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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Communication in Social Development: Issues and Perspectives

*Dr. Rajesh Shukla**.....165

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ABSTRACT:

Communication denotes a process that is both interactive and purposeful. The word communication is derived from the Latin "Communis" which means "to make common, to share, to impart, to transmit". Through communication people control on another's behavior and unite themselves in groups. Thus communication is a means for breaking down the barriers to human Interaction. It is a means for achieving mutual understanding.

Communication is a fundamental Per-requisite of all living beings. The development of human civilization is directly dependent upon refinement and growth of forms mechanisms and quality of the contents of communication sociologically it is possible to construct both processes and structure of culture and society through communicational contents and net works. The categorization of societies and cultures can be adequately undertaken through identification of farms and features of communication.

At the individual level communication is significant instrument of self expression and at group level it provides frame of shared cognitive and cathetic experience the institutional dimensions of communication reveal its divergent media which have significantly influenced the coverage, content and forms of communication in the wake of technological advancement the dimensions of indirect communication, audio-visual communication passive participation as spectators and universalization of information ensued, as a consequence of technological revolution in communication.

The Traditional instrumentalities of communication have been giving way to the new ones and traditional messages are being converged through contemporary and new channels of mass communication.

The quality of two cultures on based on traditional person to person communication and the other based on Technological instrumentalities are basically different. Theoretically communication has raised antological and epistemological questions of meaning of reality and processes of comprenending the reality. Communication encompasses the totality of one's being cognitive, cathetic and aesthetic, social cultural and transcidental individual, group and collectivity of power and suppression, of creativity and imitation of simplicity and complexity, of formalism and spontaneity, of survival and liberation. It has importance both for continuity and change in society. It significance in the process and programmes of development has been duly recognized. Long ago, meier (1956) suggested that communication involves the following categories (1) Face to face communication as in the family gossiping with neighbours, meeting, seminans and conferences (2) Reading newspaper, magazines, books bill boards, etc. (3) man machine in reading instruments, guages, drials, microscope, etc. (4) Person- person with

machine interposed as in telephone, movies, radio, television, etc. and finally (5) Machine machine as in feedbacks, interlocks automation, etc.

Analyzing the Census Data 2001 and 2011 of Chhattisgarh to Know Some Facts

Ashok Pradhan and Gulshan Deshlahara.....168*

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ABSTRACT:

This paper examines the initial results from Census 1991, 2001 and 2011. This paper discusses the decadal growth rate, decadal growth rate difference, sex ratio, literacy rate and its growth pattern at the state and district level of Chhattisgarh. The male-female differentials in literacy rates are examined in some details. Considering the decline in the number of illiterates in the state for the first time, the paper examines the nature of changes that have taken place. The district-wise distribution of the population, sex ratio and literacy rate is mentioned and the factors responsible for a slow growth in literacy therein would be considered. The decadal growth rate increased to 22.59% from 18.06%; sex ratio is increased from 990 to 991 and the effective literacy rate of Chhattisgarh was 64.66% in 2001 which improved to 71.04% in 2011 according to the data of the Census of India.

KEYWORDS: Sex ratio, Literacy rate, Decadal growth rate, Census of India

मध्यप्रदेश में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण – लक्ष्य एवं उपलब्धियाँ

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सारांश:

विद्युतीकरण देश का एक अभिन्न अंग बन गये हैं चाहे वह देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए हो या ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए। इनका महत्व दिनों-दिन बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। चूंकि भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है जहाँ सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध होने पर सिंचित भूमि के क्षेत्र को बढ़ाने के लिए विद्युतीकरण के द्वारा ट्यूबवेल की सहायता से सिंचित भूमि का क्षेत्र बढ़ाया जा रहा है और कृषि उत्पादन में क्रांति लायी जा रही है। इसी प्रकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी एवं निर्धनता को दूर करने के लिए विद्युतीकरण द्वारा लघु एवं कुटीर उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहित किया जा सकता है।

समकालीन हिंदी कविता में आर्थिक पीड़ा से जुझता आम आदमी

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जनजाति महिलाओं की साक्षरता एक अध्ययन

(छ.ग. राज्य के संदर्भ में)

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सारांश:

साक्षरता किसी भी समाज के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करता है जिसमें महिला साक्षरता की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण होती है किन्तु आज भी जनजाति महिला साक्षरता की दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं 2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार महिलाओं की साक्षरता 39.3 प्रतिशत है, जबकि पुरुषों का 65 प्रतिशत अर्थात पुरुषों की तुलना में 25.7 प्रतिशत की कमी है। अतः सरकार को इन जनजाति महिलाओं की साक्षरता विकास के लिए अनेक योजनाओं को संचालित करने की आवश्यकता है।

