DEEKSHA

BI - ANNUAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK

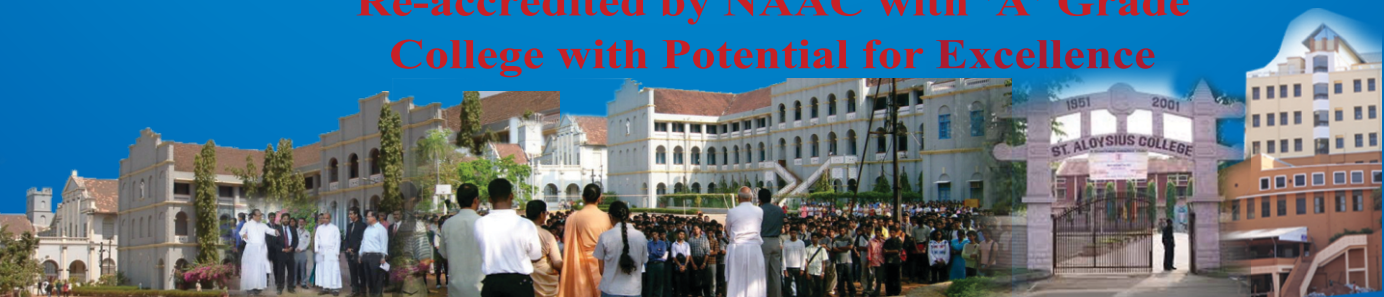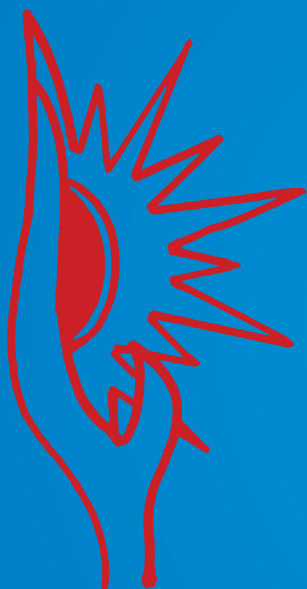### Volume - 13   Number - 1   February 2015

A publication of

P G Department of Social Work

St Aloysius College (Autonomous)
Mangalore - 575 003, Karnataka
Re-accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade
College with Potential for Excellence

Principal's Message......

Social work is a practice-based profession and an academic discipline that promotes social change and development, social cohesion, and the empowerment and liberation of people. Principles of social justice, human rights, collective responsibility and respect for diversities are central to social work. Underpinned by theories of social work, social sciences, humanities and indigenous knowledge, social work engages people and structures to address life challenges and enhance well-being.

The social worker must first engage the client in early meetings to promote a collaborative relationship. The data must be gathered that will guide and direct a plan of action to help the client. An action plan has to be formulated. Affirming, challenging, encouraging, informing, and exploring options have to be explored. The ultimate goal will be to replace the social-worker with natural processes of social change.

Certain attitudes are very much to be ingrained in a Social Worker. Service, social justice, respect and dignity to a person, importance to human relationships, integrity and competence are the core values that must be visible in a person who is determined to bring about a change in the society.

I thank the editor and his team for their wonderful efforts in bringing out this issue of the research Journal DEEKSHA. May God bless all our efforts in educating our youth and transforming our society in order to build our Nation!

Fr Swebert D'Silva, SJ
Principal

Deeksha
Bi-Annual Journal of Social Work
ISSN - 2250 - 3919

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Editor's Note....

Education is the base for self empowerment and paves the path to enlightenment. Knowledge gained through education enables individuals' potential to be optimally utilized owing to training of the human mind. This opens doors of opportunities, enables individual to achieve better prospects in career growth. Education helps us to tap into latent talent, so that we may be able to sharpen our skills. Research is part of education which helps us to bring out real facts, issues which are prevailing in the society. It enables us to identify complex ways in which innovation takes place or acknowledge the deeper and more profound contributions.

It gives me a great pleasure to launch the edition of "Deeksha" the Bi-Annual Journal of Social Work. This Journal attempts to document and spark a debate on the Research and issues focusing social areas. The present articles pertain to Education, Environment, Health Care, Women Empowerment, Social Issues, Adolescence and other areas of research and inputs of knowledge.

Jacintha M. Cutinha's research study discuses how parents and teachers play a greater role and that they are the most influential people to motivate young minds to acquire better prospect. It is a challenge and risk task for them to influence adolescent. It is even more important to be on a constant lookout for adolescent stress factors, their level of self -esteem, and behavioral symptoms that may cause trouble ahead. Research study further explicates that Social Workers may play a crucial role in rendering their services to the welfare of students and educates significant people about their role and care.

Shirley T. Babu attempts to discuss in her article that the existing law for prevention and misuse of NRT (New Reproductive Technology), PNDT (Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act) Act is not effective enough in preventing the 'missing girls' as seen from our population census. There is a need for giving proper teeth and claws to this act, for effective implementation of Sex Pre-Selection techniques.

Prasanna Kumar and Krishna, their research study examines the significance and importance of agriculture in Indian economic development, possible areas of challenges and constraints to engage vigorously in agriculture sector by the rural youth.

Ashok Antony D'Souza's article stresses on globalization as promoting democracy and human rights and that these two are interrelated and complementary. The validity of these given notions based on Noam Chomsky's perspectives on the United States' (US') role in the promotion of democracy and human rights. The paper attempts to work out the implications of Chomsky's perspectives on the US' imperialism to nations like India and the possible way out of this impasse.

Priya S Shetty traces on Inclusive growth and health in the Indian Perspective. In her article she stresses upon the fact that the wealth of nations is to a large extent determined by the educational

attainment and the health status of its population. Therefore India needs to spend more on basic health care and education if economic growth is to benefit all members of society.

Gerald D'Silva's article is to understand that the significance of Bio-diversity in tune with leaving and non-living organisms. Every individual species inhabiting planet earth has a role to perform. The organisms on earth are adapted to another for example the waste generated by one organism is used by another and a resource consumed by one is replenished by another. By this way nature can manage to balance all the interference and pressure. But before these calamities, we need to protect and conserve bio diversity and reduce danger of the permanent loss.

Pradeep M.D attempts to understand the task of empowerment of women to have a real guarantee of dignified life and achieve social justice. Although special provisions, affirmative actions and reservations in education, employment and political life may have their own advantages, more fundamental than these are creation of a dependable legal framework for protection of their bodily integrity and personal autonomy. A multi-pronged approach for an all-round development of women by setting into service different provisions of the constitution might be more appropriate.

Sridevi K and Dr Ramesh B elaborate on the availability and effectiveness of field education opportunities provided within schools of social work in Karnataka. In social work education, field work is a major vehicle for professional development. Field work within the school of social work is critically important for increasing the quality of service provided by professional social workers. Study recommends that there is a greater need of practicum manuals to stakeholders of social work education.

Loveena Lobo and Spurthi Fernandes in their research study investigated the Effects of Single Parenting on the Self esteem and Adjustment Patterns of Adolescent children. Study findings revealed striking higher levels of Self esteem & Adjustment scores of both male and female children as well as it revealed no gender differences in Self esteem and Adjustment scores. Social support and positive parenting has helped enhance the self esteem and adjustment patterns of the adolescents of this study.

Research comprises "creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge. This Journal portrays articles of Social Research action which gives insights and new vistas into learning. Its emphasis is to promote scientific papers of quality wherein we extend our boundaries to all social sciences. It aims to provide a unique medium of communication for multidisciplinary approaches, either empirical or theoretical, to the study of Social Issues.

I firmly believe that the articles in this Journal may enrich and stimulate readers to gain knowledge and trigger further research articles.

Roshan Monteiro
Executive Editor

A STUDY ON THE ACADEMIC PROBLEMS OF ADOLESCENTS IN RELATION TO THEIR SOCIAL SUPPORT

Jacintha M. Cutinha*

ABSTRACT

Teachers and parents are becoming deeply concerned with this trend and often admit they are helpless to turn the tide. The educators talk of the growing problem of the underachievers" referring to the many adolescents who have superior intelligence but whose grades in college are mediocre or even failing. Psychotherapists too are becoming more concerned with this problem as an increasing number of such adolescents are referred to them. (Halpern, cf, Gottsegen and Gottsegen, 1969)

A total sample of 720 respondents were chosen for the study, of which 361 were male and 359 female respondents by using Stratified Random Sampling The sample includes adolescents from Rural and Urban of both sex. Tools: Questionnaire and Marks of the final exam of I PUC. Result: The result shows that there is positive correlation between Academic performance and Social Support (r=.390** and p=.001), which means when there is good Social Support the adolescent performs better in academics. The correlation is highly significant at (p=.001) level. This proves that the hypotheses, High academic achievers will have a higher Social Support.

Key Words*: Adolescents, Social Support, Academic performance.*

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is the transitional stage from a 'Child' into 'Adult'. The child explores new ideas, widens his/her horizons, and finally acquires greater responsibility and an individual identity. Adolescence is a time of rapid and difficult changes, unlike any other period in a human's life. These are the formative as well as impressionable years when the maximum amount of physical, psychological as well as behavioral changes takes place.

The term adolescence has been derived from the Latin word 'Adolescere' which means 'to grow up to maturity' in this sense of growth, adolescence is a process rather a period, a process of evolving from child to adult. The questioning, experimenting, challenging and finding what marks this period of development, and has as their basis, the desire for self- discovery understanding the ultimate meaning of life.

World Health Organization defines adolescence as the period between 10 to 19 years (WHO 2003).

ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

Dubow et al,.(1994) in their study on ' Effects of poverty and quality of the home environment on changes in the academic and behavioral adjustment of elementary school age children' results showed that prior poverty status predicted decreases in Maths and reading scores and increases in antisocial behavior. Quality of education between the assessments predicted positive changes in adjustment after accounting for poverty status. These effects were independent of child characteristics and relevant family back ground/ demographic risk factors that are associated with poverty.

Wong and Mihaly (1995) examined the relationship of experience while studying and academic performance in 208 High School students over 4 years. 170 students completed the personality Research Form, out of 208 students. Results seem to support the notion that there are 2 kinds of motivation in Scholastic achievement: one directed toward long term goals (work orientation) and the other directed toward the enjoyment of experience when one studies (intrinsic motivation while studying). A goal orientation frame work incorporates learning context, personal academic goal orientations, learning behaviors and academic achievement.

(Anderman and Machar, 1994; Eccles & Midgley, 1989). Specifically, research has found that student's contextual goal structures were determinants of their achievement goal orientation which in term influenced their learning behaviors and academic achievement. Therefore achievement goal orientation seem to be a predictive factor for adolescents' academic performance across changes in learning environments such as during the school transitions (Ecclesia& Midgley, 1989).

ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND ADOLESCENTS

Academic performance refers to how students deal with their studies and how they cope with or accomplish different tasks given to them by their teachers.According to Trackman (1975), academic performance is used to label the observable manifestation of knowledge, skills, concepts and understanding and ideas in the educational set up.

Adolescents who perform well usually are motivated to do so due to the influential factors. According to Deutscher (2003) Parental involvement in school and home is important in motivating students. Parental involvement produces good role models but it also gives the students another source to learn. Parent's educational aspirations and expectations of their children's academic performance positively correlates with children's grade IQ scores. Educational aspirations achievement, motivation and eventual educational attainment (Bryer1995). According to foster parental academic encouragement fosters children's cognitive development grades and scores on standardized tests, and educational aspirations and those parents realistic expectations relate to children's achievement more than extremely low or high expectations. Students who believe that their teachers are more flexible in lessons gain higher intrinsic motivation. Teacher attribute that improves student motivation

is the ability for the teacher to be flexible in their lessons to the students and to move in a direction to keep the students engaged. According to a study by Fordhan and Ogbu (1986) student' grades change over time in relation to the grades of their friends. Students with best friends who achieve high grades in school are more likely to show improvement in their own grades than those of students who begin at similar levels of achievement but whose friends are not high achievers. Among low achieving adolescents, for example, those with high achieving friends are more likely to plan to continue their education than those with low achieving friends. Thus it is not possible to examine achievement during adolescence thoroughly without taking into account the broader environment of school and peer in which individuals pursue their educational and occupational careers. Peers also exert a small but significance influence on each other.

SOCIAL SUPPORT THEORY

Social support theory will provide a framework for understanding the experiences of those who use online support. According to social support theory, social support is defined as informal support; including instrumental, cognitive, emotional, or appraisal support (Roehrle & Strouse, 2008). Active coping strategies are things done to actively deal with or thwart stressors, such as finding alternative solutions to a situation, positive reframing, and seeking social support (Roehrle & Strouse, 2008). According to this theory, the social support system is comprised of family, friends, co-workers, and others who are socially connected with one another. It is important to note that social support can help or hinder the coping process.

The hope is that social support systems offer the members of a group the feeling of belonging, security, and a greater sense of self-worth (Mayo Clinic Staff, 2008). Further, social support has been shown to help mediate stress and conflict or minimal social support contributes to stress (Marra et al., 2009). It has been established that support groups provide members with improved recovery and adaptive coping responses. Overall, traditional support groups help cancer patients return to some level of normalcy (Sullivan, 2003).

SOCIAL SUPPORT CONCEPTUALIZATION

Social support has been conceptualized in various ways, and it is important at the outset to establish a common definitional and conceptual language. Social support here refers to the many different ways in which people render assistance to see one another; emotional encouragement, advice, information, guidance tangible aid or concrete assistance (Barrier and Ainey,1983; Gottled,1983; House and khan,1985; Wood,1984)

Cobb (1976) provides a definition of Social support that differs markedly from Caplan's, excluding tangible aid and resources, Cobb (1976) defines Social support as information leading the subject to believe that one is cared, loved, esteemed and valued belong to network of communication and

mutual obligation. Social support can be provided spontaneously through the natural helping networks of family and friends or can be mobilized through professional intervention. Social support that is provided through an informal helping network is typically characterized by a mutuality, reciprocity and informality not often evident in professional helping relationship.

Age, Gender and Religion of the Respondents

DIMENSION	CATEGORY	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL	%
Age	15	9	4	13	1.8
	16	152	110	262	36.4
	17	191	241	432	60.0
	18	7	6	13	1.8
	Total	359	361	720	100
Religion	Hindu	138	188	326	45.3
	Christian	112	90	202	28.1
	Muslim	107	83	190	26.4
	Other	2	0	2	2
	Total	359	361	720	100

Minimum = 15years and maximum = 18years

Mean – 16.62 SD- .556

The above table also shows that Boys are more in Number (50.14%) as compared to the girls (49.86%). In all schools boys outnumbered girls. This is more particularly found in the rural areas It may due to girls get involved in the house works than the boys. A majority of the subjects (45.3%) belong to Hindu religion, (28.1%) Muslims and (26.4%) Christians. This is due to the proportion in the local population.

Distribution of Respondents according to their Academic Performance
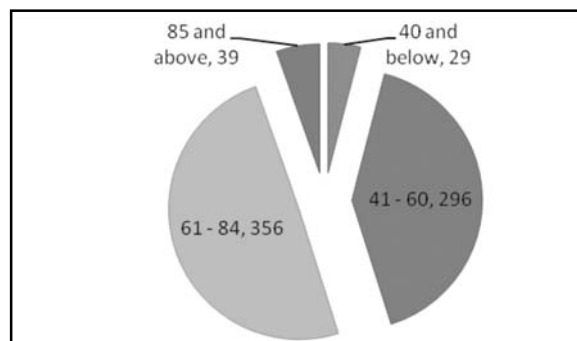
Looking at the academic performance it is observed that the highest number of students (50%) have 61-84 marks in the I PUC final exam. Significant number 41% students had attained between 41 -60 marks in academics. 4% of the respondents are found to have scored 40 and below which is an average academic performance. A small percent of 5.4 have scored above 85 marks. Considerable research evidence (Parthasarthey et al 1991) supports the data that inadequate preparation lead to poor academic performance. It has also been evidenced that because of the increased pressure of domestic work and interpersonal stressors in their family circumstances they could not concentrate on their studies. These problems result in poor academic performance, repeated failures, increase in dropouts and coping in examination. (Parthasarthey et al 1991).

Level of Social Support received by the respondents
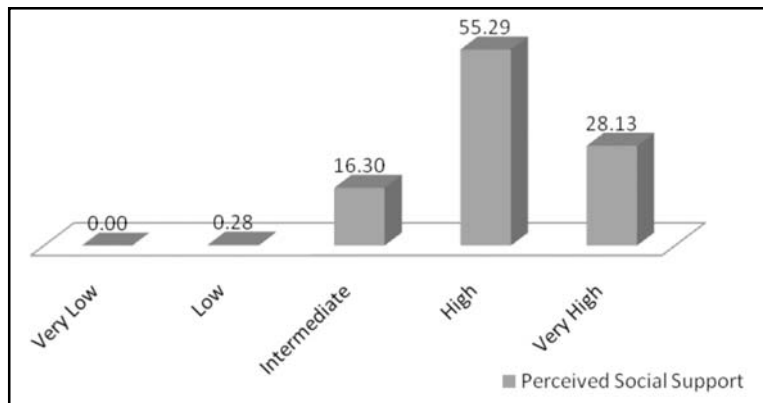
The above Bar Diagram represents the Social Support received by the respondents. It shows that majority of the children have high as 55.29% have high Social Support, 28.13% of the adolescents have very high Social Support and 16.30 % have intermediate Social Support.

The above data indicates that large numbers of the respondents have high and very high Social Support, it could be due to nuclear family which is well nit. Due to the parents care &stay with the adolescents.

Area wise Distribution of Level of Social support level of Respondents

	Very Low		Low		Intermediate		High		Very High	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Social support parents	4	.6%	3	.4%	90	12.5%	290	40.3%	333	46.3%
Social support peers	0	.0%	19	2.6%	197	27.4%	326	45.3%	178	24.7%
Social support teachers	3	.4%	31	4.3%	161	22.4%	323	44.9%	202	28.1%
Perceived Social Support	0	.0%	2	.3%	117	16.3%	397	55.3%	202	28.1%

The above table shows that the social Support has been studied under three dimensions, like Social support of parents, Social support of peers, Social Support of Teachers. Considering all the areas of Social support, the social support of parents (86.6%) is the highest than any other areas. It an indication that the respondents had a very good relationship with their parents it could be because of only one child in the family or because of two children in the family. The next highest support respondents get from teachers (73%). It is a positive development to see that present generation students have a good rapport with the teachers on the other side the attitude of the teachers towards their students is of a friend and guide. The peer support highest scores are (70%). It could be due to the spirit of competition or could be due to the single child which creates individualist attitude among adolescents.

Results of One way ANOVA for Social Support of the Respondents and family back ground.

Domains	Family back Ground	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	P
Family	Rural	354	37.28	4.95	.190	.849
	Urban	366	37.36	5.45		NS
Friends/Peers	Rural	354	34.86	5.11	1.74	.082
	Urban	366	34.17	5.39		NS
Teachers	Rural	354	36.09	4.89	1.10	.000
	Urban	366	33.16	6.01		HS
Perceived Social support	Rural	354	108.26	11.36	3.51	.000
	Urban	366	105.02	13.06		HS

The table represents the results from one way analysis of variance calculated that represents the association of Perceived Social Support and the family background. There is no difference in the mean score in the domain of Family Social Support for the respondents belonging to the urban (37.36) and Rural (37.28) set up. Once again in the peer domain there is no difference in the mean scores of Rural (34.86) and urban (34.17) respondents. There is a difference in the mean score in the domain of teachers support that is among Rural respondents there is high mean score as (36.09) and where as urban respondents have low mean score as (33.16) so when it comes to the domain of teachers support there is a significant correlation between the teachers support and the family background (p=.000). It is to say that students coming from the rural background experience a positive social support from the teachers.

The association between Social Support and the family background shows that there is significant relationship between the two. (F=3.51; p=.000) It shows that the type of family background they belong to has effect on their Social Support

Difference in the level Social Support and academic performance among boys and girls.

Domains	Gender	N	Mean	SD	t	p
Academic performance	Male	361	60.51	12.28	5.091	.000 HS
	Female	359	65.23	12.5		
	Total	720	62.86	12.64		
Perceived Social Support	Male	361	105.15	12.57	3.163	.002 HS
	Female	359	108.04	11.96		
	Total	720				

The above table depicts the difference in the level of Social Support and academic performance among the boys and girls. The mean score is high among the girls in the Domains of Academic performance (65.23) and Perceived Social Support (108.04) where as it is low for boys such as Academic Performance (60.51), and Perceived Social Support (105.15). It is clear that girls are doing well in academics (p=.000) and have good social support from the family, peers/friends and teachers.

Difference in the level of Social Support and academic performance among Rural and Urban respondents.

Domains	Gender	N	Mean	SD	t	p
Academic performance	Rural	354	62.40	12.80	.972	.331 NS
	Urban	366	63.31	12.49		
	Total	720	62.86	12.64		
Perceived Social Support	Rural	354	108.24	11.34	3.951	.000 HS
	Urban	366	104.68	12.75		
	Total	720	106.43	12.20		

The above table depicts the difference in the level of social support and academic performance among the rural and urban boys and girls reveals that in the domain of academic performance urban respondents (63.31) have higher Mean scores as compared to rural respondents (62.40). Rural respondents have higher mean scores (108.24) in Perceived Social Support as compared with

urban respondents (104.68). It can be noted that having better social support for the rural respondents which has no impact on their academic performance.

Present study shows that rural respondents have higher positive social support than the urban respondents.

Correlation between Major Study variable

Variables	Academic Performance	Perceived Social Support
Academic Performance Pearson correlation		.390
p		.000
N		720
Perceived Social Support Pearson correlation	**	
p		
N		

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level

There is a positive correlation between academic performance and perceived social support (r= .390 and (p= .000) level which means better the perceived social support higher will be the academic performance. The correlation is very much significant (p=.000) level. **This proves the hypotheses that High academic achieving adolescents have positive social support.**

IMPLICATIONS FOR SOCIAL WORK

Social work intervention can contribute in the area of promotion of positive social support in the adolescents, which in turn help the adolescents to achieve better results in the academics. With ever increasing problems of students in the colleges and lack of manpower to address these issues, social workers may play a crucial role in rendering their services at the college levels. The activities that are suggested are, Family counseling, Foster Family Life Education, Conducting sessions on Positive Self Esteem and Positive Social Support

CONCLUSION

In this competitive world, subject – knowledge enrichment is given high priority neglecting the essential of effective day –to-day interaction or living. When such characteristics get accumulated they might take the form of immature behavior, maladjustment, mental breakdown, being excessively shy, lack of sensitivity of others and sometimes even suicide attempts. Such deficits of behavior, if not recognized in the early stages, may cause havoc in later stage.

