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Editorial

Challenges of Globalization

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During the past decade, globalization has become a lens through which an increasing number of experts, statesman, writers and common citizens cast and make sense of changes taking place around us. But 'the extent of global influences on our lives, and our interpretation of globalization, varies depending upon where we live, our nationality, income, our professions, the openness and strength of our national, political economies and how the process of globalization affect us at any specific time' (Sobel 2009: 1). Globalization in the post-Cold War era has brought massive changes which literally posing a considerable challenge for our life and living. In this context, '….but perhaps the most earth-shaking change that we are living through today-if we allow ourselves to see this-is how peoples who have been structurally marginalized, oppressed, and (so it was thought) crushed over centuries…..are being, uprooted from their lives and made destitute by so-called planned development and good governance, all in the name of the common good and public interest; and among all these categories and in a category by themselves women' (Sen 2012: xi-xii).

But for sure, the notion of globalization provides a shared vocabulary to express a sense of connectedness, although this has wrought innumerable disasters on us. In 'The Globalization of Nothing 2', Ritzer (2007) argues that 'it is globalization that is the key force in the global spread of nothing…..on the one hand, an increasingly global market insists on large numbers and great varieties of nothing to satisfy the increasing demand for it…that profit from the widespread distribution and sale of nothing. On the other hand the production of so much nothing, and requirement that it be profitable or successful, leads to increasing pressure to find ever larger as well as ever more remote global markets for nothing'. This provides a very pessimistic perspective to globalization but the benefits of globalization are no less.

However, 'globalization has its critics' (Stiglitz 2002) and it also has its staunch supporters like Jagdish N. Bhagwati and Thomas Friedman. What it does not yet have is a set of prescriptions for public policies to deal with the problems of globalization is perceived to create or to maximize the benefits it is supposed to deliver. The anti-globalization forces remains just that opposed to something that is hard to define and whose proponents are not always easy to identify (Weiss 1997). The principal dilemma raised by globalization is inequality. The unequal distribution of goods, services and most arguably cultural values have created a great divide between man and man across the globe today. 'Most disquieting, there is rising inequality among nations and within nations that appears to result, at least in the short term, from certain facets of the process itself, particularly market opening and the sacrifices imposed on developing countries so that they might enjoy the

benefit of access to certain goods and services controlled by richer, more developed nations' (Castells 2001 as quoted in Tulchin ed.).

As a result of economic globalization, the big MNC's have invested in developing countries where labor is extremely cheap, but at the end of the day, the low wages do not provide any benefit to the laborers except their minimum needs. So, the increasing trade and investment flows are in conflict with the rights of the workers and it is creating social and political tensions in most of the developing nations. To many scholars the efforts started at Bretton Woods are perfectly fine and they heralded a new age economy for a systemic change in the post-World War II era. But by the 1980s, the policy debates shifted towards market and the role of the state had been sidelined. Thus pendulum moved away from all powerful states, so from Keynes and finally towards that of Von Hayek. It was a remarkable ideological shift which strongly reflected in the regime successes of Ronald Reagan, Margaret Thatcher and Helmut Kohl in their respective states. This led to the deregulation and privation of many state owned enterprises, greater capital mobility, financial innovation and a great deluge of strong market forces across the world. 'Many of these fell under the label of the Washington Consensus, reflecting the importance of ideas and policy pressures centered in Washington-based organizations such as the US Treasury, the US Federal Reserve, and the IMF. In many cases, these contributed to efficiency, economic growth, and greater interdependence, but like all pendulum swings they also overshot and unleashed potentially damaging forces such as increased volatility, more income inequality, greater risk, and financial failures that could spread like contagions across national borders' (Sobel 2009: 5).

By the end of the 20th century, the world has witnessed a sharp increase in financial crises and people started losing confidence in the markets. Some argue that the functioning of globalization demands a kind of convergence in economic, social, and political processes across nations as markets and societies become increasingly exposed to each other and integrated. Some evidence supports this convergence thesis but 'continued divergence in commodity and labor prices across markets, in political systems and practices, and in cultural and social activities demonstrates the persistence of distinct national political economies and societies in the face of globalizing pressures (ibid).

As Held (2005) clearly points out that the alternative to the Washington Consensus is not a simple endorsement of state centric development, nor is state intervention always progressive and beneficial just because it runs counter to it. Rather, the Washington Consensus has eroded the ability to formulate and implement sound public policy and has damaged essential political capacity. Therefore societies need to be vigilant and make their own ways to manage the conflicts raised in the process of globalization. Globalization spawns debate about the changing dynamics of the markets and the state, the risks people face in this changed junction, and how these risks can be managed and by whom actually. Hence the policy makers are facing the challenge of balancing the advantages of globalization for the majority and managing the negative bearings on the marginalized. It is in fact a daunting task and it has been fuelling increasing conflicts around the world today. This dislocation may initially emerge locally, but the trend followed by the policy makers is that globalization has brought it and solution for the same lies beyond their respective national frontiers. But scholars like Sobel argues that 'a social welfare state that cushions

and insures against the risks of an increasingly liberal global economy can change the calculus of those negatively afflicted by change to engage in political activity that could improve their positions but at the expense of their larger societies'.

Thus the advocates of de-globalization argues for a superb dissection of contemporary capitalism's multifaceted crises, an urgent indictment of America's intentional subordination of the global South in the sheer interest of the corporate world and banks. Also they clearly expose the unanswerable demonstration of the stagnancy of the IMF and sister institutions and have been giving a stirring call to arms for the movement for economic justice so that the most underprivileged sections of society gets the basic minimum for their survival. Although the anti-globalizers highlight the evils of globalization in the most thoughtful, trenchant and at times constructive manner but they all cannot simply brush off the interconnectivity developed in this process under the rubrics of the most institutionalized system which we have never ever experienced before.

Kahler (2009) advocates that effective national institutions and capabilities lie at the heart of the ongoing transformation in global governance. The complexity of modern globalization requires a much more sophisticated set of governance relationships across levels and state and non-state actors. Cooperation across national governments, between national governments and private actors, and between national governments and supranational organization are critical to the provision of positive global outcomes and avoidance of negative outcomes.

Therefore, the author recommends that the positive aspects of globalism can be utilized while its detrimental effects are tamed at the earliest or else millions in the fringe would feel increasingly powerless and absolutely threatened. The experience of globalization shows that societies need to nurture a set up in which members can well enjoy the much needed benefits of globalization and manage the fears unleashed by it in this long, but very fast process of transformation. 'How best to nurture and manage such a transformation requires far more research and examination, far more debate and informed discussion, and a far better understanding of the fears and concerns provoked by globalization' (Sobel 2009).

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New Social and Religious Movements in the Age of Globalization: A Critique

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Abstract

In the age of globalization, eroding boundaries, multi-level exchanges and rising modernities have given rise to newer hopes and anxieties. New Social Movements and New Religious Movements are seen as nothing but responses to such shifts. Ideally, New Social Movements are characterized as collective actions that rose in sharp contrast to the class based movements. Globalized world has witnessed vast proliferation of 'new' movements from environmental, gender, spiritual to ethnic ones all over the world. This paper broadly examines the multidimensional character of a 'new' league of alternative movements like New Religious Movements using the New Social Movement theory. Attempt is to locate critical points of convergence and divergence between the two 'new' paradigms in a globalized world. The idea is to explore the possibility of common historical, conceptual and practical grounds, if at all.

Keywords: New Social Movements, New Religious Movements, Globalization

Introduction

Globalization, in simple terms, conjures up phenomena connecting the local with the global. According to experts, it is the ground for diffusion of "standardized practices and protocols" for the exchange of money, information and people (Lucas and Robbins, ed. 2004, p. 207) Emergence of new institutions, organizations and social movements happen to influence the global forces from different angles. Though a generic conception of globalization churns a 'recent' sketch, but its origin remains debatable even today. Interestingly, fixation with the term 'globalization' has been observed since the nineties of the last century, with the end of cold war and breakup of former Soviet Union. Counter theories however, link the visible (global) contemporary patterns back to the early modern period, where exchanges at socio-political, economic levels thrived openly.

One of the most intriguing features of such a paradigm shift is the mushrooming number of protest movements or collective identities right from environmental, gender to religious ones. These movements are seen as forms of collective action/identity that cater to diverse needs using range of innovations, in theory and practice. Further, though their origin, ideologies, strategies differ at great length, their biggest strength lies in observing newer forms of mobilization. 'Newness' of these movements is a common thread that happens to evoke number of hopes and anxieties. Some scholars are wary of the term 'new' while others justify it on the basis of its recent growth. Keeping in mind the depth of this point, it is further explored in coming sections.

Overall, the paper aims at finding possibilities between the 'new' social and religious movements (NSM/NRM), from multiple perspectives. The idea is to explore the dynamism of these emerging movements in an increasingly globalized world. For research convenience, the paper is divided into two sections. The first section briefly deals with the meaning and trends of New Social Movements and New Religious Movements; while the second section deals with major possibilities between the two kinds in the age of globalization.

New Social Movements and New Religious Movements: Meaning and Trends
John A. Hannigan says that despite a similar birth in the nineteenth century theories of social change, scholarly analyses of religious and social movements formulate unique paradigms (Hannigan, 1991, p.311). In theoretical terms, "new social movements" refers to a diverse array of collective actions that are presumably post-industrial and displaced the old social movements of proletarian revolution. New Social Movement theories, fundamentally embedded in continental European traditions of social and political philosophy, were a response to the inadequacies of classical Marxist theory. Generally, most new social movement theorists scrutinize the role of politics, culture and ideology as the basis of social movements as much as they observe the development of post class identities such as race, ethnicity, gender and sexuality in constituting the collective identity of the movement (Larana, Johnston, & Gusfield, ed., 1994 and Buechler, 1995, p. 442). New social movements are differentiated from 'old' social movements in terms of their detachment from social class struggles. Eyerman and Jamison argued that these post-industrial movements engaged "different actors, different loci of conflict and different issues than of industrial society" (Eyerman and Jamison, 2005, p.23)

From a broader perspective, these movements are seen as transforming agents of social and political consciousness, rather than as resource mobilizing agents. Scholars like Buechler commented on NSM theories saying even though new social movement theory "..is a critical reaction to classical Marxism, some new social movement theorists seek to update and revise conventional Marxist assumptions while others seek to displace and transcend them" (Buechler, 1995, 442). Buechler goes on to approximate six generable traits of new social movement theories. First, most versions of new social movement theory cite the cultural raison d'etre for social movements as much as the instrumental reasons discernible in the transformation of the state, and consequently emphasize the significance of symbolic action in society (Melucci, 1996). Secondly, they seek to understand the processes that promote self-determination rather than strategies for maximizing power and influence (Habermas 1976, 1987); Thirdly, some versions posit the importance of post-materialist values (such as those of culture, identity and self-actualization) in the objectives of collective action over material means (Ingelhart, 2003). Fourthly, new social movement theorists pay meticulous attention to the process of collective identity formation and concerns attached (Benford and Snow, 2000; Melucci, 1996). Fifthly, and consequently, they also accentuate the socially constructed nature of complaints and ideology of collective actors instead of applying a solely structure-based logic (Johnston, Larana ans Gusfield; Klandermans as cited in Buechler 1995, p 442-443). Lastly, the approaches observe the influence of multiple, diverse and very often latent social spaces in the mobilization of collective action and not just that of a centralization organization (Mellucci, 1996).

Coming to the next category of new movements, New Religious Movements (NRMs) is an evolving phenomenon. In the era of globalization, increased interdependence and interconnectivity across borders has not only meant socio-economic, cultural and political implications but also led to visible ramifications on world religions. With the advent of advanced industrialization and secularizing tendencies, it was predicted that religion would eventually collapse. Contrary to expectations, religion flourished and marked its territory globally through alternative forms. These alternative forms were called as New Religious Movements. Generally speaking, it is said to fall under the category of new age spirituality which are facilitating (and influenced) by blurring national boundaries of ideology, ethnicity, and citizenship in their drive towards claimed alternative, 'universal' dispensation.

With the mushrooming new religious groups, there is no universal criterion for defining NRMs. Nevertheless, it can broadly be understood as the alternative spiritual/ ethical/ religious groups that challenge the legitimacy of mainstream social order. They are seen as vehicle of countercultural "protest" and "deviation"; a phenomena that emerged as a consequence and agent of social, economic and demographic transformation across the globe (Puttick, 1997, p. 3). According to Elizabeth Puttick, NRMs function as "laboratories", crucibles for experiments with new ideas and practices that are relatively novel or inspired by traditional religious doctrines (Puttick, 1997, p. 3). More importantly, joining these organizations changes the "convert's cultural perspective on life" (Wendy A. Smith, 2007, p. 16). According to Wendy A. Smith many new religious movements have actually made their "impact across a globe sweep of cultures with little perceivable variation in the way converts from different national origins accept the new system" (Wendy A. Smith, 2007, p.16). Further, some scholars view it as challenges to the rational humanistic religiosity. They are often said to attack the religious/spiritual hierarchies within 'old religions'.

New religious movements appear to fair a great measure of success in making themselves "widely known" (Wilson and Creswell, 1999, p. 2). Their biggest attraction is that it offers not merely "narrow theological statements about the existence and nature of supernatural beings", but that it proposes answers to at least some of the other kinds of deeper questions that have "traditionally been addressed by mainstream religions...", questions such as, "Who is God?, Who am I?" (Wilson and Creswell, 1999, p.16). However, deeper examination shows that response to contemporary new religious movements has been polarized, on one hand they are seen as catering to the discontentment of modernity, while on the other hand, they are criticized for adhering to the orthodox values in a polished form. Most of these movements are not saved from controversies and often seen with suspicion partly due to its isolationist nature and myths attached.

Divergence and Convergence: Possibilities in the Age of Globalization
Right from its inception, New Social Movements and New Religious Movements occupy a discursive space in sociological discipline. Their reason for formulation, ideologies and strategies were debatable among scholars across the globe. However, with the theoretical renaissance, novel approaches and orientations did create possibilities to map their common grounds. This section primarily deals with such possibilities and orientations wherein divergence and convergence among the new social movements and new religious movements shall be highlighted. Going through the range of definitions forwarded in the previous section, it's clear that the concept of new social movements and new religious

movements remain ambiguous. They appear as floating paradigms with an undefined universe. In this paper, attempt is made to examine the New Religious Movements using the New Social Movement theory.

Early writings in the sociological study help position the complex relationship between new religious movements and new social movements better. There was actually not much analytical distinction between the religious and socio-political identities in the early phase (Hannigan, 1991, p. 312). Scholars like Le Bon strongly pointed towards a holistic approach. However, at the turn of the century, the study of religion and social movement appeared bifurcated. Between the period between the first and the Second World War, the sociological studies on religion had declined tremendously. Later, however, things changed with the end of the Second World War. There was a surprising revival of the sociology of religion along with rather interesting engagement with the social movement theories (Hannigan, 1991). This engagement was actually attributed to the growth of the new theoretical sketch called resource mobilization (RM) theory which was a response to the collective behaviour theory (Hannigan, 1991, p. 314-315). While resource mobilization theory brought attention to diverse locations of collective action "to secure resources and foster mobilisation"; collective behaviour theory focused on participation in different social movements in terms of "psychological traits or states" (Hannigan, 1991, p. 315 & Buechler, 1995, p. 441). Sociologists of religion often apply the RM theory in analysing the new religious movements (hereafter NRMs). My aim here is to go beyond the RM theory and analyse the new religious movements using the theoretical lens of new social movements (hereafter NSMs). Point of divergence and possibilities of convergence between the two is the priority.

Hannigan forwards a framework of alleged differences between new social movements and new religious movements. Following are some of the major points of divergence: first, the former caters to collective actors while the latter caters to individual actors; second, former envisions a "rational reconstruction of society" while the latter believes in the sacred utopias based on "intuitive style of consciousness"; third, former experiences "charismatic and authoritarian leadership" while the latter propagated "participatory democracy" (Hannigan, 1990, p. 248). Besides these few (alleged) differences, there are a range of similarities (to be discussed further). In coming sections, comparison between the two paradigms will show a picture tilted towards possibilities of synthesis.

My aim here is to go beyond the obvious and attempt to establish linkages by exploring major debates surrounding NSM theory that may produce answers for NRMs. Whether it's the question of 'newness' of NSM; question of social change/ progressive attributes or the question of being cultural or political; all such issues have been posed against NRMs as well (Buechler, 1995, 447).

Before looking into the major debates shared by NSMs and NRMs, I shall first look into the important commonalities. In my opinion, both the phenomena are evolving spheres without a concrete industry. Ambiguity around their nature and lack of a universal definition highlights one of the strongest similarities. As mentioned earlier, their categories are also said to be interchangeable. In fact scholars like Roth (1987), referring to Melucci (1984) has gone far as to identify the "new spirituality" as one current in the Milan ecology movement

(Roth, 1987, p. 86). Moving on, according to Paastela, here is some alleged overlapping at the personal and structural grounds of the two movements. (Paastela,1987). Robbins on the other hand proposed that both the movements share a "societal function", namely the identification of new avenues of mobilization (Robbins, 1988, p. 46).

Before going through the major traits of NSM and NRM, it's important keep in mind that the two forms of movements have broad spectrum making it extremely difficult to produce general characterizations. Here, goal is to make only a brief attempt to locate the best possibilities through selective examination. Coming to the major debates shared by NSMs and NRMs, 'newness' of the two kinds comes foremost. NSM and NRM theories are actually fraught with debates that pose challenge to their very identity. The first of these explores if there is something really 'new' about contemporary movements, since many movements that do not classify in the 'new' movement category nevertheless bear many characteristics in common with them. This argument states that there is nothing exclusively new about these movements, which are in fact conditioned by previously existing organizations. New Social Movements and New Religious Movements are said to have their roots in social conflicts in the past centuries. In fact, due to its ambiguous nature with no distinct origin, some scholars continue to emphasize cultural crisis as the cause of sixties new religious movements, while others have given greater weight to individual searching and the quest to overcome moral ambiguity and uncertainty.(Bromley, 2007, p.160) Clearly, the whole issue of 'newness' appears contested and is subjective on the part of scholars.

Secondly, coming to the debate of being progressive, culture/political oriented or having a vision for social change, both NSM and NRM have very similar positions. NSMs are allegedly the ones which are apolitical in nature and involves "avoidance or rejection of institutionalized politics and a careful distance from established political parties" (Buechler, 1995, p. 448). Their idea of progress and vision for social change comprises of creating greater spaces for "nonstrategic actions" (Buechler, 448). They are also questioned on the grounds of being only reactive without a concrete agenda for social change. New Religious Movements on the other side are also criticised for absence of vision for social change. Their goals are unique and cater to discontentment of increasingly globalizing world through spiritual, ethical upliftment. However, certain new religions and quasi-religious groups like the Hare Krishna and Children of God sought to initiate *sweeping, structural change* of the society in which they were located (Shupe Jr.& Bromley, 1979, p. 326). Scholars like Anson D. Shupe Jr. and David Bromley actually call such movements as "world-transforming" (Shupe Jr. & Bromley, 326). Similar to the new social movements, these "world -transforming" religious movements produce an *ideological conflict.* Most of these movements offer a unique solution to human dilemmas where they strive to challenge the important assumptions underpinning the social order. In view of such traits, the difference between NRM and NSM as forwarded by Park stands redundant (Hannigan, 1991, 313). According to him, the former concerns to establish the divinely ordained utopias and the latter resolving to create utopia on earth. This position appears narrow without giving much recognition to broad range of new religious movements with vast innovations. Though the services provided by most of these movements were spiritual/religious in nature but its implications were far reaching. Unificationist movement (UM) for instance, defines religion in such a broad spectrum as to "overlap what most outsiders viewed as secular, i.e., science education, politics, and economics" (Shupe Jr. & Bromley, 327). Thus the question of NRM

being only "expressive" movements lacking the ability to bring actual change appears deeply contested (Blumer, 1951, p. 216). This becomes clearer with Hannigan brilliant proposition of coherence between the two movements in terms of their objectives as 'empowerment'. 'Empowerment' by such movements has vast connotations at the individual and societal level. The prospective members of NSM and NRM are attracted to the movement because they view it as "sources of power into which they can tap" (Hannigan, 1991, 324). These two leagues of movement are actually empowering in the sense of being more proactive and innovative.

Lastly, looking into all the major traits and trends of NSM and NRM, it is clear that the universe of these 'new' movements is evolving and that its rise, growth and decay is an on-going process demanding a holistic overview.

Conclusion

New Social Movements (NSMs) and New Religious Movements (NRMs) represent challenge to the 'liberal' institutions developed after the Second World War (Hannigan, 1990, p. 247) Recency of the two types of collective identities - in terms of identifying the movement as an entity by both its followers and spectators outside the movement – is a historical fact (Melucci 1980, 199-226). Nevertheless, in an increasingly interdependent and interconnected world, their characteristics often appear as interchangeable and overlapping. Globalisation appears as facilitating this shift, maximizing scope for private and public negotiations.

With blurring boundaries and overlapping grounds at multiple levels, this league of 'new' movements forward alternative paradigm catering to the discontentment of modernity. Such alternatives based on innovative ideas and practices are nothing but a symbol of rising awareness, aspiration and mobilization. They are possible spaces for greater interaction, innovation and convergence of the social, cultural, economic and political.

After going through the major debates and possibilities, it's clear that it is important to avoid generalizations on emerging phenomena like NSM and NRM. Keeping in mind the theme of this paper, it is pertinent to understand that haste straightjackets ignore the complexity and malleability of such concepts, narrowing its base. In this paper, by exploring links across the different structural and functional levels of NSMs and NRMs, possibility of greater understanding of league of 'new' movements cannot be denied. Lastly, after making a brief attempt to churn the major points of divergence and convergences between the two movements, there still appears scope for further research.

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Identity Catapult in a Globalizing World: A Critique

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Abstract

Globalization suffers from a 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde syndrome.' Its merits the West never ceases to stress while its demerits are not stressed enough. It is a ubiquitous process that is claimed to compress the world into a global village. For proponents of globalization, identities are merging in that hazy space provided by economic interdependence. Yet, identities are catapulting back with dynamic force. With the result there is a parallel development of globalization and identity assertion. For the pro-globalizers, identities blur and blend into a perfect fusion of 'one world – one identity,' citizen of the world. But what generally transpires is re - questioning of self-identity and renewed interest in one's culture, ethnicity, religion and almost anything that gives a sense of belonging and feeling of distinction. In short, amidst the 'common' factor of globalization, a 'unique' identity is sought, i.e., amidst the whirlpool of globalization, (the cultural, social, economic and political changes it imposes) identity is firmly clasped/ held on to for semblance of order and a relation to the familiar. Hence, instead of identity getting diffused in a globalizing world, it is tenaciously catapulting, rendering 'global citizenship' obscure. This paper argues that in global exchange of ideas, goods, technology etc. identities centred on ethnicity, religion, and such remain unchangeably local.

Keywords: Identity, Globalization, Self, Other

Introduction

Globalization cannot be evaded. As has been observed by a scholar, "no one can escape its influence." It is a ubiquitous "process" (Anthony Giddens and Ulrich Beck perceive it as a "process" due to the growing interconnectedness and interrelatedness of all aspects of society) that has become the looming reality for all states and people across the globe. Scholars like Raymond Williams have gone as far as to describe it as a "keyword" in academic research in contemporary times. Its significance is escalating so much that "globalization studies" as a discipline is being developed. Yet it is a controversial term. It has been understood and interpreted in many ways. It has been described as a "time space compressor" (David Harvey) and "crossing borders" (Kate Galbraith). It has been interpreted to lead to the formation of a "global village" (Marshall McLuhan); rise of global identity; citizenship of the world, etc. It has typically been defined as interchange of ideas, goods, technology, world views and some aspects of culture.   Like many other concepts globalization also has its pros and cons that are emphasized by its supporters and opposers, which will be dealt with later in the paper.

Globalization, it has been argued, gained currency only in the post-Cold War period. Before that, even though intellectually and philosophically the concept had few propagators , it was not as frequently used, misused, abused or studied and interpreted (or even become central

themes in seminars and conferences). While many scholars, policy makers and especially politicians across the world during election campaigns declare the uncontrollable/unmanageable nature of globalization which either engulfs states or leaves them out of the game if avoided, there are some scholars who opine that it can be used for reaping benefits for all involved, instead of it being a one way profits for the West. Some even go as far as to accord it the status of being the only way to alleviate the world of poverty.

But the problem of identity remains on the side-lines in all these discussions when in fact it should be at the centre. Globalization may be beneficial to few who have the resources to maximize their profits. But what about the rest of the people who are the majority and have no 'reach for the resources?' In every state, community, or nation there is an elite or the privileged group which keeps away the "other" or "non-self" identities from acquiring benefits of globalization, which needs attention from the scholars. As Jerry Z. Muller emphasizes, when economic globalization brings more states into the global economy, "the first fruits of that process will often fall to those ethnic groups best positioned by history or culture to take advantage of the new opportunities for enrichment, deepening social cleavages rather than filling them in. Wealthier and higher achieving regions might try to separate themselves from poorer and lower-achieving ones, and distinctive homogeneous areas might try to acquire sovereignty—courses of action that might provoke violent responses from defenders of the status quo."

In this paper, an attempt will be made to draw attention to the rise of identity politics at the global level in opposition to the blanketing effect of globalization that is manufactured, marketed and sold by the West. This paper will make an attempt to interpret some aspects of globalizations and present the often ignored or side-lined aspect of globalization, namely the rise of 'identity' in a globalizing world. For better clarity the paper is divided into two parts: the first part deals with globalization as a process and some reflection on it and the second part deals with the question of identity in a globalizing world.

Perceptions about Globalization

Perception is an intriguing and complex concept, which has philosophical, psychological and empirical dimensions. Philosophically things appear the way they do due to the perception that is held about them. And these perceptions are formed not in vacuum or are not naturalized or given. They take shape, form a skeleton and accrue flesh and blood based on the conditions and situations in a local environment that is then linked to the larger global picture. Globalization is also perceived differently by different peoples of the world (ethnicities, nationalities, religious groups, communities etc.) based on their geo-political and financial locations.

Among the diverse perceptions about globalization the two categories of responses and perceptions that are nearly always used are pro-globalizers and anti-globalizers. J.S. Sodhi in his edited volume, *Tracking Globalization* calls them supporters and opposers of globalization. David Held and his co-authors categorised them as *hyperglobalists* and *sceptics*.

Among the pro-globalizers, there are the *hyper –globalists* and the liberals. The merits of globalization that they stress are lesser government interventions; advancement of market that is a place where society progresses in common good and becomes an engine of social progress when it civilizes the quest for profit; leads to competition where rivals will compete for customers and workers which will keep a check on quality and fair dealing for the sake of reputation etc. Some scholars also argue that markets keep corruption at check by making prohibitions and government licenses redundant. They claim that there will be an emergence of a "borderless world" where economic activity becomes denationalised and a new pattern of winners and losers emerge. They call attention to higher rates of growth in developing nations and the enhancement of innovation, entrepreneurship and wealth creation.

The radical/ critical or anti-globalization critics emphasize that the path of global economic development is producing greater inequality in the world and not delivering social justice. The *sceptics* indicate that the arguments of the Hyperglobalists are politically naïve, flawed and a myth as there is greater regionalization than globalization occurring. Moreover they identify MNCs and transnational firms being more of regional corporations than global corporations. They point out that private capital moves across the planet unchecked; leads to environmental ruin, suppression of local cultures and American cultural domination; serves the rich countries at the expense of poor ones etc. Some strong critics also argue, "Wherever it goes, it bleeds democracy of content and puts "profit before people." and "It is what we in the third world have for several centuries called colonization." It is harmful to the workers- it takes away their jobs in advanced industrial economies and exploits (in terms of working hours, workplace and no medical coverage) in poor economies of the South. Stiglitz highlights that it has been detrimental to the poor and weaker sections of society. Others argue that it is the latest manifestation of the growth of Western Capitalism and Modernization.

Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde Syndrome

Even though globalization is described as a global phenomenon the question that remains to be answered is how 'global' is globalization? As an idea, it is a very appealing one. Lesser barriers (economic, cultural and political) between states and an easy exchange of ideas, people, capital and technology between them. But in practice, it can be argued, the globalization process is not only a product but is also regulated by the West. Hence there is a flow (of ideas and technology) majorly from one part of the globe to the other parts which become the recipients. The Global South is the recipient in this arrangement while the West is the benefactor. This arrangement is perceived differently by the recipients and the benefactor. For most part, the geo-political and financial location of the scholars and policy makers on the globe moulds their perception. (But there are scholars in the West and Global South also who sometimes take the alternative stand) Perception about globalization varies not only with the locations but also with the ideological and philosophical inclinations. For instance, Jagdish Bhagwati is located in Global South but supports Globalization due to his staunch liberal inclinations.

Many scholars (mostly from the West) have argued that globalization is beneficial to all those who participate. But it has not been the case. Globalization has not been able to deliver what its propagators had promised. There are lacunae that remain, which the rising

inequality is unable to fill. This paper attempts to present a perspective from the recipients side; how globalization appears in an alternative perspective. For better illustration of the argument and clarity, this paper makes use of the classic novella, *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.* Dr. Jekyll an upright citizen transforms into a gruesome monster on consumption of a portion he concocts as part of an experiment.

Analogously, from the recipient's point of view, globalization is presented by the West as Dr. Henry Jekyll (a good, decent, helpful, and charitable man). They accept and adopt open door policies and free trade agreements. For efficiency and as part of a better model of development, they are then presented with a portion, 'Western Portion,' that is prepared with ingredients like the Western values (liberal, free market, democracy), institutions (IMF, World Bank etc.), Corporations (MNC's) and structures (neo-liberal capitalism). The portion slowly starts taking effect as Corporations' hold on economy increases. The grip starts strangling the economy and small independent businesses disappear. The hold begins controlling the government and its policies. The 'Western Portion' fires up as good Dr. Jekyll transforms into Mr. Edward Hyde, Dr. Jekyll's evil alter ego (a twisted, dark man who manages to inspire fear, disgust, and loathing in others)

For the 'Global South' recipients globalization transforms into Mr. Hyde and as more and more free trade agreements and MNCs take control, Mr. Edward Hyde becomes more and more powerful and dominant making it impossible to avoid Western hegemony robed in the garb of globalization. Mr. Edward Hyde was not what was bargained for by the recipients of Global South. This lacuna between how globalization is presented and how it operates in reality is the 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde Syndrome.'

Globalization suffers from the overdose of Western values, culture, attitudes and institutions raising questions about the 'global' in globalization. Western identity it can be argued is imposing itself on other identities, (some call it, Cocacolonization) strangling centuries' old cultures, traditions, political systems, institutions, languages etc. While most identities have been transforming, the residual characteristic identity has not allowed for a complete transformation. This again is dependent on character and nature of society, nation or community. And when they do, there is an increasing resistance due to increased awareness and interactions with the "non-self."

But as globalization is here to stay, what is needed is not shunning of the global process altogether as some fanatics would argue but a slow transformation based on certain conditions from the recipients. This would require an insightful reading and understanding of 'self' identity by various recipients and a visionary attempt at slow and limited transformation so that differences/pluralism is celebrated and Americanisation/Westernization in the name of globalization can be avoided.

Identity(ies) Catapult in a Globalizing World
Before delving into the question whether identities are catapulting in a globalizing world, it is pertinent that identity as a concept be defined for better comprehension. What is identity? How is it formed? When does it reassert itself?

Defining Identity: Identity is a complicated and unclear concept; an enigma that has come to be regarded in its present avatar after the work of psychologist Erik Erikson appeared in the 1950s. The "vagueness and implicit complexity of the term" has led to it being defined variously. Some scholars have distinguished between older and newer understanding of the concept of identity. The older concept largely meant the sameness of a person with a group (as is still understood by some people). The newer meaning absorbed insight and gained prominence (according to James D. Fearon the appearance of the term and studies on 'identity' increased drastically from 1980-2005) after Erik Erikson referred to identity either as a social category (defined by membership rules and (alleged) characteristic attributes or expected behaviours) or socially distinguishing features that a person takes a special pride in or views as unchangeable but socially consequential and sometimes even both at once.

Identity formation: Identity is formed by distinguishing oneself from others based on the distinct unchangeable features that lead to harbouring of pride. It becomes basis for 'othering' the non-self. 'A' defines itself and becomes aware of its identity when it comes in contact with 'B.'To quote Anthony Burke, "There is no identity without difference, and no world politics without identity." Identity is socially constructed as per the Social Constructivists in International Relations Theory. It is formed when it is represented through language and social conventions as identity and difference; sameness and otherness. It then takes on a meaning and manifests itself in world politics and social life.

Identity Catapult and Reassertion: With increase in awareness due to continued interactions with new peoples, cultures and ethnicities owing to globalization and integration of the world, identities get reasserted. This happens once questioning of self-identity leads them to seek or find some semblance of order and a relation to the familiar when they come in contact with so many 'other' people, cultures, communities, nationalities and ethnicities. They go through the process of re - questioning of self-identity and with renewed interest in one's culture, ethnicity, religion and almost anything that gives a sense of belonging and feeling of distinction; they try to re-assert their identity. In this attempt, even though efforts are made to go back to the pure self, untouched by global influences, it becomes impossible. They remain.

Many scholars have drawn attention to re-assertion of identity in post –Cold War period. Anthony Burke argues that there has been resurgence of violent and xenophobic discourses of sovereignty and identity in a globalizing world. Samuel P. Huntington viewed the world from civilizational binoculars after USSR collapsed and his thesis (which presented the West in conflict with Islamic and Sinic civilizations) received much warmer welcome after 9/11. The roots of such a thesis are part of the need for an enemy/threat/ 'other' "outside," in order to fortify United States' National unity and identity "within." Due to globalization, Sudanese Arabs too, are becoming uncomfortable with the self-given Arab identity, according to Leon Nyerere.

The 9/11 attack has escalated discourses on identity. Edward Said points out few instances of identity resurgence in his article, like statement by Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi about the West's superiority- 'how "we" (West) have Mozart and Michelangelo and they (Muslims) don't" and the steady amount of hate speech and actions, plus reports of law enforcement efforts directed against Arabs, Muslims and Indians all over the USA. Frisking

on airports, stricter immigration laws, lesser number of visas issued due to economic recession etc. are making people more aware of their identity and the realisation that a non-westerner is looked at with suspicion and prejudice. This leads to questioning of self-identity which generates renewed interest in culture, nationality, ethnicity, etc. which slowly transforms into reassertion of identity.

According to Jerry Z. Muller, in areas where separation has not yet occurred, politics is apt to remain ugly. To quote him, "…in Europe the "separatist project" has not so much vanished as triumphed since the end of the Cold War, … ethnonationalism has continued to reshape European borders." He points out that increase in communal consciousness and shifting ethnic balances are bound to have a variety of consequences. He also highlights that in the developing world, "where states are more recent creations and where the borders often cut across ethnic boundaries, there is likely to be further ethnic disaggregation and communal conflict." Resurgence of religious identity is also on the rise as is evident from the clashes in Burma, hate speeches in India, call and formation of separate state of North and South Sudan, etc. (the reasons were identified as ethnic, cultural and religious).

To conclude in a nut shell, the reasons (already mentioned above) for identity catapult are encounter with the non - self due to globalization, the need for semblance of order and relation to the familiar, immigration, multiculturalism, nationalism (conforming in order to preserve a particular identity), need for defining uniqueness and separating 'self' from all 'others' and laws like higher barriers to refugees and asylum seekers in Europe (and other parts of the West). Hence, identities are getting defined, redefined and reasserted, irrespective of recognition or self-awareness by the people in a globalizing world.

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Globalization or the Age of Transition

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Abstract

The paper aims at analyzing globalization being the process of international integration arising from the interchange of world views, products, ideas, and other aspects of culture. Though several scholars place the origins of globalization in modern times, others trace its history long before the European age of discovery and voyages to the New World. The paper will also include the identified four basic aspects of globalization: trade and transactions, capital and investment movements, migration and movement of people and the dissemination of knowledge. My paper will deal with the aspects of globalization with includes the international trade, international tourism, international sports, tax havens, austerity and also the socio cultural globalization of culture, politics, internet, health and population growth. The paper will also give a detailed account of the critiques that are, Anti-globalization movement, Global justice and inequality, Anti-consumerism, Anti-global governance and environmental opposition.

Keywords: Globalization, Trade, Global Justice, International Tourism

Introduction

The human society around the world, over a period of time, has established greater contact, but the pace has increased rapidly since the mid 1980's. The term globalization means international integration. It includes an array of social, political and economic changes. Unimaginable progress in modes of communications, transportation and computer technology have given the process a new lease of life.

The world is more interdependent now than ever before. Multinational companies manufacture products across many countries and sell to consumers across the globe. Money, technology and raw materials have broken the International barriers. Not only products and finances, but also ideas and cultures have breached the national boundaries.
Laws, economies and social movements have become international in nature and not only the Globalization of the Economy but also the Globalization of Politics, Culture and Law is the order of the day. The formation of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, International Monetary Fund and the concept of free trade has boosted globalization.

In early 1990s the Indian economy had witnessed dramatic policy changes. The idea behind the new economic model known as Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization in India (LPG), was to make the Indian economy one of the fastest growing economies in the world. An array of reforms was initiated with regard to industrial, trade and social sector to make the economy more competitive. The economic changes initiated have had a dramatic effect on the overall growth of the economy. It also heralded the integration of the Indian economy into the global economy. The Indian economy was in major crisis in 1991 when

foreign currency reserves went down to $1 billion and inflation was as high as 17%. Fiscal deficit was also high and NRI's were not interested in investing in India. Then the following measures were taken to liberalize and globalize the economy.

Some of the steps taken to liberalize and globalize our economy were devaluation that is to solve the balance of payment problem Indian currency were devaluated by 18 to 19%. Disinvestment is to make the LPG model smooth many of the public sectors were sold to the private sector. Allowing foreign direct investment was allowed in a wide range of sectors such as insurance (26%), defense industries (26%) etc. Non-resident Indians scheme are the facilities which were available to foreign investors were also given to the non-resident Indians.

Aspects

With improvements in transportation and communication, international business grew rapidly. International business includes all commercial transactions like private sales, investments, logistics, and transportation that take place between two or more regions, countries and nations beyond their political boundaries. Such international diversification is tied with firm performance and innovation. International trade is the exchange of capital, goods, and services across international borders or territories. In most countries, such trade represents a significant share of gross domestic product. An absolute trade advantage exists when countries can produce a commodity with less cost per unit produced than could its trading partner. A Special Economic Zone is a geographical region that has economic and other laws that are more free-market-oriented than a country's typical or national laws. A tax haven is a state, country or territory where certain taxes are levied at a low rate or not at all, which is used by businesses for tax avoidance and tax evasion. Tax havens have been criticized because they often result in the accumulation of idle cash which is expensive and inefficient for companies to repatriate. In globalization, there are different aspects which also involve the international tourism. International tourism is travel for recreational, leisure or business purposes. Globalization has made tourism a popular global leisure activity.

Modern international sports events can be big business for as well as influencing the political, economical, and other cultural aspects of countries around the world. Especially with politics and sports, sports can affect countries, their identities, and in consequence, the world. While some economists are skeptical about the economic benefits of hosting the Olympic Games, emphasizing that such mega-events often have large costs, hosting the Olympics appears to increase the host country's exports, as the host or candidate country sends a signal about trade openness when bidding to host the Games. Moreover, research suggests that hosting the Summer Olympics has a strong positive effect on the philanthropic contributions of corporations headquartered in the host city, which seems to benefit the local non-profit sector. This positive effect begins in the years leading up to the Games and might persist for several years afterwards, although not permanently. This finding suggests that hosting the Olympics might create opportunities for cities to influence local corporations in ways that benefit the local non-profit sector and civil society.

The world population has experienced continuous growth. The head of the International Food Policy Research Institute stated in 2008 that the gradual change in diet among newly prosperous populations is the most important factor underpinning the rise in global food

prices. It is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain food security in a world beset by a confluence of peak phenomena, namely peak oil, peak water, peak phosphorus, peak grain and peak fish. Growing populations, falling energy sources and food shortages will create a perfect storm.

Trade and Investment

International trade as a proportion of GDP reached 24% by 2006, up from 6% in 1985 and still relatively moderate. Until the liberalization of 1991, India was largely and intentionally isolated from the world markets, to protect its fledgling economy and to achieve self-reliance. Foreign trade was subject to import tariffs, export taxes and quantitative restrictions, while foreign direct investment was restricted by upper-limit equity participation, restrictions on technology transfer, export obligations and government approvals; these approvals were needed for nearly 60% of new FDI in the industrial sector. The restrictions ensured that FDI averaged only around $200M annually between 1985 and 1991; a large percentage of the capital flows consisted of foreign aid, commercial borrowing and deposits of non-resident Indians. India is a founding-member of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) since 1947 and its successor, the World Trade Organization. While participating actively in its general council meetings, India has been crucial in voicing the concerns of the developing world. For instance, India has continued its opposition to the inclusion of such matters as labour and environment issues and other non-tariff barriers into the WTO policies.

Foreign direct investment in India has reached 2% of GDP, compared with 0.1% in 1990, and Indian investment in other countries rose sharply in 2006. India's liberalized FDI policy as of 2005 allowed up to a 100% FDI stake in ventures. Industrial policy reforms have substantially reduced industrial licensing requirements, removed restrictions on expansion and facilitated easy access to foreign technology and foreign direct investment FDI. The upward moving growth curve of the real-estate sector owes some credit to a booming economy and liberalized FDI regime. In March 2005, the government amended the rules to allow 100 per cent FDI in the construction business. In September 2012 the government approved 51% FDI in multi-brand retails despite a lot of pressure from coalition parties.

Impact on India

India opened up the economy in the early nineties following a major crisis that led by a foreign exchange crunch that dragged the economy close to defaulting on loans. The response was a slew of Domestic and external sector policy measures partly prompted by the immediate needs and partly by the demand of the multilateral organizations. The new policy regime radically pushed forward in favour of a more open and market oriented economy.

Many Indian companies have started becoming respectable players in the International scene. Agriculture exports account for about 13 to 18% of total annual of annual export of the country. In 2000-01 Agricultural products valued at more than US $ 6million were exported from the country 23% of which was contributed by the marine products alone. Marine products in recent years have emerged as the single largest contributor to the total agricultural export from the country accounting for over one fifth of the total agricultural exports. Cereals (mostly basmati rice and non-basmati rice), oil seeds, tea and coffee are the

other prominent products each of which accounts for nearly 5 to 10% of the country's total agricultural exports.

Major measures initiated as a part of the liberalization and globalization strategy in the early nineties included scrapping of the industrial licensing regime, reduction in the number of areas reserved for the public sector, amendment of the monopolies and the restrictive trade practices act, start of the privatization programme, reduction in tariff rates and change over to market determined exchange rates. Over the years there has been a steady liberalization of the current account transactions, more and more sectors opened up for foreign direct investments and portfolio investments facilitating entry of foreign investors in telecom, roads, ports, airports, insurance and other major sectors. The Indian tariff rates reduced sharply over the decade from a weighted average of 72.5% in 1991-92 to 24.6 in 1996-97.Though tariff rates went up slowly in the late nineties it touched 35.1% in 2001-02. India is committed to reduced tariff rates. Peak tariff rates are to be reduced to be reduced to the minimum with a peak rate of 20%, in another 2 years most non-tariff barriers have been dismantled by March 2002, including almost all quantitative restrictions.

The process of globalization not only includes opening up of world trade, development of advanced means of communication, internationalization of financial markets, growing importance of MNCs, population migrations and more generally increased mobility of persons, goods, capital, data and ideas but also infections, diseases and pollution. The term globalization refers to the integration of economies of the world through uninhibited trade and financial flows, as also through mutual exchange of technology and knowledge. Ideally, it also contains free inter-country movement of labour. In context to India, this implies opening up the economy to foreign direct investment by providing facilities to foreign companies to invest in different fields of economic activity in India, removing constraints and obstacles to the entry of MNCs in India, allowing Indian companies to enter into foreign collaborations and also encouraging them to set up joint ventures abroad; carrying out massive import liberalization programs by switching over from quantitative restrictions to tariffs and import duties, therefore globalization has been identified with the policy reforms of 1991 in India.

Conclusion

India gained highly from the LPG model as its GDP increased to 9.7% in 2007-2008. In respect of market capitalization, India ranks fourth in the world. But even after globalization, condition of agriculture has not improved. The share of agriculture in the GDP is only 17%. The number of landless families has increased and farmers are still committing suicide. But seeing the positive effects of globalization, it can be said that very soon India will overcome these hurdles too and march strongly on its path of development.

The implications of globalization for a national economy are many. Globalization has intensified interdependence and competition between economies in the world market. This is reflected in Interdependence in regard to trading in goods and services and in movement of capital. As a result domestic economic developments are not determined entirely by domestic policies and market conditions. Rather, they are influenced by both domestic and international policies and economic conditions. It is thus clear that a globalizing economy, while formulating and evaluating its domestic policy cannot afford to ignore the possible

actions and reactions of policies and developments in the rest of the world. This constrained the policy option available to the government which implies loss of policy autonomy to some extent, in decision-making at the national level.

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Redefining Role of Government in a Globalized Economy

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Abstract

This essay puts forward the issue that fails to gather importance of the balanced role of government in a newly globalized economy. The process of globalization puts new demands to downsize government. Of course, government, quite similar to markets, has a variety of imperfections, leading to government failures. These are equally troublesome as market failures. In view of it, this essay makes an exercise of 'reinventing government' to craft better policies and better institutions being sincere to the social justice and democratic process.

Keywords: Government, Market, Globalization

Introduction

This is the appropriate time to ponder over the burning issue of the role of the state, because we stand at a crossroad from where we can look back with some distance at the international financial crisis of 2008 and look forward to the changes in the economy and the role of government, that are presented by the integrated new economy. Theories and historical experiences, to which I have alluded here, may provide us in shaping the role of government. Both the past praise and the recent financial crisis that originated in the United States of America in 2008 and soon turned into global recession have brought the question of the role of government to the forefront. In historical perspective, financial crises or economic downturns are not new phenomena in capitalist economies. For example, in 1970s, inflation was the object of concern, but today, deep downturns should be the focus of attention. In theories also, there are many reasons and a battle of ideas between free and unfettered markets and the role of government in tradition of the celebrated British economist John Maynard Keynes's influences over the study of modern economics, in order to justify why crises have been expedited. Nevertheless, the depth of the crisis that episodically affects countries throughout the globe, does provoke certain burning questions regarding the redefinition of the role of the state, viz. what should it do? How should it do it? And how should these decisions be made?"

Theory can provide valuable guidance on the appropriate role of government. There are six important roles of government. The first role is to promote proper education with the aim to create a more egalitarian society. The second role of government is to promote technology to further the progress of science. The third role of government is to support the financial sector (sometimes depicted as the "brain" of the economy) for deploying scarce capital resources efficiently. The fourth role of government is to encourage investment in infrastructure within which competitive markets could thrive. The fifth role of government is to prevent environmental degradation- it will take generations to undo the environmental damage that has been wrought in many developing and transition economies. The sixth role

of government is to create and maintain a social safety net, including access to basic health services.

Government needs to function in the six capacities in all types of economies. We must also recognize that the role of government is not static. Changes in economic environment fundamentally alter what the government can and should do. Globalization is one important example of a change in economic structure (also the change in intellectual framework we use to approach development) which necessitates a change in government policies.

Reticence Imposed by Globalization

The integration of economies around the world through the process of globalization has put new demands on nation state. They are chiefly to keep deficit low by cutting public spending and to listen only to what the financial markets want. That is to say, the true agenda of globalization is to downsize government (or, overturn Keynesian economics). Apart from the political demands for devolution of power, the nation-state today is being squeezed by the forces of global economics. Globalization, in many ways, has reduced the capacities of government to deal with that demands.[1]

An example: the constraints imposed by globalization on redistributive policy of government

Advocates of *"neoliberalism"* in economics are supposed to support a kind of *"economic Darwinism"* [2] let the system freely evolve, let the fittest survive, systems that are flawed and unfair, won't survive. Now the question is: is it certain that the modern market economy based on this idea will have the resilience to meet future challenges?

Capitalism throughout the world is failing to produce what is promised. It has been delivering inequality, pollution, unemployment, and the most important of all, "moral deprivation" to the extent where everything is acceptable and none is accountable. Political system then seems to be failing as much as the economic system. National citizens (or, tax-payers) have the faith in democracy only when they find that the political system identifies those who are accountable for crisis, and quickly repairs the system. Instead, youth who study hard and do everything that they are supposed to do, face a desolate choice-remaining unemployed or accepting a job at a lower wage in comparison of their qualifications. In many cases, there are simply no choices. Having no faith in democracy, youth unemployed turn to the street.

While there are underlying economic forces of globalization at play, politics have shaped the market, and shaped it in ways that advantage the top one percent of the population at the expense of the rest.[3] Reduction in inequality is possible with appropriate public policies such as increased access to higher education and highly progressive tax system. On the contrary, globalization led by *"neoliberalism"* demands cut back of public spending in social programmes and regressive taxation. It restricts the ability of government to redistribute income and divides the economy further. It does not make sense that investors, let alone speculators, should be taxed at a lower rate than someone who works hard for living. Such an odd fiscal policy which the globalization calls for in the name of 'incentive to work hard and save more' (economic theory tells the reverse), gives the top one percent rich who receive a large fraction of their income in capital gains, close to a free ride. The way capital

gains and other returns to capital are taxed, is distortionary. It is inequitable and hard to argue that there is any *'incentive'* benefit to offset the adverse distributional consequences. So giving a tax break to capital gain is, in effect, giving a tax break to very rich.

Secondly, the top one percent rich often uses corporations to protect them and shelter their unlimited income, and they have worked hard to ensure that the corporate income tax is low and the tax code is riddled with loopholes. Some corporations make such extensive use of these provisions that they don't pay any taxes. Further, in many countries after globalization, if a domestic firm invests abroad through a foreign subsidiary; its profits are not taxed by government until the money is brought home. It has the perverse effect of encouraging reinvestment, creating jobs outside the home economy. When ultimately, the money is brought back to home, supposedly for investment, it would be taxed at a lower rate. Sometimes government provides them a tax holiday as *'incentive'*.

Finally, with full financial globalization (or perfect capital-market liberalization), if any state attempts to impose a stronger taxation on capital (which an egalitarian state often demands), capital simply moves out and makes the economy more vulnerable to crisis. Ironically, at the same time, sales tax is supposed to be a major source of revenue to the state. Since the poor spend a larger fraction of income than rich (Dynan, Skinner & Zeldes, 2004), such regressive taxation adds to inequality.

On the other, expenditure programmes (housing subsidies, food stamps, school lunch programmes, provision of health insurance for poor kids etc.) can play an especially important role in preventing the poor from becoming poorer, and stands in marked contrast to some of the corporate subsidies or tax loopholes that cost much more and benefits of which go to fewer people. The *"deficit-reduction mantra"*, combined with an unbridled zeal in fighting the problems of inflation, which is the hallmark of globalization, persuades government to spend for more on its big corporate houses (which help the big houses to maintain their generous bonuses) than on unemployed as a result of the recession that the big houses brought about. Furthermore, it leads the government to create for big corporate houses a much stronger safety nets than it creates for poor tax-payers. These hugely depress economic activity, revenue and welfare spending. The inequality generated through tax and expenditure programme which *"American-style capitalism"*-led globalization demands, becomes then higher and higher, and the ability of government to plot its policy to *"putting people first"* (by progressive taxation and redistribution) becomes more and more downsizing.

Institutional Imperfections
There has been a battle of ideas between those who advocate a minimalist role for the state and those who consider government as playing an important yet limited role not only in correcting failures and limitations of market but also in working toward greater social justice. Today, it is well known that free markets, instead of steadily creating wealth, intend to undertake excessively risky ventures. Regulation had typically been imposed because of some market failures. Removing the regulation could not remove the market failure. But too often, the spokesmen of globalization forget, or deliberately ignore, the market failures which had originally given rise to economic regulations (Stigler, 1971). In fact, in 1970s and 1980s, a huge body of economic research revealed a wide range of market failures,

circumstances in which markets failed to perform well, and in which they failed to deliver even the promise of efficiency. Even the research for which notable economist Joseph E Stiglitz received the Nobel Prize in 2001, focused on one set of problems- one such set of pervasive market failures arising from imperfect and asymmetric information (Greenwald & Stiglitz, 1986; Stiglitz, 2001). Government regulation can often play an important role in making markets work better, in limiting the scope, for instance, of the conflicts of interest that repeatedly appear in accounting, business and finance.

