

GLOBAL ACADEMIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

COLOMBO, SRI LANKA



PROCEEDINGS

**03RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCE
AND HUMANITY**

On 01st December 2017
at Raj Park Hotel, Chennai, India.

ISSN: ISSN 2424-6492

GLOBAL ACADEMIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

87/23A, KohilaKotuwa Road, Neelammahara,

Maharagama, Colombo, Sri Lanka

Tel: +94-112-849-268 / Fax: +94-112-849-426

Mobile: +94-773-940-838 / +94-715-279-696

For Registration: registration@gariteam.com

For Help: helpdesk@gariteam.com

Whatsapp / Viber: +94-773-940-838

Skype: gari.conference

Web: <http://globalacademicresearchinstitute.com>

DISCLAIMER

The responsibility for opinions expressed, in articles, studies and other contributions in this publication rests solely with their authors, and this publication does not constitute an endorsement by the Global Academic Research Institute of the opinions so expressed in them.

Official website of the Conference

<http://socialscienceandhumanitiesconference.globalacademicresearchinstitute.com>

Proceeding of the 03rd International Conference on Social Science and Humanity

Edited by Global Academic Research Institute Publication Department

Copyright © GLOBAL ACADEMIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

27 Pages

All right are reserved according to the code of intellectual property act of Sri Lanka, 2003

Publish by: Global Academic Research Institute Publication Department

Tel: +94-112-849-268 Fax: +94-112-849-426

Mob: +94-773-940-838 / +94-715-279-696

PREFACE

Global Academic Research Institute is proud to present 03rd International conference on Social Science and Humanity 2017 which is a series of successful research symposium. The Inaugural Session and the Technical Sessions will be conducted on 01st December 2017 @ Raj Park Hotel, Chennai, India. The main theme of the conference is “Sustainable Leadership for Human Development” for which empirical, conceptual and methodological papers were received from academics, practitioners and public policy makers and were accepted paying austere attention to the academic standards of the papers. To maintain consistency, authors were requested to follow the academic writing format of the GARI Publishers. The reviewing process was apparently transparent where papers underwent a double blinded review process by eminent subject specialists in respective areas. Thus refereed full papers selected to be presented at the conference are published here. We do not assume any responsibility for any errors or omissions in the research papers which rests solely with the authors. Our Special thank go to an enlightening key note address delivered by Dr. S. Ramaratnam (Vice Chancellor, Jagadguru Kripalu University, India), He also chaired the session. The organizing committee specially thanks our Journal Publications GARI Publishers and International Journal of Economics & Sustainable Development & International Journal of Social Science and Humanities, Further the support was given by GARI Tours as Travel partner, Official Creative Partner Dream Angle & Sri Lanka Convention Bureau. The conference committee expresses deep gratitude to the panel of reviewers for the priceless service rendered. Finally the committee extends sincere thanks to the presenters and participants for the valuable contribution and active participation.

Conference Committee
03rd ICSSH

ABOUT CHENNAI

Chennai, the capital city of Tamil Nadu is sited on the Coromandel Coast of the Bay of Bengal. It has played a very crucial role in the traditional, historical and academic growth of the country, representing the different elements of the highest variety of the Indian civilization. Today, Chennai is the 4th largest city of India and is also the leading commercial centre of South India. The credit of the booming economy of the city goes to the leading industries including automobile, software services, petrochemicals, financial services, textiles and hardware manufacturing. Also, Chennai, being an important metropolitan city is very well-connected to all the major cities of India as well as with the countries overseas. And, it is also considered as the cultural hub of South India which is famous for its affluent heritage in classical dance, music, architecture, sculpture, crafts, etc

Discover Refreshingly India!

About ICSSH

Social science has highly related subjects for cultural lifestyle. Researchers and Experts who are in this field need in-depth understanding of these subjects. Publications in the cultural aspect and social science field are increasing day by day. Most of the countries are now moving towards achieving Sustainable Leadership for Human Development in different areas. Social science is a major category of academic disciplines, concerned with society and the relationships among individuals within a society. Now a days the concepts like Sustainable Leadership for Human Development have a bearing on the development of the country. Researchers, Industry Professionals and Expertise who are in this field need in-depth understanding of this area from the global perspective. It is important, therefore, for scholars to share knowledge with others in the field for the growth of knowledge base. For that they need a platform to share their knowledge. We hope to create a golden opportunity for those people to expose their knowledge through this conference. As with previous conferences the aim of this conference is to provide a multidisciplinary forum for presentations and discussion of recent, ongoing research and innovations regarding Social science & humanities from leaders in academia and industry worldwide.

