

## Notes

1. Ecology is a branch of biology which concerns about the relationship of organism to one another. Here “deep” itself describes as looking more deeply into the reality of man’s relationship with the natural world. It is an environmental movement. In the context of global ecosystem it considers human life as just one of many other equal components of natural world. Norwegian mountaineer and philosopher Mr. Arne Naess had introduced this phrase for the first time in 1973.
2. Economic and Political Weekly is a peer review journal. Sameeksha Trust has been publishing this academic journal from 1949 to present. It provides all valuable articles on social sciences.
3. Proto-ecology, the term, depicts the connection with the mindful awareness of our food sources and the impact that industrial food production has on the balance of the economy of nature.
4. Raktakarabi, one of Tagore’s best dramas, was written in 1330 BS at Shillong and was published in 1331 BS in “Prabasi”. The play depicts the dark sides of colonialism and civilization and also human greed all of which have robbed the beauties and naturalness of life. All human beings are treated as a machinery products without any human values. This drama ends with a protest which takes shapes against such humiliation.
5. Mukta-dhara, another finest play of Rabindranath Tagore which advocates his admiration for Gandhi and rejection of the machine. This drama is also an example of stern voices against colonial exploitation. This play was written in 1922. Here ‘Mukta-Dhara’ literally means a free rivulet.

6. See Guha, *Environmentalism: A Global History*, OUP, 13.
7. In the early 1990s the term 'cyber feminism' was coined to depict the works of the feminists which are concerned in theorizing, critiquing, exploring and re-making the internet, cyberspace and medias- technologies. It is also a reaction to the "pessimism of the 1980s feminist approaches that stressed the inherently masculine nature of techno-science."
8. A branch of feminism where feminists are questioning on the caste and gender role in a dalit society and dalit population. Dalit women are marginalized thrice. The Dalit feminists have voiced for their equal rights, education, social and economical justice based on gender, caste, class and other issues.
9. The Maikal Hills are situated in the eastern part of the Satpuras in the state of Chhattisgarh, India. This hill range is densely forested and riched in flora and fauna. The Narmada river is originated from this hilly range. In Maikal Hills tribal people like Gonds and the Baigas are inhabited. Kanha National Park and a Tiger Reserve are also located in the Maikal Hills of Satpuras. Bauxite and aluminum are also available from this hill range.
10. The Baigas, one of the ethnic groups of Central India, practice a different kind of shifting cultivation i.e. 'bewar'. In Mandla and Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh the largest number of Baigas have followed this kind of cultivation.
11. 1857 Mutiny is called the Sepoy Mutiny. It was a remarkable and major protest from the Indians in general and the sepoys in particular against the rule of the British East India Company. It may also be called as the First War of Independences of India. This revolt posed a considerable threat to the British government though remained unsuccessful at the end. Bahadur Shah Zafar,

Barht Khan, Nana Sahib, Kunwar Singh, Taty Tope and many others were the leaders and commanders of this rebellion.

12. Melanesians are the aborigines of Melanesia which includes the island of New Guinea, Vanuatu and Fiji. They are migrated from Southeast Asia. Melanesians population are divided into two groups based on differences in language, culture and genetic ancestry i.e. the Papuan- speaking and Austronesian- speaking groups. Melanesia is a 'cultural area'.

Now Melanesian beauty actually refers to their rare kind of blond hair. The black Melanesian peoples who possess such type of blond hair is really beautiful to the people of the world.

13. The citizens having annual income less than one lac and not belonging to any disadvantaged categories i.e. SC, ST, OBC can be categorized as Economically Backward in India.
14. 'Harijan' is considered as "Untouchable" in English or "acchoot" in Hindi. Mohandas Gandhi had popularized the term for referring a specific community of Gujarat in particular. They are remained at the bottom level of or outside the Hindu caste system. 'Harijan' are actually washers, sweepers, leather workers, hunters by profession.
15. The body of literature which is produced by the writers of African descent in the United States is known as African-American literature. It focuses on the themes of particular interest to black people. It is also known as 'slave narrative'. This literature or writing voices the issues of freedom and equality long denied to Blacks along with the culture, religion, racism, slavery, migration, feminism and so on. Phillis Wheatley was the first black author.

16. Race Science is the scientific i.e. biological concept of race. Scientific racism proposes the classification of human populations into physically discrete human races. Race scientists depict that there are difference between races in their social outcomes such as life expectancy, educational attainment, wealth and incarceration rates between racial groups.
17. The President of India had appointed Mr. Dileep Singh Bhuria as the chairman of the committee on 18<sup>th</sup> July 2002 and assigned the task of investigating and reporting on the problems of the Schedule Tribes. This Committee placed a report to the President of India on 16<sup>th</sup> July 2004 containing three volumes. This report has striven not only to explore a balance between the tribal segment and the larger society, but in the process also to cement and buttress the larger society as a whole.
18. Saoras' or 'Sabars' or 'Shabars' are the one of the aborigines or adivasis lived mainly in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. Under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, this tribe was also categorized as 'criminal tribes'. Noted writer Mahasweta Devi also worked with these tribes.
19. Primitive socialism has argued that hunter-gatherer societies are traditionally based on egalitarian social relations, co-operative spirit and common ownership.
20. A traumatic situation or psychological condition faced by a group of people where the entire society witnessed the traumatic events and stirred up by the collective sentiment of the mass i.e. the Atomic Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the American Genocide, the Holocaust etc.