

Spain and the Independence of the United States Thomas E. ChÃ¡vez Published by University of New Mexico Press
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While this definition is somewhat arbitrary, it is many times associated with the age at which one can begin to receive pension benefits. Although there are commonly used definitions of old age, there is no general agreement on the age at which a person becomes old. The common use of a calendar age to mark the threshold of old age assumes equivalence with biological age, yet at the same time, it is generally accepted that these two are not necessarily synonymous. As far back as , in Britain, the Friendly Societies Act, enacted the definition of old age as, "any age after 50", yet pension schemes mostly used age 60 or 65 years for eligibility. Realistically, if a definition in Africa is to be developed, it should be either 50 or 55 years of age, but even this is somewhat arbitrary and introduces additional problems of data comparability across nations. Adding to the difficulty of establishing a definition, actual birth dates are quite often unknown because many individuals in Africa do not have an official record of their birth date. In addition, chronological or "official" definitions of ageing can differ widely from traditional or community definitions of when a person is older. We will follow the lead of the developed worlds, for better or worse, and use the pensionable age limit often used by governments to set a standard for the definition. Lacking an accepted and acceptable definition, in many instances the age at which a person became eligible for statutory and occupational retirement pensions has become the default definition. Defining old "The ageing process is of course a biological reality which has its own dynamic, largely beyond human control. However, it is also subject to the constructions by which each society makes sense of old age. In the developed world, chronological time plays a paramount role. The age of 60 or 65, roughly equivalent to retirement ages in most developed countries, is said to be the beginning of old age. In many parts of the developing world, chronological time has little or no importance in the meaning of old age. Other socially constructed meanings of age are more significant such as the roles assigned to older people; in some cases it is the loss of roles accompanying physical decline which is significant in defining old age. Thus, in contrast to the chronological milestones which mark life stages in the developed world, old age in many developing countries is seen to begin at the point when active contribution is no longer possible. Many times the definition is linked to the retirement age, which in some instances, was lower for women than men. This transition in livelihood became the basis for the definition of old age which occurred between the ages of 45 and 55 years for women and between the ages of 55 and 75 years for men. The MDS Project collaborators agreed at the Harare MDS Workshop to use the chronological age of 60 years as a guide for the working definition of "old"; however, this definition was revisited during this meeting. Many felt this definition was not taking into account the real situation of older persons in developing countries, specifically in sub-Saharan Africa. Hence, upon further deliberation and discussion during the Dar es Salaam MDS Meeting, the working definition of "older" or "old" for the purposes of this project was changed to the age of 50 years. It is acknowledged that this is also somewhat arbitrary and introduces additional problems of data comparability across nations, but it is believed to be a better representation of the realistic working definition in Africa. A brief summary, mainly to reflect the implications for ageing policy, of the reasons behind the decision to use this definition follows. A full description is beyond the scope of this report, but will instead be presented in a forthcoming publication. Categories of definitions When attention was drawn to older populations in many developing countries, the definition of old age many times followed the same path as that in more developed countries, that is, the government sets the definition by stating a retirement age. Considering that a majority of old persons in sub-Saharan Africa live in rural areas and work outside the formal sector, and thus expect no formal retirement or retirement benefits, this imported logic seems quite illogical. Further, when this definition is applied to regions where relative life expectancy is much lower and size of older populations is much smaller, the utility of this definition becomes even more limited. Study results published in provides a basis for a definition of old age in developing countries Glascock, Definitions fell into three main categories: Results from this cultural analysis of old age suggested that change in social

role is the predominant means of defining old age. When the preferred definition was chronological, it was most often accompanied by an additional definition. These results somewhat contradict the findings of a more recent study conducted in Nigeria regarding perceptions about the onset of old age. Togonu-Bikersteth, and Younger and older age groups had similar responses regarding the chronological onset of old age, with differences in the stated age for men and women. The results suggested that the generally accepted definition was similar to westernized definitions of old age; however, this was a unique community with culture-related norms that bestowed certain privileges and benefits at older ages. If one considers the self-definition of old age, that is old people defining old age, as people enter older ages it seems their self-definitions of old age become decreasingly multifaceted and increasingly related to health status Brubaker, , Johnson, and Freund, However, the challenge of how to incorporate a suitable multidimensional definition into the "pensionable age" concept remains. It was felt that by using age 50 years, this project will be indirectly incorporating these other definitions. For this project, we will use 50 years of age and older as the general definition of an older person. We feel these data are necessary to fully inform policy makers and programme planners. The accumulated evidence and resulting information will be able to more accurately determine the health status of the older population. For more detail, see the references and contacts listed below. A full discussion paper on the topic will be available. When does old age begin?: Journal of Social History. Development and the rights of older people. Randel J, et al. The ageing and development report: London, Earthscan Publications Ltd. The muddled history of retiring at 60 and History and the sociology of ageing. Social History of Medicine. Personal correspondence, January A holocultural analysis of old age. Chronological definitions and expectations of old age among young adults in Nigeria. Journal of Aging Studies. Perception of old age among Yoruba aged. Journal of Comparative Family Studies. The stereotype of "old". A review and alternative approach. Freund AM; Smith J. Self-definition in old age.

Chapter 2 : National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad - Wikipedia

ONE From Defeat and Victory, to 18 TWO Posturing Early: The Spanish Lakes and South America, from 33 THREE Independence and the Common Foe 45 FOUR Floridablanca and the Policy of Patience 70 FIVE Duplicity in Favor of the Americans, 89 SIX Antebellum Anxiety, 110 SEVEN Illinois to Guatemala: A Benevolent Neutrality.