Methodological Orientation of Emile Durkhiem

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A Calculation of Motor Fitness Components of Inter-University cricket and Football Players

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ABSTRACT:

Motor fitness is gauged by performance and this performance is based on a composite of many factors. The most commonly motor fitness factors are Speed, Muscular Strength, Muscular Endurance, Muscular Power, Circulatory Respiratory Endurance, Flexibility and Agility. The purpose of the study was calculating the motor fitness components of inter-university cricket and football players. The subjects for this study were cricket and football interuniversity players of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya Awadh University, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh. Seven tests were administered to assess the motor fitness level i.e. 50 yards run (Speed), Pull-ups (Muscular Strength), Bent knee sit-ups (Muscular Endurance), Standing broad jump (Muscular Power), 600 yards run/walk (Circulatory Respiratory Endurance), Sit and Reach test (Flexibility) and Shuttle run (Agility). . The data was statistically analyzed using the 't' test. It was found that there was significant difference between cricket and football players in 50 yards run, bent knee sit-ups, 600 yards run walk, sit and reach test and shuttle run test. There was no significant difference between cricket and football players in pull-ups and standing broad jump test performance. The football players was superior than cricketer in 50 yards run, bent knee sit-ups, 600 yards run walk sit and reach test. The cricket players were better than footballer in shuttle run test.

छत्तीसगढ़ में जोत के आकार का वितरण प्रतिरूप

Distributional Pattern of Land Holding in Chhattisgarh

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प्रस्तावना:

भारतीय कृषि व्यवस्था में जोत के आकार से तात्पर्य उस भूखण्ड से है जो एक कृषक के स्वामित्व क्षेत्र में पड़ता है। इसके लिये आवश्यक नहीं है कि सभी भूखण्ड एक ही स्थान पर हों। उत्तराधिकार संबंधी कानूनों तथा जनसंख्या वृद्धि के कारण जोत का आकार एवं भूस्वामित्व निरंतर घटता जा रहा है। किसी भी क्षेत्र के, कृषक विकास में, जोत के आकार की अहम भूमिका होती है।

छत्तीसगढ़ में निःशक्त जनसंख्या का वितरण

(Distribution of Disabled Population in Chhattisgarh)

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प्रोफेसर, भूगोल अध्ययनशाला, रविशंकर शुक्ल विश्वविद्यालय, रायपुर

सार-संक्षेप :

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र का उद्देश्य छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में निःशक्त जनसंख्या को ज्ञात करना है। यह भारतीय जनगणना 2001 पर आधारित है। राज्य में निःशक्त जनसंख्या 20.1 प्रति हजार है। निःशक्त जनसंख्या पुरुषों (27.9 प्रति हजार) से महिलाओं (18.1 प्रति हजार) में दो-तिहाई है। यह अनुपात ग्रामीण (20.7 प्रति हजार) से नगरीय (17.9 प्रति हजार) क्षेत्र में अपेक्षाकृत कम है। छत्तीसगढ़ में निःशक्त जनसंख्या सबसे अधिक रायपुर जिले में 23.7 प्रति हजार और सबसे कम जशपुर जिले में 15.3 प्रति हजार है। निःशक्त जनसंख्या जशपुर, दंतेवाड़ा, बस्तर, कोरबा, कोरिया और महासमुंद छह जिलों में 18.0 प्रति हजार से कम है। जबकि रायपुर, कांकेर एवं दुर्ग तीन जिलों में निःशक्त जनसंख्या 22.0 प्रति हजार से अधिक है। शेष छह जिलों – सरगुजा, रायगढ़, चोंपा-जांजगीर, बिलासपुर, कवर्धा और राजनांदगांव जिलों में निःशक्त जनसंख्या 18.0 से 22.0 प्रति हजार है। निःशक्त जनसंख्या अनुसूचित जातियों (24.1 प्रति हजार) से अनुसूचित जनजातियों (17.8 प्रति हजार) में अपेक्षाकृत कम है। छत्तीसगढ़ में निःशक्त जनसंख्या सबसे अधिक देखने (7.7 प्रति हजार) से संबंधित है। 7.3 प्रति हजार निःशक्त जनसंख्या चलने-फिरने में असमर्थ है। छत्तीसगढ़ में 1.5 प्रति हजार निःशक्त जनसंख्या बोलने से संबंधित है। 1.6 प्रति हजार जनसंख्या सुनने में निःशक्त है। उल्लेखनीय है कि 2.1 प्रति हजार निःशक्त जनसंख्या मानसिक है। निःशक्त जनसंख्या निरक्षर (22.6 प्रति हजार) से साक्षर (18.6 प्रति हजार) जनसंख्या में अपेक्षाकृत कम है। इसी तरह कृषकों (15.0 प्रति हजार) से कृषि श्रमिकों (14.3 प्रति हजार) में निःशक्त जनसंख्या कम है।

