

Women's Political Participation and Representation in India

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Abstract

Even though women constitute almost half of the world's population, except for few Scandinavian countries, women's representation in most democracies has remained inadequate. In India, women's representation in political institutions has been ensured at democratic local governments (Panchayati Raj Institutions) through affirmative action policies of the 73rd Amendment Act, 1993. However, attempts for similar affirmative action policies at the national level for elections into Indian Parliament have not met with desired success. In this context, the present paper focuses on the issues political representation and inclusion of women in Indian democratic politics. The paper examines the political representation of women in Indian Parliament and explores the determinants of women's inclusion and presence in institutions of democratic politics. The paper uses secondary data, accessed from Election Commission of India (ECI), to analyze the history and determinants of women's participation and representation in institutional democratic politics. The findings of this study rejected two important commonly held views that: (a) women's increased political participation and representation are associated with levels of socio-economic growth and development; and (b) women have less potential of getting elected in electoral politics, and hence are not recruited in sufficient numbers by political parties as contestants. Instead, the paper argues that what is needed for higher political presence for women in institutional politics is an assured opportunity and support to women to come forward to contest electoral politics. The findings of the study reiterate the importance of affirmative action politics in the context of debate over equitable representation to institutional politics.

Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction: Evidence from Ethiopia

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Abstract

The objective of this study is to examine the relationship between poverty reduction and economic growth in the Ethiopia during the period of 1995 to 2015. Thus study employ ARDL approach to co-integration and the ECM-ARDL method to examine this linkage. The conclusion of this paper shows that the economic growth does not cause poverty reduction in the Ethiopia- Neither in short run or in the long-run. In its place, the study finds a causal flow from poverty reduction to economic growth in the short-run. The conclusion of this study is that, economic growth enhanced the income inequality of the nation, in this context there for; Government of Ethiopia has to framework of income inequality reduction policies.

The geopolitics of the Balkans after the Cold War and after the disintegration of Yugoslavia

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Abstract

This paper aims to elaborate and analyze the geopolitics of the Balkan Peninsula after the end of the Cold War and the disintegration of the Yugoslav Federation. The geopolitical changes that follow as a result of these two historical events with worldwide consequences and influences are the focus of this study. The Balkan Peninsula known as "Gunpowder Power" has always presented the world with crises and challenges. These events gave the Balkans the bloody crisis of disintegration of the Yugoslav Federation where the implications and consequences created a chain crisis. The changes in this region came for many reasons, political, historical, economic, military, geopolitical and geostrategic. The methodology used during this study is based on the analysis of various materials and sources using mainly descriptive, analytical and historical methods through which we will present the geopolitical changes in the Balkans after these two events with international impact. In conclusion regarding the study we can conclude that the geopolitical changes after these two events constitute a major international turning point, as well as start a new era following the path of multilateral and peace-building cooperation from all Balkan countries.

Domain-Specific Differences of Physical Activity Levels Among University Students: A Cross-Sectional Analyses

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Abstract

Objective: To assess the variation of physical activity across different domains. **Method:** A total of 100 male students participated in the study. The participants of age 18-30 years were recruited from various departments of Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar. The convenience sampling method was used to select the participants. We used International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ) long form and assessed physical activity levels in four domains viz. job-related, transportation, domestic and recreational, sport, and leisure-time domain. Friedman's test was applied to make multiple comparisons of physical activity, where results were significant; Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test was used as post-hoc test. **Results:** More than half of the participants reported no physical activity in all four domains. Significant differences were found between the job-related and transportation, domestic and job-related, and recreational and job-related domains. **Conclusions:** participation in job-related domain was significantly lower than the transportation, domestic and recreational, sports and leisure domains.

An analytical study on the causes of developing delinquent behaviour among adolescents in tehsil Okara, Punjab, Pakistan

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Abstract

The adolescent is that period of age when human emotions and physical structure is in the growing process to become an adult. Through association with a peer group, family members and teachers the behaviour is learned, without determining as negative or positive by the adolescents. Their chances to involve in a negative association are higher, which leads them towards organized criminal behaviour. This research aims to find out the causes of developing delinquent behaviour among male adolescents in Pakistan's society. Self-reported modified delinquency scale used to measure the delinquent behaviour among adolescents. Data were collected through the survey research technique with the help of a structured interview schedule. The sample size was selected through quota sampling which consisted of (N = 250) male respondents. It founds that, in Pakistan out of 250 male adolescents 82(32.8%) are delinquents, it means out of every 8 adolescents 3 are delinquents. Whereas "lower economic status is not closely associated with delinquent behavior"(P-value >.149). And "ineffective teacher's practices produce delinquent behavior among adolescents"(P-value <.001). It is concluded said that peer group motivation, ineffective parent's and teacher's practices, access on the internet and mobile phones are influencing delinquent behaviour among adolescents. The study is limited to the size & basic characteristics of respondents and also limited to focuses on the sociological cause of delinquent behaviour. The future research work may emphasis on psychological and biological factors influencing delinquent behaviour.

Relationship between Personal Factors of Street Vendors

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Abstract

Informal sector includes the street vending where most of the vendors sell their product on daily basis for their livelihood. Locations play a vital role in street vending. Vendors face lot of challenges though they are whether it space, hygiene, storage, some kind of bribes from local authorities. The present study was taken up with the objective to understand personal factors of street vendors and to know relation with savings, earning members of the family, associated with any Organization, Financial Services to purchase the products, sufficient financial support from the banks, Benefits expecting from Municipality Authorities, and Benefits of Formalization of Street Vendors of Bagalakote and Belagavi District. Savings, earning members of the family, financial service to purchase the products have positive relation with income, whereas association with organization and sufficient financial support from the banks have negative relation with income of Bagalakote district. Income of street vendors of Belagavi district is negatively related with Savings, earning members of the family, sufficient financial support from the banks, benefits expecting from municipal authorities, contrary to this financial service to purchase the product is positively associated with income.