

Research Compendium

A series of Research Papers by students of St.Mark's School, Meera Bagh, as a part of Project uP's Research Bootcamp.



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**Analysis of Food Security with Effect of
Poverty as a Dimension affected
by COVID-19**

Sahej Bhatia and Vanshika Gupta

Abstract

Achieving food security has always been a global challenge, while there are many causes for it, climate change, lack of access to farming lands, wars, rapid increase in global population, production of biofuels and the like, the root cause for it has always been poverty. Although the COVID -19 pandemic has had various implications and impacts, one issue that has worsened the most during it is that of food insecurity mainly by increasing poverty levels worldwide. The essay studies, analyzes and interprets the three dimensions of food security and attempts to answer some questions like what is food security? what are the components of food security; and what is their status at present?

Further, it goes on to highlight the main relationships among the 3 aspects that are covid, poverty, food insecurity, examining the pre and post covid scenarios for linking poverty and food insecurity. It not only studies how poverty has deepened food insecurity but also acknowledges the reverse relationship.

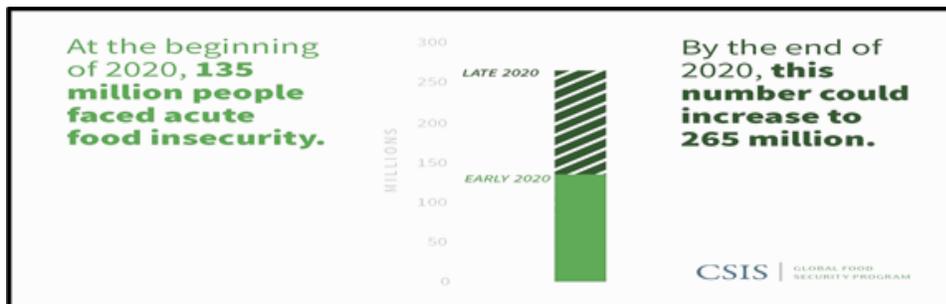
It concludes by discussing the three international organizations having the aim to eradicate food insecurity and gradually climb stairs to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal-2 (SDG-2) of 'ZERO HUNGER'.

1.0 Introduction

'Zero Hunger', the second goal of the SDGs by the United Nations aims to "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". Intrinsically related to society, economy, and the environment, SDG-2 is key to the success of the entire SDG agenda. Although poor countries tend to show greater reliance on farming activities, food production and consumption is fundamental to any economy and permeates every society. Meeting SDG-2 is thus likely to invoke multiple synergies and trade-offs with other SDGs, across temporal and spatial scales, ultimately underscoring the indivisible nature of the SDG agenda (Gil et al., 2018).

An annual joint report 'The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2020', issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the World Health Organization (WHO) presents the latest estimates on food insecurity, hunger and malnutrition at the global and regional levels. According to them, the 2020 edition continued to signal significant challenges in the fight against food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms with 690 million people going hungry in the previous year, i.e, 2019. (*The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World, 2020*)

As the COVID-19 pandemic progresses, trade-offs have emerged between the need to contain the virus and avoid disastrous economic and food security crises that hurt the world's poor and hungry the most. Although no major food shortages have emerged as yet, agricultural and food markets are facing disruptions because of labour shortages created by restrictions on movements of people and shifts in food demand resulting from closures of restaurants and schools as well as from income losses. Export restrictions imposed by some countries have disrupted trade flows for staple foods such as wheat and rice. The pandemic is affecting all four pillars of food security. (Laborde, 2020)



(Covid-19 and Food Security, 2020)

The objective of this paper is to conduct an in-depth analysis of food security and an attempt to study its measurement and rates. It will focus on the dimension affected by the prevalent pandemic of COVID-19, followed by an assessment of the four pillars of food security that will help in interpreting the causes, doubts and arguments against the same and thus raise and acknowledge new and existing opinions and threats.

2.0 Assessment of the Pillars of Food Security with their Current Statistics

| PILLARS | STATUS |
|---------------|---|
| AVAILABILITY | For the past two decades, the rate of global food production has increased faster than the rate of global population growth. According to the FAO, the world produces more than 11/2 times enough food to feed everyone on the earth. That's already enough to feed 10 billion people, the world's 2050 projected population peak. In reality, the bulk of industrially-produced grain crops goes to biofuels and confined animal feedlots rather than food for the one billion hungry (Food First, 2012). |
| ACCESSIBILITY | According to the World Bank, one billion people in 146 low- and middle-income countries currently receive some form of social protection. Yet 870 million of those living in extreme poverty, mainly in rural areas, lack coverage. In the lower-middle-income countries, social protection reaches about a quarter of those living in extreme poverty, leaving about a half-billion people without coverage. In the upper-middle-income countries, about 45% of those living in extreme poverty receive social-welfare benefits. (<i>The World Produces Enough Food to Feed Everyone. So Why Do People Go Hungry?</i> , 2016) |
| STABILITY | The global population will reach 8 billion by 2024 and 10 billion by 2056. Ninety-nine per cent of the projected growth in the next century will occur in low-and middle-income countries. UN projects that the share of people living in urban areas worldwide will increase from about 50 per cent today to two-thirds by 2050 and all of the expected growth in world population till 2050 is likely to be concentrated in the urban areas of low-and middle-income countries. (The Chicago Council on Global Affairs, 2017) |
| UTILIZATION | The global food security challenge is straightforward: By 2050, the world must feed 9 billion people. The demand for food will be 60% greater than it is today. The United Nations has aimed to end hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition. (<i>This Is Why Food Security Matters Now More than Ever</i> , 2020) |

3.0 Poverty and Food Insecurity

Reducing poverty is a key element for achieving food security, because poor people spend a large share of their incomes on food, leaving them vulnerable to high food prices, and many poor people obtain much of their income from farming, leaving them vulnerable to declines in agricultural output. Food insecurity is caused by poverty rather than food scarcity. Nearly one billion people experience chronic undernourishment because they lack the purchasing power to obtain food in the market, or the land and agricultural inputs to grow the food they need. Thus, contrary to popular misconception, increasing food production through technological innovation is not sufficient to address food insecurity. (Gonzalez, 2015, p. 27) Assessing the

interrelation among poverty, food insecurity and hunger lies the example of 2007-2008 hike in food prices.

The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) reports that from January 2004 to May 2008, rice prices increased 224 per cent, wheat prices increased 108 per cent, and corn was up 89 per cent. This price spike contributed to food insecurity worldwide, civil unrest in several nations, and generated appeals for food aid from 36 countries. Academics and policymakers have reached consensus on the effects that government policies had on food prices during the 2007-08 crisis. These lessons can help contain current food price increases. (*Food Prices Crisis of 2007-2008: Lessons Learned - World*, 2011)

The food price crises were the consequence of neglected investment in agriculture in many developing countries and inappropriate agriculture energy subsidies in industrial countries; they were triggered by adverse weather events and exacerbated by export restrictions (von Braun 2008). Prices dropped thereafter, mainly because food demand slowed with the global financial crisis and recession and weather conditions became more favourable, but prices spiked again in 2011. (Braun, 2011)

Recognizing the urgency of this issue, world leaders have made poverty a top priority as a part of Millennium Development Goal 1. (The Hunger Project, 2020)

4.0 Analyzing COVID-19 Effects on Poverty and Food Insecurity

4.1 COVID-19 and Global Poverty

The present survey is a study comparing poverty estimates pre and post covid period.

Having to interpret the relation between poverty and food insecurity, in order to better understand the contemporary condition, it's important to take into account the existing pandemic. Hence examining the effect of covid-19 on poverty worldwide.

Table 1. Changes in poverty due to COVID-19 and the policy response (absolute numbers and percentage of world population)

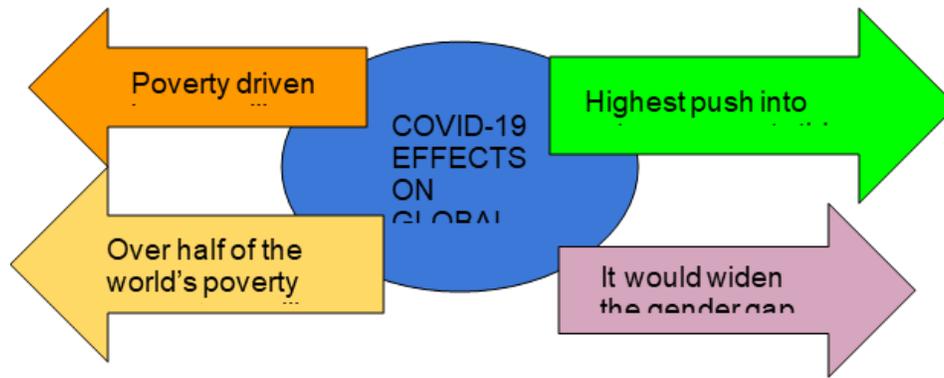
| Poverty | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2030 |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Pre-COVID | 650,433,712 | 621,931,609 | 598,347,067 | 536,923,904 |
| | 8.4% | 8.0% | 7.6% | 6.3% |
| October 2020 | 646,806,659 | 766,032,180 | 726,524,822 | 597,902,578 |
| | 8.4% | 9.9% | 9.3% | 7.0% |

Source: Author's calculations based on IMF World Economic Outlook October 2020 and World Bank Povcal data

Note: Extreme income poverty is defined as comprising families living in households spending less than \$1.90 per person per day in 2011 PPP terms.

BROOKINGS

(Kharas, 2020)



(Witter, 2020)

“The COVID-19 pandemic is estimated to push an additional 88 million to 115 million people into extreme poverty this year, with the total rising to as many as 150 million by 2021, depending on the severity of the economic contraction. Extreme poverty, defined as living on less than \$1.90 a day, is likely to affect between 9.1% and 9.4% of the world’s population in 2020, according to the biennial Poverty and Shared Prosperity Report. This would represent a regression to the rate of 9.2% in 2017. Had the pandemic not convulsed the globe, the poverty rate was expected to drop to 7.9% in 2020”.

(COVID-19 to Add as Many as 150 Million Extreme Poor by 2021, 2020)

The UN estimates that the required yearly cost of eradicating extreme poverty worldwide would be about \$175 billion, which is less than 1% of the combined incomes of all the richest nations. With adequate financial support, these countries could eradicate poverty in developing regions, creating a more unified and cohesive world. There are unavoidable benefits that drastically reducing extreme poverty would have on international safety and security along with commercial and intellectual innovation. The average individual can help reduce global poverty through engagement in policymaking that impacts communities internationally, such as legislation that increases funding for key poverty-reducing sectors. (2020)

4.2. Interrelating all the 3 Dimensions

Studying individual relations among all the 3 dimensions: COVID-19, Poverty and Food Insecurity, our aim is to interrelate these relationships and find suggestions as well as Institutions working against the same i.e aiming to achieve food security under the SDG-2 of aligning to the vision of 2030.

Since COVID drives global poverty higher than before, it surely is to deepen and increase food insecurity. Unemployment, under-employment, and working poverty are predicted for millions of people worldwide due to the pandemic. Global lockdowns have obstructed all stages of the food supply chain from farm to fork, including processing and production, shipping and distribution, and consumption. An increase in food prices has

occurred and additional increases are anticipated. As a result of food shortages, increased food prices, and loss of income due to increased unemployment rates, global food-insecurity alerts have been issued (Paslakis et al., 2020, p. 114).

5.0 Assessing Reverse Linkages

Widespread hunger and malnutrition in a world of plentiful food implies that extreme poverty is the root cause of undernourishment. It is not always understood, however, that hunger and malnutrition (including micronutrient deficiencies) are in turn major causes of poverty. They affect the ability of individuals to escape poverty in several ways through:

- Reducing the capacity for physical activity and hence the productive potential of the labour of those who suffer from hunger - and that is usually their only asset.
- Impairing people's ability to develop physically and mentally, retarding child growth, reducing cognitive ability and seriously inhibiting school attendance and performance- thus compromising the effectiveness of investment in education.
- Causing serious long-term damage to health, linked to higher rates of disease and premature death.
- Passing from generation to generation: hungry mothers give birth to underweight children who start life with a handicap.
- Contributing to social and political instability that further undermines government capacity to reduce poverty.

Chronically undernourished people are, therefore, caught in a hunger trap of low productivity, chronic poverty and hunger. (REDUCING POVERTY AND HUNGER: THE CRITICAL ROLE OF FINANCING FOR FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT, 2000)

6.0 How to achieve Food Security?

6.1 Global Institutions under United Nations

| NAME | AIMS: |
|---|---|
| Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) | (a)to help nations raise living standards (b)to improve the nutrition of the people of all countries (c)to increase the efficiency of farming, forestry and fisheries. (d)to better the condition of rural people and widen the opportunity of all people for productive work. |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)</p> | <p>(a) Eradicate hunger and malnutrition by eliminating the need of food aid itself. (b) Provide food aid to: . refugee and other emergency situations. . improve the nutrition and quality of life of the most vulnerable people at critical times. . build assets and promote the self-reliance of poor people and communities particularly through labour-intensive works programmes. (c) fight micronutrient deficiencies, reduce child mortality, improve maternal health, combat diseases including HIV and AIDS</p> |
| <p>International Fund For Agricultural Development.</p> | <p>(a) targets poor rural populations and small scale farmers to reduce poverty. (b) helps farmers to meet global and local food needs (c) supports community designed and managed rural development projects and farmer organizations (d) using government and local management systems rather than managing projects itself.</p> |

7.0 Conclusion

Malnutrition and hunger still remain one of the major reasons of suffering and death globally. The essay covered four major pillars that complete the cycle of food supply, Availability, Accessibility, Stability and Utilisation. The SDG-2 of “No Hunger” can never be achieved until these four pillars stand strong. It focussed on the relation between poverty and hunger. From a unit as small as a human being or something as large as a nation that we have seen, poorer it is, harder it becomes to achieve food security. All the resources currently, shall fall short to feed the population living under the line of poverty. Year 2020 has tested mankind in the most unexpected ways-the economies collapsing, people dying, leaders losing hope and already hard to achieve the goal of “No Hunger” getting more far-fetched. Direct impact of food supply has been on the countries who are at the top of the importer chart. Several of the countries are already experiencing chronic food insecurity and could face a food crisis as a result of cascading effects of COVID-19. Investment in the food sector is a step that can be taken at the global level to ensure food security to such countries in the coming years. Preparing for such a pandemic includes making food security as a major goal at both national and international level. At the

same time, longer-term initiatives boosting households' purchasing power and encouraging diversification of trade options should be given priority in different government's public policy agendas.

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Indoctrination of Normalising Sexual Abuse by Politicians

Anshika Sharma and Tanishka Chopra

Abstract

Rape is a serious issue affecting many societies. It is a crime punishable by law, but sometimes victims of rape, still fail to report to authorities. They feel society will look down on them especially if the perpetrator is a person of authority. This topic must be discussed with the youth. The shattering effect of rape on victims is well recognized, including negative consequences on physical health, mental health, academic performance, and interpersonal relationships. Research findings also indicate how we have normalised everything happening around us. Many politicians, from across political parties, have made, and continue to make, bizarre statements about rape. It just shows how little they empathise with the survivors.

This paper provides an outline about the culture we are adapting and speaking the 'unspeakable truth' and how politicians are considering the victim the misdeed.

2.0 Introduction

India is a diverse country where women hold high status in society yet it lacks measures to protect them. One rape occurs every 16 minutes in India. (Dubey, 2020) Indian politicians have a knack for making sexist comments, but when it comes to their understanding of rape it is nothing but unfortunate. The government can make a hundred laws to protect women, but all of them fail due to the absence of enforcement. (Chowdhury, 2018)

In India, rape is defined as intentional and unlawful sexual intercourse with a woman without her consent. (legal Service India, n.d.-a) Section 375 made it clear that intercourse would account to rape only during the absence of the woman's consent. But the Delhi High Court verdict seems to modify the definition. This will come as a sigh of relief to the women across the country but its definition has taken a broader shape with the commission of the crime. (legal Service India, n.d.)

A person may be a victim of sexual assault if they've been involved in any type of sexual activity without giving their permission or consent. This includes any unwanted touching of a sexual nature such as kissing, fondling, oral sex, or intercourse. Sexual assault is an act of violence committed by a person to feel power over another person. (*What Is Sexual Assault?*, 2020)

National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) ranks Uttar Pradesh as the worst for women's security and Madhya Pradesh as the state where rape is most rampant. The statistics released to highlight the poor state of law and order throughout the country with 3,78,277 cases of crime reported against women in 2018. They showed Uttar Pradesh has the most crimes against women. Society needs to work along with governments to bring about a change in people's mindset to ensure that the rate of crime decreases, according to analysts. (Das, 2020)

3.0 Rape culture

Rape culture is everyone's issue, regardless of gender. As feminists and other liberal-minded people, most of you have heard the phrase "rape culture." It's used often in feminist circles, and it describes a very important social conditioning that we experience culturally. (Ridgway, 2020)

Rape culture is a culture in which sexual violence is treated as the norm and victims are blamed for their assaults. It's not just about sexual violence itself, but about cultural norms and institutions that protect rapists, promote impunity, shame victims, and demand that women make unreasonable sacrifices to avoid sexual assault. Rape culture treats rape as a problem to be solved through improving the behaviour of potential rape victims, rather than improving the behaviour of potential rapists. (Taub, 2014) The nature of such a culture in India has to be viewed through the lens of Intersectionality. Given that the Indian patriarchy is Brahmanical in nature and interacts with the systemic biases of society, similarly, the rape culture in India also exists within the same setting. Communities that have been historically marginalised or discriminated against due to religion, caste, orientation, gender identity, disability, face acts of sexual violence as tools of oppression. Rape culture for said communities is placed within power dynamics and social hierarchies. Hence individuals are subjected to sexual violence as an act of oppression for their gender and as an instrument of persecution of their caste, tribal, or religious identities. (Khatana, 2020)

The Indian media landscape is changing rapidly. With the rising popularity of 24-hour news programming and the metamorphosis of print news into online news, journalism is going through major transformations. Despite the tremendous progress the Indian print and electronic news media have made over the past 15 years, the industry is still plagued by deep-rooted misogynist attitudes and is largely perceived as an unsuitable profession for women. Indian women journalists are discouraged from engaging in crime reporting because it exposes them to dangerous situations. Similarly, women are kept away from serious and high-risk reporting, for instance, the coverage of riots, and are not assigned night shifts at news channels. Feminist media research scholars criticize the gendered nature of the newsrooms where hard news is at the top of the news hierarchy and is viewed as work suitable for men, while soft news is judged less important and usually covered by women. (Fadnis, 2017, p. 1758)

It's been perceived that over the tenure of the last five years in countries like Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, the United States, and many others the rape rate has drastically increased. It is estimated that approximately 35% of women worldwide have experienced sexual harassment in their lifetime. Women aged 16-19 are four times more likely to be victims of rape or sexual assault, and female college students ages 18-24 are three times more likely to experience sexual assault. South Africa has the highest rate of rape in the world of 132.4 incidents per 100,000 people. According to a survey conducted by the South African Medical Research Council, approximately one in four men surveyed admitted to committing rape. Although the Parliament of South Africa attempted to amend and strengthen all sexual violence laws with the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act in 2007, the rates of reported rape, sexual abuse of children, and domestic violence have continued to rise.

The United States has a rape rate of 23 per cent. As in many other countries, rape is grossly underreported in the United States due to victim shaming, fear of reprisal, fear of family

knowing, cases not being taken seriously by law enforcement, and possible lack of prosecution for the perpetrator. Only 9% of rapists in the US get prosecuted, and only 3% of rapists will spend a day in prison. 97% of rapists in the United States will walk free.

Over the years statistics of countries change. Many of the countries with high rape statistics need to look beyond just legislation to fix the problem. These countries need to look at the deep, systematic dysfunction of their cultures and social norms that have not prevented and do not prevent sexual violence. (*Rape Statistics by Country 2020*, n.d.)

4.0 Paradox Patriarchy in Politics

Kamal Nath, Former Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh used the word "item" for Imarti Devi, an Indian politician and a member of the Bharatiya Janata Party. This is one example where politicians use sexual slurs even when they deny to enforce social hierarchy. Sexual slurs and misogyny in Indian politics say a lot of things. India has seen a lot of women politicians and women had played a very important role in the post-independent era; misogyny in Indian politics is very unique, it character assassinate women. So the issue is why powerful women politicians in India are called temperamental? It is because it stems from deep-rooted patriarchy in misogyny. If a woman who is not married or does not have children or is unrestrained, or does not depend on the family set up will be temperamental, and unrestrained. Mayawati, former Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Mamata Banerjee, an Indian politician and current Chief Minister of West Bengal, Sushma Swaraj, former Member of Parliament and a brilliant politician who got reduced to her bindi and even Smriti Irani, Minister of Textiles, Women and Child Development, who got reduced to her saree, bindi and even her 'mang' because women are judged in a particular way, are all temperamental. So, misogyny not only needs to be criticised but also understood as it pervades all parts of Indian politics and generally blames women due to the persistent misogyny. This enforces patriarchal values and unjust behaviour. If we look at Kamal Nath's statement, it is also about social hierarchy as he is using a violent sexual slur to create a false consciousness indicating the difference between him and Imarti Devi. A woman's rise to power will not be seen out of her inner strength but because of some political backing. Thus, highlighting the stereotype that she has come to power because some men were helping her out. Due to such conditions, women need to surrender themselves to the conservative values of patriarchy as they know they can't defeat a conservative constituency.

Gender roles constructed at the societal level have impacted individual beliefs and behaviours associated with male and female characteristics. When discussing sexual victimization, individual beliefs on how men and women should act based on socially identified gender characteristics have played a significant role. As a result of socially acquired gender norms, women have been deemed more vulnerable and needy and frequently are more susceptible to being sexualized. Men are viewed as macho, sexually aggressive, and non-emotional. The drive to perpetrate has been identified as a need for power and control, rather than that of sexual gratification and, more often than not, associated with males. Societal beliefs and attitudes

related to male characteristics justify a socially constructed sense of entitlement with sexual misconduct. On the other hand, women have historically been oppressed and depicted as sexual objects, leading to victim-blaming behaviour as the cause for sexually violent situations. A change in beliefs, knowledge, and attitudes toward sexual violence could be achieved by educating students on how socially constructed norms may negatively impact individual beliefs and behaviours. (A Rape Culture or Rape Crisis, 2017)

5.0 Case Study

Mathura was a 16 years old orphan tribal girl living with one of her two brothers. Mathura used to work as a domestic helper with a woman called Nushi. She met Nushi's nephew named Ashok who wanted to marry her, but her brother did not agree to the union and went to the local police station to complain that his sister is abducted by Ashok and his family. The report was recorded by Head Constable Baburao. After receiving the complaint, the police authority brought Ashok and his family members to the police station. Following a general investigation, Mathura, her brother, Ashok, and his family members were permitted to go back home. However, as they were leaving, Mathura was asked to stay behind while her relatives were asked to wait outside. Mathura was then raped by the two policemen and when her relatives and the assembled crowd threatened to burn down the police chowky, the two accused policemen, Ganpat and Tukaram, reluctantly agreed to file a panchnama (legal recording of evidence).

The case was brought before the Court of Session on 1st June, 1974. The judgment returned found the defendants not guilty. It was stated that because Mathura was 'habituated to sexual intercourse', her consent was voluntary; under the circumstances, only sexual intercourse could be proved and not rape and the statement was also supported by a medical report submitted by Dr Kamal Shastrakar who examined Mathura and said there were no signs that showed that the girl was forced. And therefore, charges were removed and the two accused police constables were acquitted. Again, on appeal, the Nagpur Bench of the Bombay High court set aside the judgment of the Sessions Court and sentenced the accused individuals to one- and five-years' imprisonment respectively. The Court held that passive submission due to fear induced by serious threats could not be construed as consent or willing sexual intercourse. However, in September 1979 the Supreme Court of India's justices Jaswant Singh, Kailasam, and Koshal in their judgement on Tukaram vs. the State of Maharashtra reversed the High Court ruling and again acquitted the accused policemen. The Supreme Court held that Mathura had raised no alarm; and also, that there were no visible marks of injury on her body thereby suggesting no struggle and therefore no rape. The judge noted, "Because she was used to sex, she might have incited the cops (they were drunk on duty) to have intercourse with her." Aftermath the Supreme Court's verdict: In September 1979, only a few days after the verdict was pronounced, law professors Upendra Baxi, Raghunath Kelkar and Lotika Sarkar of Delhi University and Vasudha Dhagamwar of Pune wrote an open letter to the Supreme Court, protesting the concept of consent in the judgment. "Consent involves submission, but the converse is not necessarily true...From

the facts of the case, all that is established is submission and not consent...Is the taboo against pre-marital sex so strong as to provide a license to Indian police to rape young girls. Then there was public outcry and protests by women's organizations who demanded a review of judgement that received extensive media coverage. Several women's group were formed as a direct response to the judgment, including Saheli in Delhi, and before that in January 1980, Lotika Sarkar, was also involved in the formation of the first feminist group in India against rape, "Forum Against Rape", later renamed " Forum Against Oppression of Women" (FAOW). However, the courts ruled that there was no locus *standi* (legal standing) in the case to rule in favour of Mathura.

Reading this case study brings the author in a deep scenario where society as a whole is being oblivion by the number of crimes happening around especially rape, it is horrific seeing the police and our country's law system who's there to protect us being involved in such dreadful scene. This was also the main reason why the authors chose this, to bring up the truth in front of people, to portray in which type of vicious society we are all living in.

6.0 Rape over Politics

Rape and sexual violence have been a political tool that has been systematically used against women and the vulnerable to silence and dominate. Rape in our country has been more easily commercialized than it has received justice.

We cannot forget how Delhi Crime—a web series was produced glorifying the police a year before the rapists in the December 2012 case were punished. We also cannot forget how the biopic of Phoolan Devi, Bandit Queen, was denied a screening. The biopic which claimed to have represented the 'truth' was factually incorrect and also disrespectful.

It denied Phoolan Devi her human rights, her dignity, her privacy, and her freedom. Mala Sen, while speaking of Phoolan Devi, maintained how she was not willing to discuss rape.

The State and the media trials have always been vigilant about the way they want to represent violence against women. The jargons and the narratives are selected to fit the appropriate socio-political atmosphere. It is not just about rape, the experience that is meted out to the victims which reveals how rape is a political weapon. So, people, who reject the caste aspect in rape, are those who are blinded by their caste privileges. (Pramanik, 2020)

For the uninitiated, our politicians are known for making absurd misogynistic, sexist, racist comments, leaving us often confused whether to doubt their sanity or laugh at their naivety. (ABP News Bureau, 2019)

1. Ranjeet Bahadur Shrivastava, BJP MLA, believed the gangrape in Hathras to be an incident of honour killing. He went on to talk about how, if the woman was not dragged and found dead in a certain location, then it couldn't be gang-raped. As per the CBI charge sheet, it was later confirmed that the victim was gang-raped.

"Ladki ne ladke ko bulaya Hoga bajre ke khet mein kyuki prem tha. Pakad li gai hogi, aksar yehi hota hai kheton mein. Yeh jitni ladkiyan iss Tarah Marti hain, Kuch hi jagah pr Pai jati Hain - ganne, arhar, makke, bajre ke khet mein. Yeh naale, jhadiyon, jungle mein paai jati hain. Yeh dhaan gehun ke khet mein Mari kyu nhi milti? Inke Marne ki jagah wahi hai. Kahi pe ghaseeth ke Nahi le jayi jati Hain. Toh aakhir ye ghatnaye inhi jagah par kyu Hoti Hain ?"

2. After a woman was raped by the temple priest in Badaun, NCW executive, Chandramukhi Devi, blamed the woman for stepping out alone, at an 'unreasonable' hour.

"Kisi ke prabhav mein, mahila ko asamay nhi pahuchna Chahiye. Agar Sandhya ke samay mein Woh mahila Nahi chali gayi Hoti , ya parivar Ka koi Bacha sath mein hota , toh shayad aisi ghatna (rape) nhi Hoti."

3. BJP MLA Surendra Singh stated that incidents like rape can only be avoided by teaching girls about 'sanksaar'. He made no mention of teaching boys anything, even *sanksaar*.

"Yeh ghatnaye (rape) sanskaar se hi Ruk Sakti hai, shasan aur talwar se rukne wali Nahi. Sabhi Mata - pita Ka dharm hai ki apni Jawan beti ko ek sanskari vatavaran mein rehne, chalne , aur ek shaleen vyavhar prastut Karne Ka tareeka seekhna aur sikhana Chahiye."

4. After women were collectively harassed on New Year's eve in Bengaluru in 2016, the then Deputy Chief Minister of Karnataka blamed it on 'Western mindset' and 'clothing'.

"Youngsters are almost like westerners. They try to copy the west, not only in their mindset but even in their dressing. So some disturbance, some girls are harassed, these kinds of things do happen."

5. After the infamous Hathras gangrape incident, Justice Katju commented that unemployment is the reason for the rise in rape cases, adding sex is a 'natural urge in men'.

"Sex is a natural urge in men. It is sometimes said that after food, the next requirement is sex. But when there is massive and rising unemployment, a large number of young men can't marry. Consequently, a large number of young men remain deprived of sex... Considering the situation in India, they (rapes) are bound to increase"

6. BJP MP Shivraj Singh Chouhan stated that working women should be 'tracked for their safety' but made no remarks about tracking or teaching men about consent.

"A new system will be put in place under which any woman moving out of her house for work will register herself at a local police station and will be tracked for her safety."

(Source: Magan, 2021)

These statements provide positive reinforcement, and at times, even inspire, the general populace to continue treating women as secondary citizens. It's high time that these leaders are held accountable for their misogynistic statements, all the time, and not just occasionally.

7.0 Conclusion

In India women are considered to be the victim, they are the only ones who are always asked to give up and take back foot. It might be a verity that our country has punishable laws for rape but the politicians themselves have a different approach, which considers the victim is the one who is to blame. Earlier women were the only ones to face these consequences but now men are also raped.

Rape/sexual violence/exploited and many other things women need to face over that now rape could happen to anyone regardless of what gender they belong, we all live in a world where we could consider to be democratic but the question arises, are we free because every time a girl, women, a boy, a man leaves their house there is a fear deep down, there is always a conscience will I reach back home safe?

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Urban cities and Sustainability

Judith Payal Joseph and Yashna Kapoor

Abstract

Sustainable development ensures that development occurs efficiently and at the same time it does not hamper the environment. There are more than 70,000 people who migrate from the rural areas to the urban cities every year. When so many people are concerned, the government has to think about the environment as well as the accommodation, healthcare facilities and food. The urban population is rapidly expanding, affecting the country's capital. A significant proportion of the population remains unemployed and thus becomes a liability for the government. Even though the government has now made proper housing for the migrant and homeless people. There has not been a proper follow up to see whether or not these people are actually living in this government made houses. But instead, they have become a source of income as they can rent the house to someone else while still living in slums and get provided by the government. Further, we have talked about the problems caused by the sudden increase of the population in the urban cities and what steps are to be taken to lead them into sustainable cities.

We have taken this topic as we acknowledge that people are aware of sustainable development but fall short to see that their urban cities neither function nor develop in a sustainable manner. Being the residents of these cities, if we continue to ignore this, there will be serious consequences in the future.

1.0 Introduction

Sustainable development implies that development should take place without hampering the environment and development in present should not compromise with the needs of the future generation. At the same time, it should not hamper the environment much and ensure minimalistic destruction. It ensures efficient use of resources in the present leading to the availability of resources for the future generations as well.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 is about making 'cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable', thus, addressing urban development. It is one of the 17 SDGs in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In 2015, the United Nations (UN) adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, a plan to promote peace and sustainable growth worldwide. One of the goals within the plan is SDG 11, addressing urban development,

says cities should ensure access to safe and affordable housing, public transportation, and public green spaces."(National Geographic Society, 2020)

A sustainable city strives to maximize the efficiency of energy and material use, create a zero-waste system, support renewable energy production and consumption, promote carbon-neutrality and reduce pollution, decrease transport needs and encourage walking and cycling, provide efficient and sustainable transport, preserve ecosystems and green space, emphasize design scalability and spatial proximity, and promote livability and community-oriented human environments. (Bibri & Krogstie, 2019) A sustainable city enhances the economic, social, cultural and environmental well-being of current and future generations. They are settlements designed to have a minimal impact on the environment as possible. (Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemleri-Geographic Information System(s), 2012)

In this research essay, we are going to talk about the problems faced by the people living in urban areas. A lot of people migrate from rural areas to the urban in search of work for a little time but end up settling with their families. As we have recently observed during the pandemic that a lot of migrant workers left the cities and went back to their hometown and villages. Problems faced by the people living in urban cities is overpopulation which further leads to many hardships. Nevertheless, we cannot forget about the major problem faced by urban cities - pollution. With these many people living in the same areas, there should be proper sanitation and a proper health care system for those who can't afford it. In this essay, we have also given the solution to the problems we have mentioned above to be implemented.

2.0 Population in Urban Areas

More than half of the world's population lives in urban areas today. By 2050, this proportion is expected to rise to 68%. Rapid urban population growth can outstrip the pace at which infrastructure such as clean water, sanitation, health, jobs and education can be offered.

According to the World-Wide Fund (WWF), one of the main causes of habitat loss is land for human habitation with urban areas doubling since 1992. Access to green spaces is important for physical and mental health, but natural and semi-natural areas are increasingly falling victim to housing demands. (Population and the Sustainable Development Goals, 2020a).

Not only this but the unemployment rate has also gone up, which has affected the city's capital. The more unemployed people the more liability it is for the city to either give them jobs or give them compensation. This has resulted in the downfall of the economy.

2.1 Growth of Slums

Increase in population has resulted in the extension of slum population. Rural people move to urban areas in search of work promising them more money which they used to earn in rural areas. Some cities do not provide low-cost housing facilities to the migrants from rural areas which leads to them being dwell in the cities. These migrant workers then live in kaccha-pakka houses. Also, rural people continue to overpopulate the city to seek more promising jobs. Therefore, the sustainable development and environmental quality of urban areas is derogated.

There is also the strategy of slum relocation that relies on the removal of the slums and relocating the slum poor to free semi-rural peripheries of cities, sometimes in free housing. The strategy sees slum as merely a place where the poor live. In reality, slums are often integrated with every aspect of a slum resident's life, including sources of employment, distance from work and social life. Slum relocation that displaces the poor from opportunities to earn a livelihood, generates economic insecurity in the poor. (Wikipedia contributors, 2021)

Slum settlement should be upgraded as it is essential for urban sustainable development and can be used in order to make a city/community sustainable. Sustainable slum upgrading means the use of construction elements that reduce environmental impacts, minimize the maintenance burdens, and improve quality of life. The prime criteria for ensuring sustainability could be affordability, technical feasibility, and low environmental impact. It is in humanity's best interest to provide low energy affordable housing to minimise environmental impacts as the quality of life is improved for those moving out of slum settlements. (Gupta, 2015)

3.0 Pollution: An added Woe

The heart of sustainable development lies in the health and well-being of people and our planet. The consequences of the urbanization and modernization in the past definitely improved the

overall standards of living but they also resulted in many unfavourable agents; one of which is pollution. Pollution is a huge threat to delivering on the vision of a better world. Its close link with climate change makes it the cause of death and disabilities. (Sustainability, 2021)

3.1 Air Pollution

Air pollution is caused by the presence of toxic and poisonous substances in the atmosphere. Some sources of air pollution are:

- Fossil fuels like coal and petroleum used for electricity; vehicles, which are responsible for the emission of air pollutants like sulphur dioxide, nitrogen and a large amount of carbon dioxide.
- The slums are another source. Due to the lack of a proper system for cooking they use '*mitti ka chulha*' and cow dung which releases a lot of carbon dioxide harmful for the environment.
- Since the number of car users is increasing so is the increase in the demand of petroleum resulting in the emission of CO₂ and therefore polluting the air.
- Also, emissions from industries and factories release CO₂, chemicals, and hydrocarbons thus polluting the air.
- The waste deposited on landfills is responsible for the generation of methane.

3.2 Water Pollution

Existing water quality bring new threats to water security and sustainable development and represents a major challenge in both developed and developing countries. That is why addressing the water pollution issue has become a top priority in the international agenda. With the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), water quality issues are now at the forefront of international action. As the world's population growth and the sources for water pollution multiply, the quality of water is more likely to worsen, with the consequent human health and environmental risks as well as social and economic problems. Water pollution due to lack of proper sanitation is deemed one of the worst aspects of slums. Several researchers have documented that inadequate access

to sanitation creates severe disease-related hazards and environmental pollution. (Ezbakhe, 2018)

Slums are usually built near or on the banks of small rivers. The slums have poor sanitation and hygiene, they use the river water and dump the waste in the river which pollutes it. Overcrowding in slums limit the adequate distance between wells and pit latrines which leads to the migration of microorganisms from latrines to water sources.

3.3 Land Pollution

Due to overpopulation a large amount of trash is being produced and due to improper disposal of trash, the land is being polluted. Since the population of urban cities is increasing, the land pollution is increasing at an exponential level. It is difficult to tackle this increased pollution along with the construction activities which result in the production of waste materials such as metals, plastic etc.

3.4 Solutions

There should be a reduction in the usage of private vehicles i.e cars, bicycles etc and increase in pedestrianization. Public transport and bicycles should be given the topmost priority. Apart from this, conversion of natural lands to urban areas should be minimized and afforestation and reforestation of trees should be promoted. Slum settlement should be upgraded as it is essential for urban sustainable development along with maintenance of more parks near all residential areas, including the slums.

Government should give job opportunities in rural areas as well so that the migration of people from rural areas to urban areas is minimized. Government has provided for their accommodation in government buildings but these people have no complete access to it. The government should have strict rules and follow-ups regarding the sustenance of these buildings and it should be made illegal for any other family to live there except the one allotted to.

There should be proper disposal of waste so that land does not get polluted. Government should encourage more people to participate in voluntary sanitary drives and awareness should be spread till the grassroots. Water conservation-the preservation, control and

development of water resources, both surface and groundwater, and prevention of pollution- should be opted.

4.0 Case Study: Clean Cities through Waste Management Systems

This case study takes Jordan as the centre of attention. The population of Jordan is growing rapidly and the waste management system in the city is overturned. This case study will look at the problems faced by this country and how they have tried to control it and what are its results.

4.1 Challenges and Approach

The waste management sector is Jordan's second-largest emitter of greenhouse gases, with the most notable being methane. These gases are mainly produced by organic waste that is not properly disposed of. Amman, Jordan's capital, is home to 4 million of the country's 9.5 million inhabitants. With a rapidly growing population, more waste is being produced. The waste collected in Amman was being disposed of at the Al Ghabawi landfill without any treatment and less than three per cent of the recyclable materials were recovered by the informal economy. The waste management staff lack practical expertise and resources to modernise the waste sector and mitigate harmful effects on the climate. In order to find remedy to these issues, recyclables need to first be separated and then treated in a separate process.

In different pilot projects, various models for separate collection and recycling were being developed and tested in cooperation with the communities in three selected neighbourhoods. The models follow the National Solid Waste Management Strategy and Amman Strategic Waste Plan. They were adapted to different local and cultural conditions and the collected recyclables were treated and recycled in appropriate facilities.

4.2 Result

Three differently structured pilot regions, two residential areas and one business district were selected for the pilot introduction of the separate collection of recyclable materials.

For the first pilot region, a working group consisting of community members of the residential area, representatives of the GAM (General Assembly Meeting), and national and international GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, it is a German government-operated company which helps the underdeveloped or developing countries) consultants was established. The evaluation of the situation, including household surveys, was completed for the first pilot region in November 2018. Based on these results, a decision was made together with GAM to determine which collection systems would be tested for the separate collection of recyclable materials. In the first pilot area, around 3,100 households participated in the separate collection of waste and recyclables. As a result, around 1.6 tonnes of recyclable materials were suggested to be recovered daily and not end up in the landfill. (*C40: Clean Cities Through Better Waste Management Systems*, 2021)

We took this case study because waste is something that is generated endlessly but the need to dispose of the waste, properly, is strenuous. The waste which is generated also contains the recyclable material, thus, it is important to recycle those materials. This is an example of how both the people and government worked together to recycle the materials thus minimising the waste and therefore creating a sustainable city and community.

5.0 Conclusion

The need for establishing a sustainable developed city is at its peak. The policy is to be fuelled by advances in the digital age and use of citizen participation. While also considering the learnings from past policies and programmes.

Developmental policy like such, is not only pertinent to India but most of the developing world and looks at the betterment of human living standards. With quantitative and qualitative evaluation standards, governments can go on refining such policies. Which will result in significant success in their policy goals.

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Competitive Analysis: Online and Offline Learning

Divya Attal and Nehal Gupta

Abstract

Everyone would regard offline learning better from online learning. It is indeed true but can you state some arguments that could convince the opposition? Our aim for writing this article is to assess whether online learning, when compared to offline learning, can improve learning outcomes. Rather, we all know that online learning has posed a major challenge to both the students and teachers. Someone would say that online mode is difficult in terms of operating but all this has a deeper meaning. It has many aspects of physical, social, emotional and mental distress which could adversely affect the health of both teachers and students.

Online classes are ongoing ever since the lockdown happened. We are surrounded by electronic devices, ebooks and the like instead of physical books and classrooms. Somewhere it does affect the lives of parents too. Online classes now have become a compulsory part of our life but we have to be cautious in attending these classes without causing any harm to our health in any way.

Thus, we postulate that offline classes are better than online classes. The later is just a temporary solution which can only be used to calm ourselves. The real learning lies in only in face to face interaction.

1.0 Introduction

Teaching in the 21st century is riddled with technology that brings the ability to offer students anytime, anywhere performance possibilities for course work. But is this flexibility in an online delivery format as efficient as the traditional face-to-face learning experience? As the trend toward online education intensifies, it leaves in its wake a series of questions that remain unanswered regarding the overall efficiency of these online courses versus their in-class, i.e. offline counterparts. (*Efficiency of Online vs. Offline Learning: A Comparison of Inputs and Outcomes*, 2012) A learning system based on formalised teaching but with the help of electronic resources is known as E-learning. While teaching can be based in or out of the classrooms, the use of computers and the internet forms the major component of E-learning. (Economic Times, n.d.) Offline learning is sometimes referred to as traditional training. Offline education means a student or learner needs to go to a school, college, or a classroom, and attend a class face to face with a teacher (Colliot, 2020). This enables students and teacher to connect with each other and helps the student to have a better understanding of the topic.

The main difference between online and offline learning is location. With offline learning, participants are required to travel to the training location, typically a lecture hall, college or classroom. With online learning, on the other hand, the training can be conducted from practically anywhere in the world. Participants simply need to log on to the internet from their home, work or even their local coffee shop. (*The Key Differences Between Online Learning and Offline Learning*, n.d.) Things are changing with time and technology has made it possible for us to sit anywhere and learn everything at our ease. This change can be beneficial for some at the same time catastrophic for others. If one makes most of their time then online classes can be considered as a good option as it will help us to spare time for self-study. If we consider the other side of the coin, then online classes can turn out to be a disaster for the individual. It forces the student to use unfair means in exams and do other activities while attending the classes. Offline classes too have its pros and cons. In offline classes, we end up wasting most of the time travelling. However, they make understand topics and concepts more clear and have a lasting impression on a student's memory. It ensures individual monitoring of students, face to face interactions and development on social skills.

As mentioned earlier, we hypothesise that offline learning is much more beneficial than online learning. Though because of the current pandemic, online learning is more competent. Both the methods have their respective advantages and drawbacks. The environment created in either method will have a huge effect on individual students as well as their teacher and parents. Irrespective of both being a source of education and knowledge, they still differ in the criteria of environment, student competition, interactions, emotional and mental development, fees, self-discipline and so on.

2.0 Challenges of Online Learning

Although technology evolution now allows many things we didn't believe were possible earlier, the shift to e-learning doesn't go as smoothly as we want it to be. Facing the pitfalls of digital learning may be discouraging and frustrating both for teachers and students. Not every student & teacher has a personal gadget to use for online learning (Lisa, Marketing Manager, 2021). In E-learning there is a big communication gap between teachers and students: there are students who do not have enough courage to unmute themselves and interact with teachers and their peer group due to this online mode of teaching. Shifting from traditional classrooms to virtual

classrooms was a difficult task for both due to lack of computer literacy & availability of the gadgets. A recent polling from College Reaction/Axios in April showed that 77% of more than 800 college students surveyed said they felt distance learning is worse than in-person classes. (*Tackle Challenges of Online Classes Due to COVID-19*, 2020)

While students and teachers living in remote areas are facing trouble due to slow internet and connectivity issues, city-dwellers are finding it challenging. The videos get paused in the live feed due to server issues and by the time they resume, one has missed out on the live session. (Mitra, 2020) Unfortunately, experts say, technical issues are bound to happen in an online-only environment. Due to the online mode of teaching, the learning of disabled students has stopped. A survey from the Association on Higher Education and Disability found that students with disabilities were more likely to experience difficulty with accessing the internet, technology training and support, course materials and assessments, as well as using learning management systems and communicating with instructors. (*Tackle Challenges of Online Classes Due to COVID-19*, 2020)

3.0 Challenges of Offline Learning

Many courses are not available offline to everyone and you cannot fit a lot of offline courses in your day to day schedule. It is difficult to adjust timings and comply to set timings according to the teacher, which further makes it impossible to take up more than two courses at a time. Online courses offer more diversity and more opportunities with a basic internet connection as you can take courses from all over the world at your preferable time. While in physical learning, you have to be present at the location where your course is offered which will leave you with limited options to choose from. This will also add to your accommodation and travel cost. If we keep the money factor aside, travelling also consumes a lot of time if one lives in a city and possibly reducing the productivity of students. Due to an inflexible schedule, individuals have very little time for self-study and personal development. (*Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities and Threats of Blended Learning: Students' Perceptions*, 2014)

Attendance at times can be restrictive or inconvenient. Shy students may have trouble approaching the instructor with questions. You usually have to sit through each lecture even if you already know most of the material. (Bowden, 2017) Offline learning for differently disabled students can sometimes be tough due to travelling long distances. Online platforms have given them a boost

they now don't have to depend on someone to travel. They just now have to sit at a place and attend their classes. Attending offline classes on a daily basis was a major challenge for them which now is resolved.

4.0 Effects of Online and Offline Learning on Children, Teachers and Parents

Technology has proliferated the society; although it has many benefits, there are also risks, particularly for youth. Excessive technology use can negatively impact the physical, mental, emotional and social health of youth. This can result in pathological behaviours such as technology addiction. (Halupa, 2016b)

4.1 Physical Effects

Online classes have adversely affected the physical activity of both students and teachers. The use of technologies, including the internet and computers, is one of the factors contributing to overweight and obesity. The research effects of technology on a population of 6,515 adolescents founded a statistically significant difference in the rate of obesity and overweight in those who spent more with technologies; however, the time playing games was not statistically significant in the population as a whole. (Halupa, 2016) As students increasingly opt for online classes, it becomes more important to see how online learning has affected the physical activity levels of students. Not walking between classes has made some students stationary for hours on end in front of their computers. (*How Online Learning Can Affect Student Health*, 2020)

Now it has become important for students and teachers both to indulge in physical activities so that they also remain physically fit and do not end up getting out of their health.

4.2 Effects on Mental Health

Online school has forced students, parents, and teachers alike to make a tremendous change in their daily routine. Although logistically, video calls work well to replace each period of classes, they have a large effect on students' mental health. (Code, 2020) Having exclusively online interactions can have a real impact on the mental health of both students and professors. "Zoom fatigue" is real – video chats make it harder for our brains to process "non-verbal cues like facial expressions like the tone and pitch of the voice, and body

language,” according to one BBC article. Delays in the video conference can make it harder to feel like you are having a natural conversation with the other people in your call. Being aware you are on camera can also drain your energy, as you may feel more conscious of how you appear to others and feel pressured to perform. (Pietrewicz, 2020) Students are struggling with feelings of isolation because they are not able to go to school and connect and interact with their peers in person, even if they might be interacting with them via their gadgets. We already know that mental health problems (mood disorders, suicide-related outcomes, etc.) among adolescents have increased over the last decade or so. Social ties also affect brain development and behavioural choices, and an increased risk for mental illness can occur if there is inadequate or problematic interplay between the two – particularly during the critical and tenuous developmental stage of adolescence. (Hinduja, 2021)

5.0 SWOT Analysis

5.1 SWOT analysis of Online Learning:

The given SWOT analysis will investigate the online learning that use computers, laptops, phones internet and video conferencing apps for student-faculty communications

| STRENGTHS + | WEAKNESSES - |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Independent learning ● Meaningful use of study material ● Instant results and feedback ● Adjustable timings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dependence on internet connectivity ● Expensive resources ● Incompatibility of hardware and software ● Dealing with technical issues |
| OPPORTUNITIES + | THREATS - |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Flexibility in scheduling of classes ● Handles faculty shortage ● Easier to understand content | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Internet shorthand in assignments ● Chat sections and other distractions ● Exchanging id and passwords ● Unreliable power source |

(Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities and Threats of Blended Learning: Students' Perceptions, 2014; Ali, 2019)

5.2 SWOT Analysis of Offline Learning

The swot analysis will investigate the offline learning that is face-to-face learning in classrooms of students and teachers.

| STRENGTHS + | WEAKNESSES - |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Provide a central and manageable system● Capable of integrating● Talent management● Better communication with teachers● Natural development of social skills | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● More focus on control and management than learning● Course-centric workflow● Supply expenses |
| OPPORTUNITIES + | THREATS - |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Social and informal learning trends● Build social confidence | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Slow to respond to changing learner needs● Fragmented market |

(Gautam, 2019a)

Above swot analysis suggests that offline classes should be preferred over online classes. Though some students prefer online classes due to ease of time but in the long run it would have a great impact on learners in a negative way. The above essay suggests that the offline classes are much more impactful in learning and all other ways. We have sufficient data to indicate that students involved in the offline classes have more efficiency and better results as compared to students taking part in online learning. However, during this time of pandemic online learning has proved to be a safer method of education.

6.0 Conclusion

No doubt comparison between online and offline learning is very interesting. Some students are now preferring online classes due to ease of timings and comfortability factor, but it would affect them in the long term. Still, a question arises: are online classes more effective than offline classes? Our essay has an open discussion and many arguments including SWOT analysis that clearly suggest that offline classes are much more effective in delivering the content to children

and help them in proper understanding than online learning. Therefore we can say that offline classes are more efficient in delivering the content on its counterpart online learning.

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