acts of preserving the built heritage of the city. Involvements of the residents in this process is proving to be quite useful in this process.

Therefore, this paper aims to explore how a city engages with built urban heritage in order to make sense of relationship between the heritage structures/sites and the people of the city. The city of Delhi has been taken as the site for the purpose of this research. In the context of this, the paper also intends to look into the issues of built heritage conservation and management. The research for this paper uses qualitative method of research using research tools such as observation, interviews, content analysis and discourse analysis.

15. Stray animals and human beings: Sharing spaces of the urban commons and residential localities in Delhi

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Abstract
The urban commons of Delhi, including many of its residential localities, comprise of and are constituted by a spectacle of people in motion, who are going about their daily lives, often criss-crossingpathswithoneanother.Fromthejarri ngnoisesofhonkingcarsandtrafficjams, to the echoes of public quarrels and construction sites, from the variegated sounds of transportation systems and shop-keepers making themselves felt, known and heard, to the uniquely resonant call-to-attention vocalizations emanating from mobile vendors, the spaces and places seem to always be lively and engaging. Indispensable to the cognitive recognition of such commons and to a large extent, integral (but oft overlooked) to its continuity, are the animals, birds and plants which it comprises of. Notwithstanding the significance of birds and plants, literature suggests that stray animals cannot be missed out on within the city of Delhi and these animals live off and are dependent on the commons and the residents of this city. This paper shall attempt to invoke and reinvigorate stray animals into the equations of the multispecies lifestyle that Delhi comprises, by highlighting the subtleties of negotiations and contestations involved in the space sharing of the commons and residential localities between them and human beings.

Keywords–urban commons, residential localities, space, stray animals, humans, negotiations, contestations

16. Reformulating Urban Spaces-Movement dynamics and citizenship

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Abstract

The cases of Shaheen Bag in various cities bring out how quest for citizenship was translated into street level mobilisation in Indian metro cities and world cities. These mobilisations were an attempt to re-imagine urban spaces from a community perspective. Theorisations of the urban from the Western perspective always depict cities as expressions of modern social relations. The pre-modern community feeling, religious relations are typically considered as non-modern and pre-modern. Contrary to these conceptions, the recent mobilisations show that citizenship was claimed by slum dwellers, lower middle class families and women by taking to streets and by giving urban public spaces a different meaning. A detailed study of these practices of spatial use suggests that we need to develop a southern perspective to Urbanisation. This new perspective will question the binary of pre- modern social bonds and modern social relations and urban - rural dichotomy.

17. The Pandemic and the City: A study of Informal Workers in Delhi

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RC 19

Abstract

COIVD 19 pandemic has unexpected profound impact on the society of the interconnected world today. The virus has posed social-economic implications that affect the segmented, gender biased and structurally inequality rooted market that reinforce the marginalization of disadvantaged groups in India, especially workers in the informal sector in Delhi, who are employed in the sector as self employed, wage employed and casual labours without any social benefits, job security, get low wages, more proximity of caste discrimination, no vertical but upward mobility opportunities etc. However the COVID 19 pandemic has shaken this interdependency and complex organization in the society and brings new challenges and barriers especially for women, Dalits , low skilled wage; self and contractual workers who are the most vulnerablegroupsandeconomiccrisisledbyCOVID,reinforcednegativeimplicationsforthem. The paper aims to explore the socioeconomic impact of COVID 19 on the informal self, wage and contractual workers, second to study the process of marginalization has been reinforced or not with the COVID 19 and third measures taken by state and central Government in combating the crisis. The study based on the primary and secondary resources collected through Available sampling and non participant observer techniques in Delhi. The study found the severe impact

on wage, casual and contractual workers as they have lost their job without getting social security from Government due to lack of information and accessibility. During pandemic informal workers face reinforcement of marginality in terms of work and living condition in the capital of India itself.

18. Subjective Place-Making in the City: Role of Neighbourhoods and Gatekeepers in Place-Making of Northeast and Muslim Women Migrants.

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Abstract
This paper examines the role of neighborhoods and gatekeepers in the place-making practices of Northeast and Muslim women migrants in the urban landscape. This paper primarily employs secondary literature to shed light on the everyday negotiations these migrants go through to make place for them in the hostile city. Place-making is a conceptual category that is examined and contextually explored through understanding the role of neighborhoods and gatekeepers. The role of the neighborhoods is discussed as a transactional site and in providing familiar environments. The gatekeepers, on the other hand, are resourceful individuals who facilitate the transaction of migrants to the city. Through the case of Northeast and Muslim women migrants, this paper examines how the experiences in the city are tied to the identity of the migrant groups. In this way, this paper looks at how the practice of place-making is driven by experiences based on identities in the city. This study is significant as it focuses on the contextual and subjective experiences of different groups in the city and moves beyond the homogeneous understanding of urban experience. The case of Northeast and Muslim women migrants provides an opportunity for a comparative assessment, which emphasizes the role of subjectivity to understand the experiences tied to identity in the city.

19. Citizens in urban space with waste issues: An empirical study of Bhubaneswar, Odisha

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Abstract
Over time, the population of cities and urban conglomerates has increased at a much faster rate than that of the rural areas in India. As the urban population is on an ever-increasing trail, the volume of waste generated has become a major challenge. Across the country, existing mechanisms for the collection, transportation, and disposal of solid waste are far from being ideal. The urban local bodies are unable to

manage the increasingly larger quantities of solid waste effectively, for lack of dumping space, financial constraints, and improper segregation at the source, etc.

It is the responsibility of both the state machinery and the citizens to address the issue by taking appropriate steps to reduce the amount of waste generated and manage it properly. The waste handling practices of both the state machinery and the citizens as we see in practice, do not appear to be in sync with each other. This inconsistency has created an unequal distribution of resources and social exclusion in the cities. Even the nature of waste generated and the practice of segregation vary immensely across the socio-economic groups. This paper discusses the myriad issues of waste management drawing empirical evidence from one hundred households of Bhubaneswar, the capital city of Odisha.

KEYWORDS: Cities, Citizens, Waste Management, Waste Segregation

20. (Re)Fashioning Indianess: A case of the urban young defining their Indian identity through fashion

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Abstract
In February 2018, designer Sabyasachi Mukherjee equated the tying of saree with Indianness. This paper examines this contentious statement that reduces the cultural identity to a single material marker. It analyses the everyday dress practices of the urban Indian youth and the merging of Indian textile traditions with global fashions and styles. It explores how changing social, economic and political trends and historical connections, propelled by global influences are shaping their wardrobes. The Nivi sari became a national dress code among Indian women from the late 19th century, largely due to the unifying effect of the freedom movement where clothing styles were a politically significant statement expressed through Khadi, the Nivi style saree and the Gandhi topi. But where khadi as a fabric continues to carry its Swadeshi connotations and the Gandhi topi is now associated with politics and politicians, it was the reducing sheen of the Nivi style saree as the ubiquitous marker of Indianness that the designer was lamenting about. The West too, has used the saree as a fashion trope to stereotype Indianness in popular culture, overriding all other fashion and clothing expressions from India and by Indians. The contemporary urban Indian youth refuse to be straightjacketed with such markers as they create their own expressions of Indianness through their lived experiences of dress and identity.

Key Words: Indianness, contemporary, dress practices, identity, Indian textiles, global fashions.

21. The Sociological study of Slum dwellars in Nashik city (Maharashtra)

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Abstract

Introduction:

The word 'Slum' indicates the undesirable condition of the houses and the socio, economical point of view. It is necessary to study the various factors like social, cultural, crime, addiction, political participation of the slum dwellers. Hence, it is important that they should be provided with the basic facilities and amenities by the government.

Objectives of the Study:

To study the social and economic conditions of the slum dwellers in Nashik city.

To study the problems related to education and health of the slum dwellers in Nashik city. To study the addiction, crime and political participation of the slum dwellers in Nashik city.

Area of the Study: In the present researchworkthefocusesislaidonstudyingth eslumsresiding in Nashik city from sociological perspective. According to the report of Slum Upgradation of Nashik Municipal Corporation, as per the 2008 Survey there were 168 slums in Nashik city. Out of these slums 56 are government recognized and 112 are non-government recognizedslums.

Research Methodology: Simple random selection method was used for the present study. Interview Schedule, observations and discussion were used for the present research work in order to collect the required data.

Data Collection: 35 slums were selected from Nashik City. Interview Schedule was filled in by 600 families residing in these slums.

MajorFindings:Thispapersgivestheanalyse softhepersonalinformationofthefamilies,tot al population of the slums, their language, caste, religion, years of residence in slums, native place, traditional occupation of their fore fathers and caste discrimination in the slums.rship details.

22. Socio-Spatial Analysis of Caste in Slums in Delhi

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RC-19

Abstract

This paper works towards exploring the caste in the segregation patterns that emerge in slums in India in general and Delhi in particular.

In the west, when industrialization began, people moved to urban centres without the option of going back to their native place. There remained no village to go back to. Contrary to the western experience, the process of urbanisation in modern India was different as modernity and tradition co- existed and where the link between the rural and urban was neverbroken.

In India, the caste system has long been cited as a source of inequality- cultural, economic, social and spatial. However, increased urbanisation and the economic and cultural environment of cities have been theorised to erode the dominance of existing social structures, such as caste. Western urban sociological theory argues that as individuals and groups adapt to city life, prior forms of social organization

weaken and modify. This has not manifested in the Indian context and caste continues to be a pressing social force.

The relationship between residential location and social status has been a rich area of study. Research on Indian cities has also found high degrees of residential segregation by socio-economic status, religion and caste. The slums are spaces for contestation and spatial segregation, within the macrocosm of the city. The two combine bring about a segregation pattern within the slums, which is the field of enquiry. As people migrate to slums, they carry with themselves, their social character: their caste, their religion, their gender. A resultant double exclusion takes shape, with slums excluded from the city and segregation within slums due to social hierarchies. This segregation pattern will be the focus of this paper.

23. The Sociological study of Slum dwellars in Nashik city (Maharashtra)

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Abstract
Introduction:
The word 'Slum' indicates the undesirable condition of the houses and the socio, economical point of view. It is necessary to study the various factors like social, cultural, crime, addiction, political participation of the slum dwellers. Hence, it is important that they should be provided with the basic facilities and amenities by the government.

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24. Socio-Spatial Analysis of Caste in Slums in Delhi

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RC-19

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RC-20

MEDIA STUDIES

CONVENOR

DR. PRAMOD
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Ankur Kumar Panday

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION

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OBJECTIVE

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METHODOLOGY

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2. ROLE OF SELF HELP GROUPS UNDER DAY-NRLM IN WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

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Abstract

Women bear an unequal share of the burden of poverty globally, due to societal and structural barriers to equality. Women empowerment is essential to improve the socio-economic conditions of the population of any country, it has become a pre requisite to empower women. Self help groups have a special role for empowering rural women that provide a critical outlet for building the way for faster, fairer, and more sustainable socio-economic status for them. The participation of women in self help groups made a significance impact on their empowerment both in social and economic aspects this study addresses women empowerment through self help

groups under DAY-NRLM. The information required for the studies has been collected from both primary and secondary sources. The self help groups play an important role in welfare of women conditions in rural areas under the scheme DAY-NRLM. Present study explores to role of SHG, s in women empowerment with sociological perspective. Researcher adopted descriptive research methodology for this effort.

KEYWORDS: Women Empowerment, Self Help Group and DAY-NRLM

3. Abstract

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fu"d'kॄ% ge dg ldrs gS tulॅ[;k foLQksV vkॣ LokLF; lॅcॅkh leL;k;aHkkkkr dh eॄHkॅr leL;k,ाgS vkॣ bUgha nkud ls leL;kvka ds ifjç{; eaHkkkkr dh dॉN vU; çeq[k leL;k,ा tS s xjhch] cjkstxkjh] yॆxd vlekurk] Hkk'Vkpkj] ;pkvka ea MXI dh leL;k bR;kfn xgjkब़ ls tॗM़ gA vr% ljdkj foKkiuka dk orॄku le; dk lcls l'kä ek/;e byDVkfud ehfM;k ॅVॅyhfotu] jfM;ksॅ vkॣ bUVjuॅV½ yksxkadksfdl rjg lsçHkkfor djusdh {kerk j[krsgॅ budk vॄ;;u furkUr vko';d gॅ dkॅu dkॅु ls {kॾ vHkी Hkी vNrsjg x;sgॅ vkॣ D;k lHkkouk;ा cu jgh gA

4. LMI: 2266

Abstract

COVID 19 and Women's Issues
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The pandemic has a strong gender dimension, with women at the frontline as health and care responders, at the same time experiencing the knock-on impact on a number of fronts, including their sexual and reproductive health. In times of crisis, when resources are strained and institutional capacity is limited, women and girls face disproportionate impacts with far reaching consequences that are only further amplified in contexts of fragility, conflict, and emergencies. In the light of above thought, this paper will explore the women's issues during KOVID 19 period on the basis of observation, informal interviews.

मीडिया व नारी का सापेक्ष तालमेल

नारी को परिवार व समाज का केंद्र बिंदु माना जाता है। यह समाज का प्रतिबिंब होती है, संचार क्रांति के द्वारा नारी जीवन में अकल्पनीय परिवर्तन हुआ है। वर्तमान परिवेश में इससे कोई भी अछूता नहीं रहा है और नारी इसका उदयमान उदाहरण है। नारी शिक्षित हो या अशिक्षित, उच्च या निम्न वर्ग, कम या ज्यादा संचार माध्यम से जुड़ी साथ ही इसमें आने वाले अनेक एप्लीकेशंस के द्वारा जैसे फेसबुक, ट्विटर, व्हाट्सएप, यूट्यूब एजुकेशनल एप्स का बड़ी दक्षता व कुशलता से प्रयोग करना जाना, जिसने महिलाओं को एक नई उम्मीद, भरोसा, सपने दिए यूं कहें कि हर वह आशा को उड़ान दी है जो परंपरा व मर्यादा के नाम पर कहीं गुम हो गए थे। मोबाइल तथा इससे जुड़े संचार के अन्य माध्यमों से महिलाओं को किसी खास जगह आने जाने या दक्षता-कुशलता की आवश्यकता नहीं है, वह अपने बातों, हुनर, कला को इस प्लेटफार्म के द्वारा संचरण कर रही है, खासकर मध्यम वर्ग की स्त्रियों के लिए जिनके पास परिवार बच्चों के जिम्मेदारियों से समय का आभाव के साथ संसाधनों की भी कमी थी। आज मीडिया ने महिलाओं को नई दिशा व दशा दी है और उनके विचारों को भी पंख दिया है।

तात्पर्य, मीडिया ने नारी जीवन पर एक सकारात्मक प्रभाव डाला है, उन्हें एक पटल प्रदान किया है, जिसने उन्हें घर की दुनिया से बाहर निकाल कर एक ऐसी दुनिया में ले गई है जिसने उनकी दुनिया की समझ को ताजा करने के साथ अपने आपको उसका एक हिस्सा बनाने का एक सरल व सुगम मार्ग दिया है अर्थात मीडिया ने नारी जीवन को एक पथ दिया, जिस पर वह चलकर अपने आप को तो आगे बढ़ा ही रही है आने वाली पीढ़ी को भी उतनी ही उर्जा व सकारात्मकता के साथ विश्व के साथ कदम से कदम मिलाकर चलने को प्रेरित कर एक नवीन समाज के निर्माण में क्रियाशील हो रही है और मीडिया ने इसमें पथ प्रदर्शक की भूमिका में अपने को स्थापित किया है

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वर्तमान में सोशल मीडिया का बच्चों पर मनोवैज्ञा... प्रभाव : एक समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन

डा० शहनाज़

समाजशास्त्र

मगध विश्वविद्यालय, बं...

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आज के वर्तमान और आधुनिक युग में सोशल मीडिय... का अभिन्न अंग बन गया है। हर साल 30 जून को ''विश्व सोशल दिवस'' के रूप में मनाया जाता है। इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि सोशल मीडिया संचार के लिए एक महत्त्वपूर्ण उपकरण के रूप... उभरा, इसके बारे में सभी को बताया जा सके।

सोशल मीडिया का प्रभाव सब से ज्यादा बच्चों पर प... क्योंकि उनका मस्तिष्क कोमल होता है। यह प्रभाव साकारात्म... नाकारात्मक दोनों हो सकते हैं। यह सच है कि आज के दौर में... होमवर्क करना तथा अपने शिक्षकों से सलाह–मशविरा लेने में सोशल... का बहुत बड़ा योगदान है। सोशल मीडिया की मदद से कई मुद्दों प... की बेहतर विचारधारा विकसित होती है। नेटवर्किंग स्किल्स बढ़ाने... बच्चे नई चीज़े सीखते हैं और एक दूसरे के आईडिया जानते हैं। सोशल मीडिया का इस्तेमाल करते हैं उनके कम्यूनिकेशन स्किल... होते हैं और इससे बच्चों को मोटिवेट होने में मदद मिलती है।

इसके विपरीत जो बच्चे सोशल मीडिया का उपयो... ज्यादा करते हैं, उनके मन में जीवन के प्रति असंतुष्टि का भाव... रहता है। सोशल मीडिया इतना बड़ा है कि बच्चा कहाँ, कब और... जानकारी ले, हम उसे कंट्रोल ही नहीं कर सकते। ऐसी स्थितियाँ... अश्लील, हानिकारक या ग्राफिक्स वेबसाईटों तक पहुँचा सकते हैं, ... सोचने की प्रक्रिया को प्रभावित करता है।

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन का उद्देश्य बच्चों को सोशल मीर... मनोवैज्ञानिक दुष्प्रभाव से बचाना है, क्योंकि बच्चे देश का भविष्य हो...

प्रस्तुत शोध–पत्र द्वितियक स्रोतों के आधार पर त... संकलन किया गया है।

जनजातियों के विकास का वाहक बनती मीडिया

डॉ. रघुवंश कुमार सिन्हा

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जनजातियों को आदिवासी, वनवासी, प्रागैतिहासिक, असभ्य, वन्यजाति, आदिम जनसमूह आदि नामों से भी संबोधित किया जाता है। भारत में 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार संपूर्ण आबादी का 8.6 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या जनजातियों की है। भारतीय मानवशास्त्री प्रोफेसर धीरेंद्रनाथ मजूमदार ने जनजाति की व्याख्या करते हुए कहा है कि "जनजाति परिवार या परिवार समूहों के समुदाय का नाम है, इन परिवारों या परिवार समूह का एक सामान्य नाम होता है, यह एक ही भूभाग में निवास करते हैं, एक ही भाषा बोलते हैं, विवाह, उद्योग धंधों एवं अन्य सभी सामाजिक कार्यों में एक समान मानकों मूल्यों व नियमों का पालन करते हैं", वहीं G.S Ghurye ने जनजातियों को "Backward hindus" कहा है।

वर्तमान परिवेश में, मीडिया या विभिन्न जनसंचार माध्यमों की सार्वभौमिकता से सभी परिचित हैं जिसने संपूर्ण मानव समुदाय को किसी ना किसी रूप में प्रभावित अवश्य किया है और जनजातीय समाज भी इससे अछूता नहीं है। ऐसा देखा जाता है कि समाज के कुछ वर्ग अशिक्षा, जागरूकता व जानकारी के अभाव के कारण जनजातियों का आर्थिक शोषण करते हैं और यह कोई नई बात भी नहीं है ब्रिटिश काल से यही होता आ रहा है और आज भी देखने सुनने को मिल ही जाता है। जैसा कि मीडिया के चरित्र में ही विकास एवं लोक सेवा की भावना निहीत है और यही विशेषता जनजाति समुदाय या समाजों के विकास लिए एक प्रकाश पुंज की तरह निरंतर अपने उद्देश्य अनुरूप कार्य कर रहा है. चूंकि जनजातीय समुदाय प्रायः एकांतवासी होते हैं साथ ही उनमें अन्य मानव समुदायों की अपेक्षा शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य का स्तर काफी निम्न होता है और मीडिया विभिन्न संचार माध्यमों जैसे नुक्कड़ नाटक, कहानी, चलचित्र आदि के द्वारा जागरूकता के साथ अंधविश्वास, रूढ़िवादिता, अशिक्षा को खत्म करने के लिए निरंतर प्रयासरत है और काफी हद तक सफल भी हो रहा है। साथ ही सरकार के विभिन्न योजनाओं के माध्यम से जिसमें कौशल विकास, आदि महोत्सव चित्रकला, हस्तशिल्प के द्वारा उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत करने, उनकी पहचान व कला को भी आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयास में मीडिया एक सशक्त भूमिका के रूप में कार्य कर रही है और मीडिया उन्हें शिक्षा व अपने अधिकारों और सरकार द्वारा दिए जा रहे विशेष सुविधाओं के बारे में भी विभिन्न माध्यमों से जागरूक करने का प्रयास कर रही है और इसका काफी सकारात्मक प्रभाव भी वर्तमान में देखने को मिल रहा है। अतः मीडिया जनजातीय समाज के विकास लिए एक मानक सामाजिक जीवन यापन में उद्दीपन व दिशा निर्देशक का कार्य कर रहा है

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THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN CURRENT SCENARIO ON ENHANCING ADVERTISING EFFECTIVENESS

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46th All India Sociological Conference 2021 RegistrationNumber-0112
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Abstract

Information Technology's advancements are revolutionizing every business and firms. Social Media marketing is the process of gaining awareness, driving traffic and engaging your customers and prospects using social media channels. Despite the current boom of Social Networking sites for marketing, this study reveals that effectiveness of advertising through Social networking sites. However, a Social networking site provides the ideal platform for direct Communication between organizations and customers. Marketing on social network sites has to follow new rules and principles and each organization has to clearly determine if social media Marketing is appropriate for them or not. Communication through internet is more specified, With effective interactive strategy among its users. In recent days, internet advertising has taken New forms which have more advantages over the traditional mediums like print media, Television and radio. Marketing communication is becoming precise, personal, interesting, Interactive and social. Different strategies of communication are followed in various social Networking sites like Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn and Orkut etc., they not only create effect over the users but also make them interact with the marketing statistics created. People get Attached to brand communication in social networking sites than usual banner and pop-up ads.

The study finds that social media marketing effectiveness is highly influenced by its messages/contents quality, the company's involvement, and its association with the other marketing platforms. In addition, a complex and detailed analysis of the strategy is needed in order to accurately measure the return on investment of the social media marketing. The study also finds that generation Y might be the main users of social media sites, but they are not the main target audience of the social media marketing.

9. ISS Member Number: O/SM-014592021
Number & Name of RC: RC-20 Media Standing and Dr. Pramod Kuman Choudhary

Bill introduced in Lok Sabha to extend SC ST reservation by 10 years, 126th Amendment

Abstract

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The Constituent Assembly of India met exactly 70 years ago on 9 December 1946. This provision was incorporated for 10 years from the coming into force of the Constitution on 26 January 1950. The Constitution (126th) Amendment Bill seeks to increase the reservation quota for SC and ST community by another 10 years till January 25, 2030.

The bill was also passed in the Rajya Sabha on 12 December, with 163 members voting in favor and none against it. At the time of voting, more than 50% of the total strength of the House must be present. This has been a constant weapon for the opposition since the time of Bihar elections in SC. In such a situation, the coming constitutional amendment toextend the time period of reservation will also have great political importance. Significantly, 131 seats are reserved for SC-ST and Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha.

The reservation given to SC, ST is expiring on January 25, 2020. There is a bill to extend the reservation of seats for a further ten years, i.e. till January 25, 2030.
• SC - 15%
• ST - 1%
• Other Backward Classes - 34%
• Economically Weaker Section - 10%

Keywords: Constitution, Amendment, Rajya Sabha, SC/ST, Reservation

10. Social Impacts of digital Fake news in the era of social media: A reflection on the Indian Context

Abstract

With the technological advancement and the rise of different forms of social media there has been an increase in consumption of different forms of news by various groups of people. 'Fake news' or 'misinformation' has existed since the beginning of the printing press but in the age of internet and social media, it has found tremendous new applications and purposes. Fake videos clips, morphed images, logos, bots, paid commentators for favorable outcomes have become quite common in the current digital age. Upsurge in the phenomenon of 'fake news' or 'misinformation' negatively affects the sprit, ethics and values of journalism. The 'fake news' presents the existing realties or facts in a distorted and compelling manner with a hidden agenda and politics behind which needs to be unravelled. There have several incidences in past where 'fake news' has generated hatred, fear, confusion, conflicts and riots amongst different social groups. The existing policies of the social media giants who control majority of the publishing and dissemination of different form of news on their platform seems inadequate in controlling or challenging this menace to the required levels. As the existing legal and regulatory bodies are hardly equipped with required professionals and skills to counter the vicious circle of circulating misinformation. Also, there is a lack of strong public policies to monitor this progressive dysfunction of media. The current paper aims to examine the rapid increase of 'fake news' in digital age, the role of social media in circulating fake contents, the social impacts of 'fake news', also highlighting the inadequacies of existing policies to regulate the spread of circulating fake news in India.

Submitted by
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11. Stand-up comedy in India: Humour, Dissent and the Case of Munawar Faruqui

Shivani Das
Sai Thakur

Abstract

Stand-up comedy has become increasingly popular in India due to the booming of digital platforms. Hatched initially in the metropolitan cities, this art form has, in a short period, made its way to smaller towns as well. Lately, it has also evolved as a tool of dissent amidst the present political landscape of India. The different kinds of humour used by comedians are studied through digital ethnography and a content analysis of stand-up comedy videos on the YouTube. In addition, semi-structured interviews with students and comedians have helped in analysing the extent of influence that humour has in shaping their experiences, constructing their identity while questioning the dominant narratives.

This study shows that despite an increase in its audience base, stand-up comedy largely caters to an elite demographic in terms of 'space', and content. They portray the "middle-class" as a large cohesive group, thereby concealing the existence of other social identifiers such as religion and caste. Some comedians do critique the dominant narratives. But otherwise, a culture of silence prevails. Munawar Faruqui, is one of the few Muslim comedians to come from a relatively humble background and to break this silence with his dissentious humour. This paper will show how Munawar's stand-up candidly and playfully brings the ordinary Indian Muslim's lifeworld alive. The pain is voiced and the politics behind it is exposed through humour without trivializing it. The fact that he was booked on the charges of "hurting religious sentiments" is a proof of the power of dissent through humour.

12. Understanding the Pattern of 'Media Framing' of Female Athletes and Women Sports in Sports Films towards breaking the 'Glass Ceiling' in Women's Participation in Sports

Abstract

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The paper seeks to comprehend how the pattern of media framing of female athletes and women sports breaks the trend of gender stereotype projection of women athletes in media and thereby attempts to encourage women to actively participate in sports. The paper highlights the need and relevance of media framing technique used in sample women centric sports films unlike the trend adopted by the mainstream media which gives the lessons for breaking the gender stereotypes prevalent in

contemporary patriarchal society so far women's participation in sports is concerned. The brief critical and narrative analysis of the sample films focus on the representation of Indian women who pursue or dream to pursue their career in sports. This article advocates for the fair and effective media representation of Indian women athletes as made in sample films of the present study which encourage change in the conservative societal perceptions towards women sports in India. Through the symbolic interaction theory and Stuart Hall's cultural studies approach, this paper shows how the young aspiring female athletes derive meaning of the symbols presented to them through various elements of films which help them to deconstruct the gender stereotype roles and challenge the hegemonic masculinity by cracking the 'glass ceilings 'exist in participation of women in the world of sports.

Keywords: Hegemonic masculinity and femininity, media framing, apologetic behaviour, sexism, glass-ceiling

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Abstract

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14. Mass Media Women in Tribal Life

Abstract
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The tribal women, constitute like any other social group, about half of the total population. The tribal women, as women in all social groups, are more illiterate than men. Like others social groups, the tribal women share problems related to reproductive health. When primary and secondary subsistence activities are counted, women work more than men. Status of women varies in different societies. The conceptual framework to analyze women's status comprise the seven roles women play in life and work: - parental, conjugal, domestic, kin, occupational, community and as an individual. In order to appraise the social status of women in these diverse ecological areas, the findings have been divided in to subsequent categories: - (a) a girl; daughter; a unmarried woman; (b) a married woman; (c) a widow; (d) divorcee; and (e) a barren woman. Role of women is not only of importance in economic activities, but her role in non-economic activities is equally important. The tribal women work very hard, in some cases even more than the men. All the tribal societies in the study area are patriarchal in which men dominate in public sector. However, in their own world women have a freedom, and a self-expression. With the onset of development programmers economic changes are taking place but tribal women remain traditional in their dress, language, tools and resources, because they grow food crops rather than cash crops. Modernization is bringing changes, which affect men and women differently. India as a whole is characterized by sharp gender disparities, although women's status varies considerably by region. On virtually all frontiers of human societal pursuits-economic, educational, scientific, legal,

political, official, political and religious sphere Indian women suffer profoundly. For all time there are socio-cultural factors, which validate for the status of women in particular society. It is always culture (a set of collective experiences of ideas, norms, values and beliefs associated with a people) with its gender role inequalities and socialization (the intricate process through which culture is transmitted from one generation to another) determines the position of women in a society. Gender roles are socially constructed. The family structure in India is patriarchal, patrilocal and patrilineal. Patriarchy denotes a culture of power relationship that promotes man's supremacy and women subjugation. It encompasses institutional endorsement of man's ascendancy within the family and other social structures. It justifies the normative process pertaining to the recognition and sustainability of his dominance in society. Consequently a boy is looked upon as the perpetuator of the family line, and a girl 'a bird of passage'. The Indian family organization makes discrimination between the sexes. It promotes a hierarchy of classification in which man centered issues take dominance where as women derive their personalities from their fathers', husbands', brothers' and sons. With a secondary status, women play but a submissive role in social life. Despite several economic, political and social changes, women, are still far behind. One of the most unflattering statistics concerning India's girl child shows that the preference for a son runs across rich as well as poor households, educated as well as illiterate families. Widespread use of modern technology, a joint failure of medical ethics and failure to shed concept of a male heir has pushed female feticide

to high proportions. Female feticide is just one side of the vast anti-women behavioral range in India. The tragedy is that even women, who have the choice, opt for a male child. They feel that only with a birth of a son, they will achieve higher status.

15. MEDIA AND WOMEN IN INDIA

Abstract

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The media is a carrier of information ideas, thoughts and opinions. The media is a vehicle used to inform as well as entertain the public. Media can play a useful role in distribution of information about health, program to the general public; it can be used for creating proper awareness, imparting education and prevention of various health diseases. Media play an important role in community development. Mass media has saturated the developed world. The television in the living room, the newspaper on the doorstep, the radio in the computer at work and the fliers in the mailbox, face book are just a few of the media channels daily delivering advertisements, news ,opinion, music and other forms of mass communication. Advertisements have always been an important marketing strategy. In modern times, advertising become the lifeline of the business economy. It is a practical and successful method of mass communication. These days, advertising messages are in a world of your own with grabbing attention and sustaining interest, rather than transferring persuasion messages. The women development is the all media.

16. **Media and Sexual Crime: Perspective from Gender**

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Abstract
Sexual assault is a social problem rather than as a purely private matter. In this transformational and growing society changes in attitudes, system, institutions are visible and these changes can bring new trends and dimensions of crime and sexual crime is one of crime that taken place in present society and media is now very attentive to spot light on sexual crime from the gender perspective. There is growing academic interest of research on media representations of gender, sex, and crime. Through media we can have perception and general understanding of rape, domestic violence, and female offenders and victims. Media as institutions has ability to form attitude of public towards crime and criminals. We generally use the word "survivor" and not "victim" for those who have suffered of crime such as rape, acid victim, violence etc. it is expected from mass media to use sensitive imagery and language when depicting rape, molestation, acid violence and etc. "survivor" has a more empowering connotation that can avoid crime committed by culprit. With the advent of social media everyone can speak out about sexual assault and can contribute to society's understanding of this phenomenon. Media coverage of crimes, including sexual assault, has an impact on the knowledge, beliefs, attitudes and

behaviours of the public regarding these phenomena. Sexual assault is a complex, sensitive problem and media have a part to play in the prevention of sexual assault. In this paper an attempt has been made to find the role of media towards sexual crime and gender perspective of crime as well as an attempt to understand the intensity of gender-based crime with the help of unstructured interview and unstructured interview schedule and information about view of gender-based crime and role of media will be get by students of Dayal bagh University, Agra. priyankasociobhu@gmail.com

17. Media and Freedom of Speech: Social and Economic Scenario

Abstract

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The world is witnessing a revolution in communication technology leading to swift and accurate transfer of messages. The new modes of communication and evolution are so rapid that it is becoming difficult to keep pace with acquiring and maintaining the new media. The role of media in a democratic system has been widely debated. India has the largest democracy in the world and media has a powerful presence in the country. In recent times Indian media has been subject to a lot of criticism for the manner in which they have disregarded their obligation to social responsibility. But apart from all these criticisms, a final point on which there can be little doubt is that the mass media, whether moulders or reflectors of change, are undoubtedly messengers about change in both social and economic perspective. This paper based on review of studies by various eminent scholars who had made their vast contributions towards understanding the role of Media in all possible perspectives. The paper basically focuses on the role of media and freedom of speech in social and economic scenario. In Indian democracy media has a responsibility which is deeply associated with the socio economic conditions. The present scenario is not quite encouraging and certain areas need to be addressed. Media organizations, whether in print, audio visual, radio or web have to be more accountable to the general public. It should be monitored that professional integrity and ethical standards are not sacrificed for sensational practices.
Key Words: media, social responsibility, economic scenario, democracy

18. Messengers and Media Messages: Learning and Knowledge of Muslim Women in India

Abstract
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Across South Asia, women's and girls' educational attainments are widely regarded as a signifier of progress. The relationship between religion, gender and modernity projects however, remains contentious. Muslim women's lives in India are often misleadingly problematised as educationally backward and 'unmodern'

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because of their religion, a view that overlooks the complex social, political and historical processes including the persistent traces of postcolonisation that set-in train vast differences in access to education. Low literacy and poor access to educational facilities are serious issues confronting high proportions of Muslim women and girls, especially in rural areas. These are shaped by uneven elementary and higher educational infrastructure, poverty and, in some cases, cultural values that constrain women's mobility in public spaces. Long-term low participation generates polarised discourses around formal education as either the key to liberating women from oppressive cultural restrictions, or as a tool of western imperialism. Frequently missing in these debates is an engagement with Indian Muslim women's and girls' own knowledge constructions, and what learning means for them. Constructivist approaches to Indian Muslim women's learning-and to education more widely-emphasise the crucial interplay between non-formal and formal types of learning. Focusing on non-formal types of learning, the question that drives this paper is 'how do Indian Muslim women approach knowledge and learning, and what do their diverse pursuits of learning demonstrate?' The paper draws on the methodology of meta-ethnography to contrast two very different ethnographic studies of Indian Muslim women-scholars' constructions of knowledge: a South Indian vernacular woman healer; and New Delhi university undergraduate young women. I find that in both cases learning is deeply entwined with embodiment, with gender, and with religious identity in the interplay of India's religious and ethnic pluralism.

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LokFkZ] bZ;kZ }ksk] mRihMu rFkk vkr ¼ lseqfä
fnykuk gkA f'k{kk ds पाठ्यक्रम के संबंध में डॉ
vkcMdj dk fopkj Fkk fd ikB÷Øe eai<ku fy[kuk
vkSj xf.kr tSls fl)kr dks /;ku eaj[k dj gh
fo'k;ka dk p;u ugha djuk pkfg,A os pkgrs Fksfd
leku fo'k;ka ds lkFk vkpj.k dh f'k{kk] 0;ogkj dh
f'k{kk] laxBu dh f'k{kk] vuÙko] vuÙkfir vkSj
vfHkÙk0;fä dks fn'kk nunokys fo'k; j[ksa tk,A os
ikB÷Øe eafoKku rduhdh rFkk jkstxkj lslafÙkr
fo'k;ka ds lekosk ds i{k/kj FkA blfy, vius bu
'kf{kd fopkjka dks eWrZ :I nus ds fy, 1945 ea
ihiYl ,tqdsku lkslkbVh dh LFkkiuk dhA 1946 ea
सिद्धार्थ कॉलेज बम्बई तथा 1950 में मिलिंद
egkfo|ky;] vkSjkckn dh LFkkiuk dhA bl ls;gh
लगता है कि डॉक्टर अंबेडकर शिक्षा के संबंध में प्रगति
oknh f'k{kk n'kZu dk leFkZu djrsgq, yxrs gA
प्रचलित परीक्षा प्रणाली के विषय में डॉक्टर अंबेडकर का
er Fkk fd nf"kr ijh{kk ç.kkyh usfo|kFkkZ;ka dks eShkk
rFkk mudsç;kxka dks dfÇr dj fn;k gA 1942 ea

;fuofl½h fjQkEIZ de½h dks vcMdj us tks Kkiu
fn;k ml eæbl fn'kkeæi;kIr çdk'k Mkyk gÆ
ml eæf'k{kk Ik/;kj dh mudh Li"V :I jÆ[kk Ikeus
आई है। उक्त ज्ञापन में डॉDVj vcMdj us fy[kk gÆ
fd f'k{kk ,dh gkuh pkfg, tks fo|kFkZksa ds fnekx
eædoy fl)kr vkaj vkadM+s-gh uk Bürh gkjftIIs
ml ds0;fäÆo dk fodkl vo#) uk gkrk gksftlea
doy ;kn djus dh fnekxh dkjr gh uk djuh
iMrh gks f'k{kk fo|kFkZksa dks dfBukb;ksa dk vuqko
djk,a vkÆ IkFk gh IkFk IR; rd igqpus dk ekxZ
rFkk thou eÆ Hkh crk,A vkxksvodgrs gÆf'k{kk mu
tkjr;ks ds Nk=ks ds çer Ikgkuqr çdV djk
ftudfly, f'k{kk ds }kj cn dj fn, x, FkA MkW
vcMdj dh दृf"V eÆf'k{kk ftruh yMdks ds fy,
t:jh Fkh mruh gh yÆfd;ks ds fy,, Hkh FkhAi#"kka
dh vi{kk fL=;ksa dh f'k{kk ij ve/khd cy nÆrsFksA
os dgrs Fka fd ,d i#"k ds f'kf{kr gkus dk eryc
vdÆysf'kf{kr gkuk gÆ tcfd ,d L=h ds f'kf{kr gkus
dk vFkZ,d ifjokj dk f'kf{kr gkuk gÆ fo|kFkhZ vkÆ
राजनीति के संबंध को स्पष्ट करते हुए डॉ· vkEcMdj
dgrs gÆ Lduy f'k{kk ¼qkbZ Lduy½ rd Nk=ks dks
jktuhfr eÆ IfØ; Hkkx ughayuk pkfg,] ml le;
mUgaæ LokfHkeku vkÆ Lokoycu ij tkj nuk pkfg,
vkÆ mls vius m/ke vkÆ Ikgl Is çkIr djus dk
iækç;kl djuk pkfg, yfldu mPp f'k{kk çkIr
djuokyksæ Nk=ksdjktuhfreÆLkxyuu dk ofu"kks'k
ughadjrgÆ muds vuqkkjnš dk Hkfo"; nš ds
fo/kkFkZksa ij jghHkfuHkZj djrkgÆAfo/kkFkhZdl Hkh tkfr
dk gks
Ie>nkjoxkrkgÆAostuerdksHkfodjl drgÆAvFkkrj
jktuhfrdkMkW vcMdj us f'k{kk
IcÆ/khfopkjkæeÆRoi½k LFkkufn;k gÆA
डॉ· vkEcMdjnfyroxkZef'k{kk dh
fLFkfrvkÆNk=krFkkuk½dihçÆIrjksgæ ds dk;kdykiksa Is
Irq/Vugh FkAmudk ;g dguukFkkfddgekæf'k{kk dk
dk dhNfodkl gÆvkÆyfludgeukjeÆf'k{kk Nk=
çkIrdjus ds dkjtmPpinkij vkÆlughgkstkrgq½ rc ml
IektdkkkykytkrgÆftlumudke
;gkrdipkuerjg&rjg ds
अपमानऔरअत्याचारसहनकिए हैं।इसकेआगेभी डॉ·
vkEcMdjdgrgÆfdtksyÆMkdkxcæiMÆrgÆml Isijjeka
dksvk'kkjgrgÆfdoghmudkekxZn'kZddgkxÆA ,d xkaeæ
,d f'k{kr ekulph ml xk ds fy, ojnkufl)
gkl drgÆAvr% lekt dh mUufrdkghviuhmUufr
le>A ;g ckrIpHkghfddbZNk= f'k{kk yus ds
cknmudhf'k{kk dk
erycmUghrdlfhergksjkgÆAofl QØviughcjeæknkprs
हैंऔर यहीबात डॉ· vkEcMdjdkslnughFkhAtkds½
fy[kksyxkgÆmuls ;g Hkh vi{kk

djrgÆfdmUgkunviuiekt ds mRFkkuu ds dk;kï ds
fy, viuhdekbZ dk chl çfr'kr ¼vFkkrZ 5 çfr'kr½
nkudjjærkhlekt dk mRFkkugksldrkgÆA
4
f'k{kk dk míš;
f'k{kk
ftl dkdkeykyxkdkufrdrkfl [kkukgÆvkÆjmudkl ekteæ
guÆyk;dcukukgÆAf'k{kk dk míš; euq|; dh vekuoh;
çofÙk;kdkdkjmjdjml
,dl dk Qyl ekaftd0;fäcukukgÆtkfouerkvkÆl nkpkj
से संपन्नस्वाभिमानऔरस्वावलंबन से परिपूर्णहो। डॉ·
vkcMdjejcbfo/kkuemLyea 12 ekpZ 1927 dkukkkkr dh
f'k{kk dh fLFkkfrijckyrgq½ dgkFkkd] ^^ viusPpka dh
f'k{kk ds ekyeymgkjçxfrcgr /khehgÆAHkkjrt jdkj us
gkyghef'k{kk dh çxfr ds ckjeætkfipkVztkjh dh gÆ
ml i<+   djcgr   n[k
gkrkgÆAml eædgkx; gÆfdvxjf'k{kk dh çxfrbl hox Is
pyrhjghAtkvktpyjghgÆ rkLduy;tku0yhmez ds
yMdkdks   40   IkyvkÆyMfd;dks   300
Ikyf'k{kkcukuemæyxÆxaÆ* bl Is ;gh irk pyrkgÆfdMkW
vcMdjf'k{kk Ikkkkdfeyukpkfg, bl dÆ/k;kjFkAyMdka
के साथसाथलड़कियोंकोभीशिक्षा मिलेइसकेभीपक्षधर डॉ·
आम्बेडकरथे। इसलिए   डॉक्टरअंबेडकर   के
Ifo/kkuekÆdk;ka   L=h   i#"k
 Iekurkfn[kkbZnrghÆAD;kfdf'k{kk dh fLFkkfrjgh ml
nš dh çxfrfu/kkjgkrhgÆAf'k{kk dsmíš; Li"VdjrgÆ
डॉ· vkEcMdjvkxdgrgÆfdf'k{kk dk míš; dk;Z
,sl gkupkfg, ftuls irk pyfdoxdnhtku0yhf'k{kk
o;Lduks ds fy, mi; kägÆ fd ;g viupj=
eksÆkfud]   fu"dkevkÆi{kikrjfgrgkdbl dkuíš;
fo|kFkZ   ds   eflr"dedoyrF;
vkÆfl)krkodkHkjukughgkukpkfg,
vfir;;füRovkÆekufl dfLFkfrdkl ç<+
djupkykgkukpkfg,A ;g fo|kFkZdksç/kkuÙkk/kkjh o
Iehkkkked   v/;;u   dk
vkfncukrhgÆfFkkml defLr"deæ ,d Ikúdkr dk
LrjcukrhgÆvkÆml dfBukbZ dh fn'kk Is t½+rgqq IR;
rdigpus dk vFkhrhgÆA 12 o 13 Qjojh 1938
dkukukekM ,d tuIkHkkvcMdj us dgkFkkfdfo/kk
,d   ryokjgÆ   ,d
f'k{kr0;füefouerkvkÆl npkjughgÆrkog   ,d
txyhvkÆfnfjs Is Hkkhk;kudgÆ   ;fn ,d
i<+&fy[keuq|; dh f'k{kk xjhcrurk dh HkkykbZ ds
fy, #dkoV curks ,sl kf'k{kr0;füf'k{kr ds fy,
dyd gÆ f/kDdkjgÆ ,si<+&fy[keuq|; dkA
^^vFkkrf'k{kk çkIrdjml dkmi;kxfl QZviufy, ;gh
er djukftIIekt Is geyksxvkgÆAlekt ds
ckjeædprgqq viuhf'k{kk dk Qk;nklekt ds ykxksa

ds fgrketHkhgkupkpfg, rkfdviuslkFk&lkFkslekt dk
भी उत्थान होशिक्षा का मुख्य उद्देश्य डॉ अंबेडकर 11
flrncj 1938 dksiukengq 11os 'vLi'kfo|kFkhZ Eesyu*
efd, v/;{kh; Hkk"k.kendgrngAe§
5
jktuhfrvkslekt dk lfØ; gkus ds
cknHkhvktUefo|kFkhgA ml le;
ds rRdkyhufclHkhjktuhfrvkslekftdurkvka us
viuavkidekfo|kFkhZ ;kvkstUefo|kFkhgw,sh [krq dh
पहचान लोगों कोनहीं दी लेकिन डॉ vkEcMdjegkuvkS
,demurkFkftllgkuviuhigpkue&vktUefo|kFkhZ ds
:iemnhvkSlfo'o ds lertvo|kfFkZ;ka ds lkFk ,d
विद्यार्थी के रूपमें अपना नाता जोड़ दिया। इस प्रकार डॉ
vkEcMdj us f'k{kk ds egRodks le>krngq f'k{kk ds
míš'; dkLii"Vfd;kA
ifjorL dk cEefo|ky; %ckckIkgcikB'kkykdks,d
l thvlekftdlLFkkeurkFkAfo|ky;a ds lcZk ekckck
dk ,SlfopkjFkkfdfo|ky;; lektdku;k
:inupkyrFkklektipjorL ds dæ ds:iemfo|ky;
dh ,d cMHkkfedkgAbsfy, ofo|ky;a ds
çpfyrLo:i ls Hkhlærj Vughtkvk&jofo|ky;a ds
Lo:ipkKHkhcyus ds
i{k/kjFkhAmudekeuukFkkfdçpfyrf'k{kk]
f'k{k.kki)frvkSfo|kky;h0;oLFkk,ckydelekftdlej
lrk o ykdrkf=d thou eM;ka dk
fueZkddjuesl eFkkughgAoodgkrjFkfdQDVHhenkekedj
unkyfltru ykx l{kue v ;kY; gkusogka ls
fueZkhgkuukykslekeuUHkmrukghVPNgkgksxkvr% fo|ky;
dk okrkoj.k o ogka ds f'k{kdftrus ;kX;
gkxmslhvuqikrengka ls lekt dk ,d y?kq
:iekunrFkblfy, oslkefgdf'k{kk i)fr dk
vkxgdjrFkAmUgkuviuNk= thou es bl
ckrdkegllfd;kFkkfdllekfgdf'k{kk i)fr ls
lekterçpfyrvukddçHkkokvkSjvo/kj.kkvkdslekrf
d;tkslrkgA
f'k{kdjkj"Va fuektrk% ckckIkgc us f'k{kdkdkjk"Va
fuektrkdgkgAvkf'k{kdkdkjk"Va : ihjFk dk ,d ;kX;
lkjFkhekrugA\f'k{kd ds lbzkk
emUgkuedgkfdf'k{kdKkufiikl j] vuq/kkkdjunpkyk o
vkRefo'okokslhgkuukpkfg, AoemkukrFkfd0;fä dk mUu;u
;k m)kjrHkhlHkogAtcmls dhf'k{kk efdl h ;kX; o
lLdkjkufo'kkd dk ;kxnkujghgkAmudh दृ
f"Vesf'k{kkvkuifo"k; dk ipkkT;knkgkukpkfg,,] ipkkXkgka
ls xLrvoxqkf'k{kkdkeml dkLrj ls
fxjknrkgAipkXkgokykf'k{kdviuNk= o
lg;kxhf'k{kdka ds lkPkfkfu"k{krkiwoZ;ogkjjughdjrkgkAo
ufrdxqkka ls lalUugkukpkfg, A