Family American Revolution Unit For Elementary Students Here is a list of activities and resources we are using for an American Revolution unit I am teaching to a group of nine homeschoolers, ages seven through ten. The class is a twenty-week unit that traces the causes, battles and results of the American Revolution. We are going to cook colonial food, dance a minuet, learn a bit about portraiture, and write with quill pens. Exploring historical events from multiple perspectives, and understanding how perspective effects interpretation. Using primary sources when available, and understanding the benefits of primary resources. Exploring art as a unique expression of the culture and sentiments of a historical era by looking at poetry, portraits, and political cartoons. Understanding the importance of preserving historical sites and documents, and committing to do so through the National Parks Junior Ranger program. I attached copies of the pages we used, but you should buy the book. We sorted soldiers from the two sides into Loyalists and Rebels, and analyzed the most famous political cartoon of the era. After each student chose their candy pieces, I told them the rules. Depending on how many candies they had chosen, they had to do the following: Timeline Using a piece of newsprint, we created a timeline from to to At each stop along the timeline, kids told me what they knew about each event, and I filled in as needed. This was the hardest part of the exercise. Tax Time We simulated colonial reaction to a series of tax acts passed by Parliament to raise money to pay for the Seven Years War and to pay England for the protection of the colonies. Students pulled cards from a bowl to take on one of the following roles: I handed out cups of 10 pennies to each participant, sat the Queen in a tall chair, positioned Parliament just below her and explained that Parliament would draw new laws from a bowl and, when applicable, the tax collector would collect taxes, sell stamps, etc. Any subject wearing denim of any sort shall pay the crown a tax of 2 pence. Any subject possessing a political cartoon of any sort must affix the proper stamp to said cartoon. The stamp shall cost 3 pence. I had Air Mail stamps in the house and used those, but any stamp would do. Any subject who wishes to use the bathroom shall pay a toilet tax of 2 pence. Any subject wearing a t-shirt must pay a cotton tax of 3 pence. Any subject who traveled to the homeschool meeting hall by any form of transportation involving wheels shall pay a roadway fee of 2 pence. Color the British and American flags on the cover of your portfolio. Memorize a stanza from the Wheatley poem. You will meet the colonists, explore the ships and dump tea overboard just as the Sons of Liberty did on that fateful night of December 16, Oral Presentations Students will take turns reading aloud the letters they wrote from George to George. Bowl Game I fill a bowl with 20 slips of paper. Each kid pulls out a slip and gives as many verbal clues as needed for the other kids to guess the person or event on the slip. Next, we put all of the slips back in the bowl. In round two, when they pull out a slip, they have to act it out with no words. The people and events on the slips: When I taught this, the day fell on Martin Luther King day. I incorporated some of these activities in to the day. Click here for a copy of the organizer: Graphic Organizer "Chains. I had students do the alternate assignment. Character Clues Students will exchange organizers that they did for homework with one another, and try to guess the characters using the picture and clue. Hedbanz We own the game Hedbanz, and have enough bands for each child. All student put on a head band and place a card in it without looking. If they do so, they get a token for their team boys versus girls. If there is still time, they can take another card and ask questions until the time runs out. If time runs out before the player guesses their character, the card remains in the band until Round 2. After every player has a turn, round 1 is over. Play for two rounds and count up the points. Dice Game I prepared six categories of questions, and laid them out on the table under colored index cards, labeled: Book Review questions ask them to analyze the writing, make predictions, and focus on what makes a book work or not work. And Book-to-Life questions ask them to make connections between the book and their life. To play, a student rolls the dice to see which type of question to answer. They can decide whether to answer the question themselves or ask everyone else to answer. Again,

making it a game somehow makes it fun to have a relatively advanced discussion of literature. Students listen to the speeches of the Sons of Liberty in the places where they actually occurred and hear reenactments of the events that sparked the War for Independence. These 90 minute tours are outside and cover 11 sites from Boston Common to Faneuil Hall. Students will all bring cameras and will take pictures of the different sites. Print pictures from tour. Memorize any stanza from poem. Each student will then make an interactive 3-D map. You can find the lesson plan which is excellent and all of the materials to print in the book Interactive 3-D Maps: Among a bunch of cool activities, they will learn how to load and fire a musket and cannon. Johnny Tremaine Activity 1: From Pocket Number 4: Highlight interesting facts from the background information on page 42; glue the fast facts from page 41 to a piece of construction paper, complete the Uniforms activity from pages ; complete the Powder Horn activity on pages ; complete the Women in the War activity form pages Skit Charades Students will work in groups to act out one scene from the book of their choosing. Once they decide on the scene, they need to tell me what it is so that no two groups do the same scene. Finally, groups will act out the scenes without talking and the rest of the class will guess. Episodes 7, 8, 9. From Pocket Number 5: Battles, they will do the following: Highlight interesting facts from the background information on page 57; glue the fast facts from page 56 to a piece of construction paper, complete the Battle of Bunker Hill activity from pages Students will break up into two groups to come up with arguments to support one of two positions, either that the colonists or the British won the battle. Timeline Game I will fill two trash cans with 20 inflated balloons in each. Students will form two teams. When I say go, the first person from each team will run to the trash can, pull out a balloon and bring it back to their team. When they tag the next person, that person will go to the can and pull out a balloon. This continues until they find all ten balloons with slips of paper. While the team is getting balloons, members who are not running can pull off the slips of paper, and arrange the events in order. They will tape the events on a poster board, and write the year of the event next to it. The first team to correctly complete their timeline wins. Although they did not enjoy the rights of their fellow colonists, over African and Native Americans fought alongside their white neighbors at the Battle of Bunker Hill in defense of liberty. Using a tour, primary documents, paintings, and hands-on activities, students will learn about twelve Native and African Americans who fought at the battle. Mapping the Battle Program: Students will use a large canvas map to learn about mapreading skills, geography, and the importance of topography. Through several interactive activities, students will gain a better understanding of the first major battle of the Revolutionary War, and the important role that geography has played in shaping our history. Students will work in pairs to answer questions about the document. Click here for the worksheet. Oral Reports 35 minutes Each student will give his or her report. Students will come dressed for a colonial tea. The first two activities will take place on another floor of the house, so that the parents can set the tables for a tea and can set up a dance area on the first floor. During the tea, we will teach the kids how to dance a minuet and a jig. Introduction to Declaration Week Declaration of Independence Activity 1: T-shirts Give students white t-shirts and fabric markers. Have them design a t-shirt to take home. It should have one of the slogans we have learned in the class, or a phrase from the Declaration. Give me liberty or give me death. Taxation without representation is tyranny. Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Each week, will spend a thirty minutes in the galleries, learning about the portraits, and then an hour in the studio working on painting a portrait.