03rd International Conference on Social Science and Humanity 2017



Dr. S. Ramaratnam
Key note / Co-Chair
Vice Chancellor,
Jagadguru Kripalu University, India.

Table of Contents

1. Need of the Hour – Value Based Leadership	7
2. Benefits of SFBT in dealing with depressive symptoms and negative automatic thoughts	8
3. Changing perspective(s) of Buddhism- from religion to Indian political thought ...	9
4. Empowerment of Asian Women as envisaged by Sister Nivedita	10
5. The Concept of Liberation in Buddhism and Christianity	11
6. Public Administrative Theory And Its Relevance To The Nigerian Ecology	12
7. Male Domestic Violence: Exploring The Causes Of The Invisible Pain And Dilemmas Of The Male	13
8. The Dynamics of Foreign Policy Making in Asia and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty: Trends, Equations and Challenges	14
9. Migration Dynamics of Population Change in India – A Theoretical Analysis based on NSS Reports	15
10. Insecurity of Human Security: Rise of hyper-nationalism and dwindling human security in Asia	16
11. Hegemony of Naga identity and Nationalism in its contiguous areas	17
12. Human Security: A concept to be acknowledged	18
13. An Analysis on data substantiating women empowerment with reference to Education in Vellore District	19
14. Patriarchy and its impact on population growth: A cross national perspective	20
15. Status of Maternal Health Programmes In India	21
16. An Ecocritical Analysis of The Indo-Anglian Writing With Special Reference to R.K. Narayan's Under The Banyan Tree	22
17. Socio-economic conditions of Gujjars and Bakarwals of Jammu and Kashmir	23
18. Feminism Of Elizabeth In “Pride And Prejudice”, Jane Austen	24
19. The Emerging Trends of Indian Women Writers in the Post-Colonial Trend	25
20. Indo-Nepal relations and cultural compatibilities	26

NEED OF THE HOUR – VALUE BASED LEADERSHIP

Dr. S. Ramaratnam,

Jagadguru Kripalu University, drsramaratnam@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Leadership is defined as the process of influencing group activities toward the accomplishment of goals in a given situation. A leader is a person, who is capable of leading his/her group members in all the activities with regard to goal formation and goal accomplishment (Hersey and others, Management of Organisational Behaviour, Prentice Hall, Eaglewood Cliffs, p. 156, 1977). The manager of every department is a leader since the employees under him/her expect his/her orders and carry them out as per his/her instructions. He must create a friendly atmosphere for his/her group members to function effectively. He/She must be able to counsel his/her team members if they have a problem, remove the barriers of communication and channelize their efforts. Man is controlled by emotions and therefore a manager has to provide a buffer and for the emotional imbalances of the people of his/her group.

Value based leadership

In the Sanskrit language, the core values can be brought under the concept of Dharma. When a leader is endowed with the concept of dharma, his leadership is beneficial to the people around. This is the need of the hour. Such a leadership is explained in this paper with the help of illustrations drawn from the Ramayana, the Mahabharata and other literary works. For example, the Bhagavadgita says -

uddharet ātmanātmānam
na ātmanam avasādayet,
ātmaiva hi ātmano bandhuh
ātmaiva hi ātmano ripuh (6.5)

One should elevate oneself by one's own efforts and one should never downgrade oneself; for, one's own self is the best relative (of oneself); one's own self is also the worst enemy (of oneself).

BENEFITS OF SFBT IN DEALING WITH DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AND NEGATIVE AUTOMATIC THOUGHTS.