डॉ- Hkhejkovk Ec Mdj thHkkjr ds f'kYikdkj ds
lkFk&lkFk ,dgkufu'kcdHkkFkkAmudekekuukFkkfdf'k{kk
ls ghKku dk rkyk [kqyrkgSvkSjbl hfy,
mUgkuviuslektdkf'kf{krgkus ds fy,
vkOagkfudlkmUgkuviuslektesa
LoksFkhekuvkStçuukesZkdjus ds fy, f'k{kk ijT;knk
ls T;knk /;kuus ds fy, cy fn;kAos ,d
nqjn'khf'k{kd   dh
HkkfrfopkjdjrFkkfdckyd&ckyfdkvka dh f'k{kk
ijvf/kd /;;kufnitk, rkfdvkunpkyavPNlekt dk
fueZk¡gksdA&blh ds lkFk&lkFkos   ;g
HkhLohodkjrFkvkdPNhf'k{kk dcy thou fuoZkg dsfy,,
ghughgAvfirdemkekftdØkfr dk ,d çeq[k ek/;e
Hkhekurhf'kAf'k{kk ds fcukdkbHkhlektvkxughgk c<+
ldrk A v/kfo'okkla ls eq[äA vKkurk] vU;k; vkSj
'kk"k.k.k ds fo#) yydkjus dh rkdrHkhf'k{kk ls
ghls¤kohgohgAckckIkgc us   nfu;k ds
vundçrf"Brfo'ofo|ky;ka ls f'k{kk xg.k dh
ftsslmUga   ,d   LokHkkeknh0;fäcuus dk
vol jçkIrgksdkA

tžeul; dksjkVHkjus ds fy, vUu dh
vko';drkgkrhgBhdolgghKkuvtZu ds fy, f'k{kk
vko';d gA thou efo|k fou] 'khy] rhuxqkka dk
leChp; vko';d gAvkReLEeku dh j{kk dk
HkkofuektZkf'k{kk ds fcuklSkogA
L=h f'k{kk&Hkkjrlfdl Mksek'kidfons'khsl Rrk 'kklkka ds
ijk/khujhgkgß ftsslHkkjr ds iruvkjvovfr dk
nkSjvurdkyrpyrkjgk A blfo"k; ipjHkhckckIkgc
us xgu v/;;u fd;kmUgkus nq[k fdnsk dh
ijk/khurk   dk   ,dç   ek:;   dkj.kf'k{kk
Hkhg&Vk&Sf'ko'k'kdejefgyk@L=h f'k{kk dk u ghkukkAlkekU
tuk dh f'k{kk Hkh lgmpiYC/k ughFkhAfQjdetkj o
nubdkpy yksxka ds fy, f'k{kk miyC/k gkuk Vs<-
[khjFkhfFQjmnughs&L=h f'k{kk rkjnqj dh dkSHkokyhckrgß
A vr% ckckIkgc us L=h f'k{kk ijcgqr cy
fn;kvkjfo'k'kdkjnfyr o finMefgyckvka dh f'k{kk
ijvf/kd cy fn;k A mudkLi'kZer Fkkfd ;fnnfyr
o   finMlekt   dh
efgyk,f'k{krgkrkgvkiulrkukkdkHkhf'k{kr   o
lLdkjokucukscrkgßrFkk   thou
emkunpkyhdfBukbZ;dkgydjldxh A vkt dh
dU;k;, ghdy dh jk"Vekrkgkaxh ;fnoslkLqs
frdvkSjf'k{krgkrksekt dk
fodklHkhLoHkkofodghVPNkgkxkA
ogesskkvuq fprtkfr o vuq fprtutkrf'k{kk dh
odyrdjrkAvuq fprtkfr   o
vuq fprtutkrlekt ds ekFkkijxvkKkurk dk
VhdkvkslektesØqyh muds çfrnukHkkkTuk ls fudkyus

dk ,d ghekxFkkfdogi<+ fy[k djviuhefjä dk
jkLrkç'kLrdja A f'k{kk ds Kku ls vuqfipr o
vuqfiprutkfroxEfopkjfoe'kdjuÈ   er
ifjorÈrFkkrkfdbd½) 7

dk] pfrU;rkfuekⁿZkgkxhAogviunh?kdky   ls
py¿iÙruÉdk;kⁿdkNkÑldju;dk;k¼ dh vkjçoÙkgkⁿs A
vuqfipr o vuqfiprutkfroxÈ dh f'k{kk ds ldk¼k
emUgkuxolⁿvbddgkFkkfdf'k{kk   'kjiuh dk nⁿk
gⁿtkml fi,xkoghangkMⁿxkAo"kk¼ ls sviugh ekt ds in
nfyr]   ihfMⁿr   o   lkekftdklrk   dh
tⁿthjkesⁿtdM¼ektesⁿvkRexk§jo dk Hkko 'k¼;
gkⁿdⁿdkFkk A ,s¼erçk;% lektdks ;fniⁿⁿ%
[kMkⁿdjukgkⁿrkifQjf'k{kk ghog 'kL= gⁿtkmlUgⁿnfjærk ls
ckgjfudydjLokFkkkeku dk HkkotxkdjvU;k; vk§
'kk¼k.k ds fo#) ¼ik¼kⁿdjus dh çj.kknⁿxh A
,s¼kgkusⁿjghvuqfiprlektfo"kerkvk§lkekftdkⁿlrk
dh tⁿthjkⁿdkⁿM¼ldrkgⁿA bl ipⁿdjvuqfiprlekt
dh f'k{kk ds fy, fgrdkjhⁿl Hkk ds
vⁿUrⁿfcfg"drf'k{k.kNk=dokl ka dh LFkkiukdhA 1945
eⁿckckl kgc us fiiⁿYl ,tⁿpⁿdkul kk;Vh dh LFkkiuk
dh fⁿlⁿdⁿvⁿUrⁿrvuqdf'k{k.kl¼LFkkvka dh LFkkiuk dh
xbⁿA   bl   iⁿdjckckl kgcvuqfipr   o
vuqfiprutkfril ekt ds mnⁿkkjjef'k{kk dk ,d
cMⁿk¼L=ekukurFkkA

ckckl kgc ds f'k{kk ldⁿ¼fopkjnⁿkdkyiÿjfLFkfr ds
çHkko   ls   ij¼gⁿ   muds
fopkjukdoyrⁿRdkyhuiⁿjfLFkfr;kⁿ¼lⁿⁿfⁿxdFkkvfirⁿⁿj
dky le; vFkkokⁿtⁿHkhmrughl ehphugⁿ§ A muds
erkuⁿ¼kj /kjrhijtⁿleyyⁿokykykçⁿR; ⁿltho/kkjhⁿç¼frd
: i ls lekugⁿAmUgⁿkuvknehvk§¼vU; thoka ,d
ghvk/kkjvkⁿjvyxⁿfy;kg¼vk§joggⁿbutho /kkfj;ka dh
ckⁿⁿl d {kerkAⁿfäf'k{kk xⁿ.kdⁿjds 'k¼kotho/kkfj;ka ls
viuⁿkⁿdkⁿvyxdjrkg¼tⁿllⁿogviuhckⁿⁿl d {kerk
से अपनीसक्रियताबनालेताहैं। डॉ॰ vkEcMdj ds
vuqkjf'k{kk ls ghen¼ dk foⁿkd dk ckⁿk
gkⁿrkg¼Fkkekuoh; e¼;ka dk fodkl gkⁿrkg¼Aⁿk¼k ds
fodkl ef'k{kk dk egRoiwⁿk¼ ;kⁿnkuguⁿAⁿk¼k ds
vk/kⁿjudj.kⁿeⁿⁿkⁿderduhdhf'k{kk o 0;ogkfjdf'k{kk dk
HkhcMⁿk ;kⁿnkuguⁿAoⁿmekurFkdfdcsⁿl Hkkfodkl 'khⁿynⁿk dh
vkfFkⁿd o lkekftdⁿjpuk dh vko';drkvka ds
vuqkjf'k{kk   gkuhpkfg,Af'k{kk   cnyrⁿⁿk
of'odokrkoj.keⁿⁿkⁿdkcyk djuesⁿal {kegⁿuhpkfg,A
f'k{kk nⁿk dh lkekftdvkfFkⁿd o jktuhfrdⁿÆkfr dk
vk/kⁿjHkⁿgÈ muds }kjkfn:kx;kke= f'kf{krcuk¼
lⁿfBrjⁿkgkvkⁿjⁿk"kⁿdjus bl egke= egⁿ muds
lⁿⁿk'kⁿiⁿk¼Z thou o muds'k¼kf'.kdfopkjⁿ dk lⁿjkⁿdgⁿA

ckckl kgc us dⁿoyvuqfipr o
vuqfiprutkfril ekt dh f'k{kk ijgⁿ cy

ughⁿfn;kvfirⁿⁿR;⁼dⁿoxⁿ ds l Hkhefgyk o iⁿ#"kka
dkⁿlⁿeku : i ls f'k{kk

8

feyⁿⁿ   bl   ij   muds   fopkj
,dneLi"VFkⁿAmudkekuukfFkkfdl jdkjl Hkk ds fy,
f'k{kk lⁿrh o lⁿHkkmiyⁿⁿC/k djk,AçⁿkFkfedf'k{kk ls
ydⁿjfdⁿR;⁼dkyd&ckfydkdkⁿckⁿFkfedLⁿrjij
,s¼h0; ogkfjdf'k{kk   feyⁿⁿfⁿl dkog   thou
eⁿⁿ;kⁿlrⁿⁿ;kⁿdjlⁿdⁿA

ckckl kgc   us   fo'ofo|ky;
Lrjijvyx&vyxLukrdvkⁿLukrdⁿdkj dk fojⁿk¼k
fd;kAopkgrⁿFkfdkukukⁿdk;⁼ ,d gkⁿdjvFkok ,dhⁿⁿj
gkⁿdjdk;ⁿⁿjkⁿjAmpⁿf'k{k.k ef'k{k.k o 'kk¼k nkukⁿ dk
lekoⁿkⁿkⁿrkgⁿALukrdLrjijf'k{k.k   dk
dk;ⁿⁿkⁿrcfdLukrdkⁿkⁿjLrjijf'k{k.k   ds
lkFk&lkFkvf/kd cy 'kk¼k ijfn;ktⁿrⁿrkgⁿAmudk er
Fkkfd ;fnLukrdvkⁿLukrdⁿkⁿj ds f'k{kkfFkⁿⁿkⁿdks ,d
l kFk j[kⁿⁿrⁿ 'kk¼k ofrLukrdLrj ls
ghvf/kde¼tⁿⁿrkⁿⁿkⁿxkⁿhAckckl kgcf'k{kⁿdkⁿdkⁿiBⁿ¼efueⁿkⁿk
djus dh Lorⁿ¼rkijHkh cy nⁿrⁿAobl ls ;g irk
pyrkgⁿⁿdⁿpfyrikBⁿ¼Øe   dk   fojⁿk¼k
djrⁿFkAfo'ofo|ky; ds l ktⁿk emⁿⁿdgⁿFkfd ;g
LFkkuijh¼{kk l ipkyuvkⁿjmikf/k fooj.k ds fy,
ughⁿ§ⁿfirⁿⁿvf/kdkfⁿd 'kk¼k dk;ⁿ¼j cy
fn;ktⁿkukpkfg, A
पर्यावरणशिक्षा : डॉ॰ vkEcMdj us i;kⁿoj.kf'k{kk ijHkⁿk
cy fn;kgⁿA muds thou pfj= dki<+us ls
/;kuecⁿkⁿrkgⁿⁿfdocpiu ls ghi;kⁿj.kçⁿemFkkAmUgkⁿsvius
thou dkyeⁿvudⁿjkⁿkⁿ¼'kkjki.k¼kfd;kvkⁿⁿj ;⁼Fkkl lⁿko
muds cMⁿgkⁿkurⁿdmudkl ij{k.kⁿ¼Hkhfd;kⁿⁿjA 1953
eⁿtcogvkⁿⁿxkckⁿdn ds çokⁿl ijfⁿkⁿkⁿsvkⁿxⁿ¼rⁿdⁿk ls
rⁿHⁿfeyrⁿⁿFkⁿtc ,d o¼k¼k yxⁿ¼u ds fy,
r§ⁿkjgⁿtⁿktⁿkⁿrⁿFkⁿAokorⁿekuo¼'odifjⁿⁿdⁿ;⁼   ,d
ykbⁿyktegkek¼jh ls t⁼¼jgⁿkⁿAtc bl ckr dk
fpⁿrudjⁿxⁿrⁿ ksⁿf;kⁿenvk,xkfⁿddghukⁿdghekuuo us çⁿkfr
ls   nⁿⁿgfd;kⁿkⁿjⁿfviuⁿfⁿⁿhioup;⁼kⁿdks   çⁿkfrfo#)
cukfy;kAiⁿfj.kkmegⁿekjⁿⁿkⁿleuⁿⁿkAvr% ckckl kgc ds दृ
f"Vdkskeⁿⁿ;kⁿj.kf'k{kk
orⁿⁿkekⁿⁿⁿkⁿgⁿmrughⁿgⁿⁿckl fⁿxdⁿⁿftudhHkⁿⁿrkdkyeⁿⁿkFkhA
डॉ॰ Hkhejkovk EcMdj dk 'kk¼fⁿkⁿdⁿ दृ"Vdkⁿ ;⁼
fopkjfitrukrⁿRdkyhuiⁿjfLFkfr;ka ds ldk¼k
eⁿkkml dkmegRoⁿvkⁿHkhmrughⁿ§ n'kⁿkⁿdⁿdchrtⁿⁿjⁿkⁿkgⁿⁿgⁿA
ckckl kgcf'k{kk dknⁿkⁿdⁿrFkkⁿlⁿekt ds mRthⁿu dk
lkⁿkⁿurⁿkekⁿⁿurughFkⁿkⁿdⁿY¼l ekt ds çⁿR; ⁼dox⁼ pkgⁿ
oⁿLi'kⁿkⁿ ;⁼ vkⁿLi'⁼;ⁿⁿgks l cdsfy, l kekftd Lorⁿ¼rkⁿ§
lekurkⁿ§ lejlrkvk§ekrⁿkHkko ds fodkl dk ,d
çⁿHkkohⁿekⁿⁿkⁿkhekuurFkⁿALokfHkeku 'k¼; l ektdks ;fnvius
thou dkⁿliⁿ% pyk ;eku j[kuk

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9

gŝkml dkf'kf{rgkukghgk>xkAI kekftdvfLrRovk§I kekf
tdmRFkku ds fy, f'k{kk dh
ijevko'; drkgjdkyvk§i fjfLFkfrejgxhghA
fu"d"kZ

इस प्रकार डॉ॰ vkEcMdjegkanuvFkZkkL=h] U;k; fon]
l&Budrk] lektsl{kkjdvk§nfgyrvkinkyu ds
ç.krekustkrgŝemyr% f'k{kk {k= ds ,d
जागरूकसाधककथे। डॉ॰ vkEcMdj us viunf'k{kk
lcŝkhfopkjkmesl Hkhdkf'k{kk feybl dsi{k/kjFkA ,d
Nk=ds us viuhfo|kFkhh'kkmesS f'k{kk yuhpkfg,
vk§msl dkvuq¬kksI udŝgkbl dkrkjemudkfopkjekßkfyd
हैं। डॉ॰ vcMdj ds vuq¬kjyMkodkdkhf'k{kk ds
lkFk&lkFkkyMfd;kodkIhf'k{kk yuhpkfg,
,S kmudkekuunkFkkA

खुदकोआजन्मविद्यार्थीकहनेवालेडॉक्टरआम्बेडकर

,demourkFkkAftsul§vkdn'kyydjvkTHkhnfyslekt dh
ih<∤ vkxs c<+ jghgŝ ;g IR;
ckrgŝftsu¬udkjkughatskl drkAvktge ns[krgŝfdf'k{kk
{k= dk ujhdkj.kgkgjkgknbl mejhcykxkxkdkdkVPNhf'k{kk
लेनाबहुतकठिनहोगयाहै। इस लिए सरकार ने डॉ॰
vkEcMdj dh f'k{kk uhfr;kajifopkjdjf'k{kk ds {k=
eml¬kkjdjukcgr t:jh
gŝAl kFkghl kFkfo/kkFkZ¬kkdjkjtxkj ls lEcfu/krf'k{kk
iklrgkes ,I h0¬oLFkkdjrkfdjkstxkj ds {k= eklhhnsk dk
fodkl gkA

ckcklkgc us viunHkk"k.kked§i ilrd o ys[kka ;g
Lohdkjfd;kg§Rdf'k{kk 0;fä dk ckŝ)d fodkl djrhg§
bl dkj.kmUgkuf'k{kk dh çR;{k o vçR;{k i Iso
ml dmí;;ka dh 0;kidppaHkh dh gŝAmUgkuf'k{kk ds
mí;;ka dh ppkedgkfd0;fäfuekZkemf'k{kk dk ved'}
;kxnkugkukpkfg, A lekt ds fy, I ¬dkjr o
pfj=okul u¬qü;ä] I Ttu0;fDr;ks dh
ijevko'; drkgkrhgŝDfdl I dkjoku o
pfj=oku0;fäghsl cy lekt dk
fueZ¬kdjlI dxkAckckl kgc ds
vuq¬kjfofHkUuoxkaVsl ektef'k{kk ds ek/; e I s
l kekftsl ejlrk o ykdkrf=d eY;ka dk
l jj{k.kl kl¬kkog§ ;fnl ektemejlrk o thou eY; dk
l jj{k.kughgkxkaevkn'kI ekt dh
LFkkiukughdjl I dxkA

ckcklkgcçpfyrf'k{kk o f'k{k.k
i)frdkcnyukpkgrFkkmudkekuukFkkfdl ejlrkfueZ¬k
djuokyhvkŝykdrkf=d eY;ka dh Hkkouk dk
fodkl djuokyhf'k{kk o
ikB;Øeghi<∤;ktkukpkfg, Amudk ;g n<∤er
Fkkfdl ektea ,Sh f'k{kk 0;oLFkkgkuhpkfg, ftl dh
le; ds vupyvko'; drk

10

g§AoekunrFkdkdf'k{kk dk ek/; e ekrHkk"kkengkukpkfg,]
ftsl I ckydea #fp ls i<∤ls dk
LoHkkofuekZkgkgkAfonŝkhHkk"kkea <∤us oky;§fä dk
l e¬prfodkl gkik, xk] ,Sh mudk eues '¬kdkFkhA

बाबासाहेब डॉ॰ Hkhejkovk EcMdj 20oha I nh ds
I cls cMfopkjdkes ,d g§ वर्तमानसदीभीभारतमें डॉ॰
vkEcMdj ds çHkko dh I nhgŝ MkŰ vkEcMdj dh
ykdfç; rkvk§Lohdk;̀rk ds ihNmudkfo'kn v/;;u]
rkfokdly¬kuvk§fop

Ilektkj ds fy, ijjorŭ dk
HkHkfiedkg§ f'k{kk dk {k= Hkhmuds ;kxnku ls
vNrkuoghgŝ} ykfduMkŰ vkEcMdj dk
eY;kadudjrscablh dk ckrgkrhg§ muds
e'kgjjkukjs ^f'kf{krcuk§] I a?fBrjgk§ l Pk'kdjks* esf'k{kk
igyLFkkuijgŝ f'k{kk ds ckjemUgkusdgk] f'k{k oggŝ
tkØ;fädkfuMjcuk;] ,drk dk ikB i<∤; }
ykxkadkvf/kdkjka ds çorsl pdjs] I P?k'kdjks* dh l h[k ns
vk§vktknh ds fy, yMufl kkk;A

MkŰ आम्बेडकर ने सबसेपहलेबॉम्बेलेजिस्लेटिवकाउंसिलमें
,d dkuufon dh gŝl; r ls 12 ekpZ 1927
dkskkjrh; I ekref'k{kk ds ckjemN t:jh
I okymBk; a ;g muds fy, cgnfpark dk fo"k;
Fkkfodgekjşkef'k{kk ds ekeys=xfrugha dh- ml
I e; Hkkjr I jdkj }jkf'k{kk ds ckjemLrfrjipk½VZ ds
erkfcdnsk ds Ldkydikus dh mez ds ylMkckdks 40
I kyvkdjlMkŰkdks 100 I s vf/kdI kyyxrs
bl dhotgumLudÿf'k{kk ds {k= eamtV dh dehcrk;h-
odkrgrgŝef'k{kk ij de I s de mruhjkf'krks
[kpdjjgh] ftruhgeykxksa I s mRikn 'kY¬k ds
: iemyrgsŝ* blihØeeMkŰ vkEcMdj us fo|kFkZ¬kkdks
ड्रॉप–आउटआउटदरपरभीचिंताजतायी- bl dfy,
mUgkumik; I çÞk; kfdçkFkfedf'k{kk ijvfd Is
vfd [kpfd;ktk; A

vktgef'k{kk ds 0;olk;hdj.k dh leL;k I s
t¤jjgg§ MkŰ vkEcMdj usf'k{kk ds 0;olk;hdj.k dh
leL;kvkdk§§I kyigyigpkufy; kFkk- odkrgŝf'k{kk
rks ,d çhtgŝTksl cdkfeyuhpkfg,- f'k{kk foHkkx
,S kughgŝ§kks bl vk/kkjijpyk; ktk, fdfttrukodog
[kpdjrkgŝfnrukfo|kFkZ¬kka I s oly¬kfd;ktk;f'k{kk ds
dksHkhl¬kkomik;;kik§ I s 0;kik : i I s
I Lrkcuk; ktkukpkfg, A

MkŰ vkEcMdj ds fy, fpark dk emyfo"k;
Fkkdnŝ'kke§l¬l ekftsdvl ekurkbl dks ekrkjdnŝekq'
ekurkykue§f'kd dh vgeHkfedkekurkFks
mudkekuukFkkfodf'k{kk I fgr thou ds fofo/k
{k=kaem§vkfFkd o I kekftsd11
dृf'V I s fiNMhtkfr;ka ds fy, I gkuqÿfriwkjs¬kq§ dk
fl)krviukus t:jukpkfg;a os ,S kykdrkf½d ikBîØe

`

ds i{k/kjFk}s ftsl‚cf/krfo"k;ka ds v/;kid
fo|kfFkZ;ksa‚Sjfo"k; dh t:jr ds fglkc ls
cuk;smUgkumgerkiwkZ ,oavfuok;Z'k{kk dk i{k
fy[kvksjm.dhf"k{kk ij cy fn;k-
ode‚tkjoxkdofdHkuçdkj dk Nk=ofÙk;ksgus ds
i{k/kjFkvksmPpf"k{kk dh t:jr
Hkho‚cjkjjs[kkfdrdjrsgrFks of"k{kk vkSjuk&dfj;ka ds
{ks= emofprks dh
:fptxkuvksmudkçfrfuf/kRoûuf'prdkrus ds fy,
muds fy, lhVvkj{krdjus dk fopkjs ds
tUenkrkFkA

nfyrkvksfiNMkã ds lkFkMkkW vkEcMdj dh
çkFkfedrkefL=;ka dh f'k{kk HkhFkh- ofL=;ka dh nnZÂkk
ds fy, ckã.koknokdftEenkjekurFkAmudkLi"VdgukFkk} ^^bl
lekstea ,sl‚dkbolÂkb}lughs} tkcÂk.kka ds lg;ksx ds
fcukiuihgksds tkfr0;oLFkktgkiÂ"k&i¡"k ds
chpHkdjrhgS} oghbolh dk foLrkjdjrgq L=h
dknkE;entaskkrhrgS} Mkk‚ vkEcMdjfL=;ka ds fy, f'k{kk
vksjvkfFkdvkRefuHkZjrkdkvko';d ekurFks
Mkk‚ vkEcMdj us 0;fÄxrLrjijHkf"k{kk]
[kkl rksjijofprksa ds fy, f'k{kk ds fy,
dbkgRoiwkdk;Zd;s mUgkmus 1924 dh
'k¼#vkrefg"k¼r fgrdkfj.kh lHkk dsxBu lsgh bl
{ks= ema dk;Z 'k¼: djfn;kFkk- lHkk us f'k{kk
dkçkFkfedrkcuk;kvksâ [kkldjfiNMexksa ds
chpmPpf"k{kk vkSjl ÌÏ—ति के विस्तारहेतुकॉलेज,
हॉस्टल, पुस्तकालय, सामाजिककेंद्रऔर अध्ययन केंद्र
[kksya lHkk dh ns[kjs[k efo|kfFkZ;ka dh igyij
^ljLorhcsykl * uked ifÉdk dkçdk'ku 'k¼: gqvk-
bl us 1925
eslksykigj vksjcsyxkoNk=koklvksjcksbÉefÁr v/;;u
dÄk] gkWLVyDycvksjnksNk=kokl [kksyA

Mkk‚ vkEcMdj us 1928 es ^^fMiÌLMDyklsl
,tqd'kuslkslkbVh** dk xBufd;k- mUgkmus 1945
eslekt ds fiNMsrcdks ds chpmPpf"k{kk ds
fy, ykdf'k{krlekt dh HkhoLFkkiukdh- bl lsLFkk
ने पर्याप्त संख्या मेंकॉलेजऔर माध्यमिक विद्यालय खोले-
dÇNk=koklkddksMkk‚ vkEcMdj us foÕkh; lgk;rkHkhnh-
fu"d'kr% fu"d'kr% Mkk‚
vEcMdjrdZhlektjvkskkkjr ,d vkfÄukHkkjr
dk fuekÎdjukpkgrFks tcrdbl dh t:jr
cuhjgsh] muds 'k{kfopkjka ds lkFk'k{kk
lcÆkhfopkjhHkçhã fxdcusjgsa

बाबासाहब के नाम से दुनियाभरमेंलोकप्रिय डॉ॰
Hkkhejkovk©EcMdjs lekl‚kkjd] nfyrjktkurk
egkekuh"kh] Økfrdkjh ;ks)k] ykduk;d] fo}ku]

12

nk'kfud] o¬kfud] lektl oh ,oa/k‚bku0;fägkus ds
lkFkgfo'oLrj ds fof/kloak o Hkkjrh; lfo/kku ds
e¿; f'kYiodkjFkvkEcMdj foy{k.k ,oaf}rh;
çfrHkk ds /kuhFkj muds 0;fÄRoeLej.k 'kfä dh çxÂ
freii¿[kjrk cf)erk bÄekunkjh] lPpkbZ] fu;ferrk]
n<+rk] ipMkexhLoHkko dk ef.kdkpuesYkkk A
ovull; dkfV ds urkFkzh ftUgkuvuiklelr thou
lsexHkkkjr dh dY;k.k&dkeuk]
lrfyrlektjpukesmRlxdjsn;kA [kkl djHkkjr ds
vLifÂfÂr‚rnfylkefts o vkfFkÄdrkÿ ls
vfÂk'kIrLrkÿ mUga bl vfÂk'kkki ls eÉäfnykukghMkk‚
vkEcMdj dk thou lsdY;iFkkAukkkkjh; jktuhfr dh
,sd /kqjh dh rjgFk] tksvktnfu;kÿkj ds fy, ,sd
vR;regRoiwkhfylrelghk ,oalektjpuk ds
ijdegkekuoghA

,sd i<+s fy[kfo|kFkhZ dh ;g
ftEenkjhgS{dovuiul kFk&lkFkiul ektdÿkhvkxysy;
tk, rkfd ml lekt dk HkhmRFkkugks ;ghHkkouk ls
çfjrgkdjMkk‚ vkEcMdj us ;g fopkj j[kk
FkkAyfduD;vkt dh orÄekuLFkfre ;g Hkkouk
lcds euesftldkmÙkjgÈughA bl fy, Mkk‚
vkEcMdj ds bl fopkjkdks /;ues j[krgq
vk/ks'kkdksvkxysytkus ds fy, muds
fopkjkdkikBîØekesa fEefyrdjukgksxkÂtcÂhmlli<+dj
Nk=ka ds euesa oks Hkkouk‚fgksgxhÂtcvktkfÄf'k{kk {ks=
eÉkkjr dk uke vkrkgÉxÂkkjr dh dkbÄfo'ofo|ky;
के टॉपमोस्ट 200 विश्वविधालय मेंनहींदिखाईदेती ।
vxjlgsa;k ukeHkkjrdkfodflrjk"V° cukukghFkÂMkk‚
vkEcMdjftlrjg dh f'k{kk
izÂkkyhHkkjrempkgrfÂvxjoghf'k{kk izÂkkyh ds
vk/kkjijNk=kdhf'k{kk nhtk, rksHkhHkkjr dk uke
Hkhfo'oiÕÄykij ped mBxkA
lnHkZ

1- ykyvÂkunÂ] ckf/klRockckl kgscMkk‚ vEcMdj
जीवन औरदर्शन, सम्यकप्रकाषननईदिल्ली, 2009, पृ॰169,
2- ckyh ,y-vkj-]Mkk‚ अंबेडकर जीवन औरमिषन,
भीम पत्रिका पब्लिकेषंजजालंधर, 2006, पृ॰31]
3- ckckslkgscMkk‚ vEcMlÉEiwÄdkXMk; [kÑM 3]
vEcMdjifr"BkudY;k.k.ke&ky;] HkkjrljdkjubÄnYyh]
i÷55]
4- jkojkecpu] HkkjrMkk‚ vkEcMdj0;fDrRo
एवंकृतित्व, सागरप्रकाषन, दरीबामैनपुरी, उ०प्र०]1993] i÷
113]
13
5- Mkk‚ cgknn¼ 'kek&tutkfrfodkl
6- d';iMkk‚ vkykddqekj&Hkkjrh;
समाजमेंनारीदषा एवंदिषा

12

`

7-   'kekMkll' -, oprophhMkll   षिक्षा – शैक्षिक
एवंव्यवसायिकनिर्देषन

23.Mass   Media   And   Women
Empowerment
(With special reference to Television)

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Abstract

The growth of any society depends
socially and economically upon women's
empowerment. Women can play different
roles in human societies. Women have
capacity to change the destiny of a country
and have ability to mold its fate. They are
offering their role in domestic and
economic field.   The socioeconomic
development of women participation is
essential. The role of mass media in the
age of technology is considered an
important   criteria   for   women's
socioeconomic   development   and
empowerment. Negligence of economic
decision-making creates social evils in
different parts of the rural communities of
India especially in Eastern Uttar Pradesh.
In   modern   times,   mass   media   is
considered the most important instrument
of society to reach out to a large number of
people.

Objectives :- 1. To find out the
socioeconomic profile of the respondents.
2. Whether the women   are socially ill-
treated in rural communities? 3. Whether
women are neglected in the field of
economic decision making and expression
in rural community through television? 4.
To find out the roles of mass media for
gender   equality   and   economic
empowerment of women.

Significance : Mass media can play its role
efficiently in translating information to
society for empowering women with
regard to socioeconomic development by
educating society regarding their abilities
and capacities. Media is the part of life
from the show especially on Television
apart from music on the Radio, the
Magazine and Newspapers.

Methodology : The present study is based
on 100 Women of Sultanpur district of
Eastern   Uttar   Pradesh.   Purposive
sampling is used and data collected from
primary and secondary sources.

Major finding : It has been found that high
socioeconomic status women are seeing
regularly   women   programmes   on
television than middle class socioeconomic
status women. The middle class women
are also emerging towards television
programmes. The number of schedule
caste women is less. It shows that the
media is playing the powerful and positive
role in the empowerment of women and
gender equality in rural communities.

KEY WORDS : Mass Media, Women
Empowerment,   Role   of   Television,
Constitutional Safeguard.

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24-बदलते भारत के ग्रामीणपरिवेशमेंसोषलमीडियाऔर युवा एक विष्ले”k.kkRed v/;;u

श्रैमितंर जिंउंक ए

Reearch Scholr, Deprtment of Sociology nd Socil Anthropology
Indra Gndhi National Tribal University, Amrkntk (M.P)

Abstract

lk'kyehfM;k 'kfCnl pkj ds lk/kukds fy, iz0rgkrkghS pkj ds lk/ku0;kidLrjijllpuk,¡ igpkrghS vkSjsl pkj dh ifdz;ksaykx=dk¡HkkxhnkjcukrgA ;|fi bk/juVtlu;s ek/;eka ds rhofodkl ds dkj.ktu ek/;eka ds ikjEifjdLo:lkercgrdNifjorZugvkgS u, ek/;eka dks Rekl krdjds ;g tu ek/;e ds lk/kuviuknk;jvkSjiHkko c<kuesa QyghjgggAikOosjj योगेन्द्र सिंह के अनुसार 'वैष्वीकरण के सामनेभारतीय lekt dh cgyyrkrFkklkLdfrdfofo/krk ds Lo:lk dh ppkZ dh gAckbkjh0;kijfoRrh; izcU/kutul pkjfoKku ,orduhfdvokol&ipkl rFkkvk%llkLdfrdvknku&iknku u us ,slhifjfLFkfr;ksifnk dh gAu, ek/;e tu ek/;e cu jggAubsl|kfxdh ds iHkko ls lkekftdfodkl dh
प्रकियाऔरदिषामेंमहत्वपूर्णपरिवर्तनदृ”Vxkpjgkgk आ lksष yehfM;k dk iHkkolekftdslxBu ds fdl Hkkh :lkijLlLi”V ns[kk tkldrkgAvduhdhfodkl us सामाजिकसंस्था के रूपमेंसोषलमीडियासामाजिकइच्छाओं, vkdk{kkvka vknrkvk§0;ogkjkdkcnyyjgggAtlls ;pkHkhvNlruughgA lekftdehfM;k ds ek/;e ls vkt ;pkvkekkheukoKkfudvkS lekftdcnykokdkl kQ&lk
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jggAvkt ds lekt ls lacf/kr 'kk;nghdkbz ,slkfo”kय होजिसमेंसोषलमीडियाआवष्यक—अनावष्यक mfpr&vuifprgLr{ki u djjgkgkA
iek[k 'kCn—सोषलमीडियाग्रामीण युवा

25.The Aesthetic Values of the Visual Spectacles in the Opening Ceremony of Beijing Olympics

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46th All India Sociological Conference 2021 Registration Number – 0509
ISS Conference Membership Number – OS/FM 012021
Research Committee: RC-20
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Abstract

This paper discusses three ritual performancespresentedin the opening ceremony of Beijing Olympics, namely, the spectacular presentation oftheFou drum, the miraculous display of the Olympic Rings and the unique wayofigniting the Olympic torch. The analysis revolves around these visual spectacles to excavate the aesthetic values reflected therein. Through specific elaboration and strong argumentation, the paper attempts to draw a conclusion that the distinctive forms of the performances in the opening ceremony, which precisely correspond with the features of large performance activities of modern times, have contributed to creatingsuch visual spectacles to intensify the visual perceptions of the audience with the aid of advanced modern technologies; and more significantly, the performances have been endowed with higher aesthetic values both at the levels of theory and practice by

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increasing the articulation of spectacular elements therein.

RC-21

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

CONVENOR

PROF. BHUP SINGH GAUR

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Conference ID: RC-21/AISC/2021/001

01.Borderland and the Issues of Second-class Citizenship: Narratives from the Line of Control

in Jammu Region
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Abstract

The paper attempts to track the politics of borders and its confluence with the discourse of citizenship. Citizenship and territoriality are strongly intertwined and cartographic borders are a significant marker of it. It is thus important to understand what border formation does to the existing spaces as they turn into a borderland, thereby shaping/re-shaping the identity and citizenship rights of people who become border landers. It becomes sociologically pertinent to deliberate on how the discourse of citizenship plays out in reality for the borderlanders. The study is based on the established literature including published reports/articles, newspaper content and the data collected through narratives during in-depth interviews. The paper examines citizenship in the context of partition of the Indian subcontinent as it not just divided the landscape but also the socio-cultural spatiality, exposing borderlanders to the everyday violence of a contested border. The colonial territorialization of hitherto common space into cartographic borders resulted in the problem of forced migration as Balibar points out, when viewed socio-politically, 'often borders are not in the borders at all'. This massive cross-border migration rendered the socio-culturally similar people as outsiders at the legal level. Moreover, the impact of this contested border continued in the form of multiple protracted and temporary internal displacements within India, yet India lacks a uniform policy for the border-conflict induced Internally Displaced citizens. The study attempts to understand how the idea of citizenship plays out in the everyday life of border landers and argues that they often get reduced to the second-class citizenry.
Keywords: Borderland, Citizenship, Constitutional Rights, Forced Migration, Identity

Conference ID: RC-21/AISC/2021/002

02.Politics of Community Identity Formation: A Study of Gujjars and Paharis of J&K

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Abstract

This research paper argues that most academic debates on the community identity politics of J&K are partial, in the sense that it only encapsulates the issue of power-sharing between Jammu-based Dogras and the Valley-based Kashmiris. These academic debates have hardly given attention to other linguistic communities residing in J&K. Thereby, a comprehensive understanding of identity

politics in J&K requires emphasis not only on 'core' communities (Dogras and Kashmiris) but also those living in the 'periphery' areas (Gujjars, Paharis, Kishtwari, Siraji, Poguli etc.). Accordingly, in this research we will focus upon the Gujjars and Paharis living in Poonch and Rajouri districts of J&K. The community identity politics between Gujjars and Paharis entails socio-political mobilisation that centres around the appropriation of the Scheduled Tribe (ST) category. Notably, the State led social categories for enumeration and execution of positive discrimination policies such as tribal, backward, caste, language and others are perceived as the source of community recognition and resource distribution. The Paharis of J&K have been demanding ST status since the profiling of Gujjars as the same in 1991. An in-depth critical exploration of Gujjar-Pahari dynamics proposes that the community identity politics in J&K is multilayered.

Keywords:Community,Identity,Politic,ST

Conference ID: RC-21/AISC/2021/003
03.The CAA Conundrum: Citizenship in Contemporary India

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Abstract

The citizenship Act in India has been amended in 1956, 1986 and in 2019. The proposed amendment bill of 2019, nevertheless evoked substantial protest as it strikingly excluded Muslims from its purview and provided citizenship only to Hindus, Christians, Jains, Parsis, Sikhs and Buddhists immigrants persecuted in only three countries viz. Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Afghanistan. Interestingly the rollout of the bill invited protests from across the social spectrum of the country irrespective of the religious, gender and caste affiliations. Despite country-wide opposition, the Bill was passed in the Parliament. That the Indian state with its quasi-federal nature has centralizing tendencies is not something new, what's more significant to note is the complete autonomy that such an arrangement bestows upon the state. Moreover, India is not a signatory to the 1951 UN Refugee Convention or the 1967 protocol. Again, the non-refusal to sign this convention grants liberty and more autonomy to the Indian state to change their refugee policy from time to time and include some at the exclusion of others. The CAA, 2019 promised to bring in some groups at the expense of others and settle them in regions which have historically experienced infiltration and cultural threats. Thus, we see that this piece of legislation has had a myriad impact on different sections of the country. In a contemporary world with burgeoning refugee problem, it is important to locate India's CAA agenda domestically and globally among these very significant debates and deconstruct the role of state vis a vis the Indian society. This paper will make extensive use of secondary sources like journal articles, books, commentaries, and expert opinions to understand and locate the idea of citizenship in contemporary India within the context of Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019.

Keywords:Citizenship,Minority,Buddhist, Refugee

04.Geo-Political impact of CAA-NRC on India-Bangladesh relations and the uncertain future of 'Illegal Immigrants'.

Shivika Chopra PhD Research Scholar Amity University UP

Abstract

The roots of India-Bangladesh relations have been buried in the sands of shared history, territory, partnership and mutual growth. Being a common land at one point the trajectory of this equation has in no sense been linear. India is increasingly becoming more particular and ardent about protecting its territorial integrity which forms the basis of its individuality; Contributing further to the understanding of this multifaceted relationship between the two neighbouring countries, this research paper explores the role and impact of the Citizenship Amendment Bill and the implementation of National Register of Citizen in Assam on their bilateral ties. In addition to the geopolitical impact of the policies, this paper also attempts to look into the impact this would have on the inhabitant excluded from the NRC list and considered as 'Illegal Immigrants'. Through the approach of content analysis of secondary sources, it was observed that with poor implementation of the NRC and unclear demarcations of the approach to granting citizenship, also with India having no treaty with Bangladesh on the extermination of the illegal immigrants, these people have been exposed to an uncertain impending doom, not knowing how and where they would end up in the coming times. The broader aim of the study is to look into the proposed stratagem of the government for the people who will be excluded from the NRC and propose a possible solution to the current precarious future for them.

Keywords:Migrant ,NRC,Citizenship,Identity

Politics of Female Discrimination

05.AnushaSriniwas,Phdrearch scholar Andhra university,visakhapattnam

Abstract

Even in 21stcentury women are still fighting for her survival and existence along with her rights and duties. There happening to arise many atrocities and events which are questioning women's existence. From womb to tomb in every phase of life she is being exposed to multiple humiliations and suppressions in society including at her own place. Women are still stated as second grade citizens in various sectors of society, which raises a question on the existence of patriarchal society, it's impacts along with minority status of women. She is the one, who gets paid less and work more regardless of what she is facing. No home is hers neither her parents nor her husband. • To attain gender equality • Equal career opportunities as men • To erase taboo and stigma about women in society etc., Methodology: Random sample survey method and participant observation with oral questionnaire. Major findings/ thesis: Few thinkers like Chodorow, Ortner, Rosaldo etc., spoke about discrimination against women. (In brief) • Chodorow explains the subordination of women to men • Ortner's asymmetric relationship between men and women and • Rosaldo states that reproductive function of women is what makes them subordinate to man and so as other thinkers.

06.Agrarian Movements and Politics: A Sociological Study
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Abstract

India has a long history of agrarian movements since colonial period and they have played a significant role in the political history of India. However, since 1970s, there is a debate on the political linkage of agrarian movements. Some farmer leaders openly favour the direct political participation while some oppose it. Academically also, some scholars differentiate social movements from the political movements while some consider such division useless. In this research paper, socio-political background of the top farmer leaders and the success of previous agrarian movements has been analysed to find the impact of agrarian movements on the politics of the nation and states, and farmers as the political force. Data has been collected from different secondary sources. It is found, directly or indirectly, farmer leader influences the politics of the nation and even some of the farmer leaders have become the legislators and have occupied the highest political positions in the state and national governments. They have emerged as the national leaders time and again. Therefore, agrarian movements cannot be separated from the politics of the country and peasantry/agrarian class work as a strong political force.
07.Development- New Influencing Factors besides Caste, Religion, and Regionalism in Modern Indian Politics
Dr. Deepti Kaushik
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Abstract

Caste, religion, and regionalism have been the front-line issues for gaining support, strength, and winning the election for Indian political parties since independence. However, rapid increase in literacy rate and expansion in higher education infrastructure particularly job oriented technical ones, increased economic activities for more participation in the global economy, large scale interstate migration of the young population for education as well as for jobs, availability of real-time exhaustive actual information of progress and changes taking place in developed / progressive world through internet as well as from easy movements to foreign soils and resultant desire to earn money to have the quality of life at par with that of developing countries are creating a big segment of young Indians who do not want to spoil their life by entangling themselves unnecessarily in caste, religion, and regionalism. Rather, they want all-round development-oriented policies & work. Indirectly, the young Indian population is forcing political

parties to have a development-oriented agenda. Hence, Governments are trying to make projects and complete them within a fixed time frame so that the deciding young population can be influenced for political gain. In a nutshell, development has become compulsory under the current political agenda of almost all political parties of modern India.

08.The Socio- politic of Covid-19 and the Tribal Communities: The Need to Understand Government Responses

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Abstract

COVID-19 has created a ramifying public health, social economic and political crisis throughout many countries in the world posing its impact on different communities like the tribal communities. While globally the pandemic is at different stages and far from under control in some countries, now is the time for public health researchers and political scientists to start understanding how and why governments responded the way they have, explore how effective these responses appear to be, and what lessons we can draw about effective public health policymaking in preparation of the next wave of COVID-19 or the next infectious disease pandemic. The tribal communities in different parts of India were the most suffered with the sudden pandemic. The study is based on secondary method of data collection. The study will encapsulate different responses to COVID-19 and their effects by understanding policy and politics in the governance of tribal people in the pandemic times. The major objectives include; social policies to crisis management as well as recovery, regime type in catering the needs of tribal communities, formal political institutions, and state capacity control over health care systems and livelihoods of the tribal communities and public administration. The sociological relevance of the research agenda is to address the COVID-19 pandemic that takes politics as a serious focus that can enable the development of more realistic, sustainable interventions in policies and shape our broader understanding of the politics of public health of the marginalisedcommunities.The need to empower the tribal communities and the role of sociopolitical mechanism to empower them not only in the pandemic but also in the post-pandemic times.

09.The Linguistic Minorities and Globalization (With specific reference to Tribal Languages)

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Abstract

The all-encompassing process of globalization through its powerful agents-the market economy, the centralized and

larger economic, administrative, political units has despite a rhetoric of democracy, diversity, multi-culturalism and local participation, caused unprecedented stress on both nature and on people, on our social-economic conditions of life and our languages and cultures. This has resulted in an accelerated environmental degradation and cultural genocide. It is a sort of shocking transformation of the life of the people through the pushing in of changes which so far, were alien to their perception. The globalized people are breaking deliberately from their traditional past to align with the new and so-called progressive world order even at the cost of their root identity. Languages, or more precisely the tribal languages, which are important facets of tribal cultural heritage, has fallen prey to the phenomena of standardization and integration promoted and pushed by the process of globalization. This has been reflected in the language shift, endangerment and death of the languages of tribal people. It is estimated by an International Report of the University of Cambridge, that if nothing is done, half of 6000 plus languages spoken today will disappear by the end of this century. With the disappearance of unwritten and undocumented languages, humanity would lose not only a cultural wealth but also important traditional knowledge embedded in those languages. The survey conducted by Anthropological Survey of India (ASI) indicates that only 54 tribal languages were made use of, for inter-group communication, while 218 tribal languages were used for in-group communication. This alarmingly demonstrates that linguistic shifts are widely prevalent among the tribals of India, largely due to, as it is overtly discernible, the homogenizing effect of the process of globalization. This brings in the tussle between mono-culturalism and cultural diversity. We need, as humans to decide whether the choices we make are through markets and mono-cultural efficiency- the ideas pushed by globalization, or through multi-culturalism or diversity - the unavoidable necessity for our plural society. This paper attempts an analysis of the impact of globalization on tribal identity, especially on their languages and the resultant changes stemming from it, and it's supposed remedy.

10.“Civil Society” - Beteille’s Perspective on its Growth, Sustenance and Relationship with other Institutions

Abstract
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Beteille has always been popular for maintaining pace with time and his trajectory has always reflected his concern for the contemporary social issues and problems. In introducing one of his book, “Democracy and Its Institutions”, Beteille says in his own words that his intellectual concerns have changed in response to the changes that struck over the last fifty years. The later part of Beteille’s grandeur trajectory, addressing the contemporary issues, delves into the study of “Institutions”. His interest in “Institutions” led him to deal with the concept of “Civil Society”. “Civil Society” to him is a modern concept but essentially historical

category and not just a phrase. It is spacio-temporal in nature with its meaning lacking definitiveness. To him Civil Society can never flourish in a totalitarian hegemonic society rather can spread its wings in a modern secular one. To him it's the relationship between the State, Citizenship and the mediating institutions that helps in growth, development and sustenance of Civil Society. He further believed in reciprocity and interdependency of State and Civil Society, each providing impetus for other's development.