Chapter 3 : » The Kurds Referendum For Independence

The earnestness, the effects, and the notion of a whole world forgetting its differences to defeat a common foe carry a certain charm. Source Antagony & Ecstasy.

Name of Switzerland The English name Switzerland is a compound containing Switzer, an obsolete term for the Swiss , which was in use during the 16th to 19th centuries. The Swiss began to adopt the name for themselves after the Swabian War of , used alongside the term for "Confederates", Eidgenossen literally: Helvetica is derived from the Helvetii , a Gaulish tribe living on the Swiss plateau before the Roman era. Helvetia appears as a national personification of the Swiss confederacy in the 17th century with a play by Johann Caspar Weissenbach. History of Switzerland Switzerland has existed as a state in its present form since the adoption of the Swiss Federal Constitution in . The precursors of Switzerland established a protective alliance at the end of the 13th century , forming a loose confederation of states which persisted for centuries. Early history Main articles: Early history of Switzerland and Switzerland in the Roman era The oldest traces of hominid existence in Switzerland date back about , years. One of the most important tribal groups in the Swiss region was the Helvetii. Sometime around the start of the Common Era, the Romans maintained a large legionary camp called Vindonissa , now a ruin at the confluence of the Aare and Reuss rivers, near the town of Windisch , an outskirt of Brugg. The first and second century AD was an age of prosperity for the population living on the Swiss plateau. Several towns, like Aventicum , Iulia Equestris and Augusta Raurica, reached a remarkable size, while hundreds of agricultural estates Villae rusticae were founded in the countryside. Repeated raids by the Alamanni tribes provoked the ruin of the Roman towns and economy, forcing the population to find shelter near Roman fortresses, like the Castrum Rauracense near Augusta Raurica. The Empire built another line of defence at the north border the so-called Donau-Ilser-Rhine-Limes , but at the end of the fourth century the increased Germanic pressure forced the Romans to abandon the linear defence concept, and the Swiss plateau was finally open to the settlement of Germanic tribes. In the Early Middle Ages , from the end of the 4th century, the western extent of modern-day Switzerland was part of the territory of the Kings of the Burgundians. The Alemanni settled the Swiss plateau in the 5th century and the valleys of the Alps in the 8th century, forming Alemannia. Modern-day Switzerland was therefore then divided between the kingdoms of Alemannia and Burgundy. But after its extension under Charlemagne , the Frankish Empire was divided by the Treaty of Verdun in . With the extinction of its male line in the Kyburg dynasty fell in AD ; then the Habsburgs under King Rudolph I Holy Roman Emperor in laid claim to the Kyburg lands and annexed them extending their territory to the eastern Swiss plateau. The Confederacy, governed by nobles and patricians of various cantons, facilitated management of common interests and ensured peace on the important mountain trade routes. In the other colours are shown the subject territories. The expansion led to increased power and wealth for the confederation. This ended the so-called "heroic" epoch of Swiss history. In the background to this struggle, the conflict between Catholic and Protestant cantons persisted, erupting in further violence at the First War of Villmergen , in , and the Toggenburg War or Second War of Villmergen , in . In , the revolutionary French government conquered Switzerland and imposed a new unified constitution. The new regime , known as the Helvetic Republic, was highly unpopular. It had been imposed by a foreign invading army and destroyed centuries of tradition, making Switzerland nothing more than a French satellite state. When war broke out between France and its rivals, Russian and Austrian forces invaded Switzerland. The Swiss refused to fight alongside the French in the name of the Helvetic Republic. In Napoleon organised a meeting of the leading Swiss politicians from both sides in Paris. The result was the Act of Mediation which largely restored Swiss autonomy and introduced a Confederation of 19 cantons. In the Congress of Vienna fully re-established Swiss independence and the European powers agreed to permanently recognise Swiss neutrality. One of the three cantons presiding over the Tagsatzung former legislative and executive council , Bern was chosen as the permanent seat of federal legislative and executive institutions in , in part because of its closeness to the French-speaking area. Yet however minor the Sonderbundskrieg appears compared with other European riots and wars in the 19th century, it nevertheless had a major impact on both the psychology

and the society of the Swiss and of Switzerland. The war convinced most Swiss of the need for unity and strength towards its European neighbours. Swiss people from all strata of society, whether Catholic or Protestant, from the liberal or conservative current, realised that the cantons would profit more if their economic and religious interests were merged. Thus, while the rest of Europe saw revolutionary uprisings, the Swiss drew up a constitution which provided for a federal layout, much of it inspired by the American example. This constitution provided for a central authority while leaving the cantons the right to self-government on local issues. Giving credit to those who favoured the power of the cantons the Sonderbund Kantone, the national assembly was divided between an upper house the Council of States, two representatives per canton and a lower house the National Council, with representatives elected from across the country. Referendums were made mandatory for any amendment of this constitution. Article 11 of the constitution forbade sending troops to serve abroad, with the exception of serving the Holy See, though the Swiss were still obliged to serve Francis II of the Two Sicilies with Swiss Guards present at the Siege of Gaeta in 1806, marking the end of foreign service. An important clause of the constitution was that it could be re-written completely if this was deemed necessary, thus enabling it to evolve as a whole rather than being modified one amendment at a time. An early draft was rejected by the population in 1803 but modifications led to its acceptance in 1815. It also established federal responsibility for defence, trade, and legal matters. In 1848, the constitution was revised with unusually strong elements of direct democracy, which remain unique even today. In 1902, Switzerland joined the League of Nations, which was based in Geneva, on condition that it was exempt from any military requirements. The Swiss military strategy was changed from one of static defence at the borders to protect the economic heartland, to one of organised long-term attrition and withdrawal to strong, well-stockpiled positions high in the Alps known as the Reduit. Switzerland was an important base for espionage by both sides in the conflict and often mediated communications between the Axis and Allied powers. Economic cooperation and extension of credit to the Third Reich varied according to the perceived likelihood of invasion and the availability of other trading partners. Concessions reached a peak after a crucial rail link through Vichy France was severed in 1942, leaving Switzerland together with Liechtenstein entirely isolated from the wider world by Axis controlled territory. Over the course of the war, Switzerland interned over 40,000 refugees [37] and the International Red Cross, based in Geneva, played an important part during the conflict. Strict immigration and asylum policies as well as the financial relationships with Nazi Germany raised controversy, but not until the end of the 20th century. Over 100 Allied bombers and their crews were interned during the war. Between 1940 and 1945, Switzerland was bombed by the Allies causing fatalities and property damage. Allied forces explained the bombings, which violated the 96th Article of War, resulted from navigation errors, equipment failure, weather conditions, and errors made by bomber pilots. The Swiss expressed fear and concern that the bombings were intended to put pressure on Switzerland to end economic cooperation and neutrality with Nazi Germany. In 1952, the Paul Scherrer Institute was founded in his name to explore the therapeutic uses of neutron scattering technologies. Financial problems with the defence budget and ethical considerations prevented the substantial funds from being allocated, and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1968 was seen as a valid alternative. All remaining plans for building nuclear weapons were dropped by 1968. Some Swiss cantons approved this in 1970, while at the federal level it was achieved in 1978 [30] [43] and, after resistance, in the last canton Appenzell Innerrhoden one of only two remaining Landsgemeinde in 1990. After obtaining suffrage at the federal level, women quickly rose in political significance, with the first woman on the seven member Federal Council executive being Elisabeth Kopp, who served from 1985 to 1991, [30] and the first female president being Ruth Dreifuss in 1985. Switzerland joined the Council of Europe in 1958. On 18 April 1992 the Swiss population and the cantons voted in favour of a completely revised federal constitution. An application for membership in the European Union was sent in May 1992, but not advanced since the EEA was rejected in December 1992 [30] when Switzerland was the only country to launch a referendum on the EEA. There have since been several referendums on the EU issue; due to opposition from the citizens, the membership application has been withdrawn. Nonetheless, Swiss law is gradually being adjusted to conform with that of the EU, and the government has signed a number of bilateral agreements with the European Union.