Dr. Komal Rai

Lovely Professional University, India

komal.17473@lpu.co.in

ABSTRACT

World Health Organization's slogan for 2017 World Health Day was "Depression-Lets Talk", this shows the seriousness of this issue in the mental health world. Depression has become one of the major problems in today's world, as also revealed by many studies. Because of the fast changing, challenging, competitive and demanding lifestyles, people are more suffering from psychological problems. As there are lots of therapies to deal with depression like CBT, CT, BT and these are very much beneficial to deal depression. But it demands one's time, patience and money. Today's major concern is time, long and many sessions are the major disadvantages of various therapies. So, looking at the practical problems of today's life, short and effective treatment therapies are preferred. Working on this goal, solution focused brief therapy (SFBT) is developed by Steve De Shazer et al (Berg& Shazer,1993). This approach is based on focusing on the solution rather than aiming at solving problems. It works by aiming at present resources, future hopes and not paying much attention to existing problems or past factors. It is completed in 3-5 sessions. SFBT is a client centered and collaborative process. It is very much in practice in western countries, but still at its infancy stage in India. Very less work has been done in this area. Keeping the aim, the present research was done to investigate the effectiveness of solution-focused brief therapy in reducing symptoms of depression and negative automatic thoughts. For this, a semi-experimental design, in which the method of pretest-posttest and follow-up with subjects has been used. The population of the present research included all the students who visited for the counseling at psychology department in Lovely Professional University. By using purposive sampling method, 4 students were selected as the study sample. Beck Depression Inventory and Negative Automatic Thought questionnaire were used as research tools and these were completed by the participants in three phases of pre test, post-test, and follow-up. 5 sessions of Solution-focused brief therapy was held of 1hour to each subject. Data were analyzed through SPSS. Results: The results indicated a significant reduction in depression symptoms and negative automatic thoughts in students in posttest and follow-up phases. Findings recommended that solution-focused brief therapy has led to the reduction in depressive symptoms and negative automatic thoughts in students. The results also have been steady enough in the follow-up phase as well. At the end, Solution-focused brief therapy is effective in reducing depressive symptoms and negative automatic thoughts and can be taken as an effective technique to deal with psychological problems.

Key words: Depressive symptoms, Negative automatic thoughts, SFBT.

CHANGING PERSPECTIVE(S) OF BUDDHISM- FROM RELIGION TO INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

Dr. Reena Sablok

India

dr.reenasablok@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Buddhism is a religion which is discussed not only by Ambedkar but even its a religion of discussion among many others. Through this paper, I will discuss Buddhism with the reference of Ambedkar as a emancipatory religion and by KanchIlliya as a democratic and impartial religion for all. To talk about Buddhism is just and must because its a religion which is considered to emerged from Hinduism but with new nobel truths and especially because Ambedkar's quest for conversion which took 20 years of research, dooms in Buddhism, I consider it is quite important to compare the perspective. It is also important to discuss Buddhism with the perspective of Ambedkar because Baba Amte, Kashiram, Jagjivan Ram, Mayawati and KanchaIlliya criticize the conversion and define Buddhism as a democratic and impartial religion which raises the issues of women empowerment, gender equality , equal status, equal rights and many others. Even Ambedkar himself didn't purely adopt the religion but add 12 more points as oaths in the 10 nobel truths and called it the third wheel Navayana (after Hinayana , Mahayana). So my purpose through this paper will be to situate Buddhism as a counterpart of Hinduism and to provide two different perspective of a religion through the lens of Ambedkar and KanchaIlliya. I'll also try to put my best efforts to justify the dark age of Buddhism in India especially with the reference of Tamilnadu which is studied the birth land of the religion during 3rd B.C.E.

Keywords - Hinduism, Buddhism, Emancipatory religion, democratic religion.

EMPOWERMENT OF ASIAN WOMEN AS ENVISAGED BY SISTER NIVEDITA

Swathi Rai

Sahyadri College of Engineering and Management, India

swathir210@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This paper emphasizes the relevance and importance of empowerment as defined by Sister Nivedita. Sister Nivedita was one of the foremost personalities in the galaxy of twentieth century revivalists in India. Her legacy of works and articles which she has left behind give an insight into the pursuit of truth. According to Sister Nivedita, the formation of character along with modern knowledge is the true empowerment of Asian women. Such an ideally empowered woman will have an absolute freedom of thought, speech and action which makes finer homes and also contribute to the National and civic life. In the current scenario, Asian women have ample opportunities to acquire modern knowledge through various means. But what needs more emphasis is on powerful exposure to national ideals of womanhood as expressed in our ancient history and literature. It is these ideals which directs women to realize their latent power and deep rooted character which is conspicuous by its absence. So present-day education should strive for the re-orientation of modern Asian women to the ancient Asian ideals of the women hood.

Keywords: Empowerment, civic life, Asian ideals, womanhood

THE CONCEPT OF LIBERATION IN BUDDHISM AND CHRISTIANITY

Zeite Shumneiyang Koireng

JNU, India

shumneiyangzeite@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Buddhism is a religion, where beliefs, faith and spiritual practices are based on the teaching of Siddhārtha Gautama, who is known as Buddha. It is originated in ancient India during 6th to 4th centuries B.C.E. Buddhism believe in 'the four noble truths'. These are there is misery, there is a cause of misery, there is cessation of misery and there is a path leading to the cessation of misery. Here the second truth i.e. there is cause of misery is important since he talks about causation; he points out the existence of everything in the world is conditional, all things are subject to change. In other words we can say nothing is permanent in the world. The fourth truth i.e. there is a path leading to the cessation of misery talk about following eightfold path and finally leading to the state of perfection i.e. Nirvāṇa which means blown out. Christianity is a religion, which is based on the teaching of Jesus Christ. Christians believe in the 'trinity'. Here, trinity refers to the teaching that god comprises of three distinct i.e. the father, the son and the holy spirit. In Christian philosophy they understand salvation as liberation. A definition of Christian doctrine of salvation would be deliverance by the grace of god, from eternal punishment for sin which is granted to those who accepted Jesus Christ as their saviour. In this paper, I am going to examine the Buddhist and Christian understanding of liberation.

Keywords: Liberation, Nirvāṇa, Salvation

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIVE THEORY AND ITS RELEVANCE TO THE NIGERIAN ECOLOGY

Alabi Yinusa

Nigeria Police Academy Wudil, Nigeria.

daurabra@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

We analytically put the concept of public administration into perspective in this paper. In the process, we traced its genealogy and, its theoretical provisions as well as the implications and challenges of these provisions at each stage of its development. We specifically zeroed-in on the practical applications of these provisions in a country like Nigeria. Prominence was given to the features – (Political neutrality, anonymity and permanence) – of the Nigerian Civil Service and their attendant practicability or otherwise within the context of the nation's ecological factors, slippery administrative terrains and cultural pluralism. Within this same context, the issues of representative bureaucracy and its accompanying principles of quota system, federal character as well as the inherent prevalence of conflict of interest and political patronage engendered in the process. Consequent on these efforts, we conclusively argue that there is need for a re-orientation by the Nigerian citizenry and public Bureaucrats vis-à-vis the principles of meritocracy and non-partisanship in dealing with socio- economic, cultural and political issues within the nation's administrative landscape.

Keywords: Public Administration, Bureaucracy, Quota System, Federal Character, Political Neutrality, Politics- administrative dichotomy.

MALE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: EXPLORING THE CAUSES OF THE INVISIBLE PAIN AND DILEMMAS OF THE MALE

Jyoti

Lovely Professional university, India

coolsagi17@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Back from the time of American Revolution, French revolution all we have been demanding is equal rights to all. Through the passage of time this demand got constricted. We thought of making women equal to men, which fortunately they have become now or even better. But in this entire process, we just ignored the fact that the other sect, the men can also suffer from something which is not totally impossible but it is unbelievable to the common human intellect and that is Male Domestic Violence. Through this study researcher tried to find out the reasons why such cases fail to see the day light. Majorly it is due to the fear of social stigma that they assume they are going to face from the society. The area of study was Phagwara, a small town in the most agriculturally developed state of our country, Punjab. The nature of my study was semi-structured interview as no fake-machismo bearer would agree that his peace of mind and physical space was encroached upon. With 30 respondents researcher tried to picture this in as many angles as possible. Sometimes the people were married and at times they were not. The form of violence was either physical or verbal or non-verbal. For some it started right after marriage and for others it took some time. The reasons were many. Through all this research it was clear that it does exist. It may not be as significant as its counter-part but when an evil persists even for just 1%, it is our duty to curb it off by realising it sooner every problem comes with its solution. If we can find out the result of x in the most complicated mathematics problems, I do not think this would be a bigger problem for us. Women are nurturers; they have been the torch bearers for generations but let us all not forget the other sect who is equally responsible for our existence today. Under the crimes done by some heinous men in the past and in the present, we must not punish the righteous men who need just our support.

Keywords: Domestic Violence, Male discrimination.