On the other hand, we have also become much aware of the difficulties government often creates in addressing many of these market failures. The problems of 'government munificence', 'red tape', the difficulties in dealing with bureaucracy, or the problems of regulatory capture, have been discussed extensively in the literature (for example, Stiglitz, 2012). The regulator itself is controlled by special interests, resulting in a government that, instead of serving general interest, advances special interests. It is sometimes suggested that bureaucrats in government lack incentives in the same way as incentives are often distorted in large private corporations. It has also been suggested that bureaucrats are not responsive to the wishes of tax-payers or common citizens. Both theory and evidence suggest that managers of large private corporations (or, CEOs) are always not responsive to the wishes of shareholders to whom they are in principle accountable. Nationalized enterprises were supposed to work in broader interests of society. But in many countries, in many occasions, national enterprises have been working for their own managers, for their own workers, but not for society more generally, whom they were supposed to serve.[4] So, the central problem of the newly globalized economy is how to align interests- how to provide incentive structure that make the agent, both in the private sector and in the public sector, more likely to represent his rightful clients.[5]

We have also recognized the imperfections in our democratic process themselves. In democracy, political competition exercises some discipline: *incompetence is punished and performance is rewarded*. But in an imperfect democracy, everything is acceptable, and none is accountable. For example, sometimes corporate welfare takes the form of giveaway of our country's rich natural resources (say, electromagnetic spectrum- the private right to use the public airwaves). Advances in economic theory shows how auctions could be designed that would garner to nation's citizens the value of this resource, which is rightfully theirs. Further, one could impose *'social responsibility'* clauses in the auction, for instance, requiring whoever wins to provide so many hours of educational broadcasting. Unfortunately, in a highly flawed democracy in India, the media receive the use of this scarce spectrum for nothing and even expand it as they claim. They need more for a smooth transition to digital TV, by treating their ownership as birth-right and by resisting pressure for change. Sadly, institutional imperfections do not end with few examples we have given here, but to describe each and every instance of government approved rent-seeking would require so many complete books (for example, Parker, 1996).

Alternative to Socialism and Laissez-faire
Of course, governments, like markets, are endowed with a couple of imperfections which ultimately lead to government failure, which, in turn, is equally troublesome as market failure. At the same time, the intellectual foundations of laissez-faire economics- the view that markets by themselves lead to efficient, let alone fair, outcomes, has been stripped

away. Today, in an era of globalization, the challenge is to get the balance right, between the state and the market. That is why they have to work together, complementing each other, making up each other's weakness, building on each other's strength. Having recognized it, there is now a broad consensus around the world what is increasingly being called the *"third way"* [6]. There are many choices in the *"third way"*, which lie between socialism and laissez-faire. Also there remains enormous scope for political disclosure.

Battle of Ideas among the "Third Ways"
There are three almost universally acclaimed general principles in the "third ways".
(1) Business people generally oppose subsidies, for everyone but themselves. For their own sector there are always a host of arguments why extensive government help is needed to them.
(2) Everyone in the corporate house is in favour of competition, in every sector, but their own. There are a host of arguments for why competition in their own sector is destructive.
(3) Everyone in the business sector is in favour of openness and transparency in every sector, but their own. In their own sector, transparency might lead to unnecessary disturbances, erode its competitive edge, and so forth.

Let me illustrate these principles in terms of the following examples of *"corporate welfare"* and *"corporate jets"*, which we often find in daily newspapers and so many magazines. Ford started a joint venture with the Indian firm Mahindra in 1999. The Indian states of Maharasthra and Tamil Nadu competed with each other to bring the factory to their state. The contract was eventually awarded to Tamil Nadu. The benefits for Ford included the exemption of sales tax on all locally produced autos for the first fourteen years. The state also offered land at no cost and highly subsidized electricity for four years, thereafter, a guaranteed water supply and the promise to build purification plant. By an estimated production of fifty thousand autos during the fourteen-year tax-free period, the additional profit for Ford (and the loss of tax revenue for the state) comes to a hefty US $378 million.

This example shows that the combined measures from India's *"corporate welfare"* programme create only a few jobs at an absurd price. If, on the other hand, the state had higher tax revenues, it could itself create jobs by providing public utilities (Source: Finn Watch, 2005). Secondly, the debt ridden Kingfisher Airlines owes billion of dollars in taxes and airport fees. Our government made it easier for leasing and finance to the firms to reclaim plans used by the billionaire owner of India's grounded Kingfisher Airlines, Mr Vijay Mallya who also owns a yacht, property across the world, a fleet of Vintages cars, and his flagship United Breweries- India's largest brewer. Further, in a bid to boost regional connectivity from eighty nine small towns that either have small airports or airstrips, the aviation ministry in our country often plans to give upfront subsidies to airlines to put them on their networks. It requires an annual subsidy of rupees four hundred crore. Many politically well-connected corporations are parasitically draining their share of fiscal blood from tax-payers' pay-cheque before the common people even realize it.

Most of us little know that ordinary tax-payers have been subsidizing *"corporate jets"* which whisk CEOs from one meeting to the next, and also from their corporate headquarters to their sky chalets. Commercial planes pay hefty landing fees to help support system of a complicated and expensive air-traffic control, but the *"corporate jets"* were not them, and

still are not, paying their way. Yet budget stringency is not only leading to underinvestment in airports but also in the air-traffic control system. These business lobbyists while typically champion the private sector and ironically attack the government against subsidy (say, on fertilizer, disable, LPG, kerosene etc), in this arena simply take the opposition. They even oppose the initiative of privatizing the Air-Traffic Control (ATC), because they know it well that it means the end of their hidden subsidy (Sources: Electronic versions of different newspapers like, The Indian Express, Deccan Chronicle, Chennai etc.).

A general lesson to be drawn from these examples is that- there are areas where democracy needs to downsize government, such as reducing *"corporate jets"*, but also there are areas where democracy still needs government, such as welfare for the poor or investment in basic research and infrastructures. If the state is forced to cut back on welfare to the poor on the logic of neoliberal reforms, there are even more compelling case to eliminate welfare to the rich, and in particular to cut back in subsidies and tax-breaks to multinational corporations. The state should undertake the task of drawing upon a comprehensive list of *"corporate jets"* that could not be justified, especially because countries like India are the revenue-deficit nation. The intent here is to figure out which presents the greater burden to our national budget, corporate or social welfare programmes. This is the central theme of *'reinventing government'* in a newly globalized economy.

Role of Government in Social-Security-System
Government has a definite role in the old-age retirement system to provide security against the risk of inflation, for people in their retired age. There can be a battle of ideas between whether that role is a role of running a public system or of regulating a private system, but no one can ignore the role of government.

Any private insurance system or any private annuity system to provide security against risk of inflation in any country around the globe is absent. More interestingly, while many of the well-known market imperfections, such as credit and equity rationing, incomplete insurance market, imperfect risk markets etc., can be explained by the economic theory of asymmetric information, the inability to buy insurance against inflation can never be explained by that. Some economists (for example, Kahneman, Knetsch & Thaler, 1991) explained that part of the problem, of course, is that many investors are not well informed and there are often marked irrationalities in their exposure to risks. So, there is a predicament faced by the free-market ideologues in the principles of *"third ways"*. If they claim that markets function perfectly, then they can never complain about the low returns on publicly managed social-security-fund. Returns are low simply because the risk is low, not because there is any inefficiency in the way government manages the fund. For example, "Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Bill" (in short, Pension Bill) 2013 in India mentions that the returns on the new pension scheme are more than returns on government bonds.

This is simply because, the bill provides subscribers with a wide choice to invest their funds, including for assured returns by opting for government bonds as well as in other funds depending on their willingness and ability to take risks. If markets would work perfectly, there would be a variety of ways by which individuals who intend to expose themselves to greater risks (with commensurately higher incomes), could do so. But all of us know that capital markets work imperfectly even in many developed countries, let alone developing

countries such as India. Next manifestation is that: do we really want to leave individual's retirement security to ill-informed, irrational investors, investing in capital markets which again function imperfectly, in the Name of the "Pension Bill"?

Government as a 'silent financial partner' of retired individuals

The more logical approach is to have government itself investing in securities. Government could, for instance, purchase an indexed fund of stocks, a broad range of securities. It could invest a fraction of its portfolio- increasing the returns, though at the same time increasing risk. But individuals in their own accounts may have a difficult time managing the risk- for example, what happens if the market goes down precisely in the years that the individual goes into retirement? Government, on the other side, is in a far better position to do so. Government could, moreover, purchase themselves at lower transaction cost, it could get a more diversified portfolio and it need not interfere with the operation of the firms themselves. It would simply be a *'silent financial partner'*- such a system would allow individuals to remain protected against social risks like inflation and the vagaries of the stock market, and at the same time, almost surely, put the social security trust fund on firm financial ground, given that equities have such higher returns than bonds.

Concluding Remarks

In my view to think about choosing among the *"third ways"*, it is important to design economic system and policy that enhance partnerships and complementarities between government and the private sector. Government should be reinvented to restore *"built-in-stabilizers"* through cut backs in *'corporate jets'* and other payments, which could weaken the economy, and strengthening unemployed benefits and other safety nets for people who need it, which could minimize risks brought about by globalization. Practices such as loyalty between firm and their workers, which insulate workers from some of the vagaries of marketplace, defined pension programmes which insulate workers from some of the vagaries of the stock market, not only result in a benevolent, fuzzy capitalism, but help stabilize the economy. The time has already been reached to seriously formulate some alternative versions of the economic role of the state in this New Economy, driven by myopic bottom-line financial markets, and the motivation towards it should come from the commitment to social justice and perfect democracy.

End-notes

1. The market fundamentalist ideas are reflected in the basic strategy for development and for managing crises and the transition from communism to market advocates beginning in the 1980s, by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and the United States (US) Treasury- a strategy various referred to as *"neoliberalism"* or, because the major players planning it were all in Washington, it is referred to as *"Washington Consensus"*. US Treasury has its own perspectives, its own ideology, its own agenda, and it is largely, though not completely, able to follow that agenda internationally through its domination of the IMF. *"Washington Consensus"* centers around the philosophy of eliminating government regulations and interventions in the economy, it only considers government to be responsible for maintaining macro stability by controlling the inflation rate down (not getting the unemployment rate down) and nothing else (Stiglitz, 2003).

2.   The term is due to Stiglitz (1996).

3.   In his illuminating article, *"Of the 1%, for the 1%, by the 1%"* in the magazine 'Vanity Fair', 2011 (May), Stiglitz explains how inequality gets reflected in every important decision that we make as a nation- from national budget to monetary policy and even to our system of justice by using a nexus between economics and politics (Available at: http://www.vanityfair.com/society/features/2011/05/top-one-percent-201105).

 4.   This is, in economic theory, called "principal-agent problem"- it arises when an individual is supposed to act for others, while circumstances give him the discretion not to do so.

5.   Incentives do play a somewhat more important role in the private sector than in the public sector. Provided adequate competition policies are put in place, market competition is more effective in providing incentives than is *'mock'* public competition. The question is whether and how, the public sector can put in place an effective set of incentives.

 6.   The term is due to Stiglitz, 2003.

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Impact of Globalization on Indian Economy

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Abstract

Globalization can be defined as the enhancement of market economy, rapid movement of capital, larger competition and influx of cheaper goods from developing countries. The researcher through this paper tries to study the impact of political and economic globalization in local governance. There is twofold object of paper: *firstly,* that globalization has consequences on inter-governmental relation, where it has created incentives for decentralization of governmental relations by allowing local governments to play an active role. *Secondly,* the analysis on the role that India's substantial government played in the development of country. Further, the researcher have tried to analyse, that increase in globalization is coinciding with the increase in the local democracy, federalism and autonomy in several developing countries including India, which has occurred both in urban and rural areas. By following the scientific empirical, theoretical, conceptual and reviews of papers the researcher has tried to draw attention on the above mentioned objects, by studying the actual workings of local governance institutions. The focused is also placed on lacunas, on part of the citizens and their impact on globalization. Finally, the researcher has pointed out various loopholes in the existing laws and probable solutions have been suggested to overcome them.

Keywords: Globalization, Economy, India

Introduction

Globalization in the various countries has caused transformation i.e. transformation of economies from command economy to market economy. Globalization is a road to modernity which promotes industrial societies in regard to the basic features of the economy, polity and society. For polity it is said that the globalization would strengthen democracy and federalization process. It would promote decentralization, participatory governance. It would also ensures accountability of political leaders, transparency in administration and also weaken the role of state to increase the role of civil society in the delivery of public goods. These were the expected changes of this economic reforms process. So the purpose of these reforms was to integrate the economies of the nation into the world economy and also to promote efficiency in production and distribution of goods. There are two political changes in the governance which can be brought by globalization i.e. efficiency in governance and integration of governing units[1].

Globalization is a process that involves worldwide or all-embracing reach or impact of any phenomenon in the human society, which is organized at many levels- local, provincial, national, regional, continental, and global. It is contributing towards shrinking of time and space beyond the nation states. Globalization has multiple causes and is contributing to significant changes in the modern world-system. Many processes of globalization are

interrelated and have been found to be producing contradictory effects. It is well known that globalization has created a comfortable situation in the field of foreign direct investment as well as the inflow of foreign capital in India, creating financial flexibility and control over fiscal crisis. But at the same time finance capital uses globalization to escape the controls organized around the imperatives of nation-building. In the field of governance globalization is creating the opportunity for a regional network of nation states which reduces the problem of national security-related conflicts in a given region. But there are doubts about the impact of globalization upon the sovereignty of individual nation states as the modern world system is found to be drifting towards a unilateralism of the dominant countries such as the US and China. It is clear that nation states are going to be challenged by new social actors like transnational corporations in their quest for consolidation of power in territorial and population terms. In India there is a declining significance of nation states as a consequence of globalization.[2]

Merits and De-merits of Globalization

The Merits of Globalization are as follows:

• There is an International market for companies and for consumers there is a wider range of products to choose from.

• Increase in flow of investments from developed countries to developing countries, which can be used for economic reconstruction.

• Greater and faster flow of information between countries and greater cultural interaction has helped to overcome cultural barriers.

• Technological development has resulted in reverse brain drain in developing countries.

The Demerits of Globalization are as follows:

• The outsourcing of jobs to developing countries has resulted in loss of jobs in developed countries.

• There is a greater threat of spread of communicable diseases.

• There is an underlying threat of multinational corporations with immense power ruling the globe.

• For smaller developing nations at the receiving end, it could indirectly lead to a subtle form of colonization.

Local Governance: The Indian Model

Local government can be defined as specific institution or entities created by the national constitution like Brazil, Denmark, India France, Italy, Japan, Sweden, by state constitutions, mainly, United States and the Australia by ordinary legislation of a higher level of central government (New Zealand, the United Kingdom, most countries) by provincial or state legislation (Canada, Pakistan) or by the executive order (China) to deliver a range of specified services to a relatively small geographically delineated area[3]. The Local Governance is the broader concept and is defined as the formulation and execution of collective action at the state level[4]. Therefore, it involves the diverse objectives of living, vibrant, working and environmentally sustainable local development and also facilitates the outcomes that would enrich the quality of life of residents.

The local governance in India is one of the oldest traditions of strong self-governance. It was extensively more in operation during the time of pre-Mughal period than anywhere else in the world. There was the concept of the community leadership and the custom which was

usually vested with an elder's council headed by a *sarpanch or numberdar,* having the apex institution as panchayat. This panchayat was vested with the responsibility for law and order, land management, local services, revenue collection, dispute resolution, etc., which enabled each of the town and village to function in a harmonious manner.

Later on with the subsequent wars and the conquests led to the weakening of the local governance in India. The autonomy of the local government was not disturbed during the Mughal period where panchayat used to collect the taxes. But the major setback was seen during the time of the British Raj where the central focus on command and control and little concern for the service delivery. Further the power was centralised with the British regime and loyalty to them was rewarded with the land grants, led to the creation of a class of feudal aristocrats, who dominated the local political scene on behalf of the British government. Roving bureaucrats were also appointed by the central government in order to run the local affairs. In India and Pakistan, since independence the local government, the centralised government has been maintained and very less initiation were taken to strengthen the local autonomy. The feudal aristocracy was abolished through the land reforms but in Pakistan it was not done, consequently in the areas of the feudal dominance, local self-governance led to capture of elites.

Although the concept of the local governance is as old as the history of humanity, but recently it has developed and entered into the broad area in academics and practice in the literature. The mechanism which is established in India, today, had its roots during the period since it was a colony of the United Kingdom. The foundation was made by the Lord Ripon's resolution of May, 1882, on the subject of the local self-government which covered the structure and establishment of local bodies and their functions, powers and finances. But over the past couple of time, India has seen implementation and efforts are being made to modernise it. Further, it has also revealed that these efforts are proved to be commitment for the local government that was hitherto a weak link in Indian system. Nevertheless we can say that it has remained a system in transition that in turn has the room for further evolution to match its prevalent ground conditions. Also some of the areas which require attention for monitoring the system adequately in having the quality control and capacity building mechanisms.

Impact of Globalization

India opened up the economy in the early nineties following a major crisis that led by a foreign exchange crunch that dragged the economy close to defaulting on loans. The response was a slew of Domestic and external sector policy measures partly prompted by the immediate needs and partly by the demand of the multilateral organisations. The new policy regime radically pushed forward in favour of a more open and market oriented economy.

Major measures initiated as a part of the liberalisation and globalisation strategy in the early nineties included scrapping of the industrial licensing regime, reduction in the number of areas reserved for the public sector, amendment of the monopolies and the restrictive trade practices act, start of the privatisation programme, reduction in tariff rates and change over to market determined exchange rates.

Over the years there has been a steady liberalization of the current account transactions, more and more sectors opened up for foreign direct investments and portfolio investments facilitating entry of foreign investors in telecom, roads, ports, airports, insurance and other major sectors.

Federalization: In India democracy has been exists since early fifties. India is a democratic republic with a federal system of governance which implies Union Government at the national level, state governments at the state level and local self-governments in the rural and urban areas. In practice the local self-governments are not fully independent but dependent upon the state for the purpose of financial help and state governments always impose their will on these bodies. For the purpose of federalization more specifically to empower these local self-governments the 73rd and 74th amendment was introduced to the constitution of India in 1993. The Constitutional status was given through these amendments to panchayats and Urban Local Bodies have been the substantial initiative that leads to decentralization of power and also people have say in decision making process in the matters which directly affects them[5].

By way of these amendments local self- governments are given constitutional status as a result of this it has become mandatory for the state government to hold regular elections for these bodies and also to provide them funds. These amendments have made the local self-governments as the third level of governance in the federal structure. The participation of public in decision making means the direct interaction between the government and society earlier they were dependent upon the elected representatives. The local governance has become a vital part of our democratic system and therefore globalization affects the local governance. Local governance has become focus of the international markets.

Transparency: Transparency is relatively a new concept to the functioning of the government in India. While this concept was there since independence but it was only assumed and not enshrined. This is enshrined by way of Right to Information Act, 2005 which enabled the monitoring and accountability for every citizen as right. Apart from this law various other steps have been taken at the various levels of government to improve transparency.[6]

In present era administration is maintaining transparency or performing their functions transparently. The law has created an institutional mechanism to ensure transparency in the administration in the system of decentralized governments. And these institutions are grama sabhas in the rural setting and ward committees in the urban areas and local government authorities are expected to place accounts, and report progress, to get feedback on people's needs and to identify potential beneficiaries under the various anti-poverty programmes in every village and ward the meetings are conducted in every village and ward, and, presence or participation of citizens is ensured by giving prior notice of such meetings. These local self-governments are accountable to the people of their activities and performance. The purpose of such arrangement is to facilitate participatory governance and also to eradicate corruption. The various attempts are being made to bring the executives at the higher or national level under the accountability. Efforts or various attempts are being made to set up a Lok Pal or Ombudsman at the centre and it also covers the Prime Minister within its ambit.

Consequences

The implications of globalization for a national economy are many. Globalization has intensified interdependence and competition between economies in the world market. This is reflected in Interdependence in regard to trading in goods and services and in movement of capital. As a result domestic economic developments are not determined entirely by domestic policies and market conditions. Rather, they are influenced by both domestic and international policies and economic conditions. It is thus clear that a globalizing economy, while formulating and evaluating its domestic policy cannot afford to ignore the possible actions and reactions of policies and developments in the rest of the world. This constrained the policy option available to the government which implies loss of policy autonomy to some extent, in decision-making at the national level.

End-notes

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Globalization of Films in India

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Abstract

Globalization has significantly changed the usual trends and patterns in the global film industry. The author states that the globalization's effect on the industry has given rise to western production standards, usage of English in the script or incorporation of some element of western style plots. This paper will re-examine Indian Films that have gone beyond the geographical boundaries. The effect of globalization of Indian cinema is prevalent not only in Bollywood, but also to the regional film industries of the country. It is argued that the business of the film industry not only incorporates entertainment, marketing and distribution strategies but also corporate strategies, such as cost reduction initiatives in film financing, budgeting, and media technology. This paper highlights that there is a huge potential market for investing in the entertainment industry in India that will raise the standard of Bollywood. French, British and American films have influenced our filmmakers to a great extent. Hence filmmakers are now aiming to reach out to a wider audience. Indian cinema has contributed expressively in globalization, which is very beneficial for Bollywood.

Keywords: Globalization, Bollywood, Corporate Strategies

Introduction: Globalization and Indian Cinema

Globalization is an integrated process of growing interdependence, interconnectedness and integration of economies and societies to such an extent that an incident in one part of the globe affects people in other parts of world. Indian popular cinema, popularly known as Bollywood – the Mumbai film industry has seen many ups and downs since its first beginnings. Some major changes took place at the turn of the century when Indian Popular Cinema acquired the status of an industry. After that the Indian film has developed in new directions. One such change was a more intense interplay between the global and the local, which took place during the 1990s. Today, every single function and activity related to the Indian film business is becoming well defined and systematized, be it the retail infrastructure, financial aspect, marketing or distribution. Even films themselves are gradually falling into place.

An Overview of Progress in the Indian Movie Industry

In just under five years, the industry has shed five decades of baggage and has once again become an organized business. This is a new Indian film industry Film producers are interested in creating serious corporate structures, and Indian as well as foreign business is pouring money into the cinema. A wall of money is descending on Bollywood and there is a huge bubble building up. Judging by the number of movies Bollywood is with more than one thousand movies a year the biggest movie industry in the world. The studio has gone global and the earnings of many movies in not so distant past were higher abroad than in India.

Indian films have been seen in top ten lists of movies in the UK and USA.

Globalization has four aspects, namely, movement of goods, capital, technology and people across borders. In terms of movement of goods i.e. movies, Indian movie industry has a long history of presence in the international market. *Awara* set the Soviet Union and other Communist block countries crazy in the 1950s. Mehboob's *Aan* had a French release after its premiere in London. Long before that Himansu Rai made visually stunning films in cooperation with the Germans in the early 1930s, like *The Light of Asia* and *A Throw of Dice,* and many more which were shown in Europe as Indian films with Indian stories. By then the Bombay film industry had been around for 35 years. The industry is as old as the cinema itself and certainly older than Hollywood, which has its beginnings in the late 1900s.

The early 1920s saw the rise of several new production companies, and most films made during this era were either mythological or historical in nature. Imports from Hollywood, primarily action films, were well received by Indian audiences, and producers quickly began following suit. However, filmed versions of episodes from classics such as *The Ramayana* and *The Mahabharata* still dominated throughout the decade.

It was around 1947 that the industry went through significant changes, and one could argue that it was during this time that the modern Indian film was born. The historical and mythological stories of the past were now being replaced by social-reformist films, which turned an often-critical eye on such social practices as the dowry system, polygamy and prostitution. The 1950s saw filmmakers such as Bimal Roy and Satyajit Ray focusing on the lives of the lower classes, who until then were mostly ignored as subjects.

Inspired by social and political changes, as well as cinematic movements in both the US and Europe, the 1960s saw the birth of India's own New Wave, founded by directors such as Ray, Mrinal Sen, and Ritwik Ghatak. Driven by a desire to offer a greater sense of realism and an understanding of the common man, the films during this era differed greatly from larger commercial productions, which were mostly escapist fare. It was the latter that would eventually become the template for the *Masala* film, a mash of genres including action, comedy, and melodrama punctuated by approximately six song and dance numbers, and the model still used for most contemporary Bollywood films.

With the recent success of films like *Slumdog Millionaire* and the injection of foreign capital into the Indian film industry, Bollywood is perhaps entering a new chapter in its history, one in which the eyes of the world are now paying closer attention. Filmmaking is rapidly becoming a much more globally ubiquitous activity, as the number of feature films produced for cinema, TV and other exhibition channels is growing outside USA. Such growth includes the large countries hitherto specialized in film production for example, China and India, where the annual release numbers have grown steadily for more than a decade, propelled by growing purchase power and investments in cinemas and other exhibition channels (Lorenzen and Taeube, 2008). Film production has also grown in smaller state-subsidized film countries, where the film industry has been supported by new policies and funding opportunities (as analyzed by Kaiser and Liecke (2007) and Morawetz et al. (2007), respectively).

The Size of the Industry and its Growth Opportunities
The development of motion picture complexity has been driven by a continuing technological evolution, ignited and manipulated by human initiative and inventiveness, which has afforded filmmakers the opportunity to practice a more complex craft to tell more complex stories.

While this technological progression has been linear, it has not necessarily coincided with a similar evolution of quality; the skill of a filmmaker should not be judged by the technological complexity of the production, but by the ability of the filmmaker to wield the technology of the time and of his or her choosing to effectively and clearly convey a narrative, evoke an emotion, or make an impression. Although the linear technological evolution of filmmaking has empowered filmmakers by offering a more diverse catalogue of tools and techniques, it is the filmmaker's ability to effectively and discerningly utilize this technology within a temporal and societal context that truly drives cinematic quality, of which there has been no clear linear progression.

With its newly established confidence and restructured, Bollywood has taken a step forward to make its impact on the global scene by enhancing the visual impact of its presentations by adapting latest technologies from Hollywood and other global film clusters and thereby upgrading the technical base of the industry and creating a network of well-equipped and trained manpower within the country. The strategy for producing trained technical manpower in Bollywood is a farsighted one and is synergetic with the strong manpower base in India.

Indian Film Industry Going Global
A film production house is normally connected with the in-house production. It could categorize, make or telecast various segments of programs around news, films, multimedia, television shows, sports or ad films. India can be regarded as a home to a several well-known production houses from all the aforesaid stated areas. Evaluating by the amount of movies produced by the Indian film industry, which is about more than one thousand movies per year, it is been regarded as the largest movie industry of the globe. The studio has reached international and also the profit earnings of the several Indian movies were greater in overseas locations than in India.

The industry has been getting increasingly more corporatized. Several film production, distribution and exhibition companies have been listed on stock markets and they have issued shares to public. Many theatres across the country have been turned into multiplexes and initiatives to set up more digital cinema halls are already underway. This will not only improve the quality of prints and thereby make viewing a more pleasurable experience but also reduce the piracy of prints.

In 1973, the Directorate of Film Festivals was started which organized annual International Film Festivals in India, opening doors for the common people to see world cinema. In 1976, Doordarshan, still the only television station in India, separated itself from All India Radio and later, in 1985, became fully commercial selling prime slots to private sponsors and TV soaps. Some of the box-office hits during this time include Aradhana (1969), Bobby (1973) and Sholay (1975). While movies of the 70's were influenced by the political and social

trends, the 80's saw an emergence of violence in cinema. The audience was also changing – the introduction of color television in 1982, the availability of VCRs and the numerous soaps on kept more middle-class people at home. The theaters became more decrepit, being more a refuge for the lower-middle class than the middle class. In order to cater better to their audience, filmmakers increased the level of violence in their films with revenge dramas becoming more popular.

The launch of Zee TV and Star TV in 1992 was the next crucial step. By making their programming free and available on satellites, they were able to leverage the local cable operators and their makeshift networks to make inroads into the Indian audience. In January 1992, there were an estimated 412,000 urban Indian households with cable. By 1999, that number had swelled to 22 million.

Throughout the last decade, Bollywood has made great strides in all the technical areas of filmmaking. For example, comparing an Aamir Khan 1990 film, Awwal Number with Lagaan, (2001), also starring Aamir Khan, shows the great improvements made by Bollywood in editing, cinematography and other production values. Both films are ostensibly about cricket yet they couldn't be more different in both style and presentation.

As Bollywood films attempt to connect to the diaspora of audiences and focus on the 'audience as consumer' in urban and metropolitan areas, they are leaving other economically and culturally marginalized audiences behind. Much has been written about the elitism among the film society intellectuals in India who ignore the study of conventional Indian cinema.

The 2000's saw a growth in Bollywood's popularity in the world. Western influence has led the nation's filmmaking to reach new heights in terms of quality, cinematography and innovative story lines as well as technical advances in areas such as animation. Efforts were also made to give a global look to Indian movies, so that it can expand its own market in the western nations. The scripts started to use more of English words/phrases in them, came with English sub-titles, and incorporated elements of western-style plot. The dancing in modern Bollywood films, blend Western (as seen on MTV), Latin, and Arabic dance styles with Indian dance styles (classical and folk dances). For promotional purposes, many of the films are shot on abroad to look westernized and to get media coverage and publicity during filming.

Gender Representation in Indian Films
If we look into the gender representations in Indian cinema, we can see how female bodies are represented to attract the audience. It has now become a trend for Indian actresses to perform an 'item number' in their film without which the film doesn't gain the desired attention. In Indian mainstream cinema, we continue to see a version of female patriarchal sexuality. Masculinity is portrayed as the muscular body and physical aggression. The visual spectacle has taken over as mandatory song and dance sequence through international locations, which disrupts the viewer' sense of time and space. Increasingly the pleasure element is gaining precedence over any concern with the narrative. The form of retrogressive representation of women in a country where women are constantly violated

and sexual is battling against physical harassment, seriously alarming as it trivializes real issues, which affect women in their daily life.

Critical Comments

Indian films have made a lot of progress in the recent years, particularly after having been given the Industry status. There is a huge Indian diaspora in countries like the UK, Canada, the Middle East, South Africa which all represent a big market for Indian films. This is also the time when Indian economy is booming and as in consequence India is viewed in a positive way by other countries. Brand India is gradually gaining share in the global market. However, Bollywood's share in the global movie market is still relatively insignificant and the movie industry therefore needs to put in a lot of effort and money in distribution and marketing in particular if it wants to succeed in the global market. However, Indian Cinema should also emphasize on the content of the films and the way they are portraying women. Glamor and flavor are important factors for a film to gain attention but it should be at the cost of a woman losing her dignity. The audience, specially the youth, quickly grasps from the films they watch, the filmmakers should use this in a positive way and screen contents that benefit the society.

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Information Technology and Governance

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Abstract

The advent of Information Technology (IT) has transformed the way people live, communicate and work. It has been seen that while private companies are able to reap the advantages of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for improving their business, the government is lagging behind in terms of offering services to the people. The typical features like bureaucracy and unwillingness to change the public domain have caused much criticism regarding the government services and the possible outcomes with regard to government and citizen relationships leading thereby to low public participation and trust in government services. It has come to the notice of public organizations which are seeking ways for improving the efficiency for rendering better services to their citizen. Across the world, the governments have started utilizing the potential of technology as a credible solution for delivering online information and services as it facilitates people to access public services sitting their homes or offices. Companies that have strong governance processes in place are more capable of attracting investors, winning public confidence, and building organizations that will enhance shareholder value. By identifying and prioritizing compliance-related risks that require management and control and companies are more efficient, compliant, and legally sound

Keywords: Information & Communication Technology, Governance, India

Introduction

Information and Communications Technology (ICT) has provided means for faster and better communication, quality services, efficient storage, effective work, processing of data and exchange and utilization of information to its users. It helps in providing better controls and increasing revenue. All individuals, groups, businesses, organizations or governments are benefited by the advantages of ICT. It is a faster, more accurate and simpler means of word-processing and is now being used as a tool for tabulating data which finally helps in decision making. With increasing awareness of using computers and internet many users are benefited and they are motivated to modify their ways of doing things in order to en-cash the advantages provided by ICT. This has led to re-engineering of business processes. The use of ICT helps in achieving good governance. The technologies used helps in achieving a wide range of objectives. There is equitable and faster development with a wider reach. Today 'Ethics in Governance', with the help of tools of modern technology such as Information and Communications Technology (ICT) should be used to transform the relationship of the government with its employees, citizens and businesses, and also between its own agencies. It has been recognized that e-Governance is the logical step with the use of ICT in systems of governance in order to ensure wider participation and deeper involvement of citizens, institutions, civil society groups and the private sector in the decision making process of governance.

Information Technology

What does the term Information Technology' really mean? Information technology is that technology by which the 'information is processed, communicated, exhibited and Retrieved in a fast, error-free and proper-way. Information technology is a technology in which both telecommunication computer technologies work together to provide formation. Today's world is the world of information and telecommunication. Everyday new technology and inventions are being made in the area of information, processing and travelling. There is hardly any area which had not been affected by this. Due to all this, the word distance sounds ironical in present day context.

The whole world has become a small place today. Any information can be exchanged by people in few seconds and that, too, in proper and effective way without any loss of data while it is being processed. On the one hand, all these different ways of tele-communication and information exchange have highlighted the necessity for multipurpose development and growth of information technology and on the other, the easy access and use of it has boosted the network of information exchange.

All this has been possible through information technology like telephone, fax, telex, computers, internet, e-mail, photocopier, printer, scanner, cellular phones, pagers, videophone, digital camera, multimedia, etc. These technologies are becoming a part and parcel of our lives and are transforming lifestyles and habits of people all over the world. The use of computers has increased by leaps and bounds worldwide. Internet and multimedia have now become playthings for children. The internet has revolutionized every field of the world. The government has allowed private companies to provide internet services to people in order to boost up information technology.

The internet has put an unprecedented amount of buying and selling power in the hands of all those within a keystroke distance of a computer. Never in the history of commerce have solitary buyers and sellers been able to engage so effortlessly in commerce on all points whether one is a scrap dealer or a collector with an obsession for antiques, the internet is a solution. Digital technology is playing a vital role in our day to day life. In supermarkets it helps for faster processing of films. In the field of agriculture, a digital moisture meter records the moisture in the soil and tells when harvesting should start. For people, who are suffering from hearing loss, digits technology is of great help. It processes sounds that reduce noise, improves clarity of speech and controls unwanted loudness.

The government of India is very keen to achieve a great deal in the field of information technology. The Indian Institutes of Information Technology are being set up at various places in the country. Now we can hope that India will become an information technology superpower in near future.

Requisites of Governance (E-Governance)

For effective e governance the foremost requirement is that workplace has to be fully computerized. Computer is the most important requirement for e governance. Computers should be connected so that online work is possible .There has to be some online work flow procedure. Government employees should be trained so that they can work on the software. The training is required so that they become user friendly with the software.

Services should be fully accessible. It also insist in removing the paper based system and making everything computerized to increase the transparency of work and a speedy flow of work is possible.

Types of Governance (E-Governance)

E-Governance facilitates interaction between different stake holders in governance. These interactions may be described as follows:

1. G2C (Government to Citizens): In this case, an interface is created between the government and citizens which enables the citizens to benefit from efficient delivery of a large range of public services. This expands the availability and accessibility of public services on the one hand and improves the quality of services on the other. It gives the citizens the choice of when to interact with the government (e.g.:- 24 hours a day, 7days a week), from where to interact with the government (e.g. Service center, unattended kiosk or from one's home/workplace), and how to interact with the government (e.g. through internet, fax, telephone, email, face-to-face, etc.) the primary purpose is to make government, citizen-friendly.

2. G2B (Government to Businesses): Here, e-governance tools are used to aid the business community-providers of goods and services- to seamlessly interact with the government. The objective is to cut red tape, save time, reduce operational costs and to create a more transparent business environment when dealing with the government. The G2B initiatives can be transactional, such as in licensing, permits, procurement and revenue collection. They can also be promotional and facilitative, such as in trade, tourism and investment. These measures help to provide a congenial environment to businesses to enable them to perform more efficiently.

3. G2E (Government to Employees): Government is by far the biggest employer and like any organization, it has to interact with its employees on a regular basis. This interaction is a two-way process between the organization and the employee which helps in fast and efficient service on one hand and increase satisfaction levels of employees on the other.

4. G2G (Government to Governments): In this case, Information and Communications Technology is used to increase the flow of information and services within and between different entities of the government. This kind of interaction is only within the sphere of government and can be both horizontal and vertical. Horizontal interaction means between different government agencies, as well as between different functional areas within an organization, and vertical interaction means between national, state and local government agencies, or different levels within an organization. The primary objective is to increase efficiency, performance and output of the government.

Major E-Governance Projects in India

1. Project Vidya Vahini: Project Vidya Vahini is a project started by Government of India in collaboration with Shiksha India, a non-profit organization launched in December 2001. Shiksha India was launched to equip Indian schools with 5 Cs: Computers, Connectivity, Coaching (Teacher Training), Content, Commercial sustainability models.

Project Vidya Vahini portal provides the opportunity for schools, teachers and students all across the nation, to express and share their creative and academic potential via the

internet. The portal further aims at creating such an environment by providing facilities for Content Development, Content Deployment and collaboration. Further the mission of the project is to spread better education and uniform quality of education across India to develop the creativity and problem solving skills of the Indians. Shiksha further strives to increase the earning capacity, reduce information arbitrage in rural India and promote entrepreneurship by providing computer literacy. Shiksha India is also working in partnership with The Ministry of Information Technology in the project Vidya Vahini and Ministry of Human Resources under the CLASS scheme which aims to connect 60.000 schools (approximately 20 million students) across the country in next five years.

2. Project Stamps and Registration Software: Project Stamps and Registration Software is one of its kinds of project started by the Government of Maharashtra. Generally the stamp and registration department of any state is the top revenue earner for any state government. The Stamp & Registration software provides efficient government citizen interface, and also enables enhanced revenue earnings for the Stamps and Registration operation.

The core of this application consists of the Registration and Valuation module. Other modules are the Networking and Scanning modules that enable exchange of information securely across departments, and "electronic copying" of the registered documents thereby enabling return of the original document within few minutes of presentation. The stipulated turnaround time is approximately 25 minutes; 15 minutes for registration and 10 minutes for scanning the document (Before getting computerized, it used to take many hours and sometimes days). The project after being successfully run for IGR, Maharashtra in Pune sites, is being proposed to be implemented in BOT (Build Operate Transfer) basis with participation from private parties.

3. Project Setu: Project SETU was introduced by the government of MAHARASHTRA to felicitate the very basic need of the people and introduce a single window interaction of redressal of all their grievances. With the help of IT this single window interaction is made faster, convenient. The main objective of this project was to reduce the effort of the common man to obtain various certificates. Prior to implementation of this project, to obtain a certificate common man had to run from pillar to post of various government offices. This resulted in a lot of hardship. The Project Setu not only provided the users a one stop destination for a number of certificates but also a faster and a more transparent response to their problems.

In the initial phase, this project was implemented in the big cities, after studying the response, the government is planning to implement this at taluka and subtaluka level. The Integrated Citizen Facilitation Centres (SETU) is to work on the basic needs of the citizens and reorienting our administrative processes accordingly. The aim is to lay the foundation for e-governance, create visible impact of the intention of the Government in this direction, and facilitate the interaction of the citizens with the Government to make it more transparent, pleasant and satisfying.

E-Governance success

A successful e-governance initiative by definition demands the least amount of human intervention, with system-driven, rather than by individual-driven processes. This would not only enhance the productivity but also maintain transparency and respect for the system. Perhaps the best promise that e-government entails, is the orientation and efficiency of the private sector, combined with the accountability of the public sector. The incorporation of ICT solutions will increase the accountability of any solution or service offered by the organization and this is often the first step in creating a positive image for any institution.

Take for instance, the example of the E-Choupal initiative by ITC. Experts opine that it is one of the best case studies for adoption of ICT solutions in a project, which links the business objective of a corporate house with a larger societal cause. Deployed by ITC Limited certain state government, the project aims to work with farmers to buy products for exports, by connecting with rural farmers directly via internet kiosks set up by the tobacco giant. The ICT platform facilitated the flow of information and knowledge to market transactions in real time, and the initiative empowered the lives of millions of farmers. Not only does the initiative turn the entire venture into a highly profitable social cause, but it also highlighted the company's ability to tap technology solutions as a driver for growth.

UIDAI project is another example of a remarkable achievement in an e-governance initiative. Acclaimed as the world's largest data management project, with some of the finest minds in the world, from academic institutions, the private sector, and hand-picked candidates from the government, entrepreneurs who can build business applications around the UID number, making it into a viable, self-sustaining model.

How Delhi can be benefit by E-Governance?

Firstly to start with as far as the stamp papers are concerned , the common problem that one faces is the unavailability of the required denomination by the buyer. Due to such problems they have to buy higher denomination stamp papers and therefore a common citizen faces trouble. Therefore if such stamps are made available online, e-governance would prove helpful and reduce a common citizen's problems. Secondly, if e governance is successfully implemented in the Delhi region people and the government can come into contact with each other at a single point. Hence no time wastage on a citizen's part and no resources wastage on the part of the government would prove advantageous. Commonly a citizen needs to be in contact with the government as regards the issue of birth certificate, death certificate, and other legal documents that a citizen would commonly require at his very own disposal.

It is the duty of the government to make his citizen's available to all such requirements. Therefore, if e governance is successfully implemented in Delhi region, such issues can be easily solved. Thirdly, if e-governance is successfully implemented in Delhi, the long licensing and application procedures can be simplified to a great extent. The procurer can fill the forms and the desired information online with just the authentication procedure to be done physically. This will reduce a lot of problems faced both by the citizen and the government. Fourthly, e governance implementation in Delhi and around the regions can make the payment of taxes, allotment of identities, collection of payments and funds and various other financial transactions very transparent and accurate. People's legal issues,

transparency, faire government , better access to information , change for the working module of new culture can all be easily maintained. With the successful implementation ICT penetrators, lack of trained human resources and very large geographical distances can be easily resolved.

Conclusion

Due to increasing population, current manual mechanisms will simply not be able to handle the volume of requirements, unless the systems and processes are transferred to an electronic medium. The way forward for e-governance would be to strategize the choice of applications, assess the impact of the solutions on the masses, sensitize the policy makers to focus on good governance, and finally, build capacity to accommodate future needs by anticipating demands from the system and the masses.

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Globalization in India: Challenges and Opportunities in IT Sector

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Abstract
Globalization is a multifaceted phenomenon. The paper identifies some of the challenges it poses, as well as some of the opportunities it offers. Attention is focused on one of the major driving factor of Globalization that is, Information technology. Globalization means international integration. .The Information Technology sector has made the world a global village, shrinking national boundaries and integrating cultures. The Information Technology industry has enabled India to accelerate in the path of growth. The Indian Information Technology Industry is without any doubt the acknowledged world leader. The availability of favorable reforms and factors has led to India being a most sought after destination for global companies to outsource their business. Innovations in IT have created new jobs and increased international trade and investment. However, the expansions of IT have also introduced costs. Greater demand for high-tech workers and introduce efficiencies make jobs obsolete. Also, there is an inequitable distribution of access to IT, called the digital divide. If the new technologies are to fulfill their promise, these costs and concerns will need to be addressed so that people of the country can have equal opportunity to experience the advantages of them.

Keywords: Globalization, Information Technology, India

Introduction
Globalization is the system of interaction among the countries of the world in order to develop the global economy. Globalization refers to the integration of economics and societies all over the world. It involves technological, economic, political, and cultural exchanges made possible largely by advances in communication, transportation, and infrastructure. [1]

Some benefits which the countries enjoy in the process of globalization:
1. Globalization leads to lower prices, more employment, higher output and a higher standard of living for those in developing countries.
2. Free and fair trade between countries which helps developing countries with a steady market to advertise and sell products.
3. Increased liquidity of capital allowing investors in developed nations to invest in developing nations.
4. Reduction in tariffs and other fees. Due to the trade agreements present between partners, there is a concession given on each good or service rendered.
5. Global mass media connects all the people in the world easily for different purposes.
6. Reduction of cultural barriers increases the global village effect.
7. Greater interdependence of nation-state.
8. Increases in environmental protection in developed nations.

9. Enhances civil liberties and leads to a more efficient allocation of resources. [2]

The trend of globalization is nearly as old as civilization. Primitive divisions of labour, between "hunters" and "shepherds", grew as villages and trading networks expanded to include wider specializations. Eventually armourers to craft bows and arrows, carpenters to build houses, and seamstress to make clothing all appeared as specialist artisans, trading their wares for food produced by the hunters and shepherds. As villages, towns, countries and continents started trading goods that they were efficient at making for ones they were not; markets became more integrated, as specialization and trade increased. This process that Smith describes starts to sound rather like "globalization", even if it was more limited in geographical area than what most people think of the term today. [3] (The Economist)

Tracing the history of the policies of the Government of India on international trade and investment reveals much on the globalization process in India. The early policies of India until around 1961 were quite liberal on trade and investment. Subsequently, from 1962 to 1977, the trade and investment policies were mainly driven by the needs of local industry and economy. From 1978, the policies were clearly towards liberalization of the economy, though they were implemented in small steps- The year 1991, however, was a major watershed in the liberalization, privatization and globalization process in India. [4] (Rajib, Nayak and Chakravarti)

Introductory History of IT in India
The origin of IT industry in India can be traced to 1974, when the mainframe manufacturer, Burroughs, asked its India sales agent, Tata Consultancy Services (TCS), to export programmers for installing system software for a U.S. client. Local markets were absent and government policy toward private enterprise was hostile and there was no rule for software at that time. [5]

In 1970s, state governments were controlling the country's economy not willing to promote Information Technology, as the hardware and software rates were very huge to import from other countries. Indian bankers too feared to provide loans to promote this. In 1981, Infosys was founded by Narayan Murthy and his colleagues. It was completely committed towards providing quality software services and also developed an IT business model which was later followed by most of the IT companies in India.

In 1984, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi created a New Computer Policy that reduced the price rate of exporting IT resources from foreign countries and opened the gateway to the IT industry to welcome the industry. The Indian economy during, and until 1991, was completely controlled by the Indian Government and there were strict restrictions and regulations for private business entities in India. Hence there was no major growth in the IT sector in India till 1991. [6] After 1991, there were many changes in policies of government which encouraged the growth of IT industry in India.

Economic Reforms in 1991 and Development of IT Sector in India
Wide area networks and internet lines were completely controlled by the central government. As a result, the Indian IT sector was totally held back due to these restraints on the functioning of the software services providers. Finance minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh,

introduced the major economic reforms in 1991 to solve the debt problem created during that time. As per these economic reforms the international integration became possible. The huge restrictions on overseas business were lifted and foreign investments were welcomed.

The first major IT reform by the Indian Government was the creation of corporation called Software Technology Parks of India (STPI). This corporation provided satellite links to major IT developers enabling them to transmit the work done in India directly abroad. This reduced the costs incurred to the Indian IT companies as well as helped the clients in US trust Indian industries and go for outsourcing. Coupled with development of high level programming languages like Basic, C and others, the Indian IT brains had the perfect platform to rise in the global arena. The Indian IT sector boomed and grew at gain of nearly fifty percent every year.

Another major event for Indian IT industry post the 1991 reforms was the Y2K bug. Fear of a complete breakdown of computer services, the US corporations outsourced all the equipment and upgrading work to Indians. The Indian IT industry has helped provide a national GDP of more than 6% since these economic reforms took place twenty years ago and today, India is known as the IT hub of the world.

The New Telecommunications Policy, 1999 (NTP 1999) helped free the telecommunications sector in India. This helped availability of the infrastructure for the telecommunication. The satellites, towers and other telecom related businesses were no longer owned by the Central Government. The entry of private sector in these departments helped the telecom sector grow rapidly resulting in the boom in IT sector in India eventually.

The Information Technology Act 2000 provided legal recognition of the electronic documents, digital signatures, offences and contraventions. This helped a long way in striking deals with US clients as no longer the person to person meeting was required for finalization of business deals. [7]

People were recognizing the fact that the industry would rumble rapidly in the near future and result into great gains for everybody. Hence, the sector started to proliferate unabashedly.

What is IT?

IT refers to anything related to computing technology, such as networking, hardware, software, the Internet, or the people that work with these technologies. It is a set of tools, processes, and methodologies (such as coding/programming, data communications, data conversion, storage and retrieval, systems analysis and design, systems control) and associated equipment employed to collect, process, and present information. In broad terms, IT also includes office automation, multimedia, and telecommunications. [8] IT jobs include computer programming, network administration, computer engineering, Web development, technical support, and many other related occupations. The IT–ITES industry has two major components: IT Services and business process outsourcing (BPO).

Turn of events with the advent of IT and economic metamorphosis

As an outcome of the various policies of Jawaharlal Nehru the economically beleaguered country was able to build a large scientific workforce, third in numbers only to that of the United States of America and the Soviet Union. Possibly modeled after the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur was inaugurated on 18 August 1951. This was done with the clairvoyant ability to the leaders then to foresee the rise and importance of the information and technology industry in the coming future and create skilled and finely educated human resources for meeting the needs of the same in advance. [9]

The first software export zone SEEPZ was set up here way back in 1973, the old avatar of the modern day IT park. More than 80 percent of the country's software exports happened out of SEEPZ Mumbai in 1980s. [10] The sector has increased its contribution to India's GDP from 1.2% in FY1998 to 7.5% in FY2012. [11] The economic reforms were driven in part by significant the internet usage in the country, leading to a new era of globalization and international economic integration. Today, the "Top Five Indian IT Services Providers" are Tata Consultancy Services, Infosys, Cognizant, Wipro and HCL Technologies. [12]

Silicon Valley of India

The major cities that account for about nearly a whopping ninety percent of this sector's exports are Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad, Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata. Bangalore is considered to be the 'Silicon Valley of India' because it is the leading IT exporter. [13][14] The name signifies Bangalore's status as a hub for information technology (IT) companies in India and is a comparative reference to the original Silicon Valley, based around Santa Clara Valley, California, a major hub for IT companies in the US.

The turn of the millennium witnessed the growth of Internet based technologies which resulted in the dotcom boom. Bangalore's IT industry grew during this period with the establishment of local and foreign IT companies. In 2001, Business Week published an article entitled "India's Silicon Valley" which traced the growth of the IT industry in India and particularly in Bangalore. The use of the term "Silicon Valley of India" to refer to Bangalore grew in local media since, and as time progressed, in international media too. An article entitled "Is the Next Silicon Valley Taking Root in Bangalore?" appeared in the New York Times in 2006. An article in the BBC speculated if Bangalore could one day be as large as the American Silicon Valley. [14]

Top hubs in India:
- Silicon Valley of India at Bengaluru;
- Software exporter companies at Chennai;
- Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation's IT-parks at Hyderabad and other cities;
- Vansum Industries Pune IT-park;
- BPO/ITES sectors at Coimbatore;
- IT and BPO industries at Mumbai, Jaipur and Bhubaneswar;
- National Capital Region (NCR) consists of Delhi, and nearby cities;
- Eastern IT hub at Kolkata. [15]

Present IT Scenario in India

Indian firms, across all other sectors, largely depend on the IT & ITeS service providers today to make their business processes efficient and streamlined. Indian manufacturing sector has the highest IT spending followed by automotive, chemicals and consumer products industries. [16] The industry-body Nasscom estimates that India's IT-Information Technology Enabled Services (IT-ITeS) exports rose to $75.8 billion in 2012-13 fiscal from $68.7 billion in 2011-12 fiscal. As per current government data, IT-ITeS exports are estimated to have risen by 23.4 per cent at about Rs 4.11 lakh crore in the current fiscal from Rs 3.32 lakh crore in the 2011-12 fiscal.[17]

Indian IT's core competencies and strengths have placed it on the international canvas, attracting investments from major countries. Between April 2000 and June 2013, the computer software and hardware sector attracted cumulative foreign direct investment (FDI) of Rs 53,757.60 crore (US$ 7.97 billion), according to data released by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP). More recently, online retailing, cloud computing and e-commerce are the major driving forces behind the rapidly increasing growth in the IT industry. Online shopping has increased with the emergence of internet retailing and e-commerce.[18] India has been a beneficiary to a large number of investments over the last few years which has boosted the economy and is continuing to do so.

Opportunities for IT Sector

Information technology enabled services (ITES) and BPO are the fastest growing sectors in the Indian IT industry, both in terms of employment opportunities and revenue generation. They have become a highly sought after career option for fresh graduates, especially those from the Information Technology (IT) sector. This is due to the advantageous position of India in having one of the largest pools of low cost, English speaking, scientific and technical talent. The total number of IT and ITES-BPO professionals employed in India have grown from 2,84,000 in 1999-2000 to over 1.63 million in 2006-07. The direct employment by this industry has grown at a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 26 per cent in the last decade, making it the largest employer in the organized private sector of the country.