Chapter 4 : 45 Watch: To Incompetence and Beyond - The Islamic Monthly

Spain and the Independence of the United States: US\$ Within U.S.A. Independence and the Common Foe, Floridablanca and the Policy of Patience, Duplicity.

The reference was lost on Trump. It could be infinity. But it could be. It has to be something, but it could be infinity, right? The emptiness of his critical thinking skills and communication skills are truly magnificent, splendidly exceptional. Consequently, the phrase Aldrin uttered on the surface of the moon can now also describe the state of our republic. The blessings in which you, this day, rejoice, are not enjoyed in common. The rich inheritance of justice, liberty, prosperity and independence, bequeathed by your fathers, is shared by you, not by me. The sunlight that brought life and healing to you has brought stripes and death to me. This Fourth [of] July is yours, not mine. You may rejoice, I must mourn. To drag a man in fetters into the grand illuminated temple of liberty, and call upon him to join you in joyous anthems, were inhuman mockery and sacrilegious irony. It destroys your moral power abroad; it corrupts your politicians at home. It saps the foundation of religion; it makes your name a hissing, and a bye-word to a mocking earth. It is the antagonistic force in your government, the only thing that seriously disturbs and endangers your Union. It fetters your progress; it is the enemy of improvement, the deadly foe of education; it fosters pride; it breeds insolence; it promotes vice; it shelters crime; it is a curse to the earth that supports it; and yet, you cling to it, as if it were the sheet anchor of all your hopes. Trump and his ilk rode into the White House on anti-establishment rhetoric only to buttress the wealthy and big-business interests upon taking office. If we, the divided people of these United States, allow this raving narcissist to continue debasing our culture and politics, fan the worst racist and xenophobic impulses of White citizens, and to further denigrate and demonize the minority and disenfranchised populations of this country, there will be just as little to celebrate as Douglass so eloquently decried in his speech. July 4 should be an annual reminder to commit ourselves to seeking the implementation of the greatest ideals dreamed by the founders of this nation and brought into existence by the many activists, abolitionists, suffragettes and civil rights protesters, who challenged the establishment for the advancement of society. Otherwise, July 4 will serve solely as a somber eulogy for our democracy and dignity as we propel to incompetence and beyond.

Chapter 5 : Independence Day () - Independence Day () - User Reviews - IMDb

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content. three Independence and the Common Foe w to communicate, treat and conclude with his most Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain a treaty for the just purpose for assistance in carrying on the present war between Great Britain and these United States.