For parents and teachers, it is a challenge to keep balance perspective on the adolescents emotional roller coaster ride. As young people bounce back and forth between childhood and adulthood, alternating irresponsibility with responsibility, parents and teachers often do not know what to expect. For this reason, it is even more important to be on a constant lookout for adolescent stress factors, their level of self -esteem, and behavioral symptoms that may trouble ahead.

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SMALL FAMILY AND NEW TECHNOLOGY IN EXCLUSION OF GIRLS FROM DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

*Shirley T. Babu**

ABSTRACT

Development in the economic and technological fields has not led to the empowerment of females of our country. In fact that the HDI (Human Development Index) and GDI (Gender Development Index) of India reveal poor performance of planners of development to give due recognition to women's rights and include them in the developmental process. Consumerist culture oriented economic development, commercialization of medical profession and sexiest biases in our society, combined together have created a sad scenario of excluding girls and women from development. Modernized outlook has resulted with government and the people to make extensive use of available New Reproductive Technologies and give preference to small family norms without changing the traditional mindset of 'son preference' which was widely practiced and has created havoc by denying the survival rights of females. The census report from 1991 has proved the serious deficit of girls in our country as a result of intensified violence and discrimination on girls and their rights with use of new technology. The existing law for prevention and misuse of NRT (New Reproductive Technology), PNDT (Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act) Act is not effective enough in preventing the 'missing girls' as seen from our population census. There is a need for giving proper teeth and claws to this act, so as to include sex pre-selection techniques and effective implementation. Sex Determination and sex pre selection scientific techniques part of NRT is utilized only when certain genetic conditions are anticipated, are used in India to eliminate female babies.

Key Words: *Son preference, Sex ratio, New Reproductive Technology, Millennium Developmental Goals.*

INTRODUCTION

The Government of India ratified the Charter on human rights, the rights of women and children. There is gross violation of the rights of women and children in the country. The dismal sex ratio of children below six years of age is a matter of grave concern, as it is a violation of the basic rights of the girl child to survive. The daily news reports scream of these violations, in the form of dowry deaths, rape, sexual harassment and many forms of discriminations, and more lately, elimination of unborn girl child on the basis of pre birth sex selection.

In spite of granting the right to survival as one of the basic rights to all the citizens by the Indian constitution, pre birth selection and elimination of females has resulted in adverse sex ratio and declining number of girls in India.

SMALL FAMILY NORMS IN INDIA

The governments propaganda in the post independence years over the need for small family through Population policies certainly raised the awareness about the small family norm all over India. By small family earlier one meant 2 or 3 children but over the years the acceptable number came down to 2 children.

For the present parents there are 3 possibilities;

(1)   2 sons only,

(2)   2daughters only, and

(3)   1 son and 1 daughter.

The second possibility is the worst. The cost of dowry and marriage has gone up. We are becoming increasingly a consumerist society. Greed has overtaken need. *One cannot order a small family with only 2 sons or for that matter 1 son and 1 daughter, unless on takes recourse to medical intervention or in simple language, finding out the sex of the unborn child and taking to abortion if it is a female child, or going for pre sex selection before conception.*

Why such a 'choice' remains so gendered is an intriguing question. For one, the 'choice' is selectively exercised – the rationale comes from the 'small family norm' which has come to be associated with late modernity. Much has been said about the enabling environment of women in terms of education, employment and financial independence and the interface of these parameters with autonomy and decision – making as well as their being equal partners in the development processes. Yet scores of studies have clearly shown that women's education or employment status do not automatically translate in their agency and freedom of choices. The concept of 'choice' itself is rather contrived – the so – called choice can be a matter of prolonged social conditioning and socializing process wherby women themselves follow the age-old 'preference' for sons.

Son Preference:

Son preference is a consequence of the ever- present patriarchal social system. Unfortunately, the valuing of male children is normally accompanied by the distinct neglect for daughters. However, with the advancement in reproductive technology, pre-natal diagnostics followed by sex selective abortion adds to gender abuses. In the Indian context, giving birth to a son boosts a woman's status within the family, whereas her inability to produce a male child may lead to disgrace, and abuse. Sex selection is by definition not gender neutral. While we would like to consider that our liking for one

sex over another is not predisposed by bias, almost all societies have strong prejudices based on sex. A choice to have a female over a male, or the other way around, will be based on gender stereo types. The Nobel-Laureate Amartya Sen calls them missing women. While other experts call the phenomenon as "Gendercide".

Sex selection entails choosing the sex of an embryo, which is determined by the sex chromosome carried by the sperm. There exist a number of different techniques for sex selection pre-and post conception. However, more recent developments since the early 1990's seem to induce a re-examination of the safety, efficiency and reliability of existing techniques as well as their regulation. Prenatal diagnostic tests provide women an option to select a child of desired sex, is also improper as women's "choices" made within the patriarchal obligation to produce sons. Women are not taking autonomous decisions. The threats of desertion, divorce and ill treatment compel them to go for sex-determination and sex-pre-selection tests.

NRT (New Reproductive Technology):

The New Reproductive Technologies involves mainly three aspects. Assisted reproduction, genetic or prenatal diagnosis and prevention of conception and birth. RTs undertakes four kinds of functions- first, In vitro Fertilization(IVF) and subsequent embryo transfer, second, GIFT (Gamete Intra Fallopian Transfer), third, ZIFT,and fourth, cloning assisted reproduction. Contraceptive Technologies helps to prevent conception and birth. Amniocentesis, chorion villai Biopsy, needling, ultrasound and imaging are used for prenatal diagnosis. The foetal cells are collected by the technique called amniocentesis and CVB. The Gene Technologies play critical role through genetic manipulation of animal and plant kingdoms. Genomics is the "science of improving the human population through controlled breeding encompasses the elimination of disease, disorder, or undesirable traits, on the one hand, and genetic enhancement on the other. This is followed by countries through state policies and programmes". NRTs have made women's bodies site for scientific experimentations thus it is important to examine scientific, social, judicial, ethical economic and health impacts of the NRTs.

There is a serious need to examine population policies and Global funding from the perspective of satisfaction of Medical Market and marketization of the nation states in the context of newly emerging culture of daily changes of sponsors. Budgetary provision on health has a hidden agenda of NRT. The victims are not given scientific details and by labeling them as parasites and beneficiaries, their consent is not sought. It has burdened women with backbreaking miseries. The nation state have been coached to implement the use of NRT in Secrecy in line with the programmes executed by G8 Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines and Bangladesh. To achieve population stabilization, 2.1% growth rate of population and NRR (net reproduction rate) of 1. i.e. mother should be replaced by 1 daughter only, are envisaged. These have inherent sexist bias because it desires birth of 1 daughter and 1.1 sons. Those who support sex determination (SD) and sex pre selection (SP) view these

tests as helpful to achieve NRR 1. This will further widen the gap between number of girls and number of boys in the country. As it is 100 million women have been missing due to femicide over a period of 1901 to 2011.

Sex Ratio:

In India is defined as number of females per 1000 males. Though the 2011 census shows a slight improvement in the over all sex ratio in India (933 females in 2001, to 940 in 2011), what is more alarming is the sharp decline in the Child Sex Ratio in the age group of 0-6 years. Census 2011 has shown a steep decline of 13 points from 927 in 2001 to 914 in 2011. *Sex ratio is an important social indicator to measure the extent of prevailing equality between males and females in a society at a given point of time.*

As it is 100 million women have been missing due to *femicide* (female infanticide, ill treatment and discrimination leading to higher mortality rate among women and girls in the first three quarters of 20th century and last quarter of the 20th century due to misuse of SD and SP) over a period of 1901 to 2001.

Data from the past three census submitted by the Ministry of Women and Child Development to the Lok Sabha attributed the decline to a "son preference" in the country. Admitting that the number of missing girls has risen over the years, Women and Child Development Minister Maneka Gandhi told the Lok Sabha in a written reply; " The reason behind the declining child sex ratio in the country primarily is the socio-cultural mindset having preference for sons, considering girls as burden and preference for small family. Further, easy availability of technology for sex determination tests and abortion services as catalyst in the declining child sex ratio" (The Hindu Dec.,1, 2014)

Ineffective law to prevent the crime:

Despite central and state government initiatives in the form of various schemes and programmes to strengthen the girl child, the enactment of the PCPNDT Act (1994 amended 2003) to check the unscrupulous use of sex determination technologies, the role of media to sensitise the society at large through reporting on the girl child deficit and sustained efforts and campaigns of civil society organizations and activists, nothing seems to be working to stop discrimination against the girl child. Rather the nexus among doctors, nurses, ANMs and other medical, para-medical personnel is flourishing into big business deal. However, both the 2001 and the 2011 census reports have clearly shown that the implementation of the PCPNDT Act has tardy as there is a further decline in child sex ratio. The further decline in child sex ratio, in spite of 15 years of ban on sex determination test, makes us somber with realization that social legislation serves a purpose only up to a point or that fear of punishment does not always act as a deterrent. It is time we understand and address the cultural and social factors that undervalue girls. Brining about behavioural change is a tough but a necessary assignment.

Child sex ratio for the last four decades shows that it has been declining continuously and the decline has been the sharpest from 1981 onwards.
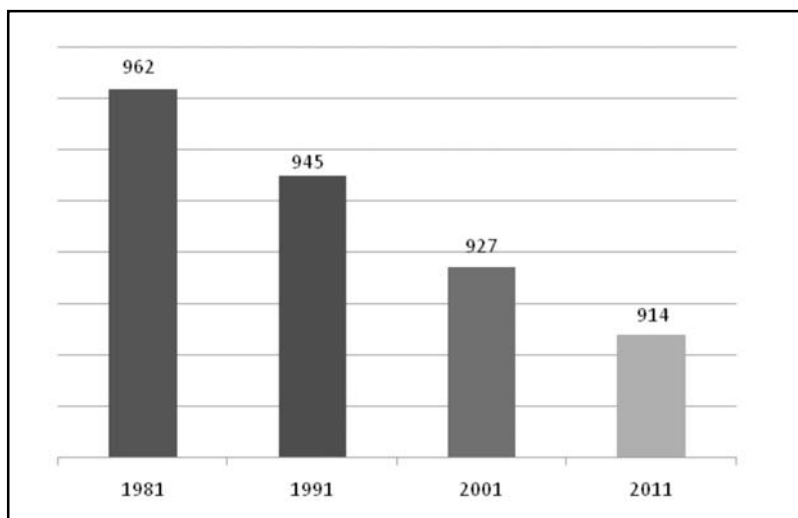
Figure 1Sex ratio of children aged 0-6 years in India females per 1000 males

Several questions have been raised with regard to trends in Child Sex Ratio in the last decade. The decline in child sex ratio may be due to different factors, such as neglect of female children resulting in higher mortality at younger ages, female infanticide and female feticide. However the indications are that this alarming trend is due to large scale practice of pre birth sex selection and eliminations of girl child. Female foeticide refers to a practice where the female foetuses are selectively eliminated after pre-natal sex determination thus avoiding the birth of girls. High incidence of induced abortions and the sharp decline in the child sex ratio in the last decade clearly indicates the practice being rampant.

Haryana, which has 12 gender-critical districts, has the lowest sex ratio in the country with just 834 girls for 1000 boys in the Zero to six age group. Panjab, which has 11 critical districts, has also shown a small improvement from 798 in 2001 to 846 in 2011. Kerala has shown overall improvement from 958 in 1991 to 960 in 2001 and 964 in 2011. Himachal Pradesh, which had slipped from 951 in 1991 to 896 in 2001 has increased its ratio to 909 in 2011.

The implications of the skewed child sex ratio:

As a result of sex determination and pre-birth elimination of females, millions of girls/women are missing in states of Haryana, Gujarath, and Panjab and many states of India. This situation is leading to forced polyandry, violence against women, purchase of brides, rape, child marriage, prostitution etc.,

The scarcity of brides in contemporary Punjab and Haryana is a serious implication of the skewed child sex ratio leading to non-marriage of young men. Since girls are already in short supply and better educated, therefore families look for better-placed boys, preferably urban, resulting in squeezing of the marriage cohort. Ahlawat, et al. (2009). No one would like to marry his/her daughter to a person who does not earn for himelf and the family. One of the serious implications of the skewed sex ratio is reflected in a 'male marriage squeeze'. To cope up the situation, men across caste lines are bringing brides from distant states like Uttaranchal, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Maharashtra, the North-east and even Kerala. These women are brought from across cultural, regional and language contexts where caste and sometimes even the religion are different. Kaur, et al. (2004).

Declining sex ratio is an issue of

1. Gender injustice at the family, society, state, national and international level

2. Violation of survival rights of a girl child

3. Violation of reproductive health rights of women

4. Violation of medical ethics

5. Violence and crime against women and girls

6. Disempowering women and deteriorating their status

7. Adversely affecting the women's health (physical, mental and emotional health

8. Poor social indicator which can cause imbalance in the society (disturb the demographic profile of the country)

The decline in the child sex ratio is not a problem of numbers alone. The very status of women and the gains that have been made in this regard over the years, are at stake. The likelihood is that with fewer women in society, violence against women in all forms could go up. This atmosphere of insecurity would lead women to be confined within the four walls of their home. This is not the only manifestation of the threat of serious disruption in the social fabric. If this decline is not checked the delicate equilibrium of nature can be permanently destroyed.

Directions of Goals of Development:

The Millennium Development Goals are a derivative of the Millennium Declaration of UN in September 2000, which spells out the following values: freedom, equality, solidarity, tolerance, respect for nature, and shared responsibility. They are a clarion call of 189 governments, on behalf of their citizens, to "free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty, to which more than a billion of them are currently subjected. We are

committed to making the right to development a reality for everyone and to freeing the entire human race from want." Patel (2006).

The MDGs are global effort to address the multidimensional poverty (income, poverty, hunger, disease, lack of adequate shelter and exclusion), promoting gender equality, education and environmental sustainability. The MDGs comprise 8 goals, 21 targets and 60 indicators that are placed in the global development agenda. For each goal, there are certain targets and for each target there are certain indicators. The base year of MDGs was 1990 and the final year is 2015. MDGs have become the most widely used yardstick of development effort by the government, donors and non-governmental organizations and extensively used in assessing the progress at national and sub national level.

Gender equality and Women's empowerment has been recognized as a crucial component in development. The United Nations has developed eight important target indicators for global development in 2000, which were declared as Millennium Development Goals (MDG's);

1. Eradication of Poverty

2. Basic education for all

3. Gender Equality

4. Women's empowerment

5. Reducing infant mortality rate

6. Fighting the diseases of AIDS and Malaria

7. Environment protection and

8. International networking

The unequal power equations:

The unequal power equations between males and females have led to violations of women's Physical, Mental and Reproductive Health rights. The girl child has often been a victim to the worst forms of discrimination. Gender bias, deep rooted prejudices, and discrimination against the girl child have lead to Exclusion of girls from getting health care and qualitative life. Denial to a girl child of her right to live is one of the heinous violations of the right to the life. Further from childhood to adulthood and thereafter until old age a woman has to cross countless hurdles to keep herself alive and healthy.

Inequities, driven by overwhelming poverty, affect both male and female in the developing world. Yet cultural tradition, scant economic resources and limited opportunities marginalize females. Males have better access to health care, nutrition and education. Gender bias is reinforced throughout as

men retain economic and political power. Women's issues have traditionally been ignored in patriarchal systems such as our own.

To be effective in changing people's attitude and behavior towards girl child, our life should also reflect the right attitude and behavior. Only then the community will start listening to us.

CONCLUSION:

Changing the mindset is a slow process, but making people aware about the gravity of their mistake of excluding females in the developmental process, is challenging. Irrespective of the difficulties, the people need to be informed about the gravity of their actions. The Government needs to act immediately to make development in democracy a truly inclusive one. The human service professions must work in fraternity towards creating consciousness with common people of this county. The issue is very complex and there may not be a single solution to the problem. There is also need to deal with the issue through medical ethics and strong campaign. We have a great task facing us i.el to change the mindset of doctors and clients, to create a socio cultural milieu that is conducive for girl child's survival and monitor the activities of commercial minded techno-doctors thriving on sexist prejudices. It is essential that all stakeholders join hands and work towards saving the girl children. Thus saving the counter partners in continuation of human progeny.

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DISENGAGEMENT OF RURAL YOUTH IN AGRICULTURE WITH REFERENCE TO PUTTUR TALUK

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ABSTRACT

India is predominantly an agricultural country and agriculture has been the backbone of the Indian economy and it will continue to remain so for a long time. Despite its excellent performance, particularly during green revolution era (1965–2000), Indian agriculture today is not as productive, competitive, remunerative and sustainable as expected. The demography of Indian agriculture is changing fast. There are clear signs of people fast moving out of agriculture, especially the rural youth practicing farming part-time and ageing of the farmer population in several pockets of the country. Whether as a farmer, researcher or extension officer, the production of food tends to be a last resort, not the positive choice of an ambitious young man or woman. This, of course, raises a fundamental question: who will grow the crops to feed the world? Ultimately, there can only be one answer: young people. So in a very real way, our survival depends on making agriculture attractive, and finding a way for agricultural science to engage with youths. Hence this paper examines the significance and importance of agriculture in Indian economy development, possible areas of challenges and constraints to engage vigorously in agriculture sector by the rural youth, prescriptions done by the rural youth regarding their vision on making Agriculture a worthy career and to suggest suitable measures to improve the same. 50 rural youth from Puttur Taluk whose family is largely dependent on agriculture for their livelihood are taken for study. The study has revealed that rural youth are mainly employed in other occupations than agriculture though their family depends on agriculture and the reason for youth quitting agriculture is not due to rising educational level among youth. Instead, it is attributable to greater employment opportunities due to the presence of industries and companies in urban areas. It is also learned that the major problem that affecting the agriculture is problem of marketing and price instability. The study suggests that the awareness on the importance of agriculture is needed to be intensified to make youth stay in agricultural sector.

Key words: *Agriculture, Disengagement, Rural, Youth.*

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the very basis of civilization. It is the food we eat, the clothing we wear, the material of our homes, the gardens around us, and many of our traditions and values. Everyone benefits from agricultural research and operations. Agricultural land provides food and habitat for 75% of the nation's wildlife.

The word *AGRICULTURE* is a late Middle English adaptation of Latin *agricultûra*, from *ager*, "field", and *cultûra*, "cultivation" or "growing".

Agriculture is the science, art and occupation of cultivating the soil, producing crops and raising livestock. Agriculture, also called farming or husbandry, is the cultivation of animals, plants, fungi, and other life forms for food, fibre, bio-fuel, medicinal and other products used to sustain and enhance human life. Agriculture was the key development in the rise of sedentary human civilization, whereby farming of domesticated species created food surpluses that nurtured the development of civilization. The study of agriculture is known as agricultural science.

The term also includes the financing, processing, marketing, and distribution of agricultural products; farm production supply and service industries; health, nutrition and food consumption; the use and conservation of land and water resources; development and maintenance of recreational resources; and related economic, sociological, political, environmental and cultural characteristics of the food and fibre system.

The major agricultural products can be broadly grouped into foods, fibres, fuels, and raw materials. Specific foods include cereals (grains), vegetables, fruits, oils, meats and spices. Fibres include cotton, wool, hemp, silk and flax. Raw materials include lumber and bamboo. Other useful materials are produced by plants, such as resins, dyes, drugs, perfumes, bio-fuels and ornamental products such as cut flowers and nursery plants.

In addition to food and fiber, some of the products we use everyday come from plant and animal by-products produced by farmers and ranchers for example:

Health Care: Pharmaceuticals, ointments, surgical sutures, latex gloves, x-ray film.

Manufacturing: Adhesives, lubricants, solvents, detergents, polymers

Education: Crayons, textbooks, chalk, desks, pencils, paper

Personal Care: Shampoo, lotions, cosmetics, toothpaste, fingernail polish

Construction: Lumber, paints, tar paper, brushes, dry wall, particle board, and tool handles

Until the Industrial Revolution, the vast majority of the human population labored in agriculture. Pre-industrial agriculture was typically subsistence agriculture/ self-sufficiency in which farmers raised

most of their crops for their own consumption instead of cash crops for trade.

A remarkable shift in agricultural practices has occurred over the past century in response to new technologies, and the development of world markets. This also has led to technological improvements in agricultural techniques, such as the Haber-Bosch method for synthesizing ammonium nitrate which made the traditional practice of recycling nutrients with crop rotation and animal manure less important.

THE ROLE OF AGRICULTURE IN INDIAN ECONOMY

Agriculture in India is one of the most prominent sectors in its economy. In the mid-1990s, it provides approximately one-third of the gross domestic product and employs roughly two-thirds of the population.

- *Share in National Income:* At the time of the First World War, agriculture contributed two-third of the national income of our country. After the initiation of planning in India, the share of agriculture has persistently declined due to the development of the secondary and the tertiary sectors. The contribution from agriculture has been continuously falling from 55.1% in 1950-51 to 37.6% in 1981-82 & further to 18.5% in 2006-07. But agriculture still continues to be the main sector because it provides livelihood to a majority of the people.

- *Largest Employment Providing Sector:* in 1951, 69.5% of the working population was engaged in agriculture. This percentage fell to 66.9% in 1991 & to 56.7% in 2001. However, with rapid increase in population the absolute number of people engaged in agriculture has become exceedingly large.

- *Provision of Food Surplus to the Expanding Population:* Because of the heavy pressure of population in labor-surplus economies like India & its rapid increase the demand for food increases at a fast rate. Therefore, unless agriculture is able to continuously increase its surplus of food-grains, a crisis is likely to emerge. Experts foresee that by the end of 11th five year plan (i.e., 2011-2012), the demand for food-grains is expected to increase to 280.6 million tons. Meeting this demand would require 2% growth per annum. The challenge facing the country is clear as during the last 10 years the food-grains have been growing at a meagre 0.48%.

