

Evolution of Dalit Identity: History of Adi Hindu Movement in United Province (1900-1950)

G.Rambabu & M.Sambasiva Rao

Abstracts

Dalit a category made deep forays into academic circles. The march of Dalits towards development trajectory in terms of socio-political and economic captured by several studies. Especially the success of Dalit assertions in the sphere of politics in Utter Pradesh has been a stimulating factor for several studies on various aspects of Dalit society. In spite of rich literature on Dalit community, the contribution of Caste Associations in articulating separate identity for Dalits has not been given paid due attention. This paper attempts to document the history of depressed classes associations and their contribution in evolving a distinct for Dalits in the United Province during the period of 1900-1950.

Mapping sex composition of Indian Metropolises

Baidya Nath Saha

Abstract

The present work of sex composition has examined in geographic perspective metropolises in India that constitute an important component of Indian urban system. The main point of inquiry is to analysis the change and regional variation of sex composition of metropolises. There are fifty two metropolises in India as per final totals of census 2011. The study follows a systematic approach. In order to find out the results, census data has been used from 1901-2011. The existing sex ratio in the country is basically the product of differential in mortality at various stages of life. In urban areas highly urbanized and industrialized places mainly have low sex ratio due to male selective in migration to such areas. Metropolises located in south India are marked with a relatively more favourable sex ratio as compared to north and north-west states. It is observed that sex ratio in cities with million plus population is high where the urban and rural sex ratio of the state is high. It is noticed that sex ratio in the age group 0-6 has declined by (- 2) point in metropolises in the last decade. The decline in child sex ratio has been equally common in rural as well as urban areas, although the magnitude is evidently on the higher in the rural areas in the 2001-11. The declining child sex ratio is a pan Indian phenomenon, as it will lead to serious demographic imbalances and adverse social consequences.

A Study of Sustainable Soil Management in South District of Sikkim

G. Prabakaran

Ph.D. Scholar of Political Science Department in Periyar Maniammai University
Erode District, Tamil Nadu

Abstract

About 53% of the geographical area of the country face soil erosion and land degradation arising out of water and wind erosion and through rating processes of land degradation like water logging, acidity, salinity, rains and shifting cultivation. It is reported that every year about 15 million hector of agricultural lands are lest for housing, industries, roads and communication etc. It is apprehended that about 1/3 of the arable land of our country is likely to be eroded in the next 20 years, because of failures of proper soil conservation measures. At this rate it amounts to less of about 90 hectors per minute from productive use if the present trend is allowed to continue. In this situation in Sikkim in general and south district in particular appropriate measure of sustainable soil conservation is taken up.

Contribution of Swami Achhuta Nand for Dalit society in Uttar pradesh

Om Prakash Singh

Abstract

Dalit a category made deep forays into academic circles. The march of dalits towards development trajectory in terms of socio-political and economic captured by several studies. Especially the success of dalit assertions in the sphere of politics in Utter Pradesh has been a stimulating factor for several studies on various aspects of dalit society. In the case of status purification, self- assertion and caste mobility, the Dalit leaders led by Swami Acchutanand in Kanpur district tried to construct a new history and social order for the Dalits .The Adi Hindu ideology was formulated in the 1920s by a new generation of literate untouchables. Bhakti resurgence thus produced a generation of literate untouchables who emerged to be the leaders and ideologues of the Adi Hindu movement.

Culinary tourism: a recent trend in global tourism; Finding its present status and future scope in India

Ranjan Sarkar

Pondicherry University
Department of sociology, Pondicherry
University, Puducherry-605014.

&

Goutam Das

Pondicherry University
Department of sociology, Pondicherry University
Puducherry-605014

Abstract

Food Tourism is one of the latest and growing trends worldwide in recent years; since mounting number of tourists interested in culinary destinations – a trend that seems to consolidate year after year. In India, tourism industry is one of the largest sectors in terms of its contribution to the country's GDP and FEE. A large number of Foreign Tourists visits India every year. Besides enjoying India's scenic beauty of amazing landscapes, they are stepping into pursue the food culture of the country. Indian cuisine is world famous for its charm, aroma, taste, diversity and extravagant spices and the country is rightly known as "HOME OF SPICES". The main objective of the present study is to evaluate the present status, future scope as well as to suggest some ideological and theoretical strategies to promote Culinary Tourism in India. This paper is based on secondary data and review of literatures and Predictive Forecasting Method has been used. The study reveals that, in India Food Tourism is in its embryo stage though the country possesses a diversified and richly cuisine tradition. The study may be helpful to the Government policy makers to push the country's economic growth through the promotion of Culinary Tourism.