The age-related changes in various physiological functions, including alteration in taste, smell, and gastric acidity, increase the risk of nutritional deficiency. Older diabetic subjects appear to be at greatest risk for vitamin B1, B12, C, D, and folate deficiency, as well as deficiency in various minerals, including calcium, zinc, and magnesium. The most important indicator is a body weight change based on a range of normal RON , i. In general, involuntary weight loss or gain of 10 lb. Indicators of Poor Nutritional Status^{52,53} 1. In addition to age, a number of factors determine the caloric requirements. These include gender, body size, body composition, and activity patterns. The need for weight loss should be carefully evaluated. Low body weight has been associated with greater morbidity and mortality in the elderly. Older diabetic subjects, especially those in nursing homes, tend to be underweight rather than overweight. Increased protein and calorie requirements during wound healing, infection, and other stresses are acknowledged. In general, the total amount of CHO is more important than the source. Sucrose or sucrose-containing foods can substitute for other CHO in the meal plan. If a low-cholesterol diet is initiated, restrictions should be limited to American Heart Association Step One guidelines. Fiber intake should be increased gradually and should be accompanied by adequate fluid intake or physical activity. Increasing fiber intake in bedridden, dehydrated, older subjects may precipitate the terminal reservoir syndrome, a condition that occurs in some individuals with poor gut motility whereby increasing fecal materials will accumulate in the last segment of sigmoid colon. The decreased taste perception associated with aging in combination with severe sodium restriction may result in inadequate food intake. Micronutrient supplementation should be individualized based on suspected or documented micronutrient deficiency. All older adults should be encouraged to take at least 1, mg of elemental calcium daily. In general, large doses of vitamins should be avoided. If an older person is unable to meet nutritional needs through a normal solid food diet, then nutrition support intervention is indicated. This can be as simple as modifying the usual food intake by changing nutrient content, food density, or texture, or it can be a more complex regimen using enteral and parenteral supplementation. The old ADA diet had no significant effect on glycemic control in diabetic residents in long-term care. It includes small portions of regular desserts, and CHO provided at meals and snacks, as long as they are consistent from one day to the next. This plan focuses on providing diabetic residents of long-term care facilities with food that is appealing and similar to that provided to other residents, but that does not have adverse effects on glycemic control. Exercise Potential benefits of exercise in diabetic subjects are multiple and include increased insulin sensitivity and possibly glucose tolerance and improved cardiovascular fitness, sense of well- being, agility, and lipid profile. Exercise may also help develop stronger muscles and bones, possibly reducing the risks of falls and fractures. These include fluctuations in blood glucose levels, soft tissue or bone injury, arrhythmias, MI or sudden death, and possibly vitreous hemorrhage or retinal detachment with strenuous isometric exercises. The latter is of concern in those with proliferative diabetic retinopathy or those with a history of retinal bleed. Thus, safety guidelines should be strictly followed. Complete medical evaluation with electrocardiograms and exercise tolerance testing is recommended. The patient should be told to start slowly and advance as tolerated. At least 10 minutes of warm up and 10 minutes of cool down periods should be included. Blood glucose levels should be monitored before and after exercise to establish blood glucose response patterns to the exercise regimen. To avoid hypoglycemia, patients should avoid exercising during peak insulin action and should use the abdominal area for insulin injections for consistency of insulin absorption. It is also advisable to carry a CHO source and personal identification, and, if any discomfort occurs during exercising, to stop the activity and notify the physician. Pharmacotherapy When changes in lifestyle, such as diet and exercise, are not sufficient for achieving glycemic goals, then drug therapy should be instituted. The choice of a particular agent for a given subject depends on the severity of hyperglycemia,

coexisting medical problems, and concomitant use of other medications, as well as safety, pharmacodynamic, and economic considerations. These include sulfonylureas, biguanides e. Clinical experience with troglitazone is very limited, and the cost may be prohibitive for some patients. In addition, the clinical efficacy may not be appreciated for up to 2 months of treatment, making it an unsuitable agent for those who would require more prompt blood glucose control. Patients on troglitazone should have their liver enzymes monitored closely. Monotherapy indication for troglitazone was recently withdrawn. The clinical advantage of repaglinide compared to short-acting sulfonylureas is not established. There is a wealth of clinical experience with sulfonylureas, and the cost of some preparations is very affordable. With the exception of chlorpropamide, the clinical efficacy and safety of various sulfonylurea agents are comparable. However, some pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic considerations may favor the use of glipizide in older patients. The clinical significance, however, of the differences in the pharmacology of these agents is not known. Because of the very long half-life and antidiuretic hormone-potentiating effects, chlorpropamide should not be used in the older patient population. The potential concerns with sulfonylureas and repaglinide include increased incidence of hypoglycemia, weight gain, and hyperinsulinemia. The other two classes of agents, biguanides and alpha-glucosidase inhibitors, are not associated with hypoglycemia when used as monotherapy. However, the two agents currently available, namely metformin and acarbose respectively, often require multiple administration schedules, and both are associated with high incidence of gastrointestinal discomfort. Thus, dosing should always start at low levels such as metformin mg once or twice a day or acarbose 25 mg once a day with the first bite of a meal , and dose escalation should be gradual and slow. Of concern is that the multiple coexisting diseases and impaired renal function commonly found in elderly subjects may increase the risk of metformin-associated lactic acidosis. In addition, the drop in plasma vitamin B12 level, although not of clinical significance in the majority of patients, should be monitored considering the increased propensity of older patients to vitamin B12 deficiency. Advanced age should not preclude the use of insulin. The choice of the type of insulin depends on the desired onset and duration of action. Insulin administration should match food intake schedule. Many insulin injection aids are now available to help achieve more independence and self-management of diabetes in older adults with visual impairment or poor dexterity. As stated earlier, the initial choice of antidiabetic agents should be individualized. A general algorithm of drug therapy in elderly patients is suggested in Figure 1. A suggested algorithm of drug therapy in older patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Rosiglitazone or pioglitazone, when available, can be substituted for troglitazone. Miglitol can be substituted for acarbose. Many of these patients may be able to have their insulin discontinued and have their blood glucose levels maintained on diet with or without an oral agent. If the patient is symptomatic and there is clinical evidence of dehydration or hyperosmolarity, then insulin therapy should be initiated in a hospital setting. Otherwise, outpatient education and initiation of insulin is appropriate. Certain individuals may be better candidates for specific agents. For example, metformin may be a better choice for an obese individual, while patients with predominant postprandial hyperglycemia are good candidates for acarbose. However, more studies are needed to define the drug of choice in various patient subgroups. If monotherapy does not achieve the glycemic goals, then combination therapy should be considered. The likelihood of achieving and maintaining near-normoglycemia with a single agent is small. The goals of management should be individualized. Coexisting cardiac risk factors, such as hypertension, hyperlipidemia, and cigarette smoking, must be addressed. The principal goal of therapy is to enhance quality of life without undue risk of hypoglycemia. In this population, the life expectancy of the individual is an important determinant of the glycemic goals. Effective education starts with an assessment of educational needs and readiness to learn. Just as diabetes treatment needs to be individualized, so do educational needs. Many people with diabetes have had no formal diabetes education, often despite years of living with diabetes. Health beliefs, culture, and religious beliefs may also influence adherence to diabetes treatment and management plans. It is important to utilize principles of adult learning when providing education to older adults with diabetes. These principles include recognizing previous experiences, using a variety of teaching methods, adapting teaching materials to accommodate learning i. Providing opportunities to practice skills and ask questions, as well as providing positive feedback, are all important. One-on-one and group classes can provide needed socialization and