- *Contribution to Capital formation:* There is a general agreement on the importance of Capital Formation in economic development. Unless the rate of Capital Formation increases to a sufficient high degree, economic development cannot be achieved. Agriculture can play a big role in pushing the Capital Formation in India. Rural sector can transfer labor & capital to the industrial sector which can be effectively used to increase the productivity in the latter.

- *Providing Raw Material to industries:* Agriculture provides raw materials to various industries of national importance. Sugar industry, Jute industry, Cotton textile industry, Vanaspati industry

are examples of some such industries which depend on agriculture for their development.

- *Market for Industrial Products:* Since more than two-thirds of the population of India lives in rural areas, increased rural purchasing power is a valuable stimulus to industrial development.

- *Importance in International Trade:* Agriculture constitutes about 75% of the total exports of the country. Such is the importance of agriculture as far as earnings of foreign exchange are concerned.

CHALLENGES FACED BY INDIAN AGRICULTURE

Indian agriculture is developing day by day, despite of its decline in country's GDP share, the advancement and development in agriculture sector could not be ignored. But with this improvement, Indian agriculture is also facing various types of problems, some of which are natural while others are human made.

YOUTH IN AGRICULTURE:

Today, the world's population is nearly 7 billion and is expected to reach to 9.2 billion by 2050 (UNDESA, 2010). Projections also show that global food production will have to increase by 70% to sustain this growing population, indicates that Agriculture will have to play a vital role in ensuring food security, reduce hunger & poverty and at the same time be sustainable. When analyzing the situation, we see that there is a need to stress on attracting Indian youth in agriculture.

The youth today are increasingly developing a negative views and attitude about of agriculture as a source employment. This has been the biggest drawback of the rapid urbanization and development. The population shift from villages to towns and cities, due to most young people opting out of the traditional agro-based sources of employment to white collared jobs to lead easy lifestyles, is a cause of worry. To engage and empower young people in agriculture, the sector needs to be able to address young people's aspirations and their expectations, and offer potential for social mobility. Rural employment needs to be 'decent work'– but as the importance to people of self-respect and status highlights, it needs also to address broader conceptions of human wellbeing. Farming needs a change of image to get over entrenched, though not unfounded, beliefs that it involves grubby, laborious work at low skill levels for low returns.

CHALLENGES FACED BY YOUTH IN AGRICULTURE:

Despite acknowledging the fact that youth are needed in Agriculture to feed a growing population and meet Millennium Development Goals, those involved in the sector are facing several challenges;

Education, Training and Skills: Education and training play a key role where youth employment is concerned. The main challenge that rural youth (especially female) face is the lack of access to education and training which makes it difficult for them to secure a job or other opportunities

in Agriculture since they do not have the required skills. On the other hand, educated youth face other challenges regarding their training received from Agricultural colleges and Universities. In many cases, agricultural courses tend to be more theoretical than practical and when the young graduates set out to look for a job, they find themselves lacking the skills required on the job market.

Access to land: Having access to land is a major constraint when youth consider venturing into Agriculture. Land issues are different in different states, depending on the policies and schemes that exist.

Access to finance: Access to finance is a problematic issue since banks are reluctant to provide them with loans and youth are considered as being "risky clients".

Access to markets: Lack of access to markets and input suppliers is very often a constraint that youth in rural areas face and this prevent them from making profit from Agriculture.

Few job opportunities for educated youth: Educated youth who have completed their higher studies in Agricultural Sciences are presently finding themselves in a situation where there is no job available in the formal sector. As a result, they have to search for a job in other sectors (financial, ICT, health etc) and eventually the country is losing manpower in Agriculture. In addition, those who stay in the Agricultural sector have to take low-salary jobs which do not require a degree and these youth are de-motivated. This situation really discourages other youth to study Agriculture since they do not want to find themselves in the same situation.

Lack of incentives and opportunities: Youth are often encouraged to start up an Agri-Business and become entrepreneurs. But in order to do so, they should be provided with incentives and opportunities, which unfortunately are present in National policies or schemes.

To address these challenges, and to make agriculture attractive to young people, we see that there is a need to invest in education at all levels, support agricultural innovation, build market infrastructure and improve the business environment in ways that will raise incomes and expand the agriculture value-chain.

AGRICULTURE - SITUATION IN DAKSHINA KANNADA DISTRICT

Agriculture was once a major occupation of the people of Dakshina Kannada district. The main crops of Dakshina Kannada district are Paddy, Coconut, Areca nut, Black Pepper and Cocoa.

Rice is generally cultivated three seasons in a year, Karthika or Yenel (May–October), Suggi (October to January) and Kolake (January to April). This is subjected to availability of water for the rice or paddy crop. Urad or Black gram is grown in some areas during season of Suggi. Cultivation of vegetables and fruits in fields and gardens for own consumption and selling has declined substantially. The district has APMC market in various taluks for the procurement of agriculture produce. The

Karnataka Milk Federation has a milk processing plant at Kulshekara in Mangalore. The plant process milk procured from the cattle owned by farmers of the district.

Agriculture has now taken back seat because of influx of money from natives settled in other district, states and countries. Significant number of people from this district works in Gulf (Middle East) countries and other states of India. Farms and fields are converted into residential plots and commercial (shopping) complexes. Horticulture though made some strides has not prospered because of high labour cost and non availability of labour. Automation is not possible because of small holding of lands by farmers and undulating geography of land.

Puttur Taluk is an agro-based town of the Coastal region surrounded by several hillocks with lush green forest situated in the belt of Western ghat heavy rainfall. The Major occupation of the people is agriculture. The crops grown mainly are paddy, areca, coconut, cashew, rubber, cocoa bean, chilli, vanilla, pepper and plantains. In addition dairy farming, sericulture and horticulture activities supplement the earnings of the people to some extent.

From Puttur villages rural educated youths are migrating to urban centers. A majority of them who have migrated are the Brahmins, Bunts and Muslims, Christians to Bangalore, Mumbai and the Gulf countries (Middle East), respectively. The historical migration patterns of the caste has influenced the present day migration, interestingly majority of the Brahmins from the village are working as doctors, engineers in Mangalore, Bangalore and developed countries. Bunts community had maximum paddy land areas, but after land reform, they have migrated to in search of jobs as many lost major portion of their land for tenants. From 1970s, onwards Muslims started migrating to Gulf countries such as Saudi Arabia, U.A.E., Kuwait, Qatar as small skill laborers to work in oil reserves. As youth are quitting agriculture mostly the older generation is occupied in the field.

The joint family was an important social organization, which contributed largely towards productive institutions has slowly disappeared. Fragmentation of the joint family into nuclear families resulted in fragmentation of the landholdings between family members.

Size of the agriculture landholding among the individuals is decreasing because of fragmentation of joint families. The fragmentation of landholding is less economical for paddy cultivation in the rural society. Reduced size of the landholding created les employment opportunities and many farmers are shifting to alternative livelihood occupations.

Women are moving away from agriculture and are engaging in small-scale industries, factories, business centers obtaining meagerly remunerated jobs, beedi rolling or as agriculture wage labourers in the region. All these transformation in agriculture forced the farmers to either to sell their land or to apply high levels of fertilizers to get more production from small agriculture plots. Higher production or yield from the small land holding is the main object of the farmers leading to depletion of the

agriculture land. Shortage of agriculture farm labour supply has also led to the problem in cultivating the agriculture land and therefore looking for other alternative use of land. The conversion of coconut/ areca nut plantation into rubber plantation in the commercializing the Agriculture sector is clearly visible.

MAJOR OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- ✓ To access Knowledge and perception about agricultural sector and its present situation.

- ✓ To study on the awareness of availability of various facilities/schemes from the   govt and non-governmental sectors to farmers.

- ✓ Possible areas of challenges and constraints to engage vigorously in agriculture sector by the rural youth

- ✓ Prescriptions done by the rural youth regarding their vision on making Agriculture a worthy career

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Nageshwara (2009) - India is amongst top ten producers in the world for rice, buffalo milk, wheat, cow milk, fresh vegetables, sugar cane, potatoes, groundnut, pepper mint and buffalo meat. Schultz (1953), also point out the importance of food supply by the agricultural sector. In Schultz's view, agriculture is important for economic growth in the sense that it guarantees subsistence for society without which growth is not possible in the first place.

Productivity is assumed to be lower in agriculture than in the modern sector. The canonical model was put forward by Lewis (1954) and subsequently extended by Ranis and Fei (1961). Lewis' model rests on the idea of surplus labor existing in the agricultural sector. With lower productivity in agriculture, wages will be higher in the modern sector, which induces labor to move out of agriculture and into the modern sector, which in turn generates economic growth.

Pandey M.M. (2003) studied about the Indian agriculture to take its overall review. According to him, country has made significant progress in the adoption of modern methods of cultivation and creative infrastructure for effectively and sustainable utilizing the national resources available at its command. It has transformed the image from that of "*begging bowl to bread basket*".

Decent livelihoods/employment in agriculture can be created through upgrading the existing jobs in agriculture or by creating new ones (FAO, 2010).

Despite the recognition of the potential of the agriculture sector internationally and nationally, literature points to the decline of youth interest and engagement in farming. Yet, most point out that the young people should be at the forefront of revitalizing agriculture since they tend to be more innovative (Vale 2012, FAC 2010).

Lack of incentives and drudgery are some of the reasons why the youth are disinterested in agriculture (IFAD, 2011). FAC (2010) underscores the current limited effort by most governments to engage the youth in agriculture and target the youth specifically with a view to understanding the constraints they face and devise plausible solutions to overcome them.

Adekunle *et al*. (2006) point out inadequate credit facility, lack of agricultural insurance, poor returns to agricultural investment, lack of basic farming knowledge and lack of access to tractors and other farm inputs as the major constraints hindering youth participation in agriculture.

Sharma (2009) found that possession of non-farm skills seems to be an important factor in determining out-migration of Indian youth from agriculture with the odds of a farmer moving out of farming increasing with skill attainment.

METHODOLOGY

This study has scope in relation to the current issues of the agriculture and disengagement of rural youth from agriculture with reference to Puttur Talluk, Dakshina Kannada District. The study makes an attempt to analyze the disengagement of rural youth in agricultural sector. Furthermore, this study seeks to understand youth interests and development and also their awareness on the government facilities, schemes available for the farmers along with a study on their contact with the agriculture, horticulture department.

For the purpose of this study, it comprises the sample with 50 respondents and they were drawn through the Simple Random Sampling method. The study was carried out among the rural youth whose family is dependent on agricultures for their livelihood.

The present study covers two types of data that is primary and secondary data. Primary data is collected by researcher and this data is collected directly from the field. Under primary sources questionnaire method is used to get the data from the members of disengaged rural youth from agriculture. The questionnaire includes open ended and close ended questions. The investigator also used the tools like observation and listening to a little extent. The researcher collected secondary data from books published by various publications, and the material available in various websites through internet etc.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Any human being is guided by his own attitudes and beliefs based on his or her grooming. Though attitudes and beliefs are not constant over time, but they influence the activities, empowerment or capacity, power of assimilation or conception. Therefore we need to consider the personal data of respondents to know the profile of the sample.

Table No. 1. Educational level of Respondents:

Sl. No	Variables	Responses	Total
1	Illiterate	1(2%)	
2	Primary	2(4%)	
3	High school	13(26%)	50 (100%)
4	PUC	10(20%)	
5	Degree & Above	24(48%)	

Education is one of the basic resources of the people in all human societies. Education among farmers sufficiently assists them in understanding and putting into practice the scientific and progressive farming practices. As per the above table 2% of the respondents are illiterate, 4% of respondents have received primary education, 26% of the respondents have completed their high school education, 20% of them have attained PUC and 48% respondents have pursued degree & above education. The educational level among the farmers is steadily increasing.

Table No. 2. Landholding of the Respondents:

Sl. No	Variables	Responses	Total
1	1cents -1 acre	9 (18%)	
2	2 acres – 3 acres	23 (46%)	50 (100%)
3	4 acres -7 acres	14 (28%)	
4	8 acres and more	4 (8%)	

The most permanent source of income is land holding. The data found in the table shows that majority of respondents i.e. 46% are having 2 acres to 3 acres of land for cultivation. 28% of them have the land between 4 acres – 7 acres. 18% are having land between 1 cents – 1 acres and only 8% of the respondents have 8 acres and more land. As per as land holding is concerned the majority of the farmers are having small land holdings for cultivation.

Table No. 3. Span of years of dependency on agriculture for livelihood:

Sl. No	Variables	Responses	Total
1	Less than 5 years	1 (2%)	
2	5 to 10 years	2 (4%)	50 (100%)
3	10 to 25 years	4 (8%)	
4	More than 25 years	43 (86%)	

Over the years agriculture has become backbone of Indian economy. It has been the major source of income and livelihood in rural areas. The duration of dependency on agriculture by the rural people is a major aspect to be recognized while understanding the agricultural sector. The above table shows that the majority of respondents have been depending on agriculture since more than 25 years for their livelihood. 8% respondents are for 10 to 25 years, 4% are in farming sector 5 to 10 years, and 2% of the respondents are in agriculture for less than 5 years. This shows that the majority of rural people are primarily dependent on agriculture for their livelihood for more than 25 years.

Table No. 4. Perception of respondents on the predominant feature of agriculture in Indian economy

Sl. No	Variables	Responses	Total
1.	Yes	47 (84%)	50 (100%)
2.	No	3 (6%)	

The first step while understanding the youth disengagement in agriculture is to know about their perception and interest in farming. The above table shows that as many as 84% of respondents have clear knowledge on the predominant feature of agriculture as per as Indian economy is concerned. Only 6% of respondents have no such awareness on the above aspect.

Table No. 5. Opinion of respondents on the fact that quitting agricultural sector by youth/ farmers turns out to be a threat to local economy:

Sl. No	Variables	Responses	Total
1.	No	43 (86%)	50 (100%)
2.	Yes	7 (14%)	

As per the above table the majority of the respondents believe that if youth/ farmers increasingly quit agriculture or farming the local economy would suffer to a great extent, eventually resulting in economic crisis situation in farming sector.

Table No. 6. Respondents' opinion on the need of youth promotion in agriculture in order to realize food security:

Sl. No	Variables	Responses	Total
1.	No	39 (78%)	50 (100%)
2	No	11 (22%)	

As India is stepping towards ensuring ongoing food availability in the country youth need to be promoted and attracted towards agriculture. In order to realize the food security in India agriculture sector needs to be strengthened and especially youth participation in agriculture needs to be ensured in the present scenario. The above table shows that the majority of respondents are on the opinion that without the promotion of youth in agriculture food security can't be realized.

Table No. 7. Negative public perception about farming like farming is not much honored occupation – as a reason for youth quitting agriculture:

Sl. No	Variables	Responses	Total
1.	Agree	13 (26%)	50 (100%)
2.	Disagree	37 (74%)	

As per as the query with regard to negative public perception about farming (like farming is not much honored occupation in the society) and thus youth quitting the farming and settling in non agricultural occupations is concerned majority of the respondents answered 'No' to the query. 26% of respondents are in agreement with the above statement. It shows that negative public perception about farming like farming is not much honored occupation is not a considerable reason for youth quitting agriculture.

Table No. 8. Rising educational level among youth – as a reason for youth quitting agriculture:

Sl. No	Variables	Responses	Total
1.	Agree	10 (20%)	50 (100%)
2.	Disagree	40 (80%)	

For the above query as many as 80% of respondents opined that the reason for youth quitting agriculture is not due to rising educational level among youth but 20% of the respondents agreed that the rising level of education is the reason for youth give up farming.

Table No. 9. Economic pull factors like greater employment opportunities due to the presence of industries and companies in urban areas – as a reason for youth quitting agriculture:

Sl. No	Variables	Responses	Total
1.	Agree	29 (58%)	50 (100%)
2.	Disagree	21 (42%)	

58% of the respondents believe that one of the major reasons why youth quit agriculture is the Economic pull factors like greater employment opportunities due to the presence of industries and companies in urban areas. Youth get attracted towards urban areas and get employment opportunities over there leaving agriculture.

Table No. 10. Major problems affecting the agricultural sector:

Sl. No	Variables	Responses	Total
1	Inadequacy of credit facilities	11 (22%)	
2	Poor knowledge in farming	1 (2%)	
3	Fragmented/small landholding	5 (10%)	
4	Problem of marketing	12 (24%)	50 (100%)
5	Insufficient access to tractors and other farm inputs	2 (4%)	
6	Poor returns to investment	11 (22%)	
7	Inadequate agricultural labourers	8 (16)	

In order to find out the major problem severely affecting farmers in agricultural sector in the present context, the above questions have been presented to the respondents. 24% of the respondents said that the problem of marketing is a larger issue affecting them. 22% respondents said that the inadequacy of the credit facilities is a broader issue to be dealt with. 22% attributed their opinion to poor returns against investment in the agriculture field whereby farmers are highly affected. 16% respondents are in the opinion that insufficient agricultural labour force is a major concern to them. 10% of the respondents have said that as they have fragmented/small landholdings cultivating has become a challenge to farmers. 4% of respondents attributed their response to inadequate access to modern farming equipments like tractors and other farm inputs while 2% of the respondents said poor knowledge in basic farming is the major problem affecting the rural farmers.

Table No. 11. Respondents' suggestions on retaining youth in agriculture:

Sl. No	Variables	Responses	Total
1	Raising awareness & training	26 (52%)	
2	To provide various services concerning to youth empowerment	4 (8%)	
3	To improve the education in farming through establishing agriculture related Educational institutions	15 (30%)	50 (100%)
4	Motivation & guidance to youth	3 (6%)	
5	Augment of governments' help to the agricultural family	2 (4%)	

It is obvious that without retaining youth in agriculture our economy cannot be improved and sustained. To draw out the suggestion from the respondents on the issue following queries have been made. According to the above table 52% of respondents have suggested that the awareness on the importance of agriculture is needed to be created to retain youth in agricultural sector. 30% of them have suggested to intensify the education in farming sector through establishing agricultural related educational institutions, 8% of them said to provide various services concerning to youth empowerment, 6% of them said to motivate and guide the youth properly and 4% of the respondents opined that the government need to increasingly provide various other helps to the family of the farmers to sustain their agriculture.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

In all the villages, it has been found that youth are fairly of young age; this indicates that the young age groups of youth have realized the Indian agriculture.

➢ It has been observed that the majority of respondents belong to the age group raging from 22-30 years of age.

➢ It has been noted in the study that the majority (48%) of the respondent are graduates.

➢ Majority of the respondents come from small sized families having 2-4 members in the family.

➢ Regarding the caste profile, farmers largely (98% respondents)] belongs to other backward classes.

➢ It reveals that majority of the respondents are having small land holdings i.e. 3-4 acres of land.

➢ It has been observed that the rural youth are mainly employed in other occupations than agriculture though their family depends on agriculture.

➢ A majority of the respondents have clear awareness that the agriculture has a predominant role to play in the economic progress of the country.

➢ It has been observed that majority of the respondents i.e. 43 (86%) of them believe that if youth/ farmers increasingly quit agriculture the local economy would face economic crisis.

➢ As many as 78% of the respondents say that without the promotion of youth in agriculture food security can't be realized.

➢ It has been understood from the study that the majority of respondents i.e., 42(84%) main source of their livelihood is agriculture.

➢ The study also reveals that majority of respondents i.e., 43(86%), are primarily dependent on agriculture for their livelihood since more than 25 years.

- Being the training important part in agriculture development process, the study shows that the majority of respondents have training/skills (mainly informal) as per as practice of agriculture is concerned.

- The study also indicates the respondents' response on the awareness of available schemes and facilities from the government and NGOs. It reveals that 33(66%) respondents are not aware of the various facilities available from the government to sustain their agriculture.

- This study also reveals the respondents' response to contact with Agriculture/Horticulture department. 34(68%) of respondent have no constant link with the above departments which are directly related to agricultural augment.

- As many as 68% of respondents said that the government need to provide more help to the farmers to improve their farm output.

- The study also reveals that 37(74%) of the respondents doesn't speak on negative public perception about farming (such as farming is not much honored occupation in the society). They feel that the above perception is not exactly the reason for youth quitting the agriculture and settling in non agricultural occupations.

- The majority of the respondents opined that the reason for youth quitting agriculture is not due to rising educational level among youth.

- The majority of the respondents believe that the reason for youth disengaging in agriculture is the Economic pull factors like greater employment opportunities due to the presence of industries and companies in urban areas.

- Majority of the respondents have expressed that the major problem that affecting the agriculture is problem of marketing and price instability.

- As many as 56% of the respondents demand the government to give focused importance in devising and implementing the government sponsored schemes/ programmes.

- The study reveals that 52% of respondents have suggested that the public awareness on the significance, vitality of agriculture is need to be intensified to retain youth in agricultural sector.

SUGGESTIONS:

Based on the above findings and experience gathered from the present study the following suggestions can be made for the engagement of youth in agriculture.

- There is the need for regular orientation and training programmes that will help to increase the youth, they can join in the field practice and improve the agriculture.

- Establish more agriculture universities and educate the students of practical training centres and it can be a motivation for family members.

- Adding Agriculture to the Curriculum: schools lack much access to training and education on farming and therefore were not being encouraged to perceive agriculture as a future career. Therefore, youngsters need to be encouraged more to perceive farming as a career after school how to grow high-value crops, keep livestock and how to market produce for markets. Being aware about the agriculture, they will be able to understand the Indian agriculture cultivation and national income, debates and analyse issues to make useful decisions.

- Access to university curricula and the need of stakeholders and update the curriculum in agriculture; and Focus on integrated research and development to get rid of the drudgery in agriculture.

- Initiate continuous education for farmers through mass media, short courses, visits and exchange of information in agriculture.

- Develop vocational training institutes in agriculture, covering topics such as value addition, dairy farming, poultry farming, farm mechanization and alternative use of energy

- Offering Young Farmers a Voice: Particularly this includes giving young farmers at policy level a chance to offer their opinion and experiences. In this way, they can show other young people that farming can be a rewarding career as well as highlighting the important role of agriculture.

- Government need to take responsibility to sensitize the importance of the agriculture field and establish agricultural institutions in the taluk level. Long-term solution to youth involvement is proper education and support by the government to youth.

