



75
Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav



GLDM GDC HIRANAGAR

THE SOCIOLOGICAL COMMUNIQUE

MONTHLY NEWSLETTER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

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HAR GHAR



TIRANGA

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
GLDM GDC HIRANAGAR, JAMMU AND KASHMIR

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REFLECTIONS FROM THE PRINCIPAL'S DESK

I am delighted to learn that the Department of Sociology, Govt. GLDM College Hiranagar is bringing out its monthly newsletter in the month of August 2022. The College has made tremendous progress in all areas be it academic, non-academics or capacity building measures relevant to staff and students alike. The College has achieved another milestone in getting NAAC Accreditation with B+ grade.

I am confident that this issue of the newsletter of Department of Sociology will send a positive signal to the staff, students and to all those who are interested in the discipline of Sociology. I appreciate this effort to connect, highlight, and enlighten on the different activities that will be carried out by the Department of Sociology in near future.

A Newsletter is like a mirror, reflecting a clear picture of all of the Department's activities and developing writing skills among students in particular and teaching faculty in general.

I hope this effort would strengthen the Department in particular and the College at large.

With Best Wishes


DR. PRAGYA KHANNA
PRINCIPAL
GOVT. GLDM DEGREE COLLEGE
HIRANAGAR

EDITOR'S NOTE

Hello Everyone,
Greetings,

It gives me immense pleasure to share with you the first issue of the Newsletter of the Department of Sociology, Govt. GLDM, Degree College Hiranagar. The first issue is dedicated to the theme **Har Ghar Tiranga**.

'Har Ghar Tiranga' is a campaign under the aegis of **Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav** to encourage people to bring the Tiranga home and to hoist it to mark the 75th year of India's independence. Our relationship with the flag has always been more formal and institutional than personal. Bringing the flag home collectively as a nation in the 75th year of independence thus becomes symbolic of not only an act of personal connection to the Tiranga but also an embodiment of our commitment to nation-building. The idea behind the initiative is to invoke the feeling of patriotism in the hearts of the people and to promote awareness about the Indian National Flag.

In the first volume the students have contributed articles on the themes and sub-themes like *India's freedom struggle, The National Anthem, The National Song, The National Emblem, The Constitution of India* etc. Book Reviews on sociology specific books has also been contributed. The Newsletter also has highlighted the various activities of the department. The sociological updates from local to global have also been covered in this issue.

I applaud the contributors for their stimulated thoughts and varied hues in their articles. The Editorial Board also did an excellent job in planning and producing the Newsletter. My congratulations goes to the team that handled the difficult task with utmost effectively.

I am hopeful that this small piece of technical, academic and research oriented work shall not only develop the taste for reading among students but will also develop a sense of belongingness for the institution.

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ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

The Department of Sociology, GLDM GDC, Hiranagar was established in 2009. The department currently has a strength of 651 students undergoing studies in different courses which range from core courses to discipline specific elective courses, skill courses and generic elective courses.

MISSION

1. The Department of Sociology endeavors to impart education to students which is broad in outlook and is also rooted in the routine structures and aspects of the life. This education is leading to a variety of career paths, that includes research, writing, and critical thinking skills.
2. The effort is to offer students a rigorous training which would help them to critically examine the social world including groups, institutions, cultures, and interactions.
3. To impart quality education in sociology to students of rural and border areas.
4. To create interest among the students to opt sociology as a major subject in Higher Education.
5. The attempt is also to train students to create an ecologically sustainable and a just society wherein students can venture into own research, propagating social justice and addressing to the societies' most pressing issues and problems.

VISION

1. The vision of the department is to encourage students on their mission of becoming informed, well-rounded, and effective members of the society.
2. This is done by providing them with a meticulous curriculum wherein they can visualize themselves and their prospective life well represented
3. The department believes that the expertise provided by the education in sociology are a public good, and the department has the hope to turn students into the leaders of tomorrow and also to make them work for a more innovative, inclusive, just, and a sustainable future.

OBJECTIVES

1. To help the students to develop a critical understanding of social structures and processes, and make them able to live and work in diverse global society.
2. To provide students an opportunity to investigate and understand problems in the existing social system.
3. To apply the tools of social analysis to a broad range of professional, academic and community situations.

4. To understand methods developed by sociologists and make students aware about the complexity of human organization, social life, inequalities and social justice
5. To understand the dynamics of social change which continue to alter life.
6. To inculcate morality, social commitment, social justice, and good citizenship.
7. To help students to affectively make social analysis which would further help them in solving problems of inequalities and injustice.
8. To educate train and prepare students for successful career paths in their lives. The faculty supports and encourages the learners for their overall development.

COURSE OUTCOMES

1. The students on completion of the course will be able to acquire knowledge of the basic concepts in sociology substantiated by the knowledge of the founders of sociology.
2. Students will be able to organize and express their thoughts clearly and coherently both in writing and orally.
3. Students will be able to demonstrate broad knowledge of sociological process and dynamics of the society.
4. Skill courses in gender sensitisation, tribal studies, the studies on crime and demography further train them for the society outside the college.
5. Students will also develop basic skills in research, statistics and report writing.
6. This will give students a wisdom and a foresight for the their course of action in future.

BRIEF ARTICLES

FREEDOM FIGHTERS

Freedom fighters were those great leaders who lost their lives with brave spirits to get freedom for the nation. They had to face pain, exploitation, extreme torture, and hardships to bring freedom. Therefore, people considered them a symbol of patriotic people. The British ruled India for more than 200 years. Many freedom fighters adopted different ways of fighting against the British to get freedom. Their unimaginable sacrifices, sufferings, and hard work got the eternal salute of the people. They fought a lot to make India free from the British and into an independent country. The list of freedom fighters is endless. Some of them are known, while others silently sacrificed their lives to protect their motherland. Whatever facility and freedom we have got in our life in present times, it is only because of these freedom fighters. Mahatma Gandhi, Bhagat Singh, Mangal Pandey, Rani Lakshmi Bai, Subhash Chandra Bose, Jawaharlal Nehru, Lokmanya Tilak, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Chandrashekhar, Rajguru, and Sukhdev, who sacrificed their lives fighting for the country.

Freedom fighters helped us to live a happy life day by day. Today India is an Independent nation and this was possible due to the great efforts of freedom fighters. Every one should all the time respect these great freedom fighters. Also, It's tough to forget their contribution. These freedom fighters have faced many bad and good things. We are now happy and safe for these freedom fighters. So, these fighters gave us freedom in exchange for blood. We will never forget these freedom fighters. We should have a sense of respect for freedom fighters. They will be all-time in our hearts. The day of 15th August is very special for all the Indians. Our India got freedom on the day 15th August 1947. Indian freedom struggle is a colossal story. All the persons of the country should know the whole story. Every one of our country should feel proud of the freedom fighters who is an independent of our country

Abhi Sharma
B.A. Sem IV

INDIA'S FREEDOM STRUGGLE

With the advent of Europeans in India, a struggle for independence dawned upon India and its people. East India Company officially started dictating India with Regulating Act of 1773 . Revolt of 1857: The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was a major uprising in India in 1857–58 against the rule of the British East India Company, which functioned as a sovereign power on behalf of the British Crown. The rebellion began on 10 May 1857 in the form of a mutiny of sepoys of the Company's army in the garrison town of Meerut, 40 mi (64 km) northeast of Delhi. It then erupted into other mutinies and civilian rebellions chiefly in the upper Gangetic plain and central India though incidents of revolt also occurred farther north and east. The rebellion posed a considerable threat to British power in that region, and was contained only with the rebels' defeat in Gwalior on 20 June 1858. On 1 November 1858, the British granted amnesty to all rebels not involved in murder, though they did not declare the hostilities to have formally ended until 8 July 1859. Its name is contested, and it is variously described as the Sepoy Mutiny, the Indian Mutiny, the Great Rebellion, the Revolt of 1857, the Indian Insurrection, and the First War of Independence.

Swadeshi Movement: This movement started against the British's move for the partition of Bengal. In 1903, the British announced their decision to part Bengal. They wanted to get two provinces out of Bengal: 1-Bengal comprising Western Bengal as well as the provinces of Bihar and Orissa 2-Eastern Bengal and Assam Home Rule League Movement: India's response to the First World War was seen in the Home Rule Movement. It was an effective way to show discontent in British rule. There were two Indian Home Rule Leagues that were organised on the lines of the Irish Home Rule Leagues. Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak were the pioneers of this new trend.

Satyagraha: The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was the first Satyagraha movement led by Gandhi in India and is considered a historically important revolt in the Indian Independence Movement. It was a farmer's uprising that took place in Champaran district of Bihar, India, during the British colonial period. The farmers were protesting against having to grow indigo with barely any payment for it. When Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in 1915, and saw peasants in northern India oppressed by indigo planters, he tried to use the same methods that he had used in South Africa to organize mass uprisings by people to protest against injustice. Champaran Satyagraha was the first popular satyagraha movement. The Champaran Satyagraha gave direction to India's youth and freedom struggle, which was tottering between moderates who prescribed Indian participation within the British colonial system, and the extremists from Bengal who advocated the use of violent methods to topple the British colonialists in India.

Non-cooperation movement: In India's struggle for Independence, the Non-Cooperation movement is one of the important movements. On August 31, 1920, the Khilafat Committee started a campaign of non-cooperation and the movement was formally launched. The aim was to boycott major social programmes, events, offices and schools to resonate with India's struggle for independence.

Civil disobedience movement: Salt Satyagraha: After the Nehru Report was approved in December 1928 during Calcutta session of the Congress, younger elements led by Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Bose and Satyamurthy expressed their dissatisfaction with dominion status as the goal of Congress. They demanded that Congress adopt Purna Swaraj or complete independence as its goal. The Congress Working Committee invested Gandhi with full powers to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement at a time and place of his choice. By February-end, Gandhi had decided to make salt the central formula for the movement.

Quit India Movement: The Quit India Movement, also known as the August Movement, was a movement launched at the Bombay session of the All India Congress Committee by Mohandas Gandhi on 8th August 1942, during World War II, demanding an end to British rule in India Gandhi made a call for Do or Die in his Quit India speech delivered in Bombay on 8 August 1942 at the Gowalia Tank Maidan. The Congress launched a protest asking the British to withdraw from India.

Shikha Kundal
Sem. II

INDIAN FREEDOM STRUGGLE AND THE HISTORY OF INDIA

Indian freedom struggle is one of the most significant progress in the history of India. It is essential for the new generation to know certain lessons from the freedom struggle of India to get an insight into the movements and events that led to Independence. The British people entered India in the year 1600 with the objectives to trade certain items like silk, tea and cotton and slowly started ruling the country. They gradually started to create chaos in India and made Indian people as their slaves. Therefore, India went through some of the hardest times to gain independence from the British rule and the first movement against the British was initiated in the year 1857 by Mangal Pandey who was an Indian soldier. There are various other movements that helped India to get independence some of which were

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT: This movement was started against the British Monopoly on salt dues which Indians were not allowed to trade or manufacture had to buy salt from British people by paying huge sums of money.

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT Was another hope for India to gain independence. This movement was instigated by Mahatma Gandhi and Indian National Congress on August 8, 1942, during the 2nd world war. This movement was started to end the British rule in India, however, it proved to be unsuccessful but the Britishers realized that their power is gradually declining in India. Also, in the year 1943, the Indian National Army was formed to excel British out of India. Soon the Britishers settled on an agreement and decided to move out of India which consequently took effect on 15TH August 1947 and India gained Independence. Our various soldiers and freedom fighters sacrificed their lives in order to make India free from British rule. India has a vast history of freedom struggle and there were various events including Simon Commission, Rowlatt act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre and many more movements that helped India to acquire independence.

Bandhana
BA Sem. II

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Constitution of India is the Supreme law of India. It is the framework for political principles, procedures, duties and powers of government.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, chairman of the drafting committee is often called the father of the Indian constitution. It is the lengthiest written constitution in the world. The constitution of India was written on 26 January 1949 and was made the centre of law in 26 January 1950. It has 395 articles in 22 parts and schedules at the time of commencement. A constitution is a set of rules and regulations guidelines for the administration of a nation. It came into effect on 26 January 1950, since then each year we celebrate 26 January as Republic Day. It is national festival of India. As a now it has 448 articles in 25 parts and 12 schedules. Our constitution has given some fundamental rights to all citizens of the country. Every citizen above the age of 18 years has the right to vote. All the citizens are equal before the law.

EVERY CITIZENS OF INDIA SHOULD PERFORM HIS/HER DUTIES HONESTLY AND DILIGENTLY

Sushil Kumar
BA Sem. II

THE CAMPAIGN-HAR GHAR TIRANGA

"Har Ghar Tiranga" is a campaign under the aegis of 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav' encourage the people to bring the Tiranga home and host it to mark the 75th years of India's Independence. The aim of the program is to make the relationship with the national flag a more personal one rather than just keeping it formal or institutional. Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav is an initiative of the Government of India to celebrate and commemorate 75 years of Independence and the glorious history of India's people, culture and achievements.

Shikha Kundal
BA Sem. II

HAR GHAR TIRANGA-75TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE

On the occasion of the 75th anniversary of India's Independence, millions of households will unfurl the Tricolour and salute the numerous martyrs, women and men, who made our freedom possible. For Har Ghar Tiranga to go beyond a slogan or a ritual, it is important to remind ourselves of our own history and what was critical in winning us our independence. The Tiranga is closely linked to the Constitution of India. It was the Constituent Assembly (CA) which set up a 12-member adhoc committee in June 1947 to decide on the national flag. Named the "Flag Committee", it was headed by Rajendra Prasad, President, and its members were Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sarojini Naidu, C. Rajagopalachari, K M Munshi, KM Pannikar, Frank Anthony, Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Hiralal Shastri, Baldev Singh, Satyanarayan Sinha and SN Gupta. It was given that the members of this committee would propose the adoption of the Tricolour as the national flag with an important modification of replacing the charkha with the Ashoka Chakra. There will be two flags, one flag which has been here for the past six thousand years, and the other will be this National Flag which is the symbol of our freedom." Thus while many other flags seen in the national movement remain alive today - the red flag for example is a proud symbol of the continuing struggle against injustice - the Tricolour was accepted as the national flag. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan in his interpretation put it this way: "This flag tells us to 'Be ever alert, be ever on the move, go forward, work for a free, flexible, compassionate, decent, democratic society in which Christians, Sikhs, Muslims, Hindus, Buddhists will all other communities find a safe shelter.'"

The hoisting of the flag goes side by side with the preamble of the Constitution and the historic words - not we the members of this or that religion - but "we the people of India" "hum Bharat ke Log."

Vishal Kapadia
Sem. BA Sem. VI

INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Our present constitution- the first constitution of India framed and given to themselves by the people of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26 November, 1949. It came into full operation with effect from 26 January, 1950.

Framing the Constitution

The assembly appointed a number of committees to deal with different aspects of the problem of framing the constitution. The constituent assembly on 29 August 1947 appointed the Drafting Committee with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the Chairman to scrutinize the draft of the text of the constitution of India. The constitution was finally signed by members of constituent assembly on 24 January 1950 -the last day of the assembly.

The constitution of India is a most comprehensive document. It is unique in many ways. It is a blend of the rigid and the flexible, federal and unitary and presidential and parliamentary features. It attempts a balance between the fundamental rights of the individual on the one hand and the socioeconomic interests of the people and security of the states on the other hand. It also present a medium between the principles of parliamentary sovereignty and judicial supremacy.

Mamta Sharma

BA Sem. II

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

Our National Anthem was composed by Ravindranath Tagore which was adopted by the constituent assembly on January 24, 1950. The anthem was sung for the first time on 27th December 1911 in the Calcutta session. The playing duration of National Anthem is of 52 seconds approximately. The whole song consists of five stanzas. It is a song which is sung by the Indian to show respect to its nation on different occasions. It starts with "Jana Gana Mana" and ends at "Jaye He, Jaye He, Jaye He, Jaye He, Jaye He."

Sheetal

BA IV Sem.

JANA GANA MANA: THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

Our National Anthem 'Jana Gana Mana' was written by Rabindranath Tagore. It was first publicly sung on 27 December 1911 at Calcutta session and adopted by Government of India on 24 January 1950. The playing duration of national anthem is of 52 seconds approximately. When it is sung or played, everyone should stand in attention and maintain proper decorum. The whole song consist of five stanzas, it is a song which is sung by the Indian to show respect to its nation on different occasions. It starts with 'Jana Gana Mana' and ends at Jaya Hey, Jaya Hey, Jaya Hey, Jaya, Jaya, Jaya, Jaya Hey.

Rabindranath Tagore composed it in Sanskrit language and further changed it in Hindi language and Urdu language. Our national anthem is our pride and shows our love and respect towards our nation and it spread the message of unity among Indians. Singing it means to show our love and Respect to our great freedom fighters who sacrificed their lives for us.

OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM

Jana Gana Mana Adhinaayak Jaya Hey
Bhaarat Bhagya Vidhata
Panjaab, Sindh, Gujraat, Maraatha
Draavid Utkal Banga
Vindya, Himachal, Yamuna, Ganga
Utchchhal Jaladhi Taranga
Tab Shubh Naame Jaage
Tab Shubh Aashish Maange
Gaahe Tab Jay Gaatha
Jana Gana Mangal Daayak Jay He
Bhaarat Bhagya Vidhaata
Jaya Hey....Jaya Hey....Jaya Hey....
Jaya Jaya Jaya Jaya Hey....

Neha Sharma, BA Sem. II

I AM A SOLDIER

I guard my holy country's borderline, To ensure my countrymen are fine.

*In the age of watching Popeye and Barbie,
I decided to join and serve my nation's army.
I learned to overcome all my sentiments, Soon I
joined my first ever regiment.*

I live the toughest of lives with a smile;
Short hair and moustache is my style.
I live to die for my motherland, a relation
that can never end.

*I decorate myself with different medals,
promoting myself while the time pedals.
My duty never assures that I will survive,
At any moment I could be found dead or alive.*

Like others I too have a family,
It's my responsibility that they live happily.
I hardly get time even during my holidays;
I miss those moments watching my children
play.

*Wrapped up in tri-color is how I will go;
Celebrate that day as if it's my final show.
When I go just take care of my family,
so that my soul rests peacefully.*
I guarded my country's borderline,
To ensure my countrymen were fine.

Komal Sharma, B.A. Sem.IV

THE NATIONAL FLAG

A flag is the most important symbol of any country. Similarly, the National Flag of India is a symbol of paramount significance for India. The National Flag of India is a symbol of honor, patriotism, and freedom for the country. It represents the unity of the people of India in spite of the differences in language, culture, religion, class etc. Most noteworthy, the Indian flag is a horizontal, rectangular, tricolor. Furthermore, the flag of India consists of saffron, white and green.

1. The saffron band of the flag must always come on the top, and it should never be displayed in an inverted way.
2. The National Flag must be displayed distinctly and occupy an honorable position.
3. A damaged or untidy flag must never be displayed.
4. One must never use the National Flag of India to cover tables, lecture podiums or buildings.

A national flag of India is the pride of our nation. Furthermore, the flag of India represents the sovereignty of the country. Most noteworthy, it is a moment of sheer pride and happiness for the Indians to watch the National Flag flying. The National Flag of India certainly deserves the utmost respect of every citizen of India

Adithi Raina, BA Sem.II

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Jana-Gana-Mana-Adhinayaka Jaya Hey Bharata-Bhagya-Vidhata

[You are the ruler of minds of people, let the victory be with you]

Punjaba-Sindhu-Gujarata-Maratha

Dravida-Utkala-Banga

[The dispenser of the destiny of India —Punjab, Sindh, Gujarat, Maratha, Dravid, Orissa, Bengal.....]

Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga

Uchchala-Jaladhi-Taranga

[There are echoes in hills of Vidhya, and the Himalayas and music is mingled in Yamuna, and Ganga which is chanted by foaming waves of Indian Sea]

Tava Shubha name Jage, Tava Dhubha Asisa mage, Gahe tava jaya-gatha.

[Wake up listening to the auspicious name of yours and pray for your blessings, The saving of all the people is lying in your hands.]

Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka jaya he

Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.

[You are the one to impart well being to the people, the dispenser of the destiny of India]

Jaya he, Jaya he, Jaya he,

Jaya jaya jaya, jaya he.

[May you get victory, victory, and victory for you!]

JAI HINDI!

Siya, BA Sem. II

THE NATIONAL FLAG

The Indian National Flag is also called the Tricolor flag. This was first officially adopted for the first time during the conference of the Constituent Assembly on July 22, 1947. It was adopted only 24 days before the independence of India by the British rule. It was designed by Pingali Venkaya. In an equal proportion, the height was designed with saffron, white and green stripes. The saffron in the top stripe, the white in the middle and the dark green in the bottom strip. The length and width of our tricolor flag is in the ratio of 3: 2. In the middle of the tricolor, there is an Ashok Chakra with 24 talents on the white strip. Ashok Chakra has been taken from Ashok Colony of Sarnath (Lion Capital Capital of Ashok).

For all of us, our national flag is of great importance. The clothes used in all colored straps, wheel and tricolor have special significance.

The Indian flag code determines the rules for its use and hoist. Even after 52 years of India's independence, it was not allowed to exhibit or unfold by ordinary people, although the rule was changed later (according to the flag code as of 26 January 2002) and used on certain occasions in the home, office and factory. Allowed to do The national flag is hoisted on national occasions like Republic Day, Independence Day etc. It is also hoisted in schools and educational institutions (colleges, universities, sports camps, etc.) to honor and honor the Indian flag and motivate the students.

Students take pledge and sing national anthem in schools and colleges. Government and private organizations can also hoist the national flag. No one is allowed to hoist the tricolor made of any other cloth except Khadi. It can be hoisted from sunrise in the middle of the sunset in any weather. It is forbidden to touch it from the ground or to dip in water. It should not be used to cover any side, top, bottom of a ride such as a car, train, boat or airplane.

In conclusion, The National Flag of India is the pride of our nation. Furthermore, the flag of India represents the sovereignty of the country.

Mittali Chouhan, BA, Sem. IV

THE HISTORY OF TRICOLOR

The National Flag of India was adopted in its present form during the meeting of Constituent Assembly held on the 22 July 1947, a few days before India's independence from the British on 15 August, 1947. It served as the national flag of the Dominion of India between 15 August 1947 and 26 January 1950 and that of the Republic of India thereafter. In India, the term "Tricolour" refers to the Indian national flag.

The National flag of India is a horizontal tricolor of deep saffron (kesari) at the top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom in equal proportion. The ratio of width of the flag to its length is two to three. In the centre of the white band is a navy blue wheel which represents the chakra. Its design is that of the wheel which appears on the abacus of the Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka. Its diameter approximates to the width of the white band and it has 24 spokes.

Colours of the Flag

In the national flag of India the top band is of Saffron colour, indicating the strength and courage of the country. The white middle band indicates peace and truth with Dharma Chakra. The last band is green in colour shows the fertility, growth and auspiciousness of the land.

The Chakra

This Dharma Chakra depicted the "wheel of the law" in the Sarnath Lion Capital made by the 3rd-century BC Mauryan Emperor Ashoka. The chakra intends to show that there is life in movement and death in stagnation.

Flag Code

On 26th January 2002, the Indian flag code was modified and after several years of independence, the citizens of India were finally allowed to hoist the Indian flag over their homes, offices and factories on any day and not just National days as was the case earlier. Now Indians can proudly display the national flag any where and any time, as long as the provisions of the Flag Code are strictly followed to avoid any disrespect to the tricolour.

There are some rules and regulations upon how to fly the flag, based on the 26 January 2002 legislation. These include the following:

The Do's:

1.The National Flag may be hoisted in educational institutions (schools, colleges, sports camps, scout camps, etc.) to inspire respect for the Flag. An oath of allegiance has been included in the flag hoisting in schools.

2.A member of public, a private organization or an educational institution may hoist/display the National Flag on all days and occasions, ceremonial or otherwise consistent with the dignity and honour of the National Flag.

3.Section 2 of the new code accepts the right of all private citizens to fly the flag on their premises.

The Don'ts:

1.The flag cannot be used for communal gains, drapery, or clothes. As far as possible, it should be flown from sunrise to sunset, irrespective of the weather.

2.The flag cannot be intentionally allowed to touch the ground or the floor or trail in water. It cannot be draped over the hood, top, and sides or back of vehicles, trains, boats or aircraft.

3.No other flag or bunting can be placed higher than the flag. Also, no object, including flowers or garlands or emblems can be placed on or above the flag. The tricolour cannot be used as a festoon, rosette or bunting.

Pajal Sharma, BA, Student

BOOK REVIEW

Name of the Book : The Sociological Imagination

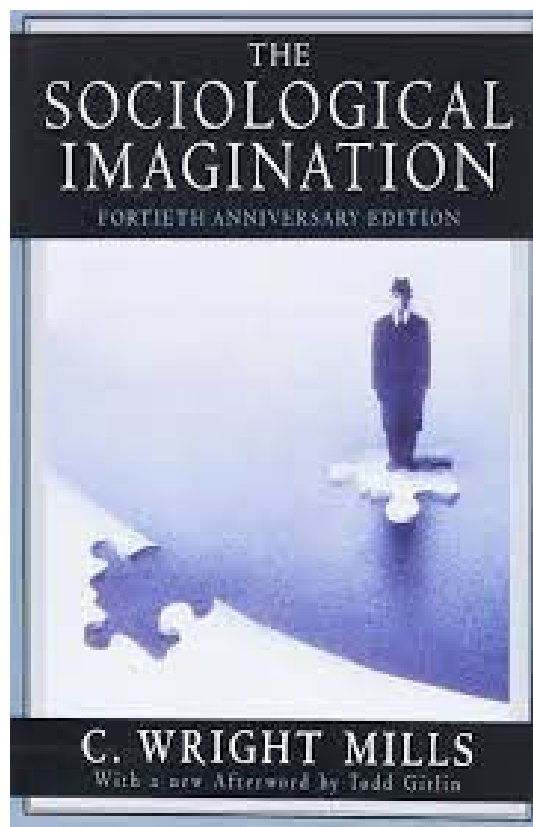
Author : C. Wright Mills

Published in the year: 1959

In the book 'the sociological imagination' Mills lays out a proper framework of what social sciences are all about and addresses the intricate relationship between history and biography. He begins by describing what he means by sociological imagination, " The sociological imagination is the capacity to shift from one perspective to another from political to psychological; from examination of a single family to comparative assessment of the nation to the budgets of the world;...", says Mills.

Mills establishes the point that what might look like a personal problem, might actually turn out to be a social problem embedded in social institutions of the society. He proves his point by giving numerous examples such as that of marriage: " a man and a woman may experience personal troubles, but when divorce rate during 1st four years of marriage is 250 out of every 1000 attempts, this is an indication of structural issue having to do with the institutions of marriage and the family..."

Mills then goes on to describe what social sciences "should not" be like. He is highly critical of grand theorists such as Parsons for indulging in too abstract ideas. He says that a social system as described by Parsons magically eliminates conflict and thus removes any scope for social change. He says that bringing all sociological methods and perspectives together like philosophy results into a grand model which serves absolutely no purpose in dealing with leading problems of the social sciences. Mills also attacks the abstract empiricists for their tendency to confuse what is being studied with the set of methods suggested for its study. 'Abstracted empiricism' is the label Mills applied to survey research on public opinion. He is also against too much rationalization of procedures of study or what he calls "bureaucratic ethos". He calls grand theory and abstracted empiricism "a grievous threat to intellectual promise of social science".



Another theme explored in the book is the 'question of legitimatization'. Mills strongly believes that values are the tools of ideological legitimatization. He says "Social studies are also used - by social scientists and by other people - in ideological ways". He encourages the social scientists to be as value neutral as possible and let the political meanings of their studies be expressed than be hidden.

Mill observes that his time is the time of the beginning of fourth epoch, the post modern age. What sets post modern world apart is that the ideas of freedom and of reason have become moot. He calls the present times as times of political irresponsibility where narrow elites are shaping the history without any responsibility to the people facing consequences of their decisions. He calls the social scientists to tackle these social issues.

According to me, Mills ideas have a correlation with Marxian school of thought in that he is critical of functionalist view of stability of social system and believes in 'conflict' as the vehicle of social change. Mills' attack on abstracted empiricism and grand theory led to a move towards the new sociology among some American sociologists. The book in general, deepens one's understanding of sociology and gives a sense of sociological interpretation of everyday life.

Komal Sharma
BA. Sem. IV

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

International Conference on Society, Culture and Social Change

Kashmir and Beyond
September 6 and 7, 2022

The banner features the Islamic University of Science and Technology (IUST) logo on the left and the Indian Sociological Society (ISS) logo on the right. It includes portraits of Prof. Pirzada Mahmood Amin (Organising Secretary), Prof. Abha Chauhan (Convener), Prof. Shakil Ahmad Romshoo (Patron), and Shri Manoj Sinha Ji (Chief Patron). A QR code is located in the bottom right corner.

International Conference on Society, Culture and Social Change: Kashmir and Beyond
September 6th & 7th, 2022
Organized by Islamic University of Science and Technology, Kashmir (IUST) In Collaboration with Indian Sociological Society (ISS)

ORGANISING SECRETARY
Prof. Pirzada Mahmood Amin
Professor of Sociology & Controller of Examination, IUST

CONVENER
Prof. Abha Chauhan
President, Indian Sociological Society & Professor, Department of Sociology University of Jammu

PATRON
Prof. Shakil Ahmad Romshoo
Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, IUST, Awantipora- J&K

CHIEF PATRON
Shri Manoj Sinha Ji
Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor, UT J&K & the Chancellor, IUST

Last date of abstract submission: 20th August, 2022
Abstract submission at Email: issosf.event@iust.ac.in

The dynamics of social change cannot be conceived in isolation from a social setup. The extent to which a society undergoes changes is well determined by its ethos constituting the crux of a culture. This being so, the change in the subcontinent can be seen more as an outcome of the interplay of internal and external forces owing to its rich historical traditions and evolution. The pluralistic ethos of the country rooted in a rich socio-cultural matrix represents a melting pot wherein, diverse faiths such as Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, Sikhism etc. have flourished together in a rich cultural exchange over centuries, which aptly earns it an epithet of the land of unity in diversity. The diversity in the case of India can be looked into from a wider perspective for it extends beyond the realms of faith into the geographical and climatic arenas. Because of this, the perspective of the people, and the underlying approach towards societal changes vary from one sub-society to another.

In this backdrop, the present International Conference is an attempt to bring people from diverse regions of UT of J&K, India and abroad on a common platform to deliberate on the society and culture of Kashmir and India from the viewpoint of socio-economic, philosophic and religious dimensions including the study of communities, ethnic groups, institutions, traditions and linguistic and regional diversities.

The Conference will also focus on the transition that society and culture are going through due to the effect of modern forces of change and globalization, and how they counter and respond to such impacts. The proposed International Conference will focus on the present social and cultural scenario and the process of change in Kashmir and India. It will have the following sub-themes: 1. Society, Culture and Change: An Interface.

2. Religion, Language, Folklore, Craft, Gender, Tribes, Stratification and Ethnicities.
3. Science, Society, Environment, Media and Technology.
4. Modernization, Globalization and Information & Communication Technology (ICT): Societal and Cultural Challenges.
5. Kashmiri and Indian Diaspora: Understanding Social Change.
6. Urbanization, Rural Reconstruction, Tourism and development.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS



Source: <https://www.acem.sjtu.edu.cn/en/intl/conferences.html>

The Center for Survey Research (CSR) of Academia Sinica and Taiwan Institute for Governance and Communication Research (TIGCR) will hold an international conference on method triangulation on 18-19 August 2022. Center for Survey Research, RCHSS, Taiwan.

Building on the success of the previous event on International E-Conference on Sociology and Political Science, this year marks the largest Global Conference Sociology and Political Science (Sociology conference - 2022) on October 26-27, 2022 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. This conference is specially organized by the United Research Forum team together with a committee of experts from international universities with the guidance of the Academic Governing Body of URF.

International Conference On Social Science And Humanities (ICSSH-2022), Helsinki, Finland, 17th August 2022.

Inviting Applications for Organizing Seminars/Workshops to Celebrate 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav'-ICSSR

Sponsoring Seminars/Conferences in India is a major strategy of ICSSR to promote social science subjects. They provide opportunities to researchers and academicians to exchange views and opinions, address and debate research questions on policy relevant issues and generate academic research output on important social problems. While the Council itself organises a few seminars, most of its support is responsive in nature where partial financial assistance is provided to academic institutions for organising national and international seminars in all social science subjects.

'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav' is an initiative to celebrate and commemorate 75 years of progressive independent India and the glorious history of its people, culture and achievements. This Mahotsav is dedicated to the people of India who have been instrumental in bringing India thus far in its evolutionary journey and they also have the power and potential to activate India 2.0, fuelled by the spirit of Atmanirbhar Bharat. 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav' is an embodiment of all that is progressive about India's socio-cultural, political and economic identity. One of the primary focus of the celebration is to document our unsung heroes, lesser known personalities and places that have made invaluable contributions in the freedom struggle of India. It commenced on 12th March 2021 with a 75 Week countdown to our 75th Anniversary of independence and will be concluded post a year, on 15th August 2023.

Themes of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav:

1. Vishva Guru Bharat
2. Ideas, Achievements and Resolve
3. Atmanirbhar Bharat
4. India's Rich Cultural Heritage
5. Celebrating Unsung Heroes
6. Independence 2.0

ICSSR is inviting applications for organizing Seminars/Workshops on the above given themes of 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav'. The application received will be processed and the selected applications will conduct the programme/event accordingly. The applications forms and other terms and conditions for this programme will be same as for Organization of International and National Seminars / Conferences in India schemes of ICSSR.

National Seminar: Maximum upto Rs. 5 lakhs

International Conference: Upto Rs.10 Lakhs.

Collaborative Seminar: Rs. 5 to 10 Lakhs

The actual sanctioned amount will, however, depend on the quality of the proposal, importance of the theme, seminar location and number of participants as decided by the Expert Committee.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

AN INTRA-COLLEGE QUIZ IN CONTEXT OF GHAR GHAR TIRANGA CAMPAIGN HELD AT GOVT. GLDM DEGREE COLLEGE HIRANAGAR



A quiz competition on the theme Indian National Movement and National Insignia was organised by the Department of Sociology, Govt. GLDM Degree College Hiranagar. The competition was organised as a part of the Ghar Ghar Tiranga Programme under the aegis of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav@75. The competition was conducted with the objective to aware the students about the struggle and sacrifices of the freedom fighters as well to instil a competitive and cooperative spirit. The quiz was organised in online mode on 25th of July and shortlisted candidates from the online competition were called for an offline quiz in the college on 26th of July. The candidates were divided in four teams (A, B, C and D) of 4 members each. The questions in the quiz spanned across the range of the struggle for the freedom. The competition was also focussed on the questions related to National Insignia especially the National Flag i.e. the tricolour.

The quiz was held in seven rounds in which each question carried 10 points if answered correctly. For the wrong answer negative marking of five points and for the passed on questions five points were given. All the candidates showed great enthusiasm in the quiz. After the seven rounds team C which comprised of Amit Sharma, Neha, Jyoti and Sadika secured maximum points and was declared the winner. Mr. Vikram Jamwal, Physical Director Department of Physical Education and Sports and Dr. Arun Kumar Head Department of Sociology quizzed the questions. While Dr. Bharat Bhushan Head Department of Music, Dr. Mukesh Kumar Assistant Professor Music and Dr. Ravinder Singh, Lecturer Department of Sociology were the adjudicators of the programme. The quiz was organised collaboratively by Department of Sociology, Department of Physical Education and Sports and Department of Music. The entire programme was held in consultation and support of Dr. Pragma Khanna, Principal of the College. The programme was held keeping in view all the COVID related SOPs.

organises Intra-College Quiz



Photo by Surinder

TT CORRESPONDENT HIRANAGAR, JULY

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Play Way H School ce

TT CORRESPONDENT JAMMU, JULY 26:

Kargil Vijay Diwas is commemorated on 26 July every year as a saga of gallantry and valour of a battle fought in the most inhospitable terrain in the World in the area of Kargil-Drass Sector of Ladakh, known as Kargil War - Operation Vijay. To commemorate the victory of the Indian Armed Forces and to pay tribute to the supreme sacrifice of our martyrs, Play Way House Higher Secondary School, organized Run For Unity, (under Azadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav) an awareness initiative in and around the school area. Students from class 6th to 12th participated

WEBINAR ON RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN SOCIOLOGY

**RESOURCE PERSON: PROF. VINOD K CHOUDHARY,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, PUNJAB UNIVERSITY**



An online lecture on Research Methodology held in Govt. GLDM Degree College Hiranagar Department of Sociology Govt. GLDM DC Hiranagar organised an online lecture on Research Methodology under the banner of Sociological Imagination Forum (SIF). SIF is an initiative by the Department of Sociology of the College under which lectures, webinars, workshops and field visits will be organised on weekly basis. Prof. Vinod K Choudhary, Faculty Department of Sociology Punjab University, Chandigarh was the keynote speaker on the occasion. Prof. Vinod K Choudhary elaborated in detail the tools, techniques and methods used in sociology. Since research methodology is part of the course curriculum in Sociology the lecture was held in consideration of an additional exposure for the course under study. Prof. Choudhary described research methodology an interesting subject which people almost use subconsciously everyday to carry on with their lives. However, the same has to be learned in a methodical and systematic manner so as to apply it scientifically in the society.

Research he said is a systematic and empirical investigation into a phenomenon. Both quantitative and qualitative aspects of research were described in detail. He said that when one trains oneself in the field of research the cumbersome process of research eventually turns out to be very interesting field. The qualitative aspects of research such as emotions, hatred, social distance, meanings differ in their intensity depending upon the time and situation. He further described the ethics and morals of research and the method to approach an event or a topic according to the needs and requirements of the field. The research on the one hand has to be objective but depending upon the field, time and situation one has to adjust to the settings accordingly. While relating the theme of the banner i.e., Sociological Imagination Form he said that sociological imagination is the task of the researcher in which a researcher has to analyse and imagine the responses, body language and behaviour of the respondents in addition to the verbal detailings. The question of time, space and context has always to be taken into consideration. The research he says finally becomes a part of the personality of the individual and thus aids in personality development of the researcher. The welcome address and vote of thanks were presented by Dr. Arun Kumar, Head Department of Sociology while the proceedings and the arrangements for the lecture were handled by Dr. Ravinder Singh Faculty Department of Sociology. The entire lecture was held in consultation and support of Dr. Pragma Khanna, the Principal of the College.



Online lecture on Research Methodology held at Govt GLDM Degree College Hiranagar

■ STATE TIMES NEWS

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UPDATES ON SOCIOLOGY: LOCAL TO GLOBAL

MELLON DISSERTATION FELLOWSHIP AWARD

Venus Green, a doctoral candidate in sociology, has been awarded a 2022-23 Mellon Dissertation Fellowship through the World Studies Interdisciplinary Project (WSIP). The competitive year-long fellowship, which covers a full academic year for dissertation research, is awarded to graduate students whose research has a decolonial historic orientation with an intersectional focus. Green and other selected scholars will participate as Mellon Fellows in the development of a Graduate Certificate Program in Decolonial Global Studies (DGS) at UMass Amherst.

Green, who is advised by Moon-Kie Jung, professor of sociology, received the award to conduct research in New York, Pennsylvania, Washington, D.C. and Massachusetts for her dissertation, “Black Women Domestic Workers Within the Afterlife of Slavery.” Her research investigates how domestic workers from across the African diaspora utilize Black feminist and diasporic emancipatory praxis to organize domestic workers to combat gendered anti-blackness and capitalist, colonial violence.

SOCIOLOGY PROFESSOR RECEIVES GRANT TO STUDY URBAN RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION

Sociology associate professor Dr. Amber Crowell is passionate about researching residential segregation, mapping inequalities, documenting community stories through data, public scholarship, and supporting faculty and student research at Minority Serving Institutions.

In order to continue her research, and help underserved communities, Crowell was awarded a \$350,000-plus National Science Foundation grant to create a new project, “Mapping the Origins of Segregation using GIS Resources.” Digitized historical census data will be used to analyze long-term patterns and trends of residential segregation in urban areas, connecting present-day segregation patterns to their historical roots.

“I hope that what we build through the digital data platform and collaborative hub at Fresno State will continue to grow and support projects across institutions and disciplines long after this grant is over,” Crowell said.

The research is innovative and original. New methods of analysis and measurement, in addition to geographic information system (GIS) mapping will be used. More importantly, Crowell said, the project will build a publicly accessible digital data platform and collaborative hub at Fresno State where all project materials and products will be shared.

The research team will work with faculty and students at other Minority-Serving Institutions to support research and teach using these methods and materials, while also making it possible for them to contribute their own resources and materials to the site.



UPDATES ON SOCIOLOGY: LOCAL TO GLOBAL

What Can I Do With Sociology?

One of the most frequent questions students ask about sociology is, "What can I do with a sociology degree?" The answer is that the career potential of sociology majors is almost limitless. Sociologists are employed by research institutes, the criminal justice system, public health and welfare organizations, private businesses, law firms, international agencies, medical centers, educational institutions, advertising firms, survey and polling organizations, and beyond. Students with a bachelor's degree in sociology often secure employment as social researchers, case workers, paralegals, public relations workers, administrators, community organizers, public policy researchers, and data analysts. Sociology also provides great preparation for going on to law school, medical school, business school, and for graduate degree programs in social work, education, public policy, religious ministry, mass communications, public health, non-profit administration, and international affairs.

Career Options in Sociology: 9 Top Career Opportunities in India

Source: Upgrad.com-Nithin Gurmukhani

Sociology is the study of changes in social life, social causes, and effects of human behaviour on society. It also teaches students the method to investigate different structures, such as groups of people, institutions, and society as an entity.

Sociology also helps students develop critical thinking skills and the ability to measure and gather both quantitative and qualitative evidence. Besides, sociology as a platform for a career is growing at pace in India.

If you have ever wondered how the dynamics of societies and communities work, sociology is the best avenue for you. In a bachelor or postgraduate course in sociology, students conduct many research projects to study social issues, test theories and perform analytics to develop better models for social development.

Sociology, as a subject, has a broad spectrum of topics. These include:

Family issues, Marital advantages and disadvantages, Deviance in society, Divorce causes, Criminology, Dynamics of group interaction, Gender roles, Professional roles, Public policy, Dynamics of ageing, Causes of social inequality, Mass attitude development, etc.

A career in sociology entails professional avenues where the study of different social demographics, the effects of various policies is important. The skills and knowledge acquired in sociology are also applied in tackling many administrative challenges that shape a society. So if you wish to make a positive impact on improving your society, studying sociology is ideal for you.

.....to be continued

Career Options in Sociology: 9 Top Career Opportunities in India

Except teaching here are some of the most popular career options in sociology:-

1. Social Worker

A career in helping people and improving societies, which pretty much defines a social worker, is the most sought-after job for sociology aspirants. Sociology graduates can use the knowledge of social dynamics to analyse social issues and find ways to help resolve them. Social workers refer issues to appropriate community agencies to ensure the allotment of resources to individuals and families in need.

2. Journalist

For candidates with a flair of writing and a good grasp of observing mass attitude and analyse social issues, journalism is the ideal option. Top news agencies and publications in India are always on the lookout for professionals adept in understanding social circumstances.

3. Administrative Support

Top educational institutions require professionals who can assess individual and mass psychology, understand human behaviour and troubleshoot issues. Sociologists can become a part of the administrative staff at schools, colleges, and universities.

4. Rehabilitation Counsellor

If you are inclined towards helping the youths of their society, this career option is ideal for you. Rehabilitation counsellors use their counselling techniques learned in sociology to guide youths who have been misled into making wrong decisions in life, who have committed a crime and have completed their penitence, and those who have been abused or traumatised by life events.

5. Family Counsellor

Sociologists are adept counsellors, and that's why their expertise can be utilised in family counselling. Family counsellors use their observation and critical thinking to assess different familial or marital issues and provide guidance in mitigation.

6. Survey Researcher

As the name suggests, survey researchers conduct surveys to make various decisions. These include observing patterns of social and political issues, health and culture, and how consumers are reacting to a particular product or service. They create questionnaires, form focus groups, and get clear answers. Sociologists make use of data collection and statistical analysis techniques to gather evidence and create well-informed reports for public and private organisations.

7. Human Resources (HR) Specialist

A part of being a sociologist includes interacting with a large number of people every day. This is the foundation of being an HR specialist who analyses job roles, decides if a candidate is suitable for a particular job, interviews the candidates to arrive at a decision.

8. Policy Analyst

Sociologists have to study policies in their academic journey. That's why they are hired as policy analysts to observe social issues and recommend legislators to address these issues. Sociologists can make use of their knowledge and skill to analyse sociological research data to understand if particular legislation has made a positive or negative impact on social issues and population.

9. Media Planner

A media planner's job entails figuring out a plan to advertise for a product or service for a client. This requires a good grasp of mass psychology, and sociologists are taught exactly that. Top companies require experts to create market surveys, analyse data, and help marketers create advertising campaigns.

Career Opportunities in Sociology in India

Source: Gautam, K. Ebibe.com, 2022

A sociology career involves studying the process and causes of interaction between people, societies, culture, and the multitude of interactions among these. Social problems and phenomena which are very critical and difficult can be well understood by studying sociology. One who studies society and social behaviour by examining the groups, cultures, organizations, social institutions, and processes that develop when people interact, work and live together are known as sociologists. The graduates in sociology have good job prospects, particularly in the current societies, which are evolving at a pace never seen in the history of mankind.

The aspirants who wish to pursue a career in sociology in India must begin with a bachelor's degree in the field. One can pursue a sociology course at UG, PG, and diploma levels. Programs, experience from internship helps the aspirants to get insights into the field. The graduates in sociology are hired in NGOs, hospitals, public sector undertakings, and other industries.

Career in Sociology: Employment Opportunities

Sociologists are hired in multiple fields and careers. From management to the public sector to corporates to MNCs, their social skills are required in almost all sectors. Check below some of the popular employment opportunities in sociology-

1. Advertising Agencies
2. Criminology and Criminal Justice
3. Education and Child Welfare
4. Government and Political Action Groups
5. Hospitals
6. Journalism & Media
7. Management Consultancy
8. Media Research
9. Medical Aid Institutions
10. NGOs
11. Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs)
12. Rural and Child Welfare
13. Schools/ Colleges/ Universities

Sociologists undertake several research projects in the field. A sociologist can work in multiple sectors as a social worker, professor, consultant, etc. Sociology is a common choice for aspirants planning future studies in business, education, law, social research, architecture, medicine, social work, and public administration.

Research institutes, the criminal justice system, public health and welfare organizations, private business, government, and international agencies recruit sociologists. The candidates with a bachelor's degree often secure employment as research assistants, data analysts, caseworkers, paralegals, advertising managers, and administrators. Check below some of the popular job profiles available in the field of sociology-

1. Teacher/Professor: Sociologists can start teaching in schools/ colleges/ universities as teachers and lecturers after completing a Ph.D. degree in sociology.
2. Psychologists/Guidance Counselor: The guidance counselors utilize their knowledge regarding society to render students with academic assistance and guidance. They are also in touch with families to create strategies to support the achievements of their students.
3. Management Consultant: Many sociologists, post completion of formal education, become management consultants. They assess business issues and look for possible solutions.
4. Market Research Analyst: They are responsible for testing products and services and analyzing marketing campaigns' effectiveness. They use social science research techniques, comprising interviews, surveys, and focus groups, to gather data.
5. Social Worker: They use the knowledge of social dynamics, and social institutions learned as a sociology major to evaluate client issues and help resolve problems. They make referrals to appropriate community agencies to influence resources on behalf of individuals and families.

Career in Sociology: Top Recruiters

Check below the top organizations offering a job to sociologists-

1. Central and State Government Agencies
2. Deloitte
3. KPMG
4. UNESCO
5. UNICEF
6. WHO

INNOVATION, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN SOCIOLOGY

Neha Sharma and Jyoti, students of sociology of the BA programme second semester have been selected to conduct research in the field of natural farming. The research will be conducted under the innovation / incubation cell of the Govt. GLDM Degree College Hiranagar.

Natural Farming is a chemical-free alias traditional farming method. It is considered as agroecology based diversified farming system which integrates crops, trees and livestock with functional biodiversity.

In India, Natural farming is promoted as Bharatiya Prakritik Krishi Paddhati Programme (BPKP) under centrally sponsored scheme- Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY). BPKP is aimed at promoting traditional indigenous practices which reduces externally purchased inputs. It is largely based on on-farm biomass recycling with major stress on biomass mulching, use of on-farm cow dung-urine formulations; periodic soil aeration and exclusion of all synthetic chemical inputs. According to HLPE Report, natural farming will reduce dependency on purchased inputs and will help to ease smallholder farmers from credits burden.

The BPKP programme has been adopted in State of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala. Several studies have reported the effectiveness of natural farming- BPKP in terms of increase in production, sustainability, saving of water use, improvement in soil health and farmland ecosystem. It is considered as a cost- effective farming practices with scope for raising employment and rural development.

NITI Aayog along with Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers welfare had convened several high level discussions with global experts on Natural farming practices. It is roughly estimated that around 2.5 million farmers in India are already practicing regenerative agriculture. In the next 5 years, it is expected to reach 20 lakh hectares- in any form of organic farming, including natural farming, of which 12 lakh hectares are under BPKP.



INNOVATION, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN SOCIOLOGY

The Department of Sociology is conducting Research on Rural Development and Natural Farming. Both projects' preliminary investigations will be completed within the next month. A brief summary report will be delivered to the principal of the GLDM GDC, Hiranagar. The proposed projects will be carried out in September 2022.

PROPOSED RESEARCH PROJECTS

1. UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAAN



The conceptualization of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan started with the initiative of a group of dedicated faculty members of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi working for long in the area of rural development and appropriate technology. The concept was nurtured through wide consultation with the representatives of a number of technical institutions, Rural Technology Action Group (RuTAG) coordinators, voluntary organizations and government agencies, actively involved in rural development work, during a National workshop held at IIT Delhi in September, 2014. The workshop was sponsored by Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India. The program was formally launched by the Ministry of Education (MoE) (formerly Ministry Human Resource Development (MHRD)) in presence of The President of India on 11th November, 2014.

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is inspired by the vision of transformational change in rural development processes by leveraging knowledge institutions to help build the architecture of an Inclusive India.

The Mission of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is to enable higher educational institutions to work with the people of rural India in identifying development challenges and evolving appropriate solutions for accelerating sustainable growth. It also aims to create a virtuous cycle between society and an inclusive academic system by providing knowledge and practices for emerging professions and to upgrade the capabilities of both the public and the private sectors in responding to the development needs of rural India.

2. ZERO BUDGET NATURAL FARMING



Zero budget natural farming (ZBNF) is a method of chemical-free agriculture drawing from traditional Indian practices.

It was originally promoted by Maharashtra agriculturalist and Padma Shri recipient Subhash Palekar, who developed it in the mid-1990s as an alternative to the Green Revolution's methods driven by chemical fertilizers and pesticides and intensive irrigation. He argued that the rising cost of these external inputs was a leading cause of indebtedness and suicide among farmers, while the impact of chemicals on the environment and on long-term fertility was devastating. Without the need to spend money on these inputs — or take loans to buy them — the cost of production could be reduced and farming made into a “zero budget” exercise, breaking the debt cycle for many small farmers.

Instead of commercially produced chemical inputs, the ZBNF promotes the application of jeevamrutha — a mixture of fresh desi cow dung and aged desi cow urine, jaggery, pulse flour, water and soil — on farmland. This is a fermented microbial culture that adds nutrients to the soil, and acts as a catalytic agent to promote the activity of microorganisms and earthworms in the soil. About 200 litres of jeevamrutha should be sprayed twice a month per acre of land; after three years, the system is supposed to become self-sustaining. Only one cow is needed for 30 acres of land, according to Mr. Palekar, with the caveat that it must be a local Indian breed — not an imported Jersey or Holstein.

A similar mixture, called bijamrita, is used to treat seeds, while concoctions using neem leaves and pulp, tobacco and green chillis are prepared for insect and pest management.

REMARKS



An appreciable initiative to start a Newsletter taken by Department of Sociology, Government GLDM Degree College, Hiranagar. I hope this newsletter will serve the community of sociologist and public at large. This newsletter will provide the greater opportunities to the student to publish their work and to avail the right information that will contribute into their academic and general career.

I wish greater success to the team of dedicated academician, faculty members working tirelessly for this noble cause. And this will add another feather in the cap of the college. Therefore, Principal, faculty members and students deserves the special appreciation.

Best wishes.

Regards

Prof Vinod Kumar Choudhary
Department of Sociology
Panjab University, Chandigarh



It's a matter of delight to know that Department of Sociology has come up with the idea of publishing a monthly newsletter. The documentation and publication of such magazines are a great asset for the institution. The effort would not only provide a platform for the students to hone their writing skills but will also provide them enough exposure to excel in their lives. I wish the initiative a great success.

Prof. Shujat Khan
HOD, Computer Sciences
Coordinator IQAC,
GLDM GDC Hiranagar



Department of sociology is always at the core of understanding society and social processes. Students being the mirror of that society have to be provided a solid base so that they would be filled with confidence and aspirations once they leave the college. The newsletter by the Department is one such great initiative which would benefit the students in particular and for the faculty in general. The work will also be a contribution to knowledge pool on the subject. Good Luck.

Dr. Bharat Bhushan
HOD, Department of Music
GLDM GDC Hiranagar



Your work efforts for the growth and development of the higher education are admirable. I acknowledge your dedication and hard work to accomplish the given target. You people have always acted as an active team members of the institution. The initiative taken by the Department of Sociology, Government GLDM Degree College Hiranagar to start a Newsletter is really appreciable. This News letter will maintain a social relationship with in the Masses and Sociologist community in particular. The students and faculty got an opportunity to publish their research work and other articles which will provide benefit to their academic career and to other people in the society. My best wishes to the committed scholastic, faculty members who are working hard for the society. This work will put your college/institution at top-hole. Consequently, all the Faculty members and students be entitled to for marked appreciation.

Thank you and best wishes.

Regards

Mr. Vikram Singh Jamwal
Department of Physical Education and Sports
GLDM GDC Hiranagar



Govt. GLDM Degree College Hiranagar is a premier institution of the region which has recently been accredited with B+ grade by the NAAC. Therefore, academics of the region has to be updated and taken to new heights. The publication of the newsletter by the Department of Sociology is one such act which would strengthen the Department as well as the Institution. It would be a adding another feather for the flight of the College. May the initiative achieve great success.

Dr. Mukesh Kumar
Assistant Professor, Department of Music
GLDM GDC Hiranagar