Further, business of India's outsourcing industry mainly comes from advanced and developed countries like United States (US), United Kingdom (UK), etc. Thus, it is a great opportunity for India to acquire major chunk of income from such countries. Also, this encourages Indian counterparts to upgrade the skills of their present employees, improve working conditions, improve quality standards, etc. Although US and UK are the key markets for Indian IT-BPO exports (excluding hardware), accounting for nearly 80 per cent of the total exports, the industry is steadily increasing its exposure to other markets like Continental Europe and Asia Pacific. This is a positive opportunity for Indian outsourcing industry. [19]

Indian IT, nevertheless, would have opportunities for growth because global corporations are looking to improve their efficiency. [20] Verticals like manufacturing, telecom, insurance, banking, finance and lately the retail, have been the growth drivers for this sector. But it is very fast getting clear that the future growth of IT and IT enabled services will be fuelled by the verticals of climate change, mobile applications, healthcare, energy efficiency and sustainable energy. IT spending is expected to significantly increase in verticals of

automotive and healthcare while the government, with its focus on e-governance, will continue to be a major spender. [21]

Challenges faced by IT Sector in India
International: The United States have always been India's largest trade partner, source of foreign money investment and external job opportunities for the Indians. Any downfall of the US economy is likely to hurt India more today than the past. The US economy is a credit-driven economy sustaining on scrounged capital. The preeminent behaviour has led to credit being extended to borrowers who do not have the capacity of repaying, resulting into high default rates, and turning into losses in the financial system. There are high signals of slowdown in the US economy- rising unemployment rate, large credit defaults and falling real estate prices which are heating up the Indian economy and heading towards slowdown in growth.

Expensive & Unskilled Manpower: IT industries have become expensive due to rapid increase in the cost for the manpower. There has been regular increase of salaries by 10-20% every year. This increase in the salaries without correspondent increase in output levels per person is eating into the profit levels of the Indian IT companies. In the earlier times India provided "less expensive, highly skilled manpower"; currently it has run out of that "skilled" manpower and whatever manpower is available is either not skilled enough or highly expensive.

Security: IT is a vulnerable sector since the cyber space is prone to being attacked by anybody with the skills and know-how. It has thus become very crucial to develop one's system in the most foolproof manner possible since such revenue generating industries will need to keep their confidential data and R&D safe. IT adds a lot to any security system and sometimes have also failed miserably. To be an effective part to have a more secured technology, one should have Knowledge-- of what needs to be done; Empowerment---to make the necessary changes; and Talent- to execute it properly.

Customer service: IT has been suffering from bad reputation when it comes to satisfying customer needs. Better service provided by the sector will increase the trust in India's IT industry.

Human Resources: With increasing workload, regular recreation breaks might greatly de-stress the employees while boosting up performance levels. There is a high need to develop creative ways to minimize stress, satisfy employee needs, and match corporate needs to employee goals.

Others: Other miscellaneous challenges exist to the field like maintaining and accomplishing tasks at a time, managing budgets, creating good public relations/marketing, multinational operations etc., such challenges have been at times difficult to overcome but they have encouraged the IT-techies to work harder and harder to setup and enhance the growth of the country's IT sector.[22]

Future of IT Industry

The IT sector has been India's sunshine sector for quite some time now. The government in the National Policy on Information Technology (NPIT) 2012 envisages increasing IT industry revenues, through exports as well as the domestic market, from $100 billion to $300 billion by 2020. [23] According to the IBEF (India Brand Equity Foundation) figures, the Indian IT industry is set to touch USD 225 billion by 2020. Industry experts and NASSCOM say that by 2015, IT sector is expected to generate revenues of USD 130 billion which will create a transformational impact on the overall economy. Indian IT workforce will touch thirty million by 2020, becoming the highest sector employer. This will be coupled with steady increase in pay in a sector already offering a high base. [24] The near future of Indian IT industry sees a significant rise in share of technology spend as more and more service providers both Indian and global target new segments and provide low cost, flexible solutions to customers. India exports software services to more than sixty countries, with two-thirds to the United States. While problems remain, India is an emerging economy fuelled by techno-savvy manpower and a world-class information technology (IT) industry. [25]

Recommendations and Conclusion

The Indian software industry has been a remarkable success story. Because of the IT sector, Indian middle class has attained an important status and standard of living has increased considerably in India since the IT revolution. [19] Indian economy was in turmoil before the lucrative sector of information technology was introduced in India. IT is one of the most important contributors for improving the Indian economy and to date, remains a major contributor to GDP and attracts hordes of high investment. As countries are moving towards the era of mechanization and modernization with the problem of manpower management and the vision of automatization, the downfall of IT is far not in the picture.

While concerning challenges to the sector exist, the benefits have outnumbered the challenges encountered. To sustain the sector and keep it constantly attractive to foreign investment, we recommend Indian IT to constantly keep evolving according to the global requirements and industry environment, without compromising the work conditions of its own human resources in the bargain. For growth, we believe, the sector has to continue to reinvent itself and strive for that extra mile, through new business models, global delivery, partnerships and transformation. The growth of IT is totally dependent on the innovation and development of telecom industry. We also suggest collaborative effort from all stakeholders to ensure future growth of the sector. The sector will need to rise up to the new challenges and put in dedicated efforts toward providing more and more of end-to-end solutions to the clients to keep the momentum going.

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SWOT Analysis of IT Industry

Strengths	Weaknesses
. Highly skilled human resource . Low wage structure . Quality of work . Initiatives taken by the Government (setting up Hi-Tech Parks and implementation of e-governance projects) . Many global players have set-up operations in India like Microsoft, Oracle, Adobe, etc. . Following Quality Standards such as ISO 9000, SEI CMM etc. . English-speaking professionals . Cost competitiveness . Quality telecommunications infrastructure . Indian time zone (24 x 7 services to the global customers). Time difference between India and America is approximately 12 hours, which is beneficial for outsourcing of work.	• Absence of practical knowledge • Dearth of suitable candidates • Less Research and Development • Contribution of IT sector to India 's GDP is still rather small. • Employee salaries in IT sector are increasing tremendously. Low wages benefit will soon come to an end.
Opportunities	**Threats**
. High quality IT education market . Increasing number of working age people . India 's well developed soft infrastructure . Upcoming International Players in the market	. Lack of data security systems . Countries like China and Philippines with qualified workforce making efforts to overcome the English language barrier . IT development concentrated in a few cities only

ROX

Source: http://www.slideshare.net/karroxinsights/it-opportunities-in-india; by Karrox, Working at Karrox on Aug 21, 2009

Impact of Globalization on Urban Governance

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Abstract

Twenty first century has beheld an optimum effort towards creation of an anti-rural society. Globalization is the continuous process that is linking people, neighbourhoods, cities, regions and countries closer. This has resulted in various aspects of our lives like, the food we eat, the clothing we wear and even the ideas we embrace, being integrated with different cultures of the world. Cities of the world are critical to sustainability concerns – globalization, climate change, food security, environmental protection, and innovation. Today, both citizens and their leaders heading the urban scenario, have a major responsibility as the guardians of the future: their present actions will be a stimulus to the shape and structure of cities, so they need to ensure that the generation to come may live healthy and contended lives. The Paper explores the influence of worldwide policies of Globalization on the urban front of the world. As the globalization has never been a problem essentially for sustainable development, but cities, in all their diversity and complexity, offer solutions as well as challenges; we will also discuss about an Indian city that globalization built- Bangalore.

Keywords: Globalization, Environment, Bangalore

Introduction

Globalization is a time-honoured concept but there are continuations of developments that have been going on for some noticeable time. It came out as a trend in 1980s & 90s which lacked a universally acceptable definition. On the basis of experiences of people, globalization can be taken in both normative and descriptive sense. In the descriptive sense, globalization can be explained as a process where national markets are becoming increasingly interlinked, where the interdependence of production is intensified & where the mechanism deciding about the allocation in goods and factor markets is increasingly operating at a global level. In its normative sense, it is seen as a process of opening trade and foreign investment regimes of national economies.[1]

An attempt to provide a definition to Globalization was done by a renowned author, Guy Braibant - *"The process of globalization not only includes opening up of world trade, development of advanced means of communication, internationalization of financial markets, growing importance of MNCs, population migrations and more generally increased mobility of persons, goods, capital, data and ideas but also infections, diseases and pollution."*

The term globalization refers to the integration of economies of the world through uninhibited trade and financial flows, as also through mutual exchange of technology and knowledge.

Globalization implies the opening of local and nationalistic perspectives to a broader outlook of an interconnected and interdependent world with free transfer of capital, goods, and services across national frontiers. However, it does not include unhindered movement of labour and, as suggested by some economists, may hurt smaller or fragile economies if applied indiscriminately.[2]

Features of Globalization

Over the last two decade and based on a global trend of trade and investment liberalization, the world economy has evolved into a highly integrated system.[3] Globalization has numerous features but the ones which seem to be essentials are:

a) Internalization of production accompanied by changes in structure of production
b) Expansion of international trade in trade and services
c) Widening and deepening of international capital flows

History & Developments

Indian economy had experienced major policy changes in early 1990s. The new economic reform, popularly known as, *Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization* (LPG model) aimed at making the Indian economy as one of the fastest growing economy and globally competitive. The series of reforms undertaken with respect to industrial sector, trade as well as financial sector aimed at making the economy more efficient. With the onset of reforms to liberalize the Indian economy in July of 1991, a new chapter has dawned for India and her billion plus population. This period of economic transition has had a tremendous impact on the overall economic development of almost all major sectors of the economy, and its effects over the last decade can hardly be overlooked. Besides, it also marks the advent of the real integration of the Indian economy into the global economy.

This era of reforms has also ushered in a remarkable change in the Indian mindset, as it deviates from the traditional values held since Independence in 1947, such as self-reliance and socialistic policies of economic development, which mainly due to the inward looking restrictive form of governance, resulted in the isolation, overall backwardness and inefficiency of the economy, amongst a host of other problems despite the fact that India has always had the potential to be on the fast track to prosperity. Now that India is in the process of restructuring her economy, with aspirations of elevating herself from her present desolate position in the world, the need to speed up her economic development is even more imperative. And having witnessed the positive role that Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has played in the rapid economic growth of most of the Southeast Asian countries and most notably China, India has embarked on an ambitious plan to emulate the successes of her neighbours to the east and is trying to sell herself as a safe and profitable destination for FDI.

Globalization has many meanings depending on the context and on the person who is talking about. Ideally, globalization also contains free inter-country movement of labour. However, in context to India, this implies opening up the economy to foreign direct investment by providing facilities to foreign companies to invest in different fields of economic activity in India, removing constraints and obstacles to the entry of MNCs in India, allowing Indian companies to enter into foreign collaborations and also encouraging them to set up joint ventures abroad; carrying out massive import liberalization programs by

switching over from quantitative restrictions to tariffs and import duties, therefore globalization has been identified with the policy reforms of 1991 in India.

Effect of Globalization on Various Countries[4]
Prospered countries:
- **China:** Reform led to the largest poverty reduction in history. Between 1990 and 2005, poverty rates in the country fell from 60% to 16%, leaving 475 million fewer people in poverty.
- **India:** Cut its poverty rate in half in the past two decades.
- **Uganda:** Poverty fell 40% during the 1990s and school enrolments doubled.
- **Vietnam:** Surveys of the country's poorest households show 98% of people improved their living conditions in the 1990s.

Deteriorated countries:
- Many **countries in Africa** have failed to share in the gains of globalization. Their exports have remained confined to a narrow range of primary commodities.
- Some experts suggest poor policies and infrastructure, weak institutions and corrupt governance have marginalized some countries.
- Other experts believe that geographical and climatic disadvantage have locked some countries out of global growth. For example, land-locked countries may find it hard to compete in global manufacturing and service markets.

Over the last few years, there have been protests about the effects of globalization in the United States and Europe. But in many developing countries, there is very strong support for different aspects of integration -- especially trade and direct investment.[5] In sub-Saharan Africa, 75% of households thought it was a good thing that multinational corporations were investing in their countries.

Responsibility towards Future Generation
A traditional definition of sustainable development is development that meets our own needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Implicit in this definition is the recognition of rights of future generation - the right to achieve a sustainable level of development and the right to be able to utilize natural resources. Although some philosophers maintain that future generations cannot have anything until the future becomes the present, many environmental economists and lawyers increasingly recognize the rights of future generations. Whether future generations possess rights or not, it is certainly accepted that those presently alive today should at the very least take account of the interests that future generations will have and of the way that our present actions will affect those interests.

Arguably, no generation should inherit less human and natural wealth than the one that preceded it. The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), meeting in Paris in the autumn of 1997, passed the Declaration on the Responsibilities of the Present Generations Towards Future Generations. The Declaration recognized that *the present generations have the responsibility of ensuring that the needs and interests of present and future generations are fully safeguarded. It stressed the importance of making every effort to ensure, with due regard to human rights and fundamental freedoms, that future as well as present generations enjoy full freedom of*

choice as to their political, economic and social systems and are able to preserve their cultural and religious diversity. And it maintained that the present generations have the responsibility to bequeath to future generations an Earth which will not one day be irreversibly damaged by human activity. Each generation inheriting the Earth temporarily should take care to use natural resources reasonably and ensure that life is not prejudiced by harmful modifications of the ecosystems and that scientific and technological progress in all fields does not harm life on Earth.

Criticism to Sustainability Concerns

Climate change is one of the multifaceted problems faced by the human race these days. The consequences of the problem of climate change can be outlined to some of the issues seriously affecting the survival of the human race on earth. Understanding such a intricate issue with vast and diverse dimensions and implications, assumes greater importance for all stakeholders, especially for our policy makers. There is a great ambiguity in ascertaining the exact degree of magnitude and impact of climate change. Yet, it cannot be repudiated that risks emanating from the matter of climate change are undeniably conspicuous, which urge the mankind for urgent mitigation. There is now stout evidence proving that the climate change is an actuality. Today, scientists have concluded and established the existence of the occurrence of global warming. Heating of the climate system is unambiguous, as is now apparent from the annotations of increases in global average air temperatures and ocean temperatures, widespread melt-down of snow and ice and as a result of that, rising global average sea level. It cannot be denied that the problem is in existence and ever increasing and assuming alarming proportions each day. Therefore, there is an imperative necessity for taking urgent and strong measures in the interest of articulating an appropriate response to encounter the emerging challenges of the issue of climate change.

It may also be considered a probability that the climatic change may turn out to be benign and nonthreatening as well as it could turn out to be detrimental and harmful. We are unaware of that. But in the context of all this ambiguity, policies that are narrowly focused on adaptation to possible negative effects are short-sighted and may even be counterproductive. Policies aimed at mitigation through control of atmospheric carbon are almost certainly counterproductive. The political commentator, HL Mencken, once said that 'for every problem there is a solution that is simple, direct and wrong[6]'. In the case of climate change the simple, direct and wrong solution is to impose restrictions on emissions of greenhouse gases. A more beneficial perspective suggests that poverty aggravates all sorts of problems, whether or not they are caused by changes in the earth's climate. Under this view, only by eliminating poverty can we solve the myriad problems that prevent humans from achieving sustainable development. Development is not just about fulfilling poor people's basic needs, but allowing them to choose how they develop and to choose which technologies they use. We have a moral responsibility towards fellow human beings who are alive today to ensure that this happens.

Food and water are two basic health necessities. Food security is the term commonly used by policy makers to describe the availability of nutrition for different populations. For populations that do not produce their own food, cost is usually the prohibitive factor in obtaining adequate nutrition. There have been many attempts to give a definition to Food Security. One of the renowned definitions is provided by United States Agency for

International Development. USAID incorporated fundamental concepts of four global governance organizations to comprise the following definition:
"When all people at all-time have both physical and economic access to sufficient food to meet their dietary needs for a productive and healthy life.[7]"

This is a generally accepted definition with a wide scope but, an alternative and elaborate definition is provided by M.S. Swaminathan. *"….providing physical and economic access to balanced diets and safe drinking water to all people at all times.[8]"* Issues regarding the quantity and quality of food have risen as significant concerns for the various international organizations and states of the world as is apparent from the food riots in Mozambique, Egypt and Haiti and the contaminated food recalls in the United States and China.

Globalization has not only augmented traditional food security concerns such as chronic malnutrition but has also given rise to new forms of challenges from bio-technology, bio-terrorism, and up-and-coming transmittable diseases. Food security challenges are made more complex in that they collide and interact with other critical global security concerns such as reducing conflict and instability, maintaining economic prosperity, and ensuring human rights.

Food related off-putting events in recent times draw attention to the ascend of an interconnected global food system that transcends national boundaries: contaminated milk powder from China was found in products as far away as the Netherlands, challenges of chronic hunger and obesity have escalated to crisis levels in many parts of the world and rising food prices globally, has fuelled unrest and hardship in more than sixty countries in just the past few years.[9]

While global food networks provide opportunities for improving human health and well-being, a full examination reveals considerable challenges to successfully navigating the new global food security landscape to ensure that all people have access to sufficient safe and nutritious food necessary to lead active and healthy lives.

Today's global food problems emerge out of a complex mix of economic, environmental, political, and social factors that impact what ends up (or doesn't end up) on people's plates. These new forms of threat and vulnerability have become increasingly clear to policymakers, experts, and publics. What is less clear is how to effectively address these challenges and improve food security.

Indian City that Globalization Built- Bangalore[10]:
A coincidence of liberalization, globalization, and the developments in IT sector in the U.S. in the 1990s that came together to fuel Bangalore's rise. Delhi's prosperity derives from its proximity to the seat of power, whereas Mumbai's relies on banking, finance and Bollywood, all of which predate the 1991 liberalization. Bangalore's story, for the most part like Silicon Valley's, is based on hard work, ideas and inspiration, not old time crony connections - all enabled by globalization.

Many of the pioneers of Bangalore's IT industry were educated or worked in the U.S. before returning to India and they brought some of that experience and their impressions of what

worked there back with them. These range from the egalitarian spirit in which they run their businesses to the distinctly San Francisco Bay Area-influenced architectural designs of their homes which fit with Bangalore's remarkably similar climate and topography.

It's well documented that Bangalore's IT industry evolved as a series of clusters very much as in Silicon Valley. The city's posh neighbourhoods seem to have taken a cue from the software campuses in trying to create self-contained environments for their residents to live and play, just as they work in similarly hermetic IT clusters. In economic terms, areas like Koramangala, which is home to many of the elite in Bangalore's IT industry, are trying to "internalize the externalities." The residents, directly or indirectly, provide infrastructure and amenities, such as security, parks, day-care centres, private schools, not to forget the fancy French baker.

The neighbourhood's political clout in terms of access and influence — if not voting power — ensures that the city and state provide better than average power and water supply. In a larger sense, the clustering of people and activities is central to the economic importance of cities and their role in economic development. This is a theory that's been championed by Harvard economics professor Edward Glaeser and is the subject of his widely praised book "Triumph of the City." In a recent report on Bangalore, Prof. Glaeser points to the centrality of what economists call "agglomeration economies" that arise from clustering.

These range from economies of scale — for example, in the provision of infrastructure — to "network externalities" that arise when similar activities occur in close proximity. These latter often occur as "spill-over effects," which are economically productive interactions that are difficult to price in the market. To give a simple example, if two software engineers who live or work nearby chat over coffee and this give rise to new ideas and innovation, productivity will have risen because of their proximity. That's the crux of Prof. Glaeser's thesis: put smart people together and good things happen.

In the case of Bangalore, those good things include the fact that real incomes increased by 73% between 1998 and 2005, much higher than the national average. As a consequence, the gap between Bangalore's income and the rest of the state and country continues to widen. In 1998, it was 24% higher than the national average, and, as of last year, it was almost 70% higher. And there's no doubt that this phenomenal rise in income is driven by the IT industry and outsourcing which contributes to one-third of India's total exports, a third of which in turn comes from Bangalore itself.

By its very nature, Bangalore embodies the rise of India's new middle class. While electoral considerations ensure that impoverished rural India remains politically dominant, Prof. Glaeser rightly warns that there's "no future in rural poverty." He argues persuasively, with Bangalore as a case study, that the future of economic development in India and elsewhere in the developing world lies in nurturing its cities.[11]

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Impact of Globalization on Child Labor Scenario in India

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Abstract

In this era of globalization, few issues facing developing country like India one of them attract the same amount of popular attention as child labour. It is abstruse problem basically rooted in poverty. Working children are denied their right to survival and development, education, leisure and play, and adequate standard of living, opportunity for developing personality, talents, mental and physical abilities, and protection from abuse and neglect. The increase in the enrolment of children in elementary schools and increase in literacy rates since 1980s, Child labour continues to be a significant phenomenon in India. The world's largest democracy has a most tough legal framework in place, with the express commitment to ending child labour etched in its constitution. And yet it appears that India has the highest incidence of child labour in the world. The elimination of child labour is a priority and is being implemented at the grass roots level in India. A large number of non-governmental and voluntary organizations are involved in this process along with national and international organisations. This paper focuses on the child labour situation in India and analyses the effect of globalization on child labour by citing examples and case studies.

Keywords: Child Labour, Globalization, Poverty

Introduction

Every child is a gift of God –a gift must be nurtured with care and affection, with in the family and society. But unfortunately due to socio-economic and cultural problems, the code of child centeredness was replaced by neglect, abuse and deprivation, particularly in the poverty afflicted sections of the society. The recent discourse on working children is an indication that this issue has become a central concern for developmental agencies and welfare states in search of overall development. The problem of child labor is not only a disgrace to developing nations but is also an issue of the future generations. The effect of trade liberalization on child labor is a central issue in the globalization debate[1].

This study has national and global meaning because:
-Children have the right to be loved and educated
-They must grow as children, not as laborers
-They must be given the opportunity to enjoy their most time by plying and recreation
-Also the future of the any nation mostly depends how its children, future generation are being nurtured and educated today.

Understanding the concept of "child labor" is not so easy. This is because there are societal and cultural differences across countries and the meaning of 'Child' is also different in different parts of the country.

Definition and Background

The terms "Child Labor", "Child Work" and "economically active Children' are often used interchangeably in Literature. ILO however, categorizes three types of Working Children: The category "Children in employment" is the broadest of the three categories and includes all types of paid productive activity as well as certain types of non-productive activity. "Child Laborer" is the restrictive than the previous category, excluding certain types of children employment children who are older than 11 and only work a few hours in light work are not considered to be Child Labour, where light work by definition does not interfere with the child's ability to attend school or vocational training. Further, children over the age of 14, who are not engaged in hazardous work are excluded from this category. Finally "hazardous Work" is defined as work that has or leads to risks for the children engaged in these activities. Risks include the child's safety, moral development, physical and mental health. More detailed definitions of the deferent categories of working children, including the relevant ILO conventions, can be found for example in Diallo et al (2010).

Historical Perspectives of Child Labour in India

India is sadly the home to the largest number of child laborers in the world. Child labor is a colossal problem in India and is deep rooted with poverty. Over 400 million people live below the poverty line and 90 per cent of its active population work in the informal sector. According to the 1991 census, there are 11.2 million vi working children out of a total 210 million children aged 5-14 years. Amongst them, 9.8 million are classified as 'main' workers vii and 2.2 million as 'marginal' workers. Vast disparities in literacy rates across gender since the 1950s are evident. Overall the literacy rate has increased from 16 per cent to 65 per cent between 1951 and 2001. Between 1991 and 2001, the number of illiterates has, in absolute terms decreased by 31.9 million. The number of literates, on the other hand, has increased by 203.6 million within 10 years. During this period, the female literacy rate has increased by 14.87 percent as against 11.72 per cent in the case of males, hence reducing the gap between males and females to 21.7 per cent.

All under 14 years of age, some as young as 4 or 5, and all toiling hard just to get a square meal to keep body and soul from parting company. Child labor is a dagger through India's soul. The country has the dubious distinction of being home to the largest child labor force in the world, with an estimated 30 percent of the world's working kids living here. A recent report, produced by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, says there are as many as 60 million children working in India's agricultural, industrial and commercial sectors. The report argues that India's booming economy takes advantage of children workers to aid its growth and to bring wealth to a minority. Even though the urban centers see many child laborers, estimates say that about 80 percent of child laborers reside in rural India, where they are forced to work in agricultural activities such as fanning, livestock rearing, forestry and fisheries. Than say that there are more children under the age of 14 in India than the entire population of the United States. And children under 14 years of age account for about 4 percent of the total labor force in the country. Of these children, nine out of every ten work in their own rural family settings. Nearly 85 percent are engaged in traditional agricultural activities. Less than 9 percent work in manufacturing, services and repairs. About 0.8 percent works in factories.

NSSO Data Analysis on the Child Labor

Compared tp 2001 census data,the 61st round of NSSO data,2004-05 reported that there were 9.07 million working persons of age group 5-14 years.While the census is conduvted during the beginning of every decade the NASSO is conducted twice in each decade. Thus NSSO data also provides the mid-decade trends of various aspects of the economy. The 61st round of NSSO (2004-05) shows a declining trend compared to two earlier rounds (Table 1) of child labor. While it is heartening to see that the is declining, the figures are based on a very restrictive definition as discussed above. The children who are not in school and not in work are enormous even by the NSSO estimates.

Table 1 NSSO Estimate of the Child Labor in India, 1993-2004/05 (in millions)

Year	(Round)	Boys	Girls	All
1993-94	(50th Round)	7.35	6.51	13.86
1999-00	(55th Round)	5.37	4.76	10.13
2004-05	61st Round	4.76	4.31	9.07

Causes of Child Labor

Poverty, vulnerability of household, unequal distribution of income/resources, credit market constraints, family size and birth order are some of the causes of child labour. Poverty is the biggest reason for child labor in India. The small income of child laborers is also absorbed by their families. Absence of compulsory education at the primary level, parental ignorance regarding the bad effects of child labor, the lack of implementation of child labor laws and penalties, non-availability and non-accessibility of schools, boring and unpractical school curriculum and cheap child labor are some other factors which lead to child labor. While child labour is a complex problem that is basically rooted in poverty. The strategy of progressive elimination of child labour underscores India's legislative intent, and takes cognizance of the fact that child labour is not an isolated phenomenon that can be tackled without simultaneously taking into account the socio-economic milieu that is at the root of the problem. An International Moral

Code of Right and Wrong Behavior said that "human rights and fundamental freedoms are the birthright of all human beings" and as a result such rights may neither be granted nor be taken away by legislation. Poverty and lack of social security are the main causes of child labor. The increasing gap between the rich and the poor, privatization of basic services and the neo-liberal economic policies are causes major sections of the population out of employment and without basic needs. This adversely affects children more than any other group. Entry of multi-national corporations into industry without proper mechanisms to hold them accountable has led to the use of child labor.

Lack of quality universal education has also contributed to children dropping out of school and entering the labor force. A major concern is that the actual number of child laborers goes un-detected. Laws that are meant to protect children from hazardous labor are ineffective and not implemented correctly. Its prevalence is evident in the child work participation rate, which is more than that of other developing countries. Poverty is the reason for child labor in India. The meager income of child laborers is also absorbed by their families. The paucity of organized banking in the rural areas creates a void in taking facilities,

forcing poor families to push their children in harsh labour, the harshest being bonded labor.That declaration stated that all ILO members have an obligation "to respect, to promote and to realize in good faith" a set of fundamental rights which include freedom of association the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour the effective abolition of child labor and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

A growing phenomenon is using children as domestic workers in urban areas. The conditions in which children work is completely unregulated and they are often made to work without food, and very low wages, resembling situations of slavery. There are cases of physical, sexual and emotional abuse of child domestic workers. The argument for domestic work is often that families have placed their children in these homes for care and employment. There has been a recent notification by the Ministry of Labor making child domestic work as well as employment of children in dhabas, tea stalls and restaurants "hazardous" occupations.

Businesses save money as child labor is cheap and kids can be easily exploited, taking advantage of their parents' poverty and helplessness. This further spurs the rise of child labor in the country. So factories find loopholes and get round the law by declaring that the child laborer is a distant family member or is above 14 years of age. Child labor in India is mostly practiced in restaurants, roadside stalls; matches, fireworks and explosives industry; glass and bangles factories; beedi-making; carpet-making; lock-making; brassware; export-oriented garment units; gem polishing export industry; slate mines and manufacturing units; leather units; diamond industry; building and construction industry; brick kilns, helpers to mechanics, masons, carpenters, painters, plumbers, cooks, etc. Thousands of affluent Indians hire youngsters for household chores and to look after their own kids, under the pretext of providing some money to the parents of the child laborers and of offering a better life than he/she would normally have had.

Consequences of Child Labor
Damaged physical, mental or social development, inter-genrational poverty, effects on educational achievement, adult unemployment and reduced bargaining power, adverse impact of children and household well-being are some of the consequences of child labour. The presence of a large number of child laborers is regarded as a serious issue in terms of economic Welfare. Children Who Work fail to get necessary education. They do not get the opportunity to develop physically, intellectually, emotionally and psychologically. Children in hazardous working conditions are in worst condition.

Children Who Work,instead of going to school, remain illiterate which limits their ability to contribute to their own well-being as well as to community they live in. Child labor has long term adverse effect for india. To keep an economy prospering a vital criteria is to have an educated workforce equipped with relevant skills for the needs of industries. The young laborers today, will be part of India's human capital tomorrow. Child labor undoubtedly result in a trade-off with human capital accumulation.

India has the largest number of working children in the world. Whether they are sweating in the heat of stone quarries, working in the fields 16 hours a day, picking rags in the city

streets, or hidden away as domestic servants, these children endure miserable and difficult lives. They earn little and are made to work more. They struggle to make enough to eat and perhaps to help feed their families as well. According to the statistics given by Indian government there are 20 million child labourers in the country, while other agencies claim that it is 50 million. They do not go to school. Many of them have been working since the age of four or five, and by the time they attain adulthood they may be irrevocably sick and deformed they will certainly be exhausted, and in this way they are debarred from enjoying the basic human rights, which are essential for the advancement of one's personality.There are some Child Labour Working areas: Diamond industry, Fire manufacture, Silk manufacture, Domestic labour, and Coal mining.

Impact of Globalization on Child Labour
Globalization is a popular but controversial issue. By the term 'globalization' we mean the increased trade openness and access of foreign direct investment(FDI).Four major reinforcing factors are considered here which generate a 'vicious spiral' resulting in a pervasive and high incidence of child labor in india. These are high fertility and infant mortality rates, high rates of illiteracy and non-participation in school education, outdated technology attempting to survive in the face of technical progress and globalization, and inappropriate public policies dealing with social infrastructures.

The child population within 0-14 years, as projected for 2001,accounts for 33.8 per cent of the total population, where 49.3 per cent are female children. Of this amount ,31.2 per cent of the total population is in the 0-14 age group. Birth and death rates in 2001 were 26.1 and 8.7 respectively per thousand. During the period from 1950-51 to 1999-2000 the number of primary schools has increased by more than three times from 210,000 in 1950/51 to 642,000 in 1999/2000 whereas the number of upper primary school has increased by about 15 times from 13,600 in 1950/51 to 198,000 in 1999/2000.

Globalization allowed free flow of goods and capital across the geographical boundary. Liberalization has softened our laws related to foreign investment and industrial licensing process and privatization has reduced government's intervention in industries. Now government's action is limited to only three four areas like defense, railways and atomic energy etc. This has tempted capitalists and thus large production units and industrial corridors were developed. This has encouraged small and medium production units in and around the industrial corridors where huge number of children are found to be working in most unsafe and unhygienic condition. State has also supported these production units by declaring these corridors as special Economic Zones (SEZs) where no public authorities dealing with child labour laws can conduct raid. This responsibility lies on Development Commissioner of SEZs who has the sole authority to enforce different labour and other laws. People from different corner of globe are residing in the township developed in industrial corridors and most are nuclear families or both the wife and husband are working. In the name of professionalism, commercialization of occupations take places where in working women of nuclear family demands maid servants. This has again, encourages child labor practice.

The proponent of globalization argues that international free market will reduce the necessity of child labour with overall economic development through higher income and

standard of living. But the opponents say globalization will increase the opportunity of exploiting cheap labour particularly from poor country[2]. Both variables may have positive and negative effects on child labour:

I. Globalization increase child labor: Developing countries are abundant in unskilled labor. Trade liberalisation or globalization is likely to increase the relative rate of return to unskilled labour, thus reducing the incentive to invest in skills and education. As child labour is also unskilled labor, trade liberalisation increases the return to child labor that induce the increased supply of child labour. This is known as substitution effect of trade libralisation. One may argue that trade openness my not increase the demand for child labour as most of these children are working mainly in non-tradeble sector, and the number of working children in export sector is very small. The use of higher extent of child labor could cut costs, and all countries may have tendency to achieve this objective. Therefore increased trade openness and FDI could bring about more child labor worldwide.

II. Globalization decreases child labor: As mentioned earlier, trade liberalisation increases the relative rate of return/ income of unskilled labour. If child leisure and child education are assumed normal goods for parents, this income effect, as opposed to substitution effect, will be positive thus reducing the child labor as result of globalization/trade liberalisation.The investment in education and skills must occur for economic growth and long-term competitiveness. So developing countries like India have an incentive to have lower child labor as a result of trade openness.

Initiatives against Child Labour[3]
Government statistics say that there are 2 crore (20 million) child laborers in India, a country that has ambitions of becoming a global superpower in a few years. Non-governmental agencies assert that the figure is more than 6 crore (60 million) including agricultural workers; some claim that the number could be 100 million, if one were to define all children out of school as child laborers.

The International Labor Organization estimates that 218 million children ages 5-17 are engaged in child labor the world over.In 1979, the Indian government formed the Gurupadswamy Committee to find about child labor and means to tackle it. The Child Labor Prohibition and Regulation Act was not enacted based on the recommendations of the committee in 1986. A National Policy on Child Labor was formulated in 1987 to focus on rehabilitating children working in hazardous occupations. The Ministry of Labor and Employment had implemented around 100 industry specific National Child Labor Projects to rehabilitate the child workers since 1988. After its independence from colonial rule, India has passed a number of constitutional protections and laws on child labour.

The Constitution of India in the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy prohibits child labour below the age of 14 years in any factory or mine or castle or engaged in any other hazardous employment (Article 24). The constitution also envisioned that India shall, by 1960, provide infrastructure and resources for free and compulsory education to all children of the age six to 14 years. (Article 21-A and Article 45).India has a federal form of government, and child labour is a matter on which both the central

government and country governments can legislate, and have. The major national legislative developments include the following:

The Factories Act of 1948: The Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in any factory. The law also placed rules on who, when and how long can pre-adults aged 15–18 years be employed in any factory.The Mines Act of 1952: The Act prohibits the employment of children below 18 years of age in a mine.The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986: The Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in hazardous occupations identified in a list by the law. The list was expanded in 2006, and again in 2008.

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) of Children Act of 2000: This law made it a crime, punishable with a prison term, for anyone to procure or employ a child in any hazardous employment or in bondage. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act of 2009: The law mandates free and compulsory education to all children aged 6 to 14 years. This legislation also mandated that 25 percent of seats in every private school must be allocated for children from disadvantaged groups and physically challenged children.

India formulated a National Policy on Child Labour in 1987. This Policy seeks to adopt a gradual & sequential approach with a focus on rehabilitation of children working in hazardous occupations. It envisioned strict enforcement of Indian laws on child labour combined with development programs to address the root causes of child labour such as poverty. In 1988, this led to the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) initiative. This legal and development initiative continues, with a current central government funding of 602 crores, targeted solely to eliminate child labour in India.[4] Despite these efforts, child labour remains a major challenge for India.

There are Many NGOs like Bachpan Bachao Andolan, CARE India, Child Rights and You, Global march against child labour, RIDE India etc. have been working to eradicate child labour in India. Pratham is India's largest non-governmental organisation with the mission 'every child in school and learning well.' Founded in 1994, Pratham has aimed to reduce child labour and offer schooling to children irrespective of their gender, religion and social background. It has grown by introducing low cost education models that are sustainable and reproducible. Child labour has also been a subject of public interest litigations in Indian courts.

Non-governmental organizations working towards eradicating child labor in India say that:
(1) Two out of every three working children are physically abused.
(2) Over 50 percent children were being subjected to one or the other form of physical abuse.
(3) 50.2 percent children worked seven days a week.
(4) 53.22 percent children reported having faced one or more forms of sexual abuse.
(5)21.90 percent child respondents reported facing severe forms of sexual abuse and 50.76 percent other forms of sexual abuse.
(6) Every second child reported facing emotional abuse.

Conclusion

Child labor is a global problem that will not be solved overnight. Stopping child labor means families will become even poorer. Global poverty and inequality prevents the end to stop child labour. There needs to be new interventions and programs to both help families and end child labour.

Equal education should be more important for children than labor in countries that exploit it. As a consequence of development, child labour is a symbol and symptom of inequality in which hundreds of children are excluded from a normal childhood and denied their fundamental right in a highly stratified society like India. Considering the perpetuation of the practice of bonded labour in the agrarian rural structure in India, such development will adversely affect children who belong to the deprived communities. Industrial units have also started to employ child labour. Thus, the existing rigid social structure of the caste system still percolates into other social problems like child labour. Once market forces succeed in their relentless attempt to enter into and exploit unorganized labour in Indian households with its intentions of perpetuating inequalities and appropriating products which are in away the wages and the fruits of child labour, it has the potentially to destroy the future chances of the child's progress, though it is equipped with all the paraphernalia of modernity.

Recent studies have explained the architecture of the failure of existing policies and programmes in addressing the incidence of child labour. In addition, one can locate how these two domains: socio-cultural factors and the market economy intertwined in the backdrop of contractual labourers working in the household sector where child.

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Global Terrorism: Life After 9/11

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Abstract
Globalization is an epitome of the world economy depicting cross border trade investment and cultural exchange. With many positive phenomena of globalization, flows some negative aspect too. One of the major threat to globalization is terrorism. Terrorism is an intentional act which includes grave and provocative violence against the state and its subjects by a group of people with political and religious motive. Al-Qaeda with its grave activities was successful in registering its name in black letters with 9/11 episode. Shayukh Osama Bin Laden deeds even after his death lead him to the FBI's most wanted list and also elevated it in the American Psyche as terror. The Author will re-examine the security challenges faced by the US administration in the post 9/11.This paper throws light on how the terrorism has taken the front foot on global platform in the post 9/11 era. This paper will also give an insight of various shades of Global jihad and how it highlighted the Islam. It will also reveal that, how in the name of jihad; Al-Qaeda has carried attack on various communities across the globe.

Keywords: Globalization, 9/11 Terrorism, Global Jihad

Terrorism in terms of Globalization
Globalization, in simple terms, is a change in political, economic and social strata of the globe, as the consequence of cultural exchange, international investment and cross border trade. Nation states, national cultural identities and national economies dominate the past era of globalization. Unlike the new era of globalization which, is an interconnection of not only national but also global mass culture, often termed as "global village". In a narrower term, globalization has often been used to describe "free trade". Globalization, with time faced a constant hike in various positive covenants along with a flow of negative covenants. One such threat is terrorism. "America is a great power possessed of tremendous military might and a wide-ranging economy, but all this is built on an unstable foundation which can be targeted, with special attention to its obvious weak spots. If America is hit in one hundredth of these weak spots, God willing, it will stumble, wither away and relinquish world leadership." –(Osama bin Laden).

Terrorism is one such criminal intentional concept that includes a sudden violent act against the state and its subjects, by a group of people with political and/or religious motives. Terrorists generally are a group of people who follow the legacy of colonialism. They fear globalization and resist it with destructive measures. They are more of a socio-economic group trampled on local values and economies. Similarly, the neo-colonial society also abolished the people with non-western religious and cultural practices. Such resistance to globalization was demonstrated through the growth of Islamic terrorism in the early twenty

–first century. It was showcased through the Al-Qaeda attacks on the WTC (World Trade Centre) on September 11, 2001 in New York on Ground Zero.

The event not only registered Osama Bin laden as a terror emblem in American history but also led him to the FBI's most wanted list for almost a decade and a half. He was a discovery; a new chapter of Global Jihad. This paper not only aims to give an insight into the 9/11 attacks and Osama Bin Laden but also acknowledges the aftermath of 9/11examining the new chapter of Global Jihad.

How it all began?

Local and Regional conflicts are an integral portion of our discussion, whenever we talk about War on terror**.** Whenever, we talk about any Conflict, the main focus shifts on the Israel Palestine issue. Although that wasn't the sole concern of the immediate party, but also extended to the masses at large. United State Government and US Public opinion system supported Israel the most and especially during the 1967 Arab- Israeli War. The war led to the Arab and Muslim community feeling deeply aggrieved over the issue of Palestine as well as infuriated over the United State of America for supporting Israel. Radical terrorist Islamic groups, like the Al- Qaeda, in order to secure religious and economic support from Arab and other Muslim communities, as well as seek to strengthen their existence, attacked in the US in the name of Jihad. This is where the people believe that the acts committed by Al- Qaeda were only to reciprocate their feelings towards the USA. 9/11 attack not only created tension and destruction in the American society, but also produced a high budget deficit condition in the US that lead to an economic fall that hasn't been recovered yet.

Theoretical Paradigm

"And then, on September 11, the world fractured. It's beyond my skill as a writer to capture that day and the days that would follow--the planes, like specters, vanishing into steel and glass; the slow-motion cascade of the towers crumbling into themselves; the ash-covered figures wandering the streets; the anguish and the fear. Nor do I pretend to see the stark nihilism that drove the terrorists that day and that drives their brethren still. My powers of empathy, my ability to reach into another's heart, cannot penetrate the blank stares of those would murder innocents with abstract, serene satisfaction." **— (**Barack Obama**).** The response of the after attack alters the civil liberties violations, disappearance on government accountability and various countries invasion that includes Central and West Asian countries.

On the day of the attack, the media started following the episode wall- to – wall for coverage for a week, that include covering Osama- bin – laden attacks with various other stories that promotes Islamic terror. The devastation of Ground Zero was also termed as an exclusive story of the human race fighting with the lost battle of tragic life and the vague rescue operation that was running for the "hope against hope". Osama- Bin- Laden was a historic figure. Though he wasn't a charismatic authority but his words revolve around religious themes. He was a man of strong ethical values and was a true believer that made him believe in any positive or negative endeavor of life. Quick adatapable nature made him learn all the important aspects of Muslim communities, its diversity, hierarchical organizations. He understood the importance of the money and the influential contact that is required for it. He realized the simple fact that in order to be in absolute control religion

and politics can be intermingles or separated according to the situation. With his simple principle of religion and politics forced US and challenged its civil rights and civil liberty and national security in such a way that hasn't been seen in even World War II.

Far enemy strategy is synonym to Bin- Laden's name. He believes in being superior to others. Inspired by his history readings and the divine support, he orchestrated and declared to rambling fatwa, that initially wasn't accepted even by jihadist but later on everyone accepted it on the world Islamic front which they regretted later as a mistake.

Expert Opinion

According to K.P.S. Gill, the transformation of the world in the face of terror attack especially after 9/11 has been totally incomplete. After 9/11 there has been a change in perception and the world did realize that terrorism is an activity which is not permissible today. It is an activity which, impinges on supervision and on activites which is very vital now to the progress of humankind especially economic activities that have been seen during the last decade.

Politically, the incoherence process and the perception in the mind of the people is determined by the propaganda which they are exposed to. The pro-terrorist groups been very effective in launching their propaganda war, The theory of the root causes of terror; which, is being pronounced by some of the leaders in the world is a direct result of the sort of propaganda and the repetitive propaganda on these lines .In the actual there has been a coherent response to the terror which, everyone accepts. Although that isn't a correct perception and as far as the political response to terrorism is concerned that still needs to be crystallized internationally and it still has to be crystallized within the country itself.

President George Bush spoke about a war on terror and he inducted the army to fight terror but the recent post on Osama-Bin- Laden shows that what is really needed is the motivated and well- trained groups to go to terror leadership and thereby create an alteration, not by launching military attacks on the so called terror high debts.

The author also discusses about the impact of terror attack on an Islamic population as such and one can see that there has been a gradual distancing of the large sets of population from Islamic terror groups. The enthusiasm and the ease with which the recruits were available a few years back isn't evident today. For instance, there was this news item that the Taliban had abducted a number of youngsters to convert them to their way of thinking. Within the Muslim countries there has been a lot of political turmoil which has impacted large section of populations which is the result of the country's internal dynamics and not by the outer forces of power. What is actually happening in quiet a large number of Muslim countries is that people are probably disenchanting with this kind of techniques, and want to move on and want to better their livelihood and their living conditions and that is what keeps people away from terror. This portrays the large disenchantment of a massive section of Muslim populations and especially Muslim women's with terror. They are getting away from it .They want to go to school and colleges and the evidence is that even with several difficulties, women in countries like Afghanishtan are still pursuing their education in spite of fear of death and torture.

Irrespective of the factors they are trying to go out of the narrow confinements of the type of education they are being imparted and join the mainstream world of education which is a sort of universal education but the impact of this is not visible as dramatically as it should be. I think the impact will take time; may be another decade and half but, it will certainly be there and it will certainly lead to a reduction of the terrorist activities. Different country has there different Arab's spring but like all mass movements, after toppling the regimes concerned. It appears that they don't know what to do and this happens whenever the changes are done without the clear political orientations among those people who are trying to change those societies and the larger issues which, crop up, are the new technologies which , are developing which, further requires a new politics, which hasn't happened in the current scenario.

The political idiom is still the same for every century since the 18th century. But what should be the politics of the 21st century will be conducive to the progress of mankind that still hasn't emerged and I don't think much thinking is going about that. So in the new world you had these regimes changing and the movement towards democracy, but whether these democracies will function is very difficult to say and the confusion within the Muslim world is to a very large extent reflected through what is happening in Turkey or has been happening in the last 10-15 years , where there is a constant struggle going on between the fundamentalist and the liberals within the Muslims mindsets. Therefore this particular struggle is still based on the old ideologies and the main challenge is how to get these things together and work out the relationships between the scriptures of any religions and the new thought which, is emerging out of the new technologies. There is a conflict there and that the conflict which, has not yet been resolved.

Contradiction

The author believes that not only today, but the terrorist activity was never permissible in society. As far as the data is concerned the Islamic families have still not detached themselves from terrorist activities because the Al- Qaeda still uses jihad as a weapon to fool innocent youngsters. As youngsters are the soft target to hit upon, for Instance people like Ajmil- Aamir – Kasab who left his house at the age of fourteen to get training in Taliban for the sake of jihad. Youngsters act on impulse and they forget that the demand for jihad is only in the talks whereas the real motive of these terrorist groups is regarded economic issues.

Moreover Mr. KPS Gill contradicted himself by saying at once that the more number of people are getting the education the less they are involved with the terror crime.On the other side he says that it's Science and technology that is destroying the world and these educated people are committing more crimes. In actual Shayukh Osama Bin Laden has completed his education from King Adul Aziz University in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. He was an educated man yet he did destructive activities in order to earn profits. Thus in a nutshell the intentions to commit the acts matter rather than what kind of education has been imparted to an individual.

Recommendation

9/11 attack would have been the longest destructive activities ever in US History. The article summarizes the global political and social scenarios surrounding the aforementioned

attacks. However, there is another aspect that would require some introspection, the humanitarian aspect. The fact that terrorism is more of a wrong against humanity than a particular human or a class of humans warrants the requirement of study pertaining to this aspect. However, the socio-political response paper can be substantiated by a multitude of such debates like feminism, historiography, anthropology and the likes. This empirical study was particularly at an encompassing idea though. Thus, terrorism is, in fact, a subject open to inquiry, research and productive thesis.

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Emerging Threat of Bio-Terrorism: An International Perspective

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Abstract

From the point of view of a terrorist, the ideal biologic weapon is one that can be quickly and easily disseminated to a large population, which is highly contagious, causes high rates of morbidity and mortality, requires vast resources to combat, and causes mass panic, confusion, or social disruption. Chemical agents can be delivered in various forms—vapors, aerosols, liquids and solids—and by a wide variety of methods, including sprays and bombs. In the light of the anthrax incident in 2001 and the use of chemicals in Iraq against Kurds, the paper tries to bring out the transition of the anti-humane weapons from concrete metal objects to undetectable disastrous liquid or gaseous compounds. This paper tries to unravel the heinous consequences the various chemical agents like nerve agents, blistering agents, hydrogen cyanide etc. have. The Biological Weapons Convention prohibits each state party to develop, produce, stockpile or otherwise acquire or retain any microbial agents. The convention however does not provide mechanism for monitoring the activities. The intricacy involved to defeat the bio weapons is that they are either unknown or unpublished as to how many terror organizations have the capability to procure, manufacture, or effectively deploy these agents. Finally the paper concludes with ways to deal with such problems along with the concrete solutions.

Keywords: Bio-terrorism, Biological Weapons, Chemical Agents

Introduction

A bioterrorism attack is the deliberate release of viruses, bacteria, toxins or other harmful agents used to cause illness or death in people, animals, or plants. (U. S. Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2007). It is used by the governments and countries so that only a small number of people may be injured or affected, but many more become afraid and change their behaviour because of their fear. Biological weapons are also the only weapon type that can actually perpetuate itself and continue causing harm far in excess of the initial amount of agent used. However, a distinction must be drawn between non-contagious (e.g. anthrax and all toxins) and contagious (e.g. plague and smallpox) biological weapons. At least theoretically, highly contagious and lethal pathogens can present an even greater danger than nuclear weapons in that they are not limited to the geographical target area, and can continue to spread indefinitely.(Ackerman and Moran)

The substantial incubation period (1 day to 2 weeks) associated with most biological agents between exposure to the infectious agent and the onset of symptoms is unique among weapons types. This is a double-edged sword. Although it provides a window of opportunity to respond and treat the infection and inoculate vulnerable populations, it also hampers law enforcement efforts by allowing the perpetrators to distance themselves geographically

from the site of initial agent release thereby making it easier for them to conceal their identity (Ackerman and Moran et al.).

Biological Weapons: The Preferred Choice
While lethal chemicals are easy to come by, getting large quantities and weaponizing them for mass casualties is difficult, and only nation states have succeeded in doing so. Biological agents can be acquired in nature or from medical supply houses, but important aspects of handling and dispersion are daunting. To date, only nation states have demonstrated the capability to build radiological and nuclear weapons.(National Commission on Terrorism, para 4)

Biological weapons have three advantages from a terrorist's perspective.
- First, they offer an optimal death to cost ratio.
- Second, they are virtually undetectable and can be handled with relative ease by properly trained and inoculated persons. They are highly contagious with short and predictable incubation period and infective in low doses.
- Third, they offer the potential for mass panic that may uniquely serve a terrorist's purposes.(Barry Kellman ,2001) Usually the target population is such which have little or no immunity and little or no access to treatment. Beeching, Dance & Miller(2002) also demonstrated that in majority situations the terrorist have means to protect or treat their own forces and population against the infectious agents or the toxins, such in-depth is their planning.

The potential damage from a large-scale attack using sophisticated bioweapons is incalculable. Naturally occurring biological agents, such as smallpox, which can cause the death of hundreds at once; advances in biotechnology have created the potential to make these agents even more dangerous.

Biological Agents and Biological Weapons
Biological warfare agents are the type of organism or toxin used in a weapons system, lethality, length of incubation, infectiousness, stability, and ability to be treated with current vaccines and medicines. There are five different categories of biological agents that could be weaponized and used in warfare or terrorism. These include:
- Bacteria—single-cell organisms that cause diseases such as anthrax, brucellosis, tularemia, and plague.
- Rickettsiae—microorganisms that resemble bacteria but differ in that they are intracellular parasites that reproduce inside cells; typhus and Q fever are examples of diseases caused by rickettsia organisms.
- Viruses—intracellular parasites, about $1/100$ the size of bacteria, that can be weaponized to cause diseases such as Venezuelan equine encephalitis.
- Fungi—pathogens that can be weaponized for use against crops to cause such diseases as rice blast, cereal rust, wheat smut, and potato blight.
- Toxins—poisons that can be weaponized after extraction from snakes, insects, spiders, marine organisms, plants, bacteria, fungi, and animals; an example of a toxin is ricin, which is derived from the seed of the castor bean.

Biological agents are not biological weapons. Merely possessing biological agents with the theoretical potential to cause harm is insufficient; the toxins or microorganisms need to be "weaponized", i.e. prepared and disseminated effectively to their target. Having a beaker filled with a solution containing B. anthracis represents only a minor hazard. On the other hand, drying, milling and inserting the same quantity of B. anthracis into a device that can deliver a fine powder of spores over a large area enables the biological agent to infect large numbers of people. So, the agent must not only be capable of inflicting harm but must also be deliverable to its intended target before it can constitute a weapon of mass destruction. (Ackerman and Moran et al.)