- Innovation: new technologies are available that can help mitigate the effects of climate change and grow more food with less input. However, a lack of extension services has meant farmers have been unable to access these new innovations.

- Younger generation can help introduce new technologies at the same time learning from traditional methods, holding the potential to offer the perfect fusion of new and traditional solutions to some of the biggest challenges in agriculture.

- The increased use of mobile phones in farming can also help deter young people away from stereotypes of traditional farming and help change their perceptions on agriculture, helping them to view it as an exciting and innovative industry.

- Other key points to be considered: introducing ICT in farming for better information dissemination, targeted programs for schools and college/universities, more public investment in rural infrastructure, farm mechanization, and farm education and outreach.

- Expansion of information, education and development of practical training of youth. Exhibition and Exposure Speech can enhance the confidence level as well as the capability level of the youth functionaries.

- Youth engagement as a process requires multi-dimensional efforts and holistic interventions. This requires concerted and sustained efforts by all concerned-policy makers, Governments, NGOs, Training Institutions, education centres.

- Sharing and co-operation by both women and men would result in better designing and implementation of facilities in government. Government departments related to agricultural development also need to come near to the youth and establish close link with youth to promote their participation.

- Contribution by youth in agriculture should be recognized and appreciated in public spheres.

- Reservation for agriculture science student education should be continued to ensure their engagement through greater participation in farming and development of national income.

- Shortage of production resources – land, finance, negative attitude about agriculture need to be properly addressed by the government to engage youth in agriculture.

- Promotion of agriculture friendly youth groups and associations/cooperative and also promotion of youth policies to support youth.

- Creating a platform to share the experience and skills in agriculture.

- Improving market accessibility and working upon price instability.

CONCLUSION

Learning of this study reminds us the greatest truth: youth are the main resource to build nation. There is lack of interest of younger generation in agriculture due to increased literacy levels coupled with low social status for agriculture worker, rise in costs of inputs, fragmentation of land and out – migration.

The government has not taken more responsibility and educates the youth for involvement. Low availability of labor for agriculture, fragmentation of land and decreasing soil fertility, increased demand for land for other activities cause land use/land cover changes. Occupational shifts in the region are due to seasonal nature of employment in agriculture activity and hard conditions of work involved with the activity. Technological upgrading as well as social engineering will be essential for improving the productivity, profitability and sustainability of small farms. We should launch a Youth for Agricultural Transformation Movement in rural India.

For youth to be persuaded to take to farming, agriculture must be economically rewarding and intellectually stimulating. The development of the services sector in rural India will increase income and improve the efficiency of farming. Once a large number of educated youth settle in villages, much of the IT services work can be outsourced from urban to rural areas. This will help in maintaining our global leadership in this area by making such assignments very cost-effective.

Agriculture will provide under- and un-employed young people with employment and income, this in turn will provide the food we need via increased production, and ensures farming is passed from one generation to the next. This message adds yet another framing of young people as the saviors of under nutrition to the many other framings and narratives that place young people in the role of saviors (of the agriculture sector) or 'sinners' (young people are too lazy for agriculture, idle, unemployed. It seems obvious – if more than a little instrumentalist in approach.

Policymakers need to think beyond the conception of (young) people as units of labour to be placed in jobs. To engage and empower young people in agriculture, the sector needs to be able to address young people's aspirations and their expectations, and offer potential for social mobility.

Using the language of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and FAO, rural employment needs to be 'decent work' – but as the importance to people of self-respect and status highlights, it needs also to address broader conceptions of human wellbeing. Farming needs a change of image to get over entrenched, though not unfounded, beliefs that it involves dirty, laborious work at low skill levels for low returns. And we need to reassess what we mean by 'farmer' in the 21st century.

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HUMAN RIGHTS WITHIN DEMOCRATIC REGIMES IN THE AGE OF GLOBALIZATION
Reflections based on Chomsky's Critique of the United States' Foreign Policy

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ABSTRACT

It is a generally held belief that human rights are grossly violated only in countries that have dictatorial regimes. In opposition to this view, it is commonly believed that human rights are widely respected and promoted in democratic societies. It is also believed that globalization has been promoting democracy and human rights and that these two are interrelated and complementary. The paper examines the validity of these given notions based on Noam Chomsky's perspectives on the United States' (US') role in the promotion of democracy and human rights. Chomsky argues that the US, over the years, has turned out to be the most dominant imperialist nation as it is a 'super power', wielding immense political and economic clout. Further, with its agenda of capturing markets for its commodities and establishing hegemony by shaping popular consciousness, the US has been involved in human rights' violations. Chomsky provides piles of evidence to show that despite the US' projecting itself as a nation respecting democracy it has constantly engaged in proxy state terrorism. The paper attempts to work out the implications of Chomsky's perspectives on the US' imperialism to nations like India and the possible way out of this impasse.

Keywords: *culture of terrorism, democracy, globalization, human rights, US' imperialism.*

INTRODUCTION

The general impression of the people regarding the United States of America (US) is that it is a country that upholds the values of liberty and equality: the basic tenets on which the edifice of the Declaration of Human Rights rests. It is also thought of as a nation practicing and ardently promoting the values of democracy. However, Noam Chomsky, one of the prominent critics of the US foreign policy, argues that those who have ruled the United States have followed an "imperial grand strategy" which is coming to its culmination in an attempt to permanently dominate the planet using war and other methods of deadly coercion. He opines that the dominant US' policy has been one of promotion of 'Culture of Terrorism' and not the values of democracy or human rights. The US is able to do this without spoiling its positive image by means of the 'Propaganda Model' which 'filters' reality in such a way as to give the 'news' that is perverted to serve the needs of the ruling elite. He believes that the US does it in order to achieve its economic and political interests; so that it can remain a 'super power' forever.

The paper attempts an analysis of relationship between the spread of democracy and human rights with the help of Chomsky's perspectives on the US imperialism, which he believes violates human rights in the garb of promoting democracy. Thus, the paper makes use of Chomsky's analysis of the US foreign policy to understand its implications to human rights in India in the context of globalization.

Chomsky on United States and Human Rights

Beginning with his analysis of the US' war against Vietnam, Chomsky has held that the US foreign policy has been responsible for furthering imperialism and resulting in the violation of human rights (Chomsky, 1970, 1973a, & 1973b). Specifically, he claims double standards in the US foreign policy which preaches democracy and freedom for all, while promoting, supporting and allying itself with non-democratic and repressive organizations and states such as Chile under Augusto Pinochet, and argues that this results in massive human rights violations. In a speech made at around 1990 Chomsky said that "if the Nuremberg laws were applied, then every post-war American president would have been hanged" (Chomsky, 1991).

Chomsky opines that the collapse of the Soviet Union and the emergence of a unipolar world have heightened US hegemony (Chattopadhyay & Chaudhuri, 2001). He thinks that the US as the world's remaining superpower acts in the same offensive ways as all superpowers. One of the key things superpowers do, Chomsky argues, is try to organize the world according to the interests of their establishment, using military and economic means. Chomsky has repeatedly emphasized that the overall framework of US foreign policy can be explained by the domestic dominance of US business interests and a drive to secure the state-capitalist system. Those interests set the political agenda and the economic goals that aim primarily at US economic dominance (Chomsky, 2000).

Chomsky believes that a consistent part of the US foreign policy is based on stemming the "threat of a good example". This 'threat' refers to the possibility that a country could successfully develop outside the US managed global system, thus presenting a model for other countries, including countries in which the US does not have strong economic interests. This, Chomsky says, has prompted the US to repeatedly intervene to quell "independent development, regardless of ideology" in regions of the world where it has little economic or safety interests. In one of his works, What Uncle Sam Really Wants(1992), Chomsky argues that this particular explanation accounts in part for the US interventions in Guatemala, Laos, Nicaragua, and Grenada, countries that pose little or no military threat to the US and have few economic resources that could be exploited by US business interests (Chomsky, 2003).

In Chomsky's view the US government's Cold War policies were not primarily shaped by anti-Soviet paranoia, but rather toward preserving the US' ideological and economic dominance in the world. In his book Deterring Democracy (1991) he argues that the conventional understanding of

the Cold War as a confrontation of two superpowers is an 'ideological construct'. He insists that to truly understand the Cold War one must examine the underlying motives of the major powers. Those underlying motives can only be discovered by analyzing the domestic politics, especially the goals of the domestic elites in each country (Chomsky, 2006).

Chomsky argues that although the Cold War may be over the US foreign policies have not changed. Only the pretexts for them have changed. It is one of the reasons why the US military budgets have been increasing year after year. It is not a defence against Russia anymore but against the technological sophistication of the Third World. The US believes that globalization has deeply polarized the handful of the rich and the poor worldwide. It uses military systems to keep the poor nations in control ("The Rediff Interview with Professor Chomsky", 2001).

Chomsky has strong reservations regarding the US' claim that it is fighting terrorism to maintain world order and peace. He says that the US leads the pack of rich and powerful nations that carry out international terrorism on smaller nations. The US is the only country in the world that has been criticized by the International Court of Justice for perpetuating terrorism in Nicaragua. It is the US who nurtured the Islamic terrorist organizations in the world. It is the Central Intelligence Agency that has been aiding and abetting terrorist outfits across the world, all for the diplomatic, strategic and economic advantages of the US. So even Osama bin Laden, for whom the US has been bombing a poor country like Afghanistan, has been the creation of the US (Ibid.).

Other countries support the US in its "war on terrorism" for their own interests. Hence, for instance, there are a number of powerful supporters to the US cause in Afghanistan for their own strategic interests, not for wiping out terrorism and for the betterment of the world. India and Pakistan have been trying to win over the US, all because of Kashmir. Russia is eager to support the US action because it wants the Bush administration's tacit approval in Chechnya. China wants to legitimize the massacre of Muslims in western China. So, all these powerful nations are in the same league. All of them are setting up terrorist groups and training them. Hence, it is obvious that the US is not fighting a war against terrorism but pursuing its own strategic and economic interests (Barsky, 1997).

The conditions created by the Western cultural imperialism in general, and, the US in particular create a conducive atmosphere for the 'culture of terrorism' to be considered acceptable and justified (Chomsky, 2004).

The notion that the current war against terrorism is the result of a clash of civilizations is nothing but the result of the US propaganda. After the fall of the Soviet Union, it was necessary for the US to invent new pretexts to carry out the same policies. And one of the pretexts, terms invented by the academic world, is the clash of civilizations. So, before, the US was fighting communism. Now it is fighting the civilization of Islam or whatever. Looking at the alignment of the world it is very clear that there is not simply any clash of civilizations. The most fundamentalist Islamic state in the world is

Saudi Arabia. It is the favourite country of the US. The biggest Muslim state in the world, Indonesia, too is one of the most favoured nations by the US. Hence, the argument that the clash of civilizations has led to the war does not hold any water (Sperlich, 2006).

Thus, Chomsky argues that it is not "fight against terrorism" but the "culture of terrorism" which is the dominant US policy. "Culture of terrorism" refers to the imperialistic tendencies of the U.S. to define and use terrorism in an arbitrary but concealed manner. Chomsky provides piles of evidence to prove that despite the US projecting itself a nation respecting freedom, democracy and human rights it has constantly engaged itself in proxy state terrorism (Roy, 2003).

The definition given in the US Army manuals reads thus: 'terrorism is [t]he calculated use of violence or the threat of violence to attain goals that are political, religious, or ideological in nature…through intimidation, coercion, or instilling fear' (U.S. Army Operational Concept for Terrorism Counteraction, 1984, Quoted in Chomsky, 2003b, p. 236). Chomsky shows that the US manipulated facts and language to its advantage to such an extent that it changed the official US Code definition when it found that according to this definition the US itself would qualify as a terrorist state.

When the UN passed resolutions on terrorism, the first major one being in December, 1987 condemning terrorism as a crime in the harshest terms the US and Israel opposed it as against the 153 nations supporting it by means of veto in the Security Council (Chomsky, 1996).

The culture of individualism, consumerism, competition and covert violence that the political economy of the West propagates through the Mass Media is seen quite acceptable and even noble due to the subtle dynamics of the cultural imperialism which functions more at the unconscious level than the rational one. Hence, 'cultural imperialism' could be seen as a pre-condition to maintain an unwritten justification for the 'culture of terrorism' which in turn helps the imperialistic state to maintain its political and economic hegemony on the 'non-conformist' states (Chomsky, 2005).

IMPLICATIONS TO INDIA

A Document on 'Indo-US Trade and Economic Cooperation' mentions that traditionally, India has never been a favourite destination for the US foreign investors ('Document/US Foreign Investment', 1995). However, with the collapse of USSR and India's willingness to join to open Indian economy to the reform prescriptions of IMF and its sister institutions India's relation with the US grew in both affinity and cooperation. For instance, the US investment increased from $22.38 million in 1986 to $1135.41 million in 1993. This was 39 percent of the total FDI approved in that year (Bhambhri, 1996).

The neoconservative Bush administration had charted a special role for India in the region. After 9/11, senior American officials were quoted as saying that the US had only India and Israel as allies

"for the long haul" in its global war against terror. The US gave Israel the green signal to sell high-tech weaponary to India. Presently Israel has emerged as the top weapons supplier to India, replacing Russia. Many multi-billion-dollar defense and aviation deals have already been signed with the US. The US and India now closely cooperate in the fields of intelligence and surveillance. The chiefs of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) have already visited India to liaise with their counterparts here and they are accorded great hospitality and were granted meeting even with the country's Home Minister (Koshy, 2005).

Chomsky observes that India would not stand to gain much from the series of diplomatic exchanges between Washington and Delhi. He cites, for example, how the US was all praise for India in August 2001 and dismissed Pakistan as a rogue state. But after the September 11 incidents it quickly changed its stand and with the war in Afghanistan, Pakistan became one of its closest friends. Thus the US is known for continuously shifting its stand to suit its own interest. Hence, he feels that it is unwise on the part of India to engage in any serious strategic or economic relation with the US (Chattopadhyay & Chaudhuri, 2001).

In other parts of the world, especially in Latin America, governments are going out of their way to keep Washington out of the picture while resolving bilateral disputes. However, Indian government preferred to make the US the arbiter in South Asia. In neighbouring Bangladesh, the army was allowed to take over the government with the tacit approval of the US and India. It was Washington on behalf of New Delhi that did most of the diplomatic heavy lifting to persuade Islamabad to cooperate fully on issues relating to terrorism. It is Washington that is trying to facilitate a breakthrough in the continuing political impasse on Kashmir (Patnaik, 2009).

This process of India's cooption and cooperation with the US has had negative impact not only on the National Sovereignty of India but also on its attitude towards the importance of human rights. For example, the Indian elite have collaborated with the US in its capitalistic agenda because it suits them. However, they have not allowed any substantial change to take place in the unequal socio-economic relation based on caste-class-gender so that their traditional privileges are not sacrificed while compromising on the sovereignty and welfare of the country. In fact they have added other dimensions to this fragmentation – religion, language and region. Political and social analysts have observed that a conscious attempt is going on in India to accelerate the process of growing fragmentation of the proletariat by social and political forces of various kinds. This is giving rise to the emergence of new identities in the name of multi-religious, multi-caste, multi-ethnic and multi-cultural reality of India. This is a replica of what we find in the US. Paul Sweezy (1995) while referring to the US reality observed that the working classes were 'divided' between black and white and later into many ethnic and immigration groups.

CONCLUSION

Lal and Nandy (2005) delineate the major features of the 'new world order' set in motion by the US' imperialism in the following words:

The 'new world order' is no longer framed by explicit contrasts – between the colonizers and the colonized, superior and inferior races, not even perhaps the developed and the underdeveloped – though residues of these distinctions, as well as claims about the moral responsibilities of the advanced countries, are still encountered in the pronouncements of the leaders of the 'free world'. The new world order is defined by a more nebulous set of contrasts – between those who speak the language of laws and the language of universal human rights, and whose lexicon has found new uses for 'caring', and those who would not or cannot subscribe to the new ground rules of universal political conduct. As a consequence, the rights to punish and kill are now drawn from the reidentification and nomination of entire states as 'rogues' or 'outlaws', invite retribution by allegedly stepping outside the place of the law or by disowning what the North American and West European politicians define as the 'international community' (p. xvi-xvii).

It is an irony that the Indian political leadership is aligning with the US to become a global player, when in reality it is already an economic power. It has conveniently forgotten that India became a leader in the international community by virtue of championing nuclear disarmament, de-colonization, opposition to apartheid, and our support for national liberation causes. All this, at a time it was economically far weaker (Purkayastha, 2007).

Experts feel that Indian government should try for a drastic overhaul of our foreign policy. The focus should be on strengthening multi-polarity and South-South cooperation. More diplomatic efforts should be expended on improving trilateral cooperation between India, China and Russia and on strengthening groupings such as BRICS, consisting of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. Concerted moves are necessary to strengthen cooperation among South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) members and promote closer relations with India's immediate neighbours. Thus, the unifocal obsession of the Indian elite with the US should come to an end (Bidwai, 2009).

Finally, we need to understand that our blind imitation of the development model propagated and practiced by the US has led to human rights violations under the garb of promoting and safeguarding democracy. The 'culture of terrorism', as practiced by the US and venerated as a great model, has helped many in India to maintain a strange contradiction regarding human rights violations: to decry the violence in the borderlands and extol the programs such as the one that took place in Gujarat in 2002. Hence, we need to realize that as long as we, the concerned and educated citizens, harbour even some mild affinity to the culture of divisions and violence we would be guilty of allowing the 'culture of terrorism' to be perpetuated in our homes, neighbourhoods and the nation.

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INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND HEALTH

*Priya Shetty**

ABSTRACT

Premised on the concept of social welfare function, inclusive growth is associated with increased average opportunities available to the population and improvement in their distribution. Health is considered to be one of the vital sectors that can play a crucial role in determining the level of social development of a region. The Preamble to the World Health Organization (WHO) Constitution also affirms that it is one of the fundamental rights of every human being to enjoy "the highest attainable standard of health." The Millennium Development Goals set at the World Summit on Sustainable Development held at Johannesburg, South Africa in 2002 also emphasise the importance of social sectors which encompasses health sector. Health disparities, also known as health inequities, are systematic and potentially remediable differences in one or more aspects of health across population groups defined socially, economically, demographically, or geographically. The wealth of nations is to a large extent determined by the educational attainment and the health status of its population. According to the 2003 Human Development Report, "Education, health, nutrition and water and sanitation complement each other, with investments in any one contributing to better outcomes in the others". The definition of an inequality or disparity in health implies a difference in health status. These terms represent an inequality that is unfair, unjust, or avoidable. In this regard the objectives of the paper are to review the importance given to health inclusion internationally and the extent of health inclusion in India.

***Key Words:** Health, Inequity, WHO, MDGs, Inclusion*

INTRODUCTION

The inclusiveness of growth depends on the extent of access to economic and social opportunities. Premised on the concept of social welfare function, inclusive growth is associated with increased average opportunities available to the population and improvement in their distribution. Reports and studies have delved into how inequities develop in different societies and, with particular regard to health services, in access to and financing of health systems. Health is considered to be one of the vital sectors that can play a crucial role in determining the level of social development of a region. The concept of development has undergone radical changes in the recent past and social development has come to acquire a new salience in development thinking.

The Millennium Development Goals set at the World Summit on Sustainable Development held at Johannesburg, South Africa in 2002 also emphasise the importance of social sectors which encompasses health sector. Health shocks are among the largest and least predictable forms of

uncertainty that a poor family can face. Health disparities, also known as health inequities, are systematic and potentially remediable differences in one or more aspects of health across population groups defined socially, economically, demographically, or geographically.

In this regard the objectives of the paper are to review:

- The importance given to health inclusion internationally.

- The extent of health inclusion in India.

The source of data for analysis used in this paper is secondary. The study uses data from the National Health Accounts, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Planning Commission and World Health Statistics for analysis. It includes information through print media like newspapers, articles related to the issue in magazines and journals, electronic media, though they are not exhaustible.

BACKGROUND FACTS

Many studies have examined the important issue of inclusive growth. Most of these studies have focused on whether enhanced economic growth has led to poverty reduction, with some studies extending this to look at the distributional impact of such growth (Fosu, 2011). Emphasis has also been placed on other important areas and aspects of inclusive growth, including benefit incidence analysis of health and education expenditure (Gaddah and Munro, 2011; Kamgnia, 2008).

The definition of an inequality or disparity in health implies a difference in health status. These terms represent an inequality that is unfair, unjust, or avoidable. Governments and researchers have defined the concept in a variety of ways (Braveman, 2006). For instance, Carter-Pokras & Baquet described 11 different definitions of health disparities used by different governmental entities. In the United States, the definition included in *Healthy People 2010* is often cited: "differences that occur by gender, race or ethnicity, education or income, disability, geographic location, or sexual orientation". In European context, Whitehead (1991) discusses the goal of health equity, which is "not to eliminate all health differences so that everyone has the same level and quality of health, but rather to reduce or eliminate those which result from factors which are considered to be both avoidable and unfair".

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights established a breakthrough in 1948, by stating in article 25, "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well- being of himself and his family…" The Preamble to the World Health Organisation (WHO) Constitution also affirms that it is one of the fundamental rights of every human being to enjoy "the highest attainable standard of health." The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have put health at the heart of the development agenda, with three out of eight Goals directly related to improvement in health status. These goals and targets emphasize the importance of health as a dimension of poverty**.**

One of the fundamental aspects of social development is the ability of people to lead a long and healthy life. The "length" or "quantity" of a person's life can be measured in terms of the indicator life expectancy at birth. However, a person may survive many years with some chronic illness which may affect his/her quality of life. Hence, we need to consider the health status of the population reflected in indicators like infant mortality rate, prevalence of acute and chronic illness, etc. Chatterjee (1990) has pointed out that the health status of the people is generally determined by the intersection of four factors need, perception, ability and availability. Early childhood development is influenced by a number of factors, most notably health and education. Both of these areas are important not only for their intrinsic importance, specifically the health of the child, but also for their instrumental importance in terms of later life productivity and contribution to the economy. The wealth of nations is to a large extent determined by the educational attainment and the health status of its population. According to the 2003 Human Development Report, "Education, health, nutrition and water and sanitation complement each other, with investments in any one contributing to better outcomes in the others" (UN, 2003, p. 85).