THE DYNAMICS OF FOREIGN POLICY MAKING IN ASIA AND THE NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY: TRENDS, EQUATIONS AND CHALLENGES

D Venkata Lakshmi Tejaswi

Jawaharlal Nehru University

lakshmitejaswi92@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The nuclear weapons proliferation is a key challenge in Asia and for international security as a whole. Understanding the global and regional strategic environment became momentous with the recent nuclear tests done by North Korea. In this background, the study tries to identify and explain various trends of nuclear proliferation in Asia. North Korea and Iran manifested that the presence of technology denials, sanctions or NPT cannot terminate their nuclear weapons program. What makes countries to take such decisions? The study tries to understand the equations behind their motives. Except France, U.S. and the U.K. all the other nuclear weapons possessing states are present in Asia and the most vulnerable regions are the Middle East and South Asia. Arms race which includes both the vertical and horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons, delivery systems and related technology is a significant issue that is bothering the credibility of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). The study tries to identify the challenges faced by the NPT in the light of the trends and equations that are present in Asian proliferation crisis. The tentative conclusion of the study would be that the sense of insecurity in Asia is predominant due to the destabilizing foreign policy measures and lack of sustainable leadership for fostering complete nuclear disarmament which is necessary for better human development. The study is conducted by considering secondary sources like journals, books, periodicals and some primary sources like statements given by the officials of related countries in their government websites. The methodology is analytical and exploratory.

Key Words: Asian Proliferation Crisis, Foreign Policy, Nuclear Weapons, Non-Proliferation Treaty, Sustainable Leadership, Nuclear Disarmament.

MIGRATION DYNAMICS OF POPULATION CHANGE IN INDIA – A THEORETICAL ANALYSIS BASED ON NSS REPORTS

Dr. Pradip Brahmachary
Central Institute of Technology Kokrajhar
p.brahmachary@cit.ac.in

ABSTRACT

Migration is an age old contentious global issue that has been considered as one of the most decisive components of population change in any region. Each and every nation - be it developed, developing or under developed - has experienced the phenomenon of migration being a part of worldwide process of either industrialization, urbanization or globalisation. This paper is an attempt to analyse the nature of internal migration in India based on NSS 55th round, NSS 64th round reports. The major finding of the above study indicates that percentage of migrants to the total population was higher in urban areas than that in rural areas. In both rural and urban areas, females showed a higher propensity to migrate than males. The rate of migration of rural male is much lower than that of urban male which vindicates the fact that males neither from rural areas nor from urban areas have the tendency to migrate to rural areas.

Keywords: Rural migration, Urban migration, Internal migration, Immigration, Emigration

INSECURITY OF HUMAN SECURITY: RISE OF HYPER-NATIONALISM AND DWINDLING HUMAN SECURITY IN ASIA

Stanzin Lhaskyabs

Jawaharlal Nehru University

stanzin.jnu@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Under the current dynamics of international politics and order in Asia with China aggressively flexing its muscles by trying to slice out every piece of territory from its bordering (land or sea) neighbour states, there is growing hyper-nationalism in many states in Asia. This hyper-nationalism, which sees national security from the perspective of realist understanding, has become a threat to human security. Narrow understanding of national security based on existential threat from conflicts, war crimes, and weapons is gradually shifting away states' the focus from the important aspects of security such as 'freedom from want' and human rights and dignity. This paper seeks to address the following questions: Why there are rising trends of states in Asia which are focusing more on this narrow understanding of national security? How hyper-nationalism is becoming a threat to human security? What are the consequences of de-emphasising of human security?

Keywords: Human security, National Security, hyper-nationalism

HEGEMONY OF NAGA IDENTITY AND NATIONALISM IN ITS CONTIGUOUS AREAS

¹Silas Gangmei, ²Dr. M. Thamilarasan

^{1,2}India

¹*silasgangmei9@gmail.com*, ²*mahathamil@gmail.com*

ABSTRACT:

The generic term Naga is unknown to the present Nagas prior to British occupation (1828 British annexation of Assam) in North East region of India (in present), nor do the various tribal communities (which is in the fold of Nagas) do not have such collective identity called “Naga” but no doubt there is a strong village identity among the tribal communities which is firmly build on independent self-sustained village republic system. The collective identity of the generic term Naga become very strong soon after First World War by the formation of Naga Club in 1918 with the initiative of few Nagas village chief, elders, British missionaries, government servant and World War I Nagas crops laborers with its objectives to protect Naga village sovereign system, to protect self determination and to protect Nagas identities and rights. Since then the collective identity “Naga” spearhead in the psychological mindset of one’s individual and ignite incessant nationalist spirit. So this paper aims to focus on what accounts for the persisting Nagas Nationalist movement in spite of various political dialogues and agreements. How collective identity of Nagas formed hegemony in one’s (Nagas) psychological mindset and fuel the Naga nationalist movement till today. Secondary materials like books, Ph.D. thesis, journals, academic articles, news paper articles, souvenirs of various forum and Internet related materials sources were used for analyzing and presentation of this conceptual paper.

Keywords: Naga identity, Self determination, Nationalism.

HUMAN SECURITY: A CONCEPT TO BE ACKNOWLEDGED

Tanushree Malakar

Jawaharlal Nehru University

tanushree3181987@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Security has always been one of the prioritised concept in any decision making process of a nation. Otherwise a simple notion, understood mostly in terms of a nation's security becomes complicated when it is explained in terms of human security. As objectives which finds relevance and acceptance in terms of national or state's security may be exclusive to the concerns of individual or human security. The process of militarisation through which state legalises usage of armed forces terming them as internal disturbances that tries to disrupt the functioning of the governance, is one of most grave area of concern amongst the Asian countries with regard to individual versus nation's security. This paper will attempt to deconstruct the idea of national security being inclusive in nature and bring into light the atrocities and subjugation that is being carried out by the State against its civilians. This paper will also help in understanding the importance of human security in order to ensure peace and stability within a nation.

Keywords: Human Security, militarisation, national security

AN ANALYSIS ON DATA SUBSTANTIATING WOMEN EMPOWERMENT WITH REFERENCE TO EDUCATION IN VELLORE DISTRICT

A. James Devaraj

India

jdamose@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Education being a boon for women empowerment, paves way for good career, well established life style, appreciable conduct and reserves a high place in the society. It provides the women a freedom that breaks all the bonds hindering their growth both physically and mentally. There has been ample number of researches done and still going on to find a way to empower women. Women education is the root cause for liberation to women in the world. This can be proved by various steps taken by government and private sectors. Steps taken to educate girl children emphasises the importance of education to women and its effects for their safe and secured future. Women in Vellore district are the subject of this paper. Vellore district schools' information is collected and the associated data is analysed. The analysis takes into consideration the placement of female teachers in schools and the ratio of male with female teachers. The study results that appointment of female teachers are comparatively more than males and thus encourages the women for a better living with empowered social status on par with men.

Keyword: Women empowerment, Empowered social status

PATRIARCHY AND ITS IMPACT ON POPULATION GROWTH: A CROSS NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Dr. Monica M Nandi

University of Delhi

monicanandi@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Patriarchy assigns gender roles to both women and men. As women, the major roles assigned are those of motherhood and of being a wife. The right to have control over one's body has been vehemently related specifically to these two gendered roles by the feminists. Under patriarchy, the socio-economic and sexual exploitation of women clearly rests in denying women this right. This denial has directly and adversely impacted the demographic landscape of developing countries. These countries have been unable to stop their population growth because here the patriarchal notions do not allow women to have control over their bodies. Given a choice, women in developing countries would not want to have many children. On the other hand, this choice of having any/ many children is being exercised by most women in developing countries. The paper compares the status women in India and Japan from the perspective of their right over their bodies. The two cases are comparable as both represent two extremes on the demographic map. India is struggling to stop its burgeoning population and, on the other hand, Japan is experiencing extreme decline in population. Both Indian and Japanese women experience patriarchal exploitation and subordination. Women and their work are undervalued in both the countries. This paper attempts to prove that the patriarchy in Japan differs from the patriarchy in India. This differentiation is grounded in the fact that Japan has been able to control its population growth but India has been unsuccessful. Patriarchy in Japan has loosened its control over its women as they have been able to exercise choices in private-public spheres. Such is not the case with Indian women.

Keywords: Population growth, gender roles, patriarchy

STATUS OF MATERNAL HEALTH PROGRAMMES IN INDIA

¹Madhavi Lalitha V V, ²Anjaneyulu Jinugu ()

¹IIHMR University, ²Universitat Oberta De Catalunya

¹ajinugu@gmail.com, ²jinugumadhavi@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

Maternal health is a vital domain among the health services, which is influenced by numerous factors. The in-depth review of maternal health programmes across the states of India reveals that there is much disparity in maternal health indicators among the states of India since many decades. That is, the yield of maternal health programmes is extremely low in some of the states and is relatively better among the other states of the country (Som and Mishra, 2014; Jain et al., 2012). To address these disparities, the need to look at the causes for low utilization of numerous maternal health programmes like Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) and others is affirmed by the scholars. In Indian terrain, maternal health programmes are prioritized long back and are being implemented to decrease the utilization gap in healthcare services. But, it can be observed that the pitfalls in the implementation of health programmes still persists. There are many reasons for these situations - some are state-specific and some are regions-specific. So, this research is intended to monitor and discuss the status of maternal health programmes that have been implemented in India since decades. To achieve this, the list of all the maternal health programmes are analysed individually along with their pros and cons. Pertinent suggestions are advised for enhancing the planning and implementation of programmes. The growing maternal health requirements of the country vis-à-vis the amount of the investments done in this regard is the rationale of the study.

Keywords: Maternal Health; Maternal Health Programmes; Utilization;

**AN ECOCRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE INDO-ANGLIAN WRITING WITH
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO R.K. NARAYAN'S UNDER THE BANYAN TREE**

Dr. Rippy Bawa
GDC, Udhampur
rippybalaria@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Ecocriticism is the study of literature and the environment from an interdisciplinary point of view, where the scholars of literature analyze texts that illustrate environmental concerns and examine the various ways literature treats the subject of nature. Ecocriticism, in its simplest possible terms, is the study of the relationship between literature and the physical environment. The holistic approach of Ecocriticism maintains that literature cannot be approached in a way that sets man and nature in opposition to each other. Instead, it examines man as a part of ecosystem. Nature and literature have shared a very close relationship in almost all the cultures of the world. The writers of today in order to understand this intimate relation between the two components have textualised the entire analyses. Talking in the Indian perspective, there is a large variety of ecosystems ranging from Himalayas in the north to plateaus of south and from the dynamic Sunderbans in the east to dry Thar of the west. But these ecosystems have been adversely affected by the ever-increasing population and avarice of mankind. Under these circumstances it was impossible for literature, well known for reflecting the contemporary issues, to remain unaffected by these depletions. The present paper would illustrate the influence of Nature upon mankind and their culture besides Nature's significance and indispensability in human lives through the study of R.K. Narayan's story *Under the Banyan Tree*. The proposed work focuses upon an ecological interpretation of the story to ascertain the relationship between mankind and nature and to evaluate the degree of ecological awareness in human beings as reflected in subaltern literature.

Keywords – Ecocriticism, Avarice, Holistic, Ecosystems, Depletion, Subaltern.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF GUJJARS AND BAKARWALS OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Zaheer Abass

AMU, India

zaheeramu121@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Asia is home to more than two thousand civilizations and languages. Asia is most populated continent with world's most indigenous people. Indigenous people are found all over the world and they are called by different names such as tribal, primitive, aboriginal, native, etc. The dictionary meaning of tribe is derived from "tribus". In our country even states like Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura are named after the Mizo, Naga and Tripuri tribes respectively. The state of Jammu and Kashmir has witnessed several tribal communities. Most of the tribes of Jammu and Kashmir State are believed to have descended from the famous and legendary family of the Aryans. The tribal communities living on the hills of the state of Jammu and Kashmir are referred to as Gujjars and Bakarwals they are herdsmen by occupation. The Gujjar and bakarwal tribes of Jammu and Kashmir are legendary to have served as deft masters to the wild goats. The lifestyle of Gujjar-Bakarwal tribes also throws some light on their culture and societal set up. Throughout the year they lead a secluded and lonely life, mingling with the turmoil that they face while living in such rugged terrains. Once in every year they take the pain of accompanying their herds of sheep towards the high mountain regions for grazing them in the green fields. The socio-economic conditions of these tribes are very poor. The standard of their living is also poor and they are facing acute difficulties in their life. As per their education is concerned majority of population is illiterate and the literacy rate among these tribes are only 31.65 percent. This paper intend to study socio-economic conditions of Gujjars and Bakarwals of Jammu and Kashmir.

Keyword: Gujjars, Bakarwals, Jammu, Kashmir, Socio-economic.

FEMINISM OF ELIZABETH IN “PRIDE AND PREJUDICE”, JANE AUSTEN

Zamira Hodo

Beder University

zcraga@beder.edu.al

ABSTRACT

The latest researches display the emphasis of female characteristics in the works of one of the most famous novelists, Jane Austen. This article studies the importance of feminist role of Elizabeth Bennet in “Pride and Prejudice” of Austen. The period of Victorian England and its correlation with this book shows a profound study and significance of female character in sexual, psychological and social reality. As one of the most over analyzed topics of all the times, this discourse aims to present the “unknown” side of women characters with its negative and positive points. This survey gives detailed analyses of Elizabeth’s personality, as a heroine that gave the author the opportunity to endeavor her feminism perspective in a patriarchal society. The concept of perfection infected the ladies in the novel and confused them in the perception of living a happy life. As a conclusion, this paper examines the nature of Austen’s explorative literary feminism, whereas the dark and the light side of Elizabeth in the story reveal the writer’s feminist value in the society of that period. Qualitative research used in this study, based on literary books and different articles aims to give a clear image and a deep analysis of the novel’s major theme: feminism of Elizabeth in “Pride and Prejudice”, Jane Austen. This study is expected to be a good guide for further readings and projects with an explicit goal that feminism does not necessarily requires the loose of the self and an excessive significance to what ruins the personal and the others future.

Keywords: feminism, Elizabeth, Pride and Prejudice, society, female character, Austen

THE EMERGING TRENDS OF INDIAN WOMEN WRITERS IN THE POST-COLONIAL TREND

Dr. A. Vidhyarathi

India

vidhyaa10@ymail.com

ABSTRACT

Women writers in post-colonial India find their emergence their re-vision on creating literature on their own, rightly, being a woman in the context of the changing social scenario. The Indian women have consciously accepted the supremacy of the patriarchy system by surrendering meekly to their conventional roles and volunteering themselves to be dominated. On increasing education, better job opportunities and awareness of rights and privileges of women have forced her to contemplate in the upgraded context. Indian women today are exposed to a new set of values with education and economic independence but still in psychological conflict beyond the traditional assigned role. At this juncture the woman has to redefine and establish her status, certainly not an easy venture. Women writers have caught the Indian women in this flux and have depicted them realistically both psychologically and physically in their novels. Such literature has certainly contributed to a fresh exploration of the role and status of women in the conventional Indian society. It is hardly accepted that the recent years have witnessed the impact of western feminist theories put forward by writers like Simone de Beauvoir [The Second Sex, 1952], Betty Friedan [The Feminine Mystique, 1963] and Kate Millet [Sexual Politics, 1970]. The impact of the text and the terminologies on feminine aspects on the Indian women writers have successfully attempted to break the literary and social norms of the past. They delve deep into the psyche of Indian women characters in their novels and also portent a new concept of morality.

Keyword: Post-colonial India, Re-vision on creating literature, Patriarchy system

INDO-NEPAL RELATIONS AND CULTURAL COMPATIBILITIES

Mohd Aftab

AMU, India

aftabaligarian@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

India and Nepal are only two countries in the entire world which are inter-linked historically, culturally, politically, socially and economically. Both are peacefully reconstructing themselves on modern lines having thrown off the yoke of domination – India from the British and Nepal from the feudal autocracy. The dominant faith of the majority of people in both Nepal and India is Hinduism. The monarchs of Nepal have always been true devotees of “Pashupati and Vishnu” and worshippers of Shakti and admirers of lord Buddha. So there budded a sense of religious co-ordination and deep harmony. Gorkhali also called Nepali, the official language of Nepal is like several Indian languages. Even the other dialects and languages spoken and understood in Nepal bear close resemblance to Indian states. Hindi is universally understood in Nepal. In view of the common dietary habits, social customs and way of life both countries have periodically acknowledged each other’s value and importance. The Nepalese in India and the Indians in Nepal do not feel themselves alienated. There are so many fellow-feeling in so many items due to close and neighbourly relations. As close neighbours Nepal and India share unique relationship of friendship characterized by deep rooted people to people contacts and culture. Cultural bond provides moral strength to the relationship, while respect for each other’s political identity. Due to cultural proximity Nepal recognizes and admires India’s position as the largest democracy and as an emerging economic and strategic power that is striving to find its rightful place. This paper will intend to analyze that culture retains the potential to promote harmony between two neighbours. Further, it will also seek to examine how cultural proximity remains helpful in bridging several social bifurcation between any two neighbours.

Keywords: Nepal, India, culture, people

OUR PARTNERS



GARI
Publication



Making Practitioners for Tomorrow
GARI CONFERENCE