Incidents of Bioterrorism

Substantial evidence suggests the existence of ambitious biological warfare programs in Germany, England, and France during World War I. These programs allegedly involved covert operations featuring agents such as *B. anthracis* (anthrax) and *Pseudomonas pseudomallei* (glanders).(Riedel,2004)

India's advanced biotechnology industry and large biomedical research community act as potential sources of biological agents and terrorist attack plans. In early 2006, India was supposed to be the plausible target of a biological terror attack, with fatal diseases such as anthrax being released into the country before spreading around the world although the same never happened.

There have been a lot many incidents reported of bioterrorism which go hushed and unheard beneath the papers so as to prevent the chaos it can generate. Few of them have been discussed below

2001 anthrax attacks: The 2001 anthrax attacks occurred in the United States beginning on September 18th, 2001 (right after the September 11th attacks) and lasted several weeks afterwards. Five letters were mailed containing anthrax bacterium to the offices of two senators and several news agencies and ultimately resulted in five deaths. Twenty-two people developed anthrax infections, eleven of which were life-threatening varieties. The two letters sent to the senators contained a fine, white powder form of anthrax that has since been identified as weapons-grade anthrax. "Bioterrorism-recent incidents of bioterrorism" (Anonymous, 2006) holds that this crime remains unsolved despite all the efforts of the FBI.

Unknown New Zealand Farmers, August 1997

On August 26, 1997, New Zealand's Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) confirmed that it had identified the presence of rabbit hemorrhagic disease (RHD) in areas of the country's South Island. According to MAF's Chief Veterinary Officer, "It appears that this disease has been deliberately and illegally introduced by people wanting to use it as a biocontrol tool." Australian farmers use RHD to kill feral rabbits as an animal control tool.

New Zealand authorities believed that someone smuggled RHD into New Zealand, probably from Australia, and introduced it into rabbit population. Farmers apparently told journalists that the RHD had been brought into the country two months before the release. (Rentoul, 1997) Government officials apparently believed that illegal introduction was likely, and took steps to deal with such an eventuality. Significantly, no attempts were made to address

farmers' concerns about the need for effective rabbit control that would motivate such an illegal act.

MAF continued its efforts to identify the perpetrators, and signaled its intent to prosecute anyone involved ("MAF Clarified Legal Stance on RCD Prosecutions", 1997) and also took steps under the Biosecurity Act to determine who was responsible for introducing the agent into the country, most of which failed to control the rate at which this disease was spreading. Finally, the government asserted that it was impractical to rely on imported Australian seed stock for logistics reasons.("Government Response to the outbreak of RCD", 1997) In February 1998, however, the New Zealand government decided to legalize the use of RHD for rabbit control as it could not identify the agents behind it.

Aum Shinrikyo, April 1990-March 1995
In addition to using sarin nerve gas in the Tokyo subway system, Aum Shinrikyo produced biological agents and tried to use them. According to press reports, the Japanese police discovered that the Aum's membership included skilled scientists and technicians, including some with training in microbiology. The Aum expressed an interest in several biological agents, allegedly including *B. anthracis*, botulinum toxin, *C. burnetii* (Q-fever), and even Ebola. The Aum tried to disseminate biological agents, including *B. anthracis* and botulinum toxin, but there is no evidence that they actually managed to produce any pathogens or toxins. The group allegedly targeted the U.S. Navy base at Yokosuka in one of its attempted attacks.(WuDunn, Miller and Broad, 1998)

Rajneesh case: 1984
In 1984, followers of the Bhagwan Shri Rajneesh, an Indian guru, attempted to control a local election by infecting salad bars in ten restaurants with Salmonella tyhpimurium in the small town of The Dalles, Oregon. This action was performed by members of the the guru's spiritual movement, but independent of it. This attack is the first documented case of bioterrorism in the United States during the 21st century. The attack resulted in approximately 750 people getting sick, but no deaths occurred.

Those poisonings were a prelude to the salmonella-in-the-salad-bar attack, the largest act of bioterrorism on U.S. soil. That scheme was a practice run for a massive attempt to incapacitate Oregon voters by slipping bacteria into the water supply. (Bovsun, 2013) Rajneeshees also wanted to incapacitate the citizens of The Dalles, Oregon, so that the people of the community could not vote in an upcoming election. While the circumstances of that attack are unlikely to reappear, the case demonstrated that biological agents have utility as mass incapacitants. (Carus**,** 2001, Pg 9)

Bio-Terrorism And International Law: The Steps Taken
Riedel et al.,(2001) held that during the late 1960s, public and expert concerns were raised internationally regarding the indiscriminate nature of, unpredictability of, epidemiologic risks of, and lack of epidemiologic control measures for biological weapons. In addition, it became evident that the 1925 Geneva Protocol was ineffective in controlling the proliferation of biological weapons. In July 1969, Great Britain submitted a proposal to the UN Committee on Disarmament outlining the need to prohibit the development, production, and stockpiling of biological weapons. (Riedel et al., 2001) Furthermore, the

proposal provided for measures for control and inspections, as well as procedures to be followed in case of violation. Shortly after submission of the British proposal, in September 1969, the Warsaw Pact nations under the lead of the Soviet Union submitted a similar proposal to the UN. However, this proposal lacked provisions for inspections. Two months later, in November 1969, the World Health Organization issued a report regarding the possible consequences of the use of biological warfare agents. Subsequently, the 1972 "*Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction,*" known as the BWC, was developed.

United Nations Conventions
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction, 1975

Universal adherence to, and full implementation of, the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) is an important contribution to the fight against bioterrorism. The Convention prohibits the transfer of biological agents, toxins, weapons, equipment and means of delivery "to any recipient whatsoever". Moreover, Article IV requests States Parties to take the "necessary measures to prohibit and prevent the development, production, stockpiling, acquisition or retention of the agents, toxins, weapons, equipment and means of delivery specified in Article I of the Convention, within the territory of such State, under its jurisdiction or under its control anywhere".

Under the BWC, the development of delivery systems and the transfer of biological warfare technology or expertise to other countries are also prohibited. It further required the parties to the BWC to destroy stockpiles, delivery systems, and production equipment within 9 months of ratifying the treaty. This agreement was reached among 103 cosigning nations, and the treaty was ratified in April 1972. The BWC went into effect in March 1975. Signatories that have not yet ratified the BWC are obliged to refrain from activities that would defeat the purpose of the treaty until they specifically communicate to the UN their intention not to ratify the treaty.

The United Nations General Assembly has also recognised the need to act against the threat of bioterrorism and adopted Resolution A/RES/60/288 on 8 September 2006 setting out its Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the Plan of Action of which includes measures to prevent and combat biological terrorism. This Resolution endorses the United Nations Secretary-General's report entitled "Uniting against terrorism: recommendations for a global counter-terrorism strategy", which contains several references to the threat of bioterrorism and the ways to address it.

However, like the 1925 Geneva Protocol, the BWC does not provide firm guidelines for inspections and control of disarmament and adherence to the protocol. In addition, there are no guidelines on enforcement and how to deal with violations. Furthermore, there are unresolved controversies about the definition of "defensive research" and the quantities of pathogens necessary for benevolent research.

Initiatives by Other Countries/Organisations

G8 Global Partnership mentions an initiative against the spread of weapons and materials of mass destruction, which includes biological weapons. Moreover, in 2004, the G8 countries committed to concrete national and international steps to: "expand or, where necessary, initiate new bio-surveillance capabilities to detect bioterror attacks against humans, animals, and crops; improve our prevention and response capabilities; increase protection of the global food supply; (U. S. Government Printing Office, 2004) and respond to, investigate, and mitigate the effects of alleged uses of biological weapons or suspicious outbreaks of disease". At their 8th meeting on June 21 2006 in Yangon, the Health Ministers of the ASEAN countries pledged to make every effort necessary to ensure that their communities were prepared to address bioterrorism.

Consequences of Bio-Terrorism: The Persistent Fear

Bioterrorist attacks leave back a lot of consequences behind them which can prove incurable not only to the people getting affected but also their off-springs. It raises special issues such as administering vaccination programs, distributing prophylactic medication, evacuation, isolation, and quarantine, all of which demand skilled psychosocial management and especially risk communication program so as to retain the public trust.

Among the most important (and least prepared for) hazards of any bioterrorist event are the psychological consequences. Rumors and misinformation quickly establish public mistrust and, coupled with a response that is perceived to be slow or ineffective or one that appears to protect some but not others, may lead to desperate measures by desperate people. The risk of panic is heightened when people believe that there is a small chance of escape, that they are likely to become infected, and that there are limited resources available on a first come, first served basis.(Holloway, Norwood, Fullerton, Engel & Ursano, 1997).

In the typical terrorist attack, there is immediate evidence that something has happened. In contrast, a biological agent attack is unlikely to generate any visible signatures, and the first evidence of a biological attack is likely to be the onset of disease. (Crozier, Tiggertt and Cooch, 1961, pg 99) Thus, it might be days or even weeks before the consequences of a biological attack become evident. It might be impossible to determine that an outbreak resulted from an intentional act. Biological warfare agents are inherently more frightening than guns and bombs, even when they cause similar casualty levels.

There are many reasons for this phenomenon, including a natural human fear of contamination and the invasiveness of many agents, particularly biological organisms. A key anxiety-provoking factor is also the intangible nature of most of these agents, which can lead to both gnawing doubt over whether or not one has been exposed and a sense of powerlessness against an unseen hazard.(Ackerman and Moran et al.,) Psychogenic symptoms are therefore far more likely when facing a bioterrorist attack than one using conventional weapons.

An example that displays the potential for psychogenic symptoms occurred on 3 October 2001, when over 1,000 students at several schools in Manila, the Philippines "deluged local clinics with mundane flu-like symptoms"(Wessely, Hyams and Bartholomew, 2001, Pg 878-

879) after hearing rumors of bioterrorism that had been disseminated through text-messaging. Previously that same year, the tragic attacks of September 11 involved hijacked airplanes crashing into buildings and resulted in over 3,000 deaths. There were however, almost no "worried well" in the September 11 attacks – an indication of the greater potential for psychogenic symptoms with unconventional weapons, even when the fatality rate is higher with conventional weapons.

Carus et al. (2001) states that there are only 21 confirmed bioterrorism and bio-crime cases involving use or attempted use of biological agents. In 20 of these cases, there were human casualties, including deaths in seven cases.

Prevention of Bioterrorism

A terrorist attack involving a biological agent, deadly chemicals, or nuclear or radiological material, even if it succeeds only partially, could profoundly affect the entire nation. The government must do more to prepare for such an event.

1. One way is to establish an encompassing convention to criminalize bioterrorism and related activities worldwide. Another method would be an international scientific commission and governing body to develop biosecurity standards and oversee their enforcement.

2. *Restriction of Access to Pathogens*- Most biological pathogens are legitimately supplied by a few commercial companies such as the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), a private organization that distributes the agents for biological use to pharmaceutical companies, universities, and medical laboratories. Keeping a stringent guidelines for such countries and keeping the records under continuous surveillance would be a likely step in such prevention.

3. *Easy access to the such Pathogens*- Many notable experts believe that terrorists can order pathogenic seed cultures from laboratories or through the mail. "Commercial firms offer cultures for a few dollars, and they rarely check whether those placing an order are acquiring it for a legitimate use."

4. *Biodefense*- This is an upcoming field of fighting out the bioterrorist attacks. Constant dissemination of Biodefense news and awareness about the techniques would help to curb the menace of this evil.

Conclusion

The unique feature of invisibility of the biological weapons make them the worst predators. Their ability to disseminate fear and cause chaos amongst the victims has a much more grim effect than a bomb attack. By impinging on the Governing bodies from the roots and snatching away every viable option to control them from the authorities, has made this type of terrorist attack the best innovation brought out of the evil side of the humanity. In order to fight back the horrifying potential of a biological weapon global preparedness and individual response capabilities are the only viable option that come our way at this point of time. This transition of the anti-humane weapons from concrete metal objects to undetectable micro-organisms has quite detrimental effects which need to be dealt effectively and intelligently in order to save life on this Earth.

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Bombs and Ballot: Decoding Terrorism and Governance

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Abstract

No matter where you are now or where you are going to appear tomorrow, the entire world is under the threat of the 20th century phenomenon. There's something weird in the air making us fragile and problem is that compared to the causes of AIDS, the roots of terror are hidden in disguise and nobody's safe. Today, the world is threatened less by conquering states than by failing ones and state fragility has become the toughest development challenge of our era as seen in Pakistan-Afghan border, Syria, East African corridor from Sudan to Mozambique. Terrorism is a long-term global challenge. Terrorism demands a consistent, comprehensive and coordinated international response based on common goals, values and institutions. This paper discusses case studies of different countries while addressing as to how good governance can be a tool to prevent terrorism. Governance is taken as the best antidote to counter global terrorism. Saudi Arabia has set an excellent example focusing its political will to fight terrorism. It has launched an aggressive campaign to cut off their sources of funding. At the end, this paper seeks to strengthen the international legal architecture and depoliticize national security within which we strive to prevent and combat terrorism.

Keywords: Fragile, good governance, terrorism

Introduction

"Terrorism is a global threat that can never be justified. A new vision of global security is needed-one that must confront terrorism, respect human rights and draw upon multilateral cooperation."

A great deal of fear is being triggered through terrorism in the minds of public in general and the intelligentsia in particular because the latter classification, by nature, regularly reads, hears and views the world news. (Sahi, 2007). Terrorism, as a process of deliberate employment of psychological intimidation and physical violence by sovereign state and subnational groups to accomplish their strategic and political objectives in violation of law, is not new in history. Historically mankind has constantly been in a state of conflict and resorted to violence to bring in changes in the society and in political systems. The origins of terrorism are lost in antiquity. Terror and terrorism are as old as the human discovery that people can be influenced by intimidation.

Indeed, terrorism today has developed as a permanent fixture of contemporary life. (Hanle, 2006) One of the primary challenges faced today by the individual states and the international community is the threat of ungovernability, of the declining ability of governments to govern. Among the utmost serious challenges to the stability of governments and to the possibility of sustainable democratic institutions is the upsurge

of various international criminal organizations which are competent to defy local governments and to operate with great freedom across international community. There must be an effort to strengthen institutions and capabilities to deal with the growing problem of organized crime and ungovernability. We will examine the theoretical and practical justification and also the limit of good governance and collective security in the fight against terrorism. (Bolaji, 2010)

While weak or failed states might provide an enabling environment for certain types of terrorist groups to operate, additional explanatory variables need to be identified. Because of its sheer scale, terrorism is seen as the kind of crime which states should prevent rather than prosecute. (Oxtoby & Powell, 2012)

Favourable Conditions Favouring Terrorism
Terrorism can only thrive when certain favorable conditions are prevalent. Such conditions should either exist actually or be perceived to exist

Political Frustration: Mal-administration with corrupt administrators over by inefficient and corrupt politicians produce contempt and hatred against the system and the government.

Economic Disparities: Economic disparities even in developed countries lend themselves to discontentment and develop a feeling of economic exploitation by rich to poor. Example is that of Naxalite Movement supposedly to end corruption, unemployment and economic disparity.

Foreign Support: Easy access and suitable routes to an unfriendly country facilitate foreign support.

Liberation of fellow Terrorist: Certain terrorist groups all over the world resorted to terrorism simply to secure release of fellow terrorist.

Lure for publicity: Acts of terrorism make hot news and are published by media. This gives the concerned terrorist group a much needed boost.

Good Governance an Antidote to Terrorism
As seen from various examples in the world that are present in front of us at present like Somalia, Pakistan and Afghanistan, we can say that a weak state or a weak government creates favorable conditions for the terrorism to breed. So, our strategies to combat terrorism should touch on issues of governance, development and cooperation (Adekanye, 2006) rather than focusing on military actions which takes more tolls of life and which disturbs the whole society and state affecting more people. Governance can be the best anti-dote to counter terrorism, though governance alone cannot stop terrorism from inhibiting. Collective security coupled with governance is considered as the best option in recent times to prevent terrorism from spreading its legs.

Governance involves certain policies and guidelines for decision-makers in order to enable them competently manage the human, material and economic resources in an open, accountable, transparent, equitable and lawful manner in order to bring about social and

economic development (Bolaji, 2010). Good governance comprises economic and political principles like representative governance, plurality of opinion, adherence to the rule of law, good institutions and participatory decision-making. Good governance ensure the achievement of stability in states, and if replicated it could lead to political instability, criminality, dissension, corruption and other forms of factors that can lead to regional security threats.

This paper also shows how favorable demographic conditions and social conditions can be a key factor in a region's conduciveness to terrorist existence while discussing case studies of various countries. This complex variable encompasses the presence of extremist groups, supportive social norms among the population, a preexisting state of violence, the existence of informal social networks that can be exploited by terrorists, and the presence of criminal syndicates that can serve as contractors to terrorist groups. These territories are also among the areas of highest concern with regard to their potential for becoming sanctuaries for international terrorist groups. (Rabasa, 2007)

Case Studies

The Pakistani-Afghan Border Region: Economic and social upshots in Pakistan since the last sixty year had been a mixture of paradoxes. As the events surrounding the death of Osama Bin Laden make all too clear, Pakistan is passing through one of the most dangerous periods of instability in its history (Vira & Cordesman, 2011). Similarly, has been the fate of Afghanistan where a democratic government has never been able to work because of its instability and poor governance. The stability in Afghanistan needs that its people agree to the state authority as legitimate and trust its institutions and this will happen only when the central authority that is central government addresses their people's hierarchy of needs which includes Security, justice, economic and social development through its good governance. If we look at Afghanistan, it is facing various conflicts one from terrorist, another from its insurgent groups who always want to take control over the government and last but not the least against its weak governance. The efforts that are put in to each one of the problems weakens the ability to fight and prevail in the others, particularly with respect to the Afghan state's ability to project its power and maintain its stability (Fundamentals of Governance in Afghanistan, Conference summary proceedings, 2009).

The Pakistani-Afghan border area can be viewed as the ideal example of an ungoverned territory. The presence of the state in the Federally Administered Frontier Areas has always been weak and fragile. Under the Raj of Britishers and after Pakistan emerged as an independent nation, the central government allowed the tribes in the region to run their own affairs under the supervision of Political Agents appointed by Islamabad. Pakistani laws did not formally apply to those tribal areas, which were governed under their own colonial-era legal codes. Even the disputes between individuals and tribes were decided in accordance with Pashtunwali, the Pashtun tribal code of conduct. (Jhonson & M. Chris Mason)

Until the military action that was taken against militants under the pressure of U.S. in the spring of 2004, Pakistan had always abstained from sending its military forces into the area. The population in that area is heavily armed and has always been resilient against the outside forces and this was evident from the strong resistance which the Pakistani army

received against the military incursions. The poorly controlled Afghan-Pakistani border, called the Durand line, bisects the Pashtun homeland. Like conditions exist in the border areas of Baluchistan province. Although central government agents have the ability to influence tribal behavior up to a level through coercion or monetary and other inducements, the state is merely one of a number of competing power centers (Country Report on Terrorsim, 2010).

Although almost all the factors that are conducive to terrorist groups are present on the Pakistani-Afghan frontier, the most salient factor is favorable social norms, in particular elements of Pashtunwali that mandate hospitality and sanctuary to those seeking refuge with the tribes. Combined with religious affinity and social ties developed during the Afghan war, these aspects make the region an ideal haven for terrorists fleeing U.S., coalition, and allied forces.

The East African Corridor: East African countries from years have provided foundation to numerous terrorist organizations, this region of the world till now has faced several civil and inter-state conflicts, which taken together with weak governance and statelessness have led to instability, poverty, and political isolation. These contributory factors in that particular region provide favourable conditions for terrorism to breed and further making it available for terrorist exploitation. (Kimunguyi, 2010) Further, taking the example of Somalia which has always been into war internally and have no democratic government since 1991 despite of all the external efforts to bring about national political reconciliation making it a primary factor in fuelling the spread of violent Islamic radicalism in Eastern African corridor today.

This East African region is vulnerable and exposed to terrorism because countries in this region have been experiencing: conflicts, weak governance, collapsed state institutions; porous borders the allowing extensive and uncontrolled movement of people and illegal weapons; increased extremist religious ideology and radicalisation of vulnerable groups. These factors generally coincide with poor socio-economic conditions and create fertile ground for the existence of terrorism.

Active resilience is made to the attempts by central governments to penetrate some sectors of society; insurgencies; civil wars and collapsed governments; and the inability of governments to assert their authority because they lack the necessary resources resulting in ungovernability. Somalia, for example, lacks a legitimate government; the acting authority, the Transitional Federal Government, has no army and revenue of its own to enforce its will. Border control lies beyond the capacity of Sudan and Kenya, and Tanzania has had to acquiesce to Zanzibar's semi-autonomy. The regime in Mozambique has limited ability to assert its authority beyond the capital. In Zimbabwe, corruption has become so profound as to distract government officials from any serious attempt at governance. (Rabasa, 2007)

The most attention-grabbing feature of this region is the extent to which governments have used the insurgent forces as proxies by funding them. Since the 1970s, governments have been involved in sponsoring rebel groups in neighboring countries in an attempt to destabilize them or to deter separatists in their own countries. This has led to a chain of interlocking conflicts extending from Congo's eastern regions to Uganda, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Somalia.

The region's conduciveness to terrorism lies in its relatively robust financial and transportation infrastructure; its weak airport security; its abundance of arms and explosives; a widespread, indigenous Islamist network; ease of entry and exit. Terrorists can therefore move about the region easily and satisfy their requirements for arms, explosives, and operating bases with little fear of the authorities.

The Colombia-Venezuela Border: Colombia share its border with 5 countries and one of which is Venezuela includes a rough terrain with a very dense forest cover, which when coupled with a low population mass and historically weak and fragile government presence, have continuously provided for potential safe havens for insurgents and terrorist groups particularly being the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the National Liberation Army (ELN). Though Colombia is aggressively fighting to combat terrorism within its borders, vast bands of the country are principally ungoverned and are being exploited by terrorists and narco-trafficking groups. The armed groups whether being insurgents or terrorists use its porous borders, remote mountain areas, and jungles for illegal activities such as cultivation and transportation of narcotics, operation of illegal and other unlawful activities. The FARC elements in these border regions often engaged the local population in direct and indirect ways, including relying on them for recruits and logistical support. But now, the countries sharing its border with Colombia have started strengthening their efforts against Colombian narcotics trafficking and terrorist groups. (Country Reports on Terrorism (chapter 5), 2012)

On the other hand, Venezuela as reported is being continuously been used by the FARC and ELN to rest and regroup, engage in narcotics trafficking, extort protection money, and kidnap Venezuelans to finance their operations. Through these years, the Governments of Venezuela and Colombia had continued to involve in a dialogue regarding security and border issues. State penetration, though far from perfect, is much better on the Venezuelan side of the border. The region is difficult to monitor and secure and delivers significant opportunities for the illegal armed groups to smuggle weapons, drugs, and other contraband. Colombian insurgents have operated on both sides of the frontier and have received support from Venezuelan sources.

Understanding Terrorist Financing and its Prevention: Saudi Arabia's Efforts

For any country to defeat an enemy like terrorism, it needs sound policies, concerted government efforts and international cooperation. (Initiatives and Actions to Combat Terrorism, The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2012). The term financing of terrorism is set out in the international convention for the suppression of the Financing of terrorism. (International convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism, 1999) In simple terms, it means the financial support of terrorism or of those who encourage, plan, or engage in terrorism. The term 'terrorism', however, is not so clear cut and may vary from country to country as it has social and political implications. No terrorist activity can be done without having any finance to fund it. The foremost need of any terrorist activity is money and they cannot sustain their activities without any financial support. Therefore, measures to combat terrorism should always target to prevent any terrorist institution or group to raise any funds for its activities.

The global agenda to curb the financing terrorism calls for an international cooperation among many different international bodies and institutions. Effects to standardize the international response from preventing the financing of terrorism have been led by the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF). Many obligations have been imposed upon countries to counter these kind of menace. This included financial sanctions upon individuals or institutions having any link with terrorist groups. (Lang, 2009)

After the 9/11 attack in U.S., Saudi Arabia was highly criticized for not been able to curb terrorist financing carried on from its territory, after which Saudi government by the year 2003 had put in place the majority of its new financial controls and banking regulations aimed at stopping and curbing those who financially support terrorism and extremism within Saudi borders and beyond.

The Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) had issued instructions to all Saudi financial institutions to implement the 40 recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) of the G-8 countries regarding money laundering and the recommendations regarding terror financing. In 2003, the Saudi Arabian Financial Crimes Unit was also established, and in September 2005 it transitioned to become the Kingdom's official Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), specially tasked with handling money laundering and terror finance cases. Saudi Arabia was admitted into the Egmont Group in May 2009. In 2010, FATF's report on efforts to combat money laundering and terror financing ranked Saudi Arabia first in the Arab world and among the top ten within the Group of 20 (G-20) countries. Most recently, in September 2011, Saudi Arabia signed an agreement with the United Nations to create the United Nations Centre for Counter Terrorism (UNCCT) and donated $10 million to its establishment. (Initiatives and Actions to Combat Terrorism, The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2012)

Although successful in the design and implementation of its counterterrorism programs during the last decade, Saudi Arabia continues to enhance its initiatives, as terrorism remains a threat to the safety and security of its citizenry and those of the global community. In its commitment to combating terrorism, the Kingdom has forged partnerships with foreign governments and multilateral organizations to protect national security and reinforce counterterrorism strategies.

Implications and Recommendations
Although the fragility or a poorly governed territory may have different sources that require different policy mixes. But, a policy must contain 2 aspects firstly, that it should depend more upon governance policies rather than using military actions always. Secondly, that a good governance not only helps a nation to build its capacity and emerge as a better nation but also helps in preventing your territory from being exploited from outside terrorist groups and insurgents who always wait for favourable conditions in which the can breed. Recommendations deriving from our analysis include the following:

We should try to *reevaluate role of development assistance* which helps in strengthening governance. Currently, every country tends to stress more on their security cooperation and military assistance in dealing with any of its security problems that these fragile states generate. But extending the reach of government should involve other activities too. One

possible option could be to use development assistance as a tool to encourage recipient governments to invest in infrastructure and institutions in regions where they have abdicated their governing responsibilities.

By promoting proficient government practices. The main reason why a state lacks in its good governance is lack of coordination among its democratic institutions and authorities which creates a major obstacle in its improvement. Therefore, providing expert advice to officials on how to coordinate their actions across departments should be a vital step.

Promoting local security architectures. The regional architecture approach might similarly enlist local cooperation to coordinate infrastructure development to project authority, order, economic activity, justice, and other public goods into areas of ungovernability.

Terrorists typically need two types of infrastructure for their activities: transportation and the means to move funds. So the government organizations should train its officials to detect and apprehend terrorists trying to move about on public transportation. Terrorists also need to move money and pay for their purchases, so modern financial and banking systems with safeguards against money laundering and software for tracking financial transactions could prove to be an impediment to terrorist transactions.

Denying terrorists local sources of income. Terrorists derive income from criminal activity or from the black market or gray economies of the countries they inhabit. So the government should make efforts to suppress and prevent the criminal activities that fund terrorists. (Rabasa, 2007)

Conclusion

This problem of terrorism goes without saying that the issues of ungoverned territories reflects deep-seated, long-standing problems in the societies where they occur. So, our recommendations are unlikely to render a region completely inhospitable to terrorism. However, taken together, these recommendations would make the region less appealing and more dangerous for terrorists and a tougher place for them to operate.

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Combating Cyber Terrorism: Imperatives for Legal Framework

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Abstract

The increase of international cyber terrorism in recent years, has resulted in electronic-based criminal activities that procreates worldwide fear, destruction and disruption. National laws and policies that address cyber terrorism, are principally limited to developed nations. Given the absence of an international legal framework to address cyber terrorism, authorities and governments around the world face extreme challenges in finding and prosecuting those responsible for cyber terrorism. The lack of international regulation and enforcement agency on cyber terrorist attacks, individual countries have to rely on their domestic laws to take legal actions. The complexity or sometimes incapacity to prosecute has caused, cyber terrorists operating in jurisdictions outside the country. Existing conventions and treaties that have been ratified by countries provides a strong foundation upon which international collaboration can be based. This article advocates for the need of a cohesive international legal framework; highlights the key elements to establish an effective international legal framework; and identifies existing international treaties and cross-border agreements that could be expanded to provide legislative guidelines for prosecution.

Keywords: Cyber Terrorism, International legislation, National Security

Introduction

In today's 21st century where we are moving towards digitalization, the transition from paper-based documents to electronic documents has changed our lives immensely. It has as blight in disguise, like ever coin has two sides. Technology has its own pros and cons. The advent of technology has transformed the kind of fear in the minds of people from, damage in the real world to the destruction, which could be caused by 0 and 1[1]. The attacks on Estonia[2] in 2007 bought waves of several cyber-attacks. The Stuxnet worm[3] in 2010, demonstrated the vulnerability of industrial systems. The growing extent of invasion of system penetration for espionage has affected systems of governments and large businesses in all sectors of activity.

Dr. Fred Cohen of Sandia National Laboratories has said, "From the perspective of a security manager, cyber terrorism has not changed much about the way you operate, but it does produce some changes in the way you might want to respond to incidents. In particular, it should produce changes in the response processes and policies with regard to Internet use.[4]"

All things being equal, the military defender has considerable advantage over the attacker. This is not true on the Internet. There, the attacker has the advantage. He can choose when and how to attack[5]. The fortress computer center or network was a good model when a

company or organization had its own unconnected networks. In today's world, where every network must be connected to the global network, it doesn't work as well[6].

Although cyberspace emerged during the 1980s, and then really developed in the 1990s with the dawn of the publicly available Internet in a number of industrialized countries, it was not until the latter half of the last decade that concerns relating to cyberspace really seem to have been felt in terms of security and defense policies. Prior to the year 2000, cyber warfare was theorized about, but there was little indication (at least in the public discourse) that it actually occurred. During the late 1990s and early 2000s, detractors even claimed cyber warfare would never amount to a serious threat.

The Need for an International Legal Framework
The menace of crime in the cyberspace has the potential of limiting the development of cyber based international security. The international element of the administration of crimes proposes a challenge to the existing laws. Systems may be accessed in one country, manipulated in another and crime may happen in a different country. The result of this ability of crime is that different sovereignties, jurisdictions, laws and rules come into the play. Any national law will be of limited utility in combating the crime rate. These issues have to be addressed by all the countries, whether they are producers, users or consumers of the technologies. Since these technologies are becoming an integral part of trade and social development in a country. In the light of the technologies of international interaction, cooperation in criminal matters is very crucial.

The United Nations manual on the prevention and control of computer related crime call upon the international community to strive for seeking   solution of the problem of cybercrimes. Maximizing cooperation between nations in order to address, firstly the potential for enormous economic losses and secondly the general threat to privacy and the fundamental values and near instantaneous cross border electronic transactions may create. Worldwide protection so as to avoid "data paradises" or computer crimes haven where computer criminal can find refuge or launch their attacks. A lawfully structured cooperation scheme, taking into account and balancing, the necessities of international trade and relations on the one hand, and the rights and freedoms of the individual on the other hand. In the need for International efforts in combating cybercrimes, few initiatives have been taken up.

Establishing an Effective International Legal Framework
The primary objective for establishing an effective international legal framework can be critically categorized into four critical elements[7]; reach an amicable agreement on the definition of Cyber Terrorism; examine the leadership of the United Nations; expanding the existing international conventions, legislations and authorities to create a cohesive and robust system; and an effective enforcement mechanism.

Definition of Cyber Terrorism
 The primary objective in setting up an international legal framework to counter cyber terrorism is to have an internationally accepted definition of Cyber terrorism. Till date UN has developed fourteen Conventions and four amendments against international terrorism, which relate to specific terrorist activities.

However, there is no precise definition of cyber-terrorism under United States law or in practice among cyber-security academicians. Instead, Member States are asked to refer to the Conventions in their totality and develop their own definitions. The lack of a common starting point is one of the reasons existing laws fails to directly address cyber- terrorism. According to the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, cyber terrorism is any "premeditated, politically motivated attack against information, computer systems, computer programs, and data which results in violence against non-combatant targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents."

The definition of cyber terrorism is, the ability through the use of a computer to create mass destruction to a political or economic institution that sustains the daily functions of a society, or to create fear among its members[8].

Cyber terrorism is not a new concept. In fact, it started with the invention of a computer. Not much is known to what extent terrorist organizations will use cyber terrorism. In recent years terrorist organizations have used the Internet as a means of communication within the organizations. Terrorist organizations such as Al-Qaida Network are using popular web sites to post encrypted messages that detail plots for guerrilla activities[9].

Leadership by United Nations

Following the seventh UN congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, which took place in 1985, the secretary-general prepared a report entitled "proposals for concerned International Action Against Forms of Crime identified in Milan Plan of Action".[10] At its 13th meeting, the Congress adopted the resolution, which, inter alia, called upon member states to intensify their efforts to combat computer crimes by considering the measures to sensitize the public, the judiciary and law enforcement agencies to the problem and the importance of preventing computer related crimes. The Eight Congress also recommended through a resolution, that the committee on prevention and control should promote international efforts in the development and dissemination of a comprehensive framework of guidelines and standards that would assist member states in dealing with computer related crime and that it should initiate and develop further research and analysis in order to find new ways in which states may deal the problem in future.[11]

The Council of Europe's Cybercrime Convention

The council of Europe framed the provisions of the International Convention on Cyber Crime[12]. The Cyber Crime Convention discusses the term "cyber-crime" but does not define the term. It describes a list of cyber-crimes such as offences against confidentiality, data integrity and computer security, computer related offences, content related offences, infringement of copy right and another intellectual property rights. The convention is the first landmark treaty on cyber-crimes dealing with computer related frauds. The treaty prescribes provisions that deal with the power to investigate cyber-crime such as power of inception and search of computer resources. The preamble of the convention states that it aims to lay down a uniform criminal policy to protect the society from cyber-crimes by drafting necessary legislation and encouraging International cooperation. The Council of Europe along with experts from United States, Canada, Japan and other countries framed the Convention and an additional protocol also forms a part and parcel of the convention that makes publishing of any racist and xenophobic material through computer system a cyber-offence. The purpose of the convention is to secure the territory of each party, for

every individual irrespective of his nationality or residence, respect for his rights and fundamental freedoms. Towards this end the convention imposes upon the parties a duty to ensure necessary measures in its domestic law to give effect to the basic principles for data protection, set out in the convention including appropriate sanctions and remedies.[13] The convention requires that adequate security measures have to be ensured for the protection of personal data against unauthorized access, alteration and dissemination.[14]

The Cyber Crime Convention seeks to harmonize the applicable law dealing with cyber-crimes and to provide the criminal procedure law that, requires powers to investigate cyber-crimes or collect and appreciate electronic evidence and to encourage International cooperation. The trans-border access to computer data which is taken with due consent or where it is in a public domain and provides for establishing A7 agency for mutual cooperation between concerned jurisdictions and chapter 4 describes the final clause containing provisions from the Council of Europe treaties.

Article 23 of the convention permits the committee of ministers of the council of Europe to invite any state not a member of the council of Europe to accede to this convention by a decision taken by the majority provided for in Article 20d of statute of the council. This provision facilitates adoption of same standards by non-member countries for the mutual benefits.

Effective Law Enforcement Mechanism
The rapid growth of Information Technology has given rise to the frequency and impact of cyber terrorism worldwide. Cyber terrorist operate in a borderless environment with the knowledge that there is no single international legislation[15]. Only the developed nations currently have the tools to prevent and monitor such activities, the developed nations are implementing a central monitoring system in their country to monitor the activities through various surveillance techniques. These sophisticated tools are only limited to a few countries, majority of the countries lack such an infrastructure and resources to monitor and prevent such crimes. Since law enforcement agencies have limited funds and resources in availing these skills and tools. They lack in protecting the current international environment as a whole on both legal and technical ground.

The required framework for seamless and efficiently combating cyber-crimes and International Cooperation, to resolve cross border cyber-crimes is gradually developing. It is important to prevent crises by employing technical, social and legal measures and encouraging International co-operations. Forming one tribunal or agency that establishes a uniform and globally accepted cyber-crime law or enforcement tribunal is a farfetched dream. However, global consensus hasn't been reached on certain heinous crimes such as cyber terrorism. Coordinated international action through an effective international legislation is the only way to tackle this growing international issue. A cultural shift needs to occur among all government, law enforcement and their technical tools, to create a collaborative infrastructure to prevent such crime.

Conclusion
This realization of cyber terrorism has occurred at different paces depending on the country in question, where the under developed nations are still trying to get the basic

infrastructural tools and funding to prevent such phenomenon. It has gained strength in recent year, by no means new. Cyber-attacks have been affecting the entire world for over 20 years. The problem is deep in nature, it has to be monitored from the grass root level, making each country responsible for its own action and a global conscious has to be reached has to be reached. Anti-militaristic sentiment may sometimes be behind these delays: when military issues are unpopular or when army budgets are constrained by that sentiment, cyber-defense may seem auxiliary, and the subject is considered very futuristic and therefore not immediately pressing[16].

In short, the battlefields of cyber warfare will continue to evolve along many dimensions. We are only at the beginning of a new era of information security that will likely change many times before reaching some sort of steady state—if such a steady state is even possible[17]. However, we cannot expect the nations to come together in the absence of an international framework without the consensus from all the nations to collaborate for the principle to take effect. The difficulty lies in coordinating, implementing and measuring the effectiveness of that collaboration. The involvement of more actors does not necessarily guarantee the expected efficacy.

End-notes:
[1]Binary language, the fundamental blocks of coding and computing.
[2] Series of cyber attacks that began 27 April 2007 and swamped websites of Estonian organizations, including Estonian parliament, banks, ministries, newspapers and broadcasters, amid the country's row with Russia about the relocation of the Bronze Soldier of Tallinn, an elaborate Soviet-era grave marker, as well as war graves in Tallinn. Most of the attacks that had any influence on the general public were distributed denial of service type attacks ranging from single individuals using various methods like ping floods to expensive rentals of botnets usually used for spam distribution. Spamming of bigger news portals commentaries and defacements including that of the Estonian Reform Party website also occurred.
[3] Stuxnet is a computer worm discovered in June 2010 that is believed to have been created by the United States and Israel to attack Iran's nuclear facilities. Stuxnet initially spreads via Microsoft Windows, and targets Siemens industrial control systems. While it is not the first time that hackers have targeted industrial systems, it is the first discovered malware that spies on and subverts industrial systems, and the first to include a programmable logic controller (PLC) rootkit.
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Syrian Crisis: Threat to Global Security

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Abstract

The Syrian conflict remains unabated since the very beginning of Arab Spring in 2011, which had its outset in Tunisia. With one of the most troubling foreign policy matters facing the international community, the conflict portrays a struggle between the despotic regime of Bashar al-Assad and the opposition seeking to create a democratic Syria. This research will unravel the closely knit effects of U.S. intervention on such critical dynamics and will highlight the military advantages and disadvantages of both the forces. The Syrian turbulence has its long-term repercussions not only within the country but over the entire Middle East, notably the neighboring countries. The paper also addresses certain grave issues of the Syrian crisis namely, funding of the opposition and necessary humanitarian aid for the casualties and refugees. Finally, it entails a discussion of an active and limited intervention of various Arab countries mainly Saudi Arabia and Qatar that play a significant role in strengthening of the rebel forces. The author argues that with an escalation in the intensity of the debate over the response of the United States in Syrian turmoil, what might be alluring to the West from a moral vantage point might also have contravening consequences.

Keywords: Syrian Conflict, Extremists, Refugees, U.S. policy, Qatar, Saudi Arabia

Syrian Crisis: Then & Now

The 67-years-old Syrian state has undergone the amount of political strife possible within a country more than twice its very own age. After attaining independence from France in 1946, Syria began suffering political instability and military coups initially for a few decades. The most highlighted of these conflicts emanated from Syria's involvement in the Arab-Israeli War in 1967 that planted the seeds for future animosity to grow between the two countries.

In 2011, stemmed the political uncertainty in the region during the Arab Spring. Syrian uprising has been a continuous armed conflict between Syrian regional socialist governmental organization known as Ba'ath and The sole reason of the crisis is that the protestors wanted the fall of the presidency of Bashar-al -Assad and the end of the hierarchy maintained by his family since 1971, as well as end of Ba'ath government rule from Syria that began in 1963. The Syrian crisis has revealed and exacerbated the profound tension between the narrative of "Resistance" which has long shaped regional discourse and the narrative of the Arab uprisings.

 It began when the locals protested on the streets after fifteen school children had been arrested and tortured for the act of writing/painting anti-government graffiti on a wall. The protests were peaceful initially demanding for the kids' release and greater freedom for

people in the country. However, the government responded with rage & anger and on 18 March 2011, the army opened fire on protesters. The following day, mourners at the victims' funerals were also shot.

This ignited severe shock and anger at what had happened and soon the unrest started spreading. At first the protesters only wanted democracy and greater freedom but after the open fire incident, people demanded that the President, Bashar al-Assad must resign. The opposition broadly consists of untrained soldiers and civilians volunteering their services without any commanding resistance to Ba'ath Government.

Origin of the Assad Government
"We don't kill our people. No government in the world kills its people, unless it's led by a crazy person." – Bashar al-Assad

Syria got its independence in 1946, however, the democratic rule of CIA – supported coup ended in 1949. In 1954 due to the uprising of the Syrian population, the military transferred power to the Civilians. United Arab Republic was then the short lived union between Egypt and Syria that came into the picture with the highly centralized presidential system of Gamel Abdel Nasser from 1958-1961 which, overthrew Syria's parliamentary system. In 1964 the Syrian regional party basically formed by the Arab Socialist group known as Ba'ath Government came into the existence. In 1966 Michel Aflaq and Salah al-Din al- Bitar overthrew the traditional social leaders and by November 1970 the minister of Defense, Hafez al- Assad initiated a revolution that correcting the faults of his predecessor popularly known as "Corrective Movement" and became the prime minister of Syria.

In March 1971, Assad announced himself as the President of Syria and holds the position until his death in 2000. Ever since the Syrian government worked on Single- party ruling policy. With the death of Hafez al- Assad an intense period of social and political debate started in Syria that took place from 2000 and ended in 2001 with the signature of 1000 Syrian intellectuals. The period was popularly known as Damascus Spring and the idea of generating such a platform was initiated by Asma- al- Assad, wife of Bashar al- Assad who is also a British born and a British educated Sunni Muslim.

One of the most aggressive and successful opposition groups is formed by Sunni Islamist mujahidin called al- Nusra Front under the leader, Abu Mohammad al-Jawlani who started supporting the opposition powers. Later in 2013, a Shi'a Islamic military group known as Hezbollah stepped into the war and supported Syrian Army.

From National to an International Affair
The intensifying bloodshed in Syria has rapidly become the focal point of regional and international attention. The United States along with its allies have continued to struggle in finding ways to effectively help the Syrian people and cease the crisis. The response to the Syrian crisis is shaped by its unique combination of humanitarian crisis and strategic importance. The horrifying death toll and the prevailing political failures of the Syrian regime are urgent, and unavoidable.

International pressure contributed to the isolation of the Assad regime, as demonstrated by the votes in the United Nations General Assembly in support of a transition plan. With the effects of the violence and numerous sanctions the Syrian economy has been devastated. However, the core of the regime seems to remain strong & significant portions of the Syrian population appear to accept its narrative of being targeted by a foreign, imperialist conspiracy. Syria has thus, become the epicenter for rapid shifting in regional norms and power politics.

The Arab League has taken an unusually strong role in condemning regime atrocities in Syria, suspending its membership, sending an observer mission, and leading the charge for action at the United Nations. Qatar and Saudi Arabia have been particularly active. According to UN and various other International organizations, the widespread destruction and the majority of the abuses have been initiated by the Syrian Government. The limitations and zero fruitfulness of international diplomatic efforts have called for military intervention. It is not only difficult to watch the deaths of so many Syrians & but also impossible to envision the domestic and regional consequences of a full-scale civil war. However, it is also seen that none of the proposed military actions seem likely to either protect Syrian civilians or accelerate the regime's fall rather such international military action at this point has a likelihood to fuel even worse fights & destruction.

The Neighboring States
The Turkish government has been an articulate critique of Syrian President Assad since the very beginning. The Turkish parliament authorized cross-border action following shellfire from Syria in 2012. The Foreign Minister of Turkey, Ahmet Davutoglu stated that the country was ready to be a part of the international coalition for a much needed action against Syria. Saudi Arabia has been a neighboring rival of the Syrian government for years and the Saudi Foreign Minister Saud al-Faisal called for "all legal means possible" to end the bloodshed in Syria. It is also a signatory to the joint statement at the G20 for the "strong international response" against the brutal Syrian government.

Qatar is said to be a supplier of weapons and other aids to the Syrian rebels, and has also expressed support for the proposed US strike on Syria. The neighboring state of Israel has avoided from commenting publicly and also refrains from taking either sides of the debate of supporting US strikes on Syria.. Any form of support by Israel could be assumed in the Arab world as an evidence of collusion in the US decision-making, and would end up turning the public opinion against military intervention.

Within the Lebanese state there is a deep division between supporters and opponents of President Assad. There have been two bomb attacks in Lebanon that killed almost 60 have been linked to tensions over the Syrian conflict. The country has hosted the largest number of Syrian refugees. Jordan has been a shelter to nearly half a million Syrian refugees. The government on one hand has called for a political solution whereas on the other hand is also believed to have facilitated with the supply of weapons to rebel fighters of Syria in early 2013.

In opposition to neighbors like Qatar and Saudi Arabia, Egypt's military-backed interim government has strongly opposed a strike by The United States on Syria, believing that it

rejects any action without the authorization of the UN. The Egyptian public opinion is divided into two sides among both supporters and opponents however the majority is also firmly against US military intervention in an Arab nation.

It is possible that if the effective parties in the Syrian crisis, whether it is the Syrian regime and its opponents, or regional parties , meaning Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Qatar, Iran and the Arab League, or other international parties of the West and Russia and China, consent to negotiate without any pre-conditions might end up finding the necessary moderate solution.

Global Threat & probable consequences
"I want people to understand that gassing innocent people, delivering chemical weapons against children, is not something to be done." –Barack Obama

The US president Barrack Obama, in a G20 summit in Russia accused the Syrian president Bashar al- Assad and stated that Syria in past two years had caused large scale death of approximately 1,400 people including 400 children. According to the president it is not just a planned strategy of Syria but also a severe threat to global peace and security. Ranging from the French President, Turkish prime minister and to almost all the leaders support president Obama for the war strike against Syria in order to control the further global security.

If the use of weapons (chemical/military) within the Syrian territory is not dealt with sternly by the International community, it would ignite other volatile nations and could very easily spark a chain reaction. Applying the economic concept of Guns and Butter, that if the demand of weapons and nuclear armament increase, the production of food supply decreases which, will cause starvation and poor living conditions for the civilian in the society that will cause further destruction of human resources. However, the body count continues to escalate and the prospects of a negotiable transition grow dimmer.

It is also believed that if Syria will not put a full stop over the massive use of the weapons, then even Russia might withdraw its support and join hands with the US and China. Aftermath of such an alliance would probably impose a third world war which, will displace numerous people and the amount of blood shed will be horrendous. Also, loss of human resources is not the only residue of the war but it will also inculcate economic losses and instability within the global world.

Such resulting economic losses will further put strain over USA leading to recession and ultimately the Unites States will pressurize other developing countries like India. Consequent burdening conditions will force various other countries to wage war against each other in order to fulfill their internal requirements igniting a never ending vicious cycle. In a nutshell the whole global setup will lead to the destruction of global tranquility & security.

"The problem is that the parties that are involved in this civil war, each one of them think that they can win military. We believe, the Secretary General of the United Nations and a lot of other people believe that here is no military solution; no side is going to win. And there is only a political solution and the earlier we work on it, the better. Syria is without any doubt

the biggest threat to peace and security in the world today. What is happening now in the ground with this story about the outrageous alleged use of chemical weapons, with the destruction of the country that has been taking place for two years, with the spread of the problem outside of Syria, through the flow of refugees and also the involvement of neighboring countries in one way or another in the conflict, it is indeed now the biggest threat to peace and security."- (Lakhdar Brahimi)

The outcome of the Syrian crisis so far includes a death count of 120,000 human beings. Approximately 10,000 rebellious are put behind the bars & in the course of this war there has been a severe violation of human rights from both the parties. More than 4 million Syrian populations have been displaced and approximately 2 million Syrian have become refugees.

Debates & Conclusions

The conflict has now arrived in its third year and the situation has almost reached a breaking point. Neighboring host countries and communities across the region are struggling to meet the growing needs of thousands of refugees who need food, water, and shelter and various other necessities. Some argue that the current extent of bloodshed outweigh any fears regarding the future and demand military action now. Others argue for enhanced diplomatic pressure, sanctions, and the mobilization of the instruments of international justice. There are various arguments that Assad is likely to survive and should be engaged in renewed dialogue about a political transition. Irrespective of whatever policy is adopted, the priority must be the protection of Syrian civilians and accelerating progress toward a meaningful political transition.

Therefore, nothing will be solved unless the main condition is that all parties gather to discuss different issues of which core issue would be regarding Assad remaining or leaving power or a moderate solution in which Assad remains in power until the next elections in 2014 after which he either participates in elections as a candidate or does not participate at all. These debates will continue to exasperate as the crisis grinds on.

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Contours of Globalization and Global Governance: Old Wine in New Bottle

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Abstract

An exploration of global governance necessarily requires an extensive understanding of worldviews underlying outlooks expressed with respect to the nature and role of global governance. As processes of globalization have accelerated in recent decades, there have been widespread efforts to develop appropriate forms of governance to deal effectively with emerging worldwide challenges. The conceptions of "globalization" and "global governance" are progressively being used as a means to describe a series of operational changes in international policymaking. Yet, there is still an on-going debate regarding the meaning of globalization, its contours and the ways in which it impacts on the state, governance, and world order. The authors in this paper have tried to delve into various issues which are of prime importance in today's neo-globalized policy making ideology. Some of them are: global healthcare standards, social development, economic changeovers, trade and development etc. A grander willingness can be seen, which questions some common assumptions about the global economy and the role of governance. In this imperative sense, this paper analyses the consequences for public policymaking. It also considers whether the earlier predominance of deregulated, laissez-faire economic policy-making has been superseded by a greater emphasis on coordinated international economic governance.

Keywords: Globalization, Governance, Economy

Introduction

Globalization has always meant different things to different people. Some examples of the scholarly literature present a very different discursive construction from others, whilst in popular usage it is often ill-defined beyond indicating something perceived to have worldwide significance or extent, whether or not the empirical evidence supports such an assumption. If one tries to pin it down, to give it some concrete form, it is difficult to explain exactly what "globalization" is. When delving into the discourse it becomes slippery and amorphous; its articulated elements become ambiguous as one attempts to grasp their overall significance.[1]

The concept of Economic globalization has a long history. In its modern form, it is widely assumed to have accelerated especially since the 1970s, with the liberalization of international financial markets, investment flows and trade, and again since the 1990s with the collapse of the Soviet Union and the opening up of large developing country markets such as China and India.[2] As such, globalization is a key condition for the increase in non-state actors, particularly in the economic realm, i.e. multinational corporations. It has led to

the creation of ever more complex corporate organizations and networks across national boundaries, which are proving difficult to govern through traditional intergovernmental means but which themselves give rise to new forms of transnational governance. States have found it difficult to create global governance regimes for multinational corporations that compare in strength and coverage to the international regimes for trade and finance. Partial governance systems for international business activity exist, for example within the World Trade Organization and in bilateral or regional trade agreements. These tend to be comparatively weak, however, when it comes to the governance of global business's environmental impact. Their primary purpose is to facilitate, rather than regulate, global investment flows.[3]

Economic Crisis and Global Governance

One economic cataclysm has shaped our views of global governance for more than a half-century: the Great Depression. The demise of the gold standard, rapid descent into competitive depreciations, beggarthy-neighbour protectionism and trade discrimination, and extensive imposition of controls on cross-border transactions—those features of the post-Depression international system were prominent drivers of institution-building during World War II and in the postwar decades. Vivid memories of the destructive potential of economic nationalism and unilateralism, however, did not produce a template for rapid economic liberalization or tight international constraints on national policies, however. The Bretton Woods order incorporated a new monetary system centered on the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), public financing of economic development through the World Bank and other multilateral and bilateral agencies, and longstanding capital controls. The new order was global governance designed for governments that were responsive to the demands of their publics for economic prosperity and security. It did not mark, or even promote, an immediate return to a globalized world.