The present paper highlights Beteille's ideology of Civil Society, the changes like creation of impersonal laws along with new customs thereby bringing about change the habits of the heart, and then in turn acting as a catalyst for the development of civility. The paper also reflects his idea on the role of mediating institutions like University, Voluntary Associations, Social Movements, NGOs, Religious Institutions in maintaining the Civil Society. The paper would further highlight Beteille's thought on how collectivity like caste receiving the support from the state, in the name of reservation, encroach upon the individuality thereby disturbing and creating a block for the citizen to attain full concept of citizenship and civility. The paper would further deal with the discourse on civil society by some other contemporary social scientists as a point of comparison with Beteille's. Beteille's deep despair on these contemporary writings on "Civil Society" being more enthusiastic to project the negativity, and show hostility to the State and public institutions would be dealt with. To Beteille "Nothing can be more destructive of civil society than the idea that the best way to create and invigorate civil society is to empower the people at the expense of the state." The paper along with the above-mentioned points would also highlight the comparative methodology that Beteille followed throughout to pen down his discourse on "Civil Society".

11.Citizenship Amendment Act: Caught in Politics?

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Abstract
Citizenship denotes the status of an individual as a full and responsible member of a political community. T.H. Marshall in his Citizenship and Social Class (1950) observed that citizenship implies full membership of a community: those who possess this status are equal with respect to the rights and duties associated with it.The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 was passed by the Parliament of India on 11 December 2019. The CAA amends the 64-year-old Indian Citizenship law, which Pprohibited illegal migrants from becoming Indian citizens.The bill provides citizenship to religious minorities from Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan.

There are two distinct rallying points of protests against the act. In the northeast, the protest is against the Act's implementation in their areas.Most of them fear that if implemented, the Act will cause a rush of immigrants that may alter their demographic and linguistic and cultural uniqueness. Opponents of the bill say it is exclusionary and violates the secular

principles enshrined in the constitution. They say faith cannot be made a condition of citizenship.

It is important to understand that parties are essential to the operations of a democracy. Wecan only hope that one day Members of Parliament would depart from their party's discipline to work on a bill with a member of another party.Experience of democracy in India has opened up numerous points of dissent , new conflicts of values and identities, a permanent antagonismof meaning and interest that leaves its citizens often with an overwhelming sense that Indian society is flying off in many directions at once and the unity of all reference points seem to vanish.

Conference ID: RC-21/AISC/2021/12

12.Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the Empowerment of Scheduled Caste (SC) Women

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Abstract

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are increasingly considered as an agency of democracy, development and social change and empowerment of weaker sections.In the Indian context the primary unit of self-governance, development and inclusion at rural level is "Panchayat".Direct political participation of women in local governance (Panchayati Raj) is a central human right in itself and enables the realization of a host of other human rights. Political voice and decision-making power concerning basic services, economic development and social justice are critical factors in challenging and transforming structural caste-class-gender discrimination, and enabling tribal women to realize their fundamental rights. Political participation also demands accountability from state and non-state actors to guarantee and respect these women's equal political voice and development. This requires a transformation of power relationships both within institutions of governance and in the women's social environment. Democracy provides space for participation of people in political process. The institutional mechanism of self-governance at the primary level is Local Self-Government. It brings government closer to the people and promotes interactive governance. The objective of democratic state is welfare of the people. The institutional mechanism of development at primary level is community.Decentralization is devolution of authority and financial resources. Democratic polity adopts decentralization for development. The 73rd constitutional amendment provides reservation to Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and women. The provision of quotas to women and weaker sections is an attempt to bridge gender and caste inequality.

The inclusion of women and weaker sections in the process of participation and decision-making is a significant step towards social transformation. They demand analysis to determine how these women are enabled to claim their right to political participation in local governance, and the extent to which this participation is an effective tool for empowerment and realization of human rights for excluded

social groups.Women in India, particularly in states with feudal background like Rajasthan, are subject todiscrimination not just on the basis of gender but on numerous other factors such as caste,community, religion etc.Despite the limits of delivery of justice to women from the above, it cannot be denied that institutional innovations and space created due to 73rd constitutional amendment also provide opportunity for claiming justice from below. The constitutionally mandated institutional innovations in the form of Panchayati Raj are proving transformative in many respects. This form of institutional innovation has opened up space for social, political and economic transformation in different parts of the country. It has also provided space for mobilization and claims of justice. Though there are variations in terms of efficacy of the institution yet one has to recognise the transformative role of the institution of Panchayati Raj. Women have gained political space for articulation of their aspirations. It is largely accepted that decentralization leads to empowerment even though the extent and amount of empowerment differs from one region to another.

The institutional intervention in the form of the 73rdconstitutional amendment has opened space for participation of SC women in the structure of local governance. The 73rdconstitutional amendment has ensured their representation in the structure of PRIs through reservation. This legislative interventionhasatleast ensured quantitative participation of SC women. However, question remains as to how and to what extent the quantitative participation transforms into qualitative participation of SC women in terms of decision-making and exercising power at the village level.The status of SC women in Rajasthan is one of the worst in the country. There is nodoubt that violence both mental and physical has increased during the last few years but neitherthe police not the prosecution have become sensitive to the cause of the SC women. In absence of any objective assessment on status of SC women recently in Rajasthan itwas necessary to assess the impact of the action taken by the state government and theadministration to improve the status of SC women and to prevent them from totalmarginalization. In spite of the entire Constitutional safeguards as well as different laws meant to supportwomen's honor and dignity, the strong impact of caste even on the judicial system has been witnessed in Rajasthan. The paper attempts to examine as to how and to what an extent the SC women are participating in the process of decision-making and exercising power in reference to Southern Rajasthan.

13.Politics in Society: A Sociological Perspective on ContemporaryIndian Society

Dr.Binoyjyoti Das

Abstract

It is impossible to imagine society without politics. Politics is inherent in society, infect society is the tangible form of politics. Whatever we do, how we behave, what we think, what we believe, etc. all are some or other way contribute to our political life. India is a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural nation-state and the project of nation-building has been continued phenomenon for the country due to its many cleavages that give rise to identity

politics. One of such cases is the politics of subnationalism and ethnic identity. This kind of politics has been posing threat to the project of nation-building since the time of independence. Especially, the bordering states of India, expressing their wish for self-determination time to time. This paper is presenting the identity politics of Assam, a state of northeastern part of India. In this paper, I am trying to present an analysis about the transition of political dynamics of the state from 1979 to contemporary years. The state which politics was once known for its cultural identity politics is witnessing transition to communal politics alike mainland India in contemporary times due to latencies that came with Assamese subnationalism and Assam movement. The analysis of this paper is based on the previous assembly elections results of the state that enable us to understand transition and transformation of political environment of Assam with time and events passed.

Key words: Northeast, Assam, Politics, Identity, Ethnicity, Nationalism, Subnationalism

14.Aadhar and Minorities in India: A Quest for Digitizing Citizenship

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Abstract
India embarked upon the journey of issuing 12-digit unique identity numbers to its citizens since 2010. The attempt to cover all Indians under this scheme is the most massive drive at digitization of citizenship anywhere in the world. The process of digitizing citizenship offers new opportunities for the hitherto unmapped Indians, especially the poor, the minorities and other marginalized people. Last few years have witnessed widespread use of Aadhar cards for verifying credentials of the citizens to avail several government facilities. The quest for covering all Indians has also created a huge database that needs to be managed and monitored. The whole process of generating data of such proportions has led to many challenges at the level of state. Besides that, it has also made lot of personalized information of an average citizen vulnerable to hacking. For the minorities in India, the initial euphoria regarding the access to various govt schemes linked with Aadhar gradually changed into suspicion and fear of the gaze of the state. From being a source of inclusion, it is suspected by some to have the capacity to exclude the minorities. The paper looks at the dilemma posed by the digitization of citizenship in India and tries to understand what it means for the minorities in the contemporary times. It also tries to understand the position of Indian constitution vis-à-vis Aadhar cards.
Keywords:Adhar,Minority,Digitalization,Citizenship

15.Politics of Minorities: A Sociological Study of Sikh Religion

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Abstract

In Indian politics, there are always a close association between religion and politics. And religious minorities play a vital role to grab the power. From the available

literature and studies on the politics in India, the present study discusses two centrifugal points while taking the religious minorities and politics in India together. One is the economic mobility among the minorities especially in Sikhs with the changing occupation, caused by the industrialization, urbanization and modernization processes, takes them in central position. And the second is, the recent patterns of politics in the center that wish to assimilate this religious minority, creates social as well as political turmoil. The paper will try to explore these perspectives with the help of a available literature and detailed discussions in Punjab.

16.Understanding Exclusion of Indian Tribals and Politics of Development: A Sociological Perspective

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Abstract

Social exclusion exists when anyone denied the same access which is available to the rest of society. In modern times, it is a complex and multi-dimensional process and involves the lack or denial of resources, rights, goods and services, and the inability to participate in the normal relationships and activities which are available to the majority of people in a society. Presently, the tribal people have been facing problems from both inclusion as well as exclusion from the dominant development paradigm and have been ignored politically and facing social, religious and cultural exclusion and facing the problem of identity crisis. Though many policies have been planned and are being executed by the govt. but in real sense, they are facing exclusion from infrastructure, health, education etc. and finding difficult to cope with the transforming world.

The paper is humble attempt to present the politics of development and keeping tribals excluded in the process of development by using secondary data. The policies and programmes meant for tribal development will be the main focus of the paper. To analyse and see the relationship between development and policies meant for the development of tribals, the sociological perspective will be used. Focusing on some tribes of Himachal Pradesh, some illustrations of political exclusion of tribals will be presented in the paper.

17.Health Challenges of Tribals in India

Dr Monika Sehrawat
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Abstract

Tribal and their cultural context of illness and health is a broader known fact. Tribals, across the length and breadth of India, are following certain traditional norm related to their well-being and illness irrespective of their regions or religions.

Tribal population of India constitutes 8.6% of the total population. They are more susceptible to undernutrition which is recognized as a prevalent health problem mainly because of their uncertainty of food supply, which has serious long-term consequences for the child and adversely influences the development of the nation. The health condition of tribal is very pathetic. The various studies have reported the problems of anemia, diarrhea, malaria and sexually transmitted diseases among tribal groups. There are numerous contributing factors and causes for the poor health condition of the tribes in India. The inadequate health personnel, inaccessibility to health care, and poor health infrastructure are among the few reasons for the poor health status of tribes in the country. The geographical pattern of their settlement and extremely varied regions make it furthermore difficult to reach them and address the health problems.The present study is an attempt to analyze the health conditions and health care beliefs among the tribes in India.The present paper aims to explore the health and health care beliefs of the tribals in India. The core essence of tribal development cannot be achieved without the paying the due attention to their health care beliefs and practices.

Keywords:Tribals, Health, Health Care Beliefs, Traditional Practices

18.Women's Political Participation in India - Evaluating Reservation As The Solution to End Political Inequality

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Abstract
As per Census 2001, of the Indian population, 532 million constituting 52 percent are males and 497 million constituting remaining 48 percent are females in the population. So, women make up almost half of the Indian population. But, how is their position in the economic, social, educational and political domains? According to the WEF Global Gender Gap Report 2020, India ranks 18thin terms of political empowerment, far better than its rank in the other dimensions of the index: 149thin economic participation and opportunity, 112thin educational attainment, 150thin health and survival, and 108thin the overall index.

The sub-index for political empowerment measures the gap between women and men at the highest level of political decision-making through the ratio of women to men in ministerial positions, the ratio of women to men in parliamentary positions, and the ratio of female to male heads of state in the past 50 years.

India's positioning is strongly driven by the tenure of Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister from 1966 to 1977 and then again from 1980 until her assassination in 1984. The other two measures that constitute the index see India ranked 69thwith 30% of women in ministerial positions, and 122ndwith 17% of women in parliament. The sub-index also fails to factor in state-level leadership, where significant powers sit. Currently only West Bengal has a female Chief Minister.

India offers a unique landscape for the evaluation of women's political participation. They played a major role in

the freedom struggle, we have had a woman PM and a woman President, along with many women CMs and Governors in the past.

The present paper evaluates the suitability of reservation for women in an effort to end inequality in the political domain. It presents an analysis of the performance of reservation for women in the local government bodies in villages and municipalities and tries to evaluate the case of Women's Reservation Bill.

The Bill, which seeks to amend the Constitution of India and reserve a third of all seats in the Lok Sabha and in all state legislative assemblies for women, was passed by the Rajya Sabha in 2010. However, the Lok Sabha is yet to put the bill to a vote for it to become a law. The bill has risen to prominence again in recent public discourse, recognising the need for increased female political representation at all levels of government.

Keywords:Reservation,Gender,Act,discrimination,inequality

Conference ID: RC-21/AISC/2021/019
19.Citizenship and NRC: Assam and the history of Politics
          DR   Upasana   Borthakur ,IGNOU,New Delhi

Abstract

In this paper an attempt has been made to analyze the causes of protests against the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA). The CAA movement which started in the December, 2019 was against the passing of the act by the Central government. The movement was launched by AASU (All Assam Students Union) and other civil society organizations. The NDA (National Democratic Alliance) government took steps to crush this movement. The movement which started peacefully gradually took violent turn and this movement was not only limited to Assam and spread all over India with protests in several states. Slowly this movement took communal turn and the longest sit in movement took place in Shaheen Bagh of New Delhi. There were several reasons for protesting against the CAA but the Assamese people viewed that if CAA is implicated then lakhs of Hindu Bangladeshi would be settled in Assam. This will be a threat to Assamese identity, language and culture. Moreover, there was apprehension among the Assamese people that they will be political orphanage like the Tripuris in Tripura. It may be mentioned here that except Assam government, the other states of North East India categorically informed the central government against the CAA. The other states of North East were determined not to allow any Hindu Bangladeshi in their states. Lastly, the NRC prepared as per direction of the Supreme Court should keep in mind that 19 lakhs plus illegal migrants are already in Assam. In view of this Assam should not be disturbed by the central government by giving pressure to bear the burden of Hindu Bangladeshis.
Key words: CAA, NRC, Citizenship, Assam, Bangadeshi Hindus, Migration

Conference ID: RC-21/AISC/2021/20
20.Ambedkar's "States and Minorities": Analytical Perspective
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Abstract

The British Government as already known in 1909 under their rule had accepted the principle of political representation in the central and provincial legislatures for religious minorities. At that time, the Muslims were allowed to have representation in the central and provincial legislatures through nominations. Also, Other small minorities were also accorded political representation through separate electorate and/or through nomination. However, in the 1935 Act, political representation through separate electorates was retained for Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and

Europeans. The 1935 Act also accorded a separate electorate to the Scheduled Castes (SCs). However, in case of the SCs, the separate electorate was replaced by a 'joint' electorate method under pressure from Gandhi's fast unto death. In the new Constitution of India in 1950, the political reservation was withdrawn for most of the minorities except the SC and Scheduled Tribes (STs). SCs and STs were awarded political reservation through the 'joint electorate' method. There is an important academic need to study the issue of separate andjoint electorate from the point of view of minority welfare.

The present paper is fundamentally rooted in the text of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, States and Minorities, which was submitted to the Constituent Assembly on behalf of the All-India Scheduled Caste Federation on March 15, 1947. This was presented to the Fundamental Rights Committee of which Dr Ambedkar was a member. The memorandum has been drafted in the form of Articles of the Constitution, for, in the words of Ambedkar, it maintained pointwise discussion and precision.

It is worthy to analyse what Ambedkar had proposed through a comprehensive scheme for the political representation for social and religious minorities based on the principle of balanced representation, rule of unanimity and principle of faith and confidence.

Keywords: Minority, Constituent Assembly, Social Diversity, Nation, Culture, Discrimination.

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RC-22

CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE
STUDIES

CONVENOR

PROF. ANEESA SHAFI

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Conflict and Violence Studies
Convener: Dr. Aneesa Shafi (Email: aneesashafi@yahoo.co.in)

01.Citizenship as Inclusion and Exclusion: Spaces of Violence in Indian Democracy

Abstract

Sanjay Kolekar, Department of Sociology, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, Email: snkolekar@yahoo.co.in
Citizenship gives identity to an individual which makes a distinction between individuals and aliens. Identity as a citizen grants freedom and equal treatment to individuals before the law. Citizenship promises equal civil, political and social rights to the citizens. The democratic state promises to grant equal citizenship and not to discriminate against people in the name of religion, caste, class and ethnicity. However, state and citizenship is a political construction. Governing of the state and practice of citizenship is shaped by the social milieu of that society. Dominant sections of society always take advantage and are privileged by citizenship. And dominated sections in society are marginalised and deprived of citizenship. Therefore, citizenship is the source of inclusion for some and exclusion for others. Indian society is hierarchical social composition of caste groups, classes, religions and ethnic groups. This hierarchical social composition influences politics and the practice of democracy in India. Many times nationality and citizenship are articulated in favour of the dominant and majoritarian sections of society. The concept of equity, distributive justice and development are manipulated under the influence of majoritarian or dominant sections of society. It results in conflict over the distribution of resources, implementation of affirmative actions and identity crises. Many times it gives rise to atrocities against marginal and minority sections of the society. Taking into account the above background, the present paper is an attempt to understand different shades of citizenship and forms of violence against secondary citizens. This paper is based on secondary sources and primary data collected through the case study method. The study concludes that manipulation of citizenship results in violence against secondary citizens.

02.Violence against Journalists in Conflict Zones: Gendered Practices, Safety, and Adaptation Strategies
Abstract

Tabbasum Maqbool, Senior Research Fellow at the Department of Sociology, University of Kashmir, Email: tabasummaqbool59@gmail.comDr Salima Jan, Director at the Department of EMMRC, University of Kashmir, Email: salimaemrc@gmail.com
While violence is a threat to both men and women in war and conflict zones, cases concerning male victims are largely absent from the public discussion, and women's vulnerability is regularly assumed. This paper suggests that procedures for journalist safety are influenced by a male-aggressor/female-victim paradigm, underestimating the vulnerability of male colleagues and discrimination against women. The result is limited to professional leeway for female staff and underreporting of assaults for both men

and women. Dominant masculinities in editorial leadership exist and influence decision-making and routines, regardless of gender participation. This paper is based on twenty interviews; all the informants are from the Kashmir division of UT Jammu and Kashmir. Six of the informants are editors and fourteen are journalists. Five are women and fifteen are men. Most of the journalists are staff reporters, and only a few are freelancers or contracted on short-term agreements. Additionally, this paper will use information and statistics from institutions working to promote journalists' safety, and from public interviews of journalists who shared the stories of their attacks.

03. Role Performance and Role Conflict among Women Police in J&K: A Sociological Analysis

Abstract

Mansoor Ahmad, Research Associate, University of Kashmir, Department of Sociology, Email:darmansoor2224@gmail.com; Prof. Aneesa Shafi, Head, Department of Sociology, University of Kashmir, Srinagar, Email: aneesashafi@yahoo.co.in
Traditionally in Kashmir the working women have to perform dual functions, one in home and the other outside. Both the fronts are interrelated, interdependent and sometimes make conflicting demands. When women enter into hard job like police where work requirements are totally different than other professions. It creates more complex situation for women to choose between home and work. In other words it leads to role conflict. Role conflict occurs whenever a person is required to perform two or more roles whose expectations are to some extent inconsistent. Role conflict is, therefore, a type of stress arising from a condition in which the player of focal role or roles perceives that he is confronting with incompatible expectation. Often she has to face conflicting situations and has to sacrifice in the interest of her family for the sake of work, career and at others her occupational career is endangered because of heavy family responsibility, yet they perform their roles effectively. Therefore the present study has looked into the aspect of work and role conflict of women police in Kashmir. In addition an attempt has been made to identify the reasons for role conflict is experienced and to find out coping strategies adopted by the women police for balancing career and family life as well as to assess the impact of Police profession on their family.

04.Retention of Soldiers in Indian Armed Forces: A Sociological Investigation

Abstract

Dr Sudhir Kumar, Freelance Researcher, Senior Non-Commissioned Officer, Air Force, Email: drsksocio@gmail.com
Modern militaries worldwide face a shortage of human resources, and the Indian Armed Forces are no exception to this phenomenon. In the Indian scenario, the shortage of human resources is primarily attributed to soldiers' unwillingness to extend their initial regular

engagement and even hang their uniforms before the initial engagement. It is envisaged that enlisted soldiers' ever-increasing unwillingness to serve beyond the initial regular engagement is detrimental to the Indian Armed Forces as it affects operational preparedness.

The present paper is an empirical study conducted on 400 rank and file soldiers of the Indian Air Force. It critically examines the causes that influence turnover among rank-and-file soldiers using the Job Satisfaction and Job in General (JIG) model presented by Brodke et al. (2009). The findings that emerged from this study revealed that excessive deployment in secondary duties creates job dissatisfaction among the enlisted soldiers, which ultimately alienate them from their work. And they hang their uniforms on the completion of the initial engagement period. It is suggested that policymakers should provide better work conditions and greater social cohesion among soldiers to retain its skilled human resource without compromising the military's core values.

05.Impunity, Political Antagonism, and Attribution: (Un)Making of the Civil Violence in Anti-Citizenship Amendment Act Protests in India

Abstract

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The paper examines critical processes leading to violence perpetrated by civilians during a protest such as civil impunity, political antagonisms and attribution of values. Pursuant to that, it engages with spontaneous civil participation in violence that is witnessed during protests and is not mobilized by leadership as a strategic tactic. The paper proposes that the unorganized, smaller scale civilian engagement with violent activities in a protest is results of socio-political processes that can overcome mitigating factors of violence. It argues that factors shaping engagement in violence by protestors are not the same as those that define an individual's engagement in the protest movement, and hence the processes therein need to be given attention.

In the course of this analysis, the importance of violence itself in reimagining the contentions of the conflict and the consequences of engagement in violence by protestors against both state and non-state actors for the protest is explored. The paper compares the scholarship on violence in protest movements to understand the various perspectives offered for explaining civil violence in protest and calls for an integrative approach for studying it. To illustrate the conceptual framework proposed herein, the paper reviews and analyzes the violent activities reported in the news from December, 2019 to March, 2021 following the enactment of Anti-Citizenship

06. Domestic violence in India-A sociological review

Abstract

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Family is an important social institution in the whole world, family perform many functions which includes raring and caring the children's. Historically It has undergone several changes emerging. There are a few aggressive behaviour at home laws in India. The most Punctual law was the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 law, two new segments, Section 498A and Section 304B were brought into the Indian Penal Code in 1983 and 1986. The latest enactment is the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act [PWDVA] 2005.The PWDVA a common law, incorporates physical, enthusiastic, sexual, verbal and Monetary maltreatment as aggressive behaviour at home. Abusive behaviour at home is one the violence against ladies which is connected to their disadvantageous situation in the general public. The present study cover domestic violence against women, domestic violence against children, etc., The examination shows that, the ladies having a place with low financial status are bound to concur with every one of the various reasons legitimizing spouse beating.

07. Lived Experiences of the Children of Political Prisoners in Kashmir

Abstract

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The long-standing conflict in Jammu and Kashmir has resulted in the imprisonment of thousands of people under different Acts, such as the Arms Act, the Public Safety Act (PSA), Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (TADA), the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA), the Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA), and so forth, to prevent them from acting harmfully against "the security of the state or the maintenance of the public order." According to a report published in 'The Wire,' 16,329 persons had been detained under the PSA only since 1988, and almost 95% of the detainees were from Kashmir. It continued after 2016, mainly due to the uprising against the killing of militant commander Burhan Wani and the abrogation of article 370. It is estimated that the abrogation of Article 370 led to the arrest of thousands of Kashmiris, and in a day, at least 4,000 people. Among these political prisoners, most are married men,

which have left their children behind to suffer psychologically, socially, and financially. Therefore, this article builds upon interviews with twenty-two children of political prisoners, aiming to gain an in-depth understanding of their lived experiences following the imprisonment of their parent(s). Four themes emerged from the analysis of data: (1) emotional turmoil, (2) poor socialization, (3) poor schooling, (4) and deteriorating income.

08. Intra-Family Conflict and Violence: Mapping the Problematic Use of Social Networking Sites (SNS) on the Academic Performance of Degree College Students

Abstract

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Social networking sites (SNS) have gained popularity among degree college students in the recent past as a means of communication and learning. This has influenced not only their overall development but also their academic performance. Problematic use of social networking sites (SNS) has enhanced the intra-family conflict and violence because of its negative impact on academic performance of students. The objective of the present study was to analyze the relationship between problematic use of Social Networking Sites (SNS) and academic performance of Degree College Students. A sample of 54 respondents in 9 group discussions (each group based on 6 respondents) was chosen among Degree College students of Srinagar district of Jammu and Kashmir (India). The results showed that intra-family conflict and violence was related to high levels of problematic use of social networking sites. Increased intra-family stress, aggression, conflict and victimization were positively correlated. Poor academic achievement and low levels of concentration in the classroom, violation and negative attitude towards the family norms were seen main reasons for the increased intra-family conflict.

09. Women amid conflict in rural settings of Kashmir: A Qualitative study

Abstract

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The matter of "women" is a hot topic these days. Over the last two decades, there has been a growing realization that thinking about gender is crucial.From time immemorial, women have been excluded from efforts to prevent and resolve conflict. In order to understand the nature of conflict and develop effective peace-building strategies, society must be inclusive. The sadistic struggle in Kashmir has had a catastrophic impact on all

genes, with rural women suffering the most. How can we expect women's well-being if men control conflict structures? Women must be included in the first group category, and they must be included among strategists and policymakers rather than being victims of conflict. The purpose of this study is to figure out hidden vulnerability facing a rural woman in a conflict-ridden society (Kashmir) as well as the relationship between a woman and existing conflict mechanisms.

10. Caste Violence on Dalits
Abstract

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In recent years, violence has become a common phenomenon in India and caste violence is perhaps the most dangerous form of violence in India. Within the Indian caste system, Dalits are accorded the place outside of the four fold division and are considered 'untouchables'. Our Constitution has abolished untouchability and prohibited all forms of discrimination on the grounds of caste. In addition, it has been laid down in the Directive Principles of State Policy that the state should promote socio-economic development of Dalits and other weaker sections. Despite state intervention in the form of numerous legislations like the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities Act that protect the marginalized and oppressed communities from atrocities and several developmental programmes introduced including an extensive scheme of affirmative action such as reservations in public employment, educational institutions and legislative bodies, a vast majority of Dalits are still found to be in the lower levels of occupational and status hierarchies. They not only suffer from poverty but are also subjected to the inhumane forms of caste discrimination, segregation, violence and exclusion. The growing trends in violence on Dalits in recent times particularly in the Covid lockdown phase of 2020 thus provokes us to analyse the root causes of caste violence in India and its implications for the larger society.

Thus, my paper would inquire into the historicity of caste violence, its causes, enumerate the numerous cases of violence and atrocities committed against Dalits and reflect on the consequences of it. This paper would also offer an insight into other related themes of caste violence. The methodology will consist of secondary data analysis such as newspaper reports, books, government data and scholarly articles.

10-A. Women Prisoners: Nurturing Children and Role Conflict
Abstract

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Criminology is a branch of knowledge that proves to be male-centric and it failed to give a gender-neutral way to look at the concept of crime and criminality. The paper is based on secondary sources aims at how a mother's imprisonment affects the lives of children inside (below the age of six years) and outside the prison (above

the age of six years). The burden of socializing a child is given to women is a universal fact. Women prisoner faces role conflict to a great extent. Her aspiration as a mother was crushed by the identity of being a prison inmate. The same is with the child inside the prison. Being a child he/she is ever demanding of moving free but their identity of a child of women prisoner forced them to live a disciplined life. The paper came up with the finding that inside the prison continuous surveillance, strict discipline and overcrowded surrounding affects the child's emotional and mental upbringing. It has a great effect on the child's life for the entire life span. Outside the prison health, schooling, parenting, social, emotional and financial life of these children get affected very deeply after the mother's imprisonment. It affects their overall growth of personality which disturbed their whole life. The study concludes that Indian prison neglects women prisoners' role as a nurturer, as a mother. Criminology as the branch of knowledge must develop a neutral approach to look at the issue of women criminality; it is extremely needed and equally important too.

11. Life in Transition: Experiences of the Wives of Political Prisoners in Kashmir

Abstract

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Incarcerating those who resist or hold dissent against the dominance and authority of the powerful has been and is again a repressive war weapon in almost all conflict zones of the world including Jammu and Kashmir (J & K). Since the onset of armed struggle during 1990's in J & K death, disappearance and detention of people have been very common. Thousands of people with resilient ideologies have so far been captivated in J & K for the larger interests of the state, peace and security of the masses. The number of detentions in J & K has increased tremendously since the mass uprising of 2016 against the killing of a local militant commander Burhan Wani. Moreover, 4,000 people were arrested under the Public Safety Act (PSA) when BJP-led government scrapped Article 370 of the Indian constitution on August 5, 2019, that granted a special status to J & K (The Hindu, 2019). Many of the captivated are still languishing in jails and authorities consider their imprisonment as preventive detention to avoid a "breach of the peace" in a region that has fought an armed rebellion against Indian rule for last three decades. Among the detained, majority is of married men whose wives experience a complicated reality in their daily lives especially in terms of survival, access to opportunities and decision making, and upbringing of children. Hence the present article is structured upon 18 interviews with captive's wives in a quest to explore their lived experiences of surviving without their husbands. Thematic analysis was used throughout the interviews. From data analysis 3 overarching themes containing a total of 8, 4 and 3 sub-themes respectively were observed which included: (1) struggle (financial constraints, strained relations with in-laws and domestic violence, visiting prison, heading the family, judicial struggle for

husband's release, Isolation, emotional instability and substituting husbands in socializing kids (2) strength (religious coping, planning strategy, acceptance approach, and self-distraction) and (3) stigma (discrimination and harassment in institutions, rejection by relatives, fear of being under surveillance).

12. Violence against Girl child

Abstract

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Violence is a violation of the rights of child. It is unacceptable, whatever the circumstances. After all rights apply to all people, in all places and at all times but unfortunately rights of girls violated day by day. Violence is still prevalent against girls everywhere and in every society. It has different forms in which girls are mostly victimized. Sometimes it may be open or institutionalized. At many places girls are not allowing to receive education while in conflict areas rape is used as a weapon against girls. Thousands of brutal acts against girl child are observed around the world on daily basis. At early age they are forced to marry with seniors. They are forced to work in most terrible circumstances like coal industries, Brick kilns, construction sites etc. as workers and sex slaves. They are traded, bought and sold across national borders as commodities to use them as prostitutes, slaves or merely to sold at a profit. While having latest technology and medicines girls are even victimized before birth. Nowadays selective abortions increased at a large rate. In present times they are abused sexually through the internet as well as on workplaces and schools. Girls are still considered as inferior in many cultures and thousands of them killed by family members for dishonoring their status or prestige. In contemporary times violence became a part of life but no one notice on it.

13. Women and Domestic Violence: A Phenomenological Study on Inter-ethnically married Women in Kashmir, India.

Abstract

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Crimes against women are on the rise, along with crime in general. Crimes against women have roots in male dominated socioeconomic, legal and political order. Assaults on women are often visibly associated with their social status, their communal, ethnic and caste identities. This article describes the lived experiences of women in an inter-ethnic marriages and the violence they face in their everyday lives. Purposive sample of 30 inter-ethnically married women in Kashmir belonging to low-income families were considered for the study. The experiences of abuse are drawn from in-depth, face-to-face interviews conducted in Srinagar, Kashmir. The qualitative analysis describes three major categories of their lived experiences: (a) types of abuse, (b)

family involvement in abuse, (c) social and legal support. Findings of the study revealed that Social and financial support for abused woman is lacking as they are located far away from their native families and communities.

14. Sexual Harassment against women at Public Spaces

Abstract

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As we know, women constitute nearly 50 percent of the world's population and are entitled to the same respect and dignity as their male counterparts. But the sad reality is, women face various forms of violence, although its forms may vary from one social context to another but violence against women as such is omnipresent and pervasive. One of the forms of violence against women is sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is a multi-faceted phenomenon and it can be verbal, non-verbal or physical. Women experience sexual harassment in private spheres as well as at public spaces. The present study will be undertaking to analyze the sexual harassment that women experience at public spaces of urban Srinagar Kashmir.

15. Domestic Violence against Women amid Covid-19 Pandemic: Lived Experiences from India

Abstract

Snober Hamid and Farheena Muzaffar, PhD Research Scholars, Department of Sociology, University of Kashmir, Srinagar, J&K

The outbreak of a pandemic like situation with the onset of Covid 19 was unprecedented and unexpected that wreak havoc on almost all aspects of our social life, particularly pertaining to the marginal and vulnerable section of the society-Women. Violence against women increased manifold during the Covid-19 lockdown that was imposed to contain the spread of Covid-19. Around 60 percent of the domestic violence cases were reported with perpetrators being their intimate partners.

Objective- The study critically analyzed the reported incidents of domestic violence cases against women of Jammu and Kashmir during the pandemic and also delves into the factors that led to this sudden upsurge.

Significance: The study is relevant because it identifies various incidents of domestic violence cases against women who are the disadvantaged group of the society. The study enlists possible interventions to counter domestic violence against women in general and amid covid19 pandemic in particular. It also aims to create awareness among the wider society.

Methodology: Reported Incidents of violence that occurred against women in JK during the Covid19 pandemic were included. The incidents reported from local and national newspapers were reviewed.

Findings: The study revealed that the pandemic exacerbated the domestic abuse and violence.

The lockdown during the pandemic worsened the situation on as it limited the possibility to seek help against their perpetrators who were mainly the intimate

partners/ close relatives. There were bleak chances to escape the abuse and to successfully report it. The factors that prompted the abuse included financial instability, stress, uncertainty, fear of the pandemic, increased time spend at home and lack of distraction.

16. Violence against Healthcare Workers during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Jammu and Kashmir: A Study

Abstract

Bilal Ahmad Lone, PhD Research Scholar, Department of Sociology, University of Kashmir, Srinagar, J&K and Dr. Gousia Yaseen, Contractual Lecturer, Higher Education Department, Government of Jammu & Kashmir

COVID19 is novel pathology that has taken a toll on the society in general and health care workers in particular. Healthcare workers (HCWs) across the globe have met tremendous challenges during the COVID-19 (coronavirus disease 2019) pandemic, such as shortages of personal protective equipment, extensive work hours, and constant fear of catching the virus or transmitting it to loved ones. Adding on to the already existing burnout, an increase in incidents of violence and aggression against HCWs was seen in Jammu and Kashmir and globally

Objectives: The prime objective is to review the incidents of violence against HCWs in Jammu and Kashmir, highlighting the instigating factors for violence against HCWs seen within JK and to enlist possible interventions to counter workplace violence in healthcare during a pandemic and in general.

Relevance: The study is relevant in identifying various incidents of violence against HCWs and thereby providing strategies that could effectively reduce incidence of violence against them.

Methodology: Incidents of violence towards HCWs in JK during the COVID-19 pandemic were included. The incidents reported from local and national newspapers were reviewed

Findings: Violence against HCWs is perpetrated mainly by the relatives of the covid-19 patients in the form of verbal abuse, physical assault and sexual abuse, bodily harm and injury, threats. Instigating factors included mistrust in health care institutions, refusal to admit covid-19 patients, inadequate health facilities, deaths of covid patients. To counter such incidents during pandemic and in general health care institutions need to increase monitoring framework, healthcare policymakers, media organizations, and law enforcement agencies must work together for widespread public awareness to counter misconceptions.

17. A Review on the use of Narcotics and Abuse Status in Maharashtra College Students

Abstract

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Numbers of college students are dependent on alcohol, cannabis, and opiates, and drug misuse is a pervasive phenomenon in Maharashtra, India, says a new report, published jointly by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime and India's Ministry of Social Justice. That drug abuse is an exclusively urban phenomenon is a myth," said Gary Lewis, the South Asia regional

representative of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime. Injecting drugs and high risk behaviors' are seen in urban and rural areas college students. As the first experience of substance violence often starts in adolescence, and studies have shown that drug use is mainly related to cigarette and alcohol consumption, an initial exploration of substance abuse prevalence, including cigarette and alcohol, seems to be the first step in preventing and controlling drug consumption. This study aimed to explore studies on drug use among college students by investigating articles published in the past decade in Maharashtra, India.

Methods: In this study, the databases inside the country were used to access articles related to substance abuse by students during 2011–2020, among which 7 articles on 18–28 years old colleges' students were studied.

Results: The seven studied articles showed that the highest drug use prevalence pertained to cigarette and hookah, followed by alcohol, opium, hashish and heroin. Opium and heroin use in Mumbai city were, respectively, about 2-3 times of their use in other studied cities.

Conclusions: Drug use is relatively high in the adolescent and effective group of the society, which requires particular attention and prompt and immediate intervention. Mere building of treatment centres will not be enough, and millions of drug users in the community will have to be motivated, informed, and encouraged to come forward to seek treatment,

RC-23

SOCIOLOGY OF LAW, CRIME
AND DEVIANCE

CONVENOR

PROF. RABINDRA KUMAR
MOHANTY

01.Interrogating Right Based Approach and Police Accountability: A Study of Changing Work Culture of Odisha Police.

Prof. R K Mohanty
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Abstract

Keywords: Police, right based approach, transparency, accountability, commissions, changing work culture.

Effective implementation of right based approach vis-à-vis police accountability has been a matter of increasing concern today for all the sensible citizens of 21st century in the country and nations around. There have been a lot of interpretations, half-interpretations and misinterpretations on the very concepts. How do the police change their practices from the mere fulfilment of duties to engagement with rights issues? How do the police reform in terms of enactments, amendments, guidelines, standard operating procedures (SOPs), establishment of commissions and the judicial pronouncements facilitate police implementation? What are the novels practices emerging in which the needs of victim, witness and the accused are addressed? How do the police strengthen its capacity as a duty bearer in order to get right holders empowered? Power of police towards legitimatized use of force be not compromised so as to imply violation of human rights.

Efforts to enhance rights-based approach and accountability must focus on some key priorities. Extensive review of literature has led the researcher to decide the rationale and the objectives of the present study. The present study is an exploratory research work based on the analytical exposition of rights-based approach, accountability and changing work culture of police organization in Odisha. The study covers historical overview of policing while contextualizing rights-based approach, Text view involving case pronouncements and provisions, Field View from Stakeholder's Perspectives ending with Summary, Conclusions and some actionable recommendations.

The study has established perceived changes in Police work culture lensing through Indicators of paradigm shift under four broad head like Right Based Approach, Right to Information, police accountability and finally in the Civil society perspectives. The machinery is being geared up toward a transition from inertia to restlessness, from institutionalization to Self-reliance and from Force to Service with increased understanding the rights of accused. However, amidst the paradigm shifts in police work, some areas of improvement are yet felt. This study makes an attempt to give some relevant actionable suggestions from both police and the public perspectives which are schemed out as the modest outcome of this research work.

02. ElderlyVictims of Cybercrime: Causes and PreventiveMeasures

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Abstract

    Keywords: Cybercrime,Elderly,Victimisation
Cybercrimecanbedefinedasanycriminalactivityin which a computer or networked deviceistargeted and/or used.Inthelast

decade, there has been a steady rise in cyber fraud against elderly persons. The elderly are usually targeted for crime by online fraudsters. The fraudsters pose as telecom company executives or bank officials for this type of crime in many ways. The study aims to know the way of commission of cybercrime against the elderly. It also aims to suggest preventive measures for Cybercrime security. The significance of the study is to be aware of digital crime and suggest preventive measures. The reported cases of the victims of cybercrime have been taken for the study from the print media and e-media. The twenty-one cases were taken from Jan. 2020 to 13 Nov. 2021 for research work. Content analysis was used for the quantitative research work. The data was represented through the tabular form to know the way of commission of the crime. The major findings of this study are that due to limited knowledge of digital crime and unaware of the proper function of electronic gadgets, the elderly fell into the trap and gave the OTP received on their mobile number to the fraudster. Cybercriminals with access to information via a computer, smartphone, or other networked devices, can easily exploit it for nefarious intent.

03. Crimes in the Time of COVID-19: Sociological Explanation

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Abstract

Due to the current pandemic, governments all over the world have given stay at home orders and have advised people to follow precautions like social distancing. These measures have a significant impact on our social, economic, and political setting which ultimately affects the volume and distribution of crimes worldwide.

The annual report, 'Crime in India', released by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) in mid-September this year needs to be carefully parsed before gleaning insights or making State-wise comparisons. The reason is the significant variances in case registration across States and Union Territories, especially serious crimes pertaining to rape and violence against women. States/UTs such as Tamil Nadu with 1808.8, Kerala (1568.4) and Delhi (1309.6) recorded the highest crime rate (crimes per one lakh people) overall. But it is difficult not to see these numbers as a reflection of better reporting and police registration of cases in these States and the capital city, respectively. On the other hand, while there was an 8.3% decline in registered cases of crimes against women in 2020 (of which the bulk of them, 30.2%, were of the category "Cruelty by husband or his relatives"), this number has to be assessed along with the fact that the year saw prolonged lockdowns during the first wave of the coronavirus pandemic (between late March and May 2021 in particular). This period coincided with a high number of complaints of domestic violence — the number of complaints received by National Commission for Women registered a 10-year high as of June 2020. The seeming mismatch between the NCW and NCRB data must be studied and can only be explained by a lack of registration of cases in some States where crime reporting remains sluggish either due to a fear of doing so or a lackadaisical

approach to such cases by law enforcement. The COVID-19 related disruption also led to a greater registration of cases overall (a 28% increase in 2020 compared to 2019) largely due to a 21-fold increase in cases related to disobedience to the order duly promulgated by a public servant and over four times in cases involving violations of other State local laws. This is not surprising either. India had one of the most stringent lockdowns and law enforcement spared little in enforcing strictures on physical distancing. The question of registration does not apply to some types of cases such as murders — which showed only a marginal increase of 1% compared to 2019. Worryingly, while there was a reduction in the registered number of economic offences (by 12% since 2019), cybercrimes recorded an increase of 11.8% . The increase in cybercrimes is cause for concern as this requires sharper law enforcement as seen even in highly developed societies. While cases related to sedition declined from 93 in 2019 to 73 last year, Manipur and Assam led with 15 and 12 cases each. Sedition has increasingly been used as a weapon to stifle dissent and this trend needs to be reversed urgently.

The situation with the law enforcement organization needs to be handled with care and caution if India and other countries hope to bounce back strongly. This paper has studied the past socio economic recessions and changes in crime rate during and post economic recovery. It also aims to enlist a variety of measures that the government of India is taking to fight the crisis arising due to COVID-19 along with some suggestions to control the situation afterwards.

04. CRIMINALISATION OF POLITICS: NEED FOR REFORM

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Abstract

Key Words: Crime, Politics, Criminalization
As regards the state of law and order, one can discern a perceptible decline during all these years and the situation today is such that the chances of procuring the conviction of culprits in major offences have become increasingly remote. The reason is that the politicians take the help and support of criminal elements at the time of elections. Tfie criminals and anti-social elements in their turn seek the help of politicians when they are in difficulty at the hands of law-enforcement agencies.... The politicians accordingly interfere in the investigation of cases involving major crimes and thus render the task of investigating agencies in procuring incriminating evidence extremely difficult. Things have since then taken a worse turn. Many of the criminals have been seized with the idea that if they can get others elected with their muscle power, why should they not themselves seek election to the legislatures? Many of them contested as candidates and quite a number of them have been actually elected. Some of them have even come to occupy ministerial chairs. Experience also tells that once a person becomes a Legislator or a Minister, all criminal proceedings against him are consigned to pigeonholes where

they lie dormant. The criminalization of politics has not merely caused deep erosion in the healthy and clean functioning of our democratic polity; its fall-out in other spheres has been no less disastrous.

05. The Displaced Kashmiri Pundits: The Misery of Being Refugee in Own Motherland

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Abstract

Keywords: Displacement, Kashmiri Pundits, Refugee, Motherland

The objective of this paper is to discuss the plights of Kashmiri Pundits who were forcefully displaced from the Kashmir Valley in the late twentieth century and who have undergone the harrowing experience of brutal violence unleashed by terrorists in the name of Jehad. They are the people who have been made refugees in their own homeland and as a result they are reeling under some form of statelessness. The majority of these people fled the valley in response to a well-founded fear that they would be violently persecuted for their allegiance to Hindu faith (Evans, 2002). This paper will examine the core issue with the following dimensions in perspective- the number of people displaced; the people, who are responsible for their fear; the role of cross border terrorism; pre and post-independence political dynamics in India and the failure of the constitution of India to come to the rescue of these people, the roadblocks in their resettlement and efforts towards permanent solution of the problem.

The current experience of Kashmiri Punditsis, in large part, a product of the regional political climate during the 1990s, the time of their forced evacuation from Kashmir. This paper examines this political climate and the experience of contemporary Kashmiri Pundits, as a development of the conflicting nation-building process that began during the British Partition of India: a process that left the Pundit people experiencing defacto statelessness; and the failure of the Indian State to bring them back home with the promise of the security of their life and property. The abrogation of Articles 370 and 35A from the constitution of India is the silver lining. But to work upon the resettlement of Kashmiri Pundits in the aftermath has become a Herculean task. Any effort to improve their conditions or resolve the vexed issue of Kashmir will require the courage of conviction commensurate with the dynamics of International geo-political situation, the inextricably linked conflict between India and Pakistan, as well as an awareness of secular Kashmiri identity, known as Kashmiriyat. Specifically, the structure of the paper will be as follows: it will present the historical development of the displacement, the historical blunders committed during partition; Kashmiri Pundit's current status; the role of the Indian State ever since its Independence, in ameliorating the sufferings of the displaced, the constitutional guarantees available to the minorities, efforts to bring the

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mbackhome(totheirancestralhomesintheval ley), theroadblocksintheexistingattemptstoresol vetheircondition;andaseriesofpotentialsolut ions,eachbasedononeoftwoapproaches:imp rovingthestatusofthePunditswithinpresentc onditionsorworkingtoresolvethemanufactur ed/orchestratedlegal,political, andmilitaryconflictthathascreatedthecurren tsituation.

06.CasteandtheProblems ofSocialReformsinIndian Laws

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HooghyMohsinCollege,WestBengal

Abstract

Keywords:Castesystem,Atrocities, untouchables, Judiciary, POAAct
Casteprovidesprimordialcriterionofforming andperpetuationsocialgroups,and renders rigid
socialdivision.InIndia,castediscriminationa ndthecastesystemareoneoftheworld'slonge st social hierarchyandpatriarchythings in theworld.Varietyofatrocitiesagainst
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes iscontinuedacross the country.Ithad been realized that even theamendedProtectionofCivilRightsAct,19 55and
theotherprovisionofcriminallawdidnotablet oprovidepreclusion in preventingviolenceagainstScheduledCastes andScheduled
Tribesmainlyoffencescommittedonthegrou ndsofcaste. Thus,topreventtheatrocities againstSC/ST the Parliament had passedanother enactment, Scheduled Castes and ScheduledTribes(Prevention of Atrocities)Act,1989.Themainpurposeofthe ActwastobringsocialinclusionofScheduledc astesand scheduled tribes in caste riddenIndiansociety,butthis Acthasalsofailedtofulfilltheaimedexpectati ons.Thispaperhighlightsonlaw'spolicyandc ontribution,judicialapproachonuntouchabil itytowardssocial transformation in thematterofcasteandcommunity. Thisarticlestudiestheconsequencesleadingt otheenactmentofthisActandanalysesitsprov isionswithabirdeyeview.Thisarticleexplore stheintentofparliamentforenactmentofSCS T(POA)Act,1989 (includingamendmentActof2018inupholdi ngtheprovisionsofthis legislation.

07. Theoretical analysis of Female Juvenile in Conflict with Law

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Abstract

Keywords: juvenile offending, Girl child, Critical Theory, underclass conditions
Sociologists have long examined the association between societal factors and criminal causation, focusing on the effects of society on individual and collective behavior. Sociological theories are not strongly deterministic, in that they tend to explain predispositions toward criminal deviance, and they therefore allow for some degree of free will. Beginning in the 1920s, the Chicago School of Sociology (centered at the University of Chicago) pioneered modern sociological research. A great deal of research and a number of theories since that time have been developed and continue to be developed, to improve our understanding of the

relationship between society and human deviance. This paper will attempt to put some of these theories under one framework for a better and improved understanding of juvenile offending.

The topic of juvenile offending is a fertile area for construction of sociological theory. This paper will attempt to understand the three major sociological traditions, including 1) Structural Functionalism, 2) Symbolic Interactionism, 3) and Critical Theory and will attempt to create a theoretical framework on the causes of delinquency based on these three traditions as to how they contribute to the explanation of juvenile offending.