support for older adults. Utilization of community resources i. Follow-up is important to clarify questions and concerns, as well as to encourage and motivate patients. Phone follow-up may be more realistic due to transportation problems and can be helpful in providing education in conjunction with regular follow-up appointments or in using community resources. Appropriate tools or aids should be provided to circumvent some of the limitations associated with poor vision and poor dexterity. The glucose meters provided should be easy to use, have large display screens, require no cleaning, and have memory capabilities. Older adults with diabetes are often incorrectly stereotyped as being slow and unmotivated in managing their diabetes. In fact, many older adults with diabetes are enthusiastic, motivated learners actively involved in all aspects of their diabetes treatment plan. When older patients are appropriately educated, they are capable of carrying out self-monitoring of blood glucose as accurately as do younger people. Conclusions Diabetes in older adults is often undiagnosed and undertreated. Prevalent myths and misconceptions have interfered with optimal management. Achieving individualized glycemic goals is an important quality-of-life issue. The older diabetes population is a highly heterogeneous group. Nutritional, psychosocial issues, and coexisting medical problems further complicate diabetes management. Therefore, management should begin with a comprehensive assessment and should be individualized. With the availability of new antihyperglycemic agents, it is now possible to control blood glucose levels without the risk of hypoglycemia.

Chapter 6 : American Revolution Unit For Elementary Students - The Homeschool Chronicles

-from The Declaration of Independence This line of The Declaration of Independence refers to the Quartering Act of , which was enacted by Parliament in response to the Boston Tea Party.

Area captured is indicated. At the same time, following clashes in the north, Tuareg civilians were said to have left Bamako for fear of reprisals. One rebel was also killed and another was wounded, while the MNLA seized two military bases and the weapons storages there. The United Nations also warned of food shortages as a result of the fighting. Timbuktu was read by Reuters of being the culmination of the plan to capture northern Mali. Therefore we have gathered a national liberation movement to put in an army capable of securing our land and an executive office capable of forming democratic institutions. We declare the independence of Azawad from this day on. Internal conflict in Azawad Although both the MNLA and the various Islamist groups fought against a common foe the Malian government in the beginning of the conflict, there were deep ideological differences between them. The goal of the MNLA, to establish a secular and independent state of Azawad out of Northern Mali, contrasted sharply with the aims of the Islamist groups, who wanted a united Mali under Sharia law. However, the MNLA stated that it continued to maintain forces and control some rural areas in the region. This allowed for Malian troops to return to such cities as Kidal. There were still reports of conflict between those who supported the presence of the Malian soldiers at a local barracks and those that supported the MNLA, who sought to keep Malian soldiers out. There were two demonstrations, one was to support the army and the other was to prevent the army from returning. There were shots fired in the air and the protesters dispersed. All our military positions are on alert. After he was defeated and forced into exile in Libya, he was said to have met with other leaders of the rebellion who had taken up posts in a new unit of the Libyan army to fight desert warfare. Ibrahim sought to have a proficient force to fight against the Malian state and outside the media spotlight. He was killed on 26 August Colonel Nagim is one such officer, who led the charge to capture two cities. An unnamed commander of the MNLA said that at the beginning they were mainly armed from weapons brought by fighters returning from Libya, but that later of their equipment was seized from the Malian army. He was said to be frustrated at the hardline negotiations position Bilal Ag Acherif took when dealing with the Malian government.

Chapter 7 : Table of contents for Library of Congress control number

the Three-fifths Compromise was part of a plan to decide how slaves would be included in the new government that was being drawn up from the constitution and the new republic in the s. Each slave counts as three-fifths of a person for the purposes of determining a state's level of taxation and representation.

Speer reports that "Hitler had been much impressed by a scrap of history he had learned from a delegation of distinguished Arabs. Such a creed was perfectly suited to the German temperament. Hitler said that the conquering Arabs, because of their racial inferiority, would in the long run have been unable to contend with the harsher climate of the country. They could not have kept down the more vigorous natives, so that ultimately not Arabs but Islamized Germans could have stood at the head of this Mohammedan Empire. Then the Germanic races would have conquered the world. The Mohammedan religion too would have been much more compatible to us than Christianity. Why did it have to be Christianity with its meekness and flabbiness? This led him to discuss Palestine and the conditions there, and he then stated that he himself would not rest until the last Jew had left Germany. Kalid al Hud observed that the Prophet Mohammed \hat{e} had acted the same way. He had driven the Jews out of Arabia \hat{e} . We shall continue to make disturbances in the Far East and in Arabia. Let us think as men and let us see in these peoples at best lacquered half-apes who are anxious to experience the lash. Despite the Nazi racial theories which denigrated Arabs as members of an inferior race, individual Arabs who assisted the Reich in fighting the British for possession of the Middle East were treated with honor and respect. Mufti Haj Amin al-Husseini , for example, "was granted honorary Aryan" status by the Nazis for his close collaboration with Hitler and the Third Reich. The already tense situation in the Middle East was further complicated by the emergence of Jewish nationalistic aspirations. Arab hatred of the Jews and disappointment at the failed Arab hopes for independence led to bloody riots. At first purely anti-Jewish in nature and directed against the rapidly increasing Jewish immigration into Palestine, the uprisings were later aimed at Great Britain as the mandatory power. The situation continued to be unsatisfactory until the outbreak of World War II, when it was overshadowed by the crisis in Europe. When England declared war on Germany the Zionist organizations, which had actively supported the influx of Jewish immigrants in Palestine, at once proclaimed solidarity with Britain against Germany. Exploitation of the Arab Freedom Movement. The situation of the English in the Middle East will be rendered more precarious, in the event of major German operations, if more British forces are tied down at the right moment by civil commotion or revolt. All military, political, and propaganda measures to this end must be closely coordinated during the preparatory period. As central agency abroad I nominate Special Staff F, which is to take part in all plans and actions in the Arab area, whose headquarters are to be in the area of the Commander Armed Forces South-east. The most competent available experts and agents will be made available to it. In the first place, there is no such thing as Arabs. To speak in the singular of an Arab discourse is an aberration. The Arab world is driven by a multiplicity of points of view. At the time, one could single out four major ideological currents, which extend from western liberalism, through Marxism and nationalism, to Islamic fundamentalism. In regard to these four, two, namely western liberalism and Marxism, clearly rejected Nazism, in part on shared grounds such as the heritage of enlightenment thinkers, and the denunciation of Nazism as a form of racism , and partially because of their geopolitical affiliations. On this issue, Arab nationalism is contradictory. If one looks into it closely, however, the number of nationalistic groups which identified themselves with Nazi propaganda turns out to be quite scaled-down. There is only one clone of Nazism in the Arab world, namely the Syrian social national party , which was founded by a Lebanese Christian, Antoun Saadeh. The Young Egypt Party flirted for a time with Nazism, but it was a fickle, weathercock party. Massive programs of propaganda were launched in the Arab world, first by Fascist Italy and later on by Nazi Germany. The Nazis in particular focused on impacting the new generation of political thinkers and activists. Whoever has lived during this period in Damascus will appreciate the inclination of the Arab people to Nazism, for Nazism was the power which could serve as its champion, and he who is defeated will by nature love the victor. But our belief was rather different. They were particularly successful in recruiting several tens-of-thousands of Muslims for