The steep economic recession of the early 1980s, which succeeded two oil shocks and inflation that was unprecedented in the post-1945 era, did not rival the collapse of international economic exchange and international cooperation induced in earlier decades of depression and war.

Economic crisis in the early 1980s ultimately revived many of the instruments of international collaboration, and the world economy emerged from its last, pre-globalization recession without the turn to closure that had marked the Great Depression. Little, if any, lasting innovation in global governance occurred, however, as the world economy entered into an era of wider and deeper economic integration. The current financial and economic crisis has demonstrated that those forces of global economic integration have outstripped the capacities of global governance.

Economic globalization since 1990 has not uniformly produced global institutions with greater authority delegated by national governments. Although the WTO's creation in 1995 signalled a strengthening of the global trade regime, other globalized sectors did not match this move to greater supranational authority. During the 1990s, the International Monetary Fund expanded its advisory role in those economies transitioning from socialism to capitalism. Its role in monetary and financial surveillance, particularly with regard to the

major national economies, remained minimal. Financial markets outstripped the capacities of the IMF and other governance mechanisms, such as the Financial Stability Forum and the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). In another rapidly expanding dimension of globalization, foreign direct investment, efforts to create a global investment regime under the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) failed; bilateral investment treaties (BITs) remained the core element in international governance. Finally, although labour migration hardly equalled the scale of cross-border movements during the pre-1914 era of globalization, cross-border movement of labour became an important component of the new globalized economy. Remittances from migrant labour became an essential contributor to economic development in many poor economies. Yet policies governing migration remained entirely within the scope of national authorities and, occasionally, bilateral understandings. No global migration regime existed; no proposal for such a regime was on the international agenda.

Globalization and Global Healthcare
Current globalization is regarded as a new phase of world integration with increased density and frequency of international or global social interactions relative to local or national ones. In these new dynamics, nation states are influenced by transnational processes occurring on multiple economic, political and cultural levels.[4] Much public health literature still assumes a default model of a 'healthcare system' bounded by a nation state which to varying degrees takes responsibility for the four essential functions of service provision, resource generation, financing and stewardship [2], but there is increasing awareness that globalization processes are shaping local health systems in important ways.

Social Development and Global Governance
The process of globalization has also affected the social development in various nations, both developing as well as developed. Whereas within single countries, and even within the most advanced regional grouping of countries (the EU), there are established governance mechanisms and institutions for the formulation and execution of national and regional social policy, this is not the case for the world as a whole. The United Nations system was conceived in an era of inter-nationalization (not globalization) and is designed primarily to facilitate country-to-country co-operation.[5] Alongside that have emerged the Bretton Woods organizations that are formally part of the UN system but actually, more often than not, in competition with it. In addition, there is a bewildering array of international civil society actors seeking to influence global policy. At the same time other exclusive groups of countries such as the G7/8 assume authority to make major global social policy initiatives such as forging agreement with international companies to reduce the price of drugs for poor countries.[6]

Globalization and Economic Changeovers
Globalization has had significant impacts on all economies of the world, with manifold effects. It affects their production of goods and services. It also affects the employment of labour and other inputs into the production process. In addition, it affects investment, both in physical capital and in human capital. It affects technology and results in the diffusion of technology from initiating nations to other nations. It also has major effects on efficiency, productivity and competitiveness.[7]

Several impacts of globalization on national economies deserve particular mention. One is the growth of foreign direct investment (FDI) at a prodigious rate, one that is much greater than the growth in world trade. Such investment plays a key role in technology transfer, in industrial restructuring and in the formation of global enterprises, all of which have major impacts at the national level.[8] A second is the impact of globalization on technological innovation. New technologies, as already noted, have been a factor in globalization, but globalization and the spur of competition have also stimulated further advances in technology and speeded up its diffusion within nations through foreign direct investment. A third is the growth of trade in services, including financial, legal, managerial, and information services and intangibles of all types that have become mainstays of international commerce. In 1970, less than a third of foreign direct investment related to the export of services, but today that has risen to half and it is expected to rise even further, making intellectual capital the most important commodity on world markets. As a result of the growth of services both nationally and internationally, some have called this "the age of competence," underscoring the importance of lifelong education and training and the investment in human capital in every national economy.[9]

Problems Faced by International Institutions

The key problem of the major institutions of global governance is concerning the unilateralism, led by hegemons and lack of democracy in the workings and operations of these institutions, since the voting and representation is heavily skewed towards the hegemons. Secondly, these institutions have continued to foster policies in the old spirit and using the same methods, without taking into account the dynamising impact of the logic of globalization which has implication for time and space compression and mobility of capital and markets.

These processes have further intensified the poverty in the global south and increased income inequalities in the global North. In particular, there has been so much arbitrariness in the operation of the World Bank and IMF and so much regulating of the activities of the UN and its agencies - the result of which was the Gulf crisis. All these organizations and agencies need reform in their Charters and Conventions to bring them up to date with the demands of current thinking and the democracy current gripping the world. In particular, the WTO has in many ways made it impossible for smaller countries to have leverage for their internal development with its clause on the principle of "Reciprocity". Its pronouncement on Agricultural development and indeed Third World Development has been most pernicious since the Doha Rounds, over which the major economic powers have foot dragged.

Over the years, the roles and responsibilities of international organizations have been affected seriously by national, regional and global events, as well as the defining and changing features of globalization. On the one hand, their roles in international affairs first, after the Second World War in the 1940s and secondly after the cold war in the 1990s have increased significantly as globalization and governance issues raise the bar for global problems and challenges. They however, would be best described at this time as anachronisms, organs that are more or less in danger of living out their relevance. Presently, international organizations, particularly the multilateral organizations, such as the United Nations Organization, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World

Trade Organization, among others, carry with them fundamental structural deformities. They, thus face compelling operational challenges. These challenges are essentially derived from some of the following:

- *At inauguration*: The global circumstances which gave birth to the constitutive rules and consequently gave international institutions their structure of operations have changed significantly particularly since the end of the Cold War. The extant structures, therefore cannot serve effectively the present global system of organization. At the minimum, the structures would have to be reviewed and revised to take into cognizance, the present configurations of national and regional balances and imbalances.[10]

- *Democratic Deficits*: Engagements within international organizations can hardly be described as democratic, as issues bordering on the transparency in the decision making processes are constant. Developing countries are hard pressed to pursue their positions conclusively, as they lack the resources/capacity to do so at the expense of dominant states, which have the capacity. In the United Nations for example, the presence of a permanent Security Council with veto powers to vet decisions at the General Assembly, constitute a block of the "almighty" in an assembly of equal states. The UN operates like a huge bureaucracy, affecting its response and carrying capacity, and ultimately its output.[11] There is disproportionate structuring of the UN such that the carrying capacity of some of its agencies, groups and individuals is more than that of others. Indeed, some offices end up carrying out the responsibility and schedule of other agencies or departments. The efficiency of the UN system is measured more by paper work than operation and real work. Proposed reforms of such should not be delayed, but pursued to their logical conclusions.[12]

- *Global response to regional problems*: The response of international organizations to developing regions like Africa and their most pressing problems has in many cases not been adequate, and most times, it is untimely. *Early warning signals are either disregarded or totally ignored in a somewhat mindless manner.* The way and manner international organizations such as the IMF, World Bank and even the United Nations address national or regional problems in some of the continents are more of a wait-for-something-to-happen-before-we-move engagement. International mechanisms for protecting basic human rights, or even preventing wide-scale atrocities, are weak and inadequate and used sometimes arbitrary (i.e. the haste to save Kuwaitis under Iraqi occupation and the lack of enthusiasm to prevent the Rwandan Genocide or the lukewarm approach to Darfur).[13] Therefore, what is needed, are responsive global governance institutions that meet the needs of everyone in a balance between the rights of the citizens, sovereignty of states and legitimacy of mandate.

- *Legitimacy issues*: Legitimacy is mostly linked to perception, and the issue of legitimacy is at the heart of the challenge facing many international organizations. Their failure to rise to meet certain global challenges, particularly in distraught humanitarian cases (for example Rwanda and Darfur), leads to constant suspicion and calls, questioning the very basis of their existence and their corporate legitimacy.[14]

- *Issues of accountability and transparency*: The case of accountability is worsened by the perceived lack of transparency in international organizations.[15] This is made

important as they assume more and more global tasks and responsibilities that go beyond the mission for which they were originally created. They thus have a greater impact on the lives of peoples and states, in ways that were not possible 20 years ago. They however, are hardly accountable to any independent institution acting on behalf of the generality of nations they represent or on whose behalf they act.[16]

- *Enforcement of Mandates*: Enforcement powers of international organizations are severely limited, as their mandates are subject to the availability of resources to be provided by the patronizing or member states as well as their authorization. The concentration of powers in centralized distant bureaucracies with little sympathy for local cultural norms has the potential to counteract the concept of "division of powers" and the benefits of adapting methods of government to localities.[17]

International organizations are mostly prone to the replication of projects and mission objectives. This can result in an over concentration of the efforts on a single issue or agenda, at the expense of the other potentially critical areas. A glaring example of the same is the problem relating to the environment and ecology. Perhaps more important is the fact that the current relentless push for some form of uniformity under the rubric of an imposed single market. This in turn has created a situation wherein there is increasing political, social and cultural fragmentation. In essence the world is today witnessing fractionalization which in turn breeds complex frictions. From all indications, the Doha process of the WTO is more or less exhausted, the IMF and the World Bank cannot be said to be at their imperial best and may become irrelevant once the Asian powers consolidate their growth and grip. Current prognosis suggests that only the United Nations might maintain any form of serious strategic relevance.[18]

Conclusion

Overall, there are several possible vehicles for cooperation as a way of responding to the challenges of globalization. One is the strengthening of existing international institutions. Another is the establishment of new institutions, as in the case of the World Trade Organization, which has a binding dispute settlement mechanism of a supranational character. A third is the establishment of larger entities, such as the European Union, or loose combinations of nations to treat certain economic issues, such as the G-8 or the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).

Global cooperation through formal or informal institutions provides an increasingly important mechanism to ensure the proper treatment of global problems, including those stemming from globalization. Through such global cooperation it should be possible to ensure equity and stability in a globalized world, leading to economic growth for all, the transition to a market economy for former socialist states, and economic development for the poorer nations. Such cooperation is also the way to treat the noneconomic problems of globalization, including those of environmental and health protection on a worldwide basis, freedom from political crises or instability, and global peace and security for the planet. The challenge will be to develop new modes of cooperation and new institutions to deal with the challenges of globalization.

Therefore, it may be concluded from the trends at the global level, that the governance by the international institutions concerning the growth of an internationally coordinated

regime, is still a far-fetched vision. This vision can only be realised when the international community, through the international institutions emphasise on the implementation of the policies at the global level, which promote development. The intention of the national policy-makers is of prime importance, as they hold the key to the global development.

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Democratic Governance and Bureaucratic Ethics in India: A Review

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Abstract
Bureaucrats, as public servants, must conform to ethical guidelines established by the agencies they work for; their behavior must reflect understanding of the democratic underpinnings of their roles as unelected officials and government representatives. Bureaucratic ethics in a democracy, then, entail using established and personal ethical guidelines, to provide government services based upon respect for civil rights under the constitution. The development of ethical behavior over civil servants have become more ethically sensitive than before in such fields as awareness of anti-discrimination, mobbing, gift-taking, political patronage, transparency and accountability. Thus, the ideal that democratic ideals serve as the template for bureaucratic ethics, while assumed true, is not necessarily carried through in life. Hence, in a democracy, bureaucrats must understand and uphold the democratic principles of the system, and incorporation of these into their code of ethics. This as an idea is frequently violated, demonstrating that bureaucrats either do not understand their role as extensions of the government and of a democratic system, or are indifferent to its ethical standards and willing to infringe upon the rights of the people they serve until held accountable.

Keywords: Democracy, Governance, Ethics, India

Introduction
The concept of "governance" is not new. It is as old as human civilization. Simply put "governance" means: the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented (or not implemented). It is an analysis, which focuses on the formal and informal actors involved in decision-making and implementing the decisions made and the formal and informal structures that have been set in place to arrive at and implement the decision. And Government acts as major actor in governance.

Governance and Globalization
Governance has perceived many variations from time to time, but the major change was encountered after globalization in India, after 1992. Decision making and implementing these decisions were never given consideration and the citizens did not played a vital role, as they lacked general awareness. It was only after globalization that the citizens of the country became aware of their right and duties, by way of expanding their ambit of knowledge and cognizance. When deliberated at an international level, the available literature considered globalization as a road to modernity which in turn is believed to endorse convergence in regard to polity and society. As of polity, it is conjectured that globalization would reinforce democracy and federalization process, and will promote decentralization and participatory governance, safeguard transparency in administration

and upsurge accountability of political leaders and bureaucrats to citizens. It also emphases upon downsizing of government and weakening of the State so that the civil society will come to play a larger role in the delivery of public goods. And the goal of integrating the national polity can be achieved by a process of federalization especially by deepening it wherever it already exists. Hence, globalization determines a major role in democratic interests but only to an extent till where globalization has come into play.

Morality of Bureaucrats – Theoretical Framework

Bureaucracy being an age old concept it has been studied by many great scholars and the laureates have related bureaucracy to different time period and how in over different time periods such a concept has changed. One of the greatest thinkers and sociologist Karl Marx has also pondered upon such a concept and has given his thoughts about it. Marx has described bureaucracy like this: "The principle of its knowledge is…authority, and its mentality is the idolatry of authority. Marx mentions it as a circle from which no one can escape, which are categorized by irrational actors, "passive obedience of faith in authority", and mutual deception between the upper and the lower levels. Such a structure precludes the bureaucrats from expansively apprehending the whole representation, and contingent to one's location in the hierarchy, veracity is practiced as "practical" or "bureaucratic". Marx states that, for a true bureaucrat, his or her objective is not congruent with the mission of the organization; rather, it is to pursue "his private purpose of hunting for higher position and making a career for himself"

Max Weber had also understood bureaucracy in the same way as Marx. Weber had given his thoughts upon bureaucracy by structural characteristics that are not restricted to government; large private enterprises show them as well. Typologically, bureaucracies are characterized by a hierarchical pyramid of authority with each level assigned distinctive jurisdictional area, all of which is governed by rational rules and policies. He mentioned that executives in general qualified credentially by having explicit training for their offices, and they conduct their affairs through written documents and files. Furthermore, the responsibilities they share are not assured by a set working day, but demand their full commitment.

Lastly, Weber asserted that bureaucracy is permanent. In fact, Weber terms it as "indestructible" and mentions that the occupying armies of the country recurrently use the prevailing bureaucracy to their own ends, time and again only substituting the conquered bureaucrats with conquering bureaucrats, and the country endures to function as effortlessly as before. This is how has Weber elucidated the power of bureaucracy. Weber also praises bureaucracy for its inordinate efficacy and its leveling effects on society. Nevertheless, also identifies that bureaucracy is not exclusively a constructive development, as, it creates a different class of bureaucrats who wield inordinate powers over their respective administrative expanses, and turn out to be domineering, daunting their own itineraries upon their subjects.

There have also been other scholars who have given their thoughts about what bureaucracy is according to them and how does it functions. Mises, has explained bureaucracy as the outcome of human actions, and defines it as a style of management, stating to it as "a principle of administrative technique and organization." According to Mises, bureaucracy is

a produce of choice starting in the minds of men, it is a choice between two idiosyncratic ways of managing organizations, i.e. profit versus bureaucratic. As, in case of the elementary services like the court system, the external defense and the internal protection, it is obligatory; in the rest, it is destructive. In one or the other instance, bureaucratic management is one of the conducts through which men has achieved desired ends through purposeful comportment.

Bureaucratic Ethics in India

Governance acts as a major pillar for the development of the country. As, the better the governance, the better is the development in all the fields, like economic and social stability. India is a democratic republic with a federal government structure. Thus, the government plays a multifaceted role; its purview comprises of upholding public safety, funding and directing education, and regulating commerce and safe guarding the nation from foreign hostilities. Several agencies are charged with writing and enforcing government policies, arranging for achieving established goals; bureaucracies' acts as mediators between the government and the citizens, carrying out tasks like distributing information and aids, and enforcing laws and regulations. Such functions are reasonably general in nature, but performance and consequences of such functions reflect the primacies and standards of the state and the citizens.

A government is estimated to fall into two common progressions: (i) the political process, consisting of elected representative of the citizens, (ii) the administrating process, to assist the politically elected ministers, which consists of the actions of bureaucrats. Ideally, the administrative machinery is subsidiary to the political wing of the government. But in practice, it plays a very vital role. Due to its exclusive and specialist nature of work and the quest for more expert knowledge in administration for refining the quality of life, thus, the importance of administrative civil services increases. It is the sense of commitment in the bureaucrats which dig out the expert knowledge from the raw material. It is also bureaucrats who are appointed for long-term services, and this is how they deliver continuity in the governance of the country. Thus, all these attributes together combine to call the bureaucracy as 'the steel frame', on which the whole system of administration was depended.

Bureaucratic ethics have been defined as values which guide moral decisions. Bureaucrats as public servants must obey to ethical guidelines customarily laid by the agencies they work for; their conduct should reveal their understanding of the democratic foundations of their roles as non-elected government representative. Bureaucrats are awarded with substantial discretionary power and they have a momentous responsibility to abide by to the democratic principles as they execute their obligations. Thus, bureaucratic ethics in a democracy can be necessitated using established and personal ethical guiding principles, to provide the government amenities based upon respect for civil rights under the constitution. But, lately it has been noticed that such an ideal outlook of ethical behavior by the bureaucrats is frequently desecrated. Indicating that bureaucrats either fail to understand their character as extensions of the government and of the democratic system, or are apathetic to its ethical ideals and willing to infringe upon the rights of the people they serve up until held responsible.

Now a day political procedure of state has been criminalized because there exist nexus amongst politicians, Business Empire and Bureaucrats, which hamper the good governance, hence Political class are losing the respect and public opinion are formulated against them. The Gandhian values in public life are hastily diminishing. Criminally inclined people are entering in State as well as Central legislature for seeking private gain and making lot of money. Such notorious elements have found good administrative place in ministries and Prime Minister or Chief Minister are incapable to take action against them, since in this age of coalition government, it might leads to collapse of Government itself.

Thus, the politicians are turning out to be the holders of intoxicated authority, making them trample over democratic institutions and bureaucracy being one amongst them. This hampered in the administrative work performed by the bureaucrats as they could now no more work freely without any fear or favor. The leaders could not appreciate the value of efficient and independent bureaucracy and did not bother to keep a check on the deteriorating ethics of the services. The officers were not expected to be loyal to the constitution, as they were expected to be loyal to their corresponding ministers. This gradually made bureaucracy more committed to the ruling party. For such a commitment, there was a reason, the politicians took a direct hold of the transfers, posting and extensions. Such a political patronage ended up giving reassurance to corrupt and ambitious officials. Perceptive officers, who could get away in erroneous situations, were given more importance. And the officers with a mission and neutral approach were sidelined.

Thus, the simple living, high thinking thought which was prolonged came to an end. Bureaucrats today use the system to make money. The luxuries and comforts of the present day materialistic world have tempted everybody and bureaucrats couldn't be left untouched. Now it is corruption, casteism and unhealthy competition to get hold of a few influential posts for attaining power, to earn more money. This had corroded the steel frame which was beyond any repair.

Vohra Committee Report, 1993
The delinquency of criminalization of politics and of the nexus among criminals, politicians and bureaucrats was studied by V.N. Vohra, the former Indian Union Home Secretary. He submitted the report which had envisaged upon quite a few observations made by the official agencies on the criminal grid which was mushrooming as a parallel government. This report discoursed criminal gangs who took the advantage of the patronage of politicians, and enjoyed the shield of government functionaries. The report also brought in notice that the relationship between the criminal gangs, police, bureaucracy and politicians had come out to be quiet evident in various parts of the country.

CBI --Guarding Agent
The Central Bureau of Intelligence has also been acting as a guarding agent upon the activities of the bureaucrats. As, in the Vohra committee report the Director of CBI stated that over the years there has been an extensive network of contacts between the criminal gangs, drug mafias and the economic lobbies with the bureaucrats, politicians and media persons at the local levels. Thus, there have been many governing agents which keep a check on the bureaucratic activities.

Analysis

Considering the above reasons that why a bureaucrat is held liable for not performing their services appropriately and violating the ethics which are laid down customarily by their organizations, is the conduct of politicians towards the bureaucrats. The bureaucrats are the ones, who are counted as officials with higher aptitude and knowledge when compared to the less knowledgeable politician, they assist the politicians in the administrating the policies and other developmental work, and thus, shouldn't be made a victim of the political patronage. Time has now arrived when politicians should be held accountable for every act of theirs. The citizens' demand for the bureaucratic ethics to be followed aptly by the bureaucrats, but it should also be questioned by the politicians who are held as elected leaders and are direct representatives of the large masses. And all the developmental acts which cannot take shape as an accomplished task, it should be the politicians who should be held liable for, because ultimately it is the ruling party who is rested with the sanctioning power and the bureaucrats only act as a serving agents to the ministers or the politicians. The show ends only at the discretionary power of the ministers who grant the allowances for the accomplishment of any developmental task.

Recommendations

To transform our system of governance to good governance and to strengthen our democratic institutions the following areas should be concentrated upon:

- Civil Servant should be made more accountable for delivery of services in approved government scheme or programme.
- At least 1/3 of seats in Parliament and state assemblies should be reserved for woman.
- Public expenditure should be properly audited periodically to ensure proper utilization of Public fund, and any discrepancies if found by Audit officials, should be transferred to Police agencies through a formal complaint and it should be followed by also initiating Departmental Inquiry.
- The system should turn out to be a more transparent one so that all the activities of the politicians and the bureaucrats all are kept under surveillance, and any bend at any point should be investigated.

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Globalization and Gender-based Violence: Case of Acid Attacks on Indian Women

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Abstract

Globalization is now acting as watchdog in the development of countries. History speaks for itself that how women who constitute 49% of world population are tangential and are never considered a valued part of the society. This author attempts to examine the need to recognize acid attacks on women as "real crime" and how they are strictly gender biased. Framing laws in relation to this crime should become an important part for government policies especially in countries which are fast globalizing. In recent decades, this issue has been increasing and effecting life of not only the victim but her family as well. In light of this perspective, the paper will provide an extensive analysis of case studies relating to the acid attacks on women in India and how Indian laws pre 2013 amendment remained silent to this. Finally, the author recommends the need of the hour to ponder over these issues and a need for stringent laws. Also, importance of gender equality and how women are instrumental in the globalization process and later for the development of the country.

Keywords: Women, Globalization, Gender, Crime

Introduction

Globalization is acting as watchdog in the development of countries. It's an idea whose time has come. The 21st century certainly budges towards a novel era which is characterized by a global integrated economy, where production consumption decision and other facets of social relations are monitored by the forces led by globalization. Globalization differs from different people's perspective but its forces are real and the power is felt everywhere. David Held in Global Transformations rightly explains the global intent of globalization as a thought of widening, deepening and speeding up interconnectedness which prevails worldwide in all aspects of contemporary social life, from cultural to criminal and laying hands on financial and spiritual aspects. Over a year, a brisk anti-globalization community was born which blamed globalization for a lot of social and non-social events and angrily demanded that it should be stopped. Arguments show that the economic globalization can be a cause of other social ills today, in bigger form sharp gender biasness. It has led to fewer women population than men. But this does not per say make globalization bad. It has many superior effects as well. It has given a chance to third world to fight for their position and prosper using their resources and technology efficiently and effectively. Welfare gains from globalization are erratically submitted, causing a great deal of discontent. Need of the hour is to deal with the problems both domestically and globally by the public policy makers. Fig.1 talks about the gender division in India in year 2011, by the population department according to different stages or ages in life. It shows that in the initial years male population

is more them that of Female and after the age of 65 and above women tend to live longer than men.

Human Rights of Women Exploited: Acid Attack

History speaks for itself that how women over the centuries are exploited and has never been considered a valued part of the society. They have been a commonplace for all forms of exploitation, be it domestic or social since ages and this has become more prevalent with globalization. Despite the positive outcomes which include greater employment opportunities for women, globalization has more grey area more menacing side. It has given powers to the majority section of the society over the minority ultimately amplifying the gap between them. With the powers comes the responsibility which the majority sections fail to inculcate in them. They are the most subjugated and least privileged members in the family. As the primary caretakers of their respective families, they are often over imposed with domestic chores for the family. Exploitation of Human Rights of women (weaker section) has increased manifold. The violence against women is increasing. It has become an inescapable truth for women's lives.

The violence practiced on women stems from the socio-cultural context. Many researchers now use an 'ecological framework', to understand the ties between factors which lead to violence which are situational, personal and socio-economic and cultural factors.Fig.2.Explains the same. As explained through Fig. 1 the male population exceeds the female, the high rate discrimination is a result of male dominated society in which the gender biased discrimination forms a part. Again then the question arises to what approach can be chased to entirely carve out the reimbursements from globalization? Women rights are the chief indicators to understand global interests around the world. It is also important to understand the introduction of Human rights issues into legal discourse so that it later begins to reflect in the legal outcomes in form of policy making and other legal contents. It begins at the initial stages; abortions which are generally backed with the idea of Sex-selection. Cultural specific forms may include, trafficking, Honour killings, Rape, Acid Attacks. The Author further will critically analyze only Acid Attack as one of the forms of violence against women in social, legislative and judicial as a backdrop.

Acid Attack: A Heinous Form of Crime

Over last few decades acid attack especially on women have seen an alarming growth. Hundreds of Incidents occur across the country every year and most of the go unreported. Leniency is shown by the court to impart justice to the victims. Acid is defined under section 326(b) of Indian Penal Code, 1820 as Substance which has an acidic or coercive character or burning nature, that is capable of causing Bodily Injury leading to scars or disfigurement or temporary or permanent disability. Acid attack results in dissolution of victims Skin tissues, muscles and even bones. In certain Cases even backed by death. Victim does not only suffer physically but also mentally and socio-economically. Statistics reveal that, India is at no shortage of the recorded incidents on acid attack. It is victim's fear and lack of support or social stigma which does not allow them to report cases, 174 cases were reported in our country in the year 2000. What is even more surprising is the fact that verdicts have been delivered in only 9 of these cases. Hydrochloric and Sulphuric Acids are the common weapons of choice, although it has been documented that the attackers use some diluted form of acid like Phosphoric and Hydrofluoric Acids. It can be said that acids are cheaply and

easily available in the market, even after the rules and regulations laid down by Supreme Court after PIL, Public Interest litigation filed by laxmi, an acid attack victim, thus making suitable for attackers to opt among several options making the victim suffer. It is most common in Indian Subcontinent. Statistics reveal that Bangladesh has the highest number of acid attacks reported annually, with India, Pakistan, Cambodia and Afghanistan also on the list. A staggering 80% of the reported cases in the subcontinent feature women as victims, and close to 70% of these women are under 18 years of age. The incidence of such attacks is much rarer in other parts of the world, It has not forget to consider the developed nations such as the United Kingdom and China who have also experienced acid attack cases in the recent past.

Emergence of Theoretical Perspectives

A woman residing in country like India which governs by male dominated pattern suffers at every bit of their life. There is no dimension in saying that acid attacks are mostly gender biased, and more than 80% of the acid attack victims are women. Their plight is endless. Fig 3 talks about the reason which leads to emergence of acid attacks where spurned lovers are most common backed by male dominance which also happens in other forms like domestic violence and other estate disputes. The patterns are-

-Stranger: Acid attacks are generally by the people the victim may know. But there are certain cases where the acid attack can be by a stranger, the one victim is not known of. Acid attack ruins victim's life in many aspects. Women are often particular victims of strangers and many a time's reason for such attacks is not known. This has been a case with increase in globalisation in which people have moved from small cities and villages to the metropolitan centres for work and lively hood. In such cases the new migrants quite often find women outrageous may be in their living style, outing, extended liberties they enjoy which are rarely found or observed in villages.

-Male Dominance: It has been thoroughly advocated that people in favour of gender equality censure the traditional roots of the society when it comes to empowering women. Feminist criticizes the great silence among women and concludes that "men and law" is tolerable as an area of intellectual activity, but not if it is masquerading as "people and law. It is also argued that the initial focus is not benefiting from the equal rights but on the rights which the women deserve. Indian Society is an elongated spectator of underline and disseminates male licence and privilege. Masculinity is just a mere term which refers to the socially produced ways of being male. It is what defines gender role to the society. It does not define nor give powers to people in exchange of term.

Prof. Anwary feels that in Bangladesh, men throw acid on women's faces as a mark of their masculinity and superiority, "to keep women in their place." India constituent of Patriarchal society would also follow the same analysis. The 226th report of the Law Commission of India adds that acid "attacks are used as a weapon to silence and control women by destroying what is constructed as the primary constituent of her identity". A startling disclosure has been a nuance of Anwary's study. In view of globalisation there is an economic angel to the acid attacks as well. Women are demanding their long lost rights and have started attaining economically high positions in market. Women become victim when they are not able to fulfil the household family and marital demands. This has lead to other form of violence over women.

-Domestic Violence: This type of violence is generally in the domestic areas and between husband and wife. Were mostly in cases Husband to prove his masculinity domestically violates his wife rights and torture her to an extent of submission. Too a large extent domestic violence on women is seen by women as their karma and a domestic punishment for not adhering to the domestic laws and duties towards her family, while men on the other hand see it as an expression of masculinity and male dominance over the family in particular his wife. Earlier females were seen as a property to first father and then to her husband after marriage. So she in a way bought and sold, according to the price each getting. Dowry system is a new innovative way of such contract, were female is still considered to be property.

-Violence over Estate is another aspect of victimization of women in family status. Supreme Court of India in 2007 decided on a case, where the accused husband was convicted of throwing acid on his wife and daughter to gain rights over wife's property. Property, traditional has been inherited to man, though a woman has the right to have a share in it. However once she is married, she physically losses her space in her ancestral home but continue to enjoy the property rights embed to her.

-Spurned Lovers: It has finally being concluded that society governs the act of the country. India ruled by Patriarchal society has its own good and bad effects. Families of young women are very concerned with the preservation of their daughters' marriageability .In addition to Women's physical appearance, her virginity acts as another principal marriage resource. So a women's involvement in romantic relationships before marriage is a forbidden act in society. Men seek to acid attack as their last resort to prove their anger and masculinity when turned down for marriage by girl or her family member and destroy their physical appearance and demote them to a mental agony, pain and life worse than death.

-Peer Jealousy: This is less seen as a factor to acid attacks, but a high valued factor when it comes to other form of violence in society against women. Peer jealousy is most universal from of emotion when it comes to developing countries like India, where everyone is running after prosperity and money. Place where people forget everything and do anything to attain an end product of their requisite. The motivation attribute to various factors and feelings when it comes to acid attack on women. Not to deny the fact that it is strictly gender biased. Some architects use acid as a form of violent attack to despoil and demean the victim's body as an expression to their anger and outrage and most importantly as an attempt to humiliate victims. Others express supremacy and exhibit undying control over the victim as an attempt to curb their deep-rooted feelings of diffidence and scantiness. Concluding, it as an attempt by male genders of the society to instil in women a sense of fear.

Effects on Victim
Acid Attacks is one of the most heinous crimes plausible. It does not only affect the victim but also the family or the people related to the victim, namely secondary victims, both physically and mentally. It is however regrettable that the criminal justice system fails to comprehend the severity of the offence in its true spirit. It also effects victim socially as society creates a taboo for victims to survive.

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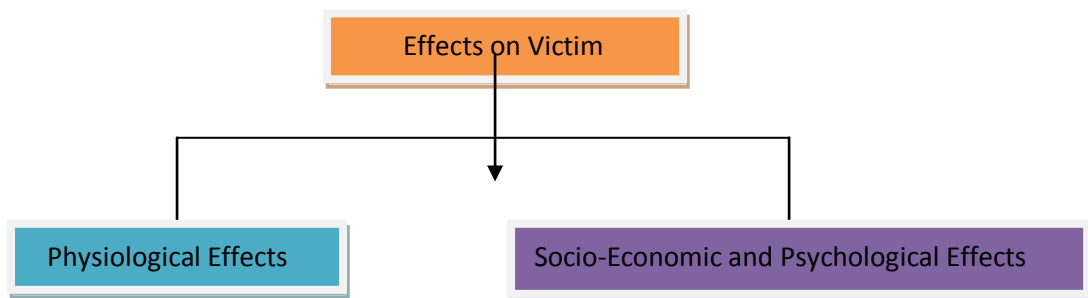
- **Physiological Effects:** Acid being a coercive substance is adept enough to decay a solid material like metal causes the skin tissues to melt and erode in the respective area. It is mostly targeted at the victims face causing their facial tissue to burn. As a person face in our society is said to define one's character, and for women her face acts like a treasure which helps her in marriage. Such erosion also leads dissolution of bones as acid has the tendency if thrown of a certain amount to wolf the fat and muscles. Lips, Eyelids, even sometimes causing them def, and even nose sometimes completely burns off. Apart from long term problems the immediate danger faced by them can be most commonly breathing problems, adding to the inhalation of acid vapours that may lead to disproportionately swallowed neck. Less severe effects include redness, burning or permanent hair loss. Things can even go worse by causing victims death. Lastly, an open wound attracts spectators, it sometimes become breeding ground for other dangerous diseases as there is plausible high risk of infection on the effected dead tissues.

-**Socio- Economic & Psychological effects:** Victim not only suffers physically but also suffers socially and psychologically. The attack trauma of an acid attack leads to other problems like fear, depression etc. Acid attack confines most of the victims to home, as they are constantly attacked by the embarrassment and societal stigma. It continues to haunt them and stay with them forever, as medical treatments cannot get their old normal self back. Every time they look themselves in the mirror they are reminded of the fact that they cannot have their normal life back. Although they pretend to be happy and sometimes actually are, again the stigma lives with them forever. Further disabilities resulting out of attack add another dimension to the sufferance of victims. It not only affects them psychologically but they also suffer economically, like losing their well paid jobs, which in turn means losing their livelihood, or even marriage. Also when they start becoming burden on the family, family members and society ostracize them. Psychological, as well as social and economic effects are inoperable and absolute as physical ones.

Acid Attack on Women: A Legal Scenario
-**Before 2013 Amendments in Law:** The lack of Specific Law: Before 2013 strict laws on acid attack were debated. It is perhaps because there were no frequent reported acid attack cases and there were no specific legislations on the subject. The accused was booked under several sections of Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC), which are as follows-
- Section 320 (Grievous Hurt)

- Section 322 (Voluntarily causing grievous hurt)
- Section 325 (Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt)
- Section 326 (Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means)

Also punishments under each section varied accordingly. Under section 325, perpetrator booked was to be imprisoned for a term extending to seven years and under section 326 the punishment was bit harsher. What is more atrocious is that under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the offender can get bail if he is acquitted under section 325 unlike section 326, which was however non-bailable.

Section 320 was highly critiqued by Law Commission as the definition of 'grievous hurt', does not include deliberate grave injuries inflicted on vital part of women's body. Also to held a person criminally liable the most essential thing t prove is the *mens rea* that is the guilty mind which is very hard and totally subjective to be proved.

Also, apart from the stringent laws there was no way to compensate victim in monetary terms. The victim has undoubtedly to incur huge medical expenses which sometimes are a grey area for victim as well as her family. A treatment period lasts long and the treatment is rarely completed successfully. This increased the financial and psychological burden on victim and their families.

-Post 2013 amendments in law: After a heavy built up on Acid attacks in India, Law makers added two new sections in Indian Penal Code 1862, which strictly talks about acid attacks and the related punishments, which are
- 326(A) voluntary causing grievous Hurt by use of Acid, etc
- 326(B) Voluntarily throwing or attempting to throw acid

Part A of the section particularly talks about the throwing of acid with the intention or with the knowledge that it will cause permanent or partial damage in addition to other injuries and deformities. The offender will be imprisoned for not less than 10 years which may extent to life imprisonment, which is cognizable and non-bailable offence.

Part B of the section defines acid as a, "substance that has an acidic or coercive character or burning nature, "It not only talks about act of throwing acid but also takes into consideration an attempt by the perpetrator to throw acid even if it has not harmed the victim in any possible way. The offender under this shall be imprisoned for 5 year not extending to 7 years, which is also a cognizable and non-bailable offence.

Also, new compensation policy has also been added to both sections which is an addition to the imprisonment and not or to it states, "And fine to be paid to victim". Always in criminal punishments state receives the fine paid by the offender but here the victim is compensated and nowhere IPC other then newly added section talks about compensation.

But till now the quantum of the compensation has no directives. Therefore it is both before after the amendments hard to determine the amount of compensation to be given to the sufferer. In many cases it is absurdly inadequate and does not fulfil the needs and the requirements of the victim. Numerous cases can be sited where the compensation by the offender to the victim is inadequate and not at all enough even to sustain her medicines. It

is always good to have something rather than anything. At least a step has been taken to peep in the laws and the need on the hour to deal with the old laws has been pondered over. With time many new and other changes good changes a looked for.

Preventive laws: A Global Scenario
International laws plays a major role as it governs the activity of member state and pave path for them in relation to laws which countries consent to and follow. Joseph Weiler in book argues that International legal order is practically impermeable to the voices led down by women and proposes the organizational and normative structures of international law as two related explanations for the above issue. On the Similarly the United Nations General Assembly in 1993, passed the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women. Article 4 (f) of the declaration urge member countries to develop such legal measures which will in turn develop preventive approaches for violence against women. It gives certain authority to the countries to frame policies and new legal frameworks which may also include compensation to the victims of acid attacks and perhaps even standardize the sale of acids in the country.

Women here take delicate victim positions whose Human rights have been violated, the definitely adds another dimension to the victims of acid attack. Member countries can be held liable if they fail to comply with the norms. Certainly, India has now to an extent save itself from its consequences by indulging in new laws in relation to acid attack. Even if the rules are formed, are they really followed to adhere to? "These obligations arise from the duty of the States to take steps to respect, protect, promote and fulfil human rights." Legal and ascertain steps should be taken by the domestic power holders in order to ensure international peace treaty. This would thus help women to ensure themselves certain powers and right- holders and not merely flexible receiver. Not to forget the saviour fundamental right in the constitution of India article 21, which talks about the protection of life and liberty of the individual. Which clearly states that women equally being the citizens of the country possess the rights of their self-protection of life.

Recommendations
So far tackling with the violence pertaining to women has become self-undertaken position of Women's group. It should be highlighted that the violence against women will not only harm a particular group or community. Instead society comprising of individuals who all are interlinked will effect it as a whole, thus is should be the equal duty of both men and women to tackle with the problem. Violence against women should be named as an unacceptable violence and for the community at large. Awareness is key to social change. Creating social awareness among people and explaining them the ghastly consequences might help them to understand the dark intensity of the act. But this should not be seen as sole way of achieving the desired change. Public education Forum should be initiated which should include mass media both national and international, with other educating camps not to the cream player in specific but to a population which exists in large number.

-Ensuring Adherence to Amended Laws: Mere writing codes will not satisfy the idea of legal justice behind the law, a proper assurance and adherence to laws is required. To regulate this proper investigation should be conducted periodically on the cases decide upon, also

Victims should be given protection from the threats if any from the offender by law. A free and fair trial should be the intention of all the parties involved in Justice System.

-Quantum of Compensation: Till now the quantum of the compensation has no directives. Although the compensation is made necessary to the victim of acid attack till now there no fashion prescribed to which judges can adhere to while dealing with the case. A strict quantum or the method should be worked upon. The National Commission for Women (NCW) has also suggested the inclusion of Section 357A in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (CrPC) for the purpose of defraying of expenses, in order to deal with the matter of compensation better.

-Regulating Sale: Finally, one of the most effectual means of curbing acid attacks can be just a simple step of controlling the sale of acid over the counter. Although it is said that SC has passed certain rules in dealing with the sale of bottles or containers possessing acid. The rule is not followed to a strict application. Also the bottles are so cheaply available in the market without any identity proofs, the offender could easily avail to the product undetermined to quality and quantity, which can be serious threat to victim and the family. The Law Commission has observed that there are no regular inspections of stocks for acid sales as there are for explosives. Government officials should be appointed for tracing acid sale activities and ensuring its safe purchase and not a one with mens rea (guilty intention). This would optimistically help to control heinous acid attacks. Government should therefore work on sale related issues through framing certain laws etc. It is also duty of the government body to provide due Redressal to the victims and monitory support to the victims and the family so that medical care or any other necessary care should be delivered to the victim. Doctors should be specially trained to handle delicate acid attack cases and to provide appropriate surgeries and medicines to the victims.

Afroza Anwary has explained how local feminist groups took an initiative to improve medical care for acid attack victims in Bangladesh. Great role can be played by NGO's or other feminist or non-feminist groups to improve conditions of victims of acid attacks. In India many Ngo's have been working like ASTI, Acid Survivors Trust International, who not only provide legal assistance to the victims of acid attack but also provide them with medical and other counselling facilities. They also support other NGO's in different parts of the world and country. Their work is on a common goal which is to curb acid attacks across world.

All these above mentioned efforts should be seen as both long and short term commitments. Which should involve wide arrange of actors so as to widely involve other sections of society, and to achieve a fundamental shift in beliefs which will support gender equality. It is also essential to remain watchful to the rising threats and advance ways to wrestle that.
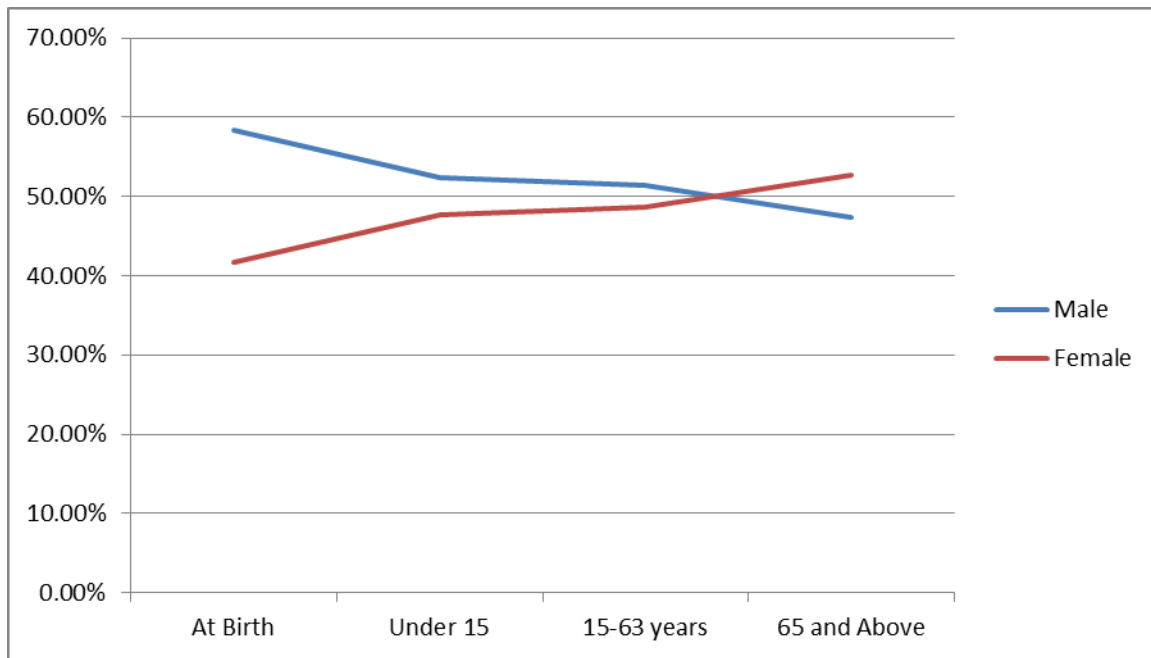
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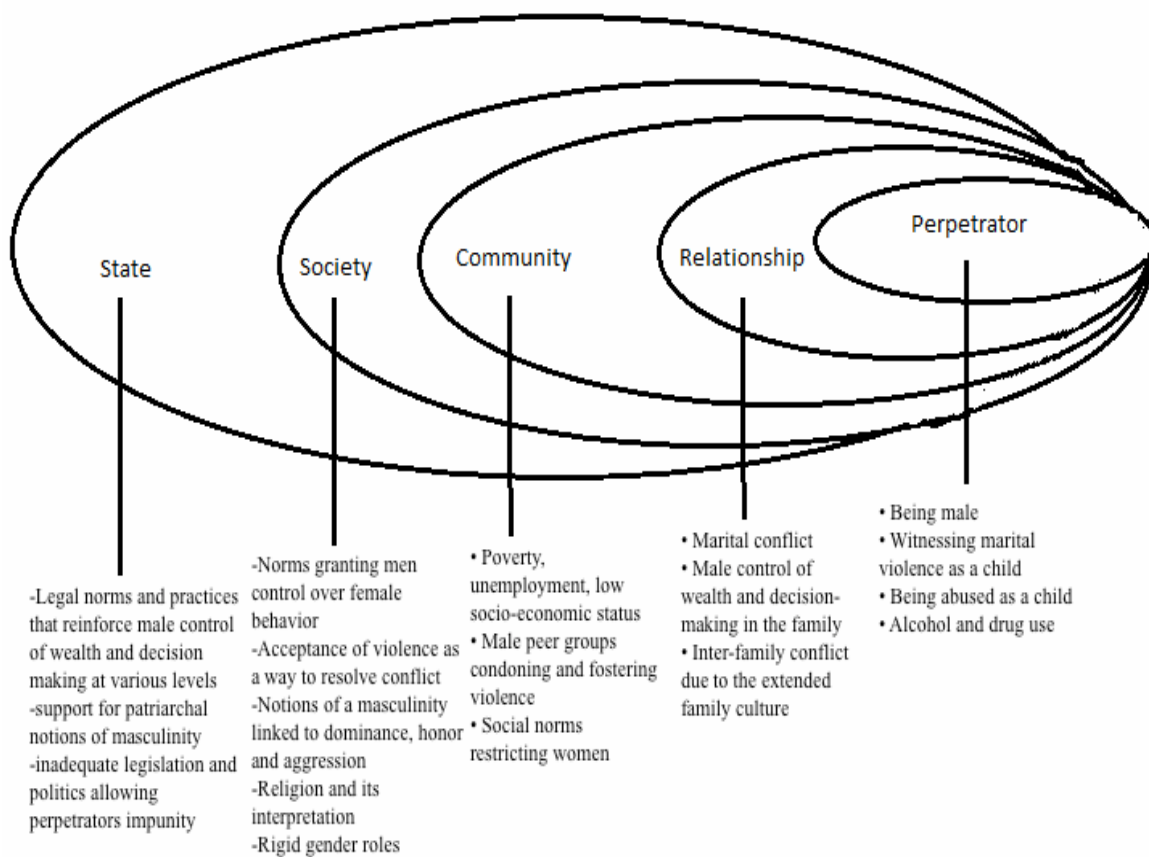
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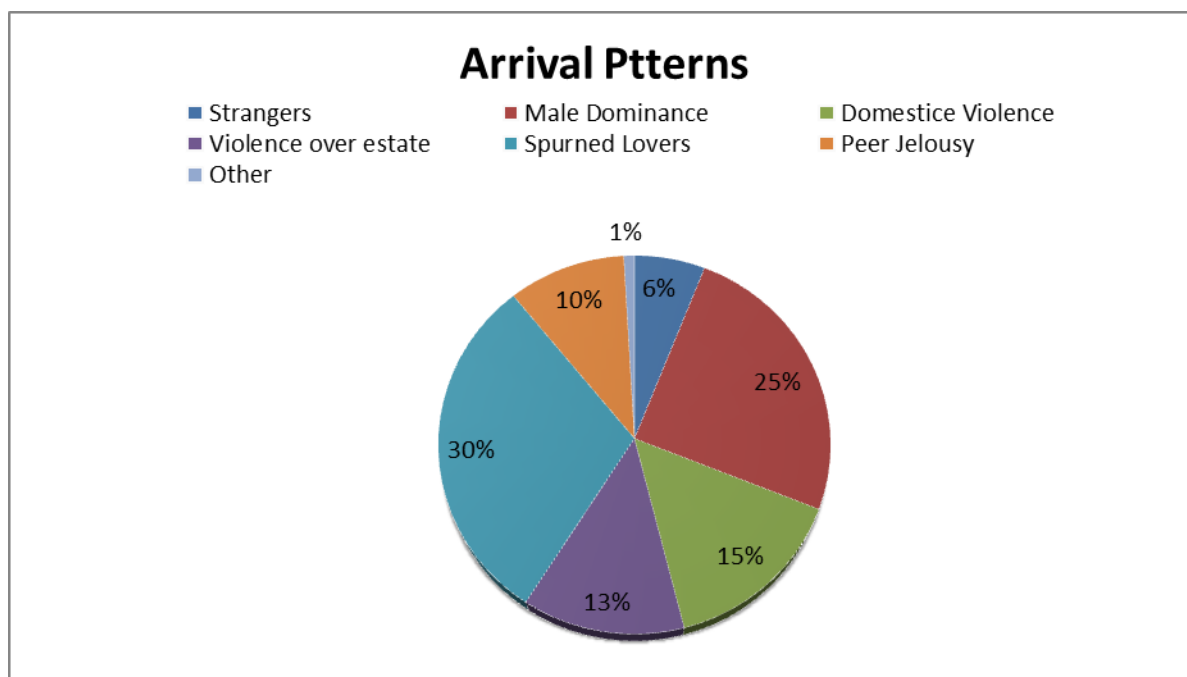
Fig. 3

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Revisiting the Question of Gender Equality in the age of Globalization

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Abstract

The Paper attempts to throw light on the need to focus primarily on gender issues worldwide. The author argues that special privileges must be given to minority sections, including women, along with men. Further, this paper will put forward the idea that special privileges for women would bring them at par with men when it comes to application of laws. This research tries to re-evaluate that age-old question of equality of gender. The author states that developing countries would come to equal footing with the developed countries, if the other half could be utilized in an appropriate manner. This process would certainly entail improving the social factors, from which political and socio-economic factors will automatically fall in place. Globalization breaks through cultural barriers. However, there is a need, at the same time to recognize that laws are context based and thus recognition of the social contextual relationship has to be bore in mind, before being influenced by the international norms, otherwise one's domestic culture would be foreshadowed.

Keywords: Gender, Equality, Social, Economic, Development.

Introduction

Gender equality in the age of globalization needs to be examined. It created a situation that without Globalization development is impossible, with the help of Globalization we are required to accept all its limitation wholly. Gender in the age of globalization is fast redefining social norms, convention and practices, which regulate the multi-faceted relationships between Man and Woman in a given society. We will look into the growing gender urgencies in India, posing a serious question mark on the desired path of 'Globalization with Development'.

"With great power, comes great responsibility" ~ Uncle Ben from *Spiderman*
What kind of responsibility are we talking about? - To push the non-powerful people to the edge, be it gender, class, caste based! According to Thomas Hobbes and many other thinkers, the society was said to be in the "state of nature" where everyone was free and the "powerful" ones were said to be suppress the weaker ones. That state of nature is not completely removed from our society. We still see "power" exercising itself through various models in the society.

'Power' is an extremely dangerous tool. If you have power, you can make others do anything for you but if too much of it is exercised, you can see protests and uprisings from the suppressed class. One must exercise carefully. The society has experienced the use of

'power', how one dominant form has easily tried to suppress the weaker form. The very Question is from where this legitimacy of power came into- Is it by birth, by religion or by economic means?

In this paper we will see how Globalization acted as a catalyst in defining the domain of gender. The term Globalization is widely used to describe a variety of economic, cultural, social and political changes that have shaped the world over the past 50 odd years. Globalization is getting its legitimacy of power from the economic means. Globalization is integration of local as well as national economies into a global, unregulated market economy. Globalization has created unparalleled opportunities and posed unprecedented challenges for development. Globalization processes offer unprecedented opportunities, for those able to take them including opportunities for more efficient exploitation and crimes. We can see that it is therefore necessary to define and characteristics Globalization and examine the qualitative changes that are likely to affect women and the poor, the majority of whom are women.

Economic Globalization and Gender

Globalization is considered to be Mantra for development. However we need to see that whether it helped in Gender Equality?

The world may made enormous economic progress, world GDP has been multiplied and the per capita income may have increased but it created a disparity between regions and between people within the countries. Globalization has excluded a significant proportion of people; there is inclusion for some and an exclusion, or marginalization, for many. Open economies and open societies are conducive to innovation, entrepreneurship and wealth creation. Better communication led to enhanced awareness of rights and identities. A gender perspective comes into the scenario when we examine that how Globalization is effecting the different groups of women and men in developing countries. It has threatened cultural diversity.

