

Varying levels of women's status in municipal towns: A case study on Murshidabad district

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Abstract

The issue of the status of women in society has been a matter of intense survey and debate all over the world. India is not an exception. Despite the goal of equality between men and women is actually guaranteed by the country's constitution, the women in India as a whole enjoy a lower status vis-à-vis their male counterparts. There are sharp differences in their status across states and regions of the country. The situation in West Bengal is no different in this respect. Women have to play subordinate role to males. They are not only subjected to the rigours of traditional social structure but also neglected in terms of food and health care from early childhood. It is regrettable that the trends in health, nutrition and educational facilities have been adverse to women and they suffer from social and economic exploitation. It is in the light of the above ideas that an attempt has been made to measure the level of status of women in municipal towns of Murshidabad district based on 7 variables by multivariate statistical technique like factorial analysis. The study also aims to create combined weighted component score to categories the municipal towns according to their level of status of women. The study shows wide ranging disparities in the level of women's development among the municipal towns of Murshidabad district.

Prevention of corruption through right to information act

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Abstract

In the last three decades, reform has come to the India by way of two major law reforms, the Prevention of Corruption Act in 1988 (amending the 1947 law) and the Right to Information Act ("RTI") in 2005. The 1988 amendment to the Prevention of Corruption Act ("PCA") affected corruption in the public sphere by attaching criminal liability under the Indian Penal Code to the acts of both public and private sector corruption and also defined the term "public servant," which had previously been left open to interpretation. The 2005 RTI Act aided the fight against corruption by granting private citizens the fundamental right to retrieve information from public authorities. The principal premise of the RTI is that through the promotion of transparency and accountability, corrupt practices will no longer be worth the risk of exposure.

Poverty incidence and status of children- a study on different blocks of Birbhum District (West Bengal)

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Abstract

Issue of poverty is very much burning in recent in spite of reaching the high phase of modern era in general all over the world. It is because of the fact that there is high degree of disparity in all aspects. However poverty has degraded quality of most of the components associated with our life. Children are leading human age group suffering the condition of poverty. This paper has importance in notifying the probable causes of present status of children in relationship to multiple parameter of poverty in different blocks of Birbhum district.

Urban sprawling and Structural changes: A case study in the 10 km buffer area of Burdwan municipality

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Abstract

Urban sprawl is a worldwide phenomenon. In developed countries about 3,000 sq Km area of agricultural land is covered every year by urban growth. Burdwan municipality is the core town of Burdwan district. Urban sprawling takes place rapidly during the year 1971 – 2001 to its surrounding villages which are mainly under the buffer area of 10 km from Burdwan Municipality. Urban sprawling in the Burdwan municipality area creates the structural changes like household density, population density, literacy rate and primary occupation to its surroundings areas. The present paper deals with the study of Urban Sprawling and Structural Changes in the 10 km buffer area of Burdwan Municipality. In order to study the spatial pattern and extent of sprawl over the time period of 1971 – 2001 Topographical sheets of 73 M/15 and 73 M/16 of 1964 has been used and satellite images were taken from IRS – ID LIIS III data of 2001 and 1990 which were merged with Pan image of the same year and time. Various demographic facts were collected from Census Reports (1971, 1981, 1991, 2001) and other Governmental reports. Sprawl has been delineated applying slicing method on different satellite imageries of IRS – ID LISS III. The study throws a very interesting and clear picture of urban development in and around of Burdwan Municipality. The changing face of urban agglomeration and structural changes set an example of urban transformation of rural villages.

Human rights dimensions of climate change

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Abstract

Climate change and human rights, two disciplines, that were once strangers, are now becoming increasingly intimate bedfellows. For last two decades, the two subjects developed in virtual isolation from each other. But, in the last few years, international standard setting activities have begun to map previously uncharted intersection between climate change laws and human rights law on the other. So Climate change and human rights relationship appears to be a kind of disciplinary path dependence. Thinking about climate change from a human rights perspective is not only imperative in terms of guiding the international developmental policy frameworks but also to reappraise the most pressing needs of a highly inequitable global society in terms of social, economic and environmental levels of development. The international debate on climate change has largely focused on the discussions between handfuls of developed nations in terms of their commitments or failure to commit to emit emission reductions under the kyoto protocol to the united nations framework convention on climate change. The debate is largely focused on the economic and industrial costs of addressing climate change, leaving out more important focus on human and environmental costs of climate variation to vulnerable groups and climate sensitive ecosystem.

A study on rapid development of the Durgapur rural area into a modern steel city

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Abstract

The rural area of durgapur has been rapidly developed into a modern steel city within a period of one decade. With rapid growth of urbanization, the number of administrative units and towns has also increased in durgapur area. The main construction phase was started from 1952 during the month of october. During that period d.v.c (damodor Valley Corporation) was constructing the barrage on river damodor, near durgapur, which was then a rural centre. With the completion of the durgapur barrage in august 1955 the region has developed as urban and industrial centre. For the whole city was planned, sanctioned, constructed along with steel plant which was commissioned within a period of ten years. There are many parameters of this study; this study is analyzing the causes of rapid urbanization, development and population growth of the durgapur urban region. Gradual changes of land use pattern and industrial pattern made an impact in durgapur steel city in case of occupation sectors. So this paper proves the socio- economic impact of durgapur steel city in the economical increasing of the area.

Dynamics of Population Size, Density and Growth in Himachal Pradesh, India (1981-2011)

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Abstract

The population of Himachal Pradesh has been increasing unabatedly since last four decades. The present paper attempts to analyze the trends in population size, density and its growth in the study area during the study period. The study is based upon secondary data. It discusses the changing scenario of population size, density and growth during the four census years (1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011). The study reveals that the population has been increasing continuously and unevenly from 1980s to 2011. The distribution of population presents an inverse correlation between area and population during the study period, because geographically small districts are supporting more population and vice-versa. The study brings out that population density has also been increased over the period. The density of population also presents an inverse correlation between area and population during the study period, because geographically small districts support more human population and vice-versa. The overall growth of population has registered 60.16% increase between 1981-2011.

History of Depressed Classes Associations in United Provinces (1900-1950)

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Abstract

Associational politics is a product of colonial political modernity in India. In this process, caste or communal Associations played an important role in identify formation and socio-political assertion of community. During the national movement, at one level political mobilization based upon on issues took place, at the same time, caste was an important source of mobilization of people. As Indian society organized based on caste hierarchy, this process crystallized the caste identity. This became a medium of a platform to express the collective interests of communities. In this backdrop, the proposed study investigates the History of Depressed Classes Associations in United provinces during the period of 1900-1950. Utter Pradesh has been laboratory of political assertion and transformation of Depressed classes aspiration to capture the political, which they believe to transform the larger project of emancipation of Dalits from several centuries' old misery. The proposed study is an enquiry into the dynamics of the Depressed Classes Association in shaping the notion of Dalitism and its multiple processes.

Problems of development of Bamboo based industries in Jalpaiguri district, West Bengal

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Abstract

Bamboo provides the base for a broad range of rural and semi-urban cottage industries that provide livelihood for the rural poor, particularly home-based workers in the unorganized sector. By providing off-farm income generation options, these bamboo-based livelihood systems frequently absorb surplus agricultural workers - mainly the rural poor who do not have regular on-farm employment. These industries are mostly household based where the production of commodity takes place in the surroundings of homes and the workers; the so called labours are supplied by the family members only. The craftsmen himself is the proprietor in each unit and is assisted by his own family. An overwhelming number of bamboo-based industries are found in Jalpaiguri district, majority of which are located in the rural area. The industries are suffering from numerous problems. The prevalence of outdated mode of production has hampered the growth and development of the sector. The biggest impediment towards the bamboo based sector from developing has been the irregular supply of bamboo for entrepreneurial use. The study is based on 75 sample units drawn from 29 villages of the district through field survey. The objective the paper is to study the characteristic features of the industries and find out problems of the sector and suggest remedial measures for development.