membership in German Schutzstaffel SS units, and as propagandists for the Arabic-speaking world. The range of collaborative activities was wide. The official German notes of that meeting contain numerous references to combatting Jews both inside and outside Europe. The following excerpts from that meeting are statements from Hitler to the Mufti: Germany stood for uncompromising war against the Jews. That naturally included active opposition to the Jewish national home in Palestine, which was nothing other than a center, in the form of a state, for the exercise of destructive influence by Jewish interests. This was the decisive struggle; on the political plane, it presented itself in the main as a conflict between Germany and England, but ideologically it was a battle between National Socialism and the Jews. In that hour the Mufti would be the most authoritative spokesman for the Arab world. It would then be his task to set off the Arab operations, which he had secretly prepared. When that time had come, Germany could also be indifferent to French reaction to such a declaration. His espionage network provided the Wehrmacht with a forty-eight-hour warning of the Allied invasion of North Africa. The Wehrmacht, however, ignored this information, which turned out to be completely accurate. He is still a controversial figure, both vilified and honored by different political factions in the contemporary Arab world. But latest research on the massive and influential radio broadcasts was able to prove "that the texts were supplied by German personnel and not, as sometimes believed, by the reader[s] of the Arabic broadcasts [Despite the fact that his Arabic speeches were broadcast by Radio Berlin and he was always presented as a role model, al-Husseini did not have any influence on the broadcast content. The Arabs in general did not seem to have been partners with equal rights. Instead they were secondary recipients of propaganda and orders, Goldenbaum concluded. Cooperation never went beyond the emphasized common battle against colonialism. The Zionist narrative of the Arab world is based centrally around one figure who is ubiquitous in this whole issueâ€”the Jerusalem Grand Mufti Hajj Amin al-Husseini, who collaborated with the Nazis. But the historical record is actually quite diverse. The initial reaction to Nazism and Hitler in the Arab world and especially from the intellectual elite was very critical towards Nazism, which was perceived as a totalitarian, racist and imperialist phenomenon. It was criticized by the liberals or what I call the liberal Westernizers, i. In fact, only one of the major ideological currents in the Arab world developed a strong affinity with Western anti-Semitism, and that was Islamic fundamentalismâ€”not all Islam or Islamic movements but those with the most reactionary interpretations of Islam. They reacted to what was happening in Palestine by espousing Western anti-Semitic attitudes. The most significant practical effect of Nazi policy on Palestine between and , however, was to radically increase the immigration rate of German and other European Jews and to double the population of Palestinian Jews. During this period the League of Nations Mandate for the establishment of a Jewish Homeland in Mandatory Palestine to be used as a refuge for Jews was "still internationally recognized". The Gestapo and the SS inconsistently cooperated with a variety of Jewish organizations and efforts e. This precipitous increase in the Jewish Palestinian population stimulated Palestinian Arab political resistance to continued Jewish immigration, and was a principal cause for the â€” Arab revolt in Palestine , which in turn led to the British White Paper decision to abandon the League of Nations Mandate to establish a Jewish National Home in Palestine. At the same time the Zionists and other Jews would ally themselves to the British battle against Germany and the Axis, even while the British blocked the escape of European Jews into Palestine. Many of his followers, who had fought Jews and the English in Palestine, followed him and continued to work for his political goals. Among the most notable Palestinian soldiers in this category was Abd al-Qadir al-Husayni , a kinsman and officer of the Mufti who had been wounded twice in the early stages of the â€” Arab revolt in Palestine. Abd al-Qadir al-Husayni then worked with the Mufti to support the Golden Square regime, and consequently was sentenced to prison by the British after they retook Iraq. His fellow Iraq-veteran and German collaborator Fawzi al-Qawuqji became a rival general in that same struggle against Zionism. Felmy, after the Kristallnacht pogroms in November , most Jewish and Zionist organizations aligned with Britain and its allies to oppose Nazi Germany. After this time the organized assistance by the Gestapo to the Jewish organizations who transported European Jews to Palestine became much more sporadic, although bribery of individual Germans often help accomplish such operations even after official policy discouraged them. For instance, in June the Mufti recommended to the Hungarian minister that it would be better to send Jews in Hungary to Concentration Camps in Poland rather

