FOUNDATION COURSE - II

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Foundation Course – II

(As per the Revised Syllabus 2016-17 of Mumbai University for F.Y. B.Com., Semester II)

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PREFACE

It is a matter of great pleasure to present this new edition of the book on Foundation Course – II to the students and teachers of Bachelor of Commerce by University of Mumbai. This book is written on the lines of the syllabus instituted by the University. The book presents the subject matter in a simple and convincing language.

We owe a lot of thanks to a great many people who helped and supported us during the course of writing this book which includes Principal, HOD, Co-coordinator, and Students of K.M. College, DAV, Ratnam College, K.J. Somaiya, Vivekananda Education Society, Vikas College, R.J. College of the B.Com., BBI, BMS, BAF and BFM Section.

Our deepest thanks to Mr. Manoj Sharma of the Nitin Godiwala College, who has always given us strength.

We would also thank all of them who have being a part of this and helped us knowingly or unknowingly. We also extend our heartfelt thanks to our family and well-wishers without whom it would not have been a distant reality.

Authors
# SYLLABUS

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<td>2 Human Rights</td>
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<td>Concept of Human Rights; Origin and evolution of the concept; The Universal Declaration of Human Rights; Human Rights constituents with special reference to Fundamental Rights stated in the Constitution.</td>
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<td>3 Ecology</td>
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<td>Importance of Environment Studies in the current developmental context; Understanding concepts of Environment, Ecology and their interconnectedness; Environment as natural capital and connection to quality of human life; Environmental Degradation – causes and impact on human life; Sustainable development – concept and components; poverty and environment.</td>
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<td>4 Understanding Stress and Conflict</td>
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<td>Causes of stress and conflict in individuals and society; Agents of socialization and the role played by them in developing the individual; Significance of values, ethics and prejudices in developing the individual; Stereotyping and prejudice as significant factors in causing conflicts in society. Aggression and violence as the public expression of conflict.</td>
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<td>5 Managing Stress and Conflict in Contemporary Society</td>
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<td>Types of conflicts and use of coping mechanisms for managing individual stress; Maslow's theory of self-actualisation; Different methods of responding to conflicts in society; Conflict resolution and efforts towards building peace and harmony in society.</td>
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Maximum Marks: 100
Questions to be Set: 06
Duration: 03 Hours
All questions are compulsory carrying 15 Marks each.

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<td>Objective Questions</td>
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Theory question of 15 Marks may be divided into two sub-questions of 7/8 and 10/5 Marks.
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INTRODUCTION

Indian economy had experienced major policy changes in early 1990’s. The new economic reform, popularly known as Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation i.e. the LPG model, is aimed at making the Indian economy the fastest growing economy and globally competitive. The impact of these is explained as under -

Liberalisation means reduction of Government controls on the private sector. In 1991, the Government of India took several decisions about industrial development which indicated a tendency towards more and more privatisation.

The major elements of Liberalisation in India includes the followings:

1. **De-licencing of Industries:** The Industrial Policy 1991 abolished (cancelled), licencing for most industries which helped Indian companies to concentrate on productive activities.
   
   The 6 industries that required licencing are alcohol, cigarettes, industrial explosives, defence product, drugs & pharmaceuticals, hazardous chemicals, etc.

2. **Liberalisation of Foreign Investment:** The necessity to obtain approval for foreign investment from various government authorities often caused delays. At present the FDI is 100 % in certain sectors such as infrastructure, exports, hotels, tourism, etc. The Liberalisation of FDI has resulted in certain benefits such as increase in inflow of foreign capital, development of skills of Indian personnel due to foreign MNC’s training, transfer of technology by foreign partners to Indian firms.
3. **Liberalisation of Foreign Technology Imports:** The liberalized import of foreign technology led to technological improvement in Indian industries. This helped in getting automatic permission for foreign technology imports and no permission was required for hiring foreign technicians and foreign technology testing.

4. **Liberalisation of Industrial Location:** The Industrial Policy of 1991 stated that, there is no need to obtain approval from central government for industrial locations. This enabled the Indian firms to set up industries at a right location of their choice without much interference from government authorities. There is only restriction of location of industries for cities with population of one million and above, where there is a requirement that the industries must be located about 25 kms away from such cities.

5. **Liberal Taxation:** The government of India has introduced liberal reduction in taxation rates on direct tax & indirect tax, customs, excise, a service which has greatly benefited the firms operating in India.

### IMPACT OF LIBERALISATION

**(A) Positive Impact**

1. **Increase in Investment:** Liberalisation has greatly increased investment in private sectors. The massive size of the investment plans of the companies become evident when they are compared with the total investment in the industrial sector.

2. **Increase in Economic Growth:** Indian economy during the last decade has witnessed a growth of around 8%. Even though in last couple of years the growth had slowed down to around 5% to 6%, it is still relatively high as compared to pre liberalized areas where Indian economy was growing at around 2% to 3%.

3. **Increase in FDI:** One of the positive outcomes of liberalisation has been higher in-flow of foreign direct investment (FDI) in India. Foreign investors find china more investor-friendly. They still think Indian policies and the procedural system are very time consuming.
4. **Increase in Competition:** Liberalisation has brought in an environment of healthy competition in the market place with more number of players, both national and international. The competition in turn has generated a wider choice of products, competitive prices and better quality of goods and services. Thus, liberalisation has benefited the Indian consumer in a big way.

5. **De-licensing:** Before liberalisation starting an industry in India was a tedious process. Number of compliances in the forms of permissions and licenses were required. This invariably delayed the project and escalated the cost. The focus of liberalisation was on reducing these procedural delays caused by various licenses. This has facilitated the quick formation of the companies.

6. **Impact on Indian Business:** Business activities in India are very much affected due to liberalisation. Indian markets are now opened up to foreign companies. Imports are freely allowed. As a result, foreign goods are now easily available to Indian consumers. The demand for foreign goods, certainly affects the market for domestic goods. Our industries can now keep hold on Indian markets only by improving the quality and making the goods competitive in terms of quality, price, etc. The scope of Indian business has improved after liberalisation.

(B) **Negative Impact**

On the negative side however, there are some serious problems arising out of our New Industrial policy i.e. liberalisation. These are as follows.

1. **Demand for Foreign Product:** Our markets have been flooded with cheap foreign goods. This has also adversely affected our domestic industries in a big way. People prefer foreign brands and labels, and ignore domestic products, resulting in the closure of small medium local manufacturers.

2. **Unemployment:** Liberalisation has introduced efficient and improved technologies which have made manpower surplus. In a country where manpower is an asset many people have been rendered jobless because of the recent changes.
3. **Industrial Location**: The Government has given freedom to locate industries anywhere in the country as per the choice of the business firms. This would affect the development of backward areas, as industrialists may not be inclined to set up their units in backward areas due to lack of infrastructural facilities.

4. **Unreliable Investments**: Foreign Direct Investments are the first ones to withdraw their money if they have the slightest apprehension about government policies. This has been experienced in India recently when nearly one lakh crores have been withdrawn by foreign investors after the Vodafone controversy and there was down grading of Indian economy by global rating agencies.

5. **Problem of Delicensing**: The New Industrial Policy 1991 recommended autonomic expansion without Government permission. This has resulted in heavy expansion of capacities in the 1990’s in all sectors of the industry. This in turn has resulted in recession, especially between 1996-2003.

**IMPACT OF PRIVATISATION**

Privatisation refers to a process that reduces the involvement of the government or public sector in the economic activities of a nation. It involves disinvestment of public sector partially or fully by selling its equity to private parties.

The two elements of Privatisation are as follows:

1. **Dereservation of Public Sectors**: The dereservation of public sectors has enabled the entry of private sectors in those industries which were reserved only for public sectors. This has led to improve customer service & efficiency of the firms. At present, 3 industries that are reserved for public sector are Railways, Atomic energy, & Specified minerals.

2. **Dis-investment of Public Sector**: Dis-investment is a process of selling government equity in PSUs (Public Sector Undertaking) to private parties. The disinvestment is undertaken to achieve good customer service, overcome political interference, overcome corruption in PSUs and improve efficiency of PSUs.
The impact of privatisation is explained below:

(A) Positive Impact:

1. **Improved Infrastructure**: Private Sector focuses on providing better work environment. For this, huge investment is made in improving infrastructure facilities provided to the employees of the organisation. Better infrastructure in turn increases the overall efficiency of the organisation.

2. **Increase in Efficiency**: Most government industries and services are inefficient and are running in losses. Due to privatisation, their efficiency is likely to improve as private sector focuses more on increasing productivity, efficiency and lowering or minimizing wastages.

3. **Use of Latest Technology**: Private domestic investors and foreign investors make use of latest technology and know-how for increasing the output and their profits. Better technology helps in reducing the cost of production.

4. **Less political Interference**: Public sector enterprises are owned and managed by the government. With the growth of private enterprises, government participation in industry is reducing by the day. This has also reduced the political interference in the day-to-day administration of companies to a great extent.

5. **Increase in foreign Investment**: Many private companies seek funds through the foreign direct investment (FDI) route. It increases foreign investment in the country. A country like India which has a shortage of foreign exchange, benefits immensely due to such investments. An increase in foreign investment leads to an improvement in the foreign exchange reserves of the country.

(B) Negative Impact

1. **Problem of Dereservation**: The Government has dereserved the public sector. This has allowed the entry of private sector in those areas which were earlier reserved for public sector. The entry of private sector has resulted in over expansion of capacities, which in turn has resulted in recession, especially, from 1996 to 2003.
2. **Lack of social Responsibility**: Business is a socio-economic activity. However, in their eagerness to earn maximum profits, private businessmen invariably ignore their social responsibilities towards the government, employees, shareholders, society, etc. This creates discontent among various stakeholders.

3. **High prices**: Private businessmen are in a position to spend huge amount on research and development. If they succeed in developing a unique product, they are likely to recover the cost from the consumers by charging high prices for the product which they produced.

4. **Exploitation of Employees**: It has been observed that private businessmen are not hesitant to violate various laws, especially pertaining to workers. They may not even pay the minimum wage as prescribed by law. Furthermore, the working conditions are not conducive. This adversely affects not only the performance but also the health of employees.

# IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION

Globalisation is a wider term and treats the world as one economy. Globalisation leads to integration of economies of different countries in a new global economic order. Globalisation of business is the process of linking a country’s economy with the world economy.

Meaning: “Globalisation is the process of integrating country’s economy with global economy with a view to capturing global opportunities for long-term growth and development.”

The main elements of Globalisation includes the following:

1. **Introduction of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA)**: The government of India introduced FEMA 1999 to make foreign exchange transactions easier such as obtaining of funds by Indian companies from abroad, overseas investment by Indian firms, holding of properties in India by NRIs, holding of properties by Indian nationals abroad.

2. **Reduction in custom duties**: The government of India reduced the custom duties. The reduction in import duties has resulted in cheaper imports to India.
3. **Liberalisation of foreign investment**: The government of India has liberalised foreign investment which in turn has given a good boost to the Indian capital market.

4. **Signing of WTO Agreement**: India has signed a number of agreements in order to expand Indian trade worldwide. Some of the agreements include TRIPS (Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights), GATS (General Agreement on Trade in Service).

**The impact of Globalisation are as following**

(A) Positive Impact

1. **Integration of countries**: Globalisation leads to integration of countries of the world for business purpose. Trade is made free and there is free movement of goods and services among all countries. The isolation of countries from world trade is removed and this is beneficial to all participating countries.

2. **Rapid economic growth**: Globalisation provides opportunities to participating countries to grow and expand production and marketing activities. Concerned countries promote exports and earns substantial foreign exchange. This is again invested in the economy in order to provide higher standard of living to people within the country.

3. **Reduction of custom Duties**: The custom duties on imports have been reduced considerably, especially, since 1995. In 1995, the peak customs duty was 40%, which has been reduced to 10% at current level due to WTO. Also the quantitative restrictions on imports have been reduced. This has resulted in import of quality goods, which has improved standards of living, and also resulted in good competition with the domestic industry.

4. **Transfer of capital and Technology**: Globalisation facilitates easy transfer of capital from one country to the other due to free convertibility. This has lead to flow of funds to poor and developing countries. Along with capital, technology has also moved from developed to developing countries. Such transfer of technology leads to modernization of industries.
5. **Liberalisation of foreign Investment:** Government has liberalised foreign investment in Indian companies. At present, foreign investment is allowed even upto 100% in select industries. This has not only generated more foreign capital but also has resulted in upgradation of technology in Indian companies.

**(B) Negative Impact**

1. **Problem for Domestic companies:** Domestic companies have come into difficulties due to globalisation. They have to face competition from the foreign companies which are superior in regard to quality and cost. Even small scale and agro industries may come into danger due to liberal policies with regard to globalisation.

2. **Problem of Foreign Investment:** The New Industrial Policy of 1991 liberalised foreign investments in India. At present FDI is allowed in several Sectors. However, the MNCs are not very interested in infrastructural development projects involving long gestation periods. Also FDI results in the outflow of foreign exchange due to payments of dividends and royalties.

3. **Problem to the national economy:** Globalisation led to privatisation; disinvestment in the case of public sector, free entry of foreign goods / companies and limited participation of government in industry and commerce. All such changes may prove harmful to the national economy of developing and poor countries.

4. **Problem of Foreign Technology:** Globalisation led to extensive use of capital intensive technology. However, computer technology/automation/modern technology have not created large-scale employment opportunities which are urgently required in developing countries. Thus, the unemployment problem is likely to become more serious due to rapid progress towards globalisation. Again there is a possibility of overdependence on foreign technologies.

**Information technology in India** is an industry consisting of two major components: IT Services and Business Process Outsourcing (BPO). The sector has increased its contribution to India's GDP from 1.2% in 1998 to 7.5% in 2012. According to NASSCOM, the sector
aggregated revenues of US$147 billion in 2015, where export revenue stood at US$99 billion and domestic at US$48 billion, growing by over 13%. India's Prime Minister Mr Narendra Modi has started the 'Digital India' project to give IT a secured position both inside & outside India.

Impact of Information Technology:

1. **World Wide Web** (later renamed as Nexus to avoid confusion between the software and the World Wide Web) is the first web browser and editor. It is now discontinued. At the time it was written, it was the sole web browser in existence as well as the first WYSIWYG HTML editor. The source code was released into the public domain on April 30, 1993. Some of the codes still reside on Tim Berners-Lee's NeXT Computer in the CERN museum and has not been recovered due to the computer's status as a historical artifact. To coincide with the 20th anniversary of the research centre giving the web to the world, a project has begun in 2013 at CERN to preserve this original hardware and software associated with the birth of the web.

2. **Global Positioning System** (GPS), also known as Navstar GPS or simply Navstar is a global navigation satellite system (GNSS) that provides geolocation and time information to a GPS receiver in all weather conditions, anywhere on or near the Earth where there is an unobstructed line of sight to four or more GPS satellites. The GPS system operates independent of any telephonic or internet reception, though these technologies can enhance the usefulness of the GPS positioning information. The GPS system provides critical positioning capabilities to military, civil, and commercial users around the world. The United States government created the system, maintains it, and makes it freely accessible to anyone with a GPS receiver. However, the US government can selectively deny access to the system, as had happened to the Indian military in 1999 during the Kargil War. The GPS project was launched in the United States in 1973 to overcome the limitations of the earlier navigation systems, integrating ideas from several predecessors, including a number of classified engineering design studies from the 1960s.
Applications of GPS:

1. **Astronomy**: both positional and clock synchronisation data is used in astrometry and celestial mechanics. GPS is also used in both amateur astronomy with small telescopes as well as by professional observatories for finding extra solar planets, for example.

2. **Automated vehicle**: applying location and routes for cars and trucks to function without a human driver.

3. **Cartography**: both civilian and military cartographers use GPS extensively.

4. **Cellular telephony**: clock synchronisation enables time transfer, which is critical for synchronizing its spreading codes with other base stations to facilitate inter-cell handoff and support hybrid GPS/cellular position detection for mobile emergency calls and other applications. The first handsets with integrated GPS launched in the late 1990s. The U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) mandated the feature in either the handset or in the towers (for use in triangulation) in 2002 so emergency services could locate 911 callers. Third-party software developers later gained access to GPS APIs from Nextel upon launch, followed by Sprint in 2006, and Verizon soon thereafter.

5. **Clock synchronisation**: the accuracy of GPS time signals (±10 ns) is second only to the atomic clocks they are based on.

6. **Disaster relief/emergency services**: many emergency services depend upon GPS for location and timing capabilities.

7. **Radio**: occultation for weather and atmospheric science applications.

8. **Fleet tracking**: used to identify, locate and maintain contact reports with one or more fleet vehicles in real-time.

9. **GPS for mining**: the use of RTK GPS has significantly improved several mining operations such as drilling, shoveling, vehicle tracking, and surveying. RTK GPS provides centimeter-level positioning accuracy.
10. **GPS data mining:** It is possible to aggregate GPS data from multiple users to understand movement patterns, common trajectories and interesting locations.[86]

11. **GPS tours:** location determines what content to display; for instance, information about an approaching point of interest.

12. **Navigation:** navigators value digitally precise velocity and orientation measurements.

13. **Phasor measurements:** GPS enables highly accurate time stamping of power system measurements, making it possible to compute phasors.

14. **Robotics:** self-navigating, autonomous robots using a GPS sensor, which calculates latitude, longitude, time, speed, and heading.

15. **Sport:** used in football and rugby for the control and analysis of the training load.

16. **Surveying:** surveyors use absolute locations to make maps and determine property boundaries.

17. **Tectonics:** GPS enables direct fault motion measurement of earthquakes. Between earthquakes GPS can be used to measure crustal motion and deformation to estimate seismic strain buildup for creating seismic hazard maps.

18. **Telematics:** GPS technology integrated with computers and mobile communications technology in automotive navigation systems.

**Growth of Communication**

*Communication* (from Latin communícāre, meaning "to share") is the act of conveying intended meanings from one entity or group to another through the use of mutually understood signs and semiotic rules

The basic steps of communication are:

1. The forming of communicative intent.
3. Message encoding and decoding.
4. Transmission of the encoded message as a sequence of signals using a specific channel or medium.
5. Reception of signals.
6. Reconstruction of the original message.
7. Interpretation and making sense of the reconstructed message.

The study of communication can be divided into:
- Information theory which studies the quantification, storage, and communication of information in general;
- Communication studies which concern human communication;
- Biosemiotics which examines the communication of organisms in general

Different Modes of Communication

Verbal Communication

Verbal communication is a type of communication where the information flows through verbal medium like words, speeches, presentations, etc. In verbal communication the sender shares his/her thoughts in the form of words. In organisations, individuals communicate verbally among each other in the form of dialogues, speech, presentations, and discussions to name a few. The tone of the speaker, the pitch and the quality of words play a crucial role in verbal communication. The speaker has to be loud and clear and the content has to be properly defined. Haphazard and unorganized thoughts only lead to confusions and misunderstandings among individuals. In verbal communication, an individual must understand the importance of words and how to put them across.

While speaking, the pitch ought to be high and clear for everyone to understand and the content must be designed keeping the target audience in mind. In verbal communication it is the responsibility of the sender to cross check with the receiver whether he has downloaded the correct information or not and the sender must give the required response.

Sarah to ken - “I want a glass of water” is an example of verbal communication.

Non-verbal Communication

Imagine yourself in a situation, where you can’t speak but have to communicate an urgent information to the other person or for that matter, you are sitting in an important meeting and you want to express your
displeasure or pleasure to your colleague without uttering even a word. Here non-verbal mode of communication comes into the picture. Facial expressions, gestures, hand and hair movements, body postures all constitute non-verbal communication. Any communication made between two people without words and simply through facial movements, gestures or hand movements is called as non-verbal communication. In other words, it is a speechless communication where content is not put into words but simply communicated through expressions. If one has a headache, one would put his hand on his forehead to communicate his discomfort - a form of non-verbal communication. Non-verbal communications are vital in offices, meetings and even in romantic chats.

**Visual Communication**

Before planning any outing or tour, Sandra always refers to the map of that place. Through the map, she tries to find out more about the place, the route for reaching that place, hotels, shopping joints, etc. The map is actually passing information about the place to Sandra or communicating with Sandra. This mode of communication is called visual communication. In visual communication, the recipient receives information from signboards, displays, hoardings, banners, maps, etc. The sign board of Mc Donald’s or KFC indicates eating joints - a form of visual communication. The sign board of “No Parking Zone” communicates to the individuals that no vehicle should be parked in the vicinity - again a mode of visual communication. Vision plays a very important role in visual communication and it depends on the recipient how to interpret the message.

**Global Communication**

Important advances in technology and the world’s telecommunications infrastructure have led to revolutionary changes in global communication. Some homes and many offices now have multiple links to the outside world, including telephones (land lines and mobiles), fax machines, digital and cable television, electronic mail and the internet. Some of you may find many such places. Some of you may not. This is indicative of what is often termed as the digital divide in our country. Despite this digital divide these forms of technology do facilitate the ‘compression’ of time and space. Two individuals located on opposite sides of the planet – in Bangalore and New York – can not
only talk, but also send documents and images to one another with the help of satellite technology.

**India’s Telecommunications Expansion**

When India gained independence in 1947, the new nation had 84,000 telephone lines for its population of 350 million. Thirty three years later, by 1980, India’s telephone service was still bad with only 2.5 million telephones and 12,000 public phones for a population of 700 million; only 3 percent of India’s 600,000 villages had telephones. However, in the late 1990s, a sea change occurred in the telecommunication scenario: by 1999, India had installed network of over 25 million telephone lines, spread across 300 cities, 4,869 towns, and 310,897 villages, making India’s telecommunication network the ninth largest in the world. …Between 1988 and 1998, the number of villages with some kind of telephone facility increased from 27,316 to 300,000 villages (half of all villages in India). By 2000, some 650,000 public call offices (PCOs) provided reliable telephone service, where people can simply walk in, make a call, and pay the metered charges, had mushroomed all over India, including the remote, rural, hilly, and tribal areas. The emergence of PCOs satisfies the strong Indian socio-cultural need of keeping in touch with family members. Much like train travel in India which is often undertaken to celebrate marriages, visit relatives, or attend funerals, the telephone is also viewed as a way of maintaining close family ties. Not surprisingly, most advertisements for telephone services show mothers talking to their sons and daughters, or grandparents talking to grandchildren. Telephone expansion in India thus serves a strong socio-cultural function for its users, in addition to a commercial one.

Cellular telephony has also grown enormously and cell phones are part of the self for most urban-based middle class youth. This has been a tremendous growth in the usage of cell phones and a marked change in how its use is seen. The 3 boxes below mark out that shift.

1. In 1988, the Indian Home Ministry banned the open sale of pre-paid cash cards for mobile telephones, arguing that a number of criminals were using these pre-paid cash cards so as to leave investigators with no way of tracing them. While the use of telephone cards by criminals is a miniscule part of overall numbers, telephone operators have been mandated to verify the name and address of a customer before retailing a
Globalisation and Indian Society

Cash card. Private operators believe that they are losing almost 50 percent of their business because of this needless verification. New subscription to mobile telephony services dropped by about 50 percent in 1998 when the Indian Income tax Department decreed that anyone owning a mobile telephone must submit their income tax. This decree was premised on the notion that if an individual could afford a “luxury” item such as a mobile telephone, the individual earned enough to file a tax return.

2. India has become one of the fastest growing mobile markets in the world. The mobile services were commercially launched in August 1995 in India. In the initial 5-6 years the average monthly subscriber additions were around 0.05 to 0.1 million only and the total mobile subscribers base in December 2002 stood at 10.5 million. Although mobile telephones followed the New Telecom Policy 1994, growth was tardy in the early years because of the high price of handsets as well as the high tariff structure of mobile telephones. The New Telecom Policy in 1999, the industry heralded several pro consumer initiatives. Mobile subscriber additions started picking up. The number of mobile phones added throughout the country in 2003 was 16 million, followed by 22 million in 2004 and 32 million in 2005. The only countries with more mobile phones than India with her 123.44 million mobile phones (September 2006) are China – 408 million, USA – 170 million, and Russia – 130 million.

3. Students send protest letter to Kalam A statement by…, the vice chancellor of a University on an NDTV show, has sparked off huge protests among students…. The vice chancellor had defended his decision to impose a dress code and ban cell phones by saying students had welcomed it. But the students have denied supporting the ban. And in the first organised protest, they are writing to President APJ Abdul Kalam asking him to intervene.

Initially in the late1980s, cell phones were being looked at with mistrust (misused by criminal elements). As late as 1998 they were perceived as luxury items (only the rich can own it and so owners should be taxed). By 2006 we have become the country with the fourth largest usage of cell phones. They
have become so much a part of our life that students are ready to go on a strike and appeal to the President of the country when denied cell phone usage in colleges. Try and organise a discussion in class on the reasons for the amazing growth in cell phones usage in India. Has it happened because of clever marketing and media campaign? Is it still a status symbol? Or is there a strong need for remaining ‘connected’, communicating with friends and near and dear ones? Are parents encouraging its usage in order to lessen their anxieties about children’s where abouts? Try and find out the different reasons why the youth strongly feel the need for cell phones.

Effects of Globalisation on Indian Industries

Effects of Globalisation on Indian Industry started when the government opened the country's markets to foreign investments in the early 1990s. Globalisation of the Indian Industry took place in its various sectors such as steel, pharmaceutical, petroleum, chemical, textile, cement, retail, and BPO. Globalisation means the dismantling of trade barriers between nations and the integration of the nations’ economies through financial flow, trade in goods and services, and corporate investments between nations. Globalisation has increased across the world in recent years due to the fast progress that has been made in the field of technology especially in communications and transport. The government of India made changes in its economic policy in 1991 by which it allowed direct foreign investments in the country. As a result of this, globalisation of the Indian Industry took place on a major scale.

The various beneficial effects of globalisation in Indian Industry are that it brought in huge amounts of foreign investments into the industry especially in the BPO, pharmaceutical, petroleum, and manufacturing industries. As huge amounts of foreign direct investments were coming to the Indian Industry, they boosted the Indian economy quite significantly. The benefits of the effects of globalisation in the Indian Industry are that many foreign companies set up industries in India, especially in the pharmaceutical, BPO, petroleum, manufacturing, and chemical sectors and this helped to provide employment to many people in the country. This helped reduce the level of unemployment and poverty in the country. Also the benefit of the Effects of Globalisation on Indian Industry are that, the foreign
companies brought in highly advanced technology with them and this helped to make the Indian Industry more technologically advanced.

The various negative Effects of Globalisation on Indian Industry are that it increased competition in the Indian market between the foreign companies and domestic companies. With the foreign goods being better than the Indian goods, the consumer preferred to buy the foreign goods. This reduced the amount of profit of the Indian Industry companies. This happened mainly in the pharmaceutical, manufacturing, chemical, and steel industries. The negative Effects of Globalisation on Indian Industry are that with the coming of technology the number of labor required decreased and this resulted in many people being removed from their jobs. This happened mainly in the pharmaceutical, chemical, manufacturing, and cement industries.

The effects of globalisation on Indian Industry have proved to be positive as well as negative. The government of India must try to make such economic policies with regard to Indian Industry's Globalisation that are beneficial and not harmful

Globalisation and Structural Changes in the Indian Industrial Sector took place in the early 1990s when the government decided to open the markets to foreign investments by forming new economic policies. Structural changes in the Indian Industrial Sector and Globalisation were initiated because the government wanted to encourage growth by doing away with supply bottlenecks that stopped efficiency and competitiveness.

Globalisation implies the dismantling of trade barriers between nations and the integration of the economies of the nations, through financial flow, trade in services and goods and corporate investments between nations. Globalisation has increased in the recent years due to the rapid progress that has been made in the area of technology especially in communications and transport. The Indian policies with regard to the industrial sector before globalisation had imposed many restrictions on the sector with regard to the use and procurement of capital and raw material, type and nature of industry where the entry of private sector was allowed, the operation scale, and the various markets where they could supply. The Indian industrial policies favored firms of small size that were labor intensive.

The Structural Changes in the Indian Industrial Sector was brought about by the New Economic Policy of 1991 which did away with many
of the regulations and restrictions. The various advantages of Globalisation and Structural Changes in the Indian Industrial Sector are that it brought in huge amounts of foreign investments and this gave a major boost to this sector. Many foreign companies entered the Indian market and they brought in highly technologically advanced machines into the country as a result of which the Indian Industrial Sector became technologically advanced. With new companies being set up in the Indian Industrial Sector it provided employment opportunities for many people in the country which in its turn helped to reduce the level of poverty in the country. The number of factories in India in 1990-1991 stood at 110,179 and in 2003-2004, the figure increased to 129,074.

The various disadvantages of Globalisation and Structural Changes in the Indian Industrial Sector are that, with many foreign companies entering the sector, they increased the competition for the domestic companies. With foreign goods being better than the Indian products, the consumers in the country preferred to buy the foreign goods. This reduced the profit levels of the Indian companies and they had to resort to lowering the prices of their products which in turn further lowered their levels of profit. With highly advanced technology entering the Indian Industrial Sector, the number of labor required in the sector reduced. The number of labor in the Indian Industrial Sector in 1990-1991 was 81,62,504 and in 2003-2004, the figure has decreased to 78,70,081. Thus, Globalisation and Structural Changes in the Indian Industrial Sector poses advantages and disadvantages for the country.

Therefore, the government of India must take steps, in order to ensure that the changes in the structure of the Indian Industrial Sector are such that it facilitates globalisation in a manner that is gainful and constructive for a country like India.

**Impact of Globalisation on Employment**

Globalisation has played an important role in the generation of employment in India. Since the economic liberalisation policies in the 1990s, the employment scenario in the country has significantly improved. An analysis of the impact of globalisation on employment in India will bring out a number of factors in this regard. Another key issue regarding globalisation and labour is the relationship between employment and globalisation. Here too we have seen the uneven impact of globalisation. For the middle class youth from urban centers, globalisation and the IT revolution has opened up new career
opportunities. Instead of routinely picking up BSc/BA/BCom degrees from colleges, they are learning computer languages at computer institutes, or taking up jobs at call centers or Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) companies. They are working as sales persons in shopping malls or picking up jobs at the various restaurants that have opened up.

**Market liberalisation policies and employment**

The wake of globalisation was felt in India in the early 1990s when the then Finance Minister Manmohan Singh initiated the open market policies. This led to a significant improvement in the gross domestic product of the country and the exports increased considerably. There was significant rise in the customer base and it slowly gave rise to the consumer market where the market changes were dependant on the demand and supply chains. In fact, the growth in demand brought a favorable change and the supply too started increasing. As, supply is directly involved with employment, more supply led to more production which led to more employment over the years.

**Growth of new segments in the market**

Due to globalisation and the growth of the consumer market, a number of segments in various sectors of the industry have grown over the years. This has led to the significant rise in the rate of demand and supply. In the recent years, a number of industry segments such as information technology, agro products, personal and beauty care, health care and other sectors have come into the market.

Experts say that the introduction of a wide range of sectors have led to the favorable growth of the economy in the country. With more and more industry segments coming up, there has been a high demand for quality workforce. As such, lots of young people are taking up jobs in all these segments in order to start a good career.

In the unorganized sector as well, there has been an increase in various sectors which has improved the rate of employment in the country. As per the recent surveys, there has been a significant increase in the number of people working in the unorganized and allied sectors. The pay package in all these unorganized sectors have also increased to a great extent.
Improvement in the Standard of Living

As globalisation has put a favorable impact in the economy of the country, there has been an improvement in the standard of living of the people. The favorable economic growth has led to the development of infrastructure, health care facilities and services, per capita income and other factors which have really led to the high growth rate. It has been expected that the economy in India will grow by around 6-7% yearly. This growth rate is expected to improve the overall employment situation more and the per capita income will also increase significantly.

Development of Other Sectors

Globalisation has affected the growth of various sectors in India positively. These have opened up new employment opportunities for the people. The service industry has a share of around 54% of the yearly Gross Domestic Product (GDP). From this figure itself, it is understood that the service industries are doing very well in the market and as such, plenty of employment opportunities are taking place.

In the other sectors such as Industry and Agriculture, the rate of employment has gone up. The industrial sector contributes around 29 % while the agricultural sector contributes around 17 % to the gross domestic product. Some of the well known exports of the country consist of tea, cotton, jute, wheat, sugarcane, etc.. Due to the growth of customer base in all these sectors, more and more employment opportunities are opening up. In fact even young people and freshers are getting jobs in all these sectors. In the manufacturing sector, there has been a growth of around 12%, while the communication and storage sector has also grown by around 16.64%.

Government Initiatives

To keep pace with the favorable effects of globalisation, the government has taken a number of initiatives. A number of employment opportunities such as Prime Minister Rojgar Yojna and the CM Rojgar Yojna have been initiated to improve the employment situation in the rural areas. The Minimum Wages scheme has also been successfully implemented. In order to improve the quality of the workforce, effort is also being given to impact education to various sectors of the rural areas. Under these schemes, new schools are being started and attention is also being given to the welfare of the students. Likewise in the urban sector...
too, more and more employment opportunities are being opened up for the youth in a number of government sectors, banks and so on.

In order to foster communication and migration of the workforce to various parts of the country to cater to the needs, the government has also developed infrastructure to a great extent. New roads and highways are being constructed to increase connectivity.

1.5 MIGRATION: MEANING/TYPES/CAUSES/EFFECTS

Introduction

Migration means movement or shift of people from one place to another. People move from one place to another for temporary or permanent settlement due to social, political & religious reasons. Globalisation has made migration of people easy & common.

Types of Migration

The following are the different types of migration:

1. **Local Migration:** It involves movement of people from one locality to another.
2. **Regional Migration:** It involves movement of people from one region to another.
3. **Rural to Urban Migration:** It involves movement of people from rural areas to cities areas due to industrialisation.
4. **Urban to Rural Migration:** It involves movement of people from urban areas to rural areas due to higher cost of urban living.
5. **Mass Migration:** It refers to the movement of large group of people from one geographical areas to another.
6. **Forced Migration:** It refers to forced movement of people away from their home, against their will due to violence, natural calamities or communal riots.

Causes of Migration

1. **Economic factors:** Unemployment and poverty forces people to migrate from one place to another. Rural people migrate to cities in search of employment opportunities, for better salaries, incentives and higher standard of living.
2. Social factors: Migration may also take place due to social factors such as family, marriage, children, etc. After marriage a girl has to migrate from her place of resident to her husband’s place and if a child decides to study elsewhere, sometimes the parents also migrate to the place where the child has decided to study.

3. Environmental factors: Natural disasters such as flood, famine, earthquake, etc. compel people to migrate to safer places.

4. Medical factors: Some people experience poor health conditions due to unsuitable climate and high population level. Due to this, they migrate from one place to another for better medical & health care facilities.

5. Political factors: Political migration takes place due to political instability, communalism, linguism, regionalism, riots, terrorism, etc. which creates conflicts & violence in cities & states. Thus, political factors leads to migration of people to the place where there is proper law & order.

Effects of Migration

1. Brain Drain: There has been migration of Indian professionals, academicians, scientists, engineers, etc. to foreign countries, due to which their talent, knowledge and skills are denied to our country’s growth & development. Therefore, our country should undertake effective planning to solve the problem of brain drain.

2. Increase of foreign exchange reserves: When people migrate to foreign countries, earn foreign currency & send it to their families in the home country, there is an increase in the foreign exchange reserve of the home country.

3. Fusion of cultures: International migration leads to fusion of culture due to exchange of cultural traits such as food habits, dressing style, language, etc. which results in change of lifestyle and personality of the migrant.

4. Hostilities towards migrants: The migrants have to face hostilities from local people, who may not treat them well and they may even harm their life & property leading to torture and harassment.
5. Social & psychological problems: Migration leads to social problems such as overcrowding of people, growth of slums, increased crimes and evils, spread of diseases, etc. When people migrate to different places leaving behind their family, relatives & friends, they feel lonely, isolated and insecure which leads to many psychological problems.

GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS

Important advances in technology and the world’s telecommunications infrastructure, has led to revolutionary changes in global communication. Some homes and many offices now have multiple links to the outside world, including telephones (land lines and mobiles), fax machines, digital and cable television, electronic mail and the internet. Some of you may find many such places. Some of you may not. This is indicative of what is often termed as the digital divide in our country. Despite this digital divide, these forms of technology do facilitate the ‘compression’ of time and space. Two individuals located on opposite sides of the planet – in Bangalore and New York – not only can talk, but also send documents and images to one another with the help of satellite technology.

Human Rights

Human Rights can be defined as the Rights of the people, which they are entitled to enjoy as human beings. Human Rights therefore mean rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of a person.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR 1948) defines ‘human rights’ as “Rights derived from the inherent dignity of the human person.”

The Human Rights have to possess the following Characteristics:

1. Universal in Nature: Human Rights are universal in nature. Every person is entitled to have these rights, irrespective of his religion or race.

2. Goal: Human Rights have a goal that they not only protect the human beings, but also, help to prevent the gross violation of these human rights by any person in the society.

3. Required for Life in Society: Human Rights are required to live in the society. This will ensure that every person has a
dignified life in the society. In the absence of human rights, people will be exploited and their dignity shall be at stake.

4. **Minimum Rights:** These rights are the minimum rights which an individual has against the State or any government authority.

5. **Ensures Human Development:** Because of Human Rights, every person is given an equal and fair opportunity to ensure that his needs are satisfied and this leads to human Development.

6. **Generated from Natural Laws:** Human Rights are based on Principles of Natural Laws. Therefore, principles of justice and all elements of Natural Laws are applicable to them.

7. **Independent of the State:** Human Rights are independent of the state as they are natural laws. They are independent of the legal system, but are recognized by the state.

8. **Origin:** Human Rights date back to human civilisation. The Magna Carta signed in 1215 defined the Human Rights in detail. It originated because of King John, who had oppressed the barons and lords and they revolted against him and therefore he accepted all their demands, which were in the form of basic civil and legal rights.

**Evolution of Human Rights**

Human Rights date back to the human civilisation. Therefore, it is important to understand, how human rights were framed or formed. The evolution of human rights can be explained as follows:

1. **Religion:** Every religion treats human beings as equal and sacred. Therefore, it is derived that people of every religion must have the same rights and privileges everywhere. Religion is therefore considered as the foundation for evolution of human rights.

2. **Magna Carta:** Human Rights have evolved due to Magna Carta, which is considered as the source of human rights. Magna Carta confirmed there is a law above the king and he must respect the same and this is confirmed by Winston Churchill, who is considered as a greatest leader of 20th Century.
3. **Natural Law**: The concept of Natural Laws is a foundation of Human Rights. Thus, Human Rights are highly influenced by such natural laws and have played a major role on the evolution of Human Rights.

4. **Natural Rights Theory**: The Natural Rights theory also helped to evolve the Human Rights. Natural Rights Theory helped to cultivate the feeling of protection towards Human Rights in the society.

5. **The Universal Declaration of Human Rights**: The UDHR confirms the recognition of the Human Rights. The feeling “All Men are Equal”, led to the evolving of the Human Rights.

6. **Articles of the UDHR**

7. **Article 1**: All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

8. **Article 2**: Everyone is entitled to all the right and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, a trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

9. **Article 3**: Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

10. **Article 4**: No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

11. **Article 5**: No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

12. **Article 6**: Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

13. **Article 7**: All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in
violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

14. **Article 8**: Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted to him by the constitution, or by law.

15. **Article 9**: No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

16. **Article 10**: Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

17. **Article 11**: (1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence. (2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

18. **Article 12**: No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, neither to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

19. **Article 13**: (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state. (2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

20. **Article 14**: (1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution (2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

21. **Article 15**: (1) Everyone has the right to a nationality. (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality, nor denied the right to change his nationality.
22. **Article 16:** (1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and found a family. They are entitled to equal right to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. (2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

23. (3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

24. **Article 17:** (1) Everyone has the right to own property along as well as in association with others. (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

25. **Article 18:** Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

26. **Article 19:** Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

27. **Article 20:** (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. (2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

28. **Article 21:** (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives. (2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country. (3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government, this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

29. **Article 22:** Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to society security and is entitled to realisation, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organisation and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural right indispensable for his dignity and free development of his personality.
30. **Article 23:** (1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment. (2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal work. (3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favorable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection. (4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

31. **Article 24:** Everyone has the right to rest, leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

32. **Article 25:** (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control. (2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

33. **Article 26:** (1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit. (2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, to learner and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace. (3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

34. **Article 27:** (1) Everyone has the right to freely participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. (2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material
interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

35. **Article 28:** Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the right and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

36. **Article 29:** (1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.(2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the right and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society. (3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

37. **Article 30:** Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

**Human Rights**

In India, Human Rights are given in Articles 14-18 of the Constitution. They are as follows:

**(A) Equality before Law – (Article 14)**

This states that the State shall not deny any person equality, before law or equal protection of law, in India. Therefore, Article 14 states two parts:

1. **Equality before Law:** It means that everyone shall be equal before law, irrespective of his / her status. Similarly, no person should be discriminated on the basis of that person’s age, sex, birth, etc. No State should provide any special treatment to individuals before law.

2. **Equal Protection of Law:** It means that all individuals are entitled to get equal protection of law. This means every class of person must get equal protection of law as it is not possible to have equal protection of law for everyone. Eg: The Domestic Violence Act provides equal protection to all women against Domestic Violence.
(B) Prohibition of Discrimination – (Article 15)

This Article covers the following four aspects:

(i) **Prohibition of discrimination**: Article 15(1) – This means that the State is not allowed to discriminate against any individual or group of individuals.

(ii) **Access to Public Places**: (Article 15(2) – This means that no citizen can be denied access to public places of entertainment or any places like roads, rivers, wells, that come under the control of the State.

(iii) **Laws for Protection of Women and Children**: Article 15(3) – This Article gives power to the state to provide protection for women and children. So State shall have powers to provide reservations for women, which we can see in case of elections, where some wards are designated only for women or provision for education of children. Such laws shall not be considered to be a violation of Article 15.

(iv) **Reservation for backward classes**: Article 15(4): This article gives right to the State to make and declare reservation for the backward classes of the society. This will be helpful for their overall progress and development in the society.

(C) Equality of Opportunity in matters of public Employment – (Article 16)

In conjunction with article 21(2) of UDHR, Article 16 provides equal opportunity to all, in the matters of public employment. This Article has five clauses, which explains the following aspects:

(i) **Equality of Opportunity**: Article 16(1): This clause states that equal opportunity must be given to all the citizens, regarding matters of employment or appointment to any office under the state.

(ii) **Prohibition of Discrimination**: Article 16(2): This article prohibits any kind of discrimination to any person on the grounds of race, religion, caste, sex, place of birth, etc.

(iii) **Residential Requirements**: Article 16(3): This clause permits the States to make laws regarding domicile of a particular person for public employment or appointment.

(iv) **Protective Laws** Article 16(4): This Article permits the Parliament to make laws for appointing a person of a
Backward Class, who are not being adequately represented in the employment by the State.

(v) Preference to certain persons in religious institutions:
Article 16(5): The State is allowed to make a law which prohibits appointment of a person of a specific religion in a religious institution. E.g. Appointment of a priest in a church.

(D) Abolition of Untouchability – (Article 17)
Untouchability has been prevalent in India on a very large scale. In order to control the untouchability, Article 17 has been enacted, which makes sure that untouchability is abolished and also declares that performing any such practice in future shall be treated as illegal and hence, shall be punishable.

(E) Abolition of Titles – (Article 18)
There was a practice through which the Britishers used to award titles to the people in India. These titles in India are now abolished. However, the government is allowed to reward civilians with awards like Bharat Ratna, Padma Bhushan, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Shree, etc., as it is an honour and not a title.

(F) Freedom of Speech and Expression – Article 19(1)(a)
This is a fundamental right which allows everyone to express that person’s views freely and express their opinion in writing, printing, pictures, or any other medium. This freedom states the following aspects:

(i) Freedom of Press: This means that every person has a freedom of expressing their views in the press appropriately. A person can voice his genuine opinion in the media about the situation in the country. India has witnessed emergency in 1975, where, people were not allowed to speak or express their views in public.

(ii) Reasonable Restrictions: The State is allowed to impose reasonable restrictions in the matters where there is concern over security of the state, public order, contempt of court, defamation, dangerous to sovereignty or integrity of the country or any other reason, and it is provided under Article 19(2).
(iii) **Freedom of Peaceful Assembly (Article 19(1)(b):** The Indian Constitution allows the people to assemble peacefully without arms and this is related to freedom of speech and expression. However, Article 19(3) gives power to the state to put reasonable restriction if it is required either in public interest or for sovereignty and integrity of India.

(iv) **Freedom to form Association or Unions (Article 19(1)(c):** The Citizen of India is allowed to form Association and Trade Union in India. However, there can be a restriction where it is required in Public Interest or if it is going to affect the sovereignty of the country. E.g. In India, an organisation called Student’s Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) is banned due to anti-national activities and therefore, in public interest.

(v) **Right to move freely throughout India (Article 19(1) (d):** The citizen is allowed to move anywhere in the country, for the purpose of employment, adventure or any other purpose. However, the state has a right to impose reasonable restriction if required on the public interest.

(vi) **Freedom to reside and settle in any part of India (Article 19(1)(e):** The citizens of India also have a right to reside and settle anywhere in the country. This is again subject to reasonable restrictions imposed by the state.

(vii) **Protection against conviction (Article 20):** This right guarantees that no one can be punished for anything more than what is prescribed by the law of land. E.g. If robbery is punishable for a term of 4 years, a person cannot be punished for a term greater than 4 years. Similarly no person can be forced to be witness in his own case. No person can be punished twice for the same offence. This principle was first established in Magna Carta.

(viii) **Protection of Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21):** This principle states that no citizen can be denied his life and personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law. Therefore, the personal liberty of a person can only be challenged if that person has committed some crime.

The expression life shall include the following:
(a) Right to live in a healthy environment
(b) Right to live with dignity
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(c) Right to livelihood
(d) Right to education

‘Personal Liberty’ means and includes all the freedoms which are not included in Article 19. This may include:
(a) Right to travel abroad
(b) Right to privacy
(c) Right to legal aid
(d) Right to speed trial of court cases
(e) Rights of a prisoner to socialize with family members and friends subject to prison regulations and so on.

(ix) **Right to Education (Article 21(A))**: It states that “the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine.”

Article 21(A) was amended in the year 2002 and primary education was included as a fundamental right. Similarly, Article 51A has also been amended and it was mentioned that a parent or a guardian have to provide education opportunities to a child or ward who is between the age of six to fourteen years.

Similarly, the original Article 45 (directive Principles of State Policy), has now been deleted as education is now a fundamental right. There has been a replacement with “provision for early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years. Therefore, the amended Article 45 now would read as follows “the State shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.”

Similarly, there has also been an amendment to Article 51A of the Constitution, which now has the following addition ”a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years.” There has also been an enactment of Right to Education Act, which has helped in ensuring education to children.

(x). **Prevention against Arrest and Detention (Article 22)**:
Article 22 lays down the provisions to safeguard the rights of
a person who has been arrested and therefore, he is offered the following rights:

(a) A person cannot be arrested, till the time he is told the grounds for arrest.
(b) An arrested person has a right to hire a lawyer for defending himself in the Court of Law.
(c) An arrested person must be presented before a Magistrate within 24 hours of his arrest.
(d) An arrested person cannot be held in custody for a period beyond 24 hours, without receiving the orders from a Magistrate.

It is however to be noted that the rights of the arrested person shall not be applicable to an alien enemy (person of a country with whom India is at war or a Diplomat). In certain cases the Parliament can also order for a Preventive detention (which is available to a maximum of 3 months) if it is felt that such person is a threat to law and order. Parliament however, has to do so by enacting a law as Preventive Detention is not always in force. We can generally see this in case of Elections or if any Bandh is carried out in the Country.

Right Against Exploitation

Prohibition of Human Trafficking (Article 23)

This Article emphasizes on stopping the use of human trafficking for any kind of activity including labour, sex, etc. Prostitution is prohibited by laws in India. Therefore, this Article prohibits trafficking of any person for such illegal purposes.

Prohibition of Child Labour (Article 24)

Child Labour is not allowed in India and it is considered against the Constitution. Article 24 reads the following provision with reference to child labour “NO child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment”

The wordings of this article are clear and absolute and there cannot be any kind of exception here.
Right to Freedom of Religion

Article 25 of the Constitution provides right to freedom of religion, which allows a person to follow, practice and preach any religion of his choice. However, such person is not given the right to force a religion on any person or convert any person in a specific religion.

Article 26 of the Constitution states that “subject to public order, morality and health, every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right to:

(a) establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes;
(b) manage its own affairs in the matters of religion;
(c) own and acquire movable and immovable property, and;
(d) administer such property in accordance with laws.

Article 27 of the Constitution states that “No person shall be compelled to pay any taxes, the proceeds of which are specifically appropriated in payment of expenses for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious denomination” In simple words, no person should be forced to pay any taxes that are for promoting a specific religion.

Article 28 states that “A state run institution cannot impart education which is pro-religion.”

Cultural and Educational Rights

The Articles under this provision are as follows:

Article 29 – Protection of Interest of Minorities

The contents of this Article are:

(a) Any section of citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script and culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same.

(b) No citizens shall be denied admission to any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.

It must however be noted that the term minority is not defined anywhere.
Article 30 – “All minorities, whether based on religion or language shall have a right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.”

Therefore, in the above definition, minority is considered on the basis of religion or language.

Article 30(2) “The State shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that is under the management of a minority whether based on religion or language.”

Therefore, this article gives the minority institutions the right to set-up their own institutions to impart education and also, develop and preserve their own culture.

It should however be noted that the Supreme Court has given powers to the State to take measures to promote the efficiency and excellence of educational standards.

The Supreme Court, in its judgement on 31th October 2012 has given the ruling that in case of minority aided institutions, who offer any professional courses, they have to give admissions only through a Common Entrance Test (CET), which shall be conducted either by the University or by the State. An unaided minority institution also cannot ignore the merits of the students for admissions.

Right to property (article 31)

The 44th amendment Act of 1978 deleted the right to property as a fundamental right. However, Article 300-A was added to the Constitution, which has stated that “no person shall be deprived of his property, save by authority of law.”

Right to constitutional remedies (Article 32)

- This is the most important right in the Constitution, which allows the Citizens to approach the Courts, if his/her fundamental rights are violated. This can be done in the form of Writs. These are writs of:
- Habeas Corpus – means to present the body, which is issued to make sure that the person who is illegally detained is presented in the court. This writ is used to ensure freedom of a person from arbitrary detention.
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- Mandamus – It is issued to give direction to a government official to perform his duties.
- Prohibition – It is issued by higher court to lower court, prohibiting the lower court to exceed its jurisdiction,
- Quo Warranto – means by what authority? It is issued with a view to stop a person from holding a public office, which he is not entitled to hold.
- Certiorari – means to be certified. It is issued by the Supreme Court or High Court for quashing the order already passed by the lower court or tribunal or a quasi-judicial body.

Questions

Explain the following terms briefly:

1. Liberalisation
2. Privatisation
3. Globalisation
4. Migration
5. Corporate farming

Fill in the blanks from the multiple choices given in the brackets:

1. The term ________ refers to freedom to business enterprises from excessive government control.
2. The process of liberalisation started in India in ________.
3. ________ is undertaken by large corporate firms either by buying the land or taking land on lease basis.
4. ________ did not suffer after globalisation in India.
5. The term ________ implies reduction in the role of public sector and increase in the role of private sector in business and non-business activities.
6. ________ was the effect of liberalisation on Indian economy.
7. ________ is working with farmers by corporate firms and sharing the rewards.
8. ________ is not an Indian multinational company.
9. ________ means integrating the national economy with the world economy.
10. When Indian market started flooding with foreign goods, Indian goods were pushed to ________

11. ________ refers to coerced movement of people away from their home.

12. During globalisation countries are connected through ________

13. ________ is a process of selling government equity in PSUs to private parties.

14. The impact of liberalisation on Indian Industries was ________.

15. During ________ quarter of twentieth century space of globalisation picked up.

16. After liberalisation, Indian culture started becoming ________

17. ________ is not an advantage of privatisation.

18. The liberalisation and subsequent economic reforms in India led to ________.

19. Remote sensing satellite are called ________

20. ________ is the store house of information.

21. Any type of information on any topic is available within fraction of second with the help of ________

22. ________ facilities are must for efficient functioning in globalized economy.

**State whether the following statements are true or false:**

1. Liberalisation of Indian economy involves autonomy to public sector units.

2. Forced migration may also be called as forced displacement.

3. Rural to urban migration is more common in developed countries.

4. Globalisation has resulted in heavy competition to small scale units and it has resulted in its close down.

5. De-reservation of public sector has resulted in inefficiency of firms.
6. Crop failure may force farmers to commit suicide.
7. Due to IT and communication, the business is restricted with respect to time and place.
8. IT has made communication expensive and complex.
9. The share of employment in the agriculture sector has increased over the years.
10. Corporate farming is one of the agricultural reforms after the introduction of NAP 20000.