INTERNATIONAL STATUS OF HEALTH INCLUSION

National governments and international organisations have made commitments to eliminate health inequalities, often through efforts to reduce the gaps between the best- and worst-off groups in society. Such efforts include the World Health Organization's (WHO) Commission on the Social Determinants of Health, which focused on health inequalities within and between countries.

A meeting hosted by the Indian Institute of Dalit Studies (IIDS), New Delhi and Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC), in December 2011, summarised the growth experiences in a dozen countries, across Latin America, Africa and Asia. Cross-country studies have played an important part in the literature on income inequality and health. Preston's (1975) seminal analysis looked at international patterns of GDP and life expectancy, and it was on the basis of his findings that Preston suggested that there should be a negative relationship between income inequality and health. The health of the rich is not much affected by their income, so that transfers of income from rich to poor will improve the average health of the nation.

Apart from the view that health inequalities represent a societal injustice, inequalities are also harmful from an efficiency viewpoint. Accounting for both direct costs (i.e., medical spending) and indirect costs (i.e., lower productivity due to illness and premature death), a 2009 study conducted by a research group found that health inequalities cost the United States $1.24 trillion between 2003 and 2006 (LaVeist et al., 2009). Making growth more inclusive requires better health care coverage and quality. A large share of the population suffers from poor health and, although it has been increasing, average life expectancy remains relatively low. Improvements in health status would not only have a direct impact on welfare and poverty but could also boost economic growth through higher worker productivity.

Aggregate welfare indicators, such as GDP per capita, neither reflect differences in life expectancy nor account for the number of preventable deaths. More precisely, standard welfare measures usually disregard non-material sources of personal well-being and put strong emphasis on annual income flows, at least in the empirical literature. Under these assumptions, cross country welfare comparisons are not affected by differences in life expectancy.

Likewise, we usually sidestep the issue of variations in population size, by undertaking welfare comparisons in per capita terms. Then the implicit ethical judgment is that we are 'neutral' to the population and indifferent to the unborn. As discussed by Kanbur and Mukherjee (2003), Becker et al. (2005), and recently empirically illustrated by Ravallion (2005) and Cogneau and Grimm (2007) a similar problem is also inherent in standard poverty measures and inequality measures. If the poor face higher mortality rates than the rich, the poverty headcount index decreases over time. Or, to put it bluntly, higher mortality among the poor is 'good' for poverty reduction.

Reducing inequalities in health and health care between countries has long been a goal of global health policy. For example, on the first page of its inaugural World Health Report, the World Health Organization (WHO) noted that the life expectancy gap between low- and high-income countries can surpass 35 years, with some of the least developed countries spending less than US$4 per capita annually on health care—far less than high-income countries such as France and the United States, while each spend more than US$1800 per capita annually on health care (World Health Organization 1995: 1).

More recently, reducing within-country inequalities in health and health-care has become part of the global health agenda. The first page of the Final Report of WHO's Commission on Social Determinants of Health cites the same 30-year life expectancy gap between high- and low-income countries, but also observes that, 'within countries, the differences in life chances are dramatic and are seen worldwide. The poorest of the poor have high levels of illness and premature mortality. But poor health is not confined to those worst off. In countries at all levels of income, health and illness follow a social gradient: the lower the socioeconomic position, the worse the health . . . Putting right these inequities – the huge and remediable differences in health between and within countries – is a matter of social justice.' (WHO Commission on Social Determinants of Health 2008)

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) aims to promote better policies for better lives by providing a forum in which governments gather to share experiences and seek solutions to common problems. Nicholas et al., (2013) used data from the World Health Survey to assess individual preferences for prioritising reductions in health and health-care inequalities. The World Health Survey was a cross-sectional survey administered in 70 countries in 2002–03. Their research concluded that:

- Individuals living in healthier, wealthier countries are more likely to place a higher priority on reducing health inequalities.

- Individuals living in low- and middle-income countries tend to place a higher priority on overall health improvement than reducing health inequalities.

- Global health policy may face a conflict between maximising distributive justice and ensuring procedural justice with regards to health systems improvement.

INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND HEALTH IN INDIA

Health is a defining sector for equitable human development and sustainable and inclusive economic growth of India. In improving the overall quality of life of the people in a developing country like India, the health sector seems to play a more fundamental role. In addition, it is now believed that development of the health sector is crucial for alleviating poverty (Misra et al., 2003). This calls for special attention and a greater share of resources for the health sector. India has made substantial gains in its health status in the last six decades after getting independence. However, despite significant reductions in mortality and fertility, a number of challenges remain. With one-sixth of the world's population and one-third of the world's poor, India's economic and social progress is critical to achieving universal Millennium Development Goals. India's population is now 1.2 billion and projected to grow to 1.6 billion by 2050, overtaking China by 2030. Challenges are also increasing in terms of service delivery standards, performance benchmarks, and incorporation of technology into the provision of health services to all, especially the poorest and those located far from the urban growth centers of the country.

India is known to have poor health indicators in the global context, even in comparison with many other developing countries. However, we also bear the dubious distinction of being among the more iniquitous countries of the world, as far as health status of the poor compared to the rich is concerned. This underscores the fact that there is a tremendous burden of unnecessary morbidity and mortality, which is borne almost entirely by the poor. Such gross inequalities are of course morally unacceptable and are a serious social and economic issue. India will not be able to realise its dream to be one of the economic superpowers of the world without this focus and significant resource allocation in health care. Social inclusion ensures that all sections of society have equal opportunities. To grab these opportunities, human capabilities should be enhanced, especially from marginalised and disadvantaged sections. Thus, providing access to basic health facilities becomes an integral part of the social upliftment of the people. Promoting inclusive growth in health requires public interventions in two areas:

a) Investing in health services to expand human capacities.

b) Promoting good policy and sound institutions to advance social and economic justice.

In India, the inclusive approach is not a new concept as Indian development strategies relied on the socialistic pattern of society through economic growth with self reliance, social justice and alleviation of poverty. Since independence, India has made progress, may not be highly significant though, with various government sponsored and private healthcare related initiatives. Article 47 of The Constitution of India states that it is the Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health. The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health.

Economic liberalisation and globalisation have resulted in massive and sustained growth in the Indian economy. Yet, the effects of social and economic inequality on the health of society are profound. High out-of-pocket expenditures on health care affect the poor adversely. Health spending is one of the importance causes of poverty in India. The health sector is human resource intensive, and non-availability of skilled providers in rural areas forces the poor to seek services from the highly unregulated and diverse private sector.

However, in 2007, India moved to a new strategy focusing on higher economic growth, making it more inclusive. The objective of the Eleventh Five Year Plan was 'faster and more inclusive growth', and much has been achieved in fulfilling this objective. However, many challenges remain. The focus of the Twelfth Five Year Plan period is once again on faster, more sustainable and inclusive growth. The planners have started believing that unless economic growth with equity, the growth itself may not be sustainable.

The Approach Paper of the Twelfth Five Year Plan mentions doubling of public spending in the health sector so as to increase to 2.0 – 2.5 % of Gross Domestic Product by the end of the Plan period. Government agrees that better health is not only about curative care, but about better prevention. Clean drinking water, sanitation and better nutrition, child care, increase of medical personnel, etc. are the goals of the government with ambitious targets on increased access to piped water systems and reduced open defecation by 2017. Convergence of schemes across Ministries is planned. The role of Public – Private Partnership in both education and health care is to be expanded. Implementation of Universal Health Coverage is envisioned which would among many other aspects allow for health insurance provided to all disadvantaged groups. The strategies focus, among others, is on intensifying quality prevention services, increasing access, strengthening institutional capacities and leveraging partnerships.

There are several initiatives taken by the Government of India in recent years to make the marginalised groups to have access, availability and affordable health care. Few initiatives taken by the Indian government are:

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM): The main aim of NRHM is to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and reliable primary health care, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of society. It also aims at bridging the gap in rural health care through creation of a cadre of accredited social health activists and improve hospital care, decentralisation of programmes to the district level to improve intra- and inter-sectoral convergence and effective utilisation of resources.

Social Protection Programmes: With the view to inclusive growth, the government has ensured a minimum level of social protection to the marginalised group by introducing the following schemes: Aam Admi Bima Yojana, Janashree Bima Yojana, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, Vajapayee Arogyshree , National Social Security Fund, Janani Suraksha Yojana, Mid day Meals Scheme, Yashaswini Scheme etc.

The Budget 2013-14 has also given due attention and care to health inclusion. The highlights in this regard are

➢ Health for all and education to all remains priority.

➢ Rs 37,330 crore allocated to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

➢ New National Health Mission will get an allocation of Rs 21,239 crore.

➢ Rs 150 crore provided for National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly.

➢ Rs 17,700 crore allocated for ICDS in 2013-14 representing an increase of 11.7 per cent over 2012-13.

➢ Allocation of Rs 300 crore in 2013-14 for a multi-sectoral programme aimed at overcoming maternal and child malnutrition. Programme to be implemented in 100 districts during 2013-14 to be scaled to cover 200 districts the year after.

CONCLUSION

Though much has done in the health sector, there is much more to achieve. India falls under countries that spend the lowest on healthcare in the world – 171 out of 175 countries in terms of public health spending. This has meant that 70% people in urban areas and 63% in rural areas go to private practitioners for healthcare services. This has led to very high out-of-pocket (OOP) expenditure for the general public. Estimates suggest that 39 million people are forced into poverty each year because of medical expenditure. Also, millions, because of the rising costs simply can't afford any sort of healthcare at all. This should help reduce out-of-pocket healthcare expenditure and make basic healthcare services accessible to people who can't afford it at all. More expenditure would also mean that there will be more public hospitals, drugs would be cheaper and less people would be forced into poverty because of healthcare costs.

India needs to spend more on basic health care and education if economic growth is to benefit all members of society. Amartya Sen, the first Indian to win the Nobel Prize for Economics said in an interview in Edinburgh on July 18. "There isn't enough voice in India about the totally urgent need for expansion of basic education and basic healthcare, particularly basic health care, much further than has happened." If access to equitable health care is to be achieved for all, policy documents must mention and address in some detail different needs of groups vulnerable to not accessing such health care. If these needs are not addressed in the policy documents, there is little chance that they will be addressed at the stage of implementation. The need for more information and knowledge on the needs of all vulnerable groups is evident. The current lack of mention and of any detail on how to address needs of vulnerable groups will significantly impair the access to equitable health care for all.

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BIODIVERSITY AND ITS PRESENT SCENARIO

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ABSTRACT

It's difficult to encapsulate the importance of Ecological environment in few words. Until the early 20th Century, biologists concentrated on descriptive studies of plants and animals. Charles Darwin's theory of evolution, for example, developed from his observations while recording the natural history of plants and animals. As human civilization subdued nature, people stopped perceiving it as the enemy. The near extinction of common species like the beaver led to the beginning of the conservation movement. By the 1930s, nature study became part of the curriculum of most schools, but organisms were still viewed in isolation rather than as communities.

All living organisms in the biosphere, from micro organism to macro vertebrates i.e.; bacteria, viruses to the largest animal like the blue whale ,including microscopic plants like algae to the large trees are termed as biodiversity .Earth is the only biosphere which hosts a wide variety of life with respect to habitat .Only about 16lakh species are known to science ,and India with the land area of 2.2% of the earth as a whole harbours over 1.2 lakh or more than 7.5% of the world's known species .India figured with two hotspots –the western Ghats and eastern Himalayas out of the 34 declared hotspots of the world .Biodiversity is being eroded globally ,nationally , and locally too .All the major ecosystem of the Karnataka State ,in coastal ,streams ,rivers ,lakes and reservoirs ,in protected areas, as also in moist and dry forests outside protected areas, in agro-ecosystems , and in urban ecosystems .Instances of non-sustainable harvests include harvests of natural vegetation to supply forest based industry ,as well as to meet urban fuel-wood needs .This has led to the removal of many commercially most valuable species Habitat destruction and fragmentation (baking of continuous land by people for various purposes)has destroyed all the state's ecosystems .Wildlife protected areas such as wildlife sanctuaries and national parks constitute the main place of biodiversity conservation efforts based on larger animals .Several unscientific developmental projects have been implemented ,thus creating a great pressure on the natural resources , in turn un balancing bio diversity .Nevertheless , several initiatives of late with positive intention is rejuvenating bio diversity conservation awareness among the youth and general public.

Key Words: *Empowerment, Human Rights, Judicial activism, Rights, Social Justice*

INTRODUCTION

All living organisms in the biosphere, from micro organisms to macro vertebrates i.e., bacteria viruses to the largest animal like the blue whale including micro scoping plans like algae to the trees are termed as biodiversity, the hosts a wide variety of life with respect to the habitat. One of the fascinations of bio diversity is its wide variety. Modern science estimates that there are somewhere between 80 to 120 lakh different species are known to science. An India with a land area of 2.2% of the earth as a whole harbours over 1.2 lakh are more than 7.5% of the world known species. This is why India ranks among the world's top twelve mega diversity countries, India has a rich and varied heritage of bio diversity, encompassing a wide spectrum of habitat from tropical rain forest to alpine vegetation and from temperature forest to coastal wetlands. India figured with two hotspots-the Western Ghats and the Eastern Himalayas out of the 34 declared hotspots of the world. Among the protected areas, India has 88 national parks and 490 sanctuaries covering an area of 1.53 lakh sq.km. Roughly, 25% of the 17500 species of flowering plants of India occur in Karnataka: but over 40% of the 1228 species of the more moving birds do so.

Biodiversity richness in Karnataka

The state of Karnataka is a part of the highly biodiversity rich regions of India .The state has a great diversity of climate, topography ,vegetation and soil .It has 320 km stretch seacoast with its coral formation act Netrani island ,estuaries and mangrove swamps .Estuaries are regions of high productivity and characterized by high nutrient levels .The state also has western Ghats hill chain and major portion of Deccan plateau. The different ecosystem support their own set of plants and animals with their niche depending on the species.Roughly,25% of the 17,500 species of flowering plants of India occur in Karnataka ;but over 40% of the 1228 species of the more moving birds do so. Karnataka probably has some 22,000 known and 100,000 total species of little known organisms. The number of species in other groups are better known, and our states probably boasts of about 4500 species of flowering plants,524 species of birds ,about 120 species of mammals, about 160 species of reptiles(turtles ,snakes ,lizards ,crocodiles),about 70 species of frogs and about 800 species of fish.

South Canara (Mangalore) District being one of the ecologically sensitive areas in India and a major Bio diversity hotspot is facing enormous threat due to the expansion of city, industry, transportation, booming land trade etc. western Ghats which cover this District has Environmental issues, so scientific efforts towards conservation, preservation, restoration, monitoring and management of ecosystem should be given priority. over-exploitation of natural resources and higher consumption has increased pressure on ecosystems over the years. The degree of pressure depended on demographics, industrialisation, policy and cultural dimensions and on the resilience of the ecosystems should be traced.

In some cases, conservation measures had prevented ecosystems from reaching critical threshold by reducing human pressure. However, in some ecosystems, a small incremental raise in pressure had resulted in an unexpected, non-linear adverse ecosystem response.

Hence, conservation of ecosystems was of paramount importance. The process of restoration required a holistic approach to help damaged ecosystem to recover their near natural integrity with the revival of biodiversity, ecosystem functioning and other indicators of ecological health

Environment problems:

Biodiversity is being eroded globally ,nationally ,and locally too .All the major ecosystems of the Karnataka state, in coastal ,streams ,rivers ,lakes and reservoirs ,in protected areas ,in agro-ecosystems ,and in urban ecosystems .This erosion is due to the following environmental problems ,namely:

A) Non- sustainable (uncontrolled and depleting method Harvests of living resources .

B) B) Unscientific developmental process concentrating only on economic growth.

C) Habitat destruction and fragmentation.

D) Impacts of pollutants.

E) Competition with colonizing, often exotic, invasive species.

Instances of non-sustainable harvests include harvests of vegetation to supply forest based industry, as well as to meet urban   fuel-wood needs .This has to led to the removal of many commercially most valuable species .All these processes have affected several species dependant on large tracts of forest such as Hornbill birds.

Habitat destruction

For any species to survive in wild, habitat protection is the crime factor which in turn protects the species along with maintaining prey – predator ratio. Habitat destruction and fragmentation in the name of development has destroyed all of the states eco systems. In several instances, quarry, mining, thermal power plants, commercial zones, road widening projects and also hydel power projects has denuded several hectares of good prime forest cover that was continuous with other patches, thus creating large breaks for wild life movement, escalating man –animal conflicts. This is evident through elephant movements in to villages, cities due to corridor fragmentation, and also other animals like Tiger , leopard, sloth bear, bison and wild boar straying into human habitats due to habitat loss and pressure. For instance , donkey menace increasing due to the looping of fruit yielding trees at forest as well as village outskirts, which was not visible in such great number when compared two decades ago. They intrude to human habitation only for food, which is deprived to them by humans. Naval exercises have reportedly seriously effected off- shore Netrani island at

karwar that are rich in newly formed coral reefs and form breeding grounds for fishes as well as endanger birds like the white- bellied sea eagle. Many fishes take refuge in the corals and the nutrients excreted by them are used by the corals to grow faster. Majority of corals of the nutrients excreted by them are used by the corals to grow faster. Majority of corals form large colonies and there accumulated skeletons make up large coral reefs. Forests on the tree and liver banks have been almost cleared outside the protected areas. This lead to the loss of stream bank bio diversity. The river eco systems of Karnataka have been extensively modified by the construction of reservoirs leading to major changes in the regimes of river flow. This has meant the loss of certain special habitat such as spray zones of waterfalls . These changes have also affected the movements of fish along rivers and streams, leading to a loss of fish diversity. Large patch of forests have also been converted mono culture plantations of teak, eucalyptus, casuarinas and acacia. These mono cultures proved to be non productive in terms of food for wild life as well as greater uses to man, additionally depleting ground water at the respective locations. These processes have led to the loss of many special habitats such as Myristica swamps and high altitude grass lands. In the dry zone, they have affected several species dependent on large tracts of scrub and grassland such as black bucks, wolves and the rarest greet Indian bustard bird. The extension of agriculture has led to a loss of grass land and scrub and erosion of bird species such as partridges, coursers, and quails dependent on them. The processes of commercial agriculture have led to the erosion of scared groves. And traditionally protected species such as banyan, peepal and other Ficus species, peafowl and monkeys that were a main component of the traditional agriculture landscape. Open areas in urban wetlands. Many have been drained, others are highly polluted, resulting in a loss of their biodiversity including native fishes and migratory waterfowl.

Sustainable practices

The word sustainable though sounds easy and manageable, is quite a difficult one in realty. it means harvesting resources meaningfully in a balanced way keeping long term benefit in mind .Sustainable practises possible only when human compromise with his greed and lust for more profit ,keeping future benefit as objectives .Traditionally ,people used to practise sustainable way of harvesting and usage of natural recourses as they were not tuned to the global market or the increased economic benefits .There were harvesting which was season specific and village centred ,avoiding resources flow to other areas ,avoiding outsiders and contractors. Hence, the wildlife conflicts and other problems were minimal, balancing biodiversity. Of late, the meaning of sustainable has been wrongly interpreted, keeping commercial benefits in mind .Most of the practises has short term benefits in mind leading to conflicts amongst residents which escalates to a largest extend.

There are some exceptions with healthy practises even today. For instance, the village of Kokkarebellur, Maddur Taluk of Mandya District. Mandya District is amongst the five last breeding sites for the globally threatened (very limited numbers) bird species , the spot-billed pelicans in

India. The village also offers nesting niches for many other birds including painted Stroks , Little cormorants ,Little egrets ,black ibis ,grey herons, night herons, pond herons and glossy ibis. His locality is a wonderful example of humans and birds living together harmoniously. The villagers protecting the birds and in turn benefiting from the "guano"(bird droppings) rich in phosphorus and potassium that gets collected under the nesting tress that is used as manure. The water bodies in the adjoining areas provide sufficient food, fishes and shellfishes for pelicans and other birds. The landscape at Kokkarebellur that includes Ficus (F religiosa, F bengalensis) and Tamarind (tamarndus indica) tress furnishes nesting sites for these birds. Several people in the Western Ghats, managing power crisis through alternatives like solar and small scale micro ideal power sources that they develop utilizing the water flow around their location, which would definitely meet small demands, without any ecological damages. This practice minimizes the need for mega power project for domestic purposes.

CONCLUSION

Wildlife protected areas such as wild life sanctuaries and national parks constitute the main place of biodiversity conservation efforts based on larger animals. It is necessary to broaden the approach to conservation of bio diversity to aquatic as well as semi –arid eco systems, and to lands and waters other than those under control of forest department. The concept of "heritage sites" of the biological diversity at need to be developed to help in this context, as well as those of biosphere reserves and ecologically sensitive areas. Several forest patches and riverine eco system needs serious attention protection by declaring   heritage sites. The demand for commercial power requirement could be met with alternatives like solar. Bio gas , and other beneficial means in a manageable ways if planned perfectly and implemented effectively. These in turn reduces wildlife related problems, loss of forested areas and ecological imbalance. The actual meaning of Sustainable Management needs to be implemented and practiced for a sound ecological balance.

Every individual species inhabiting planet earth has a role to perform. The organisms on earth are adapted to another for example the waste generated by one organism is used by another and a resource consumed by one is replenished by another. By this way nature can manage to balance all the interference and pressure. But before these calamities, we need to protect and conserve bio diversity and reduce danger of the permanent loss.

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A STUDY ON SOCIAL JUSTICE TO WOMEN THROUGH JUDICIAL ACTIVISM IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Justice is the first virtue of civilized world. Social justice envisages an efficient social arrangement where the opportunity of leading a dignified life with good things and amenities of life is available for all. In its essence, social justice means quality of being fair and just in social relations of human beings. The need for social justice to women is actually felt in a patriarchal society as the gender discriminations most often invade dignity of life and right to privacy of women, contrary to the internationally ascribed moral vision of human rights norms. The variety of domestic violence, cruelties, sexual assaults, dowry harassments and oppression in places of work make women, deeply suffer a lot, when the minimum legal protection for a decent life is not forthcoming. The task of empowerment of women to have a real guarantee of dignified life lies at the threshold of social justice programming for women. Although special provisions, affirmative actions and reservations in education, employment and political life may have their own advantages, more fundamental than these are creation of a dependable legal framework for protection of their bodily integrity and personal autonomy. A multi-pronged approach for an all-round development of women by setting into service different provisions of the constitution might be more appropriate. The post-emergency due process revolution, public interest litigation and judicial activism animating positive dimensions of right to life have made right to life and due process jurisprudence interestingly more rewarding for women.

