Abstracts

Hamlet Succumbed to the Substance but Grappled with the Shadow

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Abstract: Hamlet succumbed to the substance but grappled with the shadow. He was caught in the toils of circumstances, from which he found himself unable to get free. The tragedy unfolded the full horror of Hamlet’s situation adding one load after another to the burden he had to bear. He lost his reason under the pressure of circumstances, caused by the successive shocks he had received. Hamlet in fact personated chaos in his inner life. His distraction marked him out from others and gave him the air of one embarked on a strange destiny. Through his transformation he excited the apprehensions of his enemy and weakened his own position. Hamlet’s conscience was in anguished conflict with his predicament. He endeavoured to see every side of a question. He tried to strike exact balance between conflicting considerations. His resolve to do the deed was undermined by the half-conscious effect of objections and scruples. Imagination confused up visions of what might befall, and will-power was paralyzed. His far-fetched scruples were mere pretexts to cover his want of determination. Hamlet did kill his uncle. But this he did, not in the pursuance of his resolve, but because he was forced into a situation for which he was not in the least responsible.

Urban Infrastructure in India and Their Financing

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Abstract: The paper discusses the status of urban infrastructure in India and their strategy to finance. It finds that India’s status of urban infrastructure is not satisfactory as per the country’s need. It is bounded by several shortcomings viz., quantity and quality constraints, inappropriate mix, high demand and so forth. The basic reasons for these problems are paucity of financial resources, which we have discussed under two broad heads such as budgetary and non-budgetary provisions. The paper finally concludes that an efficient provision of infrastructure requires a well-organized quantity, quality and timing. For this, government has to take some proactive role in the development of urban infrastructure and their financing. This calls for both budgetary and non-budgetary supports and an encouraging environment to involve central government, state governments, ULBs, CBOs, NGOs, other professional experts and the community as a whole.

Child Labour, Education and Globalization: A Paradigmatic Assumption

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Abstract: Globalisation, as word suggests talks of the entire globe as one whole borderless, without barriers, economy. The microscope revolution has leased a movement all over the world of capital –of a new developed finance capital where international economic relation are integrated and based not on production but on speculation. It is noted that there are two schools of thought on Globalisation. One school supports the process of Globalisation and other school argues against the current process of Globalisation. Since this paper is favour of globalization the literature survey has shown that there is no
such strong support to prove Globalisation increases the incidence of child labour if anything, the available cross country evidence shows that Globalisation can reduce child labour. This paper strongly supports the view that developing countries can turn Globalisation into an opportunity to reduce child labour by investing more resources on education and health sectors. Globalisation raises the wage rates of the working people which may increase the per capita income of the family. Hence there will be no need of sending children to work. This paper is mainly based on the review of literature, few case studies and focus group interviews.

De-Escalating the IT-Projects

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Abstract: Escalation is sticking with an ailing project beyond the rational justifications. This happens because in the face of negative feedback decision makers are strangled between whether to stick with or quit the dying project. Environmental uncertainty has been identified as the root cause of the escalatory behavior. This uncertainty emanates from several sources relating to individual, group, organization and broader environmental factors. This paper argues the premise that effective communication can help create an environment whereby workforce can develop an organized action thereby distributing the responsibility across the whole workforce and not the individuals – leading to the possible reduction of escalatory behavior in IT projects.