Globalization has generated new employment possibility but the women position of exploitation has not ben deceased. The most obvious reason for addressing gender issues is that women workers make up the overwhelming majority of the workforces of labour-intensive, export industries in developing countries, dominate the international migration of care services workers, and tend to be concentrated in the most vulnerable jobs of global production systems. The responsibility for social reproduction is consigned to women in most of the societies. The women's work generally doesn't receive any recognition because it is not able to fulfill the market criteria or the society does not consider it as work. People don't see household work as work because that work is not included in the GDP of an economy and it is considered to be the responsibility of the women. Thus, women end up joining informal sector, which is a lower segment of global supply chains; which is unprotected, low paid and low skilled. They are more vulnerable to unfair conduct and exploitative practices. According to Elson and Pearson, 'women are considered by (companies) not only to have nimble fingers, but also to be naturally more docile and willing to accept tough work disciple, and naturally less inclined to join trade unions than men; and to be naturally more suited to tedious, repetitive, monotonous work.' Kshipra Sharma argues that failed land reforms, exploitative development projects, draconian wildlife

protection laws and forest reservation policies have added to the hardships of the marginalized sections, robbing them of their means of subsistence and even dignity, resulting in mass movements like Naxalite movement in India. There are many authors who tries to challenge the public-private dichotomy characterizing views of working women, and presents a different perspective analyzing the class dynamic behind gender aspect of Globalization.

Women in Global Workforce
There are different views regarding the massive entry into the global workforce by women in the labor market. The optimistic theorist explains that the women are directly benefitted by the expansion of export manufacturing, agriculture and business services like out services and off shoring, helped them to get paid jobs and opened many economic possibility. Trade openness and the spread of information and communication technologies enlarged the economic possibilities. Women's are getting into MNC's, which provides them with better wages and better working condition than the domestic corporation. They moved out from agriculture sector to manufacturing as well as services sectors. This helps to remove the barriers of Patriarchy and women subordination. They can finance their own education and they will also try to educate their daughter by seeing the competition outside the household. Men and especially women in Brazil, India, Mexico, and Thailand have experienced an increase in BRAIN requirements and a decline in BRAWN requirements over the past 15 years.

Anti-Globalization Critics
The Anti-Globalization critique talks about the negative impact of economic opportunities. The critics argue that Globalization is hegemonic and antagonistic in local and national economies. They accept the fact that it has given women many scopes to enter into the economic sphere but the jobs are not secured. The nature of workforce is very casual, temporary workers who can be fired at any moment. There is too much flexibility as the workforce can be transferred from one branch to another, can be shifted from formal to informal work. Thus, it cannot be said that there job is stable. The wages they receive are low compare to the wages of men. The stereotype attach to female that they are weak so they are mainly provided the job of feminine occupation and low skilled jobs. Increasing the number of jobs is not the sole criteria to balance the difference gender. The main aim should be to enhance the security and stability of women. If we see the impact of Globalization we can say that more than half of the globe's population is resisting it because it is not able to deliver the promises made by the authority of economic well-being and progress of all.

Equality demand has been increased and the rate of fight too has been shoot up. Most of the countries have provision for women and their protection. In case of India, we can see the Constitution of India talks about right to Equality; there cannot be any act, which is prejudice Justice. A person cannot be discriminated because of the gender. There are clauses, which keep the position of women up in the hierarchy. As we have seen that as the old gaps of gender inequality was trying to be filled with new trends, disadvantaged women are left far behind. We can say that we see the women gained knowledge about communication and information but the societal pressure and the patriarchy mentality has

not been changed. The most vulnerable position is of the women who are neither able to handle their family affairs nor they are able to have stable working condition.

Gender Differences
Gender differences, which don't allow women to take the advantage of, trade openness.
– Gender differences in educational matters have restricted women's scope to new employment. Insufficient education does not allow them to get accustomed with the new developments in every sector employment. If they are included they are mainly in the secretarial and office occupation. They are not seen in large number in scientific, professional and managerial position.
– Gender differences prevent women from joining because they don't find anyone to take their care responsibilities. The female members may be mothers or elder daughters who are to take on the duties and responsibilities of the family.
– We are all ware of the women's weaker property rights in land and limited access to productive units restricts their potential to exploit the advantage.
– The gender norms for mobility and the duties of women in economic sphere laid to affect women's access to technology and information.

Restraints on Reaping Benefits
If the women try to even take the advantage there are gender inequalities, which hamper the whole determination of women, and provides dissatisfaction.
– Lower wages in comparison to men for equal work.
– Lack of promotion opportunities and denial of access to many areas of work.
– The working condition is poor and occupational hazards create more dissatisfaction.
– Barriers for married women and women with children.
– No one to listen to women. Absence of workers right, even right to collective action is missing.
– Intra-factory gender division of labour laid to discrimination.
– Question of dignity also plays an important role. With the denial of own resources and increasing market orientation, Globalization has not only produced subsistence problems but has also robbed citizens off their dignity and identity. Deprived of their right to decent dignity and identity, women among all deprived sections are becoming increasingly alienated from their work, community, family or even themselves, and searching for liberator outlets.

Analysis
We can say that due persistent to the gender difference in endowments, time availability, access to productive inputs and agency, and pervasive employment segregation by gender, mean that not all women have fully benefited from the economic opportunity brought by Globalization. In addition, it is very obvious 'that the interests, risks and opportunities resulting from Globalization affect different groups of women differently- what will benefit some women, will have a negative impact on other, and will not affect yet other. Uneven regional development is one of the main reasons of poverty in rural areas. The consequence of migration to urban areas makes the remaining household members in poverty. Amongst these, female-headed households tend to for an identifiable group. Globalization tries to sharpen the disparity and tries to give opportunities by providing new gateways. Increasing the access to and availability of infrastructure services helps the poor to sell their goods in

the urban and overseas market. Although it need to be ensured that women have the proper access to this opportunities. The disparity forms a trade barrier for both the sex to take advantage of the employment barriers. The barriers may be illiteracy, lack of skills, the age if the person, the marital status, lack of money and time to undertake the job, lack of access to credit, lack of information, gender and other group discrimination, immobility caused by the domestic obligation.

We can say that women are earning a living wage, there are development seen in the lifestyle of women but being potentially paid can reduce the gender inequality. The changes will not be able to 'abolish and replace by egalitarian, gender neutral fair market opportunities.' This changes is not associated with the gender equity. Gender equity requires a transformation in gender values, or the gender ideology of society as whole. It is undoubtedly time to address the long marginalized voices and awaken India to the establishment of a participatory democratic, gender friendly environment for the composite progress of the country. Information and resource flow will have to be designed in a way to ensure maximum inclusion of citizens, both women and men, as producers as well as consumers of change.

Recommendations

Working condition need to be friendly and decent: employees as well as employers spend most of their time in their work place. It is a necessary requirement that the work place is friendly enough that people can approach each other if any problem arises. The working condition should be decent enough to make the place worth working. It should create an enthusiasm among the workers to work. Gender discrimination should not be there, people should feel to talk to anyone and ask anyone to come to their rescue.

Sexual Harassment in work place should be zero tolerance: the employers as well as employees should keep an eye that any kind of injustice is not taking place. There is an increase in sexual harassment cases that too in working place, the place need to warm and cordial.

Social stigma that there is a difference between sexes needs to be removed. We cannot be move towards development until and unless we reduce this stigma attached to the gender. People need to accept that everyone is equal before the eyes of law and should also treat them equally.

Social inequalities requires broader concerted actions, pole should not tolerate anything, which is going to create more and more difference between the two sexes. Women should be provided to take advantage of all the things which the men took advantage. Women should be open to all the economic and employment opportunities. Domestic responsibilities should be taken care by every member of the family. The movement's lack of attention to women's issues is undoubtedly disheartening for those women who have for years identified themselves with it, in hopes of liberation (in the age of Globalization). It appears that the movement calls for unification of toiling women against all kinds of exploitative patterns of Globalization, without actually providing a long-term agenda for action.

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Rural Governance in India: A Case of Gender-based Affirmative Action

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Abstract

Globalization refers to economic integration of the world. As it is an overriding phenomenon, its impact is felt across the world. When it comes to India, its impact on rural governance is widely reflected. In particular, giving 33 % reservation to women in the existing Panchayati Raj system has become a controversial issue among the political parties for long. In 1993, the 74th Constitution Amendment Act had approved reservation for women in village Panchayats. This research tries to re-examine the attempts made by Indian Government in order to empower women politically, through decentralization. In this regard, the author will provide an analysis of women elected representation in Haryana's Panchayats. Finally, the author will recommend the measures for improving the current status quo in regard to the participation of women.

Keywords: Globalization, Governance, Women Reservation, Panchayati Raj

Introduction

Local organizations are the leads in the rural development policies strategized by Indian government. The twin factors underlying the contemporary pre-eminence are, first, the constitutional amendments of 1992 that heralded the decentralization of government across India; second, increasing belief in the community level machinery for managing local dispute resolution. Decentralization, among other things, engages in policies of delegation, it entails transfer of substantial political, administrative, and fiscal responsibilities to local elected bodies. These reforms are postulated on the tenet that devolution enhances association between the citizens and the state. The second objective of the process is to engross elected representatives, government staff and citizens, including women. The significant question to be hovering is whether women can be empowered, through legal and constitutional measures, in a country where both the state and the civil society is patriarchal and feudal in nature.

Idea of Governance

The expression 'governance' was first used in France in the fourteenth century meaning 'seat of government'. The expression gained significance after its usage in a World Bank Report, 1989 as meaning 'the exercise of political power to manage a nation's affairs'. The World Bank used it on the basis of a notion that 'economic prosperity is not possible without a minimum level of rule-of-law and democracy'. However, the contours of the term seemed to have changed, with the term being used as meaning 'how an organization works with its partners, stakeholders and networks to influence the outcomes of public policies '.

The term governance, in traditional outlook, is defined as the political system, in which power is employed for striving towards development, by availing of all the resources, economic and social, available; and devising and implementing the policies. In other words, it refers to an administration characterized by organizational effectiveness, efficiency, legitimacy, credibility and responsiveness. All these before mentioned components form part of Governance endorsed by the World Bank.

Good Governance

Governance when used in 1989 in a World Bank Report implied good governance as a concept that came to signify appropriate development management, with prime areas being: public sector management, accountability, legal framework for development and information and transparency. Good Governance is a context based notion, given that it is impossible fully to implement all desirable governance principles at the same time stakeholders need to agree on strategic governance priorities. However, the conjecture formulated by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific has to an extent triumphed in incorporating all the extensive thoughts. It defines good governance as having eight major characteristics: participatory, consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive and follows the rule of law. It is a process whereby corruption is minimized, the views of minorities are taken into account and that the voices of the most vulnerable in society are heard in decision-making and is responsive to the present and future needs of the society. Good governance can also be concluded as comprising of five principles that under pin good governance are openness, participation, accountability, effectiveness and coherence. However, the empirical figures in case of India show an utter failure of the vision in India's democracy function.

India: Women and Political Empowerment

As per the 2011 census, sex- ratio i.e. number of females per thousand males was 940. The ratio of males to females is 1.06: 1. As of 2006, women constituted merely 8% of the parliamentarians. India stood 96 in terms of gender related development index; while 106 in terms of gender, institutions and development index. India stands comparatively high in terms of policy implementation of legislation pertaining to women.

India is featured by massive gender disparity in pivotal human development indicators, which are worse than any other country with equivalent per capita income. Prejudice against females emanates from their very births. They are under represented among births and over –represented among births that die. This discrimination is merely re-enforced at every phase of my life. Economic prosperity of a nation alone cannot eradicate the differences existing since time immemorial. Therefore, one way to engender social equality is via political empowerment. Three can never be true democracy unless there is true participation of women, both in governance and development programs.

In respect of local governance, an all-embracing agenda has been gender equality by means of reservation of seats in local bodies. All states are mandated to reserve at least one third seats for women in all panchayati raj institutions at all three levels. Post- Independence era has seen various attempts aimed at empowering women, in relation to men. It planned to do this by primarily empowering them politically. Political empowerment of women is

necessary so as to enable them to influence decision-making process, planning, implementation, evaluation by consolidating them into the political arrangement. This process involves a wide range from voting to holding offices.

The Constitution of India, by virtue of Article 14 has granted equal rights to women, as that of men. Apart from this, various acts on the same ideology were passed, like the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 etc. In fact, a full-fledged ministry called the Ministry for Women and Child Development has been instituted. Article 15(3) empowers state to make special provisions for women and children, even in violation of the principle of non-discrimination among citizens on the basis of sex, as prohibited by Article 15(1).

The thread of development started by assessing and compiling all that women aspire for and for this a Committee on the Status of Women, 1971 was formed, which put forward its report in 1974 leading to the Perspective Plan for Women: 1998-2000 AD. During the eighth year plan, the main agenda of the government was to bring men, women and children in the mainstream on an equal footing. While the ninth plan also focused on women empowerment.

In 1947, the Committee on 'Status of Women in India' suggested institution of women panchayats at the local level, with considerable amount of independence at their disposal for the management of the development of women and children. It was stipulated that women could be elected directly by other village women and entitled to send representatives to Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee, provisions were made of co-option of two women, in constituting a Panchayat. The Ashok Mehta Committee, 1978 suggested that woman with highest number of votes would be elected in Zila Parishad and Mandal Panchayat, and co-option is permitted. The National Perspective Plan for Women (1988) recommended 30% reservation for women for chairmanship of Panchayats. In Haryana, there was a provision for the co-option of women to the Gram Panchayat, one to two women members to the Gram Panchayat, one to two members to the Panchayat Samiti and two members to the Zila Parishad.

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act intended to strive towards decentralization of power and eradicating gender imbalance prevalent in the society, thereby annihilating gender power relations in the local self-governance bodies. It directed all the state to make appropriate amendments and commence a three-tier system from district level to local level. Article 243 (D) provides for one-third reservation (including reservations for SC/ ST women) for women. Additionally, reservations for SC/ ST women shall be made in a manner provided in by the State Legislature.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj was established in May 2004, with the main objective of implementing Part IX of the Constitution, Panchayats n Fifth Schedule Areas and District Planning Committees. Article 243G along with the Eleventh Schedule, empowers to attribute to Panchayats such powers to enable it to function as self-government. The Ministry, by Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojna, provides financial assistance to states for training and capacity building of Elected Representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions. Elected representatives trained in Haryana are nil (2009-10), 39408 (2010-11) and 300 (2011-12).

The Ministry has also initiated Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA). The scheme aims at consolidating the efforts of women together and provide for a forum for training.

Haryana

Out of the total population of Haryana of 25, 353, 081, females constitute 11,847,951.Literacy rate of females in Haryana is 66.7, while the sex ration is 877 females per thousand males, one of the lowest in the country. It is a fact that Indian women are denied social, economic and political rights. Reality, statistics, facts and figures point contrary to the visions and intent of our legislatures. Society implanted patriarchy, traditional principles that define and limit the sphere of women has not been arranged so as to transmute the existing scenario.

Description	2011 Data
Approximate Population	2.54 crores
Actual population	25, 351, 462
Male	13, 494,734
Female	11, 856,728
Population Growth	19.90%
Percentage of total Population	2.09%
Sex Ratio	879
Literacy	75.55%
Male Literacy Female literacy	84.06% 56.91%

Women conversant with terms of ménage found governance as a new expression. In practice, even if women were elected they lacked requisite skills and adequate knowledge. Women, thus, metamorphosed to a dummy through which husband maneuvered. Hence, there is a need for women knowledge building as well as capacity building in order to acquaint them about the leadership, effective communication and other skills. However, political participation of women has ameliorated the condition of children who are generally neglected in the development plans and also politicizing various contentious issues like dowry, alcohol abuse, domestic violence.

In a study in Rohtak, Haryana, it was observed that women members never attended any meeting and their signatures were taken sitting at home. While another study in Haryana suggested that women were not aware of their rights and duties in the Panchayati Raj Institutions, nor had knowledge about their surrounding politics. The factors responsible for sidelining them from political filed are illiteracy, poverty, and social barriers. Most of the women elected contest from the seats reserved for them. In Haryana, more than 1/4th of the elected women contested from the general seats. It is noteworthy that in the paternalistic society, women elections are also determined by the breadwinners of the household, especially the case of Haryana where 100% women, with no exception, are chosen by the patriarchs of the family, with about three fourth of them concerned about the family reputation and family wish.

Statistics reveal that majority of women elected representatives are married and are above 35 years of age. This is significant in the management, as it implies that they are level headed and shrewd, and are comparatively less burdened with 'so-called women made work' and less subject to constraints faced by other young women. Haryana women elected representatives are the bread cookeries, while they are also engaged in other small-sectors. Education to women is an area that is observed with minimum priority. As a result, they sign on the basis of trust they had in their husband and children without knowing the content. Haryana, however, in the recent years has witnessed a positive literacy graph and nearly 40% of them have passed secondary education.

Recommendations

Women successful as elected representatives attribute their success to qualities, like self-confidence, public speaking, education, good behavior and organizing skills; while lack of these aptitudes hampers accomplishment. These restrictions can be ascribed to cultural and gender imbalance, which the social dimensions have not permitted to defeat. Nevertheless, they allude that in case the government is intends to empower women in the truest sense; training is the means to achieve the end.

Training is important so as to ensure that the representative have appropriate skills. Their training should comprise training about the concept of Panchayati Raj in India, 73rd Amendment, concept of reservations, gender sensitization, women empowerment, decision-making, powers and functions of PRIs, meetings, rural development, role of bureaucracy, mahila mandals, rural environment, qualities of a good leader and monitoring and implementation of development works. It should be ensured that every method used is participatory in nature and applies modern methods. Services of women experts must be availed of when training females, so as to make them comfortable. The language to be used must be very simple and sufficient time must be given to them. Training should be made compulsory for newly elected members. The training should more to the practical knowledge and more time should be allotted. Interaction at regular intervals would foster confidence of the trainees in the trainers and will also keep them update. Proper follow up work is as important as training.

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Globalization of Prostitution: A Study in Indian Context

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Abstract
Prostitution has existed in the human society since time immemorial. It is the oldest profession, whose existence can be traced hundreds of years of age. This paper will re-examine prostitution as a case of service industry. Prostitution testifies to the moral power struggle of sex, which religion has never been able to stop. The author will through light on how the prostitutes are ostracized and looked down upon in Indian society. The paper will strongly argue that prostitution should be considered one among several professions which is paid across the country. The author advocates that prostitution is the result of need and necessity but surely not once choice. As India is a democratic country providing its citizens with fundamental right, that is right to choose which also includes right to profession. Hence, this research will focus on the urgent need to consider prostitution as a legal profession. It will provide an analysis on the globalization of prostitution and its implication for a fast developing nation like India. Further it will explore various moral and societal aspects of Indian prostitution.

Keywords: Service Industry, Sex, Indian Society, Fundamental Rights, Globalization

"Marriage is for woman the commonest mode of livelihood, and the total amount of undesired sex endured by women is probably greater in marriage than in prostitution."
–Bertrand Russell, *Marriage and Morals*

Introduction
This research paper will analyze various aspects in legalizing prostitution and its impact on sex traffickers. Firstly, various important terms regarding prostitution and sex trafficking will be defined and then the focus will shift on to the laws regarding legalization of prostitution in different countries. Further, Globalization of prostitution and its effects on the sex industry will be highlighted upon. Then how legalization of prostitution will be beneficial for the sex industry and how on the other had it proves to be a boon for the sex trafficking. Following that, this paper will explain about the moral, social aspects of legalization of prostitution in India. Lastly, my opinion and recommendations about this issue will be presented.

Laws on prostitutions of different countries
The definition of prostitution according to The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 "prostitution " is the sexual exploitation or abuse of persons for commercial purposes or for consideration in money or in any other kind, and the expression "prostitute" shall be construed accordingly. However there is a general definition as well i. e. penalizing anyone who solicits or seduces for the purpose of prostitution, or who carries on prostitution near public places. Further, term "sex trafficking" can be defined as "the recruitment, harbouring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act." The term "child prostitution" can be defined as

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children who are into prostitution and haven't met their age of consent (which is 18 years). Countries have different opinion about legalization of prostitution as some pay practice monogamy whereas some may practice polygamy. For example: In Singapore, Prostitution is legal but pimping and public solicitation is not allowed. Licensed brothels operate in designated areas.

In Thailand, "Prostitution goes on in brothels in the countryside, behind the garish signs over Bangkok's girlie bars and massage parlors". The industry is estimated to account for an estimated 3 percent of Thailand's economy, or about US$4.3 billion a year. However, it is surprising that prostitution, brothel and pimping are illegal there. Whereas, UK prostitution is legalized, but pimping and brothers are heavily fined. Denmark women can pursue prostitution as a career as long as it is not their sole means of income. In Indonesia and New Zealand prostitution, pimping and brothels all are legal. Observing US one may find that prostitution in US has limited legality, whereas the brothels are illegal; prostitution is regulated by regular medical check-ups. In France prostitutes have to pay taxes but brothel and pimping is illegal. Lately, the prostitutes have voiced their concerns outside parliament in Paris against a new crime bill which deals with 'passive soliciting' - touting for sex by any means, including by use of dress or posture - a criminal offence. It is a direct gun on their earning. In Netherland prostitution, pimping (without coercion) and brothels are legal. Sweden is the only country so far to criminalise the buyers of sex rather than sex workers. Contrarily, in India the status of prostitution is uncertain; however there is a limited legality as prostitution is not a criminal offense, but soliciting prostitution and prostitution in a public place are illegal.

Linking globalization with prostitution
Globalization has also proven to facilitate the trafficking of individuals. Traffickers can now, advertise in foreign countries, sitting in their homeland. There is a high demand of sex labours in the developing countries by the developed countries which has largely facilitated human trafficking. The world has come closer due to globalization. Globalization has triggered the tourism industry. Emergence of new development like opening of new hotels, resorts and guest houses for tourism has increased the traffickers/pimps racket. The worst happens with a minor of lower strata, who is married to rich men in exchange of money and transported to gulf countries for prostitution. This also happens with women who are exported for nursing, domestic jobs etc. and then are forced in prostitution.

Positive aspects of globalization and legalization of prostitution in India
Legalization of prostitution would prove to be beneficial to society in various ways such as, in India right to free of conscience of the prostitutes will be recognised. After legalization prostitutes would no longer be controlled by the pimps and would discourage trafficking. Legalizing prostitution will thus help in improving the dependency on drugs, physical abuse etc. horrifying aspect of prostitution. Legalization of prostitution will probably decrease the number of rape cases. As after legalization, men would have proper way to easy down their frustration and not chose to pour their whole frustration on an innocent girl by raping her. It may prove to be a boon in tourism as revenue generated from prostitution would help in development. Proper health checks of the women into this profession would help in reduction of Sexually Transmitted Diseases like AIDS etc., also prostitutes should be educated to ask their

customers to use proper contraceptives otherwise stringent action shall be taken against them. Further, since large numbers of girl of lower strata can't afford medical services. Therefore legalizing it would help in improving safety and health conditions as they are assaulted by their clients etc. The social exclusion of people involved in this industry may be lessened if prostitution is legalized. As a matter of fact, minors are often manipulated by a trafficker who lures them about easy earning etc. Therefore, Legalizing prostitution will help to prevent these practices through regulation. Further help in curtailing child prostitution. Various organisation like SAARC 11th summit on "Preventing And Combatting Trafficking In Women And Children For Prostitution" emphasis on the evil of trafficking in women and children for the purpose of prostitution is incompatible with the dignity and honour of human beings and is a violation of basic human right. Furthermore, according to article 14 and 15 of the Constitution of India, there has to be equality before the law. If prostitution is not legalized then, many will be derived of their daily bread. This would be a direct infringement of their fundamental rights.

Negative aspects of globalization and legalization of prostitution in India
Even if one legalize prostitution in a country like India. The whole scenario would be very similar like if someone is forced into this half of the cases won't be reported and if someone will report then a buyer could easily escape by paying off his fine. There are many arguments disfavouring legalization of prostitution. Out here, the main focus on the point that legalizing won't prove in being a deterring effect on forced prostitution. Legalizing prostitution might fetch few rights for the people pursing this as a career. But since one trade their body for sex to a certain age. What is the future of those females who don't know anything else except this? What will happen if their living is what they used to get by trading their flesh? If prostitution is legalised will they get pension after a certain age?

These questions must be answered before legalizing prostitution. Legalization would encourage pimps as the prostitutes are compelled to surrender themselves the needs of their buyers. Legalization would increase in human trafficking for example – In Amsterdam where prostitution has been legalized it has become the centre of world's largest human trafficking racket. Legalization of prostitution might ensure that the buyers are provided with people who are HIV- and STD free. However no one talks about medical examination of the buyers therefore legalization would primarily benefits customers and pimps and not the prostitutes. Governments that legalize prostitution as "sex work" will have a huge economic stake in the sex industry. If women in prostitution are counted as workers, then governments might as well ignore the responsibility of making decent jobs available to women.

One of the aftermath of legitimizing prostitution would mean that pimp are legitimate sex entrepreneurs or third party businessmen; not only that regarding the men who buy women for sexual activity would now be accepted as legitimate consumers of sex. All this will in turn increase trafficking. Legalized prostitution triggers sex trafficking. For ex. Netherland second the fact that legalizing prostitution would help to end women who had been trafficked there for prostitution by regulating and implementing law effectively. However, it was seen that 80% of women in the brothels of the Netherlands were trafficked from other countries. In Indonesia various NGO's observed that girls were forced into prostitution after their failed marriages; they entered into prostitution

when they were 10 to 14 years of age. It was believed that there was no obvious violation of the law because their paperwork identified them as married.

Moral obligation and social aspects of prostitutes in India
In India, during Durga Puja, there are 18 types of soils that are collected to bathe maa Durga. This is practiced in Bengal. It is believed that prostitute 'consumes the poison of society' and at whose doorstep man loses his virtues. But legalizing prostitution in India is primarily an ethical issue, because of the sanctity that is attached to the institution of marriage. If one were to argue, it can be said that prostitution is as old as civilization. However when in the modern times marriage is given so much of importance, the moral cord between couples is deemed to be so strong that if a husband were to get intimate with a prostitute, this moral cord would lose the morality attached to it and destroy the institution of family. There is still a big question to be asked as to how will marginalized women ever be able to prove coercion? In India, there are around 1.2 million children are believed to be involved in this flesh trade. However, in Bangladesh the scenario is even worse i.e. child prostitutes are given steroid, making them look larger and older as the same drug is used by farmer to fatten his cattle. These steroids are harmful as they cause high blood pressure and diabetes etc. Further; if the prostitution is legalised then there is a high possibility that the women might be the bread earner of her family in the times to come. Men may sit at home and enjoy fruits of his wife's effort. All this may further lead to females dominating society. Like that in Thailand. Female dominance would not be preferred in a country like India.

If prostitution is legalised in India then it will directly target social and moral aspects of the victim as well as her surroundings. This might happen when a girl is from a lower caste, people would not get their sons or daughter married in that family. Furthermore, the moral cord between the families would be broken. No matter how modern we become an Indian women would never allow her husband to get into an sexual relationship with some other women. If a woman pursue her profession as a prostitute, then her parents won't be able to get her married. In India if prostitution is legalized then it will be extremely difficult for the dignity of a girl/women.

Recommendations
Role of NGO's and Civil Right Organization: Various foundation like rescue foundation who are recognised by government, work for rehabilitation and repatriation of victims for human trafficking from different parts of India. Victims who are sold for forced prostitution are also protected by this NGO. Over a period of last eight years, we have achieved the organizational capabilities and experience to fulfil their duties to the most neglected segment of our society. The NGO should insure that women's human rights are respected, protected, and fulfilled. There should be a committee to insure the protection of the rights of the prostitutes and to whom prostitutes can address their complaints. This committee must be comprised of prostitutes and other professionals like lawyers and supporter. There should be no law discriminating against prostitutes associating and working collectively in order to acquire a high degree of personal security.

Role of Government Initiative: The government should provide incentives for people who leave prostitution, for e. g. home loan, education loan etc. The government should provide jobs for the ones ready to leave prostitution. The government should opt for

positive discrimination such as more incentives or easy house loans etc. Positive discrimination has been laid down in Constitution of India also. Where in Section 16 (3) Part iii of the Constitution Of India it has stated that "(3) Nothing in this article shall prevent Parliament from making any law prescribing, in regard to a class or classes of employment or appointment to an office prior to such employment or appointment"

Role of Educational Institutes: All the education institutes should provide a course on prostitution so that the young crowd is aware. Further, various centers pro or anti-prostitution should set up, so that the young minds should develop a strong view about legalization of prostitution.

Role of Judiciary: The judiciary plays a major role in scrubbing these issues. If the law staunchly prohibits prostitution and keep a constant check; then it will be easier to erase the question of legalizing prostitution.

In accordance, of the above stated arguments it is very evident that legalization would be a boon for the sex traffickers and not the victims. Even if after legalization; the sex industry might be dignified but the workers will never get a social standing. Since there are no ways of marginalizing forced and voluntary prostitution; legalizing it would encourage pimps and sex traffickers. Even if various steps might be taken to curb child prostitution. There are high probability that children will be forcefully given steroids to enhance their physic and leading to deterioration of their health as discussed earlier. Further, the moral cord between the families will be broken as legalizing prostitution in India is primarily an ethical issue, because of the sanctity that is attached to the institution of marriage. Considering, all the aspects of legalizing prostitution. This research staunchly directs the reader to just two observations. First, that pimps and brothels should be abolished. Restrictions should be made on working together of two or more prostitutes, in order to avoid forced and child prostitution. Education institutions should come out with new policy in order to educate the prostitutes and further help them in getting better jobs for the same; further giving them same rights as that of other citizens.

This research paper would open the floodgates of information for future research. As a plethora of issues are constructed to prostitution, an empirical analysis from a comprehensive perspective is highly required. Legalization of prostitution might end to be a boon for the sex industry but definitely a bane for forced prostitution and child prostitution.

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Globalization of Prostitution: Trafficking and Trans-Border Crime

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Abstract

"International airline seeks striking hostess to greet passengers. Meet new people, see the world and earn a stable income!"–appears innocent enough until an impoverished and unaware applicant with apparently nothing to lose is employed from her home country and who arrives at her destination only to be coerced into prostitution. According to an estimate by the International Labour Organization (ILO), there are at any given time, 2.4 billion people in the world involved in forced labour and subjected to exploitation as a result of trafficking (ILO 2008). As the world "shrinks" and evolves towards global community, the transfer of people both forced and voluntary is becoming more widespread. Globalization and regional integration have contributed to human trafficking becoming the fastest growing and the third most widespread criminal activity in the world after weapons and drug trafficking. The focus of the paper is not just to say how much the flesh trade is occurring, but how forms of it are changing. The flesh trade has been a wide-spread industry for a long time; but now with the globalization of transport and technology, it is becoming even more transnationalized. The problem is so far-reaching that every country in the world can be considered to be a country of origin, transit or destination. This paper examines the relationship between globalization and the flesh trade, why is it growing at a alarming rate worldwide, and what can be done by individual nations to control and stop this most surreptitious international crime.

Keywords: Globalization, Trafficking, Prostitution, Sexual Exploitation, Human Rights.

Introduction

Poverty, gender equality and globalization have given birth to conditions in some regions of the world where huge numbers of girls and women face the threat of being targeted for illegal trafficking and sexual exploitation. The United States State Department estimated that approximately 800,000 people are trafficked illegally across national borders, excluding millions who are trafficked in their own country. Almost 80% of trafficked victims are girls and women, of which 50% are minors[1]. Majority of transnational victims are females trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation. Growing international concern about human trafficking is reflected in a number of human rights instruments and conventions that underpin the fundamental rights of those exploited through trafficking. The United Nations (UN) Palermo Trafficking Protocol (one of the protocols to the 2000 UN *Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime* (UN TOC), the full title of which is *The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children),* lays the foundation for international action on trafficking by providing an international framework for the definition of trafficking. It refers to force, coercion, movement and human rights abuses. Article 3 (a) of the Protocol states:

Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs[2].

The approval of the victim to the deliberate exploitation is irrelevant, if any of the above mentioned means have been used; under the UN Palermo Protocol. Trafficking is recognised as a process that is built upon repressive means and can involve physical and psychological coercion, forced travel and long journeys, removing passports and other documents, rape and the drugging of women while in transit, locking women in rooms and holding them in captivity and withholding earnings and setting impossibly high repayment sums to get back passports and other documents. Traffickers and recruiters also use more sophisticated methods of persuasion and enticement, exploiting women's need to migrate from situations of extreme poverty and domestic abuse to seek sustainable livelihoods. The globalised world economy marginalises women from poorer regions, who can become the resource for the global sex trade. Thus, the trafficking of women into the sex industry and the recruitment and exploitation of migrant women into prostitution are intertwined.

Global Supply and Demand

Human trafficking is not a new trend, but today it is more common and wide ranging than in the past constituting one of the most heinous, unintended consequences of globalization. Human trafficking benefits from one of the crucial tool of globalization- the supply and demand of transportable commodities, as well as from the transfer of capital, the opening of borders, and trade deregulation. It could then be said that the global conditions create a supply and demand chain favourable to human trafficking and comprised of the following push and pull factors:

- High unemployment and poverty;
- Discriminatory labour markets;
- Gender or ethnic discrimination;
- Lack of opportunity to improve one's quality of life;
- Increase in human rights violations;
- Internal conflict and persecution;
- Domestic violence or abuse;
- Degraded environmental conditions;
- False expectations of a better life elsewhere, including higher wages, better working conditions and greater freedom.

Human trafficking exploits the rapid expansion of "global culture" and the aspirations of many victims for a better life elsewhere. Other factors that contribute to the demand for trafficking victims in destination countries include:

- High demand for cheap or uncompensated labour;
- Weak or no laws against various forms of forced servitude;
- Demand by men looking for commercial sex and bondage arrangements;

- Indifference to social conditions and morality;
- Corruption;
- Weak law enforcement;
- Entrenched organized crime networks.

Trafficked victims come from all levels of society and from all rungs of the economic ladder. In some countries such as Philippines, finding employment overseas represents a way of gaining social status and dignity back home[3]. In many countries, finding a husband in a developed nation or marrying a wealthy foreigner is a way of escaping impoverished circumstances. Many trafficking victims are naïve young people with ambitions and dreams, encouraged by global consumerism and coerced through deception and false promises of wealth and celebrity as models, placement in a prestigious university, or stardom in professional sports. A case of the latter came to light in March 2007 when 34 teenage soccer players from Ivory Coast who were promised stardom in the European soccer leagues and smuggled into Mali for US $600 each and were then abandoned there by trafficker posing as a soccer agent[4].

There is no question, however, that the suffering poor from all points of the compass are the most plentiful and most susceptible to human trafficking by predators who kidnap or buy women and children against their will or through collusion by family members for sexual exploitation and servitude. This form of treatment often occurs in Southeast Asia and in Central America where teenagers are taken from Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala to work in brothels in Costa Rica and elsewhere that cater primarily to sex tourists from Canada and the United States. Often traffickers take advantage of women seeking marital happiness and a better means for taking care of extended family members. A mail-order bride may enter a country legally through a bogus match making service only to have her passport and her freedom taken from her and forced into servitude under a debt bondage arrangement.

Broken down into regions around the world, the largest concentration of trafficked persons is found in Southeast Asia and South Asia, where an estimated two hundred and twenty five thousand victims are trafficked annually[5]. Young women and girls are trafficked out of Greater Mekong and Indonesia into Thailand-Bangkok is a major destination for exploiting trafficking victims in the sex tourism industry as well as being a primary transit hub into other Asian nations and beyond[6]. Elsewhere, more than one hundred thousand persons are trafficked annually from the Soviet bloc, with Turkey as one of the prime markets for Eastern European women[7]. In 2005, an investigation in Africa conducted by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) revealed that women trafficked from rural areas of Mozambique and Maputo were sold to gold miners for sexual servitude without remuneration; while in Ethiopia, traffickers fronting as travel agencies and import-export companies-activities that require frequent travel to the Middle East and provide a convenient and effective front for their illegal enterprises- move high numbers of trafficking victims on to European destinations[8]. The IOM has determined that of an estimated seventy thousand women trafficked to Italy under debt bondage arrangements, about half are Nigerian nationals. Nigerian victims have also been trafficked throughout West Africa and as far away as Venezuela[9]. In Latin America and the Caribbean, approximately one hundred thousand women and girls are trafficked annually for sexual exploitation, primarily from

Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Mexico into North America, Western Europe and as far away as Spain or Japan[10]. Keeping in mind that the numbers of trafficking victims reported by international organizations vary greatly, these statistics point to a worldwide pandemic fuelled by an increasing demand for a human commodity for which ill equipped nations cannot seem to understand the immensity of the problem well enough to investigate and prosecute the perpetrators.

Recommendations

The overall recommendation of this paper is that there should be developed an integrated anti-trafficking and prostitution strategy universally. The following 8-point plan could form the basis of the strategy:

1. The provision of support and the development of a protective environment for disclosure and identification: All women in prostitution, regardless of whether or not they were trafficked, should be entitled to basic services through which their physical and mental health issues can be addressed. As a follow up to raids on red-light areas, women should be automatically provided with legal representation and basic services. Admission by women about their experiences and circumstances is more likely to happen when their immediate needs are met and they can interact with a person they do not see as part of the immigration authorities/police force. Women need space and support to enable them to talk about their experiences and not to be overwhelmed by the fear of deportation. Adequate funding needs to be made available to provide access to services for women in prostitution and trafficked women

2. The creation of exit routes for women: The provision of exit routes to enable women to move out of prostitution should be part of the overall strategy. Integrated educational and training programs that focus on long term economic independence and sustainability should be developed. There should be put in place safe-return programmes to the country of origin including re-training and financial assistance.

3. Making provision for regularising immigration status: It is critical that all trafficked women and migrant women who have been exploited in prostitution and who come forward for assistance, are not criminalised if they have undocumented status in the country. In recognition of the harm and violence intrinsic to prostitution, women in prostitution who seek assistance should be able to regularise their status if required. Residence permits should also be granted to women who have exited prostitution and cannot return to their countries of origin for reasons relating to their safety, age and state of health, family situation and other factors relating to their humanitarian or medical needs.

4. Legislation and enforcement: Legislation criminalising the buying of sex and decriminalising the selling of sex should be introduced, as is the case in Sweden and Norway. Provisions should be immediately introduced to erase the criminal records of women selling sex. Specialised permanent police units should be set up to continue the targeting and investigative operations of prostitution organisations/agencies and traffickers. Surveillance operations of the internet and mobile phones used by organisers of prostitution and buyers of sex should be put in place. Specialist anti-trafficking officers should be appointed within the police with the specific role of identifying and referring women in prostitution to appropriate services. The harm of prostitution, not illegal migration, should be the focus of their role. In this context, the police needs to see women as potential sources of intelligence and as potential witnesses in criminal cases, as well as victims in need of and deserving protection. The Task Force on the Entertainment Industry should reflect on

the links between lap-dancing clubs and prostitution. It should consider making a recommendation to revoke all licences where the dance floor is not separate from the public area. This could result in many of the lap-dancing clubs being closed

5. Changing attitudes and addressing the growth of the sex industry: Alongside the introduction of legislation to criminalise the buyers of sex and to decriminalise women who sell sex, there is a need for a public campaign demonstrating the intrinsic harm of prostitution to women. Without demand by men, there would be no prostitution. Attitudes of men are culturally and socially constructed; prostitution prevention programmes should aim to shift cultural attitudes about prostitution so that there is a cultural taboo against men who buy sex and cultural respect for men who make the choice not to buy sex. Human rights education programmes, which include legal and human rights implications and the realities of prostitution and trafficking, should be developed for schools

6. Trafficking of minors: All separated children who come to the attention of the State should be treated according to the State's obligations under the *Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989),* which states that separated children are entitled to the same treatment as national or resident children. Children should be treated as children first and foremost. Their immigration status should be of secondary importance. There is an absence of a clear legal status for separated children who are not asylum seekers and are not recognised as refugees, or persons in need of subsidiary protection or 'humanitarian leave to remain'. There are children who do not have a card that can identify their immigration status in the State. The situation with children in these circumstances should be clarified, and their status and right to services should be on a par with national children. All child victims of trafficking should have immediate access to independent, free legal representation. The asylum process needs to be more child-friendly. This should include: child-friendly information materials; special forms for children; special interview techniques; special rooms for interviewing; consideration of child-specific persecution and the developmental stages of a child; and ensuring that information is given to a child at the level they can understand. Training should be provided to staff to develop specialised skills for engaging with children and assessing their claims during the asylum process. Family tracing needs to take place at the earliest possible time. There should also be follow-ups of children who have been reunited with family members to monitor whether this is in the best interest of the child and whether the child is at risk. All separated and trafficked children should have immediate access to specialised sexual health services similar to those provided for women by the WHP (HSE).

7. Prevention in origin countries: While a national response is needed in countries, there is also a need to recognise that the sex industry is globalised and demands an international response. Ethical guidelines and sanctions should be introduced to ensure that no military, police or civilian personnel exploit women and girls in prostitution in origin countries. Destination countries should identify how they can support origin countries to prevent trafficking and facilitate returns

8. Compensation: There is a need to recognise the intrinsic harm of trafficking and prostitution to women, and to compensate them for this harm as required in international law. A compensation fund for victims of trafficking should be put in place as a matter of priority.

Conclusion

Human trafficking is a complex crime that ultimately stems from many societal and political shortcomings, not the least of which entails an inadequate protection of the most basic of human rights. The ebb and flow of trafficking victims around the world occurs in response to important factors that render some populations more vulnerable than others to the deceptive recruitment practices of traffickers. Any effort to combat human trafficking must take co-equal precedence with national and regional integration agendas. Elevating the fight against human trafficking to the same level, however, involves the commitment of transnational corporations, the civil society, and the transparency and cooperation between public authorities and non- governmental organizations and associations. Social conditions in the source countries must improve such that parents will not willingly sell their children for financial gain or to give their children a chance to live better, and desperate people will not be compelled to take such extreme risks with their own lives in order to earn a livelihood.

The reality is that everyone is benefiting from human trafficking- the less developed nations who are relieved of the most destitute of their society; the criminal entrepreneurs who make huge profit and spread the profits among corrupt politicians and government officials; the destination nations who reap the economic benefits of cheap labour; and their citizens who are satisfied consumers. If sanctions for participating in human trafficking are made so punitive as to make the risk not worth the punishment, perhaps everyone will have less incentive to rely on an endless supply of trafficked labourers to pad profit margins against global market volatility.

End-notes

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Improving Public Services in the Age of Transition: Prevailing Practices and Ethical Dilemmas

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Abstract

In a sovereign, socialist democracy like India, government is an important institution of which citizens are inseparable sovereigns. Government comprises of various components among which Public Services or Civil Services are one of the most significant Sub-Systems without which no civilization can last. In this transforming era of globalization the role and responsibility of Public Services has increased rapidly to accomplish the complexities of the modern lifestyle. The prevailing dissatisfaction towards the system and services & vulnerability of life in the transitional societies indicates the malfunctioning or loopholes within the Civil Services. This failure is nothing but the ethical dilemmas of people within this system. The paper focuses on the present unethical and irresponsive practices by citing examples and cases & how to make Public Services more responsible, accountable and effective for the sake of 'Good Governance'. The paper also talks about the rising connotation of ethics, values and civic sense for both government and citizens in this age of transition especially in the developing societies because without such sense no 'Welfare Development' can take place.

Keywords: Public Services, Globalization, Ethical Dilemmas, Developing Societies

Introduction

The public sector is, collectively, the world's largest service provider. Any incremental improvement in public services positively impacts millions of people. Traditionally, it has been seen as a passive vehicle for executing social policy mandated by legislation but with the emergence of New Public Management after 1960s the horizon of public services has expanded. The public services have become much more citizen centric with the introduction of Good Governance Policy. In this era of Liberalization, Globalization and privatization public sector is also facing competition with private service providers. But the motto of the private sector is largely profit earning thus for the welfare of the larger customer base public service delivery needs to be improved. To address this, the public sector must find ways of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of its service delivery. This means providing value for money by improving quality of service.

The major loopholes in service delivery lie in transitional societies where contradictory systems overlap each other which means there exists an opposite systems simultaneously at a same point of time. These create complexity and chaos in the administration and thus public services are facing multiple challenges in effective delivery in developing world. All the major challenges of administration could be tackled if there's 'Willingness' to do and there comes the question of ethics and principles of public servants.

Challenges of Service Delivery in Public Sector

Service delivery simply means providing or delivering a service to the customers. For effective and efficient service delivery a deliver needs a well-established structure, system and staff. In case of public services in developing countries there lie various barriers for effective service delivery which are listed below.

- In public sector, customer base is much larger than private sector especially in a country like India where population is about 1.25 billion it is a gigantic task for public sector to deliver service effectively to such a huge customer base.
- Unlike private sector the number of policy makers and legislatives are more in public sector which makes the legislation and decision process slower because all decisions of government can affect the citizens' lives and country's interest in one way or other.
- In public sector comparing to the vast number and complexity of tasks the staff is lacking. This increase the burden on each individual personnel.
- After the Economics reform era the competition has increased and even the public sector is facing it. On one hand it is acting as a provider of various services and on the other hand it is playing a role of legislature, regulator and jurisdiction as well.
- In the developing countries sometimes government lacks fund and financial resources and other necessary resources to meet the demand of development process and this also affects severely to public service delivery.
- As countries get more globalized governments face increasingly complex and cross-cutting issues, such as economic volatility, climate change and migration. Public service delivery has acquired new dimensions as governments need to respond not only to changes in the global environment but also to the demands of an active citizenry.
- Majority of above mentioned problems are administrative or structural problems. In other words they are objective challenges which can be dealt by proper checks and controls. But the other type of problems are more concerning as they are subjective problems and very difficult to cope with.
- These problems are dilemmas of public service providers' attitude, ethics, principles and behavioural problems and they cannot be undertaken with simple measures of checks and regulations until every individual himself understands his/her duty and does his or her work dedicatedly.
- These ethical dilemmas are the root of all corrupt practices and nuisance in the public service system. But it is not easy to find the origin of such a problem because it involves so many stakeholders. First we need to understand the complexity of problem.

Complexity of Ethical Dilemma in Indian Case

The problems of ethics and values are a very subjective matter and one cannot easily judge what is ethical and what is not. Especially in a country like India where diverse religious and value systems exist together it is very difficult to reveal the common good and implement one common value system for all. Here by ethics and values we mean those basic values and morals of each and every individual not the formal rules and code of conduct. This issue of ethics and moral values is so complex that it involves various other social science disciplines other than public administration or political science.

A Hong Kong-based corporate agency Political and Economic Risk Consultancy (PERC) has claimed that Indian bureaucracy is the worst in Asia. Agency reports released in January, 2012 rated the Singapore bureaucracy to be the best in Asia, followed by Hong Kong, Thailand, Taiwan, Japan, South Korea and Malaysia. The Indian bureaucracy scored 9.21 on a scale of 10 to turn out the worst while China scored 7.11, better than Vietnam (8.54), Indonesia (8.37) and Philippines (7.57). The consultancy's report gave a rating of 2.25 to Singapore followed by Hong Kong (3.53), Thailand (5.25) Taiwan (5.57), Japan (5.77), South Korea (5.87) and Malaysia (5.89). This shows that how far we are in terms of public services. All this problems are caused by the unethical and corrupt practices of civil servants.

In this corrupt practices not only civil servants but political executives, business fellows and common citizens all are equally involved. From top to bottom there exists a close nexus of such people who don't hesitate to do such nuisance in order to fulfil their personal interest. A paper prepared in 2012 by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions states that corruption is prevalent at all levels in civil services and it is institutionalized in India. The amount of money exploited by corruption at lower level is low but such amount is so huge when we talks about the corrupt practices at higher level. All the scams and scandals of government involves huge amount of money and all these cannot be done without involvement of bureaucrats because without the help and support of bureaucrats no political power can do any such scandal. But these politicians are the masters and thus civil servants cannot oppose them and if they do so they have to pay high price for that. So no civil servant will ever work against the will of his master and in turn he himself will be benefitted.

On 28 November 2011, the Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions created a proposal to retire and remove incompetent, inefficient and unproductive All India Service officers after 15 years of service, instead of tolerating them to superannuate at the age of 60. "The review committee takes cognizance of the entire service records including corruption charges before recommending the premature retirement of the officer(s) in public interest invoking the provisions of Rule 16(3) of the All India Service (DCRB) Rules, 1958," minister of state in the department of personnel and training V. Narayanswamy told the Rajya Sabha on the same day. Apart from this in order to recruit better candidates for the various services, UPSC brought about changes in the Prelims stage of the Civil Services Examination in 2011 by abolishing the optional subject paper and introducing Civil Services Aptitude Test (CSAT). 2013 onwards UPSC has included a separate paper of *Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude* in the civil service mains examination which could be a revolutionary step.

All these steps and measures are not sufficient to make public services more transparent and ethical. It needs an endless efforts and a strong will of mass population because it is we the common people who elects such corrupt people to be our leaders and give them the power to exploit the lives of millions of people. Even the civil servants are not aliens they are also people of that same society in which we all live. So unless and until the ethics, values and morals of any society changes there is no hope for any ethical practices in public services no matter whatever legislation and judiciary endeavour. People are the inseparable part of any government and no public service exists without public. So we the common people of this country need to initiate such ethical practices in our lives and pass them on to

generations next. Only this way we could be free from this demon of corruption someday. No doubt this is a long lasting process and change may take generations to occur but somewhere someday we need to light a spark. Few very common and basic changes which we could commence are described below.

Steps to make Public Services more Ethical and Welfare oriented
The prime motto of public services in this welfare state is to work for the welfare of its subjects. In this era of globalization and modernization the only sustainable way of development is 'Welfare Development'. Welfare Development is a new philosophy of development which means a life of peace and harmony with nature and development through sustainable ways for the welfare of not just human beings but for all living beings on the earth. To obtain such holistic path of development we need a public system ethically and morally strong. To make our present system free from all ethical dilemmas we could take few simple yet effective measures.

Education: It is the most powerful tool in the world to promote change in any system anywhere. It is psychologically proved that any values or morals inculcated in childhood in a life of any human being it would become a prominent part of his/her personality. Thus we should have a very well established and powerful education system where young minds could be influenced with the values of truth, honesty, responsibility and accountability, public life, pride of nation and above all the patriotism. All these cannot be just taught in class for that there need effective teachers who themselves believe in such values. As quoted by Chankya, "Shikshak kabhi sadharan nahi hota, Pralay or Nirman uski god me palte he!" Thus the selection of teachers especially at primary level should be well taken care of. Ethics as a subject should be included to all courses of higher studies as well.

Leadership: A leader is the person who leads people on certain path thus an ethical leader can make a lot of difference. People always follow the leader. If the leaders of the society would be morally strong and willing to take such initiative people will definitely follow them. Today we need an ideal, ethical and patriotic leader who can show us the right path of development because it is not just our destiny that is important, the path we choose to reach there is equally essential. If a leader would be having a strong moral personality his subordinates would hesitate to do any unethical practices. The best example of such leadership is Mahatma Gandhi. He has initiated a mass movement of non-violence so strongly that even the whole British Empire couldn't stand it. His life itself is the best example how ethics and values of a leader can influence the whole country.

Structural Reforms: Structural reforms include the reforms in the system and structure of governmental organizations. In this area government is already working and trying to implement the principles of New Public Management in public services which means 'What' and 'Why' of public sector and 'How' from private sector. These changes can lead to greater transparency and reduces the time of service delivery in public sector. Another important initiative undertaken is of e- Governance by which the dream of Good Governance and SMART Governance could be achieved. Still we need more efforts in these areas to make the system more effective and efficient.

Unity in Diversity: This particular phrase is used specifically for India as our country is the land of diversities of cultures, customs, rituals, religious values and practices. Here we are facing diversities and conflicts between communities and sects more than religious conflicts. No matter however diverse we are, we are not different, we all are children of one mother – our beloved Mother India. We should never forget the slogan of 'India First' in our lives because we are because of India and India is because of us. The way all the rivers flow and amalgamate into the mighty ocean; all communities, sects and cultures should unite into one religion - 'India'. The religious leaders and saints should also preach that our prime duty is towards our country and try to unite people for the sake of our motherland instead of dividing them on the name of almighty God.

Conclusion

The demon of corruption and unethical practices has become so rampant today that it seems next to impossible to manage it. But with a positive will and persistent efforts we can overcome any giant problem. Until and unless the public services become ethical and transparent no public service delivery could be improved up to satisfactory level. To boost such practices common citizens should take an initiative. A change in society will lead to a change in the political system, public services and so on. Ethics is something which cannot be enforced absolutely by rules and law it is an inner value of an individual which is very difficult to influence. Thus it may take decades to inculcate a transparent and ethical value system in the society by which we can attain the path of Welfare Development in this age of transition.

Acknowledgement

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Good Governance and Rights-based Approach to Development: A Review of Public Service Delivery System in India

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Abstract

The wave of globalization lefts no country isolated from its twists and turns. But the question comes; up to what level a concept/principle/discourse influencing the local arenas (states) at large? And that decides a concepts/principles validation to be Global. In this regard, certainly Good Governance and Openness have become the buzzwords to define the credentials of contemporary version of democracy throughout the world. However, the linkages between the well-recognized and much discussed principles of Good Governance like transparency and the progressing development debate, wearing the human rights robe etc. are still not potent enough to channelize and energize the public service delivery system in developing countries like India to better cater the demands of people and to suffocate the leakages in the processes, leading towards an equitable- distribution. This paper argues that in legislating such global concepts to address the two sets of issues- functional as well as socio-economic, where functional reforms like mechanism of resource distribution is a way to address the socio-economic issue like poverty, involving people participation at large, the states need to design their own frameworks, locally to better fit/suit these norms in their own socio-economic and political systems. This paper further focuses India's style and approach in institutionalizing these norms, motivating and joining hands for an inclusive and sustainable development democratically, locally as well as globally, however is facing impediments being a developing democracy in transition.

Keywords: Development, Rights Based Approach, Public Service Delivery System

Introduction

Consequential associations between traditional and emerging concepts and practices often lead to hit stories. For instance people's participation and to listen to their voice has become something inescapable, all pervasive in today's democratic state, sprouted as a demand for openness from the shackles of grueling opacity. Likewise development institutions underscored human rights and emerged as a striking- Rights Based Approach (RBA) to development, where 'RBAs are normally distilled to a few core principles: participation, accountability, equality and non-discrimination, transparency, and empowerment (Gready, 2008). Likewise governance has become good governance, good in a sense of being a people- centric new arrival. Though, we have institutions of audit and opposition but often remained inefficient in promising transparency and accountability. Governance has to take a new turn to reinvigorate the spirit of development which can stop jeopardizing the plight of people. The need is to broaden the swathe of rights and to replace the state charity system into transparent governance set up as state responsibility, enhancing the work- spirit being accountable to the people. A phase of rights based

approach where public service delivery has become a two way dialogue is getting prominence, but still need to address the skips and skews in the processes and institutions involved. RBA as well as Good Governance both are noble concepts if applied sincerely in their true spirit and can bring a revolutionary turnover. However, it can prove to be a boon to rural India but the transitional phase often remains aching and challenging. But time and again governance and skill deficits will have to be firmly dealt with if one is serious about an inclusive India Sinha (2013), otherwise unfruitful investments may take an addition of a few more decades to minimize the growth- development gap. Allocating large portions of annual budget in unnecessary rosy reflections can prove to be heavy losses to time and expenditure, even more disastrous than leakages.

Good Governance: A Noble Idea

As every country has its own story of evolution and development so every country needs her exclusive concept of change but the universal principles altering democracy, earlier and today are still adhere to same principles and so is the concept of good governance. Good Governance has proved to be the credential to define today's democratic governance system and hence service delivery apparatus. For the first time "in the 1992 report entitled "Governance and Development", the World Bank set out its definition of good governance, defined as "the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development. Santiso (2001). Early discussions go back to at least 400 B.C. to the *Arthashastra*, a fascinating treatise on governance attributed to *Kautilya*, thought to be the chief minister to the King of India. In it, *Kautilya* presented key pillars of the 'art of governance', emphasizing justice, ethics, and anti-autocratic tendencies. He further detailed the duty of the king to protect the wealth of the State and its subjects; to enhance, maintain and also safeguard such wealth, as well as the interests of the subjects. Kuafmann, kraay (2006) According to the first report of administrative reforms commission 2006, 'without good governance, no amount of developmental schemes can bring improvements in the quality of life of the citizens. Good governance has four elements- transparency, accountability, predictability and participation." Certainly the concept of good governance has prompted the values of accountability and transparency in governance through various measures at different levels of governance, like social audit and citizen charter, Right to Information (RTI) and most importantly E-governance have enlarged the scope of people's voice through participation in decision making, that has become crucial to frame an apt policy considering the same. The whole concept of one way communication has been transforming slowly and gradually into a cyclic process of communication (government to people and people to government) which however in several ways has been helping government to understand and analyze the needs and demands of the people to act accordingly. More so, Good Governance has often applauded and celebrated for being an initiative towards improvements in governance and can bring about a paradigm shift, bridging the people – government trust deficit.

Public service delivery system (PSDS) often remains loaded with complications and complexities at local level. In urban areas we find comparatively well-established mechanisms for better delivery of goods and services. There are several issues that one can differentiate as far as differences in the delivery system in urban and rural areas are concerned. There are social issues like- still existing caste hierarchies, elite domination, vulnerability among marginalized section etc. A stranger can easily mark a difference

between urban and rural India just finding out no shops, ATMs, schools, poor infrastructure (roads and buildings) and even low quality articles. In this direction ICT has made far reaching and successful contribution. To kick a practical regime of good governance, to reach to the grass root level technological and financial support is a must. 'Governments have been counselled to adopt new tools for service delivery, such as the use of information and communication technologies, and to change the service delivery channel itself, often through partnering with a private sector entity to serve as the service provider' Bussel (2009). There are rural e-government initiative highlighted by Arpita Sharma in her study, 'Rural E-governance in India' in 2013: *"Computerized rural information system project (CRISP): It aimed at facilitating the district rural development agency (DRDA) in the monitoring of exercise of poverty alleviation programmes through Computer based information system, another such initiative is, National E-governance national plan 2003. Wide Network Area Project (SWAN): this project aims at providing high speed, high connectivity network connecting offices at block level for faster access to government services. Other than these initiatives there are other projects like e-chaupal, Drishtee, Akashganga, Gyandoot, Lok Mitra, Tata Kisan Kendra etc. for services in different sectors like dairy, agriculture, complaints redressal etc.*

And other dozens of initiatives have become the information flow from the government side are nothing less than a part of good governance. E-governance is major leap forward in people –government interaction. It has channelized every nuke and corner of the country, even the remotest, to the locus of autonomy- web. Likewise right to information act 2005, social audit, citizen charter, ethics in governance and many more other people driven democratic institution are emerging to further bring transparency and accountability in resource allocation and thus getting right service at right time. Thus, these all efforts are a means to which good governance is an end.

Rights Based Approach to Development: Citizen's Claim to Services
The greatest satisfaction a human being attains, being a citizen of a country is freedom that he/she enjoys, to which attached rights and duties, helps him/ her in the process of their overall development. 'Development as a concept first entered the human-rights edifice through the debate on the 'right to development'. The idea was launched by the Senegalese jurist M' Baye in 1972 - a period of radical debate about the New International Economic Order (NIEO). Uvin (2007) Development as has been so far looked upon to fulfil the institutional need has become obsolete. Therefore one can safely say that development without considering rights can prove to be disastrous For example, what I would do with a laptop if I am an illiterate girl, fourteen years old residing in a rural Indian village of western Uttar Pradesh, it may not be more than a kind of *patra* (wooden plank) to me to sit and prepare chapattis on *chulah* or may be something useful to chop onions and ginger to chop over it. Such developments seems hollow to rural populations. Here I demand a school as a part of development to satisfy my right to education.

With the advent of globalisation and thus with growing inter connectedness the levels of awareness among people has spawn manifold and reached a stage where policy formulation and policy implementation may lead to discontent and may outburst into conflict. Rights based approach to development, as explicitly comes under Article 21 of Indian constitution, wherein every individual has equal right over country's resources and hence equal share for

all, therefore whether economic, social or environmental resources the policies and programmes to be designed in this direction cautiously, considering equity, inclusivity and sustainability. Further India has made a star with the right to education act 2002, came into effect in 2009, where free and compulsory education for all children in the 6-14 year age group is now a Fundamental right under Article 21-A of the Indian constitution. Since the ever expanding horizon of globalisation there has been a noticeable enhancement in comparing and contrasting the governance mechanisms and techniques of different countries throughout the world. Comparing Indian with others one can easily come with a long list of schemes. It can be delivery of health service, education, drinking water, roads, police or any other service to people. In his address of the 56th National Development Council Meeting held on October 22, 2011 PM had emphasized, "Government must ensure that every citizen must have access to the essential public services of acceptable quality in health, education, skill development, provision of safe drinking water and sanitation. Without such services, effective inclusion is simply not possible."

To take align in conformity of PM's speech Kerala became the first state to adapt Right to Service on November 1, 2012, for which ten more states are in queue 'Krishnakumar (2012). Another significant legislation is the RTI- A revolutionary act to respond people, "why and how". RTI is a path breaking legislation in enhancing people's participation in decision making and in bringing accountability at different levels. And the latest one is the National Food Security (NFSA) Act 2013 but it is too young to be criticised or appreciated. Following all these developments we can safely say that we have joined the RBA- regime to service delivery and hence to development. However the story of reforming PSDS to reach downtrodden begins with the incorporation of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the Indian constitution through 73rd Amendment act 1992. 'Moving from a model of central provision to that of decentralization to local governments introduces a new relationship of accountability between national and local policymakers while altering existing relationships, such as that between citizens and elected politicians' Ahmad, Devarajan, Khemani and Shah (2005).

'Problems of accountability associated with traditional modes of delivery involving centralised bureaucracies include cost padding, service diversion, limited responsiveness to local needs, limited access and high prices charged especially to the poor. Many developing countries have thus begun to experiment with initiatives to increase accountability of service providers by providing greater control rights to citizen groups. These include decentralisation of service delivery to local governments, community participation, direct transfers to households and contracting out delivery to private providers and NGOs. The programmes include a wide range of infrastructure services (water, sanitation, electricity, telecommunications, and roads) and social services (education, health and welfare programmes) Bardhan and Mokherjee (2006). But the cake remained half baked, never implemented in its true spirit and hence we are still having 70 percent of rural population with poor services. And the picture of lack of health facilities still looms large, A study conducted by Mehta, Anouj and Bhatia, Aparna and Chatterje, Ameeta under the theme *"Improving Health and Education Service Delivery in India through Public–Private Partnership"* Knowledge series, GOI-ADB Mainstreaming PPP in India in 2010 has revealed that,

"The health care system in India consists of a public sector, a private sector, and an informal network of care providers. Current delivery of health services in India has substantial gaps, including inadequate physical infrastructure, ineffective management, limited availability, and lack of qualified health care professionals. Significant coverage discrepancies exist among the different states. While gaps in physical infrastructure continue throughout India, other health care challenges include: firstly, shortage of skilled health care professionals. Secondly, accessibility and coverage in rural areas and lastly, Quality of health care. Inconsistent access and quality leads to massively disparate outcomes among states and districts. In many states, ineffective management of health care is a greater concern than the quality of infrastructure. Nongovernment organizations (NGOs) have participated in health care management in remote and rural areas, but capacity and accountability are key concerns."

'With the launch of the National Rural Health Mission on 12th April 2005, the Ministry of Health and Familiy Welfare has initated a number of plans, like *Janani Suraksha Yojana*, where *ASHA* have contributed significantly in promoting this scheme and institutional delivery *Janini Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram* to provide better health services to mother and child. *Operationalization of 24X7 facility at PHCs*, and Village health sanitation committee etc.' Sharma (2012) The GOI-PPP study further says: *"The delivery of education to primary and upper primary schools has substantial gaps, particularly in physical infrastructure and teachers' quality and performance, physical infrastructure and teaching quality. Education has made significant progress in providing coverage, increasing physical infrastructure in urban areas, and providing midday meals and other ancillary services that improve the retention ratio. However, several areas still need improvement and the government needs to set and maintain standards for infrastructure and curricula."*

In this regard India can take lessons from Brazil, though there are differences in literacy rate, sex ratio and urbanization but the kind of determination and dedication Brazil has shown is no less than an idol to be adopted by every developing country. Brazil's conditional cash transfer programme '*Bolsa Familia*. It is seen as a successful poverty reduction and food security programme which is based on Cadastro *Unico.* It is a single registry that allows people to come forward register their for various government programmes. People register at their local municipal office by filling a detailed 10-pages booklet, which helps the administration 'diagnose the problem and make a customised prescription for each family. Some families may require only income support. Brazil has an extensive network of social protection programmes connected to an intensive care approach, operationlised through a network of CRAS (Referral Centre for Social Asistance). Cadastro Unico database is updated and cross- checked with the Ministry of Labour to ensure that ineligible persons do not get Bolsa Familia cash transfer. What seems to be really special about Brazil's battle against poverty and deprivation is an intensive care where every needy person receives personal attention. Where Brazil spends 5.1% of GDP on education and 3.5% on health, India spends 3.1% and 1.0%' respectively. Khera (2013) And not like The National Programme of Nutritional Support for Primary Education—*NPNSPE* (i.e. the national Mid-Day Meal Scheme—*MDMS*) was initiated by India in the year 1995 Ghatak (2010). Surrounded with scams and leads to deaths (recently 23 children died after consuming a midday meal contamination with an *organophosphorous* pesticide at a primary school in *Mashrakh* block of *Saran* district in Bihar on July 16, 2013). Rajalakshimi (2013) Hence the question remains

that with merely dispatching large sums of money in the name of universal education up to where further endeavour would lead. Therefore RBA to development is still in question with divergent viewpoints. "In the last few years, there has been growing talk amongst development actors and agencies about a "rights-based" approach to development. Yet what exactly this might consist of remains unclear. For some, like Ferguson (1999) and Eyben (2003), the grounding of such an approach in human rights legislation makes it distinctively different to others, lending it the promise of re-politicising areas of development work – particularly, perhaps, efforts to enhance participation in development – that have become domesticated as they have been mainstreamed by powerful institutions like the World Bank. Others, like Uvin (2002), suggest that today's "rights-based" talk needs to be treated with some caution. "Rights-based" has become the latest development fashion item to be seen to be wearing; and fears that it is being used to dress up the same old development in what may amount to the Emperor's New Clothes point to the need for a more cautious appraisal of what is going on amongst the international agencies who have turned to rights talk in recent years' (Musembi & Cornwall, 2004).

Conclusion

Neither growth nor justice will be secured without more equitable sharing of resources between 70 percent and the better off segments of our people on whom we are increasingly relying to enlarge the national cake Aiyar (2013). Development, bearing people's rights in mind, and concept of good governance can only shed justice through easy going strategies like Bolsa Familia. Secondly, any idea or concept admired from any other part of the world should be regulated to get well attuned with the demand of issues and problems where failing to do so may lead to inflexible losses. Thirdly, people's participation and people-government interaction needs sincere attention particularly at grass root level. Fourthly, sweeping out the age old jumble, a uniform step-by –step easy going plan can lead to betterment, like taking the most vulnerable first and then at first step addressing financial needs, employment security and health services and at next level education and other requirements etc. In this regard both the concept of good governance and a RBA can prove to be a significant approach.

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Global Governance: International Trade and Environmental Concerns

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Abstract

The objective of this paper is to discuss the impact of global governance on international law and the emerging trends in the context of international trade and environment. It gives a brief picture of the global governance taking place in the field of international trade and environment. At the same time it also discusses the conflicting interests existing between the international trade and environment. The scheme of the article is as follows: It discusses the meaning and basis of global governance. Then moving on, it explains in detail the governance taking place in the field of international trade and environment. The next aspect discussed in the article is the conflict between the international trade and its effects on environment. Finally, it concludes with some suitable suggestions. The researchers have written the article using doctrinal method of research, which involves the collection of data from the secondary sources such as books, articles, information available on internet.

Keywords: Global Governance, Environment, Trade and GATT/WTO

Meaning of Global Governance

In the present era of globalization and interdependence local governance is now affected by a scheme of global governance. 'Global' means a phenomenon which affects the world as a whole, while 'Governance' means a system of ruling the affairs. Thus simply stating the term 'global governance' is used to denominate all rules and laws intended for organization of societies on a global scale. In a concise manner it can be said that global governance should have the following characteristics [Biersteker, 2009]:

- It should have some patterned regularity at global level which is essential to make it acceptable to people on a general level.
- It should be guided by a system of rule whether formal or informal that binds its members.
- It should be purposive i.e. it must be oriented towards some goals.
- It must be authoritative; it must have a binding force and a social relationship between those who are governing and those who are governed.

Basis of Global Governance

There are several views pertaining to the basis of global governance. Some scholars are of the belief that global governance is called for building world democratic governance so as to act as a forum for the harmonization of objectives of legal formulation on a global level. Another argument could be to institute conditions for Sustainable Development[1]. International institutions regulate the use of resources by countries through various rules and treaties so that it does not obstruct the needs of the future. Global governance has

emerged as a way of maintain global peace between nations while respecting diversity. After the emergence of organizations like United Nations there has been a considerable change in the relations between nations and nations now try to settle disputes in an amicable way rather than resorting to violence. Global governance is thus a dynamic concept and its basis and interpretations depend upon the prevailing social, political and economic conditions on global levels.

Global Governance and International Trade

The present debates on global governance focus on international trade and trade policies. Liberalization of trade and reduction of duties is a major issue today in the international forums. As a result this has given rise to a number of institutions at international level which cater to the increasing need of regulating trade between nations. Trade between nations is not limited to goods and basic services rather it has acquired more novel dimensions and is exploring the new areas like Intellectual Property Rights, International Investments, Agricultural products and have taken up issues such as sustainable development etc.

The agencies of United Nations such as General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)/World Trade Organization (WTO) have taken lead in giving clearer and more stringent policies and agendas for international trade. The whole argument on international trade rests on the fact of gaining advantage from the technologies and factors of production of a country which has a better capability in the production of certain commodities which are not effectively produced at lower costs in the domestic markets[2]. However, it must be noted that it is not always that a nation gains from international trade. When the economies are inter-connected and inter-dependent, then if even one factor is affected by trade in a nation the entire world suffers. The most glaring example of this can be seen in terms of environmental degradation across the world.

Liberalization of International Trade

Since World War II, countries have in various ways tried to reduce or eliminate barriers to trade. They have been motivated by the idea that deregulation would increase the volume of trade, promote economic growth, and improve living standards. One such initiative at global level was the General Agreements on Trades Tariffs (GATT) in 1947. GATT initiated a successful series of extended negotiations (rounds), for dismantling barriers to trade in goods. The first few rounds focused on the reform of import tariffs and quotas, technical barriers to trade, subsidies and countervailing measures.

The Uruguay Round led to the creation of the World Trade Organization, with GATT remaining as an integral part of the WTO agreements. The broad mandate of the Round had been to extend GATT trade rules to areas previously exempted as too difficult to liberalize and increasingly important new areas previously not included. The Round came into effect in 1995 under the administrative direction of the newly created World Trade Organization [The Uruguay Round, n.d.] which focused mainly on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMS) and trade in services.

The acclaimed success of WTO in liberalizing trade in the global market can be attributed to some core principles formulated by the WTO Secretariat, that national rules affecting trade [Cline, 1995]:

- Should not discriminate between a countries' trading partners, but grant all equally most favored nation (MFN) status;
- Should not discriminate between the country's own products and imports, but accord foreign suppliers national treatment;
- Should become progressively freer, lowering trade barriers over time through negotiations;
- Should be predictable, so that foreign companies, investors and governments can be confident that trade barriers will not be raised arbitrarily and;
- Should discourage unfair practices such as export subsidies and dumping products at prices below their cost of production to gain market share.

Doha Development Agenda

The Doha Development Round or Doha Development Agenda is the current trade-negotiation round of the World Trade Organization which commenced in November 2001 with a ministerial level meeting in Doha, Qatar. Its objective is to lower trade barriers around the world, which will help facilitate the increase of global trade [The Doha Agenda, n.d.].

Agriculture had been a major issue of controversies since the inception of WTO. The first proposal in Qatar, in 2001, called for the end agreement to commit to substantial improvements in market access; reductions of all forms of export subsidies; and substantial reductions in trade-distorting support [Hanrahan C & Schnepf R, 2006]. The Sixth WTO Ministerial Conference took place in Hong Kong, trade ministers representing most of the world's governments reached a deal that had set a deadline for eliminating subsidies of agricultural exports by 2013; however there has been no such significant deal that has taken place as yet.

Another major emergence at the Doha ministerial regarded the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). The major issue here was a balance of interest between the pharmaceutical companies in the developed countries that held the patent for medicines and the public health needs of the developing countries. An agreement on this offered an interim waiver under the TRIPS Agreement allowing a member country to export pharmaceutical products made under compulsory licenses to least-developed and certain other members [Hanrahan C., 2005].

Yet other concern of the developing countries was that they were unable to implement the agreements reached in the Uruguay Round because of lack in the technical or financial resources. Moreover, they were unable to materialise the benefits promised to them in that round. The Doha Round found an amicable way to solve this problem of implementation so as to ensure that benefits of international trade are reaped by all nations uniformly. Nevertheless, despite various Ministerial meetings and efforts by the WTO and developing countries the Doha Round does not seem to come to an end.

Inflating the Ambit of International Trade: Environmental Concerns and Sustainable Development

Globalization not only means the interrelation and interdependence of countries in terms of trade but also in the use of nature and environment [Siebert H., 2000]. Opponents of

globalization fear that uncontrolled economic growth, fuelled by free trade, harms the environment by causing more pollution and exhaustion of natural resources. Furthermore, they suspect that environmental protection laws are weakened under the pretense of promoting free trade by corporations and governments unconcerned about the negative environmental effects of commerce [Are International Trade and Environment Enemies?, n.d.]

The main objective of international trading regime established after the Second World War was trade liberalization. There was no reference to environment in the general proceedings of the contracting parties. Only the GATT 1947 Article XX allows countries to sidestep the normal trading rules, if necessary, to protect humans, animals or plant life or health, or to conserve exhaustible natural resources, provided that such measures do not discriminate between sources of imports or constitute disguised protection on international trade [Special Studies for Trade and Environment, 1999]. The preamble of the Marrakesh Agreement clearly established that trade liberalization is not an end in itself, but a means towards the larger objective of improving living standards in WTO member countries [Jawar & Kwa, 2004]. This clearly lays down that WTO when incorporated had the issue of environmental concerns inherent in it.

Trade disputes involving environmental protection that would demonstrate the conflicting positions were rare until the 1990s. This changed in 1990 when Mexico and Venezuela challenged a U.S. law intended to prevent dolphins from being killed in the tuna-fishing process. The Tuna-Dolphin case, as it is popularly known, was not the first to question the validity of domestic conservation laws under the GATT. But that GATT panel's decision, holding the United States Marine Mammal Protection Act in violation of that country's GATT obligations, went further than any other GATT decision or report to highlight the conflicts between the environmental protection and free trade. Since the Tuna-Dolphin decision, there has been much debate about the validity of the Panel's findings, particularly on whether the General Agreement allows a member country to regulate not just imported products, but the associated production, processing and manufacturing methods that take place in other countries [Cameron J., Dermaret P., & Geradin D., 1997].

Despite dozens of international conferences, national laws, local initiatives, government programs and non-governmental campaigns, nothing has resolved the fundamental tensions that underlie the relationship between globalization and the environment. Instead, all these efforts have challenged countries to manage those tensions in ways that are politically feasible within their domestic political context and their financial resources.

The conflict between international trade and environment is best demonstrated by looking into the conflict between GATT/WTO principles and Multilateral Environmental Agreements(MAEs) which are agreements between a small group of countries to protect the environment [Review of implementation of Agenda 21 and the Rio Principles, 2011]. These MAEs infringe the core principles of GATT/WTO by using trade restrictions for protecting the environment. Three of the most important MEAs containing trade measures are:
- The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), 1963 which contains import/export controls on particular endangered species and limited regulations on trade with non-parties. CITES is the only

convention which seeks to protect wildlife solely by the regulation of international trade [What is CITES, n.d.].

- The Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, 1992 which provides for prohibition of imports of hazardous waste from non-parties [Text on the Convention, n.d.].
- The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete Ozone Layer, 1987 is another MEA which restricts import and export of controlled substances from non parties [UNEP, 2000].

Although, one important question that comes up is that when trade restrictions on MEAs are inconsistent with the GATT provisions and also do not come under any such exceptions, which one should prevail. Holistically speaking, one would argue that MEAs should prevail as they are essentially enacted to protect the environment from disruptive trade policies. However, the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969, in case of any conflict between treaties in case of conflict between two treaties the one adopted later would prevail [Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969, 2005]. Thus, all the treaties signed before the inception of WTO by the member nations on environmental issues that impose trade restrictions are ineffective.

Environmental Issues & Concerns

Agricultural Degradation: Agricultural liberalization which had been the main agenda of various GATT/WTO rounds and most importantly of the Doha Round has serious implications on the environment. Export crops are grown in specific standards and require the use of chemicals such as pesticides and insecticides in large quantities so as to prevent damage to crops. Further, these crops are grown in large plantations and this has led to soil erosion and soil degradation. In order to fulfil the demands of exports, plantations are continuous and the amount of fallow time is zero, thus reducing the natural fertility of land resulting in crops being grown only on chemical fertilizers.

Genetically Engineered Crops: Another major concern related to agriculture today is the genetically engineered crops. Environmental concerns over the use of these include the possibility that the insect resistant traits of these will generate other more dangerous pests and parasites. They also include the risk of cross-breeding with traditional relatives, raising the risk of reducing genetic variation, one major component of biodiversity. However, various environmental effects of international trade including the production of genetically engineered crops cannot be contested under the GATT/WTO principles as it not based on possible human health effects, rather on environmental concerns and thus cannot attract Article XX of the GATT Rules. Also, the tuna dolphin case clearly mentions and lays down the precedent that processes of production cannot be a valid ground for imposing trade restrictions on goods.

Climate Change: Climate change which is caused to some extent by agriculture is another implication of international trade on environment. One way in which international trade affects climate change is through transportation [UNEP & WTO, 2009]. Since international trade involves exchange of goods between nations, its transportation results in the emission of carbon dioxide and thus leads to global warming. Agricultural issues, loss of forest, use of petrol and other combustible fuels lead to an emission of global house gases which can be

attributed as a cause of climate change. Despite the issue of climate change, prima facie, not being a part of the WTO's ongoing work programme has been incorporated in its discussions because climate change measures and policies intersect with international trade in a number of ways [The Multilateral Trading System and Climate Change, n.d.].

The most active and efficient convention on climate change that focuses on carbon emission is The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) , an international treaty that sets binding obligations on industrialised countries to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by anthropogenic causes i.e. those emitted by human beings. According to the protocol, countries that had ratified it had to meet their targets by the year 2012. Despite the fact that a large number of countries ratified the protocol and some have been successful in meeting its targets, the emission of global house gases has not been curbed to sustainable levels. The World Bank in its report in 2010 said that the Kyoto Protocol had only a limited effect in curbing emissions one of the reasons being the lack of financial support given to developing countries to meet their targets [World Development Report, 2010].

Biodiversity: International trade has also left its scars on biodiversity. The above mentioned issues like Climate Change and Agriculture Degradation have been a major reason for the loss of biodiversity globally with its major impacts on developing countries. However, the Convention on Biodiversity, the WTO and TRIPS are at times in conflict with each other over the issue of biodiversity. Taking the example of link between biodiversity and pharmaceutical sector, which is strongly regulated by TRIPS, the WTO and the Convention on Biodiversity [Murillo, n.d.], emphasizes on ensuring that local and indigenous communities—mainly in developing countries—have control over and reap a share of the benefits from their own biodiversity-related traditional knowledge and "informal" innovations. But informal innovation and traditional knowledge do not get equal treatment under the TRIPS Agreement [IISD, 2005]. This is especially prevalent in medicinal properties of plants known to indigenous societies but not recognized by TRIPS. Major concerns relating to biodiversity are looked into by CITES, however as mentioned above its regulations too are in conflict with the WTO rules.

Conclusion & Suggestions
As seen above though global trade helps in getting better quality goods and services, yet the cost at which it is obtained is far more than what is gained. There is an urgent need to address to such environmental concerns so as to ensure that trade and environmental go hand in hand.

- One way to address to the concern over environment is to create a body such as World Environmental Organization [Harris, 2013] which would be counterparts to WTO and would help to solve problems related to environment when any agreement is signed between nations. The essential role of this organization would be to assist WTO bodies when agreements are made and to ratify that such agreements drawn keeping environmental concerns relating to the trade between nations. Such an international organization on environment would facilitate solving issues relating to agriculture, biodiversity, climate change, chemical poisoning etc. and ensure that penalties are levied on nations that violate agreements relating to environment.

- WTO can levy duty called 'Green Duty' which would be levied on products and production processes that do not adhere to environmental standards. The import of such products would then be at higher rates and would result in a decline in their demand. This would ensure in an indirect way that countries adhere to environmental standards while production of goods.

- WTO should expand its mandate and pay more attention to environmental concerns. The precedent set in the Tuna- dolphin case, though not adopted, has lead to serious controversies on the product process issue. The WTO should make amendments to its Articles and enable trade restrictions to be imposed on import of goods if the process of production affects the environment.

- WTO can also lay down guidelines for labeling and certification of products in various categories depending on the process of their production that affects the environment. This would enable consumers to choose between products that affect the environment and environment-friendly products.

- In order to protect biodiversity, it is essential that incentives that are more profitable or at least at par with the profits that industrialists reap from destroying biodiversity to increase productions are made. This can be done at both national and international level and ways of compensation or tax reduction should be given to industries that adopt processes that cause least damage to environment.

- International trade requires transportation over long distances. WTO should set up policies that ensure majority transportation takes place through sea routes so that emission of global house gases is limited. Use of better technology can be ensured so as to reduce emissions.

- And lastly, financial assistance can be extended to developing countries so as to enable them to implement policies relating to protection of environment. Major reason why developing countries cannot adhere to such policies is the constraint of resources to enhance or adopt newer technologies or to implement ways to reduce environmental damage. WTO and other organizations by ways of subsidies and incentives can help such nations to produce goods in an eco friendly way.

End-notes

[1]According to the Brundtland Report released by the United Nations in 1987, "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

[2] According to the principle of comparative advantage coined by David Ricardo, the gains from trade follow from allowing an economy to specialize. If a country is *relatively* better at making wine than wool, it makes sense to put more resources into wine, and to export some of the wine to pay for imports of wool. Retrieved from P.A. Samuelson (1969), "The Way of an Economist," in P.A. Samuelson, ed., *International Economic Relations: Proceedings of the Third Congress of the International Economic Association*, Macmillan: London, pp. 1-11.

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Globalization and Farmers' Rights: Case of Genetically Modified Seeds in India

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Abstract
This article focuses on issues faced by the Indian farmers due to patenting of Genetically Modified seeds. Secondly would give a brief account of Indian legislations dealing with Seed certification and their protection and its impact on traditional farmers. Thirdly it analyzes how Indian farmers are deprived of their rights by improper governance in India. Hence, finally come to a conclusion that Globalization, Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights, Indian legislative negligence and improper implementation mechanism have had a devastating effect on Indian farmers. Neglecting protection to farmer's traditional right of seed conservation and exchange, by Indian legislators, would finally affect the sustainability of Indian agriculture, posing threat to food security and employment. This would adversely affect Indian economy. Hence, India has to make amendments in her domestic legislation and set up a mechanism at national and international level, to monitor and sort out the issues relating to farmer rights.

Keywords: Globalization, Genetically Modified Seeds, Farmers' Rights

Introduction

Agriculture plays a vital role in India. Since the beginning of farming, farmers have sown seeds, harvested crops, saved part of the harvest for seeds and exchanged seeds with their neighbours. The above practice of farmers to save and exchange of seed with their neighbours for next season is considered as traditional rights of farmers. These traditional rights were supported by section 3(j) of Indian patent act by not allowing patent of newly invented variety of any seed, ultimately preventing of monopolization over the seed by Multi-National Corporation (MNC). But legal loop holes are such, MNC's get their seed varieties patented, resulting farmers deprive of saving and exchanging of such seeds. Being a country with mostly illiterate and poor farmers India cannot allow monopolization of seed by MNC's. But devoid of giving incentive and protection to MNC's for their new variety of seed would directly affect India's trade and development due to its heavy economic interdependence resulted out of globalization. Hence, globalization has greatly affected farmer's traditional rights to sow and exchange seeds. Lawrence Surendra and N.S. Gopalakrishnan have said that it's important to recognize knowledge and reward the creator by protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). But at the same time it cannot allow markets and trade in the name of "intellectual property" to mock, ridicule and destroy farmer's right (Surendra Lawrence, 1995).

The important and new invention in seed industry of MNC's is Genetically Modified seeds. This article would try to focus on issues faced by the Indian farmers due to globalization and

patenting of Genetically Modified seeds by MNCs. Finally, this article would come out with ways to sort out the problems revolving around farmers rights.

Globalization, Patenting of GM Seeds and their Effects on Indian Farmers
Globalization has increased the economic interdependence resulting India to sign many international covenants. Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights are one such covenant. The compliance with TRIPS has given enormous issues to developing country like India in the field of agriculture. Benefit out of TRIPS is enormous. Similarly, there have been many issues in agriculture by signing TRIPS. The International trade has become so important that the local Indian farmer's right are least bothered. Though on one hand, India has gained high economic growth by globalization, on the other hand, the significance of farmer's right in India have been reduced. The following paragraph would describe the effect of signing TRIPS by India.

The advancement of science and technology, on one hand, has given new and original inventions and, on the other hand, its duplication. Duplication of inventions abuses the chance of commercial exploitation of any inventor. Hence, in order to, protect and ostensibly honor the inventor, countries framed legislation to fulfill the obligation under the World Trade Organization (WTO) with respect to protection of intellectual property rights (G.B.Reddy, 2008**)**.

India became a member of the World Trade Organization on January 1, 1995. As a member, India was required to comply with the Trade Related Aspects of the Intellectual Property Systems (TRIPS) agreement. Part II, Section 5, Article 27 of the TRIPS agreement mandates the member countries to grant patents for all inventions including both the product or process patent irrespective of the field of technology, provided they fulfill the patentability criteria (TRIPS AGREEMENT, 1995). This was included in section 2 (j) of Indian Patent Act. Apart from providing patentability criteria, TRIPs agreement allows, the member countries to exclude those inventions, which on commercial exploitation would be dangerous to public order or morality and cause serious prejudice to human, animal or plant life or health or which causes serious damage to the environment. Similarly, TRIPS article 27 (3) (b) provides that member countries may exclude patentability of plants and animals other than microorganism (TRIPS AGREEMENT, 1995). The Indian Patent Amendment Act of 2002 included a new section 3(j). This section identifies production or propagation of genetically engineered plants as an invention. But this section excludes such inventions from being patented. This section specifies that any invention evolving "plants and animals in whole or any part thereof, seed varieties and any species and essentially biological processes for production or propagation of plants and animals cannot be patented". As plants invented through the use of new biotechnologies are not technically considered "essentially biological," this loophole, thus allows patents on genetically modified Seeds. Hence, scientific advancement with strong legal interpretations has brought the patenting of transgenic plants easier (Wani, 2008).

Patenting of seeds and plants which are not resulted of essentially biological process has led to monopolies and exclusive rights which prevent farmers from saving seeds; and seed companies from producing seeds. Hence, patents on seeds transform seed saving and exchanging into an 'intellectual property crime'. Patent protection implies the exclusion of

farmers' right over the resources having the genetically modified genes and characteristics. This will undermine the very foundations of agriculture (Ramana, 2006). For instance, patent was granted in the U.S.A to a biotechnology company, named Sungene, for a sunflower variety with very high oleic acid content. The patent claim was for the characteristic (i.e. high oleic acid). By this way, Sungene evolved monopoly over the invented seed with high oleic acid content. Hence, this can be interpreted that if a person could secure patent on any feature apart from genes producing the seed, then the person holds monopoly excluding all others from its use thus creating a major drawback for the farmers as well as the society at large (Wani, 2008). Consequences of product patenting of seed, by enhancing traits through genetic engineering would result farmers becoming captives of infringement of patents. Similar cases are likely to happen in India in the coming future as India is also producing Bt. cotton in a large scale.

Corporates do not stop with obtaining product patent for their GM seeds. Corporates sue farmers and other seed companies for the seed infringement produced through gene pollution. One of the famous case was filed by Monsanto, an agricultural giant based in the U.S.A. Monsanto, uses its patents to claim ownership of crops on farmers' fields where the Bt. Gene of Monsanto had already reached through wind or pollinators. Monsanto demanded a huge compensation as a fine for 'theft' of its 'intellectual property' as it has got product patent over the seed (Wani, 2008). Thankfully the case ceased during trial. U.S.A has dealt with many cases dealing with infringement of product patent of seeds. However, giving product patent to seeds is very new to India and improper legal mechanism to regulate and implement product patent in agricultural sector would lead Indian farmers to face infringement suits.

Agriculture in India is a source of employment and livelihood in India. Monopolization of seed industry would increase the cost of seed and poor farmers could not afford to it. Non-affordability to buy seeds would lead farmer to get loans by mortgaging his property for high interest rates. Failing to repay loan would naturally make farmers deprive of his property, pressurizing him to commit suicide. Monopolization of seed industry may make small scale farmers leave agriculture and take up some other job, or end their life without having any means to survive (Narayanamoorthy, 2006). Hence allowing product patenting of seeds would result in lowering the standard of life of a poor farmer.

Indian Legislations dealing with Seed Certification and Impact on Farmers Rights
Passage of time would in some or the other ways result in many challenges to Indian farmers. As seen above granting of product patent irrespective of field of technology has resulted farmers life very problematic. Hence, the construction of the provisions will depend upon judicial interpretation in the relevant circumstances.

Indian legislation has given importance to farmer's right by bringing in unique legislation of Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act (PPVFRA) in 2001. This act was established with a major interest to protect the breeder's new plant varieties. But this legislation proved to be significant for farmers as it allows farmers to practice traditional right to save and exchange seed. The only ban was on selling of seeds for commercial scale. Hence the PPVFRA tries to set a balance between breeder's right and farmer's right. Hence, PPVFRA tries to ensure and protect both intellectual property rights of breeders and

development rights of farmers. This is of significant importance since major portion of India's population is engaged in farming sector. PPVFRA has successfully brought India's law in conformity with TRIPS and simultaneously protected the interests of farming.

Farmer's right concept has to be extended to patented seed too. Apart from PPVFRA, no other legislation strengthens the farmer's right. Indian Seed Act 2004 is one among such legislation which has all negative things set for Indian farmers. Its aim is to register the seed variety and stop spurious seeds coming in to market. This in turn prevents farmers from saving, exchanging and reproducing seeds by granting monopoly to private seed industries (Indian Seed Act, 2004). This has resulted in several farmers committing suicide due to debt caused by defective and non-renewable seeds. On one hand, Seeds Act 2004 creates monopoly for seed industry by granting certification of seeds. On the other hand, seed inspectors are entrusted with powers to search seize and confiscate saved seeds of the poor farmers. Finally, the poor farmer is left with no other go but to commit suicide (Bija Swaraj, 2005). Hence, the analysis of current legislations protecting seed, plants and patents could be useful to farmers only when some specific amendments are brought in. Apart from seed certification, allowing import of seed by 'The New Seed Policy announced in 1998' has allowed large private sector entry in India across a range of crops and relaxed restrictions on seed imports. This allowed private seed sectors play a significant role in Indian seed sector (Ranganekar, 2003). Allowing seed import would also suppress the importance of traditional variety of seeds, resulting poor farmers traditional right to sell their seeds.

In a country like India, the introduction of GM seeds and patenting such GM seeds would not only affect the traditional rights of farmers, but also curb development rights of poor farmers. Though this modernized form of agriculture promotes the planting of millions hectares of land with just few crops has ultimately started replacing the traditional varieties. Hence, the complications on patenting life forms and seed monopolies will be difficult to answer. The above issues arising out of patenting have to be addressed in W.T.O. and in the Indian parliament and a specific mechanism must be sorted to balance the needs of both the corporate world and that of the farmers.

Indian Farmer Rights and Governance
Farmers' Rights are essential for maintaining crop genetic diversity, which is the basis of all food and agricultural production in the world. The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture recognizes Farmers' Rights and provides for relevant measures. However, implementation is very slow. This section would analyse what are farmer's right and barrier for national legislation to effectively set to implement farmer's right. Finally, gives set of suggestion for successful implementation of legislation.

The farmer's rights can be categorized as right to seed (i.e to save and exchange), right to register varieties, rights on access to genetic resources, right to reward and recognition, right to benefit sharing[1], rights to information about agriculture, consumer rights, and access to technology, farmer's participation in decision making, adequate electricity to do farming, guaranteed prices for their harvested product, right to compensation for crop failure, right to compensation for undisclosed use of traditional varieties, right to adequate availability of registered material, job security in case of failure in agriculture, right to free services, protection from legal infringement in case of lack of awareness, financial support

to sustain traditional seed system and conservation of biodiversity, to help increase the productivity and incomes (Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001**).** Though Indian legislators try to incorporate all the rights in their sui generis legislation, The Protection of Plant Varieties Act, India faces difficulties in effective implementation of its provision.

The barriers for implementation of PPVFRA are due to following reasons. First, being lack of awareness and knowledge about protecting farmer's rights to farmers. Second barrier would be lack of representation and involvement in policy making by farmers. Third, would be lack of involving state in making decision in existing agricultural laws for effective working at the state level. Fourth important barrier to effectively implement PPFVRA is vested interest or corruption either due to government intervention or the role of middlemen. Fifth barrier would be farmer's inability neither to assert their rights nor to defend themselves from legal obstacles. The legal conflict between various legal instruments like Indian Patent Act, Conservation of Biodiversity Act 2002 and Seed Act 2004 acts as a vital barrier for effective implementation of PPVFRA (Ramana, 2006).

Hence in order to overcome the barriers and effectively implement the PPVFRA and ensure farmers rights to farmers following suggestion could be followed. First, the governing body should set up proper institution to disseminate information relating to agriculture and create awareness among innocent and illiterate farmers regarding the farmer's rights and duties. Second, Farmers' Rights should be included in the WTO as it is a very powerful institution and issues of farmer's rights should also be related to the agreement on agriculture. The governing body should encourage some regional level co-operation and develop a common legal system at the regional levels represented by some kind of institution. Such institution should be set up to conduct and monitor regular meetings to deal with issues relating to farmers right at state level. Third, the governing body could take assistance from developed countries like USA for successful implementation of the Act.

To implement the above said suggestions the governing body must provide financial and technical support to implement PPVFRA. Finally private sector should never be allowed to set seed prices and allow FAO to set prices so as to benefit the farmers. The benefit sharing between farmers and corporates has to be negotiated by primary agency to set up by the national governments. In case, if specific community cannot be identified then Panchayat (local government) bodies could be allowed to represent communities to help in getting their benefit sharing. Apart from the above suggestion Indian government has to provide sufficient infrastructure for effective implementation of PPVFRA. Government has to create institution to resolve the difficulties in benefit sharing and solving the critical activities of documentation. Government has to create a database to list the local land rivalries, so that, government could successfully settle the deals between farmers and corporations and diminish the merits and demerits in terms of benefit sharing. Though PPVFRA has been a unique legislation in India, implementation of the law is not effective as expected. There are very few scholarly works relating to impact of Indian legislation on farmers right. Hence, legal research has to be carried out on this front to dissect and come out with actual interpretation of Indian legislation dealing with farmer's rights for effective implementation of farmer's rights. This would help legislators to bring on amendments to bring necessary changes to strike a proper balance between rights of corporations and farmers.

Conclusion

This article clearly shows how globalization, TRIPS, Indian legislative negligence and improper implementation mechanism, had devastating effect on Indian farmer's rights. Neglecting protection by Indian legislators, towards farmers traditional right to conserve and exchange seed, would finally affect the sustainability of Indian agriculture posing threat to food security and employment. This would adversely affect Indian economy. Hence, India has to make amendments in her domestic legislation so as to strengthen and retain the farmer's traditional right to save and exchange seeds and relax the penalization under Seed Act 2004. Subsequently, protect Indian farmers from being punished by MNCs, who choose not to grow genetically modified crops. Farmers should be entrusted with right to sell seed but with restrictions, in order to, provide incentive to seed breeders. The proper implementation and interpretation of Indian legislation especially the PPVFRA would strengthen the farmer's right in India. If necessary India could make some amendments, in order to, strengthen the farmer's rights. Last but not least, a suitable international and national mechanism has to be established, in order to, overcome the difficulties faced by farmers to realize their rights. Hence, by this way farmer's right and farmers could be saved from further exploitation.

End-notes

[1] In case a MNC uses a seed that belong to farmers for its research, to create a more quality seed, then MNC has to share the benefit with the farmer, which comes out of creating a new seed from farmer's traditional variety of seed. This sharing of benefit is called benefit sharing.

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Environmental and Social Dimensions of Sustainability: Challenges and Opportunities

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Abstract

Globalization is a process by which national and regional economies, societies and cultures have become integrated through the global network, This paper focuses on Globalization is not just an economic phenomenon but it is also driven by social, political, cultural consequences. 'Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This paper tries to examine Environmental and social dimensions of sustainability along with present challenges and opportunities which plays a central role for sustainable development.

Keywords: Environment, Society, Sustainability

Introduction

The end of the second millennium, we find ourselves overwhelmed by complexities unprecedented in human history. Today mankind has capacity to produce far more information than anyone can absorb, to foster far greater interdependence than anyone can manage, and to accelerate change far faster than anyone's ability to keep pace, parallel to this unprecedented complicated network of complexity, we have a innumerable systemic dysfunctions, each with its own ecological, economic and social dimensions without simple solution this has led to the evolution of new concept of sustainability overcome challenges. Sustainability concept has its origin in the Brundtland Report of 1987.The term sustainability is a dynamic equilibrium in the processes of interaction between a population and the carrying capacity of an environment such, that the population develops to express its full potential without adversely and irreversibly affecting the carrying capacity of the environment upon which it depends. For example: population numbers, rate of consumption of resources, , a measure of well-being.

History

The concept of sustainability was originally coined in forestry, where it means never harvesting more than what the forest yield in new growth. The word 'Nachhaltigkeit' (the German term of sustainability) was first used with this meaning in 1713 concern with preserving natural Resources for the Future. The study of Sustainability is central concern for the economists, for e. g. the scarcity of resources, Thomas Malthus in his theory about looming mass Starvation (Due to inability of available agricultural land to feed an expanding Population) in 1798. On the optimal Rate of Exploitation of Non-Renewable Resources which is still relevant today. A milestone in capturing the attention of Global Policy was the report of the club of Rome predicted that many natural resources crucial to our survival would be

exhausted within one or two Generation. The report of the UN world commission on Environment and Development, known as Brundtland Report after his chairperson, adopted the concept of sustainability and gave it widespread recognition. Development that meets their needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs the concept of sustainability is analysis in two major Development one of its interpretation in terms of three dimensions which must be in harmony : social, economic and environmental dimensions and second interpretation in terms of distinction between 'strong' and 'weak ' sustainability "Development is a multidimensional undertaking to achieve a higher quality of life for all people. Economic development, social development and environmental protection are interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of sustainable development

Pillars of Sustainability

Since human depend in countless ways on the physical environment (both natural and human constructed) sustaining desired environmental conditions directly contributes to the sustaining of people and human societies that is, so social sustainability. The viability of the economy clearly depends on environmental resources and service flows of economic sustainability depends on environmental sustainability. Sustainability in one domain can be necessary for sustainability in another. Sustainability requirements can be mapped to show complex dependencies across domains. "The concept of sustainability relates to the maintenance and enhancement of environmental, social and economic resources, in order to meet the needs of current and future.

Social sustainability refers to the sustenance of basic human needs such as nutrition and shelter human freedoms, including political rights, economic facilities, social opportunities, protective security and human development, which expands social, economic, cultural, and political choices and leads to equity sustainability, productivity, and empowerment.

Environmental sustainability requires that natural capital remains intact. This means that the source and sink functions of the environment should not be degraded. the extraction of renewable resources should not exceed the rate at which they are renewed, and the absorptive capacity to the environment to assimilate wastes should not be exceeded. the extraction of non-renewable resources should be minimized and should not exceed agreed minimum strategic levels.

Economic sustainability consist of numerous strategies that make it conceivable to use accessible resources to their best advantage. The idea is to uphold the use of those resources in a way that is both skillful and responsible, and likely to deliver long-term benefits. "Economic sustainability occurs when development, which moves towards social and environmental sustainability, is financially feasible."

Strong and Week Sustainability

Natural resources, quality of environment and capital, some loss of natural resources is inevitable, but this may be compensated for by increased capital Robert Solow stated that capital can substitute for natural resources and felt that sustainability is a matter of preserving natural resources essential for our survival the two views stated (i) that the next generation should inherit a stock of wealth, compromising man-made assets and

environmental assets, no less than the stock inherited by the previous generation,(ii) that the next generation should inherit a stock of environmental assets no less than the stock inherited by the previous generation. These two views have been called 'weak'& 'strong' sustainability respectively, there is a place for both of them.

Weak sustainability is concerned with maintaining the total capital stock intact, without regard to the partitioning of that capital This would imply that the various kind of capital are more or less substitute able, at least within the boundaries of current levels of economic activity and resource endowment.

Strong sustainability calls for the maintenance of the separate capital stocks, assuming that natural and human-made capital are not perfect substitutes, but complementary. For proponents of strong sustainability, the substitute ability of manufactured for natural capital is seriously limited by such characteristics of natural capital as irreversible, uncertainty and the existence of critical components of natural capital which make a unique contribution to welfare

The Path towards Sustainable Development
"In 1987, G.H Brundtland during the world commission on Environment and Development defined Sustainable Development the present necessities are met without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs. The concept supports strong economic and social development, in particular for people with a low standard of living. At the same time it underlines the importance of protecting the natural resource base and the environment. Economic and social well-being cannot be improved with measures that destroy the environment. Inter-generational solidarity is also crucial: all development has to take into account its impact on the opportunities for future generations.

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The documents approved at the Conference, notably the comprehensive Agenda 21, included ambitious commitments by world leaders to ensure sustainable development in many areas and on all levels of society. The Rio Conference gave a boost to both national and local action. National committees for sustainable development were established United Nations Commission for Sustainable Development started to scrutinize the implementation of the Rio decisions.

One of the most striking characteristics of the term "sustainable development" is that it can mean all things to all people. The concept has been seen as inclusive and operational enough to make meaningful action in pursuit of sustainable development. The 2002 Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development boldly highlighted the implementation of commitments focused on change from all-encompassing attempts to cover a great number of areas simultaneously to a more practical approach with the emphasis on a limited number of substantive areas at a time.

More than a decade of experience of sustainable development work has produced both successes and challenges. One of the clearest successes is the widespread local activity. Thousands of municipalities have taken the promotion of sustainable development seriously, with subsequent increased awareness and improved performance. It was pointed

out that different win-win solutions do exist. Active social housing policies promote social inclusion and equity, boost economic growth, and increase mobility and labour productivity. Likewise more sustainable transport leads to less pollution and fewer environmental and health problems, less congestion and fewer accidents. One of the cross-cutting issues to promote sustainable development that has gained prominence recently is education. Even if sustainable development is not a scientific concept enabling understanding of the different interactions in relation to it, decision-makers and ordinary citizens would benefit from more learning. The United Nations Decade for Education for Sustainable Development starting in 2005 and led by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) illustrates the importance of education in achieving sustainable development. On the other hand, of course, many problems still persist i.e. lack of understanding of the concept in administrations, insufficient political support, limited resources at different levels for effective action, inadequate involvement of civil society, inertia in education systems and various problems in specific sectors of the economy.

An important conclusion is that sustainable development is a process, not an end in itself. It also implies that participation and genuine dialogue among stakeholders are key prerequisites for sustainable development. In brief, sustainable development needs democratic thinking, but it can also help strengthen democratic institutions through consensus-based public participation.

Social Sustainability
"Sustainability comprised of three overlapping goals: (a) to live in a way that is environmentally sustainable or viable over the long term; (b) to live in a way that is economically sustainable, maintaining living standards over the long term; and (c) to live in a way that is socially sustainable, now and in the future"

The social aspects of sustainability are intertwined with the environmental and economic aspects. A large part of a person's social well-being is dependent on their economic status. The environment also has an effect on social well-being recreation often involves use of environmental resources and the physical environment in which we live is important. However, the social aspects are about more than just the indirect effects of environmental or economic sustainability. Social sustainability takes the larger worldview into consideration in relation to communities, culture, and globalization. It is the ability of a community to develop processes and structures which not only meet the need of its current members but also support the ability of future generation to maintain a healthy community, which requires cohesion of society and its ability to work towards common goals to be maintained in a way that Individual needs, such as those for health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education and cultural expression should be met. social sustainability is a life enhancing condition within communities and a process within communities that can achieve that conditions Social well-being is a concept that has received a lot of attention in recent times. Health, personal relationships, Safety, standard of living, material affluence,equality,freedom,achievements,community-connectedness, future security, environment and services. The concept of social sustainability is about more than just providing for our social well-being , it is about sustaining a high level of social well being in the long-term, there are a number of social factors that are key to sustaining social well-

being in the long-term these includes: Equity, Understanding ,Diversity, Inclusion, Quality of Life, Opportunities , Individual Empowerment.

Environmental Sustainability

Our economy , which must also be sustained and continue to grow in order to advance human development ,is considered by many to be the primary sphere .but in reality, we see it is a subset of the social sphere as the economy exists within human society. Without stable, equitable societies, the economic system is also inherently unstable. And, of course, human life and society is a subset of the greater environment and ecology and therefore our economy, and indeed our existence , depend entirely on the stability and sustainability of our environmental systems. Environmental sustainability involves making decisions and taking action that are in the interests of protecting the natural world, with particular emphasis on preserving the capability of the environment to support human life. The maintenance of the factors and practices that contributes the quality of environment on a long-term basis.

Case Study on Social and Environmental Sustainability

sustainability to exist as a three-legged table consisting of the environment, the Economy , and society, or as a dualistic relationship between human beings and the ecosystem they inhabit, there should at least be agreement that ensuring the provision of clean air, clean water, and clean and productive land is foundation to a responsible socioeconomic system. Examining, for a moment, the three-legged model, the question might be raised, do these legs provide equal support or is there some associated hierarchy of values among them? It is apparent that, without a sustainable productive environment is to provide a resource foundation, it would be difficult or impossible to imagine having a sustainable society. Similarly, a sustainable economy depends upon a sustainable flow of material, energy, and environmental resources. Without it, economic systems will fail. However, a sustainable environment need not be dependent on the existence of either society or economy and, as evidenced in the wild, can stand alone as a sustainable system.

As the only piece of the puzzle that can actually stand by itself, it should be the model to emulate, and indeed there have been attempts to do so. "The human species, while buffered against environmental changes by culture and technology, is fundamentally dependent on the flow of ecosystem services." Such services include: Provisioning services, the products obtained from ecosystems, including food, fiber, genetic resources, bio-chemicals, natural medicines, pharmaceuticals, ornamental resources, fresh water, and all forms of energy resources; Regulating services, the benefits obtained from the regulation of ecosystem processes, including air quality regulation, water purification and waste treatment, pest regulation, disease regulation, climate regulation, water regulation, erosion regulation, pollination, and natural hazard regulation; Supporting services, including soil formation, photosynthesis, primary production, nutrient cycling and dispersal, seed dispersal, and water cycling; and Cultural services, the non-material benefits people obtain from ecosystems through spiritual enrichment, cognitive development, reflection, recreation, and aesthetic experiences ("Ecosystems and Human Well-Being). If it can be agreed that a sustainable environment is a necessary prerequisite to a socio-economic system, then it also should make sense that the actions we take to remove threats to & foster environmental sustainability should contribute to such a system. While ecosystem

range "from those that are relatively undisturbed , such as natural forests, to landscapes with mixed patterns of human use, to ecosystem intensively managed and modified by humans, such as agricultural land for urban areas, the "environmental" focus proposed here delineates the portion of that range where there exists significant patterns of human use ('ecosystem and human well-being).A general definition of "environmental sustainability" can now be crafted in recognition of these linkages between human well-being and ecosystem and, in particular, "ecosystem services".

Challenges to Sustainability
In September 2000, world leaders adopted the United Nations millennium Declaration which provided the basis for the pursuit of the millennium Development goals. A global consensus was successfully forged around the importance of poverty reduction and human Development. Since then, global community has managed to uplift a large segment of the poor and vulnerable for social sustainability.

The impact of climate change threatens to escalate in the absence of adequate safeguards and there is need to promote the integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems and take mitigation and adaptation action in keeping with the principle of common for environmental sustainability.

Hunger and malnourishment are decreasing in many developing countries, but remain persistent in other countries, and food and nutrition security continues to be an elusive/difficult for too many countries. Income inequality within and among many countries has been rising and has reached an extremely high level, invoking the spectra of heightened tension and social conflict.

Rapid urbanization, especially in developing countries, calls for major changes in the way in which urban development is designed and managed, as well as substantial increases of public and private investments in urban infrastructure and services. Energy needs are likely to remain unmet for hundreds of millions households, unless significant progress in ensuring access to modern energy services is achieved. Recurrence of financial crisis needs to be prevented and the financial system has to be redirected towards promoting access to long-term financing for investments required to achieve sustainable development.

Over the past years, the global challenges to sustainable development have been driven by a broad set of "mega trends", such as changing demographic profiles, changing economic and social dynamics, advancements in technology and trends towards environmental deterioration. A better understanding of the linkages among these trends and the associated changes in economic, social and environmental conditions is needed. The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, highlighted a range of interlinked challenges which call for priority attention, including decent jobs, energy, sustainable cities, food security and sustainable agriculture, water, oceans and disaster readiness.2 The present Survey focuses on three of these cross-sectoral issues with immediate implications for realizing sustainable development, namely: (a) sustainable cities, (b) food and nutrition security and (c) energy transformation etc.

Opportunities

We can work upon the following opportunities to achieve sustainable development:

- The Reducing carbon emissions can ease the threat of climate change and save money and would be sustainable approach and initiative for betterment of society.
- Accepting a healthy natural environment improves the quality of life for all.
- It is in the interest of businesses of all kinds to get involved with sustainable development.
- Recognizing that it is in all our interests for poor people to meet basic needs and achieve sustainable livelihoods.
- Agreeing that water conservation and avoidance of waste is a priority everywhere.
- Producing healthier food using minimal quantities of chemical fertilizers and pest control.
- Encouraging organic farming.
- Harnessing renewable resources –the power of sun, wind, water to provide non-polluting future energy resources by opting wind energy , solar cells and compact fluorescent light bulbs.
- Identifying and using the technology that achieves improvements in resource usage.
- Educating people to help them change their behavior and break outmoded habits.
- Working with people who are showing a willingness to transform their thinking and their behavior for the development of society.

To conclude, sustainable development or growth that serves the requirements of the current society without affecting the future generations' ability to succeed. It is important because it emphasizes towards a greater drive to equality and It shows the importance of economic, social and environmental factors for the development of society. It is a moral responsibility to protect the earth and ensure that our children and grandchildren have a healthy and sustainable environment to live, so for that continuous efforts should be made by government participatory efforts should be made by all the citizens to achieve Sustainable development.

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Sustainable Development in India: Public Sector vs. Private Sector

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Abstract
The term Globalization has become very prominent in this century when the whole globe is running towards being 'Developed'. In this fast growing era of globalization a new term has emerged 'Sustainable Development' to overcome the drawbacks of our so called development process. The simplest definition of Sustainable Development is 'Development that lasts' – i.e. the path along which the maximization of human well-being for today's generation doesn't lead to declines in future well-beings. Thus Sustainable Development talks about human welfare not just by fulfillment of economic needs but by protecting their right to live in a clean and healthy environment. The social welfare notion was the agenda of government only in ancient times but in this age of globalization private sector is also equally responsible for public welfare. This paper talks about the exclusive roles of public sector and private sector in determining and implementing the innovative, cost effective and long lasting Sustainable development techniques. The paper also focuses on the empirical aspects of such techniques by citing live examples and case studies.

Keywords: Globalization, Sustainable Development, Public Sector, Private Sector

Introduction

Sustainable development is not the business of the government and private companies alone. It is the business of the people in general. It is a process which has to be initiated at each level of human endeavor and life. It involves individuals, families, communities, corporate bodies, nations and the global society. It has to be a movement. It calls for mass participation of people because it involves paradigmatic change which is difficult to bring about unless great many people get involved

Definitions

Sustainable development: Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs i.e. mode of human development in which resource use aims to meet human needs while ensuring the sustainability of natural systems and the environment, so that these needs can be met not only in present, but also for generations to come.

Globalization: Globalization is the process of international integration arising from the interchange of world views, products, ideas, and other aspects of culture.

Public Sector: Public sector refers to the part of the economy concerned with providing basic government services.

Private Sector: Private sector is that part of the economy which is controlled by private parties/entrepreneurs primarily with profit motive.

Sustainable Development and Role of Public Sector

Sustainable development in India rests on four pillars, the foremost among them being the Republican constitution of India. It provides for a parliamentary democracy, with fundamental human rights for all the citizens to realize their cherished values of liberty, equality, and fraternity. The exercise of these rights has to be consistent with the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the nation. It also provides for the rule of law and an independent judiciary to protect the constitution and the rights of the citizens. Second, as a developing nation, India believes in the sovereign right to equality among nations and the right to development for her people and the country as a whole. Third, India is a member of the UN and signatory to international laws, conventions, treaties, agreements, and Declarations on Human Rights, Conservation of Biosphere and Biodiversity, Sustainable Development, and so on. India is committed to all its international responsibilities, including promotion of understanding, peace, security, and cooperation among nations. Fourth, for the people and government in India, the concept of Sustainable development translates into synergy between environment and development for the realization of intra- and intergenerational equity, intergenderal equity, and international and intranational equity. In India, the world's largest functional democracy, the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of Sustainable development policies is the joint responsibility of the government, its citizens, people, industry, and market. The role of administration in environmental management is very critical.

The Ministry of Environment and Forest (MOEF), Government of India, also serves as the nodal agency in the country for promoting international cooperation in the sphere of Sustainable development by implementing the United Nations on matters pertaining to environment.

- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP),
- South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP)
- International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)
- United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)
- Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD)
- Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- Economic and Social Council for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP)
- South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC)

Sustainable development is achieved through optimizing gains from several variables, rather than maximizing those from a single one. This requires government departments, by convention sectorally organized, to work together, or in some cases as a single multi-disciplinary authority. For this joint planning, transparency and coordination in implementation are required. The richness of skills available in society must be harnessed through partnerships involving institutions in civil society, such as NGOs, CBOs, corporate (including private) bodies, academic and research institutions, trade unions, etc., which must be made an integral part of planning and implementation for sustainable development. Perspectives There are on the one hand a surfeit of laws, many of them

outmoded and irrelevant. On the other hand, effective enforcement is lacking in respect of laws relevant to contemporary concerns and conducive to governance.

This calls for a thorough review of laws, elimination of those which are outmoded, and simplification of the procedures for implementing those which are relevant. Internal reviews as well as learning's from international experience should be the basis of identifying and filling gaps in existing laws. It must, however, be recognized that laws in themselves do not provide solutions, unless there are mechanisms to effectively enforce them. There are many traditional systems and practices whose value and validity needs to be recognized and brought into the mainstream of governmental development thinking and policy. Appropriate mechanisms for integrating them need to be created. Many policies were framed either before sustainable development became a major concern or in a sectoral perspective. These need to be reviewed from the point of view of sustainable development. All future policies must be guided by considerations of sustainable development. Areas lacking policies should be identified and adequate policies compatible with the imperatives of sustainable development framed, taking into account successful examples, of policies and initiatives in similar areas.

Some of the Schemes implemented for sustainable development are as under:
- National Green Tribunal (NGT)
- National Ganga River Basin Authority
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan(SSA)
- Scheme of ICT @ School
- Mid-Day Meal Scheme(MDMS)
- Integrated Wastelands Development Projects Scheme (IWDP)
- Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana
- Jawahar Gram Samriddhi Yojna
- Indira Aawas Yojana
- DRDA Administration
- Welfare Schemes
- Basic Minimum Services
- Community Development
- Drought-Prone Area Programme
- MP Local Area Development Scheme

Sustainable Development and Role of Private Sector

All too often, the word sustainability is used to focus only on environmental issues. Such an interpretation is narrow-minded; sustainability can only work if development and societal issues such as poverty, agriculture and water management are taken into account. Likewise, efforts to address environmental issues can only be successful if the human agenda is made part of the picture. It is also incontrovertible that the most significant reductions in poverty have been a result of private sector activity. A study carried out by UNCTAD, the Indian Government, and the UK Department for International Development (DFID) found that rises in exports from India between 2003-04 and 2006-07 created 26 million new jobs and $55bn in additional income.

Unfortunately, the reverse is also true: the World Bank has estimated that the global financial crisis between 2007 and 2010 pushed 64 million people back into poverty.

The various needs of Indians as well as the solutions to serve those needs in a sustainable manner have been discussed hereinafter. The common thread across all the people-centric solutions is a strong understanding of the root cause of the troubles and challenges faced by Indians, as the momentum for sustainability is derived from people. The solutions proposed are not limited to the provision of products and services to cater to the unmet needs of Indians from the viewpoint of consumers but to think of them as partners and allies in our fight for suatainability.The emphasis is not only on meeting the unmet needs of Indians but also to develop the market and inculcate a culture of fostering 'sustainability'. In many of the areas proposed, the government initiatives and programmes have been mentioned in order to convey the commitment of the government in the said area, for in a country like India, given its socio-economic realities, government's role becomes important. It acts as a booster for the private sector and acts as a catalyst to make a success out of their investment. It has been discussed as to how the private sector can contribute to realizing the purpose of these initiatives.

A few sustainable interventions are discussed below:

- **Drinking Water:** Potable drinking water is a scarce resource for many Indians and thousands die every year of water-borne diseases like dysentery and cholera. For such a scarce and precious resource, people have scant regard. There is a massive market to be tapped for water purifiers, rain water harvesting systems and water-recycling systems. Municipal corporations in various cities like Chennai have started providing rebate on house tax for houses installing rain-water harvesting system, to incentives people for the same. The availability of fresh water is essential to this cause and hence the private sector can partner with local bodies, NGOs and citizen groups in planting trees, protecting local water bodies and aquifers. Government initiatives like JNNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission) provide the right impetus and support for the private sector to invest.

- **Housing:** With growing population and rapid urbanization, housing is a big area of opportunity. The number of people in cities is expected to more than double to 600 million from the present 300 million in 20 years' time but there is almost non-existent urban planning. Most of the private sector players are focused on the high value properties. For them, 'value housing' ('low cost housing' in market parlance) is a hedge against the fluctuating fortunes of the luxury market, as demonstrated during the recession when they flocked to build mass-housing project and once the recession was over, it was forgotten. Government is doling out incentives like availability of land at subsidized rates for mass-housing projects or inviting private developers to partner in such projects.

- **Waste management:** Despite being a country that adds 1.8 crore people to its population, 50% higher than China, our waste management system is limited to land-fills. Private sector can step in to provide a large scale, efficient and organize waste management system or waste utilization system. Waste can be converted into

energy and the by-product can be used as manure. It would not only take care of our energy requirements but also aid in organic agriculture.

- **Energy:** Despite having 17% of the world's population, India consumes only 3% of the total energy generated in the world whereas China, having 20% of the population consumes 21% of the energy. This shows the huge scope for rise in power demand. Conventional sources of energy cannot power our needs beyond a few more decades. Sources like biomass and wind energy hold great promise. Bio-fuels derived from sources like Jatropha also hold great promise. In fact, a few years back, Daimler India had used this fuel to test-run its Mercedes car and the results were encouraging although mileage was a concern. These ventures have a great community involvement as large groups of rural people can be employed to collect the jatropha seeds or biomass and hence would have very high 'multiplier effect' .Biomass plants can be set up in various regions and each plant can fulfill the needs of its respective locality. We can no longer afford to continue with centralized power generation and its transmission and distribution to distant places. It would also address the large transmission and distribution losses It is difficult to reconcile sustainability with such centralized generation. The government policies under NAP (National Action Plan on Climate Change) and the UNFCCC framework incentivize such initiatives of the private sector. UNFCCC also provides for additional revenue in the form of carbon credits.

- **Healthcare:** A large section of our population does not get access to quality healthcare and it provides a great scope for the private sector to step in. We have a large treasure of traditional methods of healing. The world at large bears testimony to the benefits of ayurvedic medicines and we have treatises on Ayurveda and other traditional forms of medicine apart from the fields like naturopathy and Unani. Private sector can act as a bridge between the practitioners and the people. Although it cannot substitute surgery in the near future but with more research, it will increasingly play greater role in our lives. Many of the health problems, barring major ones like cancer, can be treated with their use. A case in point being the benefits accruing to many of the victims of the Bhopal gas leak,1986 .In the aftermath of the tragedy, a combination of Ayurveda, naturopathy and modern medicines has proved to be beneficial in bringing relief to the patients affected by poisonous gas. The anganwadi workers, in rural areas, can act as a channel to disseminate information as well as be the points-of-sale of these products. The Indian postal network comprising of thousands of postmen can be used as a channel to distribute products. Accreditation by quality controllers is of essence and it not only helps in establishing credibility to the products but also would help it growth of the sector. The emphasis of the Health ministry and its AYUSH department on research in traditional medicine systems as well as spreading awareness about them augurs well for sustainable solutions to our health problems. Private sector should also look at taking over or managing the many defunct and inefficient government hospitals and tertiary care centers across the country.

- **Ambulance services:** As per a report by Mumbai's Sion Hospital, only 8% of accident victims in India are transported by ambulance to hospital. It is agreed by the medical community and validated by statistics that the first hour after any mishap is the most crucial one and often the difference between life and death. Alarmingly, there is a dearth of ambulance services and the patients are largely dependent on the facilities provided by the hoapitals.This being utterly inadequate, private sector can help bridge the wide chasm. The ambulance service should be effective and if a pizza boy can deliver pizzas in 30 minutes, thinking should be on the lines of two-wheeler ambulances and working with the traffic police in order to inculcate a culture among motorists to make way for an ambulance.

- **Education:** In India, education has been reduced to a mere mark scoring exercise characterized by mugging taking precedence over learning and thereby undermining the very essence of education, which is a process of endowing humans with analytical skills, knowledge of various phenomena around them and a means of enabling them to lead a qualitative and purposeful life. As a result, we do not produce individuals of character and this is a great liability for a country aspiring to be a superpower. A major step in this regard is providing quality educational infrastructure to our students at all levels. This need is acute in rural areas .It ought to be an amalgamation of quality and value-proposition to accomplish the desired objective. Private sector can cater to meet the shortfall in quality by establishing schools and colleges and also providing training facilities for teachers. It can collaborate with the foreign institutes in establishing colleges and universities in order to bring the best of the global practices and the Foreign Universities Bill aids this. While quality is a problem, access to education is a bigger problem. Private sector institutes must collaborate with banks to make student loans available to deserving students at an affordable rate. The government's plan to set up a fund to meet the financial requirements of students would be a great enabler in this regard.

- **Food processing:** Food processing is the need of the hour and cardinal to our existence in today's time. Government's initiatives and efforts in promoting it are laudable. For instance, 100% depreciation is allowed in the first year apart from other tax and investment-linked benefits. It would also provide better realization to the farmers apart from making quality value-added products available round the year. In our country, lakhs of tons of food grains are left to rot while people die of hunger. Such stocks can be utilized by the private sector and can improve the shelf-life of the produce. Government also provides incentives to invest in cold storage so as to fortify the supply chain to prevent wastage of agricultural produce. They can be fortified with nutrients and can be used to cater to the huge market and Indians grappling for a nutritious diet would be the biggest beneficiaries. Such fortified products can also be made a part of various government initiatives like mid-day meal scheme and others. This would address a large market and great need (according to the state of Food Insecurity in the World, FAO, 237.7 million people suffer from chronic hunger).

- **Handicrafts:** As a country, we are blessed with a wide variety of crafts. Entrepreneurs must explore the huge demand for crafts among Indians across the

country. They can tie up with practitioners of the craft or the practitioners can come together to market the products. This would provide a lifeline to many of the troubled and financially-stricken craftsmen. It would save them from the vice-like grip of the exploiting money-lenders and middlemen. The private sector can bring in global best practices and blend them with the traditional methods used by the craftsmen and workers. It can incorporate eco-friendly practices and can help in branding and marketing the products. The patrons of craft can enjoy products of high quality at an affordable cost. Additionally, such eco-friendly products command a large market abroad.

- The above-mentioned solutions are an effort at addressing a cross-section of our needs. In all the proposed solutions, there is an effort to benefit the lowest common denominator of the country as the well-being of a country is proportional to the well-being of its lowest common denominator. Community participation is key to ensure sustainability and also ensures equitable benefits to all sections of the people, unlike the skewed state of affairs today. . Sustainability has been addressed not only from the ecological point of view but also from the points of view of equal distribution of resources and benefits across sections of Indians.

What Private Sector Can Do? Interventions by P & G as Illustration

- Powering P & G plants with 100% renewable energy
- Using 100% renewable or recycled materials in all products and packaging
- Having zero consumer or manufacturing waste going to landfills
- Designing products that delight consumers while maximizing the conservation of resources
- P & G deliver products with an improved environmental profile. To reduce the environmental impact of our products the company uses life cycle analysis to understand where the biggest impact exists, so we know where to focus our innovation. Their deep understanding of the consumer enables them to develop sustainable products that will delight the customers without tradeoffs in price or performance.
- P & G's signature Social Responsibility Program *'Shiksha'* (education)
- P & G has stepped forward in each of the calamities and helped communities get back on their feet.
- P & G's commitment towards waste management is best demonstrated by our plant in Goa
- P & G, in partnership with NGO Save the Children, Supports Residential Government Schools that empower girls in rural areas to overcome barriers towards education.

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Women and Sustainability: Role of Empowerment and Entrepreneurship

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Abstract

Sustainability has become the watchword in today's globalized world. For many years, women who constitute 50% of the world population had been sidelined from the developmental process which was utter waste of human resources. This author attempts to reexamine how better efficiency and optimum utilization of resources can lead to include women in the developmental process. In the recent decades, tremendous achievements have been made by women marking the beginning of women empowerment. In the light of this perspective, the paper will provide an analysis of the success of entrepreneurship among women. Several instances of success of women entrepreneurs world over show that sustainability can be achieved through women entrepreneurship. This research will entail a discussion in how Government of India has been framing policies to encourage women entrepreneurship across the country. Finally, the author recommends that women should be involved in the quest to attain sustainability. This paper will discuss how women are instrumental in the developmental process and in the attainment of sustainability.

Keywords: Women, Entrepreneurship, Sustainability, Development.

Introduction

Indian religious texts have held women in high positions. Goddesses were considered powerful and benevolent and their exalted position still prevails, standing the test and beliefs of time and people. Yet, this condition never transcended to real life women. Reality showed stark differences in the way women were treated. In ancient history, women were highly respected. Subjects accepted the reign of women but this status deteriorated and reached a point of nadir in the medieval ages. Women were confined to the kitchen hearth and were heavily suppressed. They had no say in any matter. In the colonial history, there were some attempts to improve the status of women like the Abolition of Sati and promotion of education among women. While appreciating the efforts of the British in their attempts, we have to acknowledge unfortunately, that we have a very long way to journey to enhance the status of women. Ironically, it was in India where the Sanskrit phrase Naariyasthu yathra pujyanthe thathra ramante devatha (meaning where women are worshipped, god resides there) originated. The reason for change in the status of women from being respected to being suppressed is still unexplained.

Every country in the world strives for development but the meaning attached to development is unclear. Some countries want higher economic development. This is the case with most developing countries because social and human development requires high level of allocation of resources. Yet again, a valid question arises: shouldn't economic and

social development go hand in hand? Most economists agree that economic, social and human development are intertwined and are not mutually exclusive. A common and significant indicator of economic, social and human development is the involvement of women. Women constitute 50% of the population. Unfortunately, women have been sidelined from the developmental process due to social construction of the concept and responsibilities of a woman.

Objectives

The object of the paper is not to advocate for equality of women. The aim of the paper is to effectively analyze if empowering women economically will lead to sustainable and inclusive development. In due course, the answer to the question whether women contribute to development will hopefully be discovered. The main idea is to research the economic viability of women empowerment and to ascertain whether economic empowerment of women is the means to sustainable development. The paper also glimpses at the initiatives of the government of India to promote women entrepreneurship in their endeavor to achieve inclusive and sustainable development.

Development

Development becomes one of the key terms and thus, to appreciate the essence of the paper, it becomes vital to understand the concept of development. Development has been defined and redefined many times by many. Traditionally, development meant just economic growth which is the total value of goods and services produced measured in terms of Gross Domestic Product(GDP). In the course of time, the expression was widened to include human development. Development went on to mean improvement in human welfare, quality of life and social well-being. It further included fulfillment of people's needs and wants. The indicators of measurement not only included GDP but also considered life expectancy, literacy rate and other socio-economic indicators.

With environment gaining prominence, sustainability was incorporated in development. A need to conserve and preserve our environment was first recognized by the Brundtland Report in 1987 consequent to which, sustainable development was embodied in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1992 at the Earth Summit at Rio. Sustainable development involves that development which meets not only the needs of the present but also satisfy the needs of the future as well without any compromise on the future ability to satisfy the future needs.

At Rio+20, the term "inclusive" was added to the discourse of development. Inclusive development recognizes that growth, gender, poverty, ability, ethnicity, environment and other differences cannot be any longer taken as separate components. Inclusion is about involving everyone and everything in the process of development. Inclusive development is the process of ensuring the involvement of all marginalized and excluded groups in the developmental process. Now, inclusion is necessary to achieve sustainable development.

In September 2000, a landmark declaration called the UN Millennium Declaration was adopted by the UN General Assembly committing nations to achieve the 8 time-bound targets set by 2015. These targets are commonly known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). All the eight goals together are important for development but the scope of

this paper extends to only two goals: 3 and 7. Goal 3 is concerned with promoting gender equality and empowerment while Goal 7 deals with environmental sustainability.

Empowerment

Empowerment in the context of women has been bandied about by many especially the feminists. The term gained significance in the last three decades. Empowerment is a very abstract and complex concept that can be interpreted in many ways. According to the Oxford Dictionary, empowerment comes from the term empower which means to give (someone) the authority and power to do something. It also means to make (someone) stronger and more confident especially in controlling their life and claiming their rights.

World Bank's understanding of Empowerment

Deepa Narayan (2002) in A Sourcebook defines empowerment as the process of increasing the assets and capabilities of individuals and groups to make purposive choices and transform those choices into desired actions and outcomes. Central to this process are actions which both build individual and collective assets, and improve the efficiency and fairness of the organizational and institutional context which govern the use of these assets. Consequence of empowerment is the experience of freedom of choice and action which enables favorable influence the course of decisions and lives. The backbone of empowerment is self-determined change. The supply and demand sides of development become tied together thus changing the environment in which poor people live and providing assistance to build and capitalize on their own attributes. Empowerment is an all-inclusive issue. From education and health care to governance and economic policy, activities which seek to empower poor people are expected to increase development opportunities, enhance development outcomes and improve people's quality of life.

Dimensions of Empowerment

In 2003, Mayoux posited that empowerment is a multi-dimensional and interlinked process of change in power relations. Power relations operate in different ways in life ranging from economic, social, to political and legal. Further, change in power in the process of empowerment is also clearly explained. The change occurs from power within i.e., articulation of aspirations and strategies for change; power to i.e., development of skills and access to necessary resources to achieve aspirations; power with i.e., examination and articulation of collective interest, mobilize and organize for change; power over i.e., change in the underlying inequalities in power and resources that restrain achievement of aspirations. The four main dimensions of empowerment are:

- *Social empowerment*: it relates to the removal of societal restrictions. For example: accessibility to education, gender non-discrimination, abolition of dowry system and child marriage.
- *Economic empowerment*: it relates to financial independence and promotion of economic rights. For example: accessibility and conferring of rights of productive resources, opportunity to work.
- *Political empowerment*: it relates to involvement and participation in policy and decision making in the developmental process. For example, the women's reservation bill calls for 33.33% reservation for women in local, state and central legislative bodies.
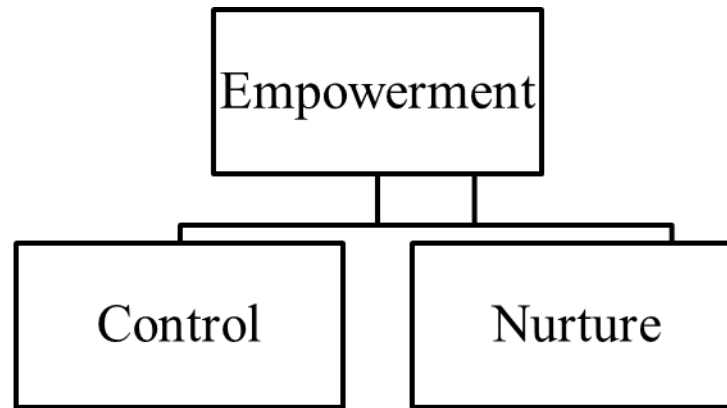
- *Legal empowerment*: it relates to formation of legal machinery and legislations to protect interests of the marginalized and suppressed.

Institutional Framework

Empowerment programs and policies are adopted across societies and institutions due to differences in social, political, cultural, legal and economic conditions. This results in the haphazard and myriad contribution to institutional models of empowerment. Practice and experience of many such policies and programs demonstrates the concentration of four components in institutional empowerment discussed below:

- Access to information: In the age of information, access to information becomes of vital importance. The recent Right to Information Act in India is a perfect example of an institutional machinery to promote and encourage the information dissemination from the government bodies to the citizens. Similarly, e-governance has become the channel for providing information from the citizens to the government thus establishing a two way channel.
- Inclusion and Participation: Empowerment is pervasive only if policy-making involves the traditionally excluded groups. Sustaining of participation of these groups is one of the most difficult tasks due to societal norms and conflicts. Participation can be direct, representational, information-based, and based on competitive market mechanism.
- Accountability: It is the responsibility of the government to provide answers to its citizens on various issues. Accountability is a measure to check corruption which has cascading effects in the society. Political, administrative and social accountability establish the levels of accountability of a government thus creating a framework for accountability.
- Local Organizational Capacity: It refers to the ability of people to mobilize and organize resources to solve common problems. Most of such organizing happens outside the formal framework. But through legal registration, they could acquire formal framework.

Promotion of empowerment has two components: control and nurture. Control component involves all those policies that strive to eliminate disempowering, discriminatory, suppression and oppression conditions. Control component is involved with removing the negative elements. It is time-consuming and positions itself to change the basic structure in the society, politics, and economy. Nurture component recognizes the efforts taken to positively introduce those policies that effectively promote empowerment. Nurture usually included the efforts of the legal machinery and the government to provide conditions for encouragement to women.

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Entrepreneurship, Empowerment and Women in India

"When you educate a man, you educate an individual; when you educate a woman, you educate a whole family" - Robert M. Maciver

Women constitute the largest group against whom generations and centuries of discrimination, disempowerment and oppression has been meted out. The genesis of such treatment of women is unknown but such instances crop up in history. The main obstacle in empowerment of women is not the lack of will on part of the government authorities to promote the empowerment and welfare of women but the lack of will to change among women themselves. Women are their own nemesis. They are unable to break-free from the shackles of subjugation by the males in their lives. They are further bogged down by the patriarchal mindset of the society complicating the situation for those women who want to break-free.

To understand empowerment of women, it becomes crucial to interpret disempowerment. Empowerment to women would mean access to resources and capacities over which women can exercise control can be broadly categorized into physical, human, intellectual and financial. Women are blessed with latent capabilities which just require to be tapped. Women account for half of the human resources available for a country and if women are divorced from public participation, it would mean a blatant misuse of resources. Women are the most closely related and involved with economic calamities. For example, women are far more traumatized by hunger and poverty than men. The intensity of the effect can be observed when it is an unwritten law that mother has to starve if there is shortage of food. Such experiences make women struggle harder to eliminate poverty and hunger in the family and build-up financial security if smallest of opportunities is bestowed. When women are granted credit, their main target would be family than personal agenda. Women are inherently more responsible and their concern to mitigate their family's suffering is the main driver for them which augments their level-headed decision-making and reliability. Further, women's earnings are directly and positively linked to children's health, productivity and quality of life thereby contributing to overall growth and development.

Entrepreneurship, a management concept has economic effects when encouraged among women. When women entrepreneurs, singly or collectively, are encouraged, two targets are acquired. One, economic empowerment and self-reliance of women is achieved and two, inclusion of women in developmental process. Economic growth of women has positive generational effects. Wholesome food is available for the children eliminating the possibility

of child malnutrition, children are sent to schools augmenting the literacy rates and their potential productivity, women entrepreneurship supplements sustainable income generation and employment. A third and hidden advantage is that women become confident enough as decision takers and this adds to their participation in public and social spheres. A change can be visibly perceived in the way society looks upon women thus paving way for future progress of women.

Problems with Women Entrepreneurship
Promotion of women entrepreneurship in India encounters many problems and it is of primary importance that these problems are addressed. Women entrepreneurship becomes the building block for economic empowerment of women which ushers social empowerment and political empowerment. The trajectory of women empowerment towards sustainable development can be clearly seen from the below flowchart.

Economic Development
(Skill development, literacy, employment opportunities, access to resources)

⬇

Social empowerment
(Rise in status of women from burden/liability to asset/breadwinner, respect for women in society)

⬇

Political Empowerment
(Women representation in policy making)

⬇

Inclusive Development
(Healthier indicators of Human Development: Rise in Literacy, improving of standard of living/health)

⬇

Sustainable Development

Table 1 Core problems faced by women entrepreneurs and the respective solutions to reverse the problem trend

#	Problem	Solution
1	Lack of education and skills hamper women from exercising their entrepreneurial abilities	Skill development programs attached to grant of finance by banks to women entrepreneurs. Government programs and workshops to develop skills among them
2	Family Constraints like taking care of the family and domestic work results in lack of time devoted to enhance entrepreneurial abilities	Collective women groups ensure that the burden of entrepreneurial abilities is spread throughout the group.

#	Problem	Solution
3	Social taboos against women have led them to lead a sheltered life at every stage of their life (also known as the dependency syndrome). This resulted in their aversion to risk which is unfortunate as risk is an essential ingredient of entrepreneurship	Women education is a major weapon to counter this problem. Education instills confidence in women and provides them identity and clarity of their needs and wants as opposed to societal taboos.
4	Lack of motivation and encouragement from government resulting in interested women being discouraged due to lack of access to finance and resources.	Change in the banking policies to promote women entrepreneurship. Grameen Bank is a good model. Introduction of government policies promoting women entrepreneurship.

Government Measures

A series of success stories of women entrepreneurs in urban and self-help groups in rural areas have prompted the Indian government to wake up and acknowledge the contribution and role of women to sustainable development. Many programs were introduced to promote employment opportunities among women. Table 2 provides some of the programs of the Central Government.

Banking is the main source of finance for women. The success of Grameen Bank Model in Bangladesh has inspired many such models all over the world. In India, a bank for women was proposed in the finance budget for the year 2013-14. The budget allocated Rs.1000 Crore as seed capital for the establishment of such bank. The objective of the bank is to promote economic empowerment and to address women's banking needs. MSME, SIDBI, State Government Corporations, RBI, NABARD, commercial banks and MFIs are also involved in promoting women entrepreneurship and promoting employment opportunities.

Taxation exemption and benefits is another form of motivation for women entrepreneurs and SHGs. Income tax benefits and sales tax exemptions for small scale industries and cottage industries have been introduced by the central and state governments to promote women entrepreneurs.

Table 2 Women empowerment programmes

#	Program	Features
1	Swranajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana	•Credit-cum-subsidy program for self-employment •Stipulated 40% reservation for women
2	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	Facilities for women through training and employment

#	Program	Features
3	Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana	Facilitates participation of women and preference to women beneficiaries
4	Indira Awas Yojana	Free houses provided to the poor are allotted to the female members to enable women to own assets
5	Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)	•Aims to increase self-reliance and autonomy of women •Provide training and skills to women in traditional sectors •Access to credit
6	Swayam Siddha	•A scheme for the empowerment of women was launched in 2001 – Women's Empowerment Year. •Re-cast of Indira Mahila Yojana and merged with Mahila Samriddhi Yojana •Seeks to empower women through awareness generation, achievement of economic strength through micro-level income-generating activities and establish convergence of various services such as literacy, health, rural development etc •Aims at organizing women into Self-Help Groups to form a strong institutional base
7	Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development (TREAD)	•Credit made available to women through capable NGOs •Training and Counseling to women •Eliciting information on related needs
8	Mahila Coir Yojana	1st women oriented self-employment program in rural areas implemented through the Coir Board
9	Mahila Vikas Nidhi	Offers developmental assistance for pursuit of income generating activities to women
10	Mahila Udyam Nidhi	Exclusive scheme for providing equity to women entrepreneurs
11	Women Industries Program	An initiative of Kerala Government to provide grant-in-aid to women to start industrial unit.

#	Program	Features
12	Science and Technical Entrepreneurship Development Program	Matching of the material and the human resources of the district to create new enterprises and employment by usage of Science & Technology processes.
13	Rashtriya Mahila Kosh	National level mechanism to meet the micro credit needs of the poor and asset-less women in the Informal Sector.
14	Women Entrepreneurs Development Cell	To build motivation and confidence with prospective and existing women entrepreneurs by providing all kinds of information, advice and assistance relating to designing of project, procurement of raw materials, technology, finance and marketing by involving Governmental and Non-governmental organizations, financial institutions and other developmental agencies.

Conclusion

Whether economic independence of women would usher in their real empowerment is yet to be witnessed, but it is proved by India's rise in HDI since 1980s and the upward movement in the rankings in the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report 2013, that India is making a progress in involving women in their developmental process. The road to empowerment of women is long and arduous but positive effects are being visible. The strides taken in promoting entrepreneurship among women in India, is discernible in the indicators of development and in the change in the status of women from a liability to an asset. Women today are consistently gaining advantage over men and are slowly becoming contributors to development. There will come a day when women, hand in hand with men, will be the drivers of sustainable development. Robert Frost's quote is very apt here: ......I have promises to keep, and miles to go before I sleep…

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Rural Women and Sustainable Development in Gujarat

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Abstract

A woman is the nucleus of the family, particularly, in rural India. She not only collects water, fuel wood, fodder and food but also plays a significant role in preserving the culture, grooming the children and shaping their destiny. Unfortunately, in spite of their laudable and vulnerable roles, which cannot be substituted by machine or men. Ironically, women have been neglected since generations. Women are the key agents of sustainable development and women's equality and empowerment are seen as central to a more holistic approach towards establishing new patterns and processes of development that are sustainable. For rural women, economic benefits often depend on the health of the natural resources they rely on. Governments, however, often treat the environment and economic development as mutually exclusive. This paper tries to unfold the role of rural women in Gujarat in fostering sustainable development.

Keywords: Gujarat, Rural Women, Sustainable Development

Introduction

Achieving gender equity is critical to sustainable development. In all societies women's and men's roles are socially-constructed, but all too frequently gender-based disparities exist, which disadvantage women. This reality impedes their development and hence that of humankind. Despite decades of effort, overall progress in improving women's lives has been uneven. Women are still underrepresented in government and decision-making processes. Such lack of power is linked to higher levels of female poverty, especially in rural areas in developing countries where women are responsible for 60% – 80% of food production as well as fuel and water provision, yet have little access or control over natural assets such as land and water. The vital role of women and the need for their full and equal participation and leadership in all areas of sustainable development, and decide to accelerate the implementation of our respective commitments in this regard as contained in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as well as Agenda 21, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the United Nations Millennium Declaration.

Gender equality has been made in some areas, the potential of women to engage in, contribute to and benefit from sustainable development as leaders, participants and agents of change has not been fully realized, owing to, inter alia, persistent social, economic and political inequalities. We support prioritizing measures to promote gender equality and women empowerment in all spheres of our societies, including the removal of barriers to their full and equal participation in decision-making and management at all levels, and we emphasize the impact of setting specific targets and implementing temporary measures, as appropriate, for substantially increasing the number of women in leadership positions, with the aim of achieving gender parity.

Role of Women in Sustainable Economic Development

A discussion about sustainable development is not complete without a conversation on gender equality. Since women account for half of any country's talent base, empowering their participation in the workforce greatly enhances productivity and fosters economic growth .on Reuters) In fact, World Bank studies show that development strategies focusing on gender equality see stronger economic growth than gender-neutral strategies. Throughout the world, women represent a substantial, underutilized force for sustainable development. In Asia, for example, women are responsible for 50% of agricultural output, while nearly 80% of the agricultural labour in Africa market is female. Unfortunately, many of these women lack access to necessary agricultural resources, which, if freely accessible, could decrease global hunger by 12-17%.

Extreme poverty presents a large obstacle, as women and girls comprise 70% of the 1.3 billion people living on less than a dollar per day. Empowering women to take part in the workforce is not a simple problem to solve. For many women, there are physical and psychological consequences for entering the workplace – harassment, discrimination, violence and shame. Moreover, women across the globe still require investment in basic health and education. A crucial part of the solution is getting resources for these working women to access to these working women to access, allowing them to thrive in their economic environments so that they may, in turn, foster the success of local communities. However, the solution must fit both the lifestyles of women and their cultures. For example, in indigenous societies women are custodians of traditional knowledge relating to resource management; providing access to modern technology presents a perfect opportunity for both empowering local women and encouraging sustainable development.

The strategy for economic empowerment, according to the World Bank is twofold: (1) making the market work for women and (2) empowering women in the market. Supporting the economic empowerment of women is not just good company policy; it actually benefits the corporate world. Firms that employ women in leadership positions have better performance and higher profits. And, contrary to what might be believed, supporting female employment actually has a positive impact on family life and encourages women to have more children. Countries with family-oriented practices and government funded healthcare have both more working women and higher birth rates than those without gender equality policies, an important consideration for countries with aging populations.

Gender equality is not just a lofty aspiration anymore; it is the necessary missing link for sustainable development. Women, on average, reinvest up to 90% of income into their households. Reducing gender inequality gives women more money to spend on food, housing and education – crucial components for reducing poverty and promoting sustainable development. The corporate world increasingly realizes the importance of gender equality policies, with more firms looking for guidance on voluntarily reporting and improving their gender equality policies in the workplace, the supply chain and the community. The consensus is growing: getting more women into the workforce is the cure to many economic ills and imperative to sustainable development. Women play a crucial role in population growth and consumption within a family. A project in Rio de Janeiro wants to play a part in a debate about the future of sustainability at Rio+20.

The shanty town of Cachoeirinha in Rio de Janiero is no different from most poor neighbourhoods in Brazil. Its 37,000 inhabitants lack educational opportunities and good infrastructure, their lives are characterized by violence, and drug trafficking is rampant. Old sofas block the entrance of the neighbourhood to cars and people they don't know. A little further on, drug dealers keep an eye on neighbourhood happenings.

But one thing has changed in the last 10 years: the number of teenage pregnancies in Cachoeirinha has fallen from 25 percent to 16 percent. Ten years ago NGO Bemfam launched a project to help young girls aged between 13 and 21 years of age in this part of town avoid unwanted pregnancies. The organization provides medical care and holds workshops for residents about sexual awareness and the prevention of pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases.

Iasmin C., 17, said, since she began participating in meetings her eyes have been opened. "Before, I didn't know there was the morning-after pill that you could take if the condom broke, I didn't know about [sexually transmitted] diseases, or which contraceptive methods were available and how they worked." This information allows Iasmin the freedom to choose a different path from that of her mother, who was pregnant at 16 and working as a domestic servant. "I want to be in the navy," said Iasmin.

The empowerment of women is closely linked to the issue of sustainability, which is the theme of the Rio+20 summit taking place in Brazil until June 22. "Environmentalists are convinced there is no sustainability if the lives of women are not sustainable," said Carmem Barossa from the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF). Women hold the purse strings, so it is ultimately up to them to decide how the population grows. They are the ones who do the shopping and cook for their families, said Barrosso. "The faster the population grows, the harder it is to implement sustainable policies," she said. Uncoordinated population growth meant the burden on already endangered natural resources would only continue to increase.

Sustainable Development Interventions in Gujarat
Gujarat government has accepted the report 'A Solutions Landscape for Gujarat Cities.' The report provides recommendations on how Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Surat and Vadodara can be supported in their holistic urban planning, energy efficiency and waste water management efforts. The report was presented by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) to officials representing the four cities and the Government of Gujarat at an international seminar today in Ahmadabad. The seminar was was attended by prominent government officials and global business leaders.

A Solutions Landscape for Gujarat Cities was developed under the leadership of the WBCSD's Urban Infrastructure Initiative and brings together the expertise of various corporate that work in India. Zubin Irani, a senior corporate official said "This project has demonstrated the importance of working with industry from other sectors, to ensure that the solutions offered to the cities are holistic, and respond to the varying needs of urban management authorities in their pursuit of inclusive and sustainable urban development. The UII companies in India thank the Government of Gujarat and city officials from Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Surat and Vadodara for their participation in this dialogue with us."

A growing majority of the world's people are city dwellers and if cities are not sustainable, then the world cannot be. This project is exciting because we have brought multi-sector businesses together with city officials and developed recommendations that are practicable and address multiple urban development issues. And they can be refined to meet the needs of cities around the world. By implementing these recommendations two major benefits of sustainable cities will be realized: improved living conditions, and the creation of inclusive communities.

Role of Gujarati Women in Sustainable Development
Women are the key agents of sustainable development and women's equality and empowerment are seen as central to a more holistic approach towards establishing new patterns and processes of development that are sustainable. IIRD maintains that it is crucial that women empowerment should be a key aspect of all social development programs. It has also worked for Improved Maternal and Child Healthcare with intent to facilitate innovation in the delivery of maternal and child healthcare services. A woman is the nucleus of the family, particularly, in rural India. She not only collects water, fuel wood, fodder and food but also plays a significant role in preserving the culture, grooming the children and shaping their destiny.

For the rural women, the day starts early in the morning with the responsibilities of fetching water, fodder, fuel and cooking food. She takes care of the children and members of the family, their health, orientation and education and attends to various income-generation activities. She manages all the household matters, looks after the family assets and livestock, handles the purchases and finance, works for almost 14-16 hours and is the last to sleep at night. Still, when you ask her children what their mother does? Most of them instantly reply "nothing". There is no recognition for their hard work, just because her work is not evaluated in terms of money. She often falls sick, but does not complain and this goes unnoticed by others in the family as they continue to work as usual for the sake of the family. She manages the family very efficiently with meagre means, but is still treated as illiterate. Women are ignored in matters, which are of concern to them as well. As a result, today women are the worst sufferers in the society due to drudgery, ill health, illiteracy, deprivation and humiliation. Backwardness of women is a sign of poverty and women are the worst sufferers during the period of scarcity and calamity. No wonder, India hosts over one-third of the poor in the world, as lack of empowerment of women is a significant cause of poverty.

With this background, BAIF has a mandate to ensure women empowerment in the development programmes and thereby strives to create a conducive atmosphere for their effective participation. This strategy for women empowerment programme is addressed through drudgery reduction, gender sensitization among other sections of the community, capacity building to enhance their efficiency and contribute to economic development and ensure equality and status in the society.

Way back in the early 80's, we promoted the wastelands development programme in the tribal areas of Vansda, Gujarat through establishment of fruit orchards on degraded lands owned by the poor tribal families. This has now become popular as the *Wadi* programme. During those days, Manibhaiji visited the project areas almost 2-3 times in a month and

interacted closely with the families. Initially, it was the men who attended these meetings and accepted all the suggestions given by us for shaping their lands and developing the orchards. Accordingly, a suitable action plan was prepared and the participating families were instructed to dig pits and plant grafted mango plants, which were supplied for establishment of orchards. With great difficulty, mango grafts were transported from Kankan region of Maharashtra and distributed to these participants.

Promotion of *Wavli* was the entry point for Women Empowerment in Vansda. Traditionally, women have engaged themselves in vegetable cultivation in their backyards and men have never staked their claim over these earnings. This custom known as *Wavli* ensured exclusive right of women over their earnings. Realising that *Wavli* could be an excellent opportunity to empower women, several new activities such as nurseries of fruit and forestry plants, mushroom production, large scale vegetable production and shared cropping by women groups were introduced. *Wavli* attracted a large number of women and the men also extended their cooperation. The earnings from *Wavli* were used by the women for food, clothing and procurement of utensils and ornaments, which were their priority. Hence, *Wavli* turned out to be a golden opportunity to implement the orchard development programme successfully, while enlightening the men about the role of women in economic development. This incidence motivated BAIF to ensure equal opportunity for women in all the development programmes.

Since its inception in 1995, SEWA's Women, Water and Work Campaign has been widely Written about by scholars and journalists. SEWA has also documented the program in both English and Gujarati. The reports, by and large, describe the nature and functioning of the Program and present facts and figures covering its spread and progress. Apart from a review of Published reports and documents, the study at hand looks at the water campaign from the Perspective of women's collective action in sustaining water management activities initiated by SEWA. Three sites (in three different districts – Mehesana, Surendranagar and Sabarkantha in Gujarat) were identified for the study, taking into consideration that the activities initiated by the Women's collectives in collaboration with SEWA were representative of the program. A primary Survey was conducted in six villages where the campaign runs. The primary survey included Focus group discussions (FGDs) with community groups (mostly women members of SEWA) and key respondent interviews (structured and unstructured) across all stakeholders such as Community representatives, government officials and SEWA personnel, including women Leaders (*ageyvans*) at the village level. In all, 13 FGDs were held, six with women-only Collectives (averaging 15 women per collective), and seven with mixed-sex collectives. The study was conducted in phases in 2005. Based on emerging issues, FGDs were designed and modified suitably. Several interviews were held with the water campaign coordinator based in Ahmadabad so as to understand SEWA's collaboration with the state and the policies adopted by SEWA with respect to the campaign across the districts of Gujarat. The men interviewed were those who were supportive of the program and helped in coordinating the program with women leaders at the village level.

Self-Employed Women's Association's (Sewa) Women, Water, and Work Campaign
Established in 1972, SEWA is the largest self-employed women's trade union in India. It is a membership-based organization with approximately 800,000 members throughout the

country, of whom more than 500,000 are based in the state of Gujarat (Figure 1). The members are all poor women belonging to the informal sector, two-thirds of whom live in rural areas. SEWA strongly believes that the basis of development and progress is through organization. It works with the two-fold objective of providing full employment to its members and empowering them to be self-reliant. SEWA combines four specific strategies: organizing women, since individual women in India have no voice; building the capacity of women to become owners.

Conclusion

Developing nations must ally together so as to negotiate equally with the allied imperial centers. There must be equal pay for equally-productive work to provide roughly equal buying power relative to the talents and energy expended to all who are employed. Sharing those productive jobs would melt the invisible economic borders which currently guide the wealth into the hands of only the adequately paid. Each employable person now need work only two to three days per week.

There should be a balance between industry and resources. A nation or region short on resources should be allotted a higher level of industrialization. (Japan provides the ideal example.) Once all nations and regions are roughly equal in world trade, equalizing surcharges on resources should metamorphose into a resource depletion tax to fund rebuilding soils and revitalizing the world's ecosystems. As has already been successfully tested, one-year-old trees in biodegradable, aerodynamic, pointed cylinders can be planted at the rate of 800,000 trees a day per plane. Newly planted grass grows beautifully in North Africa when fenced off from goats. Technology has been developed to grow extensive ground cover in 1-to-3 years on steep, barren, infertile road cuts. The technology is here to reforest and regenerate the earth and a resource depletion tax is the proper source of funds.

To protect everyone's rights and freedom, the world's intelligence services should remain operative and alert. As opposed to being the planners of most of the world's most violent acts of terrorism, these agencies should be mandated to cooperate in preventing terrorist attacks or wars anywhere in the world. As opposed to today's demanding job of suppressing breaks for freedom, that mandated change alone will eliminate most terrorism and all wars. The buying power for a healthy economy comes from adequate wages paid to productive labour multiplying throughout the economy. Those earnings are spent for family needs and that money is spent again and again as it is passed from hand to hand to purchase necessary food, fibre, shelter, and services. Thus care must be taken by both the developed and developing world for each region to produce most of their own food and consumer products and provide most of their own services.

Restructuring to true rights and freedom for all in the world as addressed in these rules for peaceful world development, and all people having some control of their own destiny, will eliminate most violence in this world. With the wealthy developed world sincerely promoting equality in world trade through relinquishing their monopoly on resources, technology, and finance capital, and with that newly-produced wealth relatively equally shared in the developing regions through equality in wages and equal access to jobs, poverty will quickly be alleviated and violence will subside.

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