Key Words: *Empowerment, Human Rights, Judicial activism, Rights, Social Justice*

INTRODUCTION

Carving out positive rights like right to maintenance, right against sexual harassment and rights of child prostitutes and children of prostitutes to rescue and rehabilitation reflects the peak of judicial activism through systematic and holistic application of several fundamental rights, directive principles and fundamental duties. The constitutional remedies to redress individual and class grievances of women have assisted the cause of women to dignified life. Feminism symbolizes an awareness on oppression at domestic, social, economic levels, accompanied by a willingness to struggle against such subjugation. They have focused their attention on equalizing strategies, which represents, attempts to improve women's access to existing education, employment, health care, credit and other opportunities, and ultimately to make resources more responsive to women's needs (Nelson, Barbara J. and Choudhry N 1997). The social norm is different from legal system however, both are

seeking justice. The concept of justice must be viewed through its relationship with law, morality and ethics. There is difference between ethics and system of values governing individual conduct and social morality as a system of norms which governs the social conduct of community. Definitions to the term law is between two extremes, one end law defined on cohesive nature which is based on the source of authority and enforced by sanctions, and the other end it is social acceptance (Shukla V.N). Activist role shall be played by all the wings of government legislature, executive and judiciary in molding the relevant law from the perspective of dignity of life, human rights and social justice to women which links democracy with feminism. Although in the context of widely prevalent gender discriminations and oppressions the direction of development is towards the better protection of interests of women, But it calls for consolidation of the past gains by an ongoing task of keeping the contours of dignified life high and sound by fruitfully using the means of constitutional litigation, activating the female organizations, spreading legal literacy and extending legal aid. Equally significant is the determined efforts of aggrieved women, social activists and feminist organizations in applying the strategy or constitutional litigation.

METHODOLOGY

This Study on Social Justice to Women through Judicial Activism in India is descriptive in nature. The main objectives of the study are to describe Judicial Activism, Right to Life and Personal Liberty to women, Pro-Life approach towards their social justice and Right to Constitutional Remedies in India. The data to the study is collected through secondary sources like Legal case reports, Bulletins, Case Laws, Law journals, Text books, magazines, web links and research papers. The Supreme court and High court presidents are taken into considereation and also cases registered under crimes agianst women in India from the year 2001 to 2012 is discussed and the Persons arrested and disposal of cases in the year 2012 was interpreted to analyse the objectives of the study.

JUDICIAL ACTIVISM

Judiciary becoming hyperactive

In India Judicial activism is supported by check and balance principle based on "separation of powers" between the executive, legislature and judiciary. It has become inevitable for the judiciary to become a policy maker, policy implementer because of the lethargic attitude of the other two organs, there by sometimes overstepping its constitutional limits either consciously or unconsciously to save the democracy. Indian constitution has provided different powers to the apex court to uphold its objectives. Art 137 Supreme court is vested with power to review any judgement or order made by it subject to the provisions of any law made by the pariliament or any rules under Article 145 on the grounds mentioned in Order 47, Rule 1 of the IPC (Shukla). Art 141 provides that law declared by the SC shall be binding on all courts is the law of the land. Article 32 and 142 enable supreme court to declare law and to give directions for complete justice. Judicial interventions

by judicial review of the higher judiciary for ensuring the rights of individual and group. Article 13(2) the Union or the States shall not make any law that takes away or abridges any of the fundamental rights, and any law in contravention shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void. Feminine Perspective toward a pro-women policy focuses on the marginalisation of women in democratic participation their subordination in socio-legal regime should be countered. Liberty women through Empowerment against Patriarchal social construction to dictate freedom. The post emergency due process, revolution, public interest litigation and judicial activism animating positive dimensions of right to life is rewardful for women. Gender justice remedy is found to be more useful hence, constitutional strategy for feminine justice falls within Articles. 21 and 32 in the judicial emphasis. Constitutional litigations are the revolutionary means of desirable social transformation since last two decades.

JUDICIAL APPROACH FOR LEGAL PROTECTION OF WOMEN

In India, basic rights like right to food, Shelter, Health, Means of livelihood, education and good environment under Art. 21 has evolved by the culmination of Directive Principles of State Policy with Fundamental Right. The judiciary should focus towards the social welfare goal in the constitutional jurisprudence. When the basic essentials of dignified life of women are deprived effecting their right to sustenance and shelter, judiciary can protect women under Art. 21 by Suitable legislative and administrative actions, constitutional remedies, momentary compensation. Scrutiny of privacy through rehabilitative protection against immoral trafficking, dowry prohibition, sati, rape and other sexual offences, indecent representation of women, right to maintenance and maternity benefit. The inequalities of income, social position and access to good things of life result in exploitation in the society. The States power to make special provisions for women and children Article 15 (3), Fundamental duty(Article 51(A), promotion of harmony and spirit of common brotherhood, renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women, the whole legal system ought to secure fairness and reasonableness which shall stop gender bias. Art 21 should be loaded with deprivation, rights and procedural safeguards for the protection of life and personal liberty. The Feminist human right perspective needs to percolate into various layers of procedures established by law, and sensitize the judicial reasoning to bring out and apply positive rights to women. The judicial activism have to be channelized for the benefit of women.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY AND JUDICIAL ACTIVISM

Our constitution in Part IV lays down a set of guiding principles which the state ought to follow both in framing laws and enforcing them. They confer no legal rights and create no legal remedies but still they provide a good guide in charting the path of the state in the governance of the country. Equal access to means of livelihood (Article 39(a)), equal pays for equal work (Article 39(d)), free legal aid (Article 39 A) M.H. Hoskot v. State of Maharastra AIR (1978)SC 1548, just and humane conditions of work (Article 42), protection from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Article

46), maternity benefit, raising the living standard and levels of nutrition (Article 47), renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women (Article 51(A) (e)), compulsory primary education, rural development and uniform civil code contain a great amount of gender justice value and add to the objective of dignified life with development. These directives linked to rights of maintenance, succession, sexual harassment at workplace and primary education to right to life of women as they are the victims of such offences. The social justice influenced the decision was developed on the basis of Directive Principles of State Policy In Kishen Pattanayak Vs. State Orissa AIR (1989) 677 long-drawn drought in Kalahandi had resulted in distress sale of girl child. The Supreme Court, issued guidelines for effective food distribution system through food camps saved women. Similarly, in Olga Tellis vs. Bombay municipal corporation AIR (1986) 180 had the effect of protecting right to privacy of women, who along with her family were dwelling on the footpaths of Bombay, being targets of peeping eyes . The judicial approach about right to maintenance is influenced by its consideration of dignified life. As held in Naurang Singh Chuni Singh vs Smt. Sapla Devi AIR (1968) All 412 the law of maintenance is aimed at prevention of vagrancy, and securing of right to food, clothing and shelter to the deserted wife and children. In Bai Tahira A vs Ali Hussain Fissalli Chothia AIR (1979) 362 the Supreme Court applied Sec 125 of the Criminal procedure code irrespective of the claims of Muslim personal law. In Madhl Kishwar Vs. State of Bihar a feminist challenged the constitutionality of Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908 which conferred right to intestate succession among tribal tenants only upon male heirs violating the right to equality (Art. 14) and right to life (Art. 21). The court held that the immediate female relatives of the last male tenent have the constitutional remedy to stay on holding the land as long as they remain dependent upon it for earning their livelihood.

RIGHT TO LIFE AND PERSONAL LIBERTY (ARTICLE 21)

Right to dignified life is a precondition for the very human existence with all its attributes and potential activities, attaining of social justice through an activist jurisprudence of right to life has been demonstrated to be a rewarding constitutional strategy for women during the last two decades. This is complementary to the egalitarian means of attaining gender and social justice to women who were subjected to patriarchal oppressions for a long time. Art. 21, "No peson shall be deprived of right to life and personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law" is a prescription against all deprivations hence, the term life used in Article 21 means, not merely the right to the continuance of a persons animate existence, but a right to possession of each of his organs, was highlighted in Kharak Singh v. State of U.P. AIR (1963) Supreme Court 1295. Protection should be provided to all individuals against arbitrary or illegal action of the state except according to the procedure established by law which is just, fair, not arbitrary, fanciful or oppressive. It should confirm to the principles of natural justice in Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India AIR (1978) Supreme Court 597. In Kharak Singh Vs. State of U.P AIR (1963) Supreme Court 1295, the supreme court held that the expression personal liberty is not limited to bodily restraint or to confinement in prison only.

In Satwat Singh Sawhny Vs. A.P.O. New Delhi, AIR (1967) SC 1836 it was held that right to travel abroad is included within the expression of personal liberty hence, no person can be deprived of his right to travel except according to the procedure established by law. This point was reiterated in Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India, AIR (1978) SC 597 where it was further held that the fundamental rights conferred by part III of the constitution are not distinct and mutually exclusive hence article 21 has to stand along with 14 and 19. A new era has emerged which has given rise to many new fundamental rights. All these rights although not enshrined in the constitution specially found their root in article 21. Some of these rights are Right to speedy criminal trial and more criminal courts [Hussainara Khatoon v. Home Secretary, Bihar (No.1) AIR (1979) Supreme Court 1360], Right to bail, right to human dignity, right to a prisoner not to be handcuffed except in very special circumstances, right against use of third degree methods by police, right of a detenu to have interview with his lawyer and family members, right against cruel and unusual punishment, right of release and rehabilitation of bonded labour, right to compensation for violation of fundamental rights. Vishaka vs. State of Rajasthan AIR 1997 Supreme Court 3011 a class action was brought under Right to Equality (Arts. 14), Right to Freedom (Art. 19) and Right to life and Personal Liberty (Art. 21), for the enforcement of fundamental rights of working women and to prevent sexual harassment of working women in all workplaces. The Supreme court referred Art. 15(3) The State to make special provisions for women and Children, Art. 42 Directing the state to secure just and humane conditions of work and Art. 51A(e) Fundamental duty upon citizens to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of Women and International Conventions. Sexual harassment includes Physical contact and advances; a demand or request for sexual favour; sexually coloured remarks; showing pornography; any other unwelcome physical, verbal and non verbal conduct of sexual nature. It shall be the duty of the employer to take preventive steps like publicizing about prohibition of sexual harassment, incorporation into the service rules, Rule 11 says the central/state governments are requested to consider suitable measures including legislation to ensure that the guidelines laid down by this order are observed by the employers in private sector. The court held that these directions would be binding and enforceable in law until suitable legislation is enacted.

RIGHT TO PRIVACY OF WOMAN AS AN ASPECT OF DIGNIFIED LIFE

Right to be let alone without interference by others in the matters of intimate personal choices is considered since a long time as emanating from the concept of dignity of women personhood. Physical privacy, marital privacy and sexual privacy are influenced by the notion of dignified life and fair procedure. In State of Maharastra Vs. Madhukar Narayan AIR 1991 SC 207, the Supreme Court sentenced the police inspector for attempt to commit rape and observed even a woman of easy virtue is entitled to privacy and no one can invade her privacy as and when he likes. In Nandini Satpathi Vs. P.L.Demi 1978 AIR 1025 that arrest of a women shall be done as far as possible by a woman police officer and investigation of a woman detenu shall be done only in the presence of her lawyer without using third degree methods. In Sheela Barse v. State of Maharashtra AIR 1983

Supreme Court 378 a PIL case, for redressing the grievances of custodial violence against women in police lock-ups, the Supreme Court directed for establishment of exclusively female lock-ups, separation of female arrestees from the male arrestees, investigation by female police constable and surprise visits to police lockups by sessions judge for inspection. In Harvinder Kaur and Saroj Rani's [1984] AIR 1562, 1985 SCR (1) 303 the Delhi court and the Supreme Court respectively held that cohabitation after the restitution decree was not compulsory and the restituted marital life shall not force sex upon the wife. The provision was upheld by limiting the scope of restored marital life. In Air India Vs. Nargesh Mirza [1982] 1 SCR 438 the Supreme Court invalidated a service regulation which requires Air Hostesses to retire upon their first pregnancy, the court considered the regulation as obstructing the ordinary course of human nature and a cruel insult on Indian womenhood by interfearing with her personal choice. In Neera Mathur Vs. LIC 1992 AIR 392 The petitioner had joined LIC as an assistant after medical examination and had not stated about pregnancy in the declaration. When she sought three months leave during probation period for delivery of a child, LIC terminated her service on the ground of false declaration. The Supreme Court quashed the termination order as unfair and found the real mischief in the requirement of declaration about detailed aspect of personal life. In State of Maharashtra vs. Madhukar Narain AIR 1991 SC 207 by holding that a woman of easy virtue is also entitled to right to privacy and cannot be compelled for sexual acts the Supreme Court infused the aspects of dignity into right to privacy.

PRO-LIFE APPROACH TOWARDS SOCIAL JUSTICE

Womans right to dignified life is better protected when, law and legal procedures are sensitized by a pro-life gender justice approach. The recent trend in the law relating to sati, dowry death, etc., by and large, reflects such a concern.

SATI

The law relating to sati was made very stringent in 1987 with the passing of the commission of sati (Prevention)Act in response to an occurrence of sati event in Rajasthan. The offence of 'sati' is comprehensively defined to include all the possible situations of sati like burning or buying alive widow. Abetment of sati is also elaborately defined and is made punishable with death penalty or life imprisonment. Important provisions are made for punishing glorification of sati and empowering the collector or District Magistrate to prohibit sati and to remove temples or structures which commemorate sati and to seize property and funds.

DOWRY DEATH AND VIOLENCE

Judiciary has shown sensitization to the problems faced by women especially in cases dealing with dowry related offences and dowry deaths (Sarkar L. 1987). The Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act 1986 inserted section 304B in the IPC provides "where the death of a woman is caused by any burn or bodily injury if occurs within seven years of her marriage and before her

death subjected to cruelty or harassment by her husband or his family in connection with any demand for dowry, amounts to 'dowry death' is punished with seven years imprisonment life imprisonment. Iqbal Singh case, where a woman committed suicide along with her three children because of dowry harassment, the trial court and Supreme Court relied on the evidences of neighbours and other circumstantial evidence and convicted the husband, the mother-in-law alid sister-in-law to seven years rigorous imprisonment. Under section 498A Cruelty to married women includes willful conduct which may drive the wife to endanger her life, limb or health includes dowry harassments is punishable with imprisonment upto three years. Section 174 of Criminal Procedure Code investigation of death of women in suspicious circumstances within seven years of her marriage. The initial burden of proof is shifted upon the accused person and presumption against the husband or relative about abetment may be constituted under Section 13A of the Indian Evidence Act. In Lichamadevi Vs. State of Rajasthan the investigation had shown that the mother-in-law had poured kerosene on her daughter in law and ignited it while the trial court considered the evidences as inadequate, the High Court found them sufficient to convict the accused. The Supreme Court agreed with the High Court in relying on the evidence adduced by the doctor who treated the victim and heard the dying statement. On the whole, the entire procedure established by law brings with a pro-victim approach as a means of empowerment and justice.

FEMALE INFANTICIDE

innovations in medical science is assisting in determination of sex of the foetus which increased abortion of girl foetus thereby women population is reducing. according to Amartya Sen under the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971, the anguish caused by unwanted pregnancy because of failure of contraceptive device or method is an easy ground for termination of pregnancy during the first trimester of pregnancy. It seems, this provision is abused for termination of female foetus. No doubt this negates the right to life of female embryo. Female infanticide could be largely controlled by a bold reformatory legislation. The Parliament enacted the Pre-natal Disgnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 to comprehensively deal with the evil practice. No Genetic Counselling or Genetic Laboratory or Genetic clinic shall conduct pre-natal diagnostic techniques including ultrasonography, for determining the sex of a foetus (Sect. 6). No person conducting pre-natal diagnostic procedures shall communicate to the pregnant or her relatives the sex of the foetus by words, signs or in any other manner (Sect. 5(2)). The act provides for supervision of genetic counseling centres, laboratories or clinics through registration, Central Supervisory Board and prohibition of pre-natal diagnostic techniques except for treating genetic abnormalities. In 2003 the Supreme Court issued directions to state to ensure strict compliance with the Act to control the decline in the ratio of female children and suggested to have a foolproof legal network and supervision for prevention of female foeticide.

RAPE AND COMPENSATION TO THE VICTIM

Law relating to rape, along with victim compensation principal, sensitizing of the rules of evidence owing to pro-dignified life approach is emphasized. In custodial rape, the legal assumption is against consent. The rule for requirement of circumstantial evidence is generally dispensed by the judiciary. Rape violates right to life hence it is the vicarious liability of the state to pay compensation to the victims of custodial rape is laid down in Rathnam Vs. State of Gujrat a tribal woman was raped in police custody in the presence of her husband. Writ petition was filed by a social worker; the Supreme court laid down a schedule for systematic inquiry and awarded a compensation of Rs. 50,000/- as an interim relief payable by the state government. In State of Punjab Vs. Gurmit Singh Supreme court held that rape destroys entire psychology of a woman and pushes her into emotional crisis in addition to inflicting a much hated aggression on her privacy hence it violates the cherished right to dignified life. In State of Punjab Vs. Gurmit Singh held that minor contradictions in evidences and little delay in complaint did not obstruct conviction of the offender. In Prem Chand Vs. State of Haryana held that character, reputation or status of a raped victim was not a relevant factor for consideration by the court while awarding the sentence to a rapist.

REHABILITATION OF PROSTITUTES AND THEIR CHILDREN FOR A DIGNIFIED LIFE

It is remarkable development that Art. 21 and 32 have been used to rehabilitate prostitutes and their children. In Upendra Baxi Vs. State of UP the Supreme Court invoked Art 21 and UP Suppression of Immoral Traffic in women and girls rules and issued several orders for improving the conditions of the inmates of the protective home. It asked a panel of doctors to check the state of health of inmates and ordered the superintendent to make medical treatment available. The court ordered for ensuring better hygienic conditions and sanitation, separation of minor girls from hardened prostitutes and providing of vocational training and guidance for self employment. In Vishal Jeet Vs. Union of India, a roving CBI inquiry was sought about the role of police and flesh traders and about rehabilitation of child prostitutes and destitute and destitute girls in protective homes. The court issued directions to the state governments to constitute advisory committee consisting of social workers for making suggestions about eradication of child prostitution, to provide adequate and well-equipped rehabilitation homes and to devise a machinery to ensure proper implementation of these suggestions.

RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES (ART 32 TO 35)

Rights without remedies would be just abstract declarations without any real content in them and will be of no use. Art 32 which guarantees The Supreme Court has been empowered to grant relief for the enforcement of fundamental rights. The Supreme Court has the power to issue directions, order or writs such as *habeas corpus* (to direct the release of a person detained unlawfully), *mandamus* (to direct a public authority to do its duty), *quo warranto* (to direct a person to vacate

an office assumed wrongfully), *prohibition* (to prohibit a lower court from proceeding on a case) and *certiorari* (power of the higher court to remove a proceeding from a lower court and bring it before itself). Besides the Supreme Court, the High Courts located in the various states are also designated as constitutional courts and Article 226 permits citizens to file similar writs before the High Courts. The right guaranteed by article 32 cannot be suspended except as otherwise provided by article 359 of the constitution, where a proclamation of emergency is in operation. This remedial right is itself made a fundamental right, being included in part III [Kochunni v. State of Madras AIR (1959) SC 75]. In women's Resource Centre v. Commr. Of Police AIR (1990) SC 513, the court ordered the state payment of Rs 75000 as compensation for death caused of a 9 year old child due to police atrocities. This right has been described as the 'soul' of the constitution.

PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION

The locus stands that a petition under article 32 can only be filed by a person whose fundamental rights is infringed has now been considerably relaxed by the Supreme Court by permitting public interest litigations. Any public spirited citizens or organizations can file a PIL on behalf of individual or group who cannot approach the court due to poverty or social backwardness for the protection of constitutional rights. The court had developed new procedural norms to suit the requirements of the strategy. However no one are allowed to absue the process of law by initiating frivolus litigation for personal, political gains, publicity or other oblique reasons. PIL Strategies were devised to assist relatives of victims in filing private complaint and later, this was extended to women's organizations to intervene in many bride burning cases such as the Sudha Goel Case AIR, 1986, SC, 250, The Sathyarani Chadha and others v State Delhi Administration AIR, 1986, SC, 205, The Haryana Mahila Santhan and others v Devi Lal and others Criminal Writ Petition No. 931-936 of 1988. By resorting to this device, womens organizations have been able to raise public consciousness, lobby for changes in dowry law, and prevent possible manipulation by unscrupulous and dishonest police officers and make the subordinate judiciary aware of the need for taking suffering seriously and disposing of cases expeditiously (Jethmalani, Ram 1985). However drafting should be done by expert for issues of constitutional law. The apex court can issue guidelines and norms to fill up the vacuum in existing legislation. In Injuint Women's Programme Vs. State of Rajasthan, a women's organization moved to apex court seeking investigation in dowry death. It was held that although IPC and Cr.PC normally cover dowry deaths, Art. 21 might be used to move to the High Court, or Supreme Court directly. The court directed the state government to create special dowry cell with special investigation units and to include two leading women social workers named by the Social Welfare Ministry in such dowry cells. In Delhi Domestic Working Women's Forum Vs. Union of India. PIL to expose the cause of four domestic servents subjected to indecent sexual assault by seven army personnel. The victims were helpless tribal women, who were in need of rehabilitative quick and compensatory justice. The Supreme Court suggested that the National Commission for Women may formulate a scheme of victim compensation in case of rape and impress upon the union government to enact on those lines. Court shall award compensation as an ad hoc remedy.