than let them find asylum in Palestine it is not entirely clear that the Mufti was aware of the Extermination Camps in Poland, e. Auschwitz , at this time: I ask your Excellency to permit me to draw your attention to the necessity of preventing the Jews from leaving your country for Palestine, and if there are reasons which make their removal necessary, it would be indispensable and infinitely preferable to send them to other countries where they would find themselves under active control, for example, in Poland . We combatted this enterprise by writing to Ribbentrop, Himmler, and Hitler, and, thereafter, the governments of Italy, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Turkey, and other countries. We succeeded in foiling this initiative, a circumstance that led the Jews to make terrible accusations against me, in which they held me accountable for the liquidation of four hundred thousand Jews who were unable to emigrate to Palestine in this period. They added that I should be tried as a war criminal in Nuremberg. It had no legitimacy whatsoever when addressed to Nazi authorities who had cooperated with the Zionists to send tens of thousands of German Jews to Palestine and then set out to exterminate the Jews of Europe. The Mufti was well aware that the European Jews were being wiped out; he never claimed the contrary. Nor, unlike some of his present-day admirers, did he play the ignoble, perverse, and stupid game of Holocaust denial. His amour-propre would not allow him to justify himself to the Jews. Statements like this, from a man who was well placed to know what the Nazis had done constitute a powerful argument against Holocaust deniers. It is the duty of Muhammadans in general and Arabs in particular to drive all Jews from Arab and Muhammadan countries. Germany is also struggling against the common foe who oppressed Arabs and Muhammadans in their different countries. Rashid Ali sent an urgent appeal for assistance to Berlin, where the Wehrmacht High Command held a conference on 6 May to discuss measures to be taken to support the rebellion. It was decided to give Iraq all assistance possible and to intensify the war against Great Britain in the Middle East. Diplomatic relations between the Third Reich and Iraq were resumed. The former German Ambassador to Iraq, Dr. Grobba, returned to Baghdad. Fritz Grobba served intermittently as the German ambassador in Iraq from to , supporting anti-Jewish and fascist movements in the Arab world. Intellectuals and army officers were invited to Germany as guests of the Nazi party, and antisemitic material was published in the newspapers. The estimates of Jewish victims vary from less than to over killed, and from to wounded. Though these figures are debated in the secondary literature, it is generally agreed that over Jewish businesses were looted. The Futuwwa were commanded by Iraqi minister of education Saib Shawkat , who also praised Hitler for eradicating Jews. At the time of the Iraqi rebellion a number of Arab students residing in Germany had volunteered for duty in Training of the Moslems began immediately. The Arabs had a fair knowledge of German and showed themselves willing to learn One mistake that was made was to use as instructors Germans who had lived in Palestine and the other Middle East countries.

Chapter 8 : Diabetes Care for Older Adults

The civil war was raging in that distracted region, and exposed the country to the attack of the common foe. It stood in need of aid ; and this aid Mr. Hewes forwarded for her relief, from his own private resources, although he was afterwards remunerated by congress.

You should also have the most state of the art surround sound possible, with bass pickups so deep they cause earthquakes on the Eastern seaboard. The plot is so straightforward as to be superfluous aliens invade, fights ensue but even so, it remains an invigorating watch purely because of the spectacle it provides. Except for the kid and the dog. Watching it now though, it does possess a cheerful naivety in the face of world politics. Hell, even the gun-toting Arabs that briefly appear on screen are more than happy to rally behind Uncle Sam in the name of freedom. Needless to say, this is blockbuster entertainment through and through. That business about a computer virus bringing down the mother-ship is a bit daft though, not once did they try switching everything on and off again. Was this review helpful? Sign in to vote. Suspenseful Feel Good Fun! BaronBl00d 26 May I am just shocked at all the negative reviews by pseudo-intellectuals saying the film was heavily flawed, incomprehensible, devoid of any merit, and "lame", to quote a few. What were they expecting? A remake of Sure, I am not going to pretend the film does not has many glaring weaknesses. The plot is hardly original; its execution is even less inspiring. Roland Emmerich goes out of his way to use every cliché in the book, over-sentimentality, weak, flat characterizations, incredible jumps in logic and reasoning made on the viewer, and the use of special effects to overcome these shortcomings. But what some of the reviewers seemed to have missed, and its there as substantiated by the huge popularity of the film, is heart. The film has a lot of heart. It makes you feel good after watching it. And although that quality does not make it a great film, it certainly makes it a good film in my book. The film is vastly entertaining, very suspenseful, a delight for the eyes with dazzling special effects, and even has some dialogue that does just rise above its hackneyed origins. The acting is adequate all around with no one pulling off a great performance, but a few doing marvelous jobs with what they have to work with. Judd Hirsch easily out acts his fellow colleagues as a Jewish father with a gift for common sense and lack of tact. Jeff Goldblum also gives a pretty good performance as his son. Yeah, Will Smith is just Will Smith.. But he is bearable. Watch for Brent Spiner in an outrageous role as a hippie scientist. His performance is a real hoot! If you are looking for philosophical science fiction, this is not it. See Starship Troopers a great film. This is just good old Americans against the universe stuff, lots of action but little substance. But whatever it may have as its faults, it is a fun, happy, sad, charming, engrossing film to watch

Chapter 9 : Helias soccer set to face Van Horn in Class 3 quarters | Central MO Breaking News

It is the duty of Muhammadans in general and Arabs in particular to drive all Jews from Arab and Muhammadan countries. blog.quintoapp.comy is also struggling against the common foe who oppressed Arabs and Muhammadans in their different countries.

The tightly patriarchal norms and structure of traditional Indian culture, and the sharp distinction between public and private life, have made the question of domestic violence a complex and nuanced one, resulting in a long and tireless struggle for justice against the heinous practice. These associations were hardly of political nature; instead of questioning gender roles, they tutored women in child-care, etiquette, sewing, serving tea etc. These were, however, primarily city-based and elite in composition, with hardly any basis in mass membership. Feminist thought became clouded by Hindu tradition and urban concerns, and no attempt was made to unify the movement to represent women from low caste, Muslim and rural backgrounds. Upper and middle class women were the clear beneficiaries of the new nation. Though the participation of women in leftist movements such as the Tebhaga and the Telengana movements was significant, these movements were not committed to the issue of gender. There was a broad reckoning within the feminist movement that equal fundamental rights and universal franchise had been hollow and inadequate in granting women political representation. The year was the start of the international year, and later the decade, of women. At the urging of the United Nations, the Indian government appointed a Committee on the Status of Women to assess the constitutional, legal and administrative provisions that had a bearing on the status of women in India. Gender disparities had widened in employment, health, education, and political participation. The movement had developed strong socialist ties, and there was general disenchantment towards what the government had done for women in the country. The issue of violence against women occupied national focus, as cases of custodial rape and dowry related violence were publicized by the media, leading to legal trials that attracted wide scale attention. The Mathura rape case resulted in nation wide protests for reform in rape laws and for the state to take responsibility for crimes committed by its agents. The death of married women through kitchen fires had also started to become a common occurrence during this period. The enactment of A made cruelty towards wives a non-bailable criminