

SOCIETY AND CULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

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Editorial Note

“Society and Culture Development in India”(SCDI) is a biannual peer reviewed journal that publishes original research, review articles and short commentaries in the social and cultural sciences. The journal provides a forum for articles which theorize the relationship between culture and society. The scope of the journal includes, but not limited to, cultural studies, language, religions, arts, films, fashions, public perceptions and cultural dynamics under the globalization and industrialization background, societal development, society and population, development and sustainability, etc. The journal is interdisciplinary in orientation and is not tethered to particular theoretical or research traditions. *Culture and Society* is at the cutting edge of recent developments in social and cultural theory. The journal has helped to break down some of the disciplinary barriers between the humanities and the social sciences by opening up a wide range of new questions in cultural theory. *Culture and Society* builds upon the heritage of the classic founders of social theory and examines the ways in which this tradition has been reshaped by a new generation of theorists.

This journal consists of eleven articles and one book review. **A. Puvi Lakshmi** tries to assess the performance of the elected women representatives who belong to Dalit and non-dalit communities in Rural Local Governance in Kancheepuram District of Tamil Nadu state. The findings of the study show dalit women are performing well in panchayats. It also reveals subjugated and oppressed people once acquired authority, they show abundant interest and keenness to perform well and 73rd amendment provides those opportunities to satisfy their needs and aspirations. **Agnivesh Pandey & Birendra Narain Dubey** attempts to explore Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) practices particularly in the context of sustainability of the environment. The study found that companies which are eligible for CSR have elaborated CSR policy for environmental sustainability but they have not been found fulfilling their promises by spending an appropriate amount of funds for the environmental sustainability projects, which shows firms are not committed

to save the environment. **Arya Priya** intends to explore the thesis of the increasing nuclearisation of the family in all its dimensions – the factors responsible for it, the various theoretical formulations and sociological researches and the overall trajectory of family patterns in India in the post-independent India. Deepesh Kr. Thakur & Ragini Thakur aims to discuss the vowels, consonants and diphthongs of Maithili and English. It also explains some supra segmental features of English which causes problem for Maithili speakers of English and makes their speech unintelligible. It finds out the growing trend of Maithili and English even in work place because of Maithili speakers loyalty to their language. **Dinushika Madhushani Yapa Abeywardhana** focuses on ‘identifying the role of women in post-disaster management in terms of understanding the importance of their contribution to overcome the severe impacts of the disaster’. The cultural role of women can be effectively used in providing psychosocial support in a post-disaster context. **Madan Biswal** elaborates on Environmental Social Work can contribute to sustainable development and to explore what roles social workers can play to fulfil the needs of the people without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their needs. The article tries to analyse the environmental issues and concerns of the contemporary society and explore possible ways in which social workers can be involved in dealing with the environmental issues at different levels. **Madhusmita Sahoo** presents a study on utilisation and conservation of biodiversity by indigenous tribes presently living in Similpal Biosphere Region of Odisha. The objectives of the present study are to develop a comprehensive understanding of the problems facing by indigenous people in the SBR and identify and analyse different factors that determine the extent of dependency of villages located in and around the reserve for extraction of Non-Timber Forest Produces (NTFPs).

Mohammad Taghi Sheykhi & Manuel. R. Barragan Codina discusses the dimensions of social welfare vs public welfare in Asia. Public welfare such as hospitals, clinics, boarding schools, etc. are increasing, but the surge is not as much. At the time being, there must exist a balance between the two. **Preeti Kalra** describes the performance as resistance accentuate the rising of people together to create safe spaces and explore new ways to raise critical questions. The paper sees how these performances are an enhancive articulation of the aestheticism of resistance. Therefore, the critical concern is to perceive and analyse the content of aestheticism in the protesting actions that communicate people’s unflinching courage and determination through performances. **Sanjoy Sarkar** discusses how many of the working professionals are removed from the jobs, many are fighting to cope with the challenges of ‘work from home’ with digital medium. The paper is tried

to elaborate the, nature of cope with such disruptive situation to keep stabilise the social institutions of India as 'functional' by the working professionals. **Shashi Bhushan Singh** understands the complex relation between state and societal forces in the context of local development. The result is that their relations become one of ambivalence, cooperation, conflict and negotiation, and they share inseparable but uneasy relations, where negotiation among them becomes part of their everyday life existence.

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Rashmi Pramanik