APPLICATION OF HABEAS CORPUS FOR PROTECTION OF WOMENS RIGHT OF DIGNIFIED LIFE

In recent times Writ of habeas corpus penetrates not only through the stony walls of jail, but also into every issue of private detention and criminal justice system. Writ of habeas corpus ought to lie even against private detention shows the new path supported by judicial activism. It is making a mockery of the judicial process if a matter where a woman complaint of illegal confinement is not placed and listed on priority before the court no other matter deserves to be listed. In Nasrin Case the case illustrates the significance of habeas corpus remedy in a society ridden with crimes like kidnapping, forceful confinement, keeping in brothel, etc. when the close family member like husband resorts to selling of wife to brothel, and with the connivance of police the brutal act is suppressed, it is remarkable that the remedy of Habeas Corpus comes as the solitary hope of dignified life. In Bahvant Singh two minor daughters of one birmati were kidnapped and detained by their cousin for pressurizing birmati who was in possession of some family land, so that she will not sell the land to persons other than him. With the help of Mahila Dakshita Samiti, a voluntary organization, Birmati petitioned for writ of habeas corpus before the Supreme Court. The court passed the order on the basis of which police recovered the kidnapped daughters. When subsequently, the secretary of the samiti was threatened by the kidnapper and village sarpanch, the court held them as guilty of contempt of court and fine was imposed. In addition to the role of writ of habeas corpus in rendering gender justice, the commendable role of feminist organization is illustrated in this case.

Analysis and Discussion

Table No-01

CASES REGISTERED UNDER CRIMEs AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA DURING 2001-2012

Sl. No	Crime	Year (2001)	Year (2012)	Variation	Remarks
01	Rape	16075	24923	8848	Increased
02	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women & Grils	14645	38262	23617	Increased
03	Dowry Deaths	6851	8233	1382	Increased
04	Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty	34124	45351	11227	Increased
05	Insult to the modesty of Women	9746	9173	573	Decreased
06	Cruelty by Husband or his relatives	49170	106527	57357	Increased
07	Importation of Girls from Foreign Countr	114	59	55	Decreased

Sl. No	Crime	Year (2001)	Year (2012)	Variation	Remarks
08	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	8796	2563	6233	Decreased
09	Dowry Prohibition Act	3222	9038	5816	Increased
10	Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act	1052	141	911	Decreased
11	Commission of Sati (P) Act	0	0	Nil	Nil
12	Total Crimes against Women	143795	244270		

Reference: National Crime Bureau Report.

The above table No-01 reveals about the registered cases under crimes against women in India during 2001 -12. Crimes like Rape, Kidnapping and Abduction of women and girls, Dowry Deaths, Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty, Cruelty by husband or his relative and cases regarding dowry have increased in 12 years on the other side Insult to the modesty of women, Importation of girls from foreign countries, Immoral trafficking and Indecent representation of women considerably decreased. Sati cases are not reported during these period. The analysis reveals that the legislations and judicial activism have created greater impact in immoral trafficking but crimes like rape, kidnap, cruelty by husband has to be controlled.

Table No-02

Administration of Justice on crimes against women in the year (2012)

Sl. No	Crime	State	Total persons arrested	Charge Sheet Laid	Persons under Trail	Cases Withd-rawn	Persons Conv-icted	Persons Acqu-itted
01	Rape (Ses 376 Ipc)	Madya Pradesh (4822)	31117	28925	133922	312	4821	15839
02	Kidnapping And Abduction (Section 363-369, 371-373 Ipc)	Uttar Pradesh (20565)	49083	34936	151797	759	4273	15539
03	Dowry Death (Section 304-B Ipc)	Uttar Pradesh (9884)	24418	20600	97629	226	4296	10246
04	Cruelty By Husband Or His Relatives (Section 498-A Ipc)	Uttar Pradesh (36115)	197762	176030	899883	17169	16402	92867

Sl. No	Crime	State	Total persons arrested	Charge Sheet Laid	Persons under Trail	Cases Withd-rawn	Persons Conv-icted	Persons Acqu-itted
05	Assault On Women With Intent To Outrage Her Modesty (Section 354 Ipc)	Madhya Pradesh (8085)	56827	54402	263140	5973	8183	27064
06	Insult To The Modesty Of Women (Section 509 Ipc)	Andra Pradesh (4348)	11109	10247	43857	1403	3136	5731
07	Importation Of Girls From Foreign Country (Section 366-B Ipc)	West Bengal (25)	46	45	711	15	14	84
08	Commission Of Sati Prevention Act	Nil	00	00	18	00	00	00
09	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	Maharastra (1621)	8052	7056	47343	31	1556	2925
10	Indecent Representation Of Women (Prohibition) Act	Rajastan (66)	175	174	1579	00	108	98
11	Dowry Prohibition Act	Andra Pradesh (2780)	15786	13954	49720	1006	1541	6436
		Total	394375	346369	1689599	26894	44330	176829

Reference: National Crime Bureau Report.

Table No-02 depicts the arrest and disposal of cases on crimes against women during the year 2012. For the offence, Rape 31117 persons were arrested among them, 4822 (15 per cent) belong to MP. In Kidnapping out of 49083 persons arrested 20565 (42 per cent) persons belong to U.P. 151797 persons are under trail in which, 759 cases were withdrawn, 4273 persons were convicted and 15539 were acquitted. In Dowry Death, 24418 persons are arrested 9884 (40 per cent) belong to U.P., 97629 persons are under trial, 226 cases withdrawn, 4296 convicted and 10246 acquitted. In Cruelty by Husband or his relatives 197762 were arrested, among them 36115 (18 per cent) belong to U.P., 176030 are under trial in which 17169 cases were withdrawn,

16402 persons were convicted and 92867 persons were acquitted. In assault on Women with intent to outrage her modesty, 56827 persons were arrested 8085 (14 per cent) belong to M.P, 263140 are under trial, 5973 cases were withdrawn, 8183 persons are convicted, 27064 persons are acquitted. In Insult to Modesty of women 11109 persons were arrested 4348 (39 per cent) persons belong to Andra Pradesh among, 43857 persons under trial, 1403 cases were withdrawn, 3136 persons convicted and 5731 persons are acquitted. In Importation of Girls from foreign country 46 persons are arrested, in which 25 (54 per cent) belong to West Bengal. 711 persons under trial 15 cases are withdrawn, 14 persons are convicted and 84 persons are acquitted. In Immoral traffic 8052 persons arrested 1621 (20 per cent) belong to Maharastra. 47343 persons are under trial, 31 cases withdrawn, 1556 persons convicted and 2925 persons acquitted. In Indecent Representation of Women 175 persons are arrested 66 (37 per cent) belong to Rajastan. 1579 persons are under trial, 108 persons are convicted and 98 are acquitted. In Dowry Prohibition 15786 persons are arrested, 2780 (18 per cent) belong to Andra Pradesh. 49720 persons are under trial 1006 cases are withdrawn, 1541 persons are convicted and 6436 persons are acquitted.

It is depicted from the above analysis that Out of Total 394375 arrested persons for various offences (50 per cent) persons are arrested, out of Total 26894 cases withdrawn 17169 (63 per cent) are withdrawn, out of 44330 persons convicted 16402 (36 per cent) persons are convicted, and out of 176829 acquitted persons 92867 (52 per cent) are aquitted under the Cruelty by Husband and His Relative offence. It can be inferred that this offence has both Prospective and Retrospective effect on the society.

Ways for Further Research

Further Research can be conducted to study the various Causes for the offence Cruelty by Husband and Relatives, the prospective and retrospective utilization of the legal provisions regarding cruelty. The intensity of various crimes and its reasons according to demography can be done to bring control over it.

CONCLUSION

On the whole, application of law with feminist perspective has added content into women's right to dignified life. Women and feminist orgnaisations are serious in pursuing the constitutional and legal means of attaining justice, both individual and social. The liberalization of writ procedure, which has enabled approaching the court through letters and legal aid programmes, has immensely helped the vulnerable sections including women. The fact that feminist orgnisations like Saheli, Joint Womens Programme, All India Democratic Women's Association, Mahila Dakshita Samiti and Delhi Domestic Women's Forum have been remarkably successful in lawyering for justice to women suggests the need for consolidating the gains of concerted efforts of women in future. It determined to take constitutional litigation as a sword of remedies with continuous, systematic and well coordinated efforts. The extension of legal literacy and legal clinical service for women with the assistance of lawyers and law teachers go a long way in this direction.

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ABSTRACT

In social work education, field work is a major vehicle for professional development. Field work within the school of social work is critically important for increasing the quality of service provided by professional social workers. The quality of social work and of social workers depends in part on the availability and effectiveness of field education opportunities provided within schools of social work. This study tries to reflect and describe the availability and effectiveness of field education opportunities provided within schools of social work in Karnataka. The study aimed at field work practice in schools of social work and to evaluate effectiveness of field work practice in preparing professional social workers. The study has explored that the students are failed to show advanced competence during their courses and it also makes clear that present system of implementing practicum among schools of social work varies and it fails to show positive impact on the professional development among post graduate students. The study recommends having practicum manuals to stakeholders of social work education.

Key words: *Field Work, Professional Development, Social Work Education, schools of social work.*

INTRODUCTION

"In social work, the signature pedagogy is field education."

Council on Social Work Education

Field work is a vital dimension of students' graduate and post graduate social work education. Since the beginning of the social work profession in the late 1800's, social work training has included both academic class work as well as actual practice experience in social service agencies. The attempt to forge a strong link between theory and practice remains a cornerstone of social work professional education. Through the Field Practicum, graduate students are provided with significant integrative experiences in preparation for their professional careers. The supervised practice experience or practicum is referred to in many different ways including "field instruction," "supervision," "placement" or "internship."

Field instruction is a process that involves the field instructor and the student in analyzing and integrating practice skills with the knowledge and value base of the profession. The goal is to develop the student's competence in the practice of social work. Field education is an experiential form of

teaching and learning that takes place in a service setting. The role of the field instructor is to engage the student in learning to apply social work theory to practice. Field instruction is truly the ***heart of social work education***. It is where students learn to apply the theory they have been taught in the classroom. Annette Garrette writes, "an extension well planned field work programme is inevitable." It is evident that field work varies in quality and quantity. It is imparted under supervision and guidance of trained and experienced person(s) in social work. It can be said that theory without practice is empty and practice without theory is meaningless.

Kaseke (1986:55) also observes that fieldwork is an instrument of socialization since it prepares the student for a future role as a social work practitioner. He further asserts that, "a meaningful fieldwork placement is one that enhances the students understanding of the social work profession and the nature of the problems the profession addresses itself to". Learning therefore takes place at various levels, that is, intellectually, emotionally and practically.

Safari (1986) observes that, "In the field, the student comes into contact with needy people, their problems, their reactions to the problems and their attitude towards social workers and thus the student discovers his or her ability to help". It is through observation and doing the job and feeling responsible for the job of helping people to cope with their problems, that social work students acquire skills.

The nine learning opportunities in field work are designed to provide variety of opportunities to develop and enhance professional practice skills. Learning is aided through observation, analysis of social realities and experiences of participation in designing and providing social work intervention. The tasks are organized to help the learner acquire beginning skills, practice those already acquired and master them from simple to complex. The learner is gradually encouraged to becoming an independent worker (UGC, 2001). All these learning opportunities help to meet the following objectives:

- Develop the ability to observe and analyze social realities.

- Understand the characteristics of social systems and their dynamics.

- Appreciate society's response to people's needs, problems and social issues.

- Develop critical understanding of the application of legislation, legal process and social policy

- Develop the ability to examine the process of programme management and participate in the effort at various levels

- Develop the ability to recognize the need for newer programs, initiate and participate in them.

- Use human rights tools, understanding gender justice, and need for enquiry in all intervention

- Develop an understanding of organizational structures, resources management, and day to day administration for human service programme developmental and welfare.

- Develop the capacity to integrate knowledge and practice- theory by participating in intervention.

- Clarify and imbibe values which sustain positive attitudes and professional ethics.

- Develop the capacity for self- direction, growth and change through self awareness

- Enhance writing skills to document practice appropriately. Recording to be viewed as an expression of interest , motivation and involvement in practice and evidence of enrichment in the process of professional growth.

To fulfill all these objectives the UGC has designed the nine different sets of opportunities in social work practicum. They are

1. **Orientation**: provides information regarding the importance and place of the practicum in the educational programme and the purpose, functions and ethics in professional practice.

2. **Visits:** provide an exposure to and understanding of the services provided in response to people's needs.

3. **Structured Experience Laboratory**: is a classroom activity, to provide in the games/ activities, from the involvement of self in various practice skills. These laboratory experiences are designed in small groups to encourage participation, sharing of the experience and aid in examining learning and application of skills. These sessions have a specific objective of experiencing self and applying/ using self in practice.

4**. Rural/Tribal Camps:** provide opportunities to experience rural life, analyse rural dynamics, and observe the functioning of local self- government and voluntary organizations. This experience aids peer participation in planning for activities for own group and those for local people. It also helps develop skill carry out, evaluate, and report the experience.

5. **Study Tour:** urban and rural, provide an experience to study and appreciate innovative efforts by individuals and groups towards meeting people core needs, and initiate development.

6. **Workshops: Skills development:** help learners acquire skills for situations encountered during practice and acquire skills for intervention. These may be for problems concerns, issues or situations like, work with alcoholics, HIV/AIDS effected persons, adolescents for life skill development, youth for leadership development and couples for marital relationship and enrichment, work with elderly.

7. **Concurrent Practice Learning:** ongoing learning of practice is an opportunity to develop intervention skills in reality situations. This entails learning social work practice for two or two and half days or its equivalent, each week of the semester. The learners may be placed in agencies or in communities to initiate and practice in direct service delivery.

8. **Summer Placement:** provides an opportunity to experience day-to-day work in a setting. The learner gets involved with direct practice with the client system and with the ongoing management operating of the setting. The time frame recommended for this experience is about three weeks, after the first year of the post graduation programme.

9. **Block Placement:** enables learner integrate learning and generate newer learning by participating in the intervention processes over a period of four to six weeks continuously, in a specific agency. Usually, block field work is provided at the end of the two year progamme. Some educational institutions offer such an opportunity at the end of the third or the prior the examinations of the fourth semester.

Field work is more than an apprenticeship. It should be carefully designed to facilitate learning for students in order to think and act as professional social workers. Social work profession is complex, multifaceted work and requires the ability to look both inside of ourselves and outside the very structure of society –all at the same time.

Fieldwork can play an important part in improving the quality of professional practice, yet very few local studies on field instruction can be found (Carter et al., 1992; Leung & Tam, 1995; Sung, 1999). Fieldwork instruction is an area of educational practice, which remains largely unexplored in social work education. In a study of the number and type of reported studies covering field education (Smith,1981), it was found that there were few empirical studies of fieldwork and of field education generally, and fieldwork education was not strongly featured as part of social work knowledge building. The situation did not improved much in subsequent years. Raskin (1989) notes that field instruction is the least developed area in the profession's effort on knowledge building.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Practicum is one of the most exciting and exhilarating parts of a formal social work education. It is also one of the most challenging. It allows students to put into practice the concepts, theories, and skills they have learned in the classroom, and it gives them room to explore and grow as budding social work professionals. More than anything else, it requires students to look inside themselves and examine themselves as future social workers. The main purpose of the study is to explore and describe the patterns of field work in Karnataka.

OBJECTIVES

The main purpose of the present study is to gather information about implementation of field work in Karnataka. The focus is on the following**:**

- To study field work practice in schools of social work

- To evaluate effectiveness of field work practice in preparing professional social workers

RESEARCH DESIGN

The main aim of the study is to identify the new facts and realities of various school of social work with regard to the implementation of practicum in postgraduate social work education in Karnataka. And also to describe how it affects students in development of their skills, values and knowledge required for professionals. Hence the study is Descriptive.

UNIVERSE OF THE STUDY

The population of this study is composed by students, educators and agency supervisors. The universe consists of 85 colleges of Karnataka which are offering post graduation in social work in the year 2011 but there were only 75 colleges which were having final year students so, these colleges were considered for study.

SAMPLING

In the first stage of sampling the researchers collected the list of all the colleges with post graduation in social work and from each college the list of number of students and faculties and also the agencies where these students are placed were collected.

In the stage two, from the list of HOD'S, students and faculties 23 HOD'S, 83 faculties and 606 students were considered for the study.

Social work research by and large, calls for non probability sampling (Das, 2008) because it is often impossible to develop an exhaustive sampling frame. Convenience or accidental sampling is probably one of the more common forms of sampling in social work research. So convenience sampling method was adopted to select sample for the study.

TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

Questionnaire was the tool of data collection. Four types of questionnaire used for collecting data namely questionnaire for HOD'S were administered to 24 HOD'S, questionnaire for faculties were administered to 83 faculties from post graduation departments in Karnataka, questionnaire for students were administered to 606 students of second year MSW and questionnaire for agency supervisor were collected filled from 26 agency instructors.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

After the data was collected it was organized and analyzed. For analysis of closed ended questions, a computer programme called Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS) 13 was used. Data was analyzed by descriptive statistics.

LIMITATIONS TO THE STUDY

Limitation to the study involves the use of questionnaire as a primary source of data collection and analysis (Padgett, 1998). One element of this limitation lies in the chance that the respondents in questionnaire give answers that he or she feels are socially desirable.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This paper presents findings from larger study in which practice of field work in Karnataka is studied.

College Profiles

Table No.1

Table showing types of Institution of Social Work in Karnataka

Type of institution	Category		Total
	Specialization	Generic	
University Department	1(6.3%)	3(37.5%)	4(16.7%)
Affiliated private college	10(62.5%)	5(62.5%)	15(62.5%)
Autonomous / Deemed university	5(31.2%)	0(0%)	5(20.8%)
Total	16(100%)	8(100%)	24(100%)

Fisher's Exact test = .066 NS

It clearly shows that 62.5% of the institutions providing post graduation in social work are affiliated private colleges. Fisher Exact Test shows that there is no significant difference in types of departments of social work education as $p = 0.066 > .05$. It clearly shows that most of the institutions providing post graduation in social work are affiliated private colleges. It is the curriculum and instructional strategies which really determine the quality. Appointing qualified teachers and ensuring that appropriate methodologies are used are both within the purview of individual colleges. Once the system-related constraints are corrected, accountability of the colleges for quality can be insisted on. Colleges which cannot meet appropriate quality benchmarks should be closed as data clearly indicates that post graduation in social work is offered with other courses by private colleges.

The second UGC review committee asks to reconsider the general tendency for mixing up other courses with social work education as it tends to dilute the academic atmosphere brining

down the value of social work values. The committee feels that the prevailing culture within the institute assumes a lot of significance towards facilitating an attitudinal change in the students.

Departmental Committee

The departmental committee provides consultation to the department of social work, classroom faculty and field faculty regarding field education curriculum, policies and procedures as well as coordination between classroom and field learning experiences. Only 54.2% of departments have departmental committee to coordinate practicum. Planning for practicum is entirely an internal affair with no agency involvement of non-faculty personnel in 76.9% of the departments. Agency supervisors could contribute much from their knowledge and experience of existing situation in the social welfare field, pointing out what is superfluous or lacking in the school field work programme.

Administrative Functions

Table No.2

Table showing basis for framing the objectives for practicum

	Specialization (n=11)	Generic (n=8)	Autonomous (n=5)	Total (n=24)
UGC Model curriculum 1980	0(0%)	1(12.5%)	5(100.0%)	6(25.0%)
UGC Model curriculum 2001	3(27.3%)	5(62.5%)	0(0%)	8(33.3%)
Prepared by the institution	8(72.7%)	1(12.5%)	0(0%)	9(37.5%)
NAAC Guidelines	0(0%)	1(12.5%)	0(0%)	1(4.2%)
prepared by university	1(9.1%)	1(12.5%)	0(0%)	2(8.3%)

The study clearly shows that the basis for framing objectives for institution vary a lot from each other ($p=0.069$). Objectives of practicum meant for help the students translate into practice in a particular setting the concepts and principles taught in the classroom.

Social work educators and administrators shoulder the paramount responsibility of selecting the most suitable candidates for social work programmes and providing students with the best education and training. The study makes clear that there is no proper base or procedure to admit the students to social work course and admission procedure followed are not uniform among the departments. The study by Henry strengthens that admission procedure significantly correlate with classroom performance. The Second UGC Review Committee observes that generally no efforts are made by social work institutes to assess the motivation of the students or to study their personality characteristics which would go a long way in assessing their suitability for the profession.

Table No.3

Table showing type of training method adopted for practicum

Type of training method	Specialization (n=11)	Generic (n=8)	Autonomous (n=5)	Total (n=24)
Method based	1(9.1%)	2(25%)	0(0%)	3(12.5%)
Field based	10(90.0%)	6(75%)	2(40%)	18(75%)
Both	0(0%)	0(0%)	3(60%)	3(12.5%)
Total	11(100%)	8(100%)	5(100%)	24(100%)

Fisher's Exact test = .016, Sig

Training improves performance of students so selecting the appropriate training methods to incorporate in training program is important. 75% departments adopted field based training method for training students in practicum. It clearly indicates that majority of departments are adopting field based training methods to train students in practicum. Training improves performance of students so selecting the appropriate training methods to incorporate in training program is important. The above table shows the training method adopted to train students in practicum. 12.5 % of departments adopt method based training method for practicum, out of which 9.1% are department with specialization, 25% of them are generic.75% of departments adopt field based training method in which 90% of them are from specialization 75% of them are generic and 40% them are autonomous/ deemed. Fisher Exact Test shows that there is significant difference in training methods adopted to teach practicum as $p = .016 < .05$ but majority of departments are adopting field based training methods to train students in practicum.

Sources widely agree that agency based practice learning offers rich potentially rich and valuable opportunities for applying and developing knowledge and skills (Whittington, 2007) but effective functioning in social work depends upon the practice of methods (philomina,1978) in realities there are no such agency who can provide this opportunity so majority of institution prefer field based training programmes. Sources widely agree that agency based practice learning offers rich potentially rich and valuable opportunities for applying and developing knowledge and skills (Whittington, 2007) but effective functioning in social work depends upon the practice of methods (philomina,1978) in realities there are no such agency who can provide this opportunity so majority of institution prefer field based training programmes.

Practicum Manual

A widely used definition of fieldwork is one by Hamilton and Else (1983) who view it as, "a consciously planned set of experiences occurring in a practice setting designed to move students

from their initial level of understanding, skills and attitudes to levels associated with autonomous social work practice". The practicum manual help students to understand what they are going to learn. 58.3% of the departments don't have practicum manual and even 76.2% of students opined that practicum manual has important role in learning.

Practicum manual are revised once in five years. There is need to recognize that practice is becoming increasingly more complex as the world changes rapidly with the increase of technology, shifts in population and political transformation. Social workers need to know more in order to respond to these challenges and the school needs to partner with the community to facilitate the production of knowledge for social work. The Second UGC Review Committee suggested developing syllabi which are under constant review for relevance and which provide a career ladder from one academic level to the next. Majority (58.3%) of the departments have autonomy to prepare manuals.

Patterns of Field Work

Table No.4

Table showing different learning opportunities under practicum

Learning opportunities	Category			Total (n=24)
	Specialization (n=11)	Generic (n=8)	Autonomous (n=5)	
Orientation	11(100%)	7(87.5%)	5(100%)	23(95.8%)
Visits	8(72.7%)	8(100%)	5(100%)	21(87.5%)
Structured experience laboratory	5(45.5%)	3(37.5%)	3(60%)	11(45.8%)
Rural /Tribal camps	10(90.9%)	8(100%)	5(100%)	23(95.8%)
Study tour	11(100%)	6(75%)	5(100%)	22(91.7%)
Workshops / conferences	10(90.9%)	7(87.5%)	5(100%)	22(91.7%)
Concurrent field work	9(81.8%)	8(100%)	5(100%)	22(91.7%)
Summer placement	8(72.7%)	3(37.5%)	3(60%)	14(58.3%)
Block placement	8(72.7%)	7(100%)	5(100%)	20(83.3%)

Out of 24 departments 95.8% of them have orientation as a learning opportunity under practicum, 87.5% of them have visits as a learning opportunity under practicum, 45.8% of them have Structured experience laboratory as a learning opportunity under practicum, 95.8% of them have Rural /Tribal camps as a learning opportunity under practicum, 91.7% of them have Study tour as a learning opportunity under practicum, (91.7%)of them have Workshops/conferences as a learning opportunity under practicum, (91.7%)of them have Concurrent field work as a learning opportunity under practicum, 58.3% of them have summer placement as a learning opportunity under practicum, 83.3% of them have block placement as a learning opportunity under practicum.

It is during the practicum that students make considerable progress in developing self awareness and come to a better understanding of their particular strengths and limitations as well as the influence of their personal values, attitudes, and life experiences on their practice.

For many students, the practicum is a very positive and meaningful experience, but for some the practicum can fall short of expectations. The quality of every practicum experience can be enhanced if students are provided with guidance in identifying and making use of learning opportunities. A structure that helps students to examine and analyze their settings in ways that build on prior classroom learning is of critical importance. Some of the most meaningful learning occurs as a result of having to deal with unexpected events and frustrations during the practicum. The study found that the institutions covered in the study did not have a comprehensive fieldwork curriculum. The second UGC Review committee also recognizes that field work faces another set of problems when it comes to recognizing it as a valid component of the professional curriculum.

Orientation Programme

A successful practicum partnership between a field instructor and student begins with a well-planned orientation programme. An effective orientation process can help a student quickly acclimatize to their practicum setting, better understand their role in the organization and clearly define their tasks, duties and responsibilities in the practicum so that majority of students are able to realize that orientation programme helps them to develop knowledge, value and skill. Students and faculties told that first two weeks of every semester is best duration for the orientation programme but the study shows that the orientation programmes are organized during the first week of training programme. The study confirms the finding of Philomina (1978) that orientation programmes at the beginning of the training programme is a common practice throughout India.

Organisational Visits

There is need to consider organisational visits as one of the learning opportunity under practicum because 87.5% of departments are providing organisational visits as one of the learning opportunities. 92.6% of students responded that guidelines are given to them before visits and maximum departments give guidelines on what to observe. The visits are organised to organisations working in social work area but majority of students (84.7%) are not satisfied with the guidelines given to them becausestereotyped visits to various welfare agencies have limited use and do not provide an effective preparation for field work unless accompanied by help for analytical observation and guidelines given by department before visit.

Structured Experience Laboratory

Structured experience laboratory teach students to use higher order critical thinking processes and provide them with repeated opportunities to test their newly acquired skills but the study indicates

majority (54.2%) of departments are not providing structured experience laboratory as one of the learning opportunities. 90.9% of faculties are playing role of facilitator but 26.5% of faculties have less than one year experience in practice.

Rural camp

Maximum (52.1%) department organise camp more than six days even faculties and students feel that it's ideal duration for camp. 79.9% departments don't provide pre-camp orientation to the students and camp is organised for more than six days and the study of Williams (2002), demonstrated that there is significant increase in perceived self efficacy by attending camps.

Study Tour

Study tours are regarded as invaluable learning experiences that enrich social work degree studies and benefit students in many ways. Department plans to visit six or more than six organisations during study tour and majority (90.4%) of the faculties told that duration of study tour influences learning. Faculties and students feel that third semester will be best for organising study tour.

Skill: Development Programmes

Programmes organized in skill: development vary a lot from department to departments. Maximum (56.6%) faculties responded that they are facing problems in organizing workshops: Skill: Development Programmes. On a comparative basis, the majority of social work programmes are being offered by self financing institutions rather than state aided institution.

Concurrent Field Work

Students are placed in agency for three days in a week to do concurrent field work but maximum (91.1%) of students are not highly satisfied with guidelines given to them to start concurrent field work. First year students are placed in non-governmental organization and second year students are placed according to their specialization. The practice of differentiating field placements for first and second year students according to the complexity of the problem to be encountered is to be pedagogically recommended (Philomina, 1978) but study makes sure that students from first and second year students are placed on specialization not on complexity of the problem to be encountered. Maximum (75%) of the colleges are placing students in agencies with trained worker who supervise. Practicum experiences is the most critical course completed and that the student-field instructor relationship is the strongest, most meaningful symbol of their social work educational experiences (Kissman & Van, 1990) but 48% of students told that agency supervisors are not able to give time for their learning.

Summer Placement

Majority (41.6%) of departments send their students for summer placement for 30 days. Majority of faculties (62.7%) and students (80.3%) opined that summer placement enables students to

understand theory better but agencies are selected by the students.

Block Placement

Maximum (62.6%) of them send students for 30 days. The study states that block placement is not one of the learning opportunities under practicum in all the departments. The duration of block placement varies among the department (p=.07). Students and faculties feel that if block placement combined with job it can be good for students but this effort may need a good coordination between the agencies working for people and department, without compromising the quality of field experience, which are not seen in the present scenario. Majority of faculty and students opined that it's necessary to have assessment class for 15 days as follow up after block placement.

EVALUATION OF FIELD WORK PRACTICE:

Social work education has specific educational objectives for the purpose of training individuals to become well-prepared helping professionals. Those specific educational objectives include imparting essential knowledge, skills, and values for use in social work; developing a capacity for establishing and sustaining purposeful working relationships; developing social consciousness and social conscience; enhancing students' capacity to think critically and analytically; and orienting students to the practice environment (Leighninger, 2000; Toren, 1972; Towle, 1954). Social work educators are expected to incorporate these educational objectives into the teaching curriculum, while students are expected to demonstrate a mastery of these educational requirements before graduation (Moore & Jenkins, 2000). The practice of practicum in social work education tends to determine competencies among the students but the mean of the each factor indicates that students are showing just a level competence in following competencies at the end of semesters

➢ Exploring theoretical framework learned in coursework to assist in achieving the well being of the client/system at this field site mean with standard deviation was 2.81 +- 1.10

➢ Applying knowledge of person and environment learned in coursework to assist in achieving the well being of the client/system at this field site mean with standard deviation was 2.42 +- .76

➢ Demonstrates effective oral communication within the agency's structure mean with standard deviation was 2.62 +- .85

➢ Demonstrates effective written communication within the agency's structure mean with standard deviation was 2.65 +- 1.32

➢ Engages with individuals, families, groups, organizations and/or communities mean with standard deviation was 2.96 +- 1.43

➢ Uses mutually agreed upon focus of work mean with standard deviation was 2.88 +- 1.24

- Uses empathy and compassion in developing positive relationships with the client/system mean with standard deviation was 2.81 +- 1.13

- Defines and prioritizes the problem mean with standard deviation was 2.96+- .92

- Collects data to assess the strengths and limitations of the client/system mean with standard deviation was 2.96 +- 1.34

- Evaluates the effectiveness of the intervention mean with standard deviation was 2.69 +- .97

- Integrates supervisory/consultative feedback mean with standard deviation was 2.62 +- 1.06

- The goal for students in any professional practice is ultimately to make the knowledge and skill their own but the study makes clear that students are not able to reach this goal in the present system of field work. According to research undertaken by Marsh and Triseliotis (1996), 51 per cent of students interviewed stated that there were too little social work skills training on their courses. In a list of recommendations, Marsh and Triseliotis conclude that 'much greater attention [needs to be] paid to the teaching of social work skills using concrete practice situations' (1996: 219). Social work education requires knowledge as action, knowledge that is contextualize culturally and historically and is shaped by the interaction between students and teachers. So therefore necessary to treat social work curriculum as a process of critical conversation (Roche, Dewees, Trailweaver and Hundy, 1999). The important factor identified after conducting this study is that competencies among students are not optimum so there is need for making bachelor degree in social work as eligibility criteria for joining post graduation which in turn demands changes which need to be made in these areas: changes in syllabus and changes in practicum. There should be committee composed of faculty and agency supervisor to coordinate practicum with statutory reorganization. There is need of standardized format for evaluating performance of students.

CONCLUSION

The profession of Social Work requires a high degree of knowledge and dedication. The desire and ability to work effectively with people and to help to solve social problems demands a scientific understanding of society and human behavior, skills in social work practice, and identification with the values of the profession. The primary objective of practicum instruction is to provide individualized learning experiences in a variety of social work practice roles through which students can achieve competency in professional practice. The final year students of post graduation were assessed and they were not able to show the advance competencies which gives space for improving our practice of practicum. Prof. H.Y. Siddiquei (2001) feels, curriculum is needed for achieving higher levels of specialized skills.

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EFFECTS OF SINGLE PARENTING ON SELF ESTEEM & ADJUSTMENT PATTERNS OF ADOLESCENT CHILDREN

Dr Loveena Lobo*
Ms Spurthi Fernandes**

ABSTRACT

Parenting is a major responsibility, more so for a single parent. A single parent has to bear with added responsibilities and require to play dual roles of both father and mother when the need arises. The maturity in dealing with the adolescent by a single parent will help in developing strong bond in them. In this paper the researcher investigated the Effects of Single Parenting on the Self esteem and Adjustment patterns of Adolescent children. The Objectives of the study were to assess the Self esteem level of the respondents, to ascertain their Adjustment patterns and to find out the gender differences in self esteem and Adjustment scores of respondents. The study is based on descriptive research design. The sample size for the study included 50 respondents from selected schools in Mangalore taluk using Purposive sampling method. An equal number of male and female children were included in the sample to unearth the gender differences in the effects of single parenting on their Adolescent children in terms of Self esteem & adjustment patterns. Self esteem scale of James Battle (1981), Adjustment Schedule (self prepared) were the tools used for the study. Study findings revealed striking higher levels of Self esteem & Adjustment scores of both male and female children as well as it revealed no gender differences in Self esteem and Adjustment scores.

Key Words: *Single parenting, Self esteem, Adjustment patterns*

INTRODUCTION

'Single- Parenthood' can be defined as when one out of two people who is responsible for nurturing and child rearing is not available, and the work meant for two people, is now been carried out by only one person. According to the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English 'Single parenting is been defined as a mother or father who looks after children on their own, without the other partner'.

Over the past few years single-parent families have become common challenging the nuclear family consisting of a mother, father and children. Today we see all sorts of single parent families, headed by mothers, headed by fathers, and headed by a grandparent raising their grandchildren. Historically, death of a partner was a major cause of single parenting. Single parenting can result from Separation, death, child abuse/neglect, or divorce of a couple with children. Life in a single parent household can be quite stressful for the adult and the children. Members may unrealistically expect that the family can function like a two-parent family, and may feel that something is wrong

when it cannot. The single parent may feel overwhelmed by the responsibility. The Single parent might go through a lot challenges while providing for their children, but we cannot forget the efforts of the children that are making it without two parents and becoming strong, independent, self-sufficient individuals.

PARENTAL INFLUENCE ON ADOLESCENT CHILDREN

The concept of love and Trust of caring adults is very important for children's development of a healthy personality (Erikson, 2000 cited in the Report to the European Union).Parents have a major influence over Child and Adolescent development. When parents give their own needs priority without adequate regard for needs of their children, family systems become dysfunctional (Neumark-Sztainer et al 1997) and as a consequence children will be affected in a variety of ways. Being parents at any time is not easy, but being parent to adolescent today is a very difficult situation. Home gives them guidance, direction and training. Adolescents learn what kind of feelings their parents have towards them and towards things, people and issues. All this forms the adolescent's concept about themselves and the world at large .Adolescents imitates their parents into growing up, to be man or woman. It is very important for boys and girls to have a long association with their parent's marital relationship in order to have a positive relationship later on.

EFFECTS OF SINGLE PARENTING ON ADOLESCENT CHILDREN

Children living with single parents are exposed to more stressful experiences and circumstances than are children living with continuously married parents.Although scholars define stress in somewhat different ways, most assume that it occurs when external demands exceed people's coping resources. This results in feelings of emotional distress, a reduced capacity to function in school, work, and family roles, and an increase in physiological indicators of arousal. Economic hardship, inept parenting, and loss of contact with a parent can be stressful for children. Observing conflict and hostility between resident and non-resident parents also is stressful. Conflict between non-resident parents appears to be particularly harmful when children feel that they are caught in the middle, as when one parent denigrates the other parent in front of the child, when children are asked to transmit critical or emotionally negative messages from one parent to the other, and when one parent attempts to recruit the child as an ally against the other. Interparental conflict is a direct stressor for children, and it can also interfere with their attachments to parents, resulting in feelings of emotional insecurity.

In recent years children in single parent families have become a focus of research in India (Bharat, 1988, McLanahann & Booth 1989).There is evidence that children in single parent families are likely to report feelings of loneliness, withdrawal, fear and anger (Bharat 1986, Bharat 1988, Upadhyay 1996).They are likely to face both social and emotional problems (Sethi 1994) suffer from high conflict and less cohesion with family members (Faber, Felner & Primaver, 1985).The absence of one parent may change the Adolescents perception about the other

parent(Weiss,1975).The loss of the father has less impact on relationship that adolescents have with their mother(Aquilino,1994).Studies indicate positive impact of Single Parent Families on Mother-Adolescent relationship with their single parent(Demo,1992).Girls are found to have more positive relationship than boys(Hetherington,1989).Studies showed widowed mothers perceive the effect of loss of father in terms of loss of interest in study, work(Upadhayay 1996),deterioration in health and feelings of insecurity in their children(Gill & Singh,1991).

Children in Single parent families may exhibit strong responsibility skills, as they are often called upon to help out more with family chores and tasks. Children in Single Parent Families often form close bonds with their parent as they are closely dependent on each other throughout the child's life. Children from Single Parent families may also form closer bonds with extended family members or family friends as these people may help raise them(Marnie Kunz).

OBJECTIVES

➢ To assess the Self –esteem level of the respondents.

➢ To ascertain the Adjustment patterns of the respondents.

➢ To find out the gender differences in Self esteem and Adjustment scores of respondents.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This research study will help to understand the influence of Single Parenting on the Self esteem and Adjustment patterns of their Adolescent children. Findings can help formulate necessary interventions to address relevant issues by Individual or group approach for adolescents and their Single parents on need basis.

METHODOLOGY

The study is based on descriptive research design. The sample size for the study included 50 respondents from three schools in Mangalore taluk using Purposive sampling method. Respondents who were willing to participate were included in the sample. An equal number of male and female children were included in the study to unearth the gender differences in the effects of single parenting. Self esteem scale of James Battle (1981), Adjustment Schedule (self prepared) were the tools used for the study.

HYPOTHESIS

1) There is significant difference in Self esteem scores of male adolescent children to that of female adolescent children of Single parents.

2) There is significant difference in Adjustment scores of male adolescent children to that of female Adolescent children of Single parents.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Age of the respondents showed that they were between 13 to 16 years of age. Majority of respondents (60%) were Hindus, 6% respondents were Muslims and 34% were Christians. Respondents were high school students comprising of eighth to tenth standard. The Study revealed that 86% of the respondents are living with their mother and remaining 14% respondents are living with their father.

Fig No: 0.1 Reason for being Single Parent
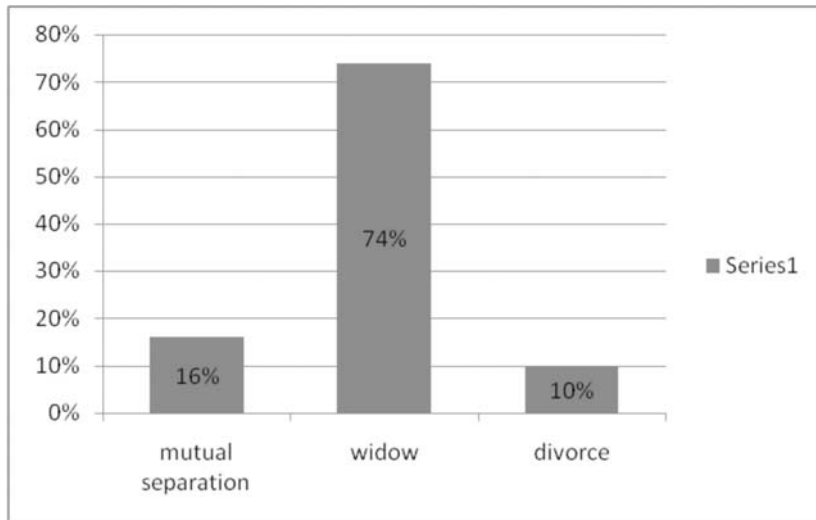
A description on the reasons for single parenthood among respondents parent depicted widowhood (74%) mutual separation (16%) and divorce (10%).

Table No: 0.1 Attitudes towards Life as single parent child

Attitude Towards Life In General	Male %	Female %	Total %
I am not worth living	03	02	05
I should not have been born in this family	6.5	5.5	12
I am an unlucky child	20	19.5	39.5
I am blessed child	20.5	23	43.5
Total	50	50	100

Data above reveals that most of the respondents have negative attitude being single parent child. Every child desires to have both parents and therefore it is seen that many of them have negative attitude like being unlucky child or not worth living or not being born in this family (56.5%). However 43.5% feel that they are blessed being single parent child.

Table No 0.2 Feelings of Being a Single Parent child

Feelings of being a child of single parent	Male %	Female %	Total %
My friends are lucky to have both parents	20	19	39
My fate is unfair to me	8	7	15
I am ok with single parent	22	24	46
TOTAL	**50**	**50**	**100**

Data pertaining to feelings being a single parent child shows most of the respondents have unfavorable feelings(54%) that is their friends being lucky to have both parents or my fate is unfair to me.It is but natural that every child would want to have both parents .However 46% respondents were ok with being a single parent child.

Table No 0.3 Self-Esteem Levels of Respondents

Level of self -esteem	Male %	Female %	Total %
High	29	32	61
Average	19	16	35
Low	02	02	04
TOTAL	**50**	**50**	**100**

Self esteem is an important aspect of one's personality. Good Self esteem promotes one's personality growth while certain unfavorable factors hinder one's personality growth. The Self esteem of the respondents revealed striking higher levels in most of the respondents (61%).It is probably because of the positive social support they receive.35% respondents have average self esteem. Only 4% have Low Self Esteem. Being children of Single parents the study shows that it has not affected their Self esteem levels.

Table no 0.4 Gender differences in Self esteem Scores of Respondents

Variable	Gender	n	Mean	SD	't' Value	Results
Self Esteem	Male	25	36.68	8.52	0.21	Not significant 0.05 Level
	Female	25	33.44	6.09		

To find out the gender differences in Self esteem scores and to test the hypothesis'' test was employed .The resultant value 0.21 revealed as not significant which rejects the hypothesis that there is significant difference in Self esteem scores of male adolescent children to that of female

adolescent children of Single parents. Hence it is reveled that there is no difference in Self-esteem scores of Male and female adolescent children of Single parents of the study.

Table No 0.5 Adjustment Patterns of Respondents

Level of Adjustment	Male %	Female %	Total %
High	33	35	68
Moderate	15	14	29
Low	02	01	03
TOTAL	50	50	100

Adjustment to stress situations and challenges of life by single parent children was studied. The findings also revealed striking higher levels of Adjustment (68%).Higher levels of self esteem and positive social support has resulted in better adjustment patterns in the respondents.29% of the respondents have moderate adjustment patterns and only 3% respondents had low adjustment patterns.

Table No 0.6: Gender differences in Adjustment scores of Respondents

Variable	Area	N	Mean	SD	't' Value	Results
Adjustment	Male	25	70	7.30	0.83	Not significant 0.05 Level
	Female	25	69	6.76		

To find out the gender differences in Adjustment pattern scores and to test the hypothesis' 't'test was employed. The resultant value 0.83 revealed as not significant which rejects the hypothesis stated that there is significant difference in adjustment scores of male adolescent children to that of female Adolescent children of Single parents. Hence, we can say that there is no difference in adjustment scores of male and female adolescent children having single parent.

SUGGESTIONS & CONCLUSIONS:

In single parent families children have to rely on one parent to meet most of their needs. With limited finances, time and availability single parents struggle hard to provide adequate support to meet the needs of their children. This determines the effect on the Self steem and adjustment patterns of their children. Study findings revealed higher levels of Self esteem & Adjustment scores of both male and female children as well as it revealed no gender differences in Self esteem and Adjustment scores. It revealed a favorable impact of single parenting on their adolescent children. Social support and positive parenting has helped enhance the self esteem and adjustment patterns of the adolescents of this study.

Regular Life skills activity for students in schools would benefit adolescents to have a positive attitude and thinking. Teacher training should also include understanding the needs and issues of Singe parent children and how to deal with these children. Individual Supportive sessions for Single parent on need basis to be arranged in school or through referrals. When Single Parent-Adolescent relationship provides support for adolescent's behaviour, interest and activities, positive developmental outcomes are likely to ocurr.This helps in enhancing Self esteem and Adjustment which is vital for a healthy transition into adulthood.

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12)	Bio-chemistry	Chemistry	Botany
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