KEY WORDS: निःशक्त, मानसिक, वयोवृद्ध, साक्षर ।

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REVIEW ARTICLE

Democratic Socialism

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ABSTRACT:

Democratic socialism prefers evolutionary or democratic method. The supporters of democratic socialism pay equal importance to democracy and socialism. They believe that the goals of democracy and socialism are not separable from each other, both stands for the amelioration of the ordinary man. In effect, democratic socialism signifies use of the democratic method for achieving the socialist goal. It is a description used by various socialist movements and organizations, to emphasize the democratic character of their political orientation. Democratic socialists have normally defended the role of the public sector, particularly as regards the provision of key services such as health care, education, utilities, mass transit, and sometimes also banking, mining, and fuel extraction. In India, democratic socialists have to varying degrees seen the traditional village-based peasant economy as a model to be supported and enhanced. Social Democracy was most fully developed in the early post-1945 period, during which enthusiasm for social-democratic ideas and theories extended well beyond its socialist homeland, creating, in many western states, a social-democratic consensus. However, since the 1970s and 1980s social democracy has struggled to retain its political relevance in the face of the advance of neo liberalism and changed economic and social circumstances.

KEY WORDS: Democracy, Socialism, evolutionary, political orientation, neo-liberalism

Understanding Sociological Perspectives

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Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur Chhattisgarh

ABSTRACT:

Each perspective views society from a different vantage point, asks different questions, and reaches different conclusions. Evolutionists focus upon the similarities in changing societies; interactionists focus upon the actual social behaviour of persons and groups; functionalists focus more heavily upon value consensus, order, and stability; conflict theorists focus more heavily upon inequality, tension and change. The conflict perspective has a different take on the family relationships. This society looks at family as miniature class society where dominant groups oppress the weaker sections. Taken alone, any of the sociological perspectives may present a single-sided, distorted picture of society and human behaviour. Although each provides a unique framework for studying society, none is complete by itself. Each sociological perspective clarifies some aspect of society and human behaviour. Sometimes these perspectives complement each other, and sometimes they contradict each other. When integrated, however, these perspectives give sociologists the opportunity to gain the fullest possible sociological understanding.

KEY WORDS: Inequality, dominant, paradigms, monopoly, oppression

Right to Fair Trial

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Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur

ABSTRACT:

Right to fair trial focus on the importance of the fair trial and deals with the reason that why fair trial is important an furthermore it deals with the basic criteria for fair trial winding up with some of the impediments of fair trial present in the country. In spite of implementing the rights we are still far from being able to achieve those standards, but at least we, the inhabitants of planet earth, have agreed on our goals.

Empowerment of women through distance education in India

*Afa-Dul Mujiaba**.....220

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ABSTRACT:

This paper attempts to outline the role of distance education in upgrading the status of women in India. In a large and developing country like India, distance education is not only cost-effective but can also reach out to all sections of society, including the marginalized and the dispossessed. In spite of the fact that women's participation in all spheres of life has increased in post-independence India, there has been no concomitant change in their status. This is partly because the thrust of our policies has been not to change relations of production which also subsume gender relations, but only to commiserate with the lot of women and to "improve" it with subsidies and other "discriminatory compensation."

Such ad-hoc solutions provide short-term remedies but fail to diagnose the basic problem. Instead of liberal humanist reformism, a more radical approach is needed so that the gender problem can be tackled not only in relation to its internal dialectic but also in relation to the economic, ideological, and political factors that constitute its wider context. While it is beyond the scope of this paper to undertake such a wide-ranging analysis a specific focus on how the Indira Gandhi National Open University can devise effective educational strategies that can bring about social change. A Women's Studies Centre can be set up not only to provide an interdisciplinary perspective to its academic courses but also to monitor sexism in the media and other cultural practices in order to generate awareness in gender-related issues, among other things. Surely a national open university would be the best site for such ideological battles to be fought and won.

Issue of Terrorism and West’s Misunderstanding

*Hilal Ahmad Wani**.....225

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ABSTRACT:

Terrorism is the major hindrance in today’s global arena. Across the globe people are facing problems due to this menace. Here in this context I want mention that religion and terrorism are opposed to each other, because no religion of the world allow to its followers to become terrorists. It is the religion which is based on human values, good teachings, tolerant principles and moral values. Therefore, to blame any religion is nothing but the direct blame on its followers which is totally an anti democratic and anti secular slogan. Islam from its beginning was the religion based on peace, world brotherhood, equality, social justice and tolerant in spirit. It never allows to crush humanity rather, it was always a protectionist umbrella for entire humankind.