Rapid urbanization challenges for sustainable development

Paramita Sharma

Research Scholar, Kalyani University

Abstract

Urbanization presents one of the greatest challenges of sustainability. Urbanization refers to the process of becoming urban or in other words urbanization is a cyclical process through which the nation passes as they evolve from agrarian to industrial societies. It is a spatial phenomenon involving population concentration, structural transformation and socio-cultural change affecting people, place and infrastructure. Although there were also many positive effects of urbanization including improving housing condition, better urban amenities and services as well as higher living standards, these benefits were often ignored in respect of urban environmental issues. The broad patterns of spatial change and highlight some of their implications for sustainable developments the link between urbanization and over the last 20 years many urban areas have experienced dramatic growth, as a result of rapid population growth and as the world's economy have been transformed by a combination of rapid technological and political change. Around 3 billion people—virtually half of the world's total population—now live in urban settlements. While cities command an increasingly dominant role in the global economy as centers of both production and consumption, rapid urban growth throughout the developing world is seriously outstripping the capacity of most cities to provide adequate services for their citizens. Over the next 30 years, virtually all of the world's population growth is expected to be concentrated in urban areas in the developing world. While much of the current sustainable cities debate focuses on the formidable problems for the world's largest urban agglomerations, the majority of all urban dwellers continue to reside in far smaller urban settlements. Many international agencies have yet to adequately recognize either the anticipated rapid growth of small and medium cities or the deteriorating living conditions of the urban poor. The critical challenge over the next many years will be to take full advantage of the potential benefits of urbanization in an inclusive way while lessening the obvious potential negatives. How well local authorities are able to respond to this challenge will shape patterns of regional and national development, as well as the social and political stability of many countries. The challenges of achieving sustainable urban development will be problems particularly developing countries.

A highlight on the development initiatives of agriculture in Manipur

Komuha

Agricultural development in Manipur

Assistant professor

Social work

Manipur University

Abstract

Development of agricultural sector has remained as one of the most important priorities in the Five Year Plans of India's Planning Commission. The paper reviews the initial efforts and importance of Five Year Plans for agricultural development in Manipur. It reveals that the state of Manipur had a least budget allocation for agricultural development in the First Five Year Plans despite the fact that the First Five Year Plan of India gave highest importance to agricultural development. It further highlights the slow pace of development in the agricultural sector which is constituted by the major poverty stricken population group in the state. It is observed that as much as less importance was given for agricultural development in the initial phase of development in Manipur, agricultural sector continued to lack behind in all respect. It concludes with a fundamental note that as an agrarian state, agricultural development should be given priority. And formulation of agricultural policy necessitates essential recognition of marginalized farmers who constitute the main disadvantaged group in the state.

Socio-emotional problems of unwed mothers

Mr.Arindam Biswas

Research scholar

North Bengal University

Darjeeling

Abstract

The issue of unwed mothers is creating havoc in a tradition bound and culturally rich society such as ours. Many times unwed motherhood is the direct outcome of violence and the most devastating effect of it is that it affects the very existence of the affected women and children. Odisha has an unprecedented number of unwed mothers; experts believe there are 40,000 unwed mothers in the state of which 70% belong to the 11 tribal dominated districts. Poverty coupled by ignorance and innocence compound the problem of unwed motherhood especially in the tribal and rural areas. This paper concentrates on the tribal and rural women in general and women from lower economic class and caste in particular and endeavours to highlight and sensitise issues and concerns of unwed mothers. It exposes the gaps and challenges in the availability of data for assessing the prevalence of such a problem and sensitizes the causes and consequences of this problem as well as discusses the states responsibility for preventing and addressing this type of crimes against women which drops a woman into a state of mother hood without marriage and destroys the meager hold she has on her status as a woman in this male dominated society. This paper is based on primary and secondary sources of data and information to evaluate the socio-emotional problems faced by unwed mothers.