Data and information from various secondary sources was collected, collated and analyzed for the purpose of writing this paper. Several elements commonly present in sociological explanations of delinquency have been analyzed and brings to light the following findings:
•	Socio-economic conditions and pressures shape individual and collectivebehavior.
•	Inequality and deprivation are associated with delinquency and criminality.
•	Sub-cultural norms are often at odds with accepted norms of society creating tensions that can result in sub-cultural conflict with the greater society.
•	juvenile offending and crime are associated with underclass conditions such as poverty, neighborhood degeneration, low educational achievement inadequate housing, and family dysfunction.

08. Rehabilitation and Reformation of Juvenile in Conflict with Law under

Juvenile Justice Act: An Analytical Study of Borstal Home of Hissar

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K. U. Kurukshetra.

Abstract

Key words:Juvenile, Offense, Rehabilitation, Reformation, justice
Juvenile in conflict with law, which is also recognized as "juvenile offending", is the act of engaging in unlawful act as a minor, younger than the legal age of majority. Juvenile in conflict with law can range from popular crimes (including minors who smoke / drink), to violent crimes and property crimes. It is a term used in academic literature to refer to a person of a specific age slab who has committed an unlawful crime. The law is of the view that the juvenile in conflict with law should be sent to the reformatory or remand home but not to the prison where he may become a habitual or hard-core criminal, In India, the jurisprudence of various statutes entails the rights of the juvenile including the Juvenile Justice Act of 1986 (as amended up to date) which specifically protects the rights of the juvenile offenders. Thus, keeping in view the above-mentioned facts, the present paper has been designed to analyse the application of the provisions of the above Act in Borstal Juvenile home, Hissar in Haryana. In this, 50 inmates have been purposively sampled for analysis. The results of the study show that the new legislation widened the ambit and scope of the juvenile justice and simplifies the institutional mechanism for reformation and rehabilitation of the juveniles but the Govt. has not provided the required infrastructure in terms of trained &

sensitive human resource and other basic amenities.

SubstanceabuseamongyouthinIndia:Acritic alperspective

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Abstract

Key words:youth,substanceabuse, Assam, organised crime

The objective of this study is to understand the causes of the rampant increase in patterns of drug abuse among youth in the city of Guwahati to understand the same in the light of relevant sociological theories. This is a qualitative study which attempts to study secondary data and the existing body of theories in an explanatory research design espcially to understand the impact of factors like class, ethnicity and locality with this specific form of deviant behaviour. The significance of such a study cannot be overstated in the light of government initiatives especially in the state of Assam to curb this menace through comprehensive government and police initiatives. There has been growingrealisation within the community especially at the level of the government and law enforcement agencies for the need to address the issue of drug trafficking and drug peddling to reduce the havoc that such practices are causing among the youth. However this gradual increase in the problem of drug abuse among youth has to be understood in the context greater issues of globalisation, liberalisation and privatisation and the impact of industrial economy on traditional social institutions. There is a need for a reflexive understanding on multiculturalism and cosmopolitanism. The role of terrorist outfits and organised crime syndicates is also examined.

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Abstract

Key words:Observationhome, Child, JCL

Childrenarethenation'sgreatestassets.Investingonchild'sdevelopmentisthebest investment of the futureofthenation.Theobservationhomeisafacilityforjuvenilesinconflictwiththelaw.Thejuveniles inthehomeareinforvariouscrimesuchasrobbery,murderandrapeetc.Many ofthesechildrencomefromdysfunctionalfamiliesandtake toa life ofcrimebecauseofunfavorable influences. Thejuvenileswhoneedonlyashort-termcustodyduringinquiryortrialarekeptin anobservationhome.Thisinstitutionisalsousedforthecustodyofundertrialchildrenandjuvenilesinconflictwithlaw (JCL)aboutwhominquiryispendingorwhoareawaitingtrialorremovaltoanappropriatehomeorBorstal.Indiaishometoalmost19%oftheworld's children.Morethanonethird of thecounty'spopulation,aroundIndia'schildrenareIndia's future asstrengthofthenationliesinahealthy,protected, educated andwelldevelopedchild population that will growup to be productive citizens of the country.

The objective is to studythesignificanceof observation homes. Thepresentstudyis

based onsecondarydatawhich is collected from thereport of crimeinIndia. Ministryofwomenandchild development, Government ofIndiaand other published articles.

ObservationHomeisaninstitution,whereneglectedanddelinquentjuvenilesarekeptforafewweeksorpendingdecisionofthecases.Childrenarebroughtbythepoliceorprobationofficersorparentsvoluntarilyadmitthem.Duringtheirstayintheinstitutions,allservicesareprovidedincludingfood,clothingandshelter.Intheinstitution,children may bedisposedoffeitherby committing themtoaJuvenileHomefor long termtreatmentor may behandedovertotheirparentsbasedonthenatureofthecase.InObservationHome, Juvenile Justice Boarddecidesjuvenile'scasesandhandovertotheparentsonconditionsofattendingtoJuvenileJusticeBoard sittings. OnlychildreninconflictwithlawbroughtunderthepurviewoftheIndianPenal CodeandotherlegislationsareproducedbeforetheJuvenileJusticeBoardconstitutedas perthesection 4of theJuvenileJustice(CareandProtectionofChildren)Act,2000and Amendment Act 2015.

11. Women, Family andViolence: Indian Realities

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Delhi

Abstract

Key words:DomesticViolence, Women, Family,IPV
Violencewithinfamilyisaglobalphenomenon.However,itsmodalitydiffersacrossnations. The social constructs surrounding individual and family are significant in determining the internal family dynamics. However, they are varied and as such in majority of the European nations it is commonlyknownasintimatepartnerviolence,whereasinAsiancountriesitistermedasdomesticvio-   lence. ThispaperattemptstodeliberateonhowviolenceinIndianfamiliesisdistinctfromthatof European nations and how it places women in double jeopardy of criminality and victimisation. Further, it also highlights how the profile of majority of women in India abrogates coping and formal response to such violence.

12. Globalization and Challenges to Tribal Vulnerabilities

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Abstract

Key words:Globalization, Social transformation, Tribal culture, Vulnerabilities
Globalisation is conceived in economic terms as the spread of free market capitalism or more particularly 'multinational capitalism' to each and every part of the world.It is best understood as a multifaceted or differentiated social phenomenon.Globalisation of market, communication, network and relations in the contemporary world have by now produced qualitative changes in our economy, society, culture and politics. The Tribal people are a vulnerable sections

living in natural condition keeping their own values, customs and beliefs. Their society, culture, religion, identity and their very existence were ultimately linked to the land they held. Tribal culture accomplishes not only their externals in form of their song, dance, and festivals but is a total expression of their livelihood and identity. Culture is not neutral but is linked to a society and reproduces its value system. In other words, culture refers to the way a community adapts to its social and material environment.

Due to revolution in communication technology, circulation of finance capital on global scale along with market internationalism, flexible production, homogenization of consumer products and market processes, enlargement of the scope of electronic media, faster communication and some degree of circulation of manpower across the countries, it has been made possible to produce and augment virtual localities in a "runaway world". Changes occurring in the realm of economy, technology, communication and culture are affecting each and every aspects of our life. Globalization has affected every facet of tribal life ranging from social, cultural, economic to political spheres. Socio-economic organization of tribal underwent significant transformation under its effect.

13. Cyber-safety awareness among Indian Students

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IIM Indore

Abstract

Key words:digitalization, information revolution, cybercrimes, victims,awareness

Emerging in the latter part of twentieth century, information revolution has engulfed the whole world in the twenty first century like wildfire. This led to the arrival of the age of digitalization. People have started spending more time in virtual world than the real world. Every sphere of life such as banking, shopping, networking, studying marketing, entertainment, playing, consulting, paying etc. has been digitised. COVID19 pandemic has forced people to operate in digital sphere more than ever before. However, along the immense opportunities, digitalization brought in enormous threats to the safety and security of people's life, money, data, and reputation. Heavy dependence on digital space and little knowledge of the risks involved makes individuals and organizations vulnerable to fall victims to cybercrimes. Students in the age group 10-30 seems to have heavy dependence on virtual world and are more prone to be victims of such crimes. Thus, there is a need to gauge the level of awareness of Indian students regarding the safe practices of operating in digital space.

This paper aims to explore the level of awareness of Indian students regarding cyber safety along with its antecedents and consequences. The study follows a descriptive diagnostic research design. Using a cyber security awareness scale, the data are collected from 200 Indian university students through a google survey form and analysed using SPSS.

The study reveals that Indian students have moderate level of awareness of cyber safety and security. The perceived threat of being victim of the cyber crime is very low that prompts them to indulge in unsafe cyber practices. Most of the students have very little knowledge of the cyber laws and

redressal mechanisms available to deal with cybercrimes, thus reporting of cyber crime is not so frequent. Gender and type of education they pursue has no significant impact on the level of awareness on cyber safety. The policy makers and educational institutions can take insights from the study to devise appropriate awareness programme to enhance safety and security of students in cyber/digital space.

14. The constituted culture within the prison

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.Abstract

Key words:Culture, Prison, deprivation model, importation model
The notions of culture vary across disciplines; however, it is mostly understood as comprising shared values, attitudes, goals, practices, stories, symbols, thoughts and behaviours of a certain specific group. Culture generally develops through the patterns of interactions among individuals or groups and is also created in the environment through the way people adjust and adapt to the new environment, survive and live in groups. In the same context, prisons also constitute a certain form of culture commonly called prison culture. Although a broad concept, however, I will narrow down the understanding of prison culture to two important models, that is, the deprivation model and the importation model.
Methodologically, the study is based on ethnographic fieldwork conducted in Central Jail, Srinagar on under-trial prisoners during 2012-2013. Other than using participant observation as a method of data collection, the researcher also used interview schedule to collect information related to prisoners' encounter with different wings of criminal justice system as well as capturing the personal profile of each prisoner.
In the light of methodological considerations, the study offers an insight into notions of prison culture and inmate culture and how prison culture is constituted. It simultaneously attempts to explore various dimensions of prison culture and tries to demarcate male sub-culture from female-sub-culture in prisons.

15. Sexual Abuse and its Impact on the Wellbeing of Women: Evidence from India

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Abstract

Keywords: Women, Sexual Abuse, Content Analysis, Socio-Cultural Paradigm.
The problem of sexual abuse is the matter of grave concern in contemporary Indian society. Today women are being victimised sexually everywhere, whether it is home or office. Women are targeted for molestation, eve-teasing, rape and sometimes they are murdered after rape. These cases of sexual abuse have had negative impact on women's social honour, dignity and on their well-being. The purpose of study is to understand the nature of sexual abuse in the socio-cultural context of India and to analyse the impact of sexual abuse on women. The study applies the content analysis method for data collection. The data have been collected through various newspapers of

Hindi and English language and then content on news have been analysed. The study has found that women are mostly targeted for sexual abuse by known person such as family members, neighbours, friends, colleague, and relatives. The study has also found that girls between the age of six to 15 year have suffered most from sexual abuse. Moreover, the study has pointed out that sexual abuse has negative impact on women such as sometimes women commit suicide after sexual abuse, they face psychological problems and sometime they are and their family members are threatened.

16. MODERN DRUG MENACE: THE YOUTH IN FOCUS

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Abstract

Key words:Drug abuse, adolescence, human capital
Drug abuse is a worldwide phenomenon found almost in every country of the world, particularly among youth. Although, it covers a number of the age range group, the age group between 15-29 years of age are found to be the most common. People are most likely to begin abusing of drugs during the period of adolescence and young adulthood, including alcohol, tobacco, illicit, and prescription drugs. The main aim of the study is to analyse the role of modern youth in the dark world of drugs and tried to find out the common reasons and consequences access the strategies to combat drug use and abuse among youth. The field is concerned with the rates of use of various substances and with the characteristics of their users. Recent researches have increased the epidemiological data base and thus our understanding of the distribution and diffusion of drug behaviours. Although, the emphasis in this study is on adolescence and young adulthood, the period in the life-cycle when abuse of drugs is most prevalent.

For the purpose of gathering all significant data and information required to be processed for establishment of this paper content, secondary data methods is used to collect all existing data concerning drug abuse among today's youth around this domain. Different kind of sources from different web sites used to gather all factual information regarding the issue of drug menace among youth.

It has been observed that the higher percentage of addicts abuse drugs for various psychological reasons, such as relieving tension, depression, shedding inhibitions, feeling high, haring compels, removing boredom, etc. The second majority of people use drugs for social reasons and the third majority use them for personal reasons, religions insight, self-understanding etc. As per effects are concerned a high percentage of adolescents are suffering through various tensions of social, physical, psychological, and economic consequances. If we share the opinion that children and young people are a valuable resource for human populace and future human capital, we have to contribute our intellect, social assets and a range of assets in sustaining and securing them against these destructive social conditions in the 21st century.

17. Socio-Cultural Study of Indian Jurisprudence: Transformation from Status to Contract based Legal system in Indian Society

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Indian Institute of Information Technology Nagpur

Abstract

Keywords: Sociology of law, Tradition, Shastric law, Indian jurisprudence, Status-Contract

Law formulation and implementation is a process that depends upon consensus building and the establishment of a social system, with an agreed vocabulary. The impossibility of an absolute rationality has led to consensus building among members of society. This article reflects upon this consensus building process and its relevance for Indian jurisprudence. The article takes a comparative analytic view of traditional and modern law making by taking inspiration from Henry Maine's 'from status to contract' thesis and sociology of law. However, status within Indian society entails much more complexity than what Maine's definition have contemplated.

This paper by following an analytical literature review aims to examine the status to contract based socio-cultural life transformations that characterize Indian society. This has profound impact on the act of consensus building for formulating and abiding the law of the land. The law means morality address to common people, totality of duties based on one's status in a society. Shastric laws have emerged from status-based society, whereas the modern legal system is embedded in contract based social life. The context of status and contract at the base of legal system has an impact on people's belief in the rule of law. Moreover, this has created an institutional base for a national identity and the process of cultural modernization in the modern period. The article suggests that exploring the social processes underlying law formulation and implementation help us to understand the importance of making better laws under the complexity of modern Indian society.

18 वैश्ववकसाइबरअपराध: चुनौतियाⓘाⓘएवांअवसर

प्रकाशवप्रयदशी
सहायकआचायण
समाजशास्त्रववभागदीनदयालउपाध्यायगोरखपुर
वववववववद्यालयगोरखपुर

Abstract

वैश्ववकसाइबरअपराधकबदलिहएिरीकोंऔरघटनाओनभीषणसमस्या कारूपधारणकरललयाहैसाइबरअपराधकीदतनयामअपराधीहमशाकान नकोगमराहकरनकललएनए-
नएिरीकइजादकरलेिⓘहैंजहाएकऔरवववीकरणकलाभदखजासकिह वहीदसरीओरवैश्ववकयगमआधतनकप्रौद्योगगकीकानामअपरागधक त्वभीखबउठारहैंसाइबरक्राइमदहव्यापारमउत्तरोत्तरवद्धनशीलपदा थोंकीⓘस्करीसपणवववववकोआजअजीबश्स्थतिपरलाकरखडाकरदद याहइसदृश्टटकोणसेववद्वानवैश्ववकिाकोएकअलभशापक्रूपमदखरहहैं दशमडिश्जटललेनदनऔरकशलसअर्थणव्यवस्थाकोगतिददएजानकि हिबकोनअपनीसेवाओकोकाफीहदिकऑनलाइनकरददयाहलककनव हीदसरीओरसाइबरअपराधोंमतनरिरहोरहीवद्धककारणअसमजसजैसी श्स्थतिबनगईइह3 वर्षोंमलगभग60000 मामलसामनेआएहैं श्जसमबकग्राहकोंको400
करोडरपएकानकसानउठानापडाहयहगौरिलबहककसाइबरअपराधक मामलमअमेररकाऔरचीनकबादभारिववववमीसरपायदानपरखडाह आजभारिकीबडीआबादीडिश्जटलश्जदगीजीरहीहिडिश्जटलश्जांदगी जीरहीहिाविणमानमसाइबरअपराधकोरोकनकललएसभीप्रमखदशोंकल लएएकचनौिⓘⓘभीहऔरयवाओकललएएकअवसरभी।
प्रसूिⓘⓘशोधपत्रमवैववीकरणकपररप्रेक्ष्यमसाइबरअपराधकोपयाणपू िⓘसीमािⓘकप्रसारप्रापिⓘहआहासाइबरअपराधकीसमस्याऔरइसक व्यापकपररणामविणमानसमाजकललएनएहैंअसूिⓘइसकववलभन्नप

क्षों को अनुभवी ित्थयों के आधार पर वववलेषक करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

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RC-24
SOCIOLOGY OF
CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH
CONVENOR
PROF.PIYALI SUR

01.	Covid 19 Pandemic, Digital Education and Children with (Dis)abilities in India: A Tale of Minorities

AnusuyaMoitra, Lecturer, Muralidhar Girls' College, LMI-4177
RC 24 : Sociology of Childhood and Youth

Abstract

Louis Wirth defined a minority group as "a group of people who, because of their physical or cultural characteristics, are singled out from the others in the society in which they live for differential and unequal treatment and who therefore regard themselves as objects of collective discrimination". Educational opportunities for children with (dis)abilities, in India were highly sparse in the pre-pandemic era and the situation has further worsened with the advent of pandemic. The advent of contagion eventually resulted in closure of schools, which jeopardized exposure of children with disabilities to mainstream society. As education processes are shifting into the online mode, newer challenges have evolved for children with (dis)abilities which have eventually led to their marginalization and in some cases exclusion from educational opportunities. A survey, conducted by Swabhiman, a non-profit organization in 2020 revealed that 43% of children with (dis)abilities are likely to drop-out of schools in the pandemic era. Against this backdrop the paper has attempted to analyze the state policies that have been planned and implemented for education of children with (dis)abilities. The method of Qualitative Content Analysis is used to analyze Guidelines issued by State with respect to Digital Education for (dis)abled children during pandemic. It has been observed that as opposed to the case of able-bodied children, education for (dis)abled children was not considered as a priority in the protective policies devised by Indian State, even though multiple Indian legislations guarantee the Right to Education to Children with (dis)abilities. Therefore it is concluded that (dis)abled children has been treated as a minority group in the sphere of education in the country.

02.	SOCIO-LEGALSTUDY	OF CHILDLABOUR-WITHREFERENCETOCONSTITUTIONALPROVISIONS

03.	AKSHATHAPARANJYOTHIKUMAR

ASSISTANTPROFESSOROFSOCIOLOGY
GOVERNMENTFIRSTGARDECOLLEGE,KANAKAPURA,KARNATAKA
LMI-2713:RC24-SociologyofChildhoodandYouth

Abstract

INTRODUCTION-

Working children is not a new phenomenon in India, as they have always worked. It has beenaccepted as an integral part of the economic activity since ages. In earlier times, they used towork alongside their parents in household chores and family crafts where they learnt skills byobserving and participating in family activities. The advent of urbanization and industrializationchanged family scenario, which was devoid of family protection and support. Children had toface exploitation at the hands of the employers. They are not only exploited but also exposed

tohealthhazards.Theirworknolongerserved asfulfillmentofnaturalabilitiesandcreativep otentialities and conducive to their health and growth but became enslaving in character anddeleteriousinitsimpact.Theresultwas CHILD LABOUR. Childrenare working inmanysectorsand the present studyconcentratesontheissuesand problems of childlabor.
OBJECTIVES:1.Tounderstandthecausesan dproblemsofchild labor

2.Toanalyzetheconstitutionalprovisionsand governmentpolicieswhichareworkingtowar dseradicatingthe problemof child labor
ARGUMENTS-
Thoughwehaveconstitutionalprovisionsand governmentpoliciestoeradicatechildlabor, the efforts arestillin vain inorder to ameliorate thisproblem.

04. Parental Relationshipof Adolescents belonging to Nuclear Families during Covid- 19 Lockdown in Kottayam District, Kerala

Name & Address: Dr. AMRUTHA RINU ABRAHAMAsst. Professor Dept. Of Sociology C.M.S College Kottayam (Autonomous) Kottayam 686001
		Kerala
ISS Life Membership No: LM1-4037

Abstract

Adolescence is a crucial period of transition in human life. Being a vulnerable age group, disasters, pandemic etc. may have multiple consequences upon them. The COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown presents a very unique situation of crisis especially in terms of its global spread, long duration and loss of social contacts due to lockdown. The school closure and home confinement presented a new life experience to the adolescents with the possibility of close parental interaction and supervision and lack of opportunities for peer exposure.The new situation may lead to changes in the parenting style as experienced by the adolescents with varying impacts upon them.
The present study aimed to studythe relationship established by adolescentsbelonging to Nuclear Families with their parents during Covid- 19 Lockdown in Kottayam District, Kerala. It specifically focused on theadolescents' experience with regard to duration, quality and nature of interaction with their parentsleading to closeness or conflict. The study followed mixed methodology which combined both quantitative and qualitative approaches, methods and data to get fuller and comprehensive details. The findings of the study reveal the implication of the changing nature of parental interactionand relationship of adolescents on their agency.
Key words:Adolescents, Parental Relationship, Nuclear Families, Home confinement, Agency

05. Covid 19 Pandemic, Digital Education and Children with (Dis)abilities in India: A Tale of Minorities

AnusuyaMoitra, Lecturer, Muralidhar Girls' College, LMI-4177
RC 24 : Sociology of Childhood and Youth

Abstract

Louis Wirth defined a minority group as "a group of people who, because of their

physical or cultural characteristics, are singled out from the others in the society in which they live for differential and unequal treatment and who therefore regard themselves as objects of collective discrimination". Educational opportunities for children with (dis)abilities, in India were highly sparse in the pre-pandemic era and the situation has further worsened with the advent of pandemic. The advent of contagion eventually resulted in closure of schools, which jeopardized exposure of children with disabilities to mainstream society. As education processes are shifting into the online mode, newer challenges have evolved for children with (dis)abilities which have eventually led to their marginalization and in some cases exclusion from educational opportunities. A survey, conducted by Swabhiman, a non-profit organization in 2020 revealed that 43% of children with (dis)abilities are likely to drop-out of schools in the pandemic era. Against this backdrop the paper has attempted to analyze the state policies that have been planned and implemented for education of children with (dis)abilities. The method of Qualitative Content Analysis is used to analyze Guidelines issued by State with respect to Digital Education for (dis)abled children during pandemic. It has been observed that as opposed to the case of able-bodied children, education for (dis)abled children was not considered as a priority in the protective policies devised by Indian State, even though multiple Indian legislations guarantee the Right to Education to Children with (dis)abilities. Therefore it is concluded that (dis)abled children has been treated as a minority group in the sphere of education in the country.

Understanding Isolation and Agency of First-Generation Students: A Mixed Methods Study of Young People in Higher Education

05.

Brajesh Kumar (Assistant Professor)
Department of Sociology
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Abstract

First-Generation students are those young people who are first in their families to pursue higher education. As compared to traditional students, these students face many problems in higher education. The feelings and experiences of these first-generation students in higher education in India are least known. There is a dearth of studies on first-generation students in higher education in India. The purpose of this paper is to answer two research questions: Do young first-generation students in higher education face isolation in higher education? How can we classify first-generation students based on their experiences and feelings on the campus? A mixed-methods sequential explanatory design has been used to answer the research questions. For quantitative analysis, a sample of 400 first-generation students has been selected from two universities in Lucknow district of Uttar Pradesh, India. Based on the results of quantitative analysis, a sample of 20 young people have been selected purposely to explain their experiences and feelings. The results show that first-generation students adopt different types of responses. However, most first-generation students either drop out or surrender to to the existing educational environment. The

majority of first-generation students face difficulty in interaction with teachers, staff and fellow non-first-generation students. Yet, some of them use their agency and accommodate and assimilate themselves in higher education. The first-generation students in higher education can be classified into five categories: kneeling personality with dropout, kneeling personality without dropout, combatant within the existing dominant culture, combatant and transforming the existing dominant culture and sociable.

Keywords: Agency, first-generation students, isolation, higher education and mixed methods research.

06. KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Through the Lens of Intersectionality : Multiple Childhoods in India
Dr. Bula Bhadra

Professor & Head, Dept. of Sociology, Sister Nivedita University, Kolkata
&
Prof. (Ret'd), Sociology, University of Calcutta
&
Secretary, Sociology of Childhood (Research Committee 53) International Sociological Association

Abstract

Childhood Studies in India is still in a nascent stage of development and focus primarily on the labouring child of multiple varieties. Studies on other groups of children are still few and far between. Hence, the challenge for childhood studies in India is to contest this straightjacket approach and create a space for alternative researches and their significance for a proper Childhood Studies. Thus, the move to recognize intersectional multiple childhoods is an attempt to move away from the functioning of the Euro-American bourgeois childhood as the hegemonic ideal and universal notion of rights. Intersectional multiple childhoods is an exciting epistemic shift precisely because its social constructionist lens released the concept of 'childhood' from its normative moorings, thereby making it available as an object of historical, sociological and ethnographic study. The purpose of this talk is to briefly highlight for identifying some commonalities that may exist between the experiences of certain groups of children in both the Global North and the Global South and to focus on indigenous forms of childhood(s). It is important to recognize children's lives as highly contested and mired within new cultural assertions of a politics of gender, state, modernization and neo-liberal consumption. The Indian National Policy for Children, 2013 also recognizes that "children are not a homogenous groupand their different needs need different responses, especially the multi-dimensional vulnerabilities experienced by children in different circumstances; - a long term, sustainable, multi-sectoral, integrated and inclusive approach is necessary for the overall and harmonious development and protection of children; ….". Taking India as an example the presentation highlights the significance of intersectional multiple childhoods in perceiving children and childhoods of contemporary India.

07 .Title:
Youth Language in 21st Century Kolkata: A Sociolinguistic Account of Young

`

Bengali Women's Everyday Linguistic Practices

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ISS Membership No. – LMI- 2697

Abstract

Sociological research on youth language is still an uncharted territory in India. Despite having received sincere attentions of linguists, sociolinguists as well as sociologists of Anglo-American and European societies over the last fifty years and more, there is still acute dearth of such research in Indian sociology. Language, as an important component of 'youth culture' has always constituted a flexible and omnipresent set of resources (Bucholtz, 2000) and thus the manifestations of youth language in terms of linguistic innovation and change experienced by young individuals plays a significant role in crafting youth's numerous identities. Under this backdrop this qualitative exploratory study has aimed to focus on narrative analysis of 40 young Bengali women in Kolkata, belonging to the age group 18-25 years (college and university students). The study aims to conclude that youth language in present day Kolkata is characterized by increased use of English, introduction and use of several new terminologies as well as use of expletives among the young generation. Finally, the purpose of this paper is to articulate the emerging trends in youth language in the rapidly changing cultures of Kolkata, with special reference to the way(s) young people speak, the new vocabularies that they invent and use as well as issues that they discuss among themselves in both private and public spheres.

08.ISS membership Number: -O/SM-014762021
Conference Registration Number: - 0088
R.C. Membership- RC 24

"Devastated Childhood": A case study of the children of tiger widows of Sundarbans

Diptava Sarkar,
M.Phil, Semester: II,
Department of Sociology,Jadavpur University, Kolkata.

Abstract

Sundarbans, the mangrove forest at the mouth of river Ganga and Brahmaputra is a land of hungry carnivores and human beings, cohabiting side by side, struggling for living. For the lack of alternative living, substantial populations of the deltaic villages depend upon the forest resources. Risking their lives and families they venture into the forest in search of honey combs, tiger prawn seeds and crabs for earning a living, often falling prey to the tigers and crocodiles, succumbing to unnatural death. Theirfamilies suffer from utter poverty; often they are stigmatized and out casted. Accident compensation is either denied or delayed for bureaucratic complications. In this situation, the victim families struggle to make their two ends meet. The situation is even worse for those families who have a number of dependent members.

The paper explores socio-cultural-economic difficulties faced by a family of a tiger widowinSatjeliaIslandwhose husband---the sole earning member of the family--- was killed by tiger during jungle venture. The family had succumbed in debt and the two young children had to give up their studies in the midway. At the time of games and studies, their childhood was replaced with hard struggles to

survive.It is an interpretative analysis, in-depth interview, case study method have been used to collect primary data. Secondary data relevant to the research has been used for data analysis. The objectives are:

• How does childhood in marginal families unfold?

• How does the social stigma affect children upbringing?

The paper explores the socio-economic hardships faced by the family and the children since the accident and the politics of denial in everyday life.

09.ESHA BHATTACHARYA

RESEARCH SCHOLAR, JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY (DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY)
ISS LMI: 4327

RC 24: SOCIOLOGY OF CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH

WOMEN, WORK AND FAMILY IN THE NEW ECONOMY: A STUDY OF YOUNG WOMEN SOFTWARE ENGINEERS IN THE IT COMPANIES OF KOLKATA

Abstract

INTRODUCTION

This Information Technology (IT) industry celebrates the youth comprising of educated workforce of 'knowledge professionals' who are said to be the beneficiaries of the new globalised economy. This category ofyoung Indian urban elite has been growing due to the relatively high wages of the IT sector and the increasing number of women joining sector. In fact, it remains one of the best prospects for the urban educated middle class Indian women in terms of salary, career-rewarding, office based environment and intellectually stimulating work.Although the proponents of the new economy talked about the entry of women into the workforce and prevalence of woman friendly policies, yet there are processes of exclusion operating within the industry. Both in India and in Global North, there are evidences of gendering within IT industries.I situate the topic of my paper in this backdrop of women software engineers and their negotiations within family and marriage.

OBJECTIVES

My objective in this paper has to been to understand whether the employed women have been able to challenge the dominant familial ideologies which constructs women as self-sacrificing mothers, good wives and economic dependents.

METHODODLOGY

The study has been conducted among fifteenyoung women software engineers in the age group of 24-35 years, who are working in three renowned IT companies of Kolkata. I have used purposive sampling coupled with snowball sampling in the study. The methodology followed has been a mixed methodology with primary focus on qualitative data.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The findings of the study indicate that although women software engineers are confident and have access to individual incomes, yet they do not challenge the dominant notions of womanhood in family and marriage.

10. CHILD DISPLACEMENT: THE PROBLEMS OF STREET CHILDREN IN CHANDIGARH.

Dr. Jyoti Ahuja
Assistant Prof, Deptt. Of Sociology, PGGCG, Sector 42, Chandigarh.
RC-24, LMI-3322

Abstract

The Republic of India is the second most populous country in the world, stretching from the Arabian Sea to Bay of Bengal, bordering Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar. New Delhi is the capital. An estimated 400 million are children between 0 and 18 years of age. According to the convention on the rights of child (1992) Article 1, "a child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless, under the law applicable to the child, maturity is attained earlier". Ideally, every child should be enjoying the cosy comfort, affection, care and protected environment of the family and, if he or she is in the school going age, should be attending educational institutions in general or vocational streams. Deviation from this ideal often occur in practice for various reasons such as lack of congenial environment in the family and if there is physical, emotional and other stresses in the family or for any other reason. This paper attempts to access the various causes that forced children to be on the street and the Nature and extent of problems faced by Street Children when they are on street. The study was undertaken in several pockets of city Beautiful Chandigarh. The reason for selecting this unit as centre of study is that Chandigarh is expericing waves of migration which results in population boom in the city.For the present study, it was decided to pick up 125 Street Children below age of 18 years was selected. IPER basic need measurement scale supplied by Institute of Psychological and Educational Research Calcutta was used.

11. Coffee house to Café the Trend among Contemporary Youth of Kolkata.

Margaret Singh.
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Jadavpur University.
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Mb No: 8961363106
Iss membership no. - O/SM-015022021
Conference Registration number – 0418

Abstract

Cafe is the ideal destination for a healthy interaction among the modern generation. In the busy world where we have lost our time to know our fellow passengers, a café offers us a relief from a strenuous day. Ray Oldenburg, an American urban sociologist called this place as the 'third place' after the 'first place'(home) and the 'second place'(workplace) in his book 'The Great Good Place'. In modern day India, the cafe culture is yet to reach all the sections of the society. It is restricted to a particular section of youth, thereby creating a social distinction. The section of youth who are frivolous and can be considered to be extravagant are the regular visitors of cafes. Thus, cafe offers us a different outlook of the society and the modern generation.

The present study aims to point out how cafes in contemporary times have become platform for social interaction among youth, are social parameters like class and gender important in café culture among youth and is there are governmental control or laws regarding the dos and don'ts associated with these cafes. The study will be based on 30 respondents living in Kolkata, with the age group 18 to 25, of both genders. The study will be supported with secondary data as available in books and journals.

12.Title: Construction of Motherhood and Expression of Agency among Mothers: Lived Experiences of their fight for Inclusion of their Children with Disability

Name: Moutan Roy

Designation: Assistant Professor
        Department of Sociology
        Haldia   Government
College, Debhog, Haldia
        West Bengal - 721657

Abstract
Introduction:In India, mothers are considered to be the primary care givers of their children (Edwardraj et al, 2010; Azeem et al, 2003). Researches on mothers caring for their children with disabilities, in the context of India, have reflected a variety of findings. Some studies have reflected mothers choosing care over career (Kuhlthau, 1999; Scott, 2010); while few othershave shown mothers balancingboth employment and caring children with disabilities (Lewis and Kagan, 1999). Caring children with disabilities and encountering disability with the wider social structures have reflected their roles in forming agencies to give voice to the needs of their children with disabilities. The paper would like to see how these mothers with voice have constructed motherhood in the context of caring their children with disability.
Objective:The study has attempted to see-
i.   how motherhood is constructed by the mothers through their encounter with various social agencies in the context of disability, and
ii.   how the adoption of motherhood ideologies impact the quality of care and the formation of agency and activism for the children with disabilities
Methodology: Qualitative research design has been adopted for the study.Empirical data was collected from the interviews of fifteen mothers from Kolkata using purposive and quota sampling methods.Unstructuredquestionnaireswere administered along with thorough in-depth conversation with the mothers. All the mothers had children, ranged between three to fourteen years of age who were detected with certain intellectual and cognitive diversities.
Findings: The kind of motherhood ideologiesthatwereadopted by the mothers had profound impact on the quality of care they provided to their children.Mothers were found to have developed positive and negative perceptions of disability based on the kind of motherhood ideologies they had adopted, and based upon which their roles in forming agency and activism have been witnessed to add voice to the marginalized status of their disabled children.

13.Youth in India and Covid 19: Leading the Way
PALLABI BANGAL, State Aided college teacher
Membership no: O/SM-M-01437202
RC-24 (sociology of childhood and youth)
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Abstract

Youth in every society is characterized to be the most flexible and adaptive population group. They get affected by social change drastically and at the same time they adapt to the changes and create a trend. The Covid -19 pandemic has altered the life-style of youth globally. During the pandemic, the youth has played a great role in fighting the pandemic. The youth volunteers have taken practical steps to get out of the crisis though they have faced risks in the fields of education, employment and mental health.
The research is based on 30 respondents of both genders living in Kolkata, between the age group of 18 to 30. The research findings will be supported with secondary

data as well. It was found that the youth has played a leading role in handling the health crisis created by the pandemic like arranging for hospitals, blood, oxygen cylinders. They have ensured that the most vulnerable are not left behind in their access to health care services.

"CONSTITUTION, CITIZENSHIP AND MINORITIES: MAPPING SEVENTY YEARS OF INDIAN REPUBLIC"
Panel-2   India's Tribals: Marginalisation, Dissent and Inclusion
RC-24 Sociology of Childhood and Youth

Priya Singh (SRF)
Membership Number: O/SM-014622021
Research Committee: RC-24
Conference Registration Number for AISC2021- 0354
Dr. RML Avadh University, Ayodhya U.P.
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14.The Struggles and Challenges of Tribal Children and Youth During COVID-19

Abstract
Tribal population suffers from multiple deprivations like poverty, malnutrition, poor health infrastructure, poor school attendance, low paying jobs and lack of basic living necessities. Tribal population, especially children and youth are facing serious issues in getting acceptance in mainstream society. Their struggles got attenuated during the pandemic and lockdown. Tribals who were living in cities and towns for employment had to go back to their places during lockdown.With job losses of parents, tribal children had to suffer during the pandemic.Lack of access to medical and education facilities pushed them to the life-threatening situations. For tribal development education is the major key. Reservations has been given to the tribal youth in educational institutions, but pandemic has forced them to discontinue education and has increased drop out manifolds. Although tribal development is taking place but at much slower pace and with the advent of the pandemic, this pace has been deaccelerated. This study tries to analyze the data from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs annual report and other government reports to find some insights about socio-economic conditions of tribal children and youth during COVID-19. This study highlights the issues of tribal children and youth and hence makes suggestions to policy makers for takingmajorsteps post pandemic. This will facilitate inclusion of tribal youth and children in the mainstream despite adverse affects of COVID-19.
Keywords- Tribal youth, Tribal children, Pandemic, Sociology, Educational difficulties, Health facilities, Employment inequalities, Government Measures.

 ISS Membership number- O/SM-M-015362021

RC 24: Sociology of Childhood and Youth
15.Childhood in the margins: A narrative based study

- Rashmi Kumari
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Academic Counselor , ECCE, IGNOU

Abstract

This paper looks at the construction of childhood in India and its perpetuation through media, policies and families. The analysis of these surfaces has been drawn from ten days fieldwork with children of

age group 10-14 years residing and working in the slums of South Delhi. The study on which this paper is based is located in the qualitative paradigm and involved the use of the qualitative tools mostly used in sociological fieldwork–observations, conversations and group discussions. However, since the work was with children, and it deals with the subjective notions, ideas, aspirations and experiences of a particular set of informants therefore elements of drawing, letter/ experience writing, storytelling, participant observations and dialogue were conducted so that children's narratives could come up from different modes. These activities focused on drawing out children's perceptions and notions about their life and State through their experiences. Apart from this in order to draw State's perspective on childhood some policies (RtE 2009, Child Labour Act 2012, UN Conventions of Child Rights) were thoroughly reviewed. This paper not only tries to analyze the ideology of state but it also acts as an evidence of the everyday conflicts from which the informants go through. These conflicts are not linearly shaped but seem as overlapping and tangled webs of experiences related to the binaries of caste, class, gender, identity, aspirations, expectations, capital, work, education, development, welfare and power. Therefore, this paper envisage the social reality of the child living in the margins of the developing state vis- a vis the image of "ideal / global child".

Keywords: Childhood, Construction of girlhood, Power, Space and Voice, Education, Aspirations, Agency

16.Title: Exploring Gendered HealthRights: A Study onYoungGirlsofDinhata area in District ofCoochbeharPost Land Boundary Agreement in 2015.

Rima Bardhan, M.Phil,Department of Sociology Jadavpur University, Kolkata
 Membership details: RC 24 Sociology of Childhood and Youth.
ISS Membership Number: O/SM-014882021
Conference Registration Number AISC 2021: 0152.

Abstract

The historic Land Boundary Agreement that was signed between India and Bangladesh on 6th June 2015resulted in land swap between India and Bangladesh. Dinhatais a sub-division under the district of Coochbehar in West Bengal which was earlier part of Bangladesh enclave. Now, after land swap although it's people received Indian citizenship but the women of this area especially young women are facing marginalisation in terms of accessing their basic health rights.
Health right is intricately related to right to live and after seventy years of independence the onus is on the government to ensure that all its citizens receive it irrespective of their gender.The objective of the study is to find:the kind of facilities given to young girls by government during menstruation, the number of young mothers of this age group and the hospital facilities availed by them and whether awareness programme on menstrual hygiene and family planninggiven by the government to these new citizens.
This paper studies gendering of health rights of young girls of age group between

eighteen to twenty five yearsthrough interpretation of data gathered from newspaper articles and by accessing data from an NGO named Society for Participatory Action and Reflection (SPAR India) which is operative in this region working for marginalised section of the society.The study shows startling report of malnourishment, lack of awareness regarding menstrual hygiene, absence of awareness programme on family planning followed by no hospital facility available during the time of emergency for women. Thus, this paper elucidate the grotesque condition of a section of our society were marginalisation is taking place on ground of their citizenship status as well as gender.

Keyword: gendered-health rights, young girls, Land Boundary Agreement, citizenship, marginalisation.

17. Interpretation of Body and Sexuality through Social Media in Youth
Membership Number- O/SM-04922018
By: Sampoorna Chakraborty
Abstract

Young people's sexual cultures are increasingly intertwined with social media. Rapidly becoming more pervasive, personal, and mobile, sexualities are shaped by the material and symbolic forms of social media. Material forms are social media's socio-technological forces that can be seen as organizing sexual institutions, practices, and desires, continuously negotiated by people's use. Social media's symbolic forms refer to how such platforms are discursively constructing meanings to sociality (e.g., "popularity," "reputation," and "authenticity"), which are then appropriated, circulating in culture and society, affecting the conventions of different "spheres" such as sexuality.

This project explores how young people are making sense of sexuality in the context of social media, considering social media's material as well as symbolic operations. Drawing on 25 adolescents between 14 and 19 years of age in Bengali-speaking Jadavpur, this project is informed by young people's discussions, meanings, values, and norms on sexuality and social media, situated in everyday life peer group settings. The results argue how young people are making strong value judgments about sexuality in the context of social media and how they use a sharp hierarchical system to distinguish between "good" and "bad" sexual practices in social media.

Therefore, young people draw on essentialist sexual ideologies. This article discusses these value judgments not only in relation to how social media functions but also in relation to social media's symbolic operations, namely how they are meaningful for young people's sexualities. The role of social media is discussed in relation to broader cultural dynamics of young people's changing sexual cultures, which are characterized by risk, resistance, individualization, and mediatization. The project concludes how young people's consistent need for making value judgments about sexuality in the context of social media may point to a conservatism that is driven by social media's overwhelming role in culture and society. Social media has become a crucial battleground for sexual politics; they need to be taken seriously as spaces that produce values and norms about sexuality, deciding what kind of sexualities are supported, repressed, or disciplined.

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18.Children of Subalternity in the literary works of Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay: A Sociological Analysis

Abstract

Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay, a novelist, fiction writer of early 20th century, holds an eminent position in Bengali Literature by representing stories of marginalised people of then colonized Bengal. His literary works not only focused everyday life of children and adolescents but have also raised the voice of subaltern in a disguised fashion. Especially his articulation of subaltern children/adolescent and depicting childhood as the state of imperfect transition into adulthood have instigated my interest to perform an interpretative critical analysis of Chattopadhyay's literary works on children; some of them are – Arakhyanio, Ballosmriti, BindurChele, ChhelebelarGalpa Lalu, CheleDhora, Ramer SumotiandSrikanto (part I).

Following content analysis method, I intend to analyze the body of the texts from various perspectives by inferring correlations between different categorizations, constructs, power struggle and its reference to present day scenario by citing phenomena or incidents from the literary works.

The paper addresses several questions such as firstly, how the discursive practices of Discipline in the everyday life of the marginalised children or adolescents are used to make docile bodies; secondly, how manipulation and negotiation of culture (sexuality) takes place through child socialization confirming their subaltern status and lastly, how child characters can be portrayed as a category of resistance against the hegemonic masculine adulthood construction, by using another category of humor (Bidrup).

The tentative conclusion would be that Chattopadhaya's usage of humor as resistance by - children as subaltern subjects still holds true even after 70 years of independence, inspiring present day literature.

19.Tattooing Technology, Risk and Constitutional Measures.

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Abstract

Tattoos have had a significant rise in popularity in recent years, which some have discounted as a fad. The relative invisibility of such forms of body modification makes it difficult for them to fully integrate into the fashion industry. Tattoos are used by some as a type of anti-fashion and as a manner of fixing or anchoring the reflexively built self, whether or not their meaning is fixed. They have affinities and distinctions with various types of current body projects in this way. Our bodies are a reflection of who we are. As a result, people compete to achieve a socially idealized body.The type

of body modification that is the focal point of interest in the present research is tattooing the body, and how it is shaped by the culture and fashion trends of society.The research aims to highlight that how tattooing is a popular trend among the contemporary youth and how in order to follow the popular trend the potential risks are ignored. Though the risks are coincidental, governmental control is essential as these risks cannot be ignored.

A blended or mixed method wasused, for the study, with emphasis on qualitative approach. The empirical findings were basedon 50 respondents, of both genderliving in Kolkata who are between the ages of 20 and 30. Secondary materialfrombooks and journalswas used tosupplementtheinformation acquired.

20.Title: Contesting the Secular School: Everyday Nationalism andNegotiations of Muslim Childhoods
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Abstract

Ideas of nationalism are (re)produced, materially and discursively, in the lives of children through schools' actual and hidden curriculums which often exclude minorities and construct them as the 'other'. However, exclusion of religious minorities has been minimally explored in understanding nationalism and childhoods. Through ethnographic fieldwork conducted at a government high school in Bangalore, India, this paper draws from the observations of daily enactments of school routines, rituals, events, 5 focus group discussions (FGDs), 26 formal interviews with the students and informal interviews with the teachers and the principal. Using the framework of 'everyday nationalism' (Billig, 1995), I foreground Muslim childhoods as they negotiate the double burden of exclusion; one through the practices of the school where secularism is enacted within 'Hinducontextualism' (Srivastava 1998) where Hindu symbols and rituals are cast as universal; and, two through the stereotypes and 'othering' discourses about Indian Muslims. I show that though the school officially claims to adhere to a 'secular' ethos, many of its actual practices (curricular and non-curricular) are contradictory to this claim as it largely endorses practices of the dominant religious group. In doing so it reifies the "other". Pedagogically, there are specific aims reserved for the Muslim child to develop into a tolerant and inclusive citizen that belongs to the nation while this is not required of all other children. I also show how children across religion become political actors in this space. While some absorb the 'secular' narratives and build close inter-faith friendships, others absorb the dominant discourses of the Muslim being the "violent other". Muslim children largely performed the school ethos with an awareness of downplaying their religious identity especially in presence of teachers-by singing bhajans, removing hijabs and skipping daily prayers.

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21.A Look at the Different Play Spaces of Children in Urban Kolkata: Experiences of Children from the Lower Class Families.

Abstract

When we talk about children and play, the space that they play in provides the setting for their play. UNCRC's Article 31 emphasisesthe right of a child to play, recreation, rest, leisure and participation in cultural and artistic life. However, the increasing urbanization and the encroachment of playing fields for other purposes have left the children with less space for their play in the cities. Since play spaces have a significant role to play in enriching the play experiences of children, the lack of spaces designated for play hinders the play experiences of children.

Objective and Methodology: The main objective of this study is to look at the play spaces of two groups of children who belong to the lower class and who reside in two different neighbourhoods (a slum neighbourhood and a middle-class neighbourhood) and to discover the ways they employ to find a suitable playspace. An ethnographic study was conducted with the help of open-ended personal interviews and focus-group interviews as well as observation of the two groups of children (8-12 years of age) at two different institutions (a primary school and an NGO Anando) in Bijoygarh, Kolkata.

Findings of the study: It was found that the lack of a proper space to play was a major constraint in the play experience of children. The gendered nature of play spaces also provided unequal access to play opportunities between boys and girls, thus excluding the girls from accessing the grounds. Other factors like perception of risks and pressure of academic demands also contribute to the constraining nature of children's play experiences. However, children exercise their agency to manage a suitable play space for themselves through 'negotiation' and 'redefinition' of the available spaces.

22.THE UNRECOGNISED LABOR OF SEX WORKERS: AN OBSCURITY IN INDIA

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION

Despite having more than 800,000 sex workers all over India their work is still not considered as an occupation under the ministry of labor even after 74years of independence. When it comes to young female sex workers the risk of exploitation increases to a great extent as they are always on demand based on the socially and culturally constructed ideas of body and beauty. This paper explores how the women as young as of 18-19years describe the labor process that is often invisible in the labor market and what impacts these invisibilities and non-recognition have on their sexual and overall health.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the research are: 1. How do the sex workers perceive the idea of agency and authority in the sexual labor they provide; 2. The impact of their work on their sexual health and how do the labor laws recognize the obligation to support them in this regard.

SIGNIFICANE

This exploration is going to help the reader understand how do the young female sex

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workers grasp the challenges of being in this profession and what impacts it has on their health, also if there is any contribution of the Government and State in their welfare.

METHODOLOGY

This is a qualitative research based on thematic analysis of the qualitative data collected through conduction of case study of 12 female sex workers across three red-light areas of Kolkata. Data collection has been done through using interview schedule consisting of open-ended questions with the help of semi-structured life story narrative interviews.

FINDINGS/ ARGUMENT

Having been forcefully inducted in this line and at an initial stage of the profession the young female sex workers often feel sickenedof their self and body during the work and it is still fatiguing for them to distinguish body and the sexual service they provide from their own selves, on top of that physical exploitation is often a consequence in such cases although most of them often follow certain rules and boundaries in the course of sex. No labor laws consider their profession as an occupation.Having it within the consideration of Ministry of Labor they could have gotten facilities like post-retirement benefits, monetary help for health hazards like STDs, RTI,HIV-AIDS and other social security measures. It could have given bare minimum security to them during their work life and afterwards.

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23.Experience of an Anglo-Indian Child of being minorityin Calcutta:

Abstract

In current sociological tradition, the situated implications of the term 'minority' can be defined as a moment of a particularhierarchical social relation. 'Minority' related to a culturally, ethnically or racially distinct group can coexist with dominant group but bears some forms of cultural subordination in a particular cultural setting.Minority status does not always correlate to economic position or numeric strength of that community; rather it takes cultural and psychological marginalization in its common facets.Anglo-Indians of Calcutta are often defined asby-products of colonialism. Their imagery is constructed in between the glorified ashes white race and their new form of ties with native Bengali counterpart in the city of Calcutta. In a pluralistic society, ethnic strata are organized on the basis of a differential cultural ordering. Although marginality felt by different people is subjective, but this array of subjective perceptions contains a broader objective understanding of their situation as marginal. The objective of this paper is to understand this marginal position felt by an Anglo-Indian childin particular cultural patterning of Calcutta. With a brief study of their ethno-cultural history, nine Anglo-Indian Children of different economic background are interviewed. The development of their childhood indicates its existence in some sort of societal and cultural context that links with the child's racial and cultural history and position in local cultural hierarchy.An Anglo-Indian child in Calcutta grows up in mixed marriages, shared cultural regulation and often finding Hindi or vernacular as a

common medium of communication.As the findings suggest, their exclusion in schools or larger society operates largely through their religious rituals, food habits and dressing.The paper will take in concern the stages of child development in understanding their marginal situation.

Key Words: Stages of Child Development, Marginal Position, Exclusion

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RC 24 : SOCIOLOGY OF CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH

24.TITLE :Steps towards reducing g ender inequality in India : Education in Early Childhood

Abstract

INTRODUCTION :This paper seeks to bridge the gap between theory and practice and hence holds a lot of importance in today's day and age. India's draft National Policy on Education (NPE), made public in June 2019, dedicates its first chapter to the importance of early childhood care and education and the need to extend the right to education to children, in the age group of three to six. The policy however does not address equity and inclusiveness in the early years with respect to gender. The role of the constitution in ensuring gender justice is being recognized in the modern times,however, whether the policies and the articles about education of children is being practiced, by the family, is what this paper focuses on.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES :
To focus on how the primary socializing agent (the family) plays a crucial role in the education in early childhood, and whether the differences between the laws, regulations and constitutional provisions for the children's education, and the reality of gender inequality can be reduced through this.

METHODOLOGY : The qualitative research methodology, under which the qualitative interview method has been followed to collect data. The face to face interview technique (taking into account all safety measures) has been used, with the interview schedule as a tool.. A sample size of twenty five elements have been selected through the Non-Probability sampling method for the purpose of interview.

RESEARCH FINDINGS : The parents play a very crucial role, in gender sensitization.There remains a gap between the laws, the policies and constitutional provisions and the way parents today socialize their children, and how a bridging of this gap is a necessity. Suggestions from parents, as well as the implementation and improvisation of the constitutional laws and provisions are some steps towards the future.

25.TheProblemsinRestorationandRepatriationofChildreninNeedofCareandProtection:
AStudyintheGovernment Reception Unit forBoys, Royapuram.

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Abstract

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 was enacted with the aim toprovidepropercareandprotectiontochildre nbycateringtotheirdevelopmentneedsbyado pting child friendly approach and disposition of matters in the best interest of the child.According to the principle of repatriation and restoration- every child in the juvenile justicesystem has the right to be re-united with his family at the earliest, but there are various issues andchallenges in repatriation and restoration of run away, child labour and bonded labourchildren's.The Department of Social Defence in Tamil Nadu runs various homes, there are totally 36GovernmentChildrenHomesand145NG OHomes(governmentaided),9Government Reception Units and 14 non- governmental reception unit are functioning in Tamil Nadu. Thearea of the study is in the Government Reception Unit for Boys, Royapuram which is the onlycenter in Tamil Nadu which houses all North Indian children's of run away, child labourandbondedlabour cases. The study is qualitative in nature and adopts case study method. Thefindings of the study reveals that most of the children's in the Reception unit are from Bihar,Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Odisha and Maharashtra and also address the issues andchallengesin Repatriation and Restoration.

26.THE STUDY OF ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF YOUTH OF HANDIJOGI COMMUNITY :A STUDY OF GUBBI TALUK TUMAKURU DISTRICT

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Abstract

The focus of the study of paper widely stress upon the youths of the community who had struggled all throughout their lives to lead a simple living. Since they are also considered to be wanderersthey have been facing issues of crucial health conditions and sheer negligence from the society. Now due to some opportunities they are gradually identifying their potentialities to fight back the discomforts and new challenges that have threatened their lives. The Jogi pig herder already living in abject poverty, the Handi Jogi pig

herders face more than just financial hardship. Other people groups who view them as human garbage discriminate against them. Their occupation-pig rearing-is considered not only shameful, but a source of disease. Their status is about as low as it gets in a Hindu society. They live in abject poverty and the successive governments had not been keen to improve their lot. The community lagged behind in social, health, and education sectors. Local panchayats and non-governmental organizations too could be roped in for the purpose. They were not aware of government housing schemes, the defecate in the open, which had affected their health. Deprivation of proper food, clothes, housing, health care would amount to violation of human rights and Handi Jogi's ought not to be ignored.

The objectives and the relevance of the paper. The main objectives are listed below :

1. To understand the core aspect of crucial living conditions of handijogi community

2. To identify the recent programmes and opportunities for the welfare of the community

3. To come up with the possible solutions to the social issues of the community.

Convincing an uninitiated community is a challenge. The thatched huts of the families of this community dotted all over the town reflect the callousness of the successive governments in meeting the basic needs of this downtrodden section of society, especially shelter.Handi Jogi's community is economically, socially and educationally most backward. It largely continues to be nomadic in nature.

Government welfare programmes seldom reach them.

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RC-25
SOCIOLOGY OF SPORTS

CONVENOR

PROF.RAVI PRAKASH

01. Physical activity; Its role in addressing public health issues in LMICs

Dr Rakesh K Tiwari
LMI 4059
Member AND Co Convener, RC 25

Abstract

Since 2020, the world has been navigating an epidemiologic transition with both infectious diseases (COVID-19) and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) intertwined in complex and diverse ways. In fact, the pandemics of physical inactivity, NCDs, and COVID-19 coincide in a tragically impactful with their detrimental long-term health consequences yet to be determined. However, we know that regularly meeting the physical activity (PA) guidelines protects us from severe COVID-19 outcomes. It is well known that physical inactivity is the fourth leading risk factor for global mortality and contributes substantially to the continuing burden of NCDs that account for more than 70% of deaths worldwide. It is perhaps less known, however, that a staggering 80% of all NCDs occur in LMICs. People in LMICs not only have the highest risk of developing chronic diseases, they also develop the diseases at a younger age, they suffer longer, and they die earlier than people in high-income countries. Alarmingly, people in LMICs not only bear the highest disease burden from physical inactivity, they are also suffering the highest morbidity and mortality burden of the COVID-19 pandemic. The unequal access to COVID-19 vaccination has added yet another challenge to the health struggles in LMICs.

Hence, we argue that it is both critical and timely to firmly address the long-standing silent pandemic of physical inactivity and its health consequences as one of the most pressing global public health challenges—particularly in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs).

02. Marginalization of Women in Sports Media Indusrty

Dr Ravi Prakash
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Abstract

Even though women have always played an important role in the world of sport, and some of the greatest athletes of all time have been women, in the sports media they are still represented as second tier in comparison to male athletes.

Today the media have immense power over our everyday lives. The media does not influence our communication, but also our perception of the socio-cultural environment. And with the technological innovations such as the internet, smartphones and social media it is actually impossible to avoid the media and to escape their influence. Even though the media, as a powerful tool, can be used to make a positive change in the society, their power can be also used in a way which can have negative influence on people. Like for example, if women in the sports media are represented as weaker in comparison to men, people are most likely to adopt this opinion.

But today we have a lot of female athletes like Serena Williams and other who work on empowering young female athletes.

Unfortunately in the media their accomplishments are often overshadowed by their male counterparts, and this shows us that women are largely marginalized in the world of sports through language, imagery, and broadcasting inequality. This paper tries to analyze those reasons which contribute to this inequality.

03.Role ofCaste in Sports

Abstract

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Recently the government has paid particular attention and acknowledged the idea that India has always had a strong culture towards sports. Several research studies have addressed the importance of sports in India from the ancient times to medieval periods to the contemporary world. India's culture and caste traditions have played a major role in sports historically. Sportsmen belonging to different castes have abstained themselves from playing with people from different caste due to the ingrained social stratifications. The deep rooted caste system is no different when it comes to sports in India. Researchers have studied casteism over several years to answer questions about how and why the caste system has shaped the Indian sports. Sports should be a universal element free of social stratifications. We should all focus solving this problem so that we can continue delivering world-class athletes who would make our country proud and represent a united nation.

04.Making School Education Effective for Underprivileged MahadalitSchool Children in Rural Bihar through Incorporating Sports in the Curriculum

Abstract

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The present paper is an innovative action research held in three villages of Gaya district of Bihar under a Micro-Action Research Project sponsored by MGNCRE, MHRD, Govt. of India .The study focuses on the need of incorporating Sports in the School Co-curriculum starting from the primary school level in India, in order to make education more effective and interesting for underprivileged millions of children of India. After analyzing the ground reality of three village government schools (Primary & Middle schools) of Nepa Panchayat (Tikari Block) of Gaya district of Bihar, the study experiments the ways how the education imparted to underprivileged children to be fruitful beyond the existing parameters ,initiated through various government's programs in general and Bihar government's AksharaAnchalYojna in particular. In this regard, the suggested experiment of inculcating sports as a subject in curriculum brought a drastic outcome in teaching- learning environment and overall development and growth of the

children in the study area. In addition to it, sports helped them to be more disciplined, healthy, focused and facilitated the greater adaptability to establish them in future by surpassing the discriminations and many more social hurdles in day-to-day life.The study found that the school needs to be equipped with supporting mechanism (routine, tutors, and minimum infrastructure) to boost the school children to fulfill their hidden potentials in sports. Learning should not be confined to class room walls only. It recommends that the children should come out of their cocoons and experience themselves what potential they have possessed within, which can provide them alternative ways for survival which are being suppressed through our mainstream education framework. So in this juncture, the school curriculum needs to be reframed. School should be a medium to polish the unique potential inherent within a child and must provide equal platform to all children to flourish their inner talents naturally.

05.Regulation of Sports through Law in India Assessing GaurangKanth

Abstract

Dr Sanjay Tewari
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Managing Committee Member, ISS

Sports law is an umbrella term to describe legal issues related to various sports in both amateur and professional sports, national as well as international as narrated by GaurangKanth.

The history of sports extends as far back as the existence of people as purposive, sportive and active beings. It also shows how society has changed its beliefs and therefore how changes in the rules are brought. The history of sports in India dates back to the Vedic era. Chess, wrestling, polo, archery and hockey are some of the games believed to have originated in India. But somewhere between the historical lineage of sports and sports in the modern era there is a gap of enthusiasm and encouragement. Little importance is left for sports at grass root level in India with every school concentrating only on academics. Though there are various federations that are trying to way away from cricket, India is largely failing in every major event for sports such as Olympics. One of the main reasons for it is the lack of uniform regulation in India for sports. There is a need for a legislation that governs sports and brings the various authorities into one roof.

Sports law has an unusually well developed pattern of globalized regulation and overlaps substantially with labor law, contract law, criminal law, public law, administrative law, antitrust law, competition law, intellectual property rights law, law of tort, media law, company law, human rights law etc. These laws have been applied to sporting context involving public order, drugs, safety, disciplinary measures, conduct and wider issues relating to restraint of trade, anti competitivebehaviour, match fixing and the commercial exploitation of sports. Issues like defamation and privacy rights are also an integral aspect of sports law. In India sports figures in the State list of the Seventh Schedule (entry 33) of the Constitution. This analysis is an attempt to examine how Sports Law will aid in streamlining sports activities.

06.Name – Mangesh Desai

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Abstract

Sports has always been part of our collective psyche since ancient times. Sports is part of every culture and has become an important part of our everyday social life. Mega-sporting events like the Olympic Games, FIFA World Cup and ATP Championships are worldwide events that are televised globally and followed by millions of people.

The sociology of sports is the study of the relationship between sport and society. It looks at how culture and values influence sport and how sport influences culture and values within a society. Sports also plays an important role in various spheres of social life such as media, politics, the economy, religion, race and gender.

Sports play a very important role in social integration especially in a multi-cultural society like India. A social-conflict analysis of sports clearly shows that the games people play reflects their social standing. Some sports like golf, tennis and skiing are expensive, so participation is largely limited to the affluent sections of the society whereas sports such as Football, Rugby and Athletics are accessible to people at almost all income levels. Thus the games people play are not simply a matter of individual choice but also a reflection of their social standing.

07. Impact of Globalization on Indigenous Communities: A Case Study of Rugby Players at KIIT University, Odisha

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Abstract

There is no doubt that sportsis a multidimensional phenomenon that influences individuals and their welfare. Globalization affects sportsand sportspersons as almost all countries across the globe.Similarly, globalization bringsmany changes in the lives of tribal people across the world includingtheir livelihood, cultural and religious practices, health, education, sports and traditional games etc. As consider to field of sports Rugby is a new emerging sports whichwas invented in the early 19th century as variation of football. Rugby alsoteach teamwork skills, persistence, and developed social skills between players. To understand the nature of indigenous sports of rugby players the researcher takes KIIT as her sample area. Because it is the largest tribal educational institution in the world. Main aim of this research topic is to explore the impact of Globalization on indigenous communities a case study of rugby players at KIIT University, Odisha.This paper illustrate how globalization influence lives of indigenous rugby players and how KIIT plays an important role to facilitate development of indigenous rugby players identity. The researcher takes exploratory and descriptive research design for her study to collect information and to make a fact finding enquiriesrelating to the rugby players of KIIT university.Methodologically, both the primary and secondary data sources have been carefully utilized by researcher. The researcher finds the policies and

programmes associated with sports, especially for rugby taken by government. Lastly researcher focus on the role of KIIT University in promoting indigenous rugby players at national and international levels.

08.Sport as a Social Institution

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Abstract

Sociology is the scientific study of human interaction (i.e., human organization and function.) Human interaction can be divided into work, family and leisure interactions.

Sport activity is a subset of leisure activity. Although a small portion of the population directly participates in sport in highly industrialize societies many people are interested in the activities related to sport According to sociologist Allen Guttmann, sport as a social institution is characterized by the same characteristics that distinguish modern industrial society. These characteristics include secularization, equality, specialization, rationalization, bureaucratization, and quantification.

Sports are deeply embedded in the cultures and institutions. Superstar, home run and slam dunk are phrases with generally understood meanings both in Sport and in general conversation. These non-material elements of Culture are examples of the influence of sport on the culture. Halls of fames exists in all major sports at the professional, college and high school levels which exist as monuments to the worship of sport by society and to chronicle the deeds of sports heroes for the youth of society. Sports stars are perceived as role models for young people in the society. Sport at the professional and college levels are major economic vehicles for cities.

09.Topic-Sports, Mass Media Communication and Identity

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Abstract

The mass communication of sports and their large/huge events has been sensitizing construct critically related to their effectiveness. This construct referring to the elements that enable people to create ethnic cultural achievement and identity by reinforcing commonalities. The operative elements of such construct have been cultural beliefs, ideas, elements, cods, views and behaviours identified through verbal and non-verbal modes used for depicting prescription and communication of various sports and their events. This sensitizing construct is mainly embedded in symbolic interactionism based on important premises of human as an actor acts on the basis of meaning of things; meaning arises out of social interaction; meaning are created and modified through interpretive process, etc. during interaction by actors. The paper intends to understand andanalyse achievement and identity of various audience of African and Asian

communities through effectiveness of mass communication of sports and their large/huge events like Olympics, Commonwealth Games, etc in contemporary times.

10 Engaging Capitalism with Sports Mega Events: A Critical Enquiry

Dhiraj Kumar

Abstract

In the pre capitalist society, sport refers as a folk activity and sport as a part of culture is used for community prosperity and solidarity having a cognized meaning but in this era of cultural capitalism, sport is not simply sport.Highly competitive professional sport and large scale sports mega events were developed in the line of high modernist scheme of late capitalism. Mega events have anability to heighten the global visibility of the city through image construction and city marketing which transformed the social environment. This paper employed the concept of Maurice Roche to define the sports mega events and argued thatit transformed the social environment through social beautification and disciplining programme. Engineering of emotion, staging, citizenship and the commercialization of sports mega events to leverage business opportunity shows that mega sports events is interconnected with the discussion of late capitalism and its contradiction where a specific kind of time structuring institution influenced the everyday life worlds (micro social sphere) and meso and macro social sphere.
Keywords: Sports, Late capitalism, Mega event, Commercialization

11.Sport and Racism

Abstract

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LMI 2957
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As in the larger society, patterns of race discrimination in sport are rampant. These patterns, including evidence of institutional racism, receive far more attention than any other topic in the area of race relations and sport. In addition, however, sociologists have attended to the effectof sports participation for racial and ethnic minorities on social mobility, self-esteem, and group identity. The role of the media in creating and reinforcing racialized representations of athletes has been discussed widely. There have been exchanges about sport and race as contested terrain along with the issue of race and differential sports performance. Though some of the studies about race and sport concern past discrimination, most focus on current practices. The key issues addressed in this study are: racial disparity in the payment of professional athletes, stacking (discrimination in allocating players' positions in team sports), retention barriers (discrimination in retaining sub-star minority athletes), and continuing practices of racial exclusion or tokenism.

RC – 25 (Sociology of Sports)
12. 'The Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on Physical Activity of Sport Students'

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Abstract:

The COVID-19 pandemic has been spreading rapidly worldwide since late January 2020. The COVID-19 has upset the normality of daily life in India, forcing population to social distancing and self-isolation. The strict lockdown strategy prompted by the Central and State government, to hamper severe acute respiratory syndrome COVID-19 spreading, has reduced the possibility of performing either outdoor or gym physical activity, home workout remained the only possibility to play sports and stay active during the pandemic. On this background the present study aimed to examine changes in the physical activity levels and the impact of exercise on psychological health during self-quarantine period among sport students in Sangli city of Maharashtra State of India. A total of 120 sport students were participated in the survey. The questionnaire measured the total weekly physical activity energy expenditure before and during quarantine and their psychological well-being. The study examines that total physical activity significantly decreased between before and during COVID-19 pandemic in all age groups of sport students. Furthermore, a significant positive correlation was found between the variation of physical activity and mental well-being among the participant suggesting that the reduction of total physical activity had a profoundly negative impact on psychological health and well-being of population. Based on this scientific evidence, maintaining a regular exercise routine is a key strategy for physical and mental health during a forced rest period like the current pandemic situation.

Keywords: Impact, COVID-19, Physical activity, Sport.

13.Sport as a Leisure Activity

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Abstract

The term 'sport' implies two different perspectives that are increasingly considered important: professional sport, and sport as a leisure activity. While, in professional sport, athletes receive annual salaries plus incentives tied to individual and team performance, amateur athletes are not paid for their athletic performances. In addition to amateurs, an increasing number of women and men are choosing sport as a leisure activity, mainly for recreation and health benefits.

In both cases, sport represents a large and fast-growing sector of the economy and makes an important contribution to growth and jobs. This is particularly true of professional sport, where economic aspects play an important role. However, it is also true of the sport and leisure industry, which covers a wide range of areas such as sport and recreation, health and fitness, outdoor pursuits and gaming.

14. Females in Indian Sports: A sociological analysis

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Abstract

No doubt even in the 21st century sports are dominated by the male counterpart at all the levels in the world, where as females are lagging behind in general, Indian females are in particular. The present paper is trying to understand, Why do Indian females are lagging behind in the field of sports? &what are the hurdles preventing the Indian females in different sports? ......etc. Change is the law of nature .Today, even in the 21st century, no doubt in the changed scenario the females' are in the sport movement is becoming a global phenomenon. But number of females' participation in sports is still lower than the males. It is proved beyond doubt that sport movement has been slow & gradual. In spite of the many hurdles Indian female sport has been massive rise in the number of its female athletes & other different sports females are shining/shined at the world stage like Mary Dsouza -one of the first Indian women in Olympics, P.T Usha, KarnamMalleswari, Sania Mirza, Saina Nehwal, P.V Sindhu,MC Mary Kom, Sakshi Malik…etc.The present paper tries to understand, what are the hurdles troubling Indian sport females, for example they are 1. Indian sport females are treated differently from their male counterpart. Gender bias principles are still functioning even today, for example people have the mentality towards sports, sports are only meant for males, lack of knowledge about women's ports in the minds of common people, etc. 2. Compare to sport males, sport females get lower payments & they are depending on second jobs. 3. No proper financial help to sport females & lack of right mentality sponsors. 4. Females have the lack of interest in sports. 5. Some common sports injury or health problems among the females are being faced by the sport females than sport males, for example a. ACL (Anterior Cruciate Ligaments problem b. Female specific hormonal changes associated with the menstrual cycle….etc may bring stress.6.Lack of participation in leadership roles, since as you know majority sport females are coached by males……etc.

15.Dance as Social Life and Cultural Practice

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Abstract

Dance occupies a significant place in the social structure of all human cultures throughout history. Dance is most commonly defined as a way of human

expression through movement. But dance simply cannot be reduced merely to movement. While it is true that movement is indeed a fundamental feature of dance, because dance can also be defined as a specific

art movement, based on the expressive moves of the human body, dance is also much more. A number of theoretical definitions of dance define it as a conscious way of rhythmic movements of the body in a defined bounded space, but these either sport-kinesiological or art theories of dance usually overlook many symbolic aspects of dance. In many cases, they reduce dance to its physical component in terms of aesthetically perfected rhythmic physical activity, but they overlook the multiple roles and meanings that dance has for the society in which it appears. The purpose of this anthropology of dance issue is to unfold various meanings and nuances of dance in contemporary societies, with different contributors with different examples from around the (dance) world illustrating how dance can

be observed, investigated and theorized in all its variety.

16.Sociology of Sport: Conceptual and Topical Issues

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===Abstract

This paper is intended to encourage students and readers in general tothink more critically about sports and how they are related tocontemporary society. We emphasize socialization impacts of sports aswell as increasing process of organization, commercialisation, andglobalisation of sports. Sports are social constructions and particularly in aform presented in mass media are an integral part of modern way of life. Itcarries pleasure as well as sadness for millions of people. Sports areinstitutionalised competitive activities that involve rigorous physicalexertion or the use of relatively complex physical skills by participant motivation, by personal enjoyment and external rewards. Global aspects ofcontemporary sports are discussed from the point of view of theirtechnological, economical, medial and ideological dimensions.

Keywords- sport, socialization, culture, leisure, globalisation, topsport, mass media
The object of my article is to define, in rough features at least, the scope of sociology of sport. At the same time. I would like to contribute methodologically — to the prospective solution of its general problems. They are not only interesting but also still unsolved. I am fully aware of the wide international interconnections of sociology of sport and of its bibliography.1 Intentionally I am concentrating on the problems of its development in our own country. I am going to include the following chapters: 1. Sociology of sport; what it is. 2. The characteristics of its development. 3. Sports as specific social activities. 4. The scientific approaches to sport and gymnastics. (Conceptual distinctions, sopiological aspects of sporting activities and their functions.) 5. The method and epistemology. 6. The

social significance of sport. 7. Prospects and conclusions. Sociology of sport concentrates its cognitive efforts on the conceptualization of the social phenomena called sporting phenomena. They are social activities characterized, in particular, by militancy and competitiveness of their realizers connected usually with the endeavour to perform an achievement, either individual or teamlike. The competition training has many forms, consisting nowadays usually of several phases, and includes maintaining, invigorating and harmonizing the physical condition with the competition calendar, which often leads to specialization. The activity character of the sporting phenomena as social processes of a unique kind is based on institutions and organizations; it is hierarchy of various competitions graded according to the time and the territory. They are various championships with a set of rules enabling advances and descends of teams according to the achievements within certain periods. This plan of sporting competitions is realized on various levels, either on the top level (world, continental, international competitions) or in a narrower measure (all-country, land, regional, county competitions). They are differentiated and modified according to individual branches of sporting activities: footbal, ice-hockey, athletics, rowing, etc. The specific manifestations of sporting processes are concretized by a number of indices. They can be included into our cognitive endeavour and the conclusions can be applied in practice. The whole extent of sociology of sport3 is not exhausted by all this. The number of special problems in this science branch is constantly increasing. It is the problem of the proportion of sport in using the leisure time, the problem of the arising of new institutions, that of development changes causing re-organizations, corresponding with the trends in the development of our physical training. There are also other partial problems: the character of the sporting public, of the press, of other sources of mass information of the public, in particular the exploitation of radio broadcasting and television. The question of the extent of the sporting activity of the individual is also important (not only contesting and top sport, but also recreation sport and its relation to recreation). Symptomatic is also the back feed of sport on the form of public life and on the creation of the living style of active sportsmen, especially of the representing and top sportsmen. There are the questions of pursuing sport and physical training at school, of a specific form of it at the universities or in factories, the question of the relation of sport toward the young people, the extent of sporting activities in the Army, etc. A very delicate field, and also conspicuous from the viewpoint of sociology, are the mutual relations of the sectional sporting and training problems: the coaches' work and its evaluation, their social role and prestige, the public character of the functionaries' and voluntary coaches' work, the question of the preconditions of the sporting managerism in connection with the state representation, with the Olympic Games, etc. As a rule, these connections become conspicuous in broader social connections, viz. economical, political, and cultural.

17.Relevance of Sports in Social Solidarity

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In the present era, where biases and prejudices are polluting every sphere of life, sports have become a synonym of proficiency and ability. sports have a prominent impact in the development of any society. Sports are embedded in every domain of life be it culture, politics or economy. Sociology of sports helps us to understand the relationship between sports and society. It examines how culture and values influence sports and vice-versa.

Sport is not merely a social event but also a social phenomenon as it can provide a platform for ideas and research. It is also a social institution as it has capacity to gather people around the world and to make them work in coordination in a much-sophisticated manner around the same idea. Moreover, sports have ability to bring communities, nations with conflicting identities together for working in the same sports team and training them to work together.

For any society to flourish, Cooperation is must without cooperation functions of society will collapse, through ought the history of human civilization sports have been a successful tool in bringing a sense of cooperation not among the participating players only but also among the viewers and spectators. . Trust and peace are vital for the existence of any society and sports play a vital role in creating an atmosphere of trust and peace. Sports provides a way to come together as a community and society and in that way, it eventually starts to become a national identity.

Sports are a universal element found in all cultures. They provide young people with experiences, fun, good, physical health, as well as opportunity for social interaction and skill necessary for participation in society. Young athletes are also agents of change in their communities, they can educate others and inspire young athletes. sports provide a way of sharing goals, identities and culture. Bonds are cultivated across racial, ethnic, and class lines. sports help human civilization to prosper.

Besides bringing competition sport also teaches morality, integrity, and ambition. sport develops people's characteristics allowing them to become better people and work more cooperatively as a society. We can say that sports have ability to prepare individual for performing in society and to maintain the social continuity.

18.Sports and Women in the Indian Scenario: An Analytical brief study with special reference to Constitution, Citizenship and Minorities

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Abstract:

Over the past 70 years, sport as an industry in India has changed fundamentally. The promotion of sport across all spectrums of society not only encourages inclusivity, it also creates employment opportunities. However, even with a number of developments in this space, the rare successes have often occurred in spite of the system rather than because of the system. Moreover, there is still a lack of a sports culture which will present its own challenges for those wanting to make advances in this space. The women's sport

workshop focused on a range of barriers commonly reported as limiting female participation, framed somewhat by socio-ecological concepts. In particular, the group discussed issues including fear of judgement, intimidation, lack of skills, poor self-confidence or self-efficacy, limited participation options and safety considerations. Workshop participants, who represented national and state sport bodies, government and other related areas, discussed some of the specific barriers that exist in the Indian context. In particular, they identified the absence of a cultural norm around participation for women and girls, family priorities which focus on studies and supporting the household, lack of infrastructure and programming targeting females, in addition to the broader influence of male dominated in sport and societal cultures. Participants indicated that these challenges were more problematic in rural areas than in cities. These observations echo some of the findings presented and highlight relevant areas requiring government intervention, in the context of encouraging female participation in sports. We know that sport and education have the power to transform lives and to unite communities. We are committed to ensuring that we provide opportunities for women to excel in whatever field they chose and we know that sport provides women with opportunities to lead. Together there are four broad areas where we can work together collaboratively in this space, using sport as a vehicle for development, promoting health, improving academic achievement and increasing community safety. The present paper makes an attempt to explore about women and sports, 70 years of sport as an industry in India has changed fundamentally, which shows progressive provision, gender inclusion.

19.The Role of Sport for our Society

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Abstract

Improving life chances requires a co-ordinated effort and as such any contribution that sport can make must also build upon a wider coalition of sustained support for social and progressive policies. The life chances approach to narrowing the gap between rich and poor has a key role to play in producing social change. It requires harnessing a strong political narrative and action plan that fits with many people's intuitive understanding that life should not be determined by socio-economic position and that people do have choices. The idea of justice exposes the idea that to be genuinely free you have to have a capability set. What Sen (2009) argued was that the market economy is not a free-standing institution, nor a self-regulating one. You need support from other institutions. You need other resources of hope. You need supervision from the state, you need supplementation by the state and society to take care of poverty, ill-health, illiteracy, and educational achievement and opportunity.
While it is important to explain and understand economic, social, and comparative explanations of what sport can do for society, the more important

intellectual and practical questions often emanate from questions relating to social change. Historically the potential of sport lies not with the values promoted by global sport or particular forms of capitalism. These are invariably unjust and uneven. The possibilities that exist within sport are those that can help with radically different views of the world perhaps based upon opportunities to foster trust, obligations, redistribution and respect for sport in a more socially orientated humane world.

46th ALL INDIA* *SOCIAOLOGICAL* *CONFRENCE*
UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI
DATE 8, 9 & 10Th *DECEMBER, 2021*
RC - 25 SOCIOLOGY OF SPORTS

Abstract
20.*Ignoring and neglecting of rural and tribal sports talent has done great damage to indiansports.*

Dr. Sanjay joshi
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RC 25 : 18 - 2222

The Constitution of india has provided equal rights to all without making any discrimination on the basis of region , gender , religion and caste . But when we see in the the real life we find that all these are being adorned in the book of the the constitution itself. Indian Sports have suffered greatly   due to real- life inequalities extremely unequal distribution of facilities and resources. Indian Sports world and talent have suffered a great loss in the last 70 years due to inequality of facilities and resources and due to injustice & unethical inspite of equality provided by the constitution.

Tribal & rural youth and girls are endowed with natural talents in various sports , but due to being tribal, due to no Godfather and due to injustice and immorality in the selection,

These Sports talents of rural and tribal areas are not able to become stars of the Indian sports world.

It is a very sad and Worrying aspect of the 70 years of independence that in these 70 years the society of sports has been treated in a very unpleasantly, unfairly, partisam and   against the basic spirit of the constitution. Only the incompetent and disabled

People who take out walks ,earn position and money through sports were selected because of their mentors sitting in politics and bureaucracy and they kept india's name to shame by participating in international forums like Olympics and Asiad in these 70 years .

Many sports talents are available in rural & tribal areas. but they get so entangled in poverty, helplessness and struggle of life that dispite having talent and ability they spend life anonymously.

Rural & tribals youth and girls are much stronger in physical capacity, strength and fitness and so they are skilled and orificient in those Sports related to physical capacity and belongs to rural & tribal background like kho - kho, Kabaddi, athletics , discus throw ,Hockey , Archery , shooting, wrestling swimming, javelin Throw, Boxing & weight Lifting.

There is a need to encourage them to bring them forward to explore them , to provide opportunities, to provide proper facilities and resources so that they can make India proud and bring it respect in this games .

21.Sport as a career: Social dimensions
Dr Sunil Ajabrao Patil
LMI 3772
Member, RC 25

Abstract

Generally, sport is an indispensible part of our life. It is very essential to develop our physical, mental and social health. Some sports are culturally important. Sport develops the abilities in a human like team work, conflict management, anger management, decision making and leadership. Socially sports develop community bonding and interpersonal relationship. Sport is not only an exciting form of entertainment: it plays a truly valuable role in defining cultures and developing communities. It also helps to be healthy relieving the daily stress. It provides sheer pleasure and entertainment. Sport touches people's lives in many different ways, not only in India, but right across the globe. It can offer a welcome distraction from personal problems and social challenges, it can improve people's physical health, and it can encourage social interaction, involvement and regeneration. Careers in sports development are thus really important to the world of sport and the world in general. The main function of a sports development career is to encourage participation in sport. Not in the same way your parents did when they told you to, "go kick a ball around or something and stop playing on that stupid computer," but by providing more opportunities for people to get involved. Sports development can be an exciting career path to follow. It can even provide opportunities for travel, as international sports development initiatives are becoming more common. Consequently, careers in this area are particularly competitive, so it's definitely a good idea to get some volunteer experience before you pursue this route.

No and name of rc- 25 , sociological of sports
22.Yoga : A holistic approach to develop Youthfulness, obedience, Good health and awakening
Name and address of the author- Kumar Vivek Kant,kvivekkant@gmail.com
Yoga is a holistic method to bring out the best in an individual. Yoga helps us to enhance our sense of spirituality thereby harness our holistic health. Yoga is a discipline of body mind. It creates spirit and an approach to develop youthfulness, obedience good health and awakening. As the spiritual approach it seeks to unify and harmonise . In fact, yoga is more to youthful life and good health than eating, working, enjoying and sleeping. Also ,it is important as it does not keep one aside in terms of existential well being . The association of the four letters with the word 'YOGA' is another fact acceptable to common sense. I am trying to offer a new definition of yoga. It can be brodly defined as the systemic effort made by man to the development of youthfulness and good health by the obedience of suitable physical and mental exercisees, and awakening the body and the soul.
Key words- holistic., Awakening, youthfulness.

23.Title of the Paper   :
        SPORTS   IN   HIGHER EDUCATION
INSTITUTIONS: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY

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   LMI – 3241
Conference Reg. Assigned No. :
   A / 08 / W / 079
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SPORTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS:

A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY

Abstract

The potential human resource of a country is readily available in education sector. The schools, colleges and 'Higher Education Institutions' (HEIs) are the environments where the young fraternity of a country spends a significant amount of their lives. During these formative years along with quality education, physical fitness is to be emphasized. Global realisation of importance of sports in overall development of a student has led to its inclusion in the curriculum of HEIs. The growing awareness of how sports help in many different ways has led to a spurt in sports activities. Sports education can be considered as a socialising activity besides its influence to develop a healthy society. Sports as a part of education not only build physical stamina but also instill life skills and social responsibilities among the students. The women empowerment is also an outcome. The Indian Government has recognised the importance of adoption of sports in education as early as 1984. 'National Sports Policy2011' advocates the role of sports education in fostering social harmony. Sports education which was considered extra-curricular activity earlier is now being treated as a part of the curriculum according to 'National Education Policy 2020' (NEP). The purpose of this study will be to trace the implications of sports education in HEIs. The study is based on the primary and secondary data.
Keywords: human resource, HEIs, sports education, women empowerment, NEP 2020.

Mikhail Sinyutin,
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Abstract

Contemporary capitalist world shapes social conditions of comprehensive commodification of sports. Sociologist had captured a radical transformation in sport life of global society that had occurred since early 1980s (Walsh A., Giulianotti R. Ethics, Money and Sport: This Sporting Mammon, London: Routledge, 2007).The somersault of the Soviet socialist system to capitalism took place almost synchronously.This has left an indelible imprint on the processes in Russian sports.On the one hand, the athlete's labor force as an aptitude for sports competition has taken a commodity form. But in the process of commodification, the formation of the capitalist public lagged behind the development of corporate structures organizing competitions. Enormous sums of money, partly illegal the demand for sports labor has been inflated, satisfied by international migrations of athletes, especially in gaming, entertainment sports such as football and hockey. Besides those corporatestructures were highly politicized

and monopolized.On the other hand, leisure consumption in the form of sports has opened up new opportunities for profit.But it is still a segment of demonstrative consumption of the wealthiest and middle strata of the Russian population. Commercialization and commodification has led to a disparity in the level of financial investments in different sports.As a result, the level of organization of professional training and presentation, as well as the provision of sports recreation services, has become proportional to the hierarchy of income of the Russian population.

21.   Abstract "Role of NCC in Nation Building"

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Abstract

NCC is a part of armed forces. It h   astriservices organization .i.e. Army, Nav   y and Air Force. It has youth power used for nation building and empowerment of youth. NCC has headquarter in New Delhi. In India NCC is a voluntary organization. NCC recruits to cadets from various Schools, Colleges and Universities. These Cadets are given basic military training through NCC. The main purpose of this paper to understand the role of NCC in Nation Building. Descriptive Research Design has been used for this study. Secondary data has been used for this study. There are many activities has been organized by National Cadet Corps in all over India in every year i.e. National Integration Camp, Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat Camp, All India Trekking Camp etc. In Social Services, Tree Plantation Activities, SwachhataPakhwada and other various cultural activities. This study will be helpful for understand the role and importance of National Cadet Corps in Nation Building.
Key Words: NCC , Camp.

26.
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Abstract

Mountaineering is an extreme adventure sport that has an inherent risk of severe injuries and mortality even among the most experienced of climbers. Alternatively referred to as high-risk sport, mountaineering can lead the participant to fatal consequences as a result of unpredictable weather, insufficient acclimatization, fierce gales, rockfall, avalanches and deficient oxygen. An ethnographic study and in-depth interviews with Sherpa climbers in Nepal highlights the many challenges faced by them on the mountain. As a burgeoning sport, an increasing number of people irrespective of their climbing experience or skills are beginning to participate in extreme sports in response to adrenaline rush, glory, exploring one's limits or a breakaway from

humdrum routine, and this has led to congestion and ineffective garbage disposal on the mountains. Up until recently, much of the emphasis had been on the mainstream or traditional sports, however, with high-altitude mountaineering gaining momentum, there is a pressing need felt to explore various elements of it. In this context, the paper examines the varying levels of risks involved in the sport. In addition to this, the paper has attempted to study the impact of growing commercialization of the sport on Sherpa climbers as well as its immediate natural environment— mountains, where it is performed.

Name- Pramod Kr. Thakur LMI -4609 PhD Research scholar Ranchi University Ranchi Abstract Sports and Social Development In the human life sports and games are played with a vital role in terms of social aspect. Economically and Politically, now a day's many of the games are played which originated ever since the early period of time. Some of the games those had been played earlier which has been now upgraded in modern era. Now, most of the sports have been promoted at International, National, State and District levels and those are the origin of Olympic Games, Commonwealth Games, Asian Games and European games are in existence and provide the way of the sports to the persons or players. More over ,
sports also is essential to the old ages people of both males and females individuals. A sport gives varieties of experiences and feeding for both participants and audiences in the form of joys, anguish, success, failure, exhaustion, pain, relief, and feelings of capabilities. Sports can give money, fame, social status, and goodwill in the society as whole.

Weber's highlight on the role of social system on human behavior is the best examples. Parson's view on accept once and summarizes for the action system that had to be added into any grand theory structure to enlighten the human behavior and analysis that how does it socially exist. A social organization theory applied to sports that examine the social structure of sports in question. The network of the sports within the entities i.e sports league and sports teams and the social behavior of participants within the system, for example when the players agree to play with the system they adopt their own individuals styles and ways of play in the team as a whole. In 1978, 'Sport' was recognized as fundamental human right by the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport (ICPES) of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).6 India being a member of United Nation (UN) is bound to undertake this charter. The Govt. of India has implemented many programmes to promote sports like "Khelo India Programme". Unfortunately, in spite of all these provisions and being the second most populated country of the world, the status of sports is not very promising in India. There are very few sports persons from India who are eminent at the international level.

27.DR. Latha B.R.
Nutrition requirements today for Sports Women
Abstract
Inadequate nutritional intake is more common in femaleathletes than in their male counterparts. Proper diet is paramount for active individuals to maintain adequate energy during physical activity and for post-activity recovery.

Female athletes who participate in sports that encourage leanness because of a need to wear contour-revealing clothing or because the activities involve scoring on the basis of appearance commonly have inadequate nutritional intake.

Active females and competitive female athletes have unique energy and nutrition issues compared to their male counterparts. The most common nutrition issues center around getting adequate energy to meet the energy demands of sport, activities of daily living, and reproduction, and selecting appropriate foods to get the nutrients required to support high levels of physical activity, building and repair of bone and muscle, and overall health . Adolescent female athletes can face even larger energy and nutrition challenges due the need for energy and nutrients for growth and maturation, while having limited knowledge about appropriate food selection for sport and weight management, and a dependency on others to help provide food. Regardless of the age of the athlete, adequate food and nutrients must be consumed in the approp-riate amounts and at the appropriate times for health and performance to be optimal. Thus, health professionals who work with active females need to monitor energy and nutrition intakes to help prevent any health-related issues due to low or inappropriate intakes. The key energy and nutrient issues most like to occur in the female athlete are reviewed in this Sports Science Exchange article.

28.Name- Pramod Kr. Thakur
 LMI -4609 PhD Research scholar
Ranchi University Ranchi
Abstract
Sports and Social Development

In the human life sports and games are played with a vital role in terms of social aspect. Economically and Politically, now a day's many of the games are played which originated ever since the early period of time. Some of the games those had been played earlier which has been now upgraded in modern era. Now, most of the sports have been promoted at International, National, State and District levels and those are the origin of Olympic Games, Commonwealth Games, Asian Games and European games are in existence and provide the way of the sports to the persons or players. More over, sports also is essential to the old ages people of both males and females individuals. A sport gives varieties of experiences and feeding for both participants and audiences in the form of joys, anguish, success, failure, exhaustion, pain, relief, and feelings of capabilities. Sports can give money, fame, social status, and goodwill in the society as whole. Weber's highlight on the role of social system on human behavior is the best examples. Parson's view on accept once and summarizes for the action system that had to be added into any grand theory structure to enlighten the human behavior and analysis that how does it socially exist. A social organization theory applied to sports that examine the social structure of sports in question. The network of the sports within the entities i.e sports league and sports teams and the social behavior of participants within the system, for example when the players agree to play with the system they adopt their own individuals styles and ways of play in the team as a whole. In 1978, 'Sport' was recognized as fundamental human right by the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport (ICPES) of United

Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).6 India being a member of United Nation (UN) is bound to undertake this charter. The Govt. of India has implemented many programmes to promote sports like "Khelo India Programme". Unfortunately, in spite of all these provisions and being the second most populated country of the world, the status of sports is not very promising in India. There are very few sports persons from India who are eminent at the international level.

29.Dr.Ritu Sharma Research scholar

Abstract:
Cultural Belief of Sports : A socio-psychological study of women in Harayana
The culture of sports has been continuously changing from the past as there cultural beliefs and ideologies relating sports. During the last few years it has been observed that a fairly good number of women athlete participate in sports & games increased in India. In 1896 during the modern Olympus there were No. of females participation later by 1932 Olympic it first rose to 4%. Though there has been a reverse psychological barrier other than Haryana, where the no. of participation has increased at all schools colleges & national level. Divergent factors such as family support; values, competitive edge and gender equality in relation to sports has changed the attitude & negative implications has helped females to be at par with males in their sports life.. Research suggest that sports can be invigileting and a personally empowering experience for girls and women. The study highlights on the dual purpose of seeing Firstly; a traditional society transforming by the mediation of cultural effect od sports stimulating gendered equality in terms of sports; secondly empowering the sociocultural positive effect on the highly patriarchal society. The aim is to investigate that will this situation changes the gender roles and stereotypes by encouraging the reverse psychology of players or is it restricted to sports the gender empowerment. The research paper focuses on the case study of students from harayana inclined to take up sports as their career choice in higher education universities. As it facilitates them to reconnect with the power of their own bodies and to overcome the feeling that their bodies are OBJECTS.

30

Abstract
dn*jVkM+xkovksjfØdsV

MkW Ikuhdekjh
सहायकप्राध्यापक (समाजषास्त्र)
Ist; xk/kheekfj; yegkfo|ky;
jkₑph] >kj[k.MA
(LMI-4252)
RC-25

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ughₐAbIvkfnokllhcgyyxkoeeFkkyIeₑpk;   ds
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thou&;kiudjrgₐ&vksjnkoä   dh jkₑVhtₓxkM+
djukghbudhftnxhgₐAyfdu ;gkₑodiN ,slykxₓHkhgₐ]tks
[kₑp ds IkFkxkₒoeₑlkhifjorₐu dh pkgr
j[krgₐₐAfIikuVkMq   ,slₐgh   ,d
ukegₐAmudkekuukgₐfdoₒs rkovkfnoklIhgkₒklhdh]   QVₐcₒkƒy]
dcMMhₐ] rhjₐnkt dh vksjT;knkvkdf"krₐgksrgₐₐ yfdu
'kgjemₑØdsV   dh   pkgr
ns[kdjfl ikuuₐviuxkₒoeₑkkhviauffe=kₒdkfØdsV   ds
ckjeₑcrk;A /khj&/khjbudh ,d Vhe cu xb]
tksviuegurvksₒiॐk"kॄ Is xkₑ ds ykxkₒ ds
euefØdsV ds ifr :fptxkuk 'kq fd;kₐ buds
izkslIsghvkxk ds efkkuegkₒdh dh txgfØdsV
dh Hkhₒ+c<fhpyhxbₐI eL;krcvkbₐtc ,d dkₒ dh
t:jr gkuₐyxhvksjfIiku ds vuₐp; dkdkpVky u
IdₐAeghuₑ   ,d   fnuvkkdjdkfpxnuk 'kq

fd;kAtkxkodHkhuDI yiHkkforgvkdjrkFkk]   ml
xkmef0dW 'kq   djflkuuiijdlektedifjorLlykdj
,du, lektdkfuekLkfd;kAflikuds iz;kslIs
ghvc   ;gkihfe:jyhxgkrhgAcPpkads
lkFkcMHkhblf0dWyhxdkfgLlkcudjvkunyrgA
[ky   dh   otg   ls
लोगपढ़ाईकरनौकरीकाप्रयासकरतेहैंऔरअधिकतर युवानषा
lseiagkdjdiNcgrjdjusdklkprgA
31Abstract

MkW euktdkpekj flg
सहायकप्राध्यापक (समाजषास्त्र)
lat; xk0kheekfj; yegkfo|ky;
jkph] >kj[k.MA
(LMI-4240)
RC-25

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jghgAxro"kkiejk"Vh;   vkSjvrjkiVh;   Lrjij>kj[k.M
dh cfV;ka dh dekydjfn[kk;kAgkiodh rhjnkth]
OiV/ckiy]   dcMMh]   ykiuckiy]   rkbdkiMkij
djkVsvkSjlkbfdfyxxtis [;kfritr [kykes>kj[k.M
dh cfV;kApkbNijghgAgkiodhertujkyhdqtij] vuiiekgkjij
निरू   कुल्लू   एडिनबागे,   निषा   मिंज,
tflarkyaxqutisivufxuruke   ds
lkFkk&lkFkvsirkydMk]   lsejkbdW/VS
fuDddhi/kkuvcdilifjp;   dh
ekgkrughghgAogkiOiV/ckiyeifr{kkydMkvkSjiirf.kekdiiekj
h   us   >kj[k.Mdks   ,d
vyxigpkufnykbgiArhjnktheifidkdiekjh   ds
lkFk&lkFk>kujgkidnk   us
भीपदकजीतकरझारखण्डकानामरोषनकिया।मुख्यमंत्री
gertkjiuadkekuukgifd>kj[k.Mikodfrdlldk/kuka   ls
ghugha f[kykfM+ka ds ldk/kuka ls HkhHkjk&iijkgAjkT;
ljdkjguujdkiikRkdlkfgrdjusvkrj   f[kykMh
रूपीहीरातराषनेमेंऔरअधिकप्रयासकरनेमेंलगीहुईहैं।राज्य
मेंनई खेल—नीति के जरियेइसदिषामेंपहलआरंभ की
xbgiA f[kykfM+kodkiikRlkiikguuusls tutkrh; lekt
की बेटियां एक तरफअपनानामतोरोषनकरहीरहीहैं,
वहींअपनेपरिवार, राज्य औरदेषकाभीमान—सम्मान बढ़ा
jghgAgekrj>kj[k.Mertutkrh;
cfV;kij.kklkldkdkedjjghgAvkuokys lem; ejk"Vh;
,oavrjkiVh;   Lrj   dh
[kyifr;kifxrkvkes>kj[k.Mviukvyxijpeygjkrkgiv
kutjvk;xkA

32.खेल: सामाजिकविकासकेप्रतिबिम्ब

डॉबबितातिवारी
LMI 2490
सदस्य RC 25

Abstract

खेलोंकोसामाजिकविकासकेआईनेसेभीदेखाजाताहै.
ओलिंपिककेमाध्यमसेदेशअपनीआर्थिकऔरसामाजिकप्रगतिकोशोके
सकरतेहैं.   एशियामेंकेवलजापान,
दक्षिणकोरियाऔरचीननेओलिंपिककाआयोजनकियाहैऔरतीनोंनेइस
मौकेकाइस्तेमालअपनीआर्थिकप्रगतिकोविश्वकेसामनेरखनेकेलिएकि
या. खेलोंकेदोपहलूहैं. उनकाआयोजनआर्थिकप्रगतिकोशो-
केसकरताहैऔरखेलोंमेंभागीदारीसामाजिकदशाकोबतातीहै.
खासतौरसेस्वास्थ्यऔरअनुशासनको. एकऔरपहलूराजनीतिकभीहै.
खेलोंकीदुर्दशादिखानीहोतीहै,   तोहमइशाराराजनीतिकीओरकरतेहैं.
औरजबराजनीतिकीदुर्दशाहोतीहै,   तोउसेखेलकहतेहैं.
एकरायहैकिजोदेशखेलोंमेंबढ़-चढ़करहैं,
वहांकीजनताकीदिलचस्पीराजनीतिमेंकमहै.
श्रेष्ठराजनीतिजागरूकसमाजकीदेनहै.   खेलबेहतरसमाजबनातेहैं.
अलबत्तायहकेवलसंयोगनहींहैकिखेलोंमेंपिछड़ेभारतकीज्यादातरखेल
संस्थाएंराजनेताओंकेहाथोंमेंहैं.
देशकीसबसेपैसेवालीखेलसंस्थाबीसीसीआइकोलेकरहालमेंसुप्रीमकोर्ट
नेजोव्यवस्थादीहै,
उसकासबसेमहत्वपूर्णलक्ष्यहैइसेराजनेताओंकेशिकंजेसेमुक्तकरना.
खेलोंमेंहमपिछड़ेहैं,
तोउसकेपीछेहमारीराजनीतिकसंस्थाओंकीभीभूमिकाहै.हमारेहीनहीं,
पूरेदक्षिणएशियाकेपिछड़ेपनकेसामाजिककारणजरूरकहींहैं.
इनसामाजिकरोगोंकाइलाजखेलोंकेपासहै.   ध्यानदीजिए.
खेलसामाजिकबदलावकेवाहकभीहैं.

33Ykkdfizrkea/0oyikjafjd [ky
MkW vftrkdiekjh
¼RC-25½
lgk;dizk/;kid ¼lekt"kkL= foHkkkx½MkW
श्यामाप्रसादमुखर्जी, वि"ofo|ky;
jkph] >kj[kMA
Abstract

,lkdbZ[kyg§ftl>kj[kM ds cPpcpiu ls gh
[kykdjrgANbu [kykdks [kyus ds fy, u
rkfllkdksfl[kkus dh ght#jriMrhgSVkS   u
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[ksykndks [ksyus ds fy, u rkfdlhlIk/ku dh आवष्यकताहैऔर न हीमहंगेउपकरणकी।इसेतोकोईभी [ksyl drkgA lHkhcPpsLrhebl [ksydkHkjiijvkunyrgA

Qunxobye& [ksydke'hkurdjhcurhl ls ydjpkyhl QhVe'hkudk ,dfdukjgkrkgAbl e& f[kykfM+ka dh ld;k rhu ls ydjlkrrdkl drhgAbl [ksyekHkvrhyirhy dh rjrfdlhrjg ds midjk.k ;k lk/ku dh vko";drkughgkrhAbls [ksyus ds nkjkughFk ;k ifjkendNHkhi guukoftlrgkrgA ;g [ksyvkerkSjijyjMfd;kndkT;knk [ksyrsns[kktkrgA gkykfddbZtxkiijyMdh¿hbls [ksyrsns[kkl drgA >kj[k.M ds ikjafjd [ky ,d rjQrkeuksjatuinkudjrghg§ lkFkghcPpke&jRo] viukiu] vkilhl g;ksx] ifrLi/kkZ vHkkouk,¡ Hkhfodl rdjrgA ;s [ksybPpks ds lokxkh.kfodkl e&egRoiwUkHkfedkdjrgAvktvk/kfu drk ds ckotwnHkhxkeh.kviulikjafjd [ksydkscpk,gq, g§ ftldkj.kxjk[k.M dh lLÑfrviuh ,d vyxigpkugA

34ओलंपिक,महिलाहॉकीऔरझारखंड
MkW•jkt JhokLrro
0;k[;krk¼lk ektk'kkL=½
l&t; xkdhkerkfj;yegkfo|ky;]jkpsh]>kj[kaM
RC-25, LMI दृ 3537
Abstract

[ksy dh n[fu;keavksyfi dkfo'k'kLFkkugA ;gkmifLFkrgkuukgh f[kykMh&] lektvkn'k'kdkxkjvkoklrdjrkgAvkt ds nkSjea gj f[kykMh dh bPNkgkrhg&fdogvksyfid ds e&ukurdiggpA [ky ds bl egkdkke&'kkfeeygkAyfdu ,dvksl jgjfdlhkugha fey ikrkAbl dfy, ydgcfØ;k ls xgtuukiMrkgA ;gkrdigpus ds fy, dbIrjg dh 'krguksrhgA bl ckj ds AkD;kvksyfidertkudkvol jjkT; ds दोमहिलाहॉकी खिलाड़ियोंकोमिलाहै। ये खिलाड़ीनिक्की ç/kkuvkSjl yhekV'VgAfuDdhdk ;g vksyfidemisjkl QjgAvoghkyhekdkfY, igykvol jgAbue% ls fuDdh ç/kkuipku dh ekgrtughgA>kj[kM dh igyhefgyk f[kykMhgsftlus ngunxku dh xfy;knrd ls ydjvksyfiddkl Qj y;k lAk"kfkd;A [ksyeavku0kyhgjpuhr;kdkl keukdjrgq dke;kchdkekxcunrh;hAfuDdh ds 'k#vkrhnkjk¡dks ns[krs mudsxkogl yerc ,d

HkhejhdkuughFkkAdbIrjgdkdfBukbZ;kFkhAyMfd;ka ds [ksyukl iukgqvkdjrkFkkA ?kjdktkekgky&Fkkmls&yMdh ds fy, ?kj dh fteEenkjhl&Hkkkyungc dkdegkrkFkkAyfdunufuDdh ,d vyxlkp dh yMdhFkhAmUgus [kndks ?kjrdlhferj[kus dh ctk; nfu;k ds lkFkdne ls कदममिलाकरचलने की ठानीऔरहॉकीस्टिकलेकर [ksyedfj;jcukufudyiMhA

fuDdhuxkd dh yMdsy ds lkFk [ksyrgq vkxs c<rhjghAigyogtfu;jlkbZ V/cfj;kny vk;hAml ldk n 2011 ejk"Vh; [ksyeV/heepmx;hAml e&viukdk'kyfn[kk;hAmUgsigy hcMhdke;kch 2011 efeyhAtcmUga vMj&17 वर्गमेंबैंकॉकमेंहुए एशिया कप के लिए pquux;kAbl e&kkjru jtrindthrkAvkfjemudkç;kl jgxyk;vkmUgsi'Vh; efgyk,Vhee&txg fey x;hAcgrjçn'ku ds vk/kkjvkjyk fidedtkudkvol j fey x;kA 2016 ds fj; kvkvksfideppuktkuk muds vkjiijkT; ds fy, cMhckrFkhA

यह हॉकीमेंझारखंड की igyhefgyk FkhtksvksyfidetkkxyhAfuDdhvktlsl Qzvfdn okfl ka ds chpghughI cfYdiijkT; ds ;pkvk ds fy, प्रेरणाहैं।हॉकी की दुनियामेंकदम रखनेवालाहर f[kykMhmudhrjgcuuknpkrkgAvksyfid rdddkl Qjd jpcdfuDdhdldrhgfddkjkukdkyelkgheuekenugurtkjh jkkAgesSkkviufnekxdks 'kkr j[kdjkkp dh enn ls : e ls ghVfuxdjrkgAbl ckj ds vksyfidemfi Nyhckjk ds vksyfidkvuUkodkQhennkxjs kfcrkgkxkAfuDdhdkd gukgfdvksyfidenfu;k dckLVf[kykfM+ka ds बीचअपनाबेस्टपरफॉर्मेंसदेनेकी mRrkgArctkdjHkkkxyusdkv ol jfeyrkgAmekjs lkFklyhekVVlkHkgAigyhckjgStc ,d lkFknkefgyk f[kykMh>kj[kkM ls tkjghgAmg ,d&nljdkfgEerrhgAgkykfddkjuku dh otg ls vf/kdvrjjk"Vh; VkukeaV [ksyukdvoljughfeyk§ yfdunuxekkhocSDVI eedkbZcdehughgAmuEeehng/kvkxsvPNkgks xkA

fuDdh dh rjgfl eMxk dh lyheklkghckD;kvksyfid ds fy, puux;kgSAl yhekfl eMxkfty&s ds cMhdhNkijxka dh gAxkeh.kifjos'kkkiyh yhekdkl iukHkhfirk dh तरहहॉकी की दुनियामेंआगे बढ़ना।2013 मेंसलीमापहलीबारहॉकी खेली।अपनीमेहनत के दम ijvkf[kjrkVkD;kvksyfide&viuhtxgiDdhdjyhAl yh ekdkdgukgfdvksyfidrdipgus ds fy, xkmMe&lhuukcgk;Agj lokbilijQkdl dju'kkuisjxknkxkAbl kFkghfQVus lijijk /;kujgkAfuDdhvkSjlyekdks ns[kdjgkSkyk

c<kॐ vk§jvkॕyfidrdi]gpx;hAt;iky fl]g e¼kॖu]ky
1928 eओलंपिकमेंहॉकी के जिससफर की शुरुआत की
Fkhogfl Yoku¼ M¼xM¼xvk§jeukgjjVk·iuks ls gkॕr]gॐq
lyhॕekrd]igpx;hA

fl Yoku¼ us lu~ 1980 ds ekLdkॕvkॕyfides¼
धमालमचायाऔरआदिवासीसमुदाय कोहॉकीमेंकरियरबनाने
ds fy, ¢fjrfd;kAbslhॖdkifj.kkeFkkfdllkfo=h ij¼rh]
vlॖ¼rkydM¼xvk§fuDdh ¢/kkuslerjk"Vh; Vheee¼>kj[k¼M
ls
f[kykfM÷k¼dॖdॖç frfuf/kRodk; ejgkAVkॕ;k·vkॕyfides¼kj[k
¼M ds f[kykfM÷k¼kॖ dh mifLFkfrgkus ls jkT;
dkekuवk§ c< ॐ]kgA
35MॖNॖ nhik "kekZ
foHkkxk¼/;{k lkekt"kkL=] lॖ¼0fu0
,e0 Mh0 ih0 tॖ0 egkfo|ky;
Jhxॖ¼kxॖ¼jॐjkt LFkkuu
LMI No. - 3283
;kx¼ [kॖ¼yॖvkॕ§LokLF; dk ijLijlॖ¼cॖ¼/k
Abstract
iॖ¼Lrkouk % fo'oॕersth ls c<¬¬¬¬rgॐq in॑Wk.k ls
0;fDrdklkekftd] 'kkjhfjd] ekufld]
vkॕ§ufrdthouiॖ¼Hkkforgkjgkgॐ§ ,slhiLFkfrh ls
rHkhcpktkldrkgॐ§cgj0;fDr ;slॕdॖॕ·idjfdgesॕ¼,d
LoLFkjthouॖ0;rhrdjukgkxkA ;g rHkhlॖEHkogॐcge
;kxvkॕ§ [kॖ¼ydkvfuok;Z#iॕ ls vius thou eॕ¼viuk;Aॖ¼
[kॖ¼ym?kkॕxॖ¼uॖ¼kh ;kx ds iॖ¼Hkkodॖॖॖ§ipukfdblee¼
'kkjhfjd]ekufld o ufrdkॕrfodfl rdjus dh
'kfDrgॐ§A ;kxvkॕ§ [kॖ¼ydॖ thou e¼viukus ls
jkxfuokjdvkॕ§mi pkjkॕRednkॖॖॖkॕ§k; ngॐ§Aॕॖॕविकासस्तरपर
;g ekukx;kॐgॐ§dfcukfclkॖॖॖ§ lॖॖॖ

एकाग्रताऔरकडीप्रतिबद्धता की आवश्यकताहोतीहै,
blfy, ;kॕvkॕ§vPNkLokLF; thr ds
fy;egRoiॖॖॖॖॖ·ॖॖ fedkfuHkkrk]gॐ§ ,d LoLFk 'kjhjvk§
'kkrfnekx thou ds fdllॖॕ¼Hkh {kॕ¼ eॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖ Qॖॖ Qॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖ
पथप्रषस्तकरतेहैं।इसकीमहत्ताको समझबूझकरहीफुटबाल,
xkॕॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖQॖॖॖॖॖॖ fdॕ¼¼tॕ¼ ls [kॖॖ
Hkkjr dh iॖॖॖ ;kॕ¼i)fr dk Qkॖ:nkmBukk 'kॖॖॖॖॖ#
djfn;kgॐ§A ;kॕ¼
f[kykfM÷k¼dॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖ vf/kdlॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖ rfॕ¼ yrkukॕ¼fgr],dॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖ
कुशलऔरॖॕHkkoh0;fDrRodुukueॕ¼lॖॕॖॖ cjgॐॕ§A
अध्ययन काउद्देषय : योग, खेलऔरस्वास्थय के
ijLijlॖ¼cॖ¼/k dh tkudkjh dk f[kykfM÷k¼o tulekॖ¼
ds chpiॖ¼lkjdjukA ;kॕ¼ ds
yॕॖॖ
iॖॖ ;g iॖॖ ;kॕ¼ o [kॖ¼y ds vH;kl ds
ekॕॖ¼/;e से पेषेवरखिलाडियोंकेलियेलाभोंकोउजागरकरने

ds lkFkhgh ;g Kkrdjuॖ¼eॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖ dh ;kॕ¼ muds
प्रदर्षनकोकैसेबेहतरबनासकताहै।जोव्यक्ति योगकरतेहैंऔर
[kॖ¼yॖॕॖॖ muds LokLF; o tks ;kॕ¼ughdjrvkॕ§
[kॖ¼yrॖॖॖॖॖ muds LokLF; dk v/;;u
djॖॖॖ o;gKkrdjukfdvPNLokLFkk dk fy,
क्याआवश्यक है।

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RC-26

MINORITY STUDIES

CONVENOR

DR. KHWAJA MOHD. ZIYAUDDIN

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01.
Abstract

Issues and Challenges with regard to Multidisciplinary Research on Tribal Communities
Midhila Krishnan1 John Peter V2

The emergence of researches from various frontiers of knowledge such as Sociology, Anthropology, Law, etc., had contributed to advancing the standard of living of the tribal communities around the world is a well-known fact. This is true particularly with regard to the tribal communities in India. India is home to 104 million tribal people, more than 500 tribal groups in which 75 of them are named as primitive tribal groups that require distinct attention. The protection and progress of these tribal communities are not merely the responsibility of the state, but it also rests upon the shoulders of the academicians as research instigates progress. This study is an attempt to understand the barriers faced by Indian academicians from various disciplines in conducting the research among the tribal communities from a multidisciplinary approach. There are several reasons that demand a multidisciplinary approach in the study of tribal communities, such as (1) without connecting their history, and one cannot understand their kinship structure or (2) Without learning their social structure, one cannot understand their culture or simply their health practices. Hence a sociologist who studies a tribal community needs to borrow certain aspects of Anthropology. Here the researchers draw upon the barriers of such a multidisciplinary approach among the Indian academicians through this research paper. The researchers collected relevant articles related to the research questions using the PRISMA method (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses). This study is descriptive and exploratory in nature. Analysis of the relevant materials is done using the Content Analysis method, and this helped in deriving major findings and conclusions.
Key Words: Challenges, multi-disciplinary research, Tribal Communities, Academics

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02.Nurturing women entrepreneurship through Small business endeavours in a Rural Scenario:

Abstract

Case studies from three villages near Santiniketan, Birbhum,West Bengal

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The concepts of women entrepreneurship and small business endeavours have earned a significant

place in the literature of women, rural and entrepreneurial studies. Many scholars have elaborated

on the plights faced by women in continuing small rural endeavours, despite the fact that the

problems faced by women in terms of malnutrition, poor health, mistreatment and powerlessness,

women have contributed to the economy significantly through small business endeavours in villages

understudy to prove their abilities to be self-reliant. This paper unfolds the success stories of the

rural women in rural setups near Santiniketan, Birbhum, West Bengal. The study enables us to

understand the nature of work adopted by the entrepreneur, challenges encountered, and solutions

embraced to establish a successful endeavour. The significance of such endeavours is endorsed in

the present day scenario by recognition of responsibilities by the women in the public domain. A

participatory approach is used by the researcher as a methodology to understand the endeavours in

the rural scenario. This micro experiment in a rural scenario can be a role model for macro

experiments in the years ahead. Further encouragement of such endeavours will promote rural

tourism, which will in turn showcase rural life, art, culture and heritage at rural locations. It will

benefit the local communities socially and economically.

03.Maternal Health Situation of Migrant Women of Slums: An Empirical Study

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Abstract

There is a 25.1 per cent decadal growth in the slum population in India (Census 2011) but

maternal health services in slums of fast-growing smaller cities are almost nonexistent.

Pregnant women of these areas are not able to receive proper maternal health care either due

to unawareness, social, or economic reasons. The present study aims to assess the satisfaction

levelwith the supportive strategy of healthcare implemented by the government. The two

objectives are; first, to determine the access and utilization of government health facilities by

the slum population and second to assess the quality of ANC received by women living in

newly formed urban slums of Aligarh and document their satisfaction level. Single-stage

cluster random sampling is used for selecting the migrant's householdwho have migrated and

residing in the city at least ten years, but not lesser than 30 days. A total of 340 women who
have delivered within the last one-year are identified for the study.Quantitative data about
socio-economic demographic details, healthcare-seeking behavior is collected through pretested,
Interviewer-administered questionnaires. Qualitative methods with the Grounded theory approach are also used.

Key Words: Utilization, Quality of ANC, perception of satisfaction level, maternal health,
and Slum

04
PROBLEM OF WEAVER'S IN HANDLOOM INDUSTRY
(Study based on minority weavers Varanasi Uttar Pradesh)

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Abstract

The Handloom industry is a traditional industry in India providing a livelihood to the people
who have no other means of survival and employment. It is an easy business to survive. In
the age of the post-industrial stage and new technological advancement, the handloom is
seeing an age of death. This study is based on the traditional handloom weaver's problem in
the Varanasi district of Uttar Pradesh. The number of traditional handloom weavers is decreasing, and the new generation is not showing their interest in this traditional
profession since it is offering little wages. There is a great challenge to the traditional weavers due to the increasing existence of Power Loom products. The paper examines the
problems of handloom weavers and the competition faced, little wages, increasing-price of
yarn, the market for the ready product, illiteracy among them, and unawareness about
government schemes through the fieldwork. The study primarily uses the descriptive
method. However, data would be a combination of both primary and secondary resources.
Keywords: Handloom, Traditional Weavers, Minority, Varanasi, power loom

05.Exclusion of Muslims in India: Need for Inclusive Policy

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Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad

Abstract

India made a pledge six decades ago to build an inclusive, plural and secular society which
would equitably integrate its religious minorities while respecting their distinct identities and
honouring differences. This is particularly true of the sour largest minority community, Muslims,

who constitute 13.4 per cent of the population and are also socially, economically and educationally backwards. Muslim Social exclusion can be seen in the form of segregation socially, politically, economically, culturally, educationally in Indian society. The main objective of this article is to study the complexities and nuances of the exclusion of Muslims, a dominant minority group in India. It is an exploration of how Muslims, a religious minority in India, are facing exclusion in different spheres of life, namely socio-economic and physical spaces. Moreover, it also explores the process of o thering, which further excludes Muslims. It aims to explore how exclusion is directly associated with religion in the face of a stigmatized religious identity. It offers an account of the fact that Muslims stand on the periphery in social and secular spheres of life and how this is closely related to their identity. Finally suggests the inclusiveness of the Muslim minorities in the development agenda of the Government.
Keywords: Religion, Identity, Exclusion and Muslims.

06
Status of the Minorities in the Constitution of India: Issues and Challenges
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Abstract

The National Commission for Minorities, a statutory body, working for the development of recognized and working for minorities in India. But there are some issues and challenges in recent developments which have put minority appeasements and their harassment back into the forefront. Also, in recent times, the increase in hate crimes has also triggered debates about the need for separate legislation to protect minorities against lynching and hate crimes. On August 15, 1947, when India achieved independence after years of struggle, breaking the shackles of British rule. It cannot be denied that every citizen of this country owes this freedom to our brave hearts, gallant freedom fighters who didn't hesitate for once to give up their lives, just for the future generations to live a peaceful, free life. It was their struggles to make India a free nation that we today have embarked on a journey to individual growth and development. Prominent freedom fighters and leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbahi Patel, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Begum Hazrat Mahal, along with Chandra Shekhar Azad, Lakshmi Sahgal and many more devoted their lives to Indian freedom. After the freedom struggle, Dr B.R.Ambedkar and B.N.Rau constituted our constitution with the chief Draftsman Surendra Nath Mukherjee and other members of a

constituent assembly to secure the rights and duties of Indian citizens. In this paper, we will
overview in brief the status of minorities in the constitution of India and issues and challenges faced even after seven decades.

07.Rights of Minorities in India: An Analysis of Legal Status and Challenges
Abstract

By
Syed Irshad Ali

Abstract
Since independence, India continues to be considered one of the largest democratic countries of the world. In it, the rights of the minorities are constitutionally recognized and provided which are clearly evident from the Articles 14, 29 and 30 of the Constitution of India. Their forefathers preferred India at the time of partition and liked its secular character on the ground that there is a provision in the Constitution of India that everyone would be equal in the eyes of law irrespective of caste, race, religion, place of birth or sex (Article 14). However, some of the scholars claim that recent developments in Indian political discourse are weakening the idea of Indian democracy and its secular character. Moreover, the rights of minority religious communities are being eroded slowly.

Keeping the above-mentioned issues and challenges of the minority religious communities, an attempt has been made to analyze the historical background of the safeguard mechanism of the minority rights in India which got enshrined in the Indian Constitution. It equally examines some of the special provisions and laws related to minorities rights enshrined in several articles of the Constitution of India. Subsequently, an attempt has also been made to explore the causal factors behind the significant changes that the rights of the minority religious communities are being eroded at a slow pace in the contemporary political circumstances based on some media reports and articles which got published in different websites, journals, magazines, etc. related to policy making of the minority religious communities as well as recently published election manifestos of different political parties in India.

08 The Case of Gender Registration- Socio-legal Narratives from India
Abstract

Introduction
Gender registration process is a person's recognition, expression and protection before the law as one can legally exercise their right to self-identification. The process includes the possibility of changing name and gender markers on identification documents and administrative records, such as birth certificates, identity cards, passports, food security, educational and employment records. Gender registration also includes inclusive definitions and ensures constitutional, legislative and policy equal protections and opportunities for transgender people.

Objective
The paper aims to formulate a socio-legal perspective and build a narrative towards gender registration.

Methodology

This paper seeks lessons on the processes, implications and the mainstream reactions on gender registration from India following the NALSA judgment through a narrative analysis of literature review of reported incidences, research articles, personal anecdotes and newspaper reports.

Significance of the study

It is pertinent to understand the struggles and demands of the transgender community in India through a socio-legal perspective, that lead up to the current efforts taken by the government and the reactions it has evoked.

Conclusion

The state safeguards the rigid binary system based on gender expression and masculine/feminine appearance. There is a limited understanding within the medical fraternity, lawmakers and the judiciary regarding the multiple socio-ethnic gender identities existing in India. Transmen, intersex people and non-gender-conforming face immense discrimination and bureaucratic challenges. Exclusion based on class, caste, and ethno-religious identities within transgender communities leads to their elimination from the politics of gender discourse.

09.Reproducing Gender and Class through Education: A Case of a Muslim Habitation in Delhi

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Abstract

This paper is based on a qualitative study undertaken in Muslim dominated habitation in North East Delhi, which focused on educational aspirations of grade XII girl students' of vocational stream- Beauty and Culture. The paper not only problematizes subject stream allocation process at secondary level but also reproduction of class and gender based relation in general and carries special implications for Muslim girls. The study reflects at the selective and weaker probability of being employed in the market driven employment sector for the girls under study. For the study, 12 adolescent Muslim girl students and their mothers from the same habitation were interviewed with focus on their transition from school to life after school. Drawing from the school experiences of Muslim adolescent girls in the researched landscape, the paper argues that the state's widely acknowledged notion of education, as a change agent for the vertical mobility of Indian Muslims, especially after the release of Sachar report (2005), remains narrower. The process fails to alter the Muslim parents' notion over conflicting relationship between education and employment. The paper infers that there has been over-stratification in educational access within public and private schools followed by offering 'selective' knowledge to larger Muslim girl student population in turn reproducing social class for the community girls. The paper concludes that there has been Indian State's reproduction of gendered knowledge and social class in school through meritocratic principle while allocating subject streams at senior secondary level in the light of skill India development initiatives.

Key Words: Secondary education, Employment, Muslim, Class, gendered knowledge, Meritocratic Principle

10.Role of Reformers, Visionaries and Institutions in Promoting and Protecting Educational Rights of Muslim Girls and Women: A Case Study of Azam Campus, Pune

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Abstract

19th Century was a critical period in the history of Indian Muslims. Muslim reformers of these time saw a need to reform Muslim community at large and they all agreed on one fundamental aspect in their movements for reform, namely the centrality of education as a means to social progress. The visionaries emphasized the role of choice, deliberation and purposeful action in social progress through imparting education to the young population of the community including girls and boys on the one hand and by giving the employment opportunity on the other hand. The main aim of the paper is to focus on the role of reformers, visionaries and institutions of Muslim minorities in promoting educational achievements among girls with the help of a case study. The present paper discusses about the role of Azam Campus, Pune in promoting and protecting the educational interest, achievements and aspirations of Muslim girls and boys. The data collected with an interview and in-depth discussions with key informants such as principals, professors and academicians working at Azam campus. Further an attempt is made to find out the trends regarding education among Muslims and tries to check the extent to which the observations had some substantial foundation. An attempt is made to find out about a significant role in shaping perception of the Muslim parents regarding their choice of selecting Azam campus for their daughters.

11.Muslims in Jharkhand Andolan: A Study on how Historical Silencing makes some 'Less Equal than Others'

Abhik Bhattacharya

Abstract

Michel Trouillot in his book 'Silencing the Past' notes down how the histories are produced along with silences in different stages. From the source, archive to the stage of introspection, histories are enmeshed with such silences. While interrogating the presence of Muslims in Jharkhand Andolan, what I encountered was embedded silencing, if not deliberate. The accounts of Jharkhand movement available in the English literature rarely mention the roles JharkhandiMuslims played in the formation of the state. The pages of EPW, Social Scientist and Contribution to Indian Sociology on one hand give the impression that it was specifically an Adivasi-Kurmi-MahatoAndolan, on the other authors like Nirmal Sengupta (1982), Victor Das (1992), KamtaChaube (1990) and Ekka & Sinha (2004) relegate the presence of Muslims to footnotes.

However, the traces left behind by these authors made me delve deep into the question of Muslim presence and the larger network engaged in the movement (Bergher, 2019). Through vernacular literature, newspaper and personal archives of Andolankaris, I witnessed not only the active participation and leadership of Muslims; rather I found it was a Muslim leader Asmat Ali who for the first time

evoked the demand of separate statehood in 1912, far before the emergence of Marang Gomke (Great leader) Jaipal Singh Munda. My archival research accompanied with in-depth interviews of Muslim Andolankarisstand as a testimony against the omission of Muslims from the history of Jharkhand state formation.

As Jharkhandiidentity gains its currency mostly from the Andolon, elimination of certain community from its history makes them less eligible for the rightful claims as citizens. To reclaim the social, political, cultural and economic rights of the Muslims in the state, one must revisit and restore their lost histories that would strengthen their legitimate claims of being Jharkhandi. This paper is thus an effort in this direction where the presence of Muslims in Jharkhand is documented through different periods and stages- since the pre-Mughal days tothe days of Jharkhand Andolan. It also challenges the prevailing silencing of English literature and shows how such silencing makes them the second-class citizen in a state that they fought and survived for.

Keywords: Silencing, Muslims, Jharkhand Andolan, Citizenship, Minorities

Abhik Bhattacharya is a Doctoral Research Fellow, School of Liberal Studies, Ambedkar University Delhi. He works on Silencing and Spatial Segregation of Muslims in Ranchi. His articles have been widely published in The Wire, NewsClick, Indian Cultural Forum, Maktoob Media, Velivada, TwoCircles.Net to name a few.

12.Seasonal Migration of Gujjar and Bakarwal in Poonch district of Jammu and Kashmir

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Abstract

The Gujjar and Bakarwal are some of the most important tribal communities within the Jammu
and Kashmir state of India district Poonch of Jammu and Kashmir constitute 36.6 per cent of the
population with scheduled tribe population (census of India, 2011), during which Gujjar and
Bakarwal are in high number. Mostly Gujjar and Bakarwal people are nomadic communities
who shift to the lower, middle, and better mountain ranges within the Pir-Panjal Mountain and
reach from Jammu to Kashmir region and return with the change in seasons together with their
flock of buffalos, goats, and sheep. This paper is trying to elaborate on the problems and causes
of seasonal migration. This study is based totally on secondary data. They have been severely hit
by unwanted occurrent in Jammu and Kashmir.

Keywords: Gujjar, Bakarwal, seasonal migration, pastoral, nomadic

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14.Reservation of Muslim Women in Grassroots Politics: An Empirical Study

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Abstract

Indian constitution provides the equal opportunity of rights to all citizens. It is true that few numbers of women got the opportunity to participate in politics, i.e. national, state and local politics. This scenario is changed after the 73rd amendment of the constitution (1992). This Amendment Act provided the constitutional status of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The most significant part of this amendment deals with the reservation of one-third of seats for the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and women not only in PRIs but also in the heading of these institutions. Through this amendment, women got an opportunity to participate in grassroots politics. But the women belonging to Other Backward Classes, including Muslims, do not get the advantage of this amendment, and they have got such privileges after two decades of this amendment in West Bengal. That is why it is needed to enquire about the participation of Muslim women in grassroots politics. The study aims to find out the extent of participation of Muslim women in Panchayat and to examine the impact of reservation on their role performance. The study is based on Primary and Secondary data. A semi-structured questionnaire and interview schedule were used for the collection of primary data. The respondents are selected purposively. For the secondary sources, different journals, books, government reports, newspapers, magazines etc., have been used.

Keywords- Participation, Reservation, Grassroots Politics.

15. Minorities And Constitutional Rights: The key of progress

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Abstract

A secular state is meant to be indifferent to individual beliefs and to guarantee individual freedom of religion. In practice, however, the nature and characteristics of secularism can vary depending on the context in which it is applied. Secularism is a significant characteristic of Hindu society in India, which is fundamentally religious and predominantly Hindu. The Indian Constitution on the one hand guarantees individual liberty and declares the state to be secular, while on the other it contains contradictory indications of anti-religious objectives and prominent Hinduism. It is because of this confusion that the cloak of secularism can be used to promote Hindutva. In India and several other countries around the world, populism and exclusive nationalism seem to dominate the political scene. Therefore, it is unlikely, if not impossible, that secularism would take the place of religion in India as the primary paradigm of life. In view of the long history of communal violence in India, this scenario is not only hazardous to minorities, but also to the most vulnerable and moderate elements of Hindus, as well as having far-reaching effects throughout the region and beyond. Based on this perspective, this paper examines the treatment of Muslims in India, who constitute the largest minority group in the country and have the third largest population of Muslims outside of the Middle East.

Key Words: Nationalism, Populism, Hindutva, Communal

16. The Scheduled Tribes of Himachal Pradesh in the early 21st century: A review

Abstract

India is a country of diversities; here, many castes, tribes and many religions and different Language groups live in different areas. There are such human groups who are still unfamiliar with civilization and culture and who live in forests/mountains or plateau areas away from civilized societies. Tribal communities are isolated from the mainstream and also less developed. Tribal communities are undoubtedly at the centre of politics these days, but development is still far from these communities. Governments ensure social protection for the most vulnerable groups. Even so, it is not an easy task to ensure the rapid development of tribal communities as there are many obstacles among these communities, such as illiteracy, underdevelopment, poverty, ignorance, unemployment, migration between tribal communities. The tribes were limited in their socio-economic and political rights. Over the years, the rapid cultural mobility and assimilation of this population group have led to drastic changes in their value systems and

socio-culture. Even after years of freedom, the unchanged status of tribal communities still dominates in India. The main aim of this research paper is to analyze the social, economic, political, and cultural inclusion of the Scheduled tribes of Himachal Pradesh at the beginning of the 21st century through the study of literature, constitutional means and how they work.

Key words: Scheduled tribes, illiteracy, migration, vulnerable groups, and diversities.

17.Sharia Law and Rights of Muslim Widows in India- An analysis.

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Abstract

Sharia is an Arabic word shari'a which means the Clear well-trodden path to water. Its human interpretation is the system of rules and regulations for the Islam followers to achieve success in their life as well as after the life. Sharia Laws derived from the Holy Quran, Sunnah, Ijma and Qiyas. It has different set of rules and regulations for the various sections of the society. Widow is a state of woman who has lost her husband by death. Muslim widow has to observe Iddah for four months and ten days at her husband's home and if she found pregnant she has to observe it until her delivery with holding of various rights. In this research, the various research studies has been analysed and described the variables based on the theme of the present research. The researcher has addressed the Impact of sharia law and how Muslim widows are excluded from the Socio-Cultural Legal rights in India. This research study identified that the sharia law for Muslim widows followed by Islam followers in India is vary from one sect to another. What actually Quran says is different from what they really practice with subject to Muslim Widow's rights on Property and Finance. Muslim widows from rural areas are more restricted to get financial support than the Urban Muslim Widows from their deceased husband's family.

Keywords: Rights of Muslim widows in Sharia law, Muslim Law of Inheritance in India, Iddah, Social Control and Social Exclusion

18. A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN LEPCHA AND LIMBU RELIGIOUS TRADITION OF LOWER DUNGRA BUSTY, KALIMPONG

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Abstract

Lepcha and Limbu are two prominent ethnic tribes of the East Nepal, Sikkim and Darjeeling Hills, having their own ancient religion called Boongthismor Munismand Yumaismor Mundhum. They both are relative of Shamanistic or Animistic belief system. The Lepchas were considered as Scheduled Tribe under Indian Constitution since 1978 and the Limbus were recognized by the same status in 2002.

The intended research would be on understanding comparatively the traditional features of their Tribal life which has become the prey of the modernized and globalized world. The objective of this study was to compare and contrast the relationship between two religious' tradition, intending to know whether or not the persistency of old traditional beliefs and practices in modern day still exists and also at the same time to discover what were the main reasons behind the decline of indigenous religious practices of these tribes. This study focuses on 12 family units for research living in town of Kalimpong, West Bengal. To avail deeper understanding of the subjective life history of the people belonging to different religious background, five case studies were selected. This paper uses information from qualitative research drawn from an in-depth interview of the participants. Snowball and convenience sampling were used to reach out the informants for conducting research. The findings from the research suggested that the relationship between these two tribes were more or less cordial in nature and those indigenous practices of both Lepchas and Limbus were gradually vanishing.

19.Understanding Quality and Social Capital in School Market Context: Reflections from a
Study of Schools in Alwar City of Rajasthan
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Abstract

This paper attempts to locate the debates of 'quality education' and the 'formation of social
capital' in the context of growing competitive school market in a provincial town in India. The
paper is based on empirical evidences collected from middle and low income households and the
different types of schools (public/private) in Alwar city of Rajasthan. It is often conceived that
the private schools operate to earn profit and are least concerned about the holistic notion of
'quality' and the 'broader aim of education'such as inclusive growth, constitutional obligations
of better citizenry and the social justice. While examining this commonplace concern with the
help of empirics, the present paper potently explores that in diverse school markets context, the
foregrounded canons of performance, efficiency and accountability militate against any singular

notion of quality in education. This prevailing diverse and profit oriented schooling further

impairs thepossibilities of inclusive formation and democratic gains of social capital. Going

beyond the simplified binary of 'bad' government school versus 'good' private school, this paper

draws attention to the implications of for-profit 'diversified' private schooling vis a vis the

contested conceptions of 'quality' and, the formation and the utility of 'social capital' in a hugely

stratified urban social milieu.

20.Dalit women in Dalit Liberation Movement in Maharashtra and Women's Movement in India

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Abstract

This paper is an attempt to reread Dalit women in two broad social movements of struggle

and identity in India- the Dalit Liberation Movement in Maharashtra and Women's

Movement in India. In the first account, there will be an effort to see how Dalit struggles in

Maharashtra for liberation and justice from a caste-based oppressive society invisibilized

contribution of Dalit women in the movement and moulded it from a masculinistic angle of

praxis. This is to understand how role of women were narrowed down and perceived from a

gendered angle by the movement. Also it is to understand how Dalit women were subjected

only either to comparative analysis with women in caste or a victim of upper caste atrocities

in Dalit male writings. Secondly locating Dalit women in mainstream women's movement in

India, the paper attempts to show how this movement for equality for women has overlooked

specific problems of Dalit women as 'unauthentic subject' by their drive to fight for women as

a homogeneous category. The focus will be equally laid on to understand how a space for

struggle of Dalit women is seen as a different and pluralising drive of feminism by the

mainstream feminism in India dominated by women favoured by caste and class hierarchy.

21.Women's Health and the Gendered reality: a lens to the menstrual exile and cultural violenceamong the Tribes in India

Abstract

*Shahida Murtaza

India is one of the most diverse societies globally and with a multitude of faiths, religions, cultures and

social milieu reflecting aspects of multiculturalism. Studies by anthropologists and sociologists provide empirical accounts of tribal's life and cultural practices, including those practices and rituals that are archaic and highly degrading. For instance, many tribes follow certain rituals which are gender discriminatory and profoundly inhuman. For example, the Gonds and Madias banish the menstruating women from entering the homes and are confined to a hut at the fringes of the village devoid of any primary facility like door, cots, toilet, or running water. The feminists' argument of how gender as a social construct organizes social life in hierarchical, mutually exclusive categories, which are in a relationship of sub/super-ordination to one another, is essential in this paper. The present article is based on the secondary data by studies and reports carried out on cultural practices related to menstruation among the tribes of Maharashtra, Chattishgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, and Tamil Nadu.

The paper tries to examine the phenomena of menstruating women and girls in India from the lens of Galtung's theory and some of his powerful concepts that are important to my study.

Keywords: Tribes, gender, menstruation, health, cultural violence and menstrual huts.

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22. Marginality, Minorities and Questions of Muslims

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Abstract

The partition of an integrated India left disastrous outcomes for independent India in certain ways. The higher ranking and social positioning of Muslims in social and political space suddenly get replaced by the other high ranking caste and communities except for Muslims.

This was not only seen in Muslim ruled regions but even in the sparsely populated regions.

The claim in political participation did not matter the minority like Muslims rather surviving to reconsolidate in their social and political milieu. Quite late in the nineties, the sociocultural organization in the community brings aspiration and struggles to the centre of political discourse. One such case was the emergence of PasmandaMahaj in the north and eastern states of India. Questions of education, health, housing, basic amenities, employment and political participation took centre stage in the decade when the first time scientific data was brought into the public domain by the government of India through Sachar Committee

Report in 2006. Therefore there are relevant questions that Muslims as a minority and equally a citizen of India are debated in this paper. A sociological sense would not satisfy those questions until the political and constitutional is not brought in and see how a conscious effort is being made by the community on their part to play a meaningful role in state politics and contribute to the nation-building process. This paper also deals with this resurgence of Muslims in regional politics, if not in national and explains its significance in understanding contemporary identity politics.

Keywords: Muslims, Minority, Citizen, Marginality and Constitution

23.Education Influenced on Muslim Women: A Special Reference to Kishanganj district in
Bihar

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Abstract

Education is an important factor that holds a significant place in any study. Brown and Russek have written that education is a complete fabric of experience which influences the attitude of both child and adult and determines their behavior. Education also has an important place in the process of modernization. Substantial difference is seen in the knowledge and attitude of an educated person and a illiterate person. An educated person can solved problems generated in his limited means efficiently. Educated persons do not face any special difficulty in preparing specific programs to solve future problems. Prasad has written those if most of the people in a society become educated then it will generate different kinds of new desires and tendencies to invent, and the development of new means of fulfill then will also be possible. The present paper aims to address certain objectives; To assess the socio-economic and educational status of respondents; To find out the hurdles and barriers who pace the education of Muslim Women; To suggest remedial measures to improve the educational status of Muslim women and to assess attitudinal change among them with regard to education, employment.

Keywords: Education , Muslim women development, Kishanganj, attitude

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25.Title: The Challenges of Minority Communities in India: A Study of Educational Status of Muslims

Abstract

In any community, education is the one among of the most significant tool for social and economic development. There are many different religions, castes, classes, and communities in India. Because the educational outcomes of each faith and community differ, it raises concerns about the educational obstacles that such minority communities face. The condition of the Muslim minority in education is the subject of this paper. Muslims are India's second-biggest religious group and the country's largest minority group. Muslims in India are deprived, marginalized, and educationally behind, despite the existence of various schemes and initiatives aimed at their advancement.

The paper attempts to comprehend the status, concerns, and challenges of Muslim education in India using secondary sources. It highlights the causes and circumstances that contribute to Muslims in India having a low level of higher education. It also looks into the role of minority institutions in Muslim higher education. It also emphasizes on the religious educations institution which also plays an important role in shaping the Muslims. It goes on to examine the steps taken by the Indian government to improve their educational situation.

Keywords: Minority communities, Muslim education, Enrolment, Higher education, Educational backwardness, Development.

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26.Deconstructing and Reconstructing the Minority Narrative
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Abstract

The stereotype has gone beyond reasonable limits in dealing with minority as victims in
the hands of the majority in a binary frame of reference. Sociology's inherent
framework takes us beyond the "either/or" framing of common sense, and looks at how
most social issues are really "both/and." The legitimacy in any given stratified society
relies on the criteria on which stratification is based upon.
A duly globalized economy relying more and more on knowledge economy and
corresponding knowledge society is badly in need of the deconstruction of the binary
stereotype especially in the 21st century, which appears to be qualitatively different
from the preceding ones. Therefore, some sort of deconstruction of the popular
narrative, binary in nature, needs to be initiated in tune with the basic tenets of
knowledge economy and corresponding society in which individual capabilities and
meritocracy hold more water than the so-called religious denominations acting as variables.

Even if, assuming for the sake of argument, there is a tendency to diminish the
constitutional state in favour of a majoritarian party, the questions pertaining to the
minority will be decided on the basis of the selection of dialectics. Going by the
normative aspects of social sciences, the pedantic social scientists, otherwise social
engineers, are supposed to select the progressive dialectics such as science to diffuse
majoritarianism in a binary frame of reference. European society in Comte's scheme
moved from theology to metaphysics and then to positivism following the scientific
revolution. However, the Indian society seems to be vacillating between theology and
technology sans science. Many of us have Hanuman Chalisa on iPhones. This needs
some sort of social engineering in selecting decisive, not divisive, dialectics and
liberating sociology from the pastime conferences.
Key Words: deconstruction, reconstruction, narrative, binary frame of reference,
dialectics, etc.
27.Muslim Backwardness: Some Evidence from the Field
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Abstract

Muslims with a total population of 172.2 million and a share of 14.2 per cent, are the largest

religious minority group in India according to the 2011 Census. The contribution of Islam to the
landscape of the country has been immense since its first contact in the seventh century AD.
However, in post-Independent India, Muslims have been relegated to the margin on various
development indices. The Sachar Committee Report attests that the Muslim community is
lagging behind on a number of development indicators as compared to other Socio-Religious
Categories (SRC). A number of studies have been conducted which sheds light on the relative
deprivation of the community. Backwardness has been a perennial theme of most of the studies
on Muslim community in India. However, to paint the community with the brush of
backwardness will lead to serious scholarly misinterpretation which may affect our attempt to
understand the community scientifically. There are significant inter-regional variations in the
conditions of Muslims in India. The paper is an attempt to bring into light the issue of Muslim
backwardness by focusing upon the changing aspirations of the community. It is an exploration
of social mobility among the Muslims of Raniganj town and how Muslims have experienced
both intra-generational and inter-generational mobility. The process of making urban in this town
did create a new middle class, educated elite, in some instances, often acts as the model to

emulate. As this educated middle class expands, Muslim backwardness will be a history.

28.Is Muslim Women Educational Backward? Perception and Reality
A study of six villages of Malda District (West Bengal)

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Abstract

Prof. S. A. H. Moinuddin2
Gender inequality is present in all societies. Human rights groups and women activists all over the world are concerned to fight for the right of women. It is various socio-economic indicators constitute the high or low status of women in Indian society or in any other society. From the limitation of the research objective, the status of women would be examined on the basis of education for this study in six villages of Malda district. There is an increase in the literacy rate of both males and females in the last census in West Bengal. The percentage increase from 2001 to 2011 is favourable for females as compared to the male. Whereas, for males, there is an increase in the literacy rate by 4 percentage points while among girls it is more than 10 percentage points. This fact validates the increased participation of girls in education in the state. From the findings of primary data, it

is also clear that the share of girls in primary and secondary levels is high for both the communities viz., Hindus and Muslims.

Within the community, there is a gender gap between male and female educational attainment. The data reports among all the six villages the highest literate women (83.33%) are present in Chaksundar and the lowest in Baliadanga (63.25%). During the fieldwork, it has been observed that girls are conscious about their education than their male counterparts, and also the numbers of a girl attending school in primary and upper primary levels are more than the boys as it is based on empirical data. These trends indicate major regional variations in literacy patterns across the villages. Furthermore, the high level of literacy in one village and low level of literacy in another village indicates the failure of government policy on adult literacy as well as mass literacy campaigns supported by the central government both financially and at the policy level. It has been argued in the paper that it is not the Muslim culture or religiosity that limits access to education by Muslim women. Rather it is the social conditions that negatively influence their access and achievement of educational attainment.

29. A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN LEPCHA AND LIMBU RELIGIOUS TRADITION OF LOWER DUNGRA BUSTY, KALIMPONG

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Abstract

Lepcha and Limbu are two prominent ethnic tribes of the East Nepal, Sikkim and Darjeeling Hills, having their own ancient religion called Boongthismor Munismand Yumaismor Mundhum. They both are relative of Shamanistic or Animistic belief system. The Lepchas were considered as Scheduled Tribe under Indian Constitution since 1978 and the Limbus were recognized by the same status in 2002.

The intended research would be on understanding comparatively the traditional features of their Tribal life which has become the prey of the modernized and globalized world. The objective of this study was to compare and contrast the relationship between two religious' tradition, intending to know whether or not the persistency of old traditional beliefs and practices in modern day still exists and also at the same time to discover what were the main reasons behind the decline of indigenous religious practices of these tribes. This study focuses on 12 family units for research living in town of Kalimpong, West Bengal. To avail deeper understanding of the subjective life history of the people belonging to different religious background, five case studies were selected. This paper uses information from qualitative research drawn from an in-depth interview of the participants. Snowball and convenience sampling were used to reach out the informants for conducting research. The findings from the research suggested that the relationship between these two tribes were more or less cordial in nature and those indigenous practices of both Lepchas and Limbus were gradually vanishing.

30.Muslim women in Uttar Pradesh: Marginalization to Exclusion

Name: HinaKausar
Affiliation: JamiaMilliaIslamia

Abstract

According to the census 2011, Muslims constitute 13.4 per cent of the total population of India, even though being the largest minority they still suffer the most, politically and socioeconomically.

As per Sacchar report, 2006, there is low social and economic status of Muslims, lower literacy rates, higher unemployment rates, and lower participation in decision-making bodies and above all, a perceived sense of insecurity and discrimination. Gender cuts across all these layers making women and girls of the disadvantaged groups the most deprived members of our society. According to Sacchar committee findings, Muslim women have the lowest work participation, 60% of them are self-employed and localized in handicraft and embroidery work.

Most of them are employed in secondary and tertiary sectors.

Taken in this context, the Muslim women of Uttar Pradesh face all the very same challenges that other women do. Marginalization and exclusion of Muslim women in India is a harsh reality.

This is the need of the hour to address their right to be educated, to progress and be counted as citizens in the process of policy-making. To shed the burden of gender prejudices carrying over from immeasurably or indefinitely long period of time is a struggle that women face almost every day. The research paper is based on the primary and secondary data, sheds light on the issues of exclusion and marginalization of Muslim women which is complex andgrave matter of concern.

Key Words: Muslim women, marginalization, exclusion, policy making

31.Studying the Sociology behind discrimination and segregation in new urban settlements

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Abstract
The word segregation is not new in social science domain yet it was perceived as western phenomena but post-liberalization phase India also witnessed rampant growth in urbanisation that opened real estate boom. The traditional pattern of dwelling gradually shifted to city centred housing societies. The word segregation refers to the separation or isolation of a caste, class, race, or ethnic/minority group by enforced or voluntary residence in a restricted area and separates them from social intercourse. Social groups can be residentially segregated on the basis of any ascribed or achieved characteristic such as religion, caste, class. The new studies to locate certain religious groups in urban landscape is providing deep sociological

insights to see the unequal and broken threads between communities and why such phenomenon is taking place these days. The paper is out of the intensive fieldwork conducted and also by using qualitative and quantitative methods to examine the segregation and discrimination faced by the communities in one of the town of Jharkhand, Bokaro.

32. FromNationto Republic: Citizenship,LawandPopularDemocracyinthe anti-CAAprotests

Dr.ImtiazAhmadQuadri
Hyderabad

Abstract

The Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019, (CAA) requires us to study the reconfiguration ofcitizenship in India from the inclusive and democratic principle of jus soli citizenship – basedon birth and territory – to the restrictive principle of jus sanguine citizenship – based ondescent, and thus on ethnic, racial and gendered criteria. By a study of the ConstituentAssembly debates the paper argues that the Assembly sought to accommodate the historicaland sociological diversity of refugees, and their group-based claims to citizenship, withoutreducing them to denominational identity, by giving due weight to the refugees' choice ofsecularIndia.However,theAssembly'sdecisiontoleavecitizenshiplawstofutureParliaments has resulted in the laws' contingent and ad-hoc character i.e., subject to workingsof electoral democracy. By a study of Parliamentary debates on the Citizenship AmendmentBillthispaperbringsoutthetensionsbetweenreligiousnationalismandimagined'homeland,' with refugees claims of citizenship based on community identity. This tension isreflected in the failure of the NRC, which pushed people unable to produce documents intoliminal citizenship i.e., as exceptions to the law made in exercise of sovereign power. Digitalarchives of the Shaheen Bagh protests show the invocation of community identity within thediscourse of constitutional values of equality and fraternity. The role of popular democracy inconstructing community identity is studied as an alternative to both liberal and majoritariannotionsofcitizenship invoked by thestate.

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RC-27

SOCIOLOGY OF CARE

CONVENOR

PROF. SAMITA MANNA

01
Name: Soumyajit Patra
ISS Membership No.: LMI 2819
RC-27 Membership: 18-2210
Abstract
Care During the Pandemic:When Fear Besieges Self

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Sociological reflections on care usually starts with a conventional psychoanalysis of a concern for 'others', (which, in fact, lies at the core of the idea of care itself) and ends with an exploration of its impact on other domains of life, especially on the relationships between individuals and groups. This concern for 'others' develops a kind of confraternity by sublimating the self for the cause of the 'other' and places an element of altruism at the core of the notion of 'care'. The prescription of confinement, to contain the Covid-19 caused pandemic, not only has led to what Ulrich Beck calls 'individualization' (not individualism), but also has broken the chains of signification of the term 'care', and concomitantly created an aporia or a philosophical conundrum in understanding the concept. The Différance,in Deridian sense, in the signification started, as an inevitable corollary, when the care givers were identified as 'Covid-warriors'. The process of 'otherization' took a nuanced turn on the epitaph 'confraternity-confinement' dilemma. And an all-pervasive 'fear' reminded us of the primacy of self. The present work will try to focus on this paradigm shift in the notion of care during this devastating pandemic that teaches us to value what Zizek has termed as 'corporeal distancing'.

Keywords: Pandemic, Fear, Confinement, Otherization, Care.

02

Name: Ananda Mohan Kar
ISS Membership No.: LMI-3738
RC-27 Membership: 27:21-2501
Abstract
Taking Care of a Small Diaspora Community in India: Addressing the Citizenship Issue and Other Problems of the Chinese Indians
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The Chinese came to Calcutta in the later part of the Eighteenth Century. They gradually scattered to different urban settlements in India and in the tea gardens of the North East. However, since the middle of the twentieth century, the story of these people is the mass exodus from India. At the time of the Sino-Indian War in 1962, the Government of India suspected them to be spies of the enemy country and took strong measures against them. Many were interned in a camp in Rajasthan and several were deported to China. The population of these Chinese Indians has drastically reduced due to economic and political reasons like citizenship problem. Now their famous residential areas – two Chinatowns in Kolkata – are on the verge of extinction. So, the community needs to be taken care by the Indian Government and society as a whole. This paper, based on creative

works, media reports and academic publications, is an attempt to understand the factors that has pushed a Diaspora into the existential crisis, how people are responding to such situation, and how the Government and the Indian society can take care of these people.

03
Name : Sujit Roy
ISS Membership No.: LMI-3601
RC-27 Membership: 18-2202
Abstract
Care in Research: Issues and Challenges
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Care as a concept has so many dimensions, entailing also care in research. Now care in research pertains to care of both research as well as subjects/respondents by a researcher(s). From the very beginning of the research questons a researcher should take care of the whole process of the research to be undertaken. Whatever be the nature of subjects- be it inanimate or animate or human beings, a researcher should be careful enough to carry out the research to meet diferent types of issues and challenges in an ethical way. The issues of ethical way of conductng research are very important which are to be taken care of. In physical and chemical science researches the environmental issues have to be carefully handled by a researcher taking into consideraton the environmental degradaton and related issues. In biological research care of animals must be ensured by a researcher relatng to issues of cruelty. Care of research-subjects in social and behavioural researches is very crucial in that many important issues like identty, unintentonal answers etc. of the respondents should be taken care of. Finally, the research outcome should be writen and published in a very careful manner so that it follows standard ethical codes.

04
Name: Ratnabali Biswas
ISS Membership No.: LMI-4079
RC-27 Membership: 27:18-2213
Abstract
Prenatal Care and Motherhood: A Sociological Study at Berhampore in the District of Murshidabad, West Bengal
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Care is essential for any human being for his/her survival. Human infancy is much longer than any other mammals and human babies need much care. Generally, mothers are seen as caring nurse. Women become mothers through their biological capacity and attain the state of motherhood. Maternal responsibilities such as childbearing, caring, protecting confine them within domestic sphere. Women also take the responsibilities of other household works and thus they are also caretakers of all family members. But women also need care and advice especially when they are pregnant. Prenatal care refers to the healthcare, nutritional fulfilment, psychosocial support and so on. Prenatal care helps to reduce premature birth of child as well as child mortality. Questions may arise that what type of psycho-social support do the mothers need along with

medical care. Who are main care givers during their pregnancy?

The main objective of this paper is to realise the necessity of psycho-social support (if any) to would-be mothers through the qualitative study. Fifty data have been collected from the town Berhampore and its adjacent areas which are under Berhampore Police Station in the district of Murshidabad, West Bengal. This study may aware those unaware pregnant women and their associates about the importance of prenatal care for future betterment of would-be babies who are our future citizens.

Keywords: Prenatal care, Motherhood, Psycho-social, Pregnant women.

05
Name: Dr. Aritra Ghosh
ISS Membership No.: LMI 4080
RC-27 Membership: 18-2203
Abstract
Declining Child Sex Ratio: A Sociological Care Perspective
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Changes in sex ratio largely reflect the socio-economic and cultural patterns of society in different ways. It is an important social indicator to measure the prevailing equity between males and females in a society at a given point of time. The traditional cultural practices and preferences for son are deeply rooted in our Indian values and beliefs.

Even with rise in awareness, advancement of technology and increase in educated individuals, the child sex ratio of this country is decreasing. Several government laws and schemes have focused on curbing female infanticide. Recently the Government of India has launched a programme "Save the Girl Child Campaign" - "Beti Bachao, Beti Padao" for sensitizing the relative importance of girl children. One of its main objectives is to minimize the problem related to preference for son in our society by highlighting the importance of girl children in our society.

Thus the objective of this paper is to understand the structural system of Indian society, where gender discrimination reflects the prime cause of declining child sex ratio. This paper is also an attempt to focus on the nature of variations in familial norms and social values to understand the issue of declining child sex ratio in India.

Keywords: Child sex ratio, Cultural and behavioural pattern, Advance of technology

06
Name: Dr. Kaushik Chattopadhyay
ISS Membership No.: O/SM-M-015712021
RC-27 Membership: 18-2224
Abstract
Care for Beta to Care for Data: A Sociological Meta-narratives
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Biswajit Ghosh
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Care for beta to care for data is a story about the transformation of human relationship. It is not a narrative account that experiments with or explores the idea of drawing attention by using sociological variables. Rather it follows the tradition of Chicago school and stands against the "variable sociology" paradigm. This changing notion in post-colonial phase searches all-about the post-truth reality in virtual space. Surveillance today is no longer confined to the surface. It is contagious now. Networked people want to get used to captivate that culture. Postmodern turns with oxymoronic meanings of interaction helps then to construct, de-construct and re-construct the epicenter of the age of fear.

This paper tries to explore the fluid nature of care sociology.The idea of a carefree society is a fantasy. But the new provision to take responsibility for protecting oneself from risk is turning towards an agency based commercialhumanrelationship.The financial addition of services undermines the generosity of values. Social milieu helps to take part in this way of transformation. The metaphors used in explanations gradually take a new form of metonymy; similarity easily falls into the provision of contiguity between two things. This meta-narrative emphasizes several perspectives, which may range from the sociological problems of studying men to sexism in sociology, or from the invisible women to different challenges to masculinity, or from consumerism to bio-ethics of social care, or from physical proximity to age of virtual reality.

This endeavour becomes an overarching account or interpretation of events and circumstances that provides a digital nexus of people's beliefs and gives meaning to their experiences. The changing dimension of commitment is focused qualitatively in this meta-narrative and tries to understand the transformative characters of sociology of trusting care.

Keywords:Care sociology, preferential patriarchy, networked people, uncertain relation, invisible women, consumerism, trusting care.

07
Name: Amalesh Kr Pradhan
ISS Membership No.: Submitted
RC-27 Membership: Submitted

Abstract

Taking Care of Identity: An Example of the Birhors
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The Birhors, living in Purulia district, West Bengal, are one of the vulnerable tribal groups (PVTG). They are marginal in terms of culture and numbers. As per 2011 census the total Birhor population in the district is 288 (0.01%). The Birhors follow their own culture which is markedly different from that of the dominant Hindu culture. They follow their own tribal religion; they are neither Hindus nor Muslims. Like many other tribal communities they worship their totems. Today, after 75 years of Indian

independence, they are secluded and isolated from the main stream of the society and lead a life full of trajectory. Despite all these hardship their love and care for their culture and identity is incomparable. The study has revealed the underlying complexities of accommodation and uniqueness in the day to day struggles of the Birhors. The paper is empirical in nature, the data used for this paper collected from the field. Through this paper an attempt has been made to understand the cultural contestation and the love for their identity.

08.
Name: Rimi Sarkar
ISS Membership No.: Submitted
RC-27 Membership: 18-2204
Abstract
Socialization and Child Care Practices of Christian Children: A Study on Chapra Block in Nadia District, W.B.
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The concept of socialization with its emphasis on individuals' adoption to the surrounding cultural and social system was very influential for a long time. The traditional bonds between Christian home and family can be explained with reference to classic Durkheimian conception of socialization. On the other hand, care means the process of protecting something or someone and providing what that person or thing needs.

In Christian community, the Bible speaks about how God is holy and encourages to being holy too. In their community it has been seen that the family and children both need to be connected with a Church. In Chapra, the parents of the Christian families think that the church attendance is essential for imbedding religious beliefs which is a major part of their life in the area of personal identity. So they think that the Christian home will encourage their children to build their stable and consistent social self.

This paper is an attempt to see how the Christian homes do socialize their children from the very beginning providing their training through Christian principles to build upon their character, moral values and ethical practices in their social life.

09
Name: DebadyutiKarmakar
ISS Membership No.: LMI 4016
RC-27 Membership: 19-2313
Abstract
Let's Put a Smile on that Face: The Reel and Real Revelations of Smile

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The human face reflects myriad hues of emotions in everyday living. Among them,

perhaps the most acclaimed and universally found is that of 'smile'. The ubiquitous role of smiling face—performed in movies and advertisements has reinstated the responsibility on the individual to maintain 'order' in his/her daily relations. Closely related is yet another idea of the smiling face as portrayed in mass media of emoting 'Happiness', which too in its pursuits and roles is universally fancied. A happy face is considered to be a symbol of cordiality, camaraderie, acting as positive vibes to the others. With happiness increasingly understood as elusive as well as integral for living, it now requires the use of smile to its rationalization. The present study wants to understand the meaning of widely accepted smiling face based on 50 respondents who are daily wage earners in Kolkata, West Bengal. It would also examine different connotations of smile as happiness symbol, especially in post-covid scenario. The findings reflect mixed responses, with several of the respondents arguing against the conventional belief in the smiling faces. Also, smile as a symbol of happiness is also questioned as the real emotions are mostly cloaked in the omnipresent expectation of smile. The study revealed the superficiality of the smile as an emotional state, creating a false image on others' minds with covering up of ones' real emotional as well as economic status.

Keywords: Face, Emotions, Smile, Happiness.

10
Name: Soumya Narayan Datta
ISS Membership No.: LMI 4012
RC-27 Membership: 18-2217

Abstract
Tracing the Perceptions of Care visualizing on the Contemporary Forms of Women as 'Theme' oriented depictions of Durga: A Contemplation through Recreating the Dichotomy of Durkheim's Sacred and Profane

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'Theme' as a term has been very closely associated with Durga Puja celebrations in West Bengal especially in Kolkata which is quite numerous. With the arrival of theme pujas that focuses on specific artistic creations of idols and marquees (pandals), Bengalis' ideas on the faith and devotion revolving on the celebration of the homecoming of the Goddess has changed. Every year Bengalis residing in Kolkata and other parts of West Bengal are drawing new notions of faith and devotion as 'pandal hopping' is increasing on a mass scale through the four day festivity. Thus over the past few years, it is found that due to the rising trend of 'Theme' pujas, people's interests towards visiting the traditional or 'sabeki' pujas has decreased as people are trying to grasp the diverse understandings of such new tastes of 'Theme' pujas that reveals different thoughts on social issues, incidents etc going across the country and abroad.

Thus, observing through 'Theme' pujas, this paper deals with the contemporary forms of certain women regarded as Durga in two different planes i.e. placing certain forms of women as Goddess Durga within the domain of sacred and on the other, positioning other women as Durga within the sphere of profane, thus deviating from Durkheim's dichotomy of sacred and profane. Through such analysis of sacred and profane, the author tries to build the perceptions of care while looking at their contributions towards the welfare of the poor and the deprived classes of the society in West Bengal.

11.

Name: Sovana Mukherjee
ISS Membership No.: LMI 3766
RC-27 Membership: Submitted

Abstract
Care Initiatives for Slum Women amidst Increasing Vulnerabilities:
A Sociological Analysis
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Pathological conditions that social problems brought with it reflects the vulnerability of women and girl children who are the worst victims reliving the abnormality in their everyday life routines. They need utmost care and protection from various possible ways. To strengthen the backbone of any society women and girl children are needed to be strong enough to fight. Such a decisive action we need to undergo in case of slum women and children. To make a safe environment for these women and girl children possible we need to work onto their benefits. Both governmental and non-governmental agencies work takes up the care activities and programmes by some group activities for providing skills and trainings that help them to strengthen their economic growth. While some programmes tend to provide them awareness and make them secured both from environmental problems and from some other socially abnormal activities and violence. Awaking them about various laws and beneficiary programmes while helping them to know their own capacities and achieve the target of women empowerment in India. Best wowed with power and more privileges a girl child can grow up being empowered and hence can establish herself equally eligible for higher degrees and hence higher and prestigious jobs. But what leads to more problem which is quite enough to make the situation turned more vulnerable and hence serious attention is needed to look after is even after so many laws and prohibitions, failures of these programmes and activities actually summed up in zero or no care fulfillments pushing women and girl children to more vulnerability. This paper aims to reflect on different care activities and programmes maintained by both governmental and non-governmental organisations while it tries to reflect on what can we do more on this issue to secure a girl child's life and in turn a whole family.

12.

Name: Dr. Sadhna Gupta
ISS Membership No.: LMI-3999
RC-27 Membership: 18-2221 Abstract
Care for Surrogate Mother: Law and Social Change
Dr. Sadhna Gupta

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The word "surrogate" has its origin in Latin 'surrogatus', meaning a substitute, i.e., a person appointed to act in the place of another. Surrogacy is the practice whereby one woman carries a child for another with the intention that the child should be handed over after birth. The New Encyclopedia Britannica defines surrogacy as a practice in which a woman bears a child for a couple unable to produce children in the usual way. To fulfil the desire of becoming parents today surrogacy has become an option through the treatment of IVF technology rather than to go for adoption. Transformation in society is always desirable but the means need to be ethical, free from exploitation thereby maintaining the norms of human rights. But the commercialization of surrogacy started in India since 2002 thereby exploitation, violation of human rights, ill health and inequality prevailed in the civilized legal system. Artificial Reproductive Technology has paved way for the commercialization of surrogacy analyzing positive and negative aspects.

The researcher in this paper highlights the need of separate law to deal with surrogacy and the time has come when the government must seriously think of bringing a law to regulate surrogacy in India in order to protect and guide couples going in for such an option. Moreover common adoption laws also need to be the hour of the time.

Keywords: Surrogate mother, Commercialization, Human rights, Inequality.

13
Name: Sri DebsenaGarai
ISS Membership No.: LMI-3976
RC-27 Membership: 19-2314
Abstract
Effect of Pandemic on College Students' Mental Health
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The COVID-19 pandemic has presented countless challenges to students, educators, and parents. In the face of pandemic colleges have threatened unprecedented challenges as they moved to quickly shift classes to an online format, provide reasonable access for all students, support teachers and students' educational needs, and make plans amongst great doubt. The pandemic itself has caused much worry, stress, and misery. These stressors can cause mental health challenges for anyone and can cause critical symptoms to appear for people who may experience previous mental health challenges. Student mental health in higher education has been a swelling concern. The COVID-19 pandemic condition has brought this exposed population into renewed focus.This study aims to conduct an appropriate assessment of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of college students. In this paper, I address how we the teachers can use existing processes in colleges to identify students who may need extra support—especially concerning anxiety and depression, which can often go undetected even under the best of surroundings. The researcher has conducted interview surveys (telephonic and google meet and google form) with 50 students (M-28, F-22) at a large students

of our college to understand the effects of the pandemic on their mental health and well-being.

14.
Name: BanashreeGhosal & Dr. Chandrani Chattopadhyay
ISS Membership No.: O/SM-M-014742021
RC-27 Membership: Submitted
Abstract
A Sociological Analysis of Recent Child Need of Care and Protection Acts
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2Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, SKBU Purulia, West Bengal.

The simplest definition of 'Child' is an individual who has not completed eighteen years of age. Traditionally children are to be taken care of by the elders of a family. Gradually for several reasons this focus has been shifted to house help and different institutions. Now a day child extortion is in limelight in India. The POCSO Act of 2012 and Juvenile Justice Act of 2015 are concerned about the safety and right upbringing of children. There are two categories under the Juvenile Justice Act 2015. One of them is Children in need of care and protection and another one is children in conflict with the law. According to these laws, sufficient measures will be taken to ensure the child is safe and is not subjected to any harm. No adversarial words will be used in their process of justice and rehabilitation. With specific procedure adoption of a child, the process is also there. There shall be no discrimination based on a child's sex, race, caste, etc. This research paper will analyze the provisions of these acts from the sociological point of view.
Key Words: - Child, Need of Care, Protection, Act, Provisions.

15
Name: DibakarBera
ISS Membership No.: LMI- 3997
RC-27 Membership: Submiited
Abstract
Social Barriers of Care Experienced by the Eunuchs in India
DibakarBera, Research Scholar
The main aim of this study was to examine the social barriers of care experienced by the eunuchs. As they are considered a most vulnerable community in India, they have to face various problems in their social life which effect their self-esteem and social well-being. They experience their gender identity as being incongruent with the gender assigned at birth, often ascribed to identity as intersex. The present study has been conducted as part of the gender incongruence in the Purba Medinipur District of West Bengal. Background characteristics, country, social supports and health care facilities were analyzed in relation to experienced barriers of care. It has been found that majority of them have pertained to lack of social support by the families and friends. They also have felt hindered by treatment-protocols to get health care accessibility till the day. In few cases it has been observed that they are getting social support by the family and friends. They have to convince or express their wish to family members, friends and health providers they needed for receiving

care. These findings can help others to improve care for the eunuchs. More research and systematic attempt must be needed to better understand the corresponding social barriers experienced by the eunuchs to get care.

16
Name: Devarakonda Ramesh Babu
ISS Membership No.: O/SM-M-014802021
RC-27 Membership: 18-2220

Abstract
Minority Parenting and Its Impacts on Socialization of Children

Devarakonda Ramesh Babu

Parental care plays a major role in the development of society and parents are the first who tries to socialize their child before schooling. Even though mother plays a key role in the transformation of child with good social behaviour, she is ill-treated and belittled, and she is placed in the minority status of gender by other men. Due to the discrimination and differentiation, we can see nescient parenting in minority groups. Many historical and contemporary situations state the inhibition of minority group parents by the dominant caste and class, and this led to more communal violence in the society. Even though the size of minorities increases year by year, but few factors affect the development of the minority population. Child care by minority mothers and parenting is also affected by religious and socio-economic problems. Minority parenting steers anti-social behaviour in children as parents always teach their children to be submissive and keep them away from raising voices against their suppression and discrimination. This may lead to school dropouts, malnutrition, lack of proper guidance, and poor socio-economic conditions. Minority discrimination was more till the 19th century in schools and later it has been suppressed a bit with some constitutional provisions and legal actions taken by the Government of India. The objective of this paper is to suggest measures for proper parenting by the minorities for proper socialization of their children for their future development.

Keywords:Parental care, Minority parenting, Discrimination.

17.
Name: Meerambika Patnaik
ISS Membership No.: LMI - 5085
RC-27 Membership: Submitted
Abstract
Inclusive Care Services for Transgender Older Adults in India:
Issues and Concerns
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The visibility of transgenders and other gender and sexual minorities has improved over the past years. In India the Supreme Court has recognized the transgender as the third gender in lawin 2014. To enhance their inclusion in the mainstream society, Indian government has taken a number of initiatives, such as, enumeration of transgenders in the Indian census since

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2011, enactment of Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019, launch of National Portal of Transgender persons, and establishment of shelter homes. However, these are inadequate initiatives to address specific requirements of transgender older adults. The elderly transgender population is susceptible to all the vulnerabilities of old age in addition to vulnerabilities associated with their gender identity and other social conditions. There is a dearth of research on care needs of older transgender persons. Most of the studies done on gender and sexual minorities in the Indian context are youth centric and HIV related. Transgender older adults face some unique challenges that serve as barriers to their access to care facilities. Moreover, due to lack of studies on care requirements of older transgender people adequate care provisions to cater to their needs are lacking. Based on the review of available relevant literature and research papers online, this paper highlights some of the issues and concerns that the elderly transgender persons confront with regard to care and offers some suggestions to develop inclusive care services for transgender older adults.

Keywords: Transgender, Older adults, Inclusive care, Gender minority.

18.
Name: Dr.NilimaSarap
ISS Membership No.: Submitted
RC-27 Membership: Submitted
Abstract
An Analytical Study of Changing Dimensions of Civil Society and Marriage Institution in Maharashtra
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The present article put focus on the changing dimensions of civil society and marriage institution. As the globalisation, digital revolution, use of social media are spread all over the world, it has affected the basic things of civil society. Here I want to put focus on the changes occurred in the marriage institution due to westernization, modernization and digital revolution. From earlier two decades the family structure and marriage institutions are rapidly changing. New concepts like live in relationship, marriages of lesbians, gay etc have come to the fore. The main objective of the study is to find out the causes behind the changing dimensions of civil society and marriage institutions. The data for the study is collected by primary and secondary resources the secondary resources are books, internet, articles Wikipedia, newspapers etc while the primary data is collected by taking online interviews of the citizens from the district and tehsil places of Maharashtra.
Keywords: Civil society, Marriage, Globalization, Lesbian, Gay

19.
Name: Dr. Pankaj Kumar
ISS Membership No.: LMI3996
RC-27 Membership: 18-2201
Abstract
Care for internally Displaced People-Case study of Kashmiri Hindus
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Displacement is the process of eviction of people from their lands. It is one of the global issues today as millions of people are forcibly displaced for different reasons such as persecution, conflict, violence and human rights violation. Physical displacement is the actual physical relocation of people, resulting in a loss of shelter, productive assets or access to productive assets.

Internally Displaced People (IDPs) can be defined as stressful uprooting by conflict, violence or persecution, others regard internal displacement as a broader concept embodying any person or persons uprooted by these causes in addition to natural disasters and development.

Kashmiri Hindus who were living with social and religious harmony, forced to leave Kashmir and settled other part of India.Keeping in view of the nature of the study the researcher has undertaken both analytical and exploratory methods. The data was collected from Delhi, Noida and its adjoining area.

Internal displacement has many impacts on the lives of IDPs, their hosts and the communities they leave behind. Consequences are felt in the dimensions of health, livelihoods, education, housing and infrastructure, security, the environment and social life. The loss of their livelihoods may reduce households' ability to access housing and infrastructure, healthcare and education.

The victims of the conflict are aligned with government interests, as demonstrated by the case of the Kashmiri Hindus, protection and rehabilitation of IDPs becomes a greater priority for the state government. With the absence of a national framework for the protection of IDPs and the close monitoring of human rights, state governments are likely to continue to respond to IDPs' basic needs and their demands.

Keywords- Internally displaced people, Displacement, Human rights, Global issues.

20.

Name: Dr. Reshmi Chakraborty
ISS Membership No.: LMI-4544
RC-27 Membership: Submitted

Abstract

Co-addicts: Care Givers and Care Seekers – A Sociological Analysis

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Over centuries drug addiction plays a harmful practice not only for the addicts but also for the larger society. It is a physical and psychological condition in which people become dependent on licit and illicit drugs to continue their normal activities in day-to-day life.

Addiction is destructive as it damages the social image of the family where the addicts belong to. Activities of the addict persons directly affect their family members. Sociologically this state of relationship known as co-dependency and the family members of the addicts are identified as co-addicts.

There are various researches on the abusive nature of drug addiction. But the struggles of being co-addicts are far from the lime light. These people perform the role of care givers towards the addict persons and simultaneously face economic crisis, social stigma and suffer from low

self respect. They are also needed care to sustain their livelihood.

This present paper has tried to analyze the struggle of the co-addicts not only as care givers but also care seekers in today's world. It is a theoretical paper at the same time the narratives of ten co-addicts are collected following purposive sampling method.

21.

Name: Dr. BivaSamadder
ISS Membership No.: Submitted
RC-27 Membership: Submitted
Abstract
Walking on Razor's Edge: Narrativising the Balancing of the Dual Roles of Student-Mothers
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Motherhood is a well-documented human experience. This role is highly complex and riddled with many challenges because of the nature of the role and duties. Handling two roles that of a mother and a PG student does not come easy. The roles of being a mother and of being a student are often seen as incompatible. A woman's path in higher education is more likely than that of men to be interrupted by family roles and responsibilities. Many female students give birth either in high school, college or during their university studies. This research is about the experience of student mothers at the University of Calcutta. It explores the challenges that student mothers face during motherhood and focuses on the ways of coping with challenges of being a student and of being a mother. It explored the possible support systems that student mothers use in order to manage their roles of motherhood and student. This paper is a narrative study of the experiences of a group of twenty (20) Postgraduate students as mothers in Kolkata. The findings showed that studying impacted on almost every facet of their life. Postgraduate student mothers had to juggle childcare and other family assignments, their main challenge was a lack of support from family members. They overcome these difficulties with their time-management skills and partner-support by sacrificing sleep and recreation time. The study brings out how the student mothers were strongly motivated by the desire for personal achievement, and the opportunity to create a better future for their children. The paper foregrounds the fact that Postgraduate education rewards student mothers with a sense of freedom, growth, pride and achievement, as well as developing their professional identity.
Keywords: Motherhood, Higher education, Women's role in 21st century, Individualism, Patriarchy, Family.

22.

Name: Dibyasree Mukhopadhyay
ISS Membership No.: Submitted
RC-27 Membership: Submitted
Abstract
Affection and Friendship amongst Pre-Adolescent School Children
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Childhood studies claim its major focus on 'understanding childhood', where

childhood is socially constructed. Children's role and activities are differentiated according to the historical and cultural context. This new field is an understanding of the child as a being. The interaction pattern among children focus on how the nature of possessions and nature of gifts changed with the change in children's age-group, what functions friendship served in children's lives, what were the social skills that underline a child's acceptance by the peer group and what were the markers of identity in such groups, what conditions fostered acceptance and friendship between children of different intellectual ability and what was the status symbol in such groups, what was the equation of boys and girls in a play group and was there any commonality of gender behaviour at this age, under the formal rules in school what was the notion of freedom from those constrains. Children of 4 to 10 years old are not capable of filling a questionnaire, so in-depth, face-to-face interviews were taken.There is a possibility of opening a new dimension on how school plays the role of first social world to the children and how does children form relationships of affection and care on their own. Childhood research is worthy of study, as children are not mere passive subjects to social structures. The present research is an attempt to understand the child's role as an active individual in constructing social world within his or her peer group.

Keywords: childhood studies, affection, friendship.

23.
Name: Gudivada Divya Malika

Abstract

The Diminishing Nationalism among Youth: The Role of Family-Care in Nation Building

Gudivada Divya Malika

Globalization has eliminated the barriers to trade, communication and cultural exchange. However, Nationalism is facing a great challenge after globalization as there has been a threat to national identity and patriotism. Globalization is very significant on the societal outlook. The community that is mostly affected by this global phenomenon is the Youth. They tend to follow Western culture as they contemplate it to be the most advanced form of culture. For example, wearing western branded clothing, watching western television series, McDonaldization are some examples of globalization that have a great say on the lives of the younger generation. The youth are more likely fascinated towards the other country's culture than their own, which is a symptom of decreasing nationalism. The migration of youth for educational and employment opportunities to western countries may lead to the loss of the individual's cultural identity due to cultural assimilation. Therefore, the cultural identity is influenced by profuse factors both during and after the migration process leading to cultural deprivation among youth. Present-day globalization is castigating the youth, who are the next generation of the nation, as they are prone to emotional instability during their transition from childhood to adulthood. As the future of the nation is in the hands of the youth, a high level of nationalism should be displayed in order to build a

better nation. This can be done only with the help of the primary socializing agent i.e. family. It is inevitable that family is important for the development of the youth to become the people with righteous personalities useful for their community. The purpose of this article is to explore the multitude of family factors like level of education, employment, the religion of the parents, and the time of communication among the family which reveals the importance of family-care in fabricating the idea of nationalism among the younger generations.

25.

Name: Priyanka Roy Rudra
ISS Membership No.: LMI 3970
RC-27 Membership: Submitted
Abstract
24.Covid-19 Pandemic and Childcare Burden: A Study on Women Professionals in Kolkata
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The Covid-19 crisis that had suddenly interrupted our lives in 2020 has created far-reaching effects that may continue till a decade or so. Apart from changing how we work, learn and maintain a social life, the pandemic has rapidly eroded the division that had existed between work and home till now, thereby creating several advantages as well as disadvantages. Specifically, for mothers who are working from home, such a situation has created a lot of stress and anxiety.

With formal childcare being almost non-existent for over a year, the study aims to understand the strategies respondents are implementing for managing childcare and professional commitments. For this study the researcher has conducted qualitative interviews among 10 women working professionals-all residents of Kolkata and have at least one child aged between 4-10 years. It has been foundthat most respondents had a harrowing time managing work, childcare, apart from the daily household work. They had to compromise with sleep, their hobbies and free time in a desperate attempt to manage childcare and professional commitments. The study shows that the Covid-19 crisis has once again highlighted gendered nature of caregiving duties, with women bearing the major brunt of this global pandemic.

26.

Name: Irani Sahu
ISS Membership No.: LMI 355
RC-27 Membership: 19-2315
Abstract
The Psychological Impression of Corruption
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Corruption has fierce impacts on societal and economic growth and it is subject to a great range of institutional, jurisdictional, economic and societal problems.

Corruption, existing at all levels of all societies in different degrees, is actually a behavioural consequence of greed as well as the strength of contexts of insufficient governance. Without any published rulebook or method with which to comply, corruption is actually covert, repetitively opportunistic & powerfully dependent upon fear and dominance within unspoken and unwritten codes. Corruption also leads to the deformed allocation of key public services, like physical and mental health care and education infrastructure. Services are available to those willing to pay, invite psychological disorders among people. The essentiality of paying a bribe creates an anxiety and uncertainty among people. The impairment can come in several forms. For example, the size and frequency of bribes imposes financial costs and creates anxiety, especially for poorer households, who are disproportionately affected and more vulnerable. So, corruption is affected and damaging psychologically also. There is a high risk of anxiety and depression among the people of lower income group. This paper aims to throw light on how everyday corruption harms mental health and what care should be taken to prevent that.

Keywords: Corruption, Care, Bribe, Mental health.

27.
Name: Ramesh Chandra Mondal
ISS Membership No.: LMI 358
RC-27 Membership: Submitted
Abstract
Traditional Medicine and Reproductive Health: A Study On the Munda Women of Paschim Medinipur District, West Bengal

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The present study was conducted among the Munda women and traditional healers to identify and describe the practice, preparation, and administration of traditional herbs for reproductive health care practices. Data was collected from 50 adult Munda women and three traditional healers in Keshiary block of Paschim Medinipur, using a semi-structured schedule and in-depth interview. They were purposively selected. Findings revealed that knowledge about traditional medicine, particularly the use of medicinal herbs is nearly universal among the Munda women, but the traditional healers also called village medicine men who have good knowledge about the importance and use of such herbal medicines. Several medicinal plants and plant-parts are used for the preparation of herbal medicines. Findings also revealed that though traditional medicine is generally affordable and easy to access yet the younger generation of this community is getting influenced by modern medicinal treatment. Further, due to the cultural contact with the other non-tribal neighbourhoods, the tribal people are assimilated with them, so there is always a threat to herbal medicine. The paper concludes with the policy recommendations for preserving traditional knowledge of herbal medicine.

Key words: Assimilation, Cultural contact, Herbal medicine, Traditional healers.

28.
Name: Suchandra Chattopadhyay

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ISS Membership No.: O/SM-M-013782021
RC-27 Membership: Submitted

Abstract

The Non-conforming Mothers:
Sociological Significance of the Movie:
The Curse of La Llorona (2019)

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Women have mostly been regarded as the principal providers of care for children and other family members. This role has been institutionalised and several cultural demands have been evolved and ramified based on the contexts and family structure that further reinstate their obligations. Their identities within families and groups are constructed accordingly, and the image of the mothers has widely been celebrated. But what happens when they fail to conform to those prescribed codes of conduct?

Different cultures have developed sanctions and ways to deal with these non-conforming mothers which have been reflected in folktales, myths, legends, etc involving stories of female ghosts/spirits, cursed to suffer on earth for neglecting their children. A popular one among these, is a Mexican folktale of La Llorona (Spanish word for weeping woman), the ghost of a mother who killed her children, after being abandoned by her husband. This version of the tale has been used in several horror films by portraying her as a "monstrous" female ghost who commits acts of violence and puts other children in danger. The present paper will try to find out the sociological significance of the symbols, these characters embody, and the possible reactions of others against such "unfit" or "failed" mothers through an analysis of the 2019 film The Curse of La Llorona by examining the cases of the female ghost, La Llorona and other female characters from this mother-care-children complex.

Keywords: Mothers, Role, Care, Ghost, Folktale.

29.

Name: Taniya Upadhaya
ISS Membership No.: O/SM-05092018
RC-27 Membership: 18-2214

Abstract

The Effect of COVID-19 Pandemic: Awareness about Mental health Care among Older Population in India

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India has been facing a humanitarian catastrophe. The main reason of this catastrophe is COVID-19. The emergence of COVID-19 pandemic, which started as a major health disorder, is now affecting every aspect of human existence in an unexpected way. This paper will discuss several important issues concerning the consequence of COVID-19 on the older population in India. Elders play a very important role in a family. Corona virus has not only exaggerated these elderly members physically but also psychologically. Because of this pandemic, the government announced a lockdown. Many people are working from home due to lockdown; accordingly they become busy with official work as well as housework. At this time family members also have to take care of their children

especially in the case of their online education. In the meanwhile family members forget to take proper care of the elderly, which left many elderly people in isolation. For this reason, it has a serious effect on their mental health. Though, the main purpose of the present paper is to discuss how the virus affects the mental health of older people and what kind of awareness needs to be adopted. This study is mainly based on the information gathered from secondary data and descriptive method has been used for this research paper.

30.
Name: Umesh Chandra Sahoo
ISS Membership No.: LMI-1157
RC-27 Membership: Submitted

Abstract
Child Care Institution and Child Development:An Appraisal
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Children always acknowledged as important assets for future of the nation building. Our Constitution and subsequent UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) are given due importance on stable physical, mental and intellectual growth of the children. The current Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Child) Act, 2015 added the value. Child Care Institution (CCI) one of the components is given much hype for care, protection, emotional and intellectual development of children. Study objective is to explore conditions that lead vulnerable children to take shelter in CCIs; find out prevailing condition in ensuring their rights to education, health, accommodation, safety, nutritional food; understand the managerial aspects of agencies running CCIs in terms of goal realization and suitability, etc in ensuring 'best interest of child'. Method of interview and observation adopted for exploration of information on ground reality operating in CCIs. The children, functionaries and officials of District Child and Protection Unit (DCPU) covered for the purpose.

The key findings are approval of Child Welfare Committee (CWC) not strictly followed for admission in CCIs; living standards very frugal lacks basic facilities like medical care, nutritious food, spacious rooms, proper toilets, safe drinking water, security, emotional care, etc. Functionaries' are dismay on discharging duties due to lapses in suitable environment in managing the CCIs. In fact, CCIs involves exposure of harsh reality of life and deprivation pervade in all respects. Probably, parents' consciousness and commitment of all concerned functionaries could make possible this child centric program successful.

Keywords: Child care institution, child care.

31.
Name: Amit Das
ISS Membership No.: Submitted
RC-27 Membership: Submitted
Abstract
Malnutrition mounting across India -A Sociological care of children in Chakdah Block, Nadia, West Bengal
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Economic inequality is a major cause of malnutrition in India. Malnutrition is a condition that results from nutrient deficiency; it refers to getting too little or too much of certain nutrients. It can lead to serious health issues, including stunted growth, eye problems, diabetes and heart disease, over weight problems etc. Malnutrition affects billions of people worldwide also. Some populations have high risk of developing certain types of malnutrition depending on their environment, lifestyle and resources.

Women who suffer with malnutrition are not able to give birth healthy babies. Deficiencies in nutrition inflict long-term damage to both individual and society. Compared with their better-fed peers, nutrition-deficient individuals are more likely to have infectious diseases such as pneumonia and tuberculosis which increase higher mortality rate. In addition, nutrition-deficient individuals are less productive at work. Low productivity not only gives them low pay that traps them in a vicious circle of under-nutrition, but also brings inefficiency to the society, especially in India where labour is a major input factor for economic production.

The present paper attempts to find out the causes and the impact of malnutrition on the mothers of 50 children of Majhercharkancharipara village of Chakdah Block in Nadia district and also tries to explore some remedial measures.

Share on

Keywords:Malnutrition, Economic inequality, Low productivity, Nutrition deficient.

32.
Name: AnkanBasu
ISS Membership No.: O/SM15042021
RC-27 Membership: Submitted

Abstract
Cinematic Portrayal of Homosexuality: A Study on the Movie 'Aligarh'
AnkanBasu

Homosexuality for several decades have been generally kept away from the main stream gaze of society, with its main consideration as something which goes against the natural setting of things or natural laws of the world. Popular culture (particularly cinema) and its association with the common people has been one contributing factor to the development of such consciousness surrounding homosexuality. Gay identity has always been portrayed in the past as an object of ridicule and comic relief, thereby moulding the behaviour of society. Cinema along with its evolution through time and with developed consciousness in society has slowly changed its direction of flow leading to the maturation of cinematic portrayal of stories of gay individuals, depicting their constant struggle for achieving respect and dignity. The problem arises when homosexuality as a whole comes under the ceiling of taboo and rejection from mainstream society restraining the urge to satisfy basic social instincts. Individuals with gay identity tend to hide their true identity in their bid to get accepted in society and in doing so they suffer from the absence of socio-psychological care. This invariably leads to absence of bio-medical care in case of ageing gay men and women (in case their true identity is revealed).TheHansal Mehta

directed Aligarh is one such movie focusing on a true story of achieving respect and dignity by an ageing gay man. The present research therefore wants to study the evolution of cinematic portrayal of gay identity using secondary data and the movie Aligarh as a reference.

33.
Name: Mukaddesh Shaikh
ISS Membership No.: O/SM-014722021
RC-27 Membership: Submitted
Abstract
Impact of Food and Dress : A Sociological Study on the Health Care of Modern Women
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Jadavpur University

The people are mostly unaware of the extent to which the excessive use of tight-fitting clothes, fast food and junk food affect thepopulation in general and the pregnant women in particular. As a result, in our country, normal delivery is declining and on the other hand, the rate of caesarean delivery is increasing rapidly so that the medical industry is flourishing. Man grows up in harmony with the nature in which he is born, so life should be conducted in harmony with nature. India is a warm country. Clothing here needs to be loose to allow for adequate ventilation. But in order to blindly imitate western culture, we are also using clothes that are suitable for cold weather (-30 to -40 degrees) not in warm climates (40 degrees).

The main purpose of this study is to show how clothing and food have a negative effect on motherhood and the fetus. Conducting research, samples have been collected through purposive sampling. Humans are the only being that are going against nature in order to prove themselves modern. Foods are the source of good health, but slowly these foods are turned into poison in the era of modernization. We should live our lives in harmony with nature.

34.
Name: Oendrila Dutta
ISS Membership No.: O/SM-M-015522021
RC-27 Membership: Submitted

Abstract
Understanding Masculinity through the Changing Role of Fatherhood in India
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Gender roles, gender ideals and gender identity are largely learned and passed on within the family structure and are taught by us through observation, conversation and parent-child interaction. In modern days, the traditional concept of fathers and fatherhood are changing and therefore the role of fathers in shaping healthy masculinity to their children must be studied. Analysts have considered these changes in the context of shifting gender relations and there needs to understand the masculinity concept in a new way. So, through this paper, the researcher has intended to analyze three different research

questions: How Gender differences effects parent-child relationships?The roles and identities of fathers in the context of different types of family functioning; and understanding new and old masculinities through fatherhood and parent-child relationship.

To study this research questions, the researcher conducted an in-depth interview for the age group of 15-25 children and 40-50 years of fathers respectively and here sample size is 30 for both respondents. Researcher findings suggest few things: Most of the children agreed the fact that father's roles are equally important compare to mother; not only breadwinner and disciplinarian, care-giver and protector also.All the fathers as respondents held common views about what being a father involved, and attached similar values and aspirations for the concept fatherhood.Although old masculinity concepts are changes, but still its alive every aspect of family functioning. Lastly, limitations of the study are explored and directions for future research are suggested.

35.
Name: SoumikBhattacherjee
ISS Membership No.: Submitted
RC-27 Membership: Submitted
Abstract
Digital Divide: Care of Marginalized Students
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The role of education is essential for the progress and development of the nation. In India, as in other countries in the world of pandemics, educational institutions are closed, so online education has been arranged as an alternative. But in third world countries like India, poverty is an important factor which makes it very difficult to spread online education in marginal areas. As online education is in stark contrast to traditional education, it is difficult for marginalized students to adapt. In addition, infrastructural inadequacies, unavailability of electronic gadgets, lack of knowledge about technology are not suitable to continue online education to every corner. This technological gap helps us to understand the role of 'digital divide' and its impact on marginalized students who are deprived of online education.

As a result of digital divide, one class gets care of technology but the marginalized class does not get that care. Marginalized students are deprived and exploited as they are unable to use technology and for this reason, they need care. The study focuses on the structural problems of this alternative mode of education as well as the oppression and deprivation of students in marginal areas. The main purpose of the study is to find out what kind of care is needed for online education in marginal areas. The study has been conducted on students of different colleges in Murshidabad district of West Bengal, India. During the pandemic period, sample has been collected purposively from 100 college students through telephonic interview process.

Keywords: Digital divide, Marginalised students, Online education, Pandemic period

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36.

Name: Susanta Biswas
ISS Membership No.: Submitted
RC-27 Membership: Submitted

Abstract

Children's Addiction to Mobile Game during COVID-19 Lockdown Period: Analysis through Care Based Approach
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The restrictions brought on by the Covid-19 pandemic have had a far-reaching psychological and societal impact, particularly among the children. Virtual classes, which have become the norm, have also become a reason for high internet usage by children increasing opportunities for misuse. Today mobile phones have become an integral part of our lives. Althoughmobile phones create a great influence over all age groups, but children have been affected a lot from this pocket gadget.

In the era of globalization mobile phones are easily available in the market and very useful for communication and passing leisure time through various types of video games. During lockdown period corona virus has accelerated internet usage among the children. Beside online classes, they are engaged with computer and mobile games. Today the children are more addicted to video games which are considered as new playing instruments for them. In the afternoon they are not allowed to go to play ground because of maintaining social distance circulated by the government to stop the spreading of the corona virus. As a result, for spending the time they keep themselves busy with internet-based video games.

This paper tries to focus on impact of mobile games on children during the lockdown period. Data of the present study collected through secondary sources (from numerous books, Journals, newspaper, and website) try to analyse the changing behavioural patterns of the children and recommend a few suggestions for their better life.

Keywords: Addiction, Mobile games, Covid 19 pandemic, Pocket gadget.

37.

Name: Tanisha Kar
ISS Membership No.: O/SM-014352021
RC-27 Membership: Submitted

Abstract

Love and Care in Lyrics: A Study on Bangla Band Songs
Tanisha Kar

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Loveisauniversalhumanexperience.Itinvolvesblendsof different humanemotionsandmemories.Lovecanbeexperiencedatanystage,atanyageofourlives.Thisisan attempt toexplorelove and care asportrayedinthelyricsofthesongsofBangla bands.Banglabandsfrom1970still now portrayedtheromanticloveintheir songs.InthepresentstudyoneLovesongofeachof popular Banglabandhasbeentakenforanalysis.Thefirstsongis'TomayDilam'ofMohineerGhoraguli.Folowedby'ShudhuTumiEleNa'ofCactus.Thethirdsongundertakenis 'BhindeshiTara'fromChandrabindoo.Thelastoneis'Hasnuhana'sangbyFosils.Analysis basedonthementionedsonglyricshasrevealedthecareandconfusions,painsandpeace, tears andbliss associated withromanticlove.Also,thesongsdisplaymundanenesssituatedinthe local

urbanlivesofpeopleof Kolkata withexperiencesofloveintricatelycouplingwithotherwisetypicaldaytodayliving.Insecuritiesof individualism whichhasbeenatopicofdiscussionamongthe socialscientistsacrossdisciplines find its place inthesongstoo.Devoidoflove and care,theindividualsuffersfromskepticism,anxietyandloneliness.Thelyricsalso value thesignificanceofphysicaltogethernessinromantic love whichfromthepost-pandemic scenarioisastarkcontrasttovirtualaffections.

38.

Name: Dhruba Jyoti Chakraborty
ISS Membership No.: O/SM-014772021
RC-27 Membership: Submitted

Abstract

Traditional Care: A Study of Self Experience

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The study mainly focusses on traditional care that the researcher has experienced in his own life. Among all other cares the researcher found traditional care to be an interesting topic to work on. Traditional care is an integral part in our lives as it shows the love of our family members and our neighboring relatives. The study is based on the account of the researcher's village scenario, his family's Durga puja for around 300-400 years. All family members come together to celebrate the auspicious occasion irrespective where ever they shifted for work or they stay abroad. The researcher noticed many changes of behavior within his relatives who stays abroad, in cities or in his village. Everyone has a different type of love and concern about him. The ones who are living in cities or abroad are mainly concerned about his future, his work and his lifestyle. Whereas his grandparents are more concerned about his health, his diet, his enjoyment and happiness. Such differences shows that care is a vital part of our lives and the best care is provided by the loved ones, expecting us to be a better person in life.

39.

Name: Arpita Karmakar
ISS Membership No.: Submitted
RC-27 Membership: Submitted

Abstract

Comparative Analysis with regard to Quality of Life of Elderly People Residing in Old Age Home and Community
Arpita Karmakar, Research Scholar,
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Dr. Chandrani Chattopadhyay
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Quality of life of elderly people is becoming more relevant with demographic shift happening towards an ageing society. There are indications that concerns related to quality of life of elderly people are different from that of general population. Actually, ageing is an inevitable developmental phenomenon bringing along a number of changes in the physical, psychological, hormonal and social conditions. These changes are expected to affect quality of life of the elderly. In India there is low awareness about special needs of elderly and care takers are yet to understand the basics of elderly care

(Physical, and mental health, psychological and social support).

The main focus of this paper is to assess and compare the quality of life of elderly living in old age home and community at Arambagh in the district of Hooghly in West Bengal. This paper is totally based on primary data, which has collected from the Asha Old Home and the local community in Arambagh town.

Keywords: Elderly, Care, Quality of life, Special needs.

40.

Name: Ankana Roy
ISS Membership No.: Submitted
RC-27 Membership: Submitted

Abstract
Socio Cultural Taboos Related to Menstruation among Muslim Females- A Sociological Study in Kolkata Slum
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The present study explores the various taboos related to menstruation that exist among Muslim community in slum area of Kolkata. Menstruation is a significant physiological process. It has connotations for reproductive fertility as well as maturity. The sample for the study comprised of 20 Muslim adolescent girls in the age group of 13-20years. For this present study convenient sampling procedure has been used and samples were selected from two slums. It has been found that the respondents were prohibited from performing any religious activities while they were menstruating. The females we face restrictions related to food and religious activities. These results highlight that taboos related to menstruation are still prevalent in the selected community and that both the girls as well as their mothers followed them without much deviation or change. Mothers passed information about these taboos to their daughters and hence the taboos transcended one generation to another. Also, it was found that most sample females felt that these taboos were useful to them and hence never questioned their authenticity and efficacy, moreover it was revealed that girls from these minority section also faced lack of care and hygiene related problem even today.

Keywords: Menstruation, Mothers, Taboo, Reproductive fertility.

41.

Name: Ujjjwal Halder
ISS Membership No.: O/SM - 015372021
RC-27 Membership: Submitted
Abstract
Need for Care of the 'Tiger Widows' in Sundarban : Struggle and Discrimination
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Sundarban is the largest intertidal delta and mangrove forest in the world. A significant number of populations from the hem villages of Sundarban directly depend on the reserve forest resources and during their livelihood activities inside the forest, they easily falling prey to tiger attacks.

In the patriarchal Indian society, widows lose their social and cultural identity after their husbands' death. The untimely unnatural death due to tiger-killings make them lonely because of the cultural stigma about the tiger attack. They are labelled by the local community as the 'unholy and evil women' and accused for their husbands' death. This type of blaming leads to verbal, physical, and

psychological abuse for the majority of the widows.

The cultural rules push the tiger widows to live in isolation without having any social interaction with other male figures. Customarily they have to wear white sarees (in contrast colored sarees for married women) without any ornament as they are marked as a sign of 'unholiness' and 'misfortune'. All of these cultural stigmas deviate them from main stream life and they are forced to live in separate hamlets (widow hamlets), possessing outcast status and social isolation.

This study focuses on the socio-economic conditions of the tiger widows along with their sufferings and life struggles (physical andmental), which are closely related with the stigma attached to tiger-killing. A few case studies are taken for depicting the real-life scenarios of the tiger widows.

42.
Name: Nabanita Paul
ISS Membership No.: O/SM-M-014492021
RC-27 Membership: Submitted
Abstract
Covid-care and Industrial Relations: A Study in Kalyani, Nadia, West Bengal

Nabanita Paul

Heraclitus the Greek philosopher said: "No man ever steps in the same river twice, for it's not the same river and he's not the same man." Covid-19 has proved this to be true as it has challenged us as a species to adapt, cope and grow stronger. The present study has focused on the nature of care, the management has provided to the workers during this pandemic time. The study has been conducted on M. K. Enterprise, a garment factory of Kalyani, Nadia, West Bengal. This factory was established in 2012 and employed 50 workers out of which 8 were affected by Covid-19. The factory management has aggressively been tackling the pandemic with social distancing, sanitization and making wearing of mask compulsory. They have been monitoring the body temperature of the workers and has resorted to other measures to contain the pandemic. The present study has tried to understand the impact of all these Covid-care measures on the workers-management relations.

43.
Name: SajalSamadder&BivaSamadder
ISS Membership No.: Submitted
RC-27 Membership: Submitted
Abstract
Mothers of the Mangar : Special Care Needed from the Government for Their Identity
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Dr. BivaSamadder, Surendranath College, Kolkata, W.B.

Mangar women are hard working. While women take care of animal husbandry, plowing of agricultural field are severally reserved for men. Women carry water, wood, manure and plant. Mangar women are the major work forcein tea garden area and cinchona plantation. Daughters are important source of labour in their families. To develop not only domestic economy but also non-economic activities, woman's position is important in patriarchal Mangar society. Many parts of

their everyday marital life, women hold subordinate roles while some important socio-cultural areas women's positions are better off in relation to their husbands and families.

Mangars are now in dilemma regarding their identity. In 2002, all ethnic communities in Darjeeling and Kalingpong areas had been deprived of getting the status of Scheduled Tribe except Tamangs and Limbus who had only been awarded of that status. That time a kind of frustration had given birth to grievances that why the Nepali ancestry should stay outside the periphery of this status. Since then, to till date a new discourse of ethno-politics has been arising among them. Gradually they have developed their awareness in relation to preserve their tribal identity by which they may get all tribal supports from the government. Government's support should be essential for raising the status of women by providing various schemes to empower them socially and economically so that they may enjoy the benefits of the status of Schedule Tribe women.Present study has endeavored to focus on the possible tribal identity of Mangers with an anthropological view to save them from extinction.

Key Words:Girl Child, Economic activity, Non-economic activity, Women's view, Status of women in Mangar society.

44.
Name: Bratati Majumdar
ISS Membership No.: O/SM-014362021
RC-27 Membership: Submitted
Abstract
Abortion as a Taboo & it's Access to Healthcare
Bratati Majumdar

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The nature of the study of Abortion and the associated repercussions has been a striking instance of the impacts of taboo. An abortion is defined as a procedure to terminate a pregnancy.
This study involves identifying the factors of how Abortion is seen as a Taboo, it's consequences to accessibility in comprehensive healthcare, and to assess community attitudes epithetical to the central theme. The study is being done primarily on 40 women between the age of 20 to 50 from middle class backgrounds. Most of the respondents, responded positively regarding abortion, its advantage of family planning, its expansion in systematic healthcare, and the empowerment of women. However, it was found that the older generation were less likely to perceive or take much interest in current developments regarding abortion and did believe abortion to be a taboo even today. Most of the respondents were in support of the implementation of legal abortion due to its reliability as well as safety, however didn't believe the government to be doing enough.

Keywords: Taboo, Abortion, Healthcare, Community attitudes

45.
Name: Prochadya
ISS Membership No.: Submitted
RC-27 Membership: Submitted

Abstract
Westernization Repercussions on Infant Care in India
Prochadya

In India, the impact of western culture or western lifestyle is seen in social life. This research particularly explains the influence of westernization on child care in India. In earlier life in India, children were taken care of by their mothers with utmost importance and responsibility. It is said that children are future patriots of the country. But today this is not the scenario. The caregiver is taking responsibility for the child in place of the mother. This is happening after the ingression of western culture. To survive in the contemporary world, it has become a compulsion to earn money for every individual in society. In particular, women's compulsion to earn money is giving rise to a decline in love and affection between mother and child. Caregivers are working only for money. They do not teach moral values and ethics to the children as mothers do. Due to this crisis, child growth is diverted to a prejudicial path. Children start to overlook their parents, values, and culture. If this trend continues, nefarious citizens may prevail in India. the objectives of the research are: To eradicate the present caregiver trend and implement new policies for child development; To implement reform policies for child bearing working women to spend time with their children; To develop child development training programmes. Individual oral questionnaire method and interaction method are used. The major findings are: Children must get proper socialisation from their parents and teachers. This is not happening in the present scenario due to the caregiving trend.

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RC 28
SOCIOLOGY OF
EVERYDAY LIFE
CONVENOR:
PROF. ABHIJIT MITRA

1
Aadhaar Card: Russell and Beyond
Prof. Abhijit Mitra
Convener, RC 28: Sociology of Everyday Life

Abstract
Wherever I go, whatever corner I visit, they always ask for my Aadhaar Card. Officially, this is the most authentic document of my identity. This I know. But what is there in this Aadhaar Card? What does it tell about my identity? Is it good enough? May be, for the government and similar agencies. But what about me? Am I what the government think I am? Am I just that?

My old crush Bertrand Russell looms large in my memory. I remember an old book of his, Education and the Social Order. Its first and last chapter in particular. The title of the first: "The Individual versus the Citizen" and the last titled "The Reconciliation of Individuality and Citizenship". I reread them. And I wonder.

2
Freedom in Everyday Life: Freedom from or Freedom of!!!
Dr. Amit Sanyal
Retired Civil Servant

Abstract

India's struggle for 'Independence' is also called Indian Freedom Struggle. The Constitution of 'Free 'India has guaranteed us 'Freedom' in certain spheres under Article 19 and 21, like speech and expression, religious political beliefs, press, association, residence, movement, state of life, vocation etc. and if any of those are usurped on, the High Courts and Supreme Court are there for the remedy.

These freedoms have been included under the umbrella of Fundamental Rights but subject to "reasonable restrictions" stated under the immensely subjective nature of Article 19(2). The said restrictions cut the wings of so called guaranteed freedom to a considerable extent.

There are also three types of freedom. The first kind of freedom is "freedom from," a freedom from the constraints of society. Second, is "freedom to," a freedom to do what we want to do. Thirdly, there is "freedom to be," a freedom, not just to do what we want, but a freedom to be who we were meant to be. The only "freedom from' guaranteed by the by the Constitution is the freedom from bondage and slavery. But unless we invite or adore the bondage and slavery to the state we may be denied of the freedom of the other kinds as enshrined in the Constitution. It means that the state is empowered to block one's "freedom to be" if it finds her 'errant'. And here lies the paradox or for that matter the eternal puzzle of this illusive 'Freedom'. Freedom becomes as deceptive a concept as Justice.

3
Freedom in Everyday
Dr. Amites Mukhopadhyay
Sociology, Jadavpur University

Abstract

In our taken-for-granted world the Everyday appears as mundane, repetitive and therefore banal (benign); the Everyday is much too familiar and hence made to appear as though there is little room for imagination. Yet, time and again in sociological and anthropological discourses the quotidian (Bourdieu) practices are understood and addressed in greater depth. What informs such an

understanding is the desire to unravel the layers of the banal, defamiliarize the familiar and search for the magical in the so called mundane.

This magical brims with the possibility of knowing the unknown, and thereby unsettling the settled categories. The present paper draws on that tradition of social research in the domain of Everyday and looks at the fieldwith a renewed hope, a hope that ignites many more imaginings of the Everyday.

4

Disputed Citizenship and A New Everyday: Life in Detention Centres of Assam

Dr. Dalia Chakrabarti,
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Abstract

This paper explores how citizenship has often become a contested right, even for those who spend normal social political life for years, even decades, in India. It examines how a disputed citizenship completely shatters one's routine everyday and generate intense sense of fear and anxiety regarding possibility of detention, culminating in several cases of suicide. The apprehension has a valid basis as those already detained suffer loss of relations, livelihood, health and hope for the future. The state of Assam has been chosen for the research as it has a long history of state action vis-à-vis illegal migrants viz. the Bengali speaking Muslim refugees from neighbouring East Pakistan/Bangladesh since colonial times. Detention centres, now renamed as transit camps, were constructed in Assam for suspected foreign nationals and undocumented immigrants following a 2008 order by the Gauhati High Court. Many of the inmates of such centres belong to religious minorities (Muslims) and social and economic subalterns like poor illiterate dalits. Attempt will be made to construct narratives of the everyday life of inmates before and after being shifted to these centres. The ongoing construction of massive detention centre at Matia, Goalpara, its planned lay-out and design will be probed to understand the gap, if any, between the government policy claims on Model Detention Centre and its actual attitude to the life of inmates of such camp. It would help the social scientists and activists to foresee the quality of everyday life that awaits millions of people of Assam, who are excluded from the 2019 National Register of Citizens and who might eventually fail to prove their Indian citizenship.

5

COVID-19 Affected Everyday Life: The State and Citizens Battling the Hitherto Unseen Despondency

Dr. Pranay K. Swain
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Abstract

For close to two years now, the entire humankind seems to have slipped into the grip of the novel corona virus (COVID-19) that turned out to be unimaginably contagious and disrespectful to any geographical border. Public health concerns of most of the national governments have been relentlessly trying to make whatever it is required to address the emergent health and non-health issues. In these two years a lot has been talked and written about the clinical and geo-political aspects of the pandemic that has taken away millions of lives and has affected the livelihood of billions.

Regardless of the health infrastructure, literacy rate, advancements in technology, human development index, etc. almost every country on this planet has been affected by the virus with varying degrees of severity and challenges. There indeed was a huge shadow of apprehension and uncertainty over the outbreak and measures in a country like India that is as populated and as diverse as it only is. The Governments (both central and state) had to adopt several unprecedented measures as they were deemed appropriate initially in an ever evolving and dynamic situation. In this paper, through a few case study analyses, we try to connect the dots and understand the attempts made by the state agencies and non-state actors (with specific reference to some of the unsung heroes during this pandemic) to reach out to certain minority sections of population who had to struggle in their everyday lives. The lessons learnt during this ongoing disaster may provide us some food for thought to move to an ecosystem and economy that is based on well-being and quality, not just hollow quantity to conveniently cheer about.

6

Multiculturalism and Everyday life: Exploring the Interethnic Contours in Sikkim

Dr. Sandhya Thapa
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Abstract

In the era of super-diversity (Vertovec 2006), multiculturalism endorses cultural pluralism and accommodation of diversity through a range of cultural policies within a shared political framework and it impacts the everyday life of citizens in myriad ways. As a conceptual framework, multiculturalism has been widely used in critically examining the state policies and practices. Nevertheless, the true essence of multiculturalism can be comprehended adequately only by capturing its everyday encounters and nuances. Sikkim, one of the eight north-eastern states, is predominantly inhabited by Lepchas, Bhutias and the Nepalis-besides being the home of 18 other distinct communities of hill tribes and Hindu castes within Nepalis with their socio-cultural distinctiveness makes Sikkim a site of inter-community and multi-community interactions in the social-cultural-economic and political landscape. The democratic framework of Indian Union and the free movement of people across the states also require the Sikkimese people to operate at another level of multiculturalism. The present paper focuses on how within the multicultural framework of state, various ethnic groups of the state experience the cultural diversity in everyday life, how do they create ethnic identity, maintain ethnic boundaries and negotiate the challenges of everyday situations. Based on the information gathered through fieldwork in the 1990s and some recent revisits in a rural setting of South Sikkim, the paper would explore the changing facets of everyday multiculturalism, the nature of routine interethnic counters, reciprocity, cultural hybridity, as well as the areas of disjuncture and affinity.

7

Preserving Freedom and Agency in Everyday Life

Dr. Sanjay K. Roy

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Abstract

The validity of Rousseau's saying 'man is born free but everywhere is in chain' (in "Discourse on Inequality" 1755), can hardly be questioned even today. The unfreedom, which is ubiquitous in our everyday life, even for those who live with strong agency, is both structural, hence enforced, and consensual. The two processes of compromising freedom may be distinctive or inseparable, depending on the context. What appears to be consensual could actually be coerced by tradition, structure and power. Often we sacrifice freedom out of love, compassion or munificence. We compromise freedom out of a sense of responsibility resulting from relations (in family or friendship), work or citizenship. We also volunteer to concede the will of others as a strategy to achieve a goal or interest. In social life, in everyday life we live in multiple relations; the moment we enter a relation, e.g., love relation or friendship or family relation, we shall have to carry certain responsibilities and we should be prepared to sacrifice a part of our freedom. We exercise our reason and agency in doing so, and there is a great deal of voluntarism. We combine rights and responsibilities in acting as citizens of a nation. To be a part of any organization or to commit to any discourse or ideology would also mean surrender of freedom and criticality. However, much of our responsibilities as citizens are imposed from the above and there is coercion embedded in such cases. The leviathan state, driven by sectoral interest and ideology, often curves freedom of its citizens in the name of discipline and national interest. In such cases the citizens' perception of freedom and granted freedom mismatch and the state ends up alienating itself from the masses. Most importantly, the structural inequalities – economic, social and political – which manifest in class, caste, race, gender, status, and traditions, reproduce unfreedom in social life. We often fail to disentangle this relationship between structural inequalities and unfreedom. The present paper would explore the forces that take away freedom and would examine the significance of individual freedom for a better life.

8

Collective Actors and Crisis of Citizenship Politics: Exploring analytics of Everyday Democracy

Dr. Suraj Beri
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Abstract

Postcolonial states began their journey of democratic politics and order by institutionalizing political institutions and adopting constitutional mode of political practice. Over the decades since independence, there have been different experiences of democratic deepening and democratic deficit. But an important shift is taking place since the dawn of neoliberal economic reforms in India. The gradual significance of market within the mode of governance has brought new changes in the political participation, policy formation and everyday practice of democratic virtues. Unlike the western experience of liberal capitalist democracies our ability to make collective choices aren't that much individualized or undermined. People and social groups continue to remain significant and engage into politics still as collective actors, and yet their notion of

citizenship politics remains emptied. While the different elites tend to restructure their productive ties with the political regimes and reap material benefits, ordinary people i.e. primarily the toiling masses remain voiceless and at most lured symbolically. This paper aims to understand analytically the issues that have emerged in the wake of marketization of political sphere vis-à-vis the persisting significance of community & caste based collective actors without the citizenship principle. It would draw on the contemporary events and existing literature on the practice of democracy in everyday life to make sense of the erosion of people as citizens in the everyday politics. Drawing on the works of Henri Lefebvre & Guy Debord, it would try to analyse the hollowing out of the everyday politics of its democratic character and citizenship potential in the process of growing marketization of everyday life.

9

The Marginal/ (the) Minority: Everyday experience of Anglo-Indian Women

Dr. Sudarshana Sen
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Abstract
Everydays are lived by all, experienced by all but are very individualized. These everydays of many individuals when looked at from a distance serve to form an idea of the everydays of a group/community. The every-day experience of a group is not a collection of all everyday of the members. The 'everydays' lived by individuals are discrete yet continuous, continuous yet fractured. Such continuous memory but discrete existence is the basis of the social life of a community. This paper will look into the everyday experience of women of a community of India namely the Anglo-Indian. The Anglo-Indian is a community recognized in India as a minority in the Constitution and socially as marginal. The voluminous presence of the community in the colonial period has slowly waned into numerical absence of the community from the social scene and slow and steady decline in wielding power and authority. The women of the community are doubly marginalized, dominated and relegated to the periphery both from within and outside the community. This paper will focus on the lived experience of these women vis-à-vis their community and the wider society.

10

Changes in our Everyday life during COVID-19 Restrictions and Lockdown

Dr. Anindya Bhattacharyya
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Abstract
In the last quarter of the year 2019 throughout the world we witnessed the outbreak of SARS like virus impacting our lives. The virus was named COVID-19. It caused death of more than a lakh people and shocked our everyday rational activities. It caused changes in our lives, everyday use of language, mutual interaction pattern, imposed restrictions, and forced us to face continuous risks. It has had a deep impact on our every possible everyday so much so that the life-world our experience that we shared with others was changed. The natural way of occurrence, common ideas, and routinized everyday was shaken. In the last twenty-two months the changes in our everyday discourse caused tensions in reality construction. The aim of the paper is to find out how these protocols of behaviour

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and imposed restrictions brought changes in our everyday understanding of our world and behaviour.

11

Experiencing Liminal Visibility as Hybrid Bodies: Illustrating the Everyday Experience of Hijras as Partial Citizens in Kolkata

Anwesha Bhattacharya
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Abstract

The Hijras in India have always experienced liminal visibility in the mainstream society. The annulment of the penal code- 377 is a recent progress made in empowering hijras by the Supreme Court of India but much needs to be accomplished. The hijras as a community have their identities rooted in Indian culture and tradition. These imbrication of the contours of definitions of identities creates liminal representation of many segments of the sexual minority-and this amplifies in case of the hijras. The partial representation of hijras is specific to space and illustrates a close connection between space and gender performativity. The hijras demonstrate different versions of their sexuality depending on the place and context in which they are enacting. The reflections of a hijra's lived experience embarks on the liminal representation and closeted performances showing the partial treatment of hijras in society. In this paper, I would focus on how the under-representation of the hijras creates regular coercions and oppressive treatment of them both in public and private spaces. The hijra community has its own normative structure and it is embedded within the connotations of sexuality and gender. Therefore, the rights of the hijras are not safeguarded by the constitution of India. The hijras due to their ambiguous (conventional conception) sexuality are secluded from the mainstream society and receive skewed treatment and acknowledgement from the legal structure of India. I would draw a linkage between transsexuality and liminal visibility and closeted performativity of hijras in Kolkata. The presence of inadequate laws accompanied with absence of collective acceptance towards the ambiguity perceived as being embodied in the body politic -hijra community in Kolkata.

12

Symbolism of Emotions in Jewellery Consumption and Social Relations

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Abstract

Emotions and values are tied to a feeling of right and wrong in everyday relations. The assimilation of these two are a significant part of culture. It is attached to individual's way of life, attitudes, and cultural conventions, ingrained in the cultural heritage of Indian society. The tradition of carrying emotions attached with gold jewellery lies in two major segments—firstly, the value of amber jewellery has grown stronger over the years for its economic value attached with social status; and secondly,as a socio-cultural practice use of gold jewellery constitutes a part of a habitual exchange to build kinship bond. The passing down of gold jewellery to next generation takes up the tradition of customary patterned behaviour that acts as an emotional bond between the giver and the wearer, and used to enhanced individual's social status. This

paper deals with the symbolism of emotions that provides social value of gold jewellery in terms of social status and relations. Based on a study of 50 respondents in a class 1 city named Siliguri, the paper deals with how the established cultural symbols manifest in the purchase and use of gold jewellery as a part of everyday socialrelations.

13
Covid-19 the Plight of Marginalised and Homeless

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Maharani Cluster University
Bangalore
And
Dr. Ramchandrappa S
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Department of Sociology
Davangere University

Abstract

The research article examines the problems of the marginalised and homeless people in India. In India everyday life of thousands of people who are marginalised on the bases of caste, class, gender, age and host of other reasons is very pathetic and covid-19 followed by lockdown added to the already existing problems of these communities. The study focuses on how disproportionately lockdown hurt marginalized communities leading to loss of livelihood and lack of food, shelter, health, and other basic needs. The objective of the research paper is to analyse the content of sources available through various published research articles and understand how thousands of people who were in need of protection received least from the authorities. The study also focuses on how people in power who are supposed protect the common man used power to punish abuse and publically shame people for not staying at home. The pandemic that affected the entire globe has left unprecedented impact on the various socio-economic institutions and the marginalised and homeless were the worst affected as they had to face additional problems of health, comorbidity, social distancing, risk of covid-19, social exclusion, social stigma and mistreatment of the most vulnerable populations.

14
Leisure, Consumption, and Sociology of Everyday life: A Study of Digital Entertainment Products during Covid19 Lockdown

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Abstract

After the Second World War, western societies had encountered an unprecedented growth of consumer culture due to the increased affluence and changes in the economic and industrial structure. Later, this consumer culture has expanded worldwide, from western to nonwestern countries, and in recent time, it has become a global phenomenon due to the increasing capitalist globalization. India has also witnessed consumerism with the adoption of economic reforms in 1990s, which has brought significant transformation in the sphere of social, economic and cultural life of Indian society.Hence, as a driver of social change, the effects of consumer culture can be experienced at both micro and macro level. The former implies the changes in social relationship and interactions among

individuals and the latter signifies the contribution of consumer practices to the economic development of a country.Nevertheless, due to Covid19 lockdown, the consumption of digital entertainment products (such as OTT, television, and gaming) has shown dramatic growth rate throughout the world. India exhibits a similar pattern of growth rate in terms of consumption of digital entertainment products. Besides, the growth rate of consumption indicates the changing nature of social relation as well (from public to private, physical to virtual consumption). In the light of recent consumption pattern, this paper is going to analyze the consumer practices in everyday life during lockdown period, with special reference to digital entertainment products in India. In so doing, this paper is divided into three parts: 1) to understand the concept of leisure in lockdown, and how it affects the consumption pattern, 2) to examine the ideology of consumer products (such as OTT contents and television programmes) and 3) to understand the notion of rationality of consumption in everyday life, considering the ongoing contradiction between system world and life-world.

15
Food Globalization and its impact on Everyday Life of the Newars of Sikkim
Yankeela Bhutia
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Abstract
Food is indisputably one of the most important aspects of our everyday lives, although its existence is taken for granted due to its act of everydayness but the concept of food is a concrete phenomenon, which engulfs social and cultural issues. Food therefore is not only a biological necessity, but also has socio-cultural significance as it is associated with an individual's socio-cultural identity. The proposed paper focuses on food consumption of the Newars of Sikkim in everyday life. The discontinuity of preparing traditional and ritual food after migrating to a different socio-economic and geographic location and the strain of re-learning and revitalizing their traditional food culture along with the impact of emerging global food culture has left the Newars of Sikkim with a gustatory identity crisis. In addition, the rising fast food culture in Sikkim and its grip over the young adults and teenagers also has impacted the Newars, producing a gastronomic tussle between the traditional and modern means of food consumption in everyday life.

16
Construction and Negotiation of Identities among Tibetans in Exile
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Abstract
Tibetans fled Tibet after the Chinese occupation of Tibet in the year 1959. Tibetans have been living in exile for more than six decades and a large number of Tibetans have been born in host country India.Refugee hood of Tibetans in India is complex. Nonetheless, Tibetans born in India are allowed to seek citizenship as per the enactment of the Indian Citizenship Act (Amendment) of 1986 which allows for acquiring of Indian citizenship by anyone born in India between January 26, 1950, and July 1, 1987. This has made a large section of the second and third generations of Tibetans eligible for Indian

citizenship. The rising trend in the recent times among many young Tibetans to legally take up Indian citizenship for the practical reasons of livelihoodand social existence has given rise to difficulties within the community and in the host society creating confusions and dilemma among them of their sense of belongingness.In this light, the question arises about how Indian born Tibetans perceive their situation in India? This paper therefore attempts to understand this question by examining the Tibetan's sense of belongingnessthrough the personal narratives of their experiences in their everyday life circumstances. Basically the paper locates the Tibetans in India in terms of construction of identity and negotiations made in everyday life.

17
COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND EVERDAY LIFE: CHANGES AND CHALLENGES OF WOMEN

Dr. Winkeyla Bhutia
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Abstract
Despite the idea of gender equality being lauded in the Indian Constitution, the gender roles continue to be socially constructed and institutionalized within the patriarchal framework.Even prior to the onset of COVID- 19 pandemic, a large majority of the house work and child care activities were being borne by the women. Recent studies have shown that the subsequent lockdowns related to the pandemic have resulted in a dramatic increase in this burden especially with the closure of schools and other forms of institutional support. The impact on gendered division of labour has been amplified because of the persistence of traditional gender roles and with the blurring of the private sphere and the work sphere. This has been reflected more in the case of those in the teaching profession who have had to realign themselves to managing space and learning new technologies to facilitate remote teaching and learning while simultaneously managing childcare responsibilities and household labour leading to what women are experiencing as the triple burden. With Sikkim having a large number of women in the teaching profession this study attempts to investigate the experience of working mothers in the teaching profession in Sikkim during the Covid-19 pandemic to understand the challenges they faced as professionals and as mothers.The participants in the study were identified through the snowball sampling technique. The qualitative data has been collected through in-depth interviews with 16 mothers in the teaching profession in Sikkim whereby their stories and experiences have been presented in paraphrases or narratives.

18
Care Crisis Facing the Urban Middle-class Elderly Women in Everyday Life

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Abstract
The urban middle-class elderly in India, which is growing in size and share in recent decades, because of dropping fertility and increasing life expectancy. The aged in India have all along lived, following Indian social traditions, in the care of their children, grandchildren, other family members, close kin and neighbours.

However, in recent decades, especially in the urban middleclass context, a growing number of the elderly live a lonely life in their own house/apartment or in old age homes and leave this world almost silently, unnoticed. Many live in the care of the hired service providers, who cannot address their emotive needs. They live with the memory of living in the midst of their close ones, who have either departed or dispersed to distant lands, and with a never-ending longing for their children and grandchildren who live away. The care crisis, thus perceived, is rooted in some radical change in the space of the urban middle-class families over the last two generations, especially in the post-independence period. The rationalization of life and spatial movements among the younger generation, which has grown exponentially in the decades of the recent phase of globalization, have contributed to this crisis. The present paper, based on my research in Kolkata, would give an analytical account of the care crises that face the urban middleclass elderly women drawing from the available reports, secondary studies in different parts of the country, and from my own research in Kolkata.

19

Son Preference among the Marwaris and its Impact on the Daughters: A Study in Siliguri

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Abstract
The preference for sons over daughters, which is a part of Pan-Indian culture, is more pronounced among the Marwari business community. The Marwaris, who have migrated from Rajasthan, are a burgeoning business community in Siliguri, which is a flourishing business hub. The prevalence of patriarchal culture and business interests put the sons in high demand while the daughters are largely seen as unwelcome, because of high dowry demands and also because the women are made to do child bearing, child rearing and home-making, the "feminine" roles, which are seen as low in status, if not in importance. The Marwaris of Siliguri strongly believe ininvestinglabour in their own business rather than working as salaried employees. The continuationof family business requires a male heir which makes the practice of son preference perpetualin this community. This materialistic orientation which is so strongly ingrained in this cultureconstrains them from changing their approach toward life and approach towards daughtersand women. The present paper, which is a part of my research in Siliguri, highlights on how married Marwari couples offind son preference to be natural and acceptable because of the various socio-cultural and economic advantages associated with having a son. It also highlights howacceptance of son preference by women confer a subordinate position for the women, rendering them incapable to exercising their agency.

20

Reel vs Real: The Effect of Instagram on the Minds of Young Women

Ankita Chowdhury
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Abstract
Social media have considerably grown over the past few years and have great hold

over the society. The mediatization of body has increased in recent decades, especially in the era of Instagram. With the onset of technology, young girls are exposed to the social standards that define the ideal body. Instagram is engineered towards a great social comparison; it spotlights users' bodies and lifestyles more often. Instagram can provide a toxic mirror through which young women view their bodies in a distorted fashion. The focus of the paper is to examine the effect of Instagram posts on young girls' mental health. It would explore the relationship between body image and social media usage (Instagram). Given the heavy exposure to social media, young adults particularly women have relied on social media, therefore it is important to investigate the ways the social media can influence the perception body image and body image disturbance. This paper at large would highlight the social media usage especially Instagram and its longing effect on the minds of young women in relation to their body image in the context of their everyday life.

21
Earning Livelihood: Vendor's Political Participation and the Right to Market Space
ManitaSubba

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Abstract
Vendors in Lall Market, Gangtok, come from different socio-economic backgrounds and places, from different parts of India and Nepal. A large section of them constitutes the urban poor who make a living by doing petty trade while being a part of the urban informal economy. They have found vending as a way of earning their livelihood for themselves and their family. The right to livelihood is guaranteed as a Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution; Article 21 guarantees the Right to Life and Personal Liberty. For the vendors, however, earning livelihood requires space from where they vend their goods, which is a contested concept in the market place and hard to secure. The one who owns it and operates on it has to navigate their way through various social and administrative control and in that effect political participation of vendors plays a very important role in the allocation of "space" in the market. The paper aims to highlight the impact of political participation of vendors in manoeuvring their way into the market space in availing the limited assets available.

22
Lifestyle in Flats: Changing Values of Everyday Living
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Abstract
Flats are increasingly becoming very common pattern of housing in cities and towns in contemporary Indian society. The present paper attempts to understand the different dimensions of living in flats and whether and how this brings in changes of values regarding housing and style of living. The present study was conducted on the basis of primary data. A sample of 20 middle class people living in flats, belonging to both metro cities and small towns in India, was selected through purposive sampling method. Data was collected through in-depth interview from these people. The study reveals that the

traditional values of living in houses have undergone immense changes in urban cities and therefore both structure of houses as well as the everyday style of living have changed to a great extent.

23
Empowerment of Women through Micro Entrepreneurship in Sikkim

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Abstract
Women play a vital role in the industrial development of the country, generally, women are considered as second sex and their contribution towards the private sphere has been unrecognized. But the whole scenario is changing from the home-makers to entrepreneurs. However, India has a lesser rate of women's participation in the total workforce than men but their contribution to the economy cannot be neglected. Women from different sections of the society irrespective of their caste, class, rural and urban area started engaging in various low-capital economic activities for income generation. They choose a micro-enterprise which requires only minimal investment and less skill to start a business. Micro-enterprises are visible in many forms and types- Fast Food corners, Beauty salons, Vegetable Vendors, Seamstresses, Fish, and Chicken shops, Bakers Café, and Tea stalls. In the patriarchal society, women deal with multiple roles, status sets, and different responsibilities, various challenges in their everyday life. The economic independence of women is one of the dimensions of women's empowerment. The present paper will look into the various problems and prospects, motivating and de-motivating factors among the women. The discourse of Empowerment has become a major area of discussion around the world. The purpose of this study intended to find out women's empowerment through micro-enterprises, and also try to understand the women micro-entrepreneurs and empowerment from their standpoint. The paper will be based on the primary data directly collected from the field by the researcher.

24
An Ethnographic Study on Women Migrant's Stories of Everyday Life

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Abstract
Migration from a gender perspective has been taken into account only when female migrants started migrating independently, sharing new experiences and everyday practices of their life. There has been a shift in the notion from women as passive migrants to being an active economic agentwhich is a new trend. This new shift began with the emergence of global employment opportunities, expansion of gender segregated jobs along with the demand of cheap labour from developing countries. Thus, women have been working in various sectors, the most predominant one being the domestic sector or the care economy that has attracted the female labour force from various regions like, from Jhapa district the easternmost part of Nepal. According to the Department of Foreign Employment Report Nepal, Jhapa district has been one of the top ten districts in Nepal which sends the highest number of female migrants to work in various destinations. Thus, against this backdrop, the paper aims to discuss the women migrant's stories of their everyday life, changing gender roles

and status, behavioural change and social re-integration during and after the post migration period.The study basically focuses on the narrative analysis of women migrants' which was collected during the fieldwork in Jhapa district for my Ph.D. thesis. The paper makes an attempt to reveal the impact and challenges of women migrants in their everyday life, as a result of the changing socio-economic and cultural contexts over time and space.

25
Constitutional Provisions and Scheduled Tribes in reference to the Lepchas of Kalimpong, West Bengal

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Abstract
Since Independence, the structure of the higher education system has progressed considerably and the Indian higher education system now is the third-largest system in the world. Despite progress and expansion, various social groups in particular the Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Scheduled Castes (SC) have been encountering various challenges with access to higher education and are still marginalized. Therefore, various constitutional provisions are provided to uplift the marginalized section. The paper attempts to analyse how the ST with reference to Lepchas of Kalimpong has been responding to affirmative action with regard to access in higher education. Although some section among them has responded positively, however lack of consciousness concerning significance of official's documents, anxious behaviour to visit offices, backwardness etc. was found with respondents who have attained low level education. This retrograde was found to be one of the major constraining factors in accessing the constitutional provisions limiting access to higher education. Hence it is a necessity for this section of tribal group to come out from such everyday spaces that is limiting them to access resources. These issues can be addressed by conducting awareness meetings, programs with the tribal group and disseminating knowledge regarding the significance of constitutional provisions and making them acquainted with the official process.This constructed habitus of theirs can be changed by acquisition of cultural and economic capital that can lead to restructuring of habitus, and internalize in everyday life to achieve the objective opportunities.

26
Body Image, Self-Identity and Presentation of Self among University Going Women Students of Sikkim

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Abstract
The easy reach of modern technologies and global flow of ideas and practices expedited by forces of globalization, transnational capitalism and social media platforms has garnered extensive discourse on human body. This discourse on human body has further led to a growing consciousness of body discourse among men and women with regard to their body image, self-identity and presentation of self in everyday life. The contention relating to how an individual perceives or construct his/her body image has generated diversity of opinions among academicians, media and beauty specialists. Also, plethora of observations from socio-economic, cultural, religion and geographical lens have been made into the

analysis of body discourse. This paper attempts to capture a small population of university going women students of Sikkim on how they perceive and negotiate with the body in their everyday life. The first section of paper aims to identify the agents that contributes in the influence, construction of ideas on body and beauty. It also attempts to trace how far socio-economic background determines the ideas and practice of beauty. The second section attempts to unravel the various determining factors relating to the body discourse. It also intends to trace the revolutionized social and cultural construction of body discourse based on the lived experiences and close observations within their family. The final section of this paper aims to situate the empirical findings in the light of theoretical arguments and thereby present the body discourse from a sociological standpoint.

27

Reimagining Learning Environment to Change the Attitude towards School Education in Kotra

Monalisa Debnath
Independent Researcher

Abstract
I aim to document the association between the learning environment and attitude towards school education. This paper uses secondary data set of more than four hundred schools in a block in Udaipur, a district in western India along with observations made from dialogue, focus group discussions consisting of community members to help us understand the dynamics of the learning environment. This paper highlights the role of caste dynamics in building and maintaining a learner-friendly environment in schools. The data collected from the Government official website of all the schools in that block projects in-equal schooling experience in various aspects. Nearly 100 schools do not have more than one classroom, half of the total schools are run by single teachers. Along with the infrastructure, availability of teachers one thing that is essential and the most crucial of them all is communication among all the stakeholders. Based on the responses from the focus group discussions and drawing from the theory of symbolic interaction, I provide an account of the daily challenges of the community members and offers policy suggestions for improving the learning environment and outcomes for children in rural Udaipur.

28

Women and their Negotiations during their Childbirth Process: ExploringCitizenship via Health and Wellbeing in Everyday Life

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ISS Life Membership No. – 5106

Abstract
This paper critically analyses the nature of anxieties and perceptions of the women regarding their health and well-being during the process of childbirth and examine their overall health concerns.The concerns of pregnant mothers going through childbirth find expression not only in communication between bureaucrats and medical experts but also in everyday interactions and discussions between the women who are planning pregnancy and health workers, medical staff and other stake holders. The Asha workers are the key circulators of health information among the women in rural areas.

Theeveryday interactions between women, medical staff, doctors and Asha workers, become a key domain to understand everyday citizenship of the pregnant women.During the medical and health controversies government officers, medical practitioners have a key role to manoeuvre around, cover up defects or reveal certain power relations and thereby provide a window to women on the embeddedness of medical field at the inter-sections of power structures and citizenship rights. So this paper will explore how medical and official discourses around child birth practices endanger certain political activities. My attempt here would be to work out the emerging character of citizenshipconcerns generated in the social interaction of everyday life. This paper will be based on qualitative interviews, ethnographic observations from the field and analysis of government reports and official documents and policies.

29
Posting Theravadi Buddhists in Contemporary Social Matrix: Displacement and the Identity Question of the Baruas of North Bengal

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Abstract
This paper seeks to unravel the mystery about the history, identity and migration of the Theravadi Buddhist or Barua Buddhist community living in North Bengal. Even at present time they seem to have differentiated views regarding their own identity or predecessors. The reason behind this could be their past remaining interspersed with an elongated history of migration across political and geographical boundary that denies any unilateral or linear trajectory of their identity. The other important aspects that have been discussed are their association and dissociation with different places like Magadh, Arakan, Burma, Chittagong or communities like Mag, Rakhain, Bengali, etc. The telltale impact of economic crisis has surfaced overwhelmingly in each story of their migration. The influence of political or communal unrest may have dotted their stories of migration only as secondary reasons. The later life patterns of this migrated community have been determined by the historical time and place of their new settlement. Taking a cue from the above, in this paper I have tried to project their community identity and religious identity as two basic tools for maintaining their distinctiveness and to achieve recognition. They are pretty much aware of the importance of congregation as a religious minority. But they evidently dithered over their tribal identity, questioning its efficacy either to ensure their social security or in realizing educational and social prestige for their descendants. This indeterminacy factor must have produced changes in the formal assertion of their community identity.

30
'AUKAT': An Everyday Language of Caste

Neha Reji
Independent Researcher

Abstract
'Aukat' need not be a familiar term, but we have similar usages in every different language. To learn how and why do language silences and reproduces inequality, I would like to look at this word 'Aukat,' in the context of Kerala-

where 'pulayadimon,' 'parayar,' 'chetta,' 'pela' are specific communities but are commonly used 'words of derogation' in Malayalam. Why have these community names become 'abusive' remarks while others like 'achayan,' 'achayathi', 'nasrani,' (all these referred to people in some Christian denomination), 'savarnanamboodiri' claimed as ethnic communities? How does the use of language in everyday life perpetuate and reproduce social inequality? With this study, I attempt to understand the politics that makes 'pulayadimon' abusive and 'achayan' as 'cultural'. Can we say that these usages are ways of reminding or keeping in 'Aukat'? In the use of 'achayan,' one may not see caste speaking as such, but can we here look for caste is again an interesting question. 'Aukat' doesn't exist independently; it exists with the hierarchy of caste relation. My paper's central objective is to unravel how social inequality is reproduced in behavior, in the use of language (often denoted as 'cultural' symbols) in a social ambiance characterized by hierarchies and unequal relations, perpetuated through domination and subordination. The scholarships have helped me understand the reproduction of caste at cultural-social-legal platforms, how it lives and reinforces with language. Within these theories, I want to apply them to a practical problem.

31
Women's Work as Care-Givers: A Sociological Exploration of the Everyday Lives of Ayahs in Kolkata

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Abstract

Metropolitan cities are considered to be capable of offering a multitude of opportunities and experiences. Therefore, in-migration to such cities is a common phenomenon all over the world. In the Indian context, similar trends of in-migration to metropolitan cities like Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata, have also been noticed. Historically speaking, the establishment of Kolkata, then Calcutta, as the capital city of the British empire, and the subsequent Partition in 1947 and the Bangladesh War of Independence in 1971, can be argued to be major triggers for in-migration in Kolkata. A significant section of those migrating into the city have been women. As noted by Chakravarty and Chakravarty (2013), in post-Partition Bengal, the refugee woman or 'bhadramahila' found it extremely difficult to enter the labour force. Hence, many of them took to working as domestic servants to secure their means of survival. Consequently, as more women entered the labour market in West Bengal as domestic servants, such engagements were deemed to be an extension of their care-giving roles within their household. Thus, women successfully created a niche for themselves in this sphere of informal work. Sociological discourses surrounding women's work indicate that contemporary times too are marked with immense difficulty faced by women in entering the labour force. Most migrant women, migrants from other states and also from rural parts of Bengal, still find themselves engaged in care-providing services, most notably as ayahs in hospitals and homes in Kolkata. This paper shall try to sociologically analyse the implications of performing care-work on the everyday lives of those who work as ayahs in Kolkata.

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32

Covit 19 and Inequality in School Education: An Exploration

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Abstract

Covid-19 has swept India and the world leaving a devastating impact on education, especially on children and school education. It has long-term consequences in the form of increase in inequality, poorer health and nutrition outcomes etc. There is therefore an urgent need to address the impact of Covid-19 on education of underprivileged children particularly from remote area. A recent study of UNICEF (2020) highlights that almost 1.2 billion schoolchildren are affected by the closures. Further, as a result of school closure across the world, as many as 369 million children are missing out on their daily meals provided by school, and many of these children depend on the school meal as their everyday source of nutrition. Other than this, a study by UNICEF (2020) shows that '… prolonged closures disrupt essential school-based services such as immunization, school feeding, mental health, and psychosocial support, and can cause stress and anxiety due to the loss of peer interaction and disrupted routines.'

Studies show that students from economically disadvantaged backgrounds learn less and fall further behind their more advantaged peers when schools are not in session during the winter and summer breaks, a process that researchers refer to as summer setback or seasonal learning. The 2020 school closures due to COVID-19 are sure to expose this point once again. The deep inequality in our society means that some children live in relative luxury, with their basic needs and wants met, some who are less privileged still live comfortably, while other children face food and shelter insecurity. Some children live in spacious homes with their own bedroom and study space, access to internet, computers, and adults who can help with schoolwork and technology. Other children have no internet access or computer, no quiet space to study.

This paper will explore consequences of this long term closure of schools due to this pandemic which has created huge inequality in education among children of different socio economic background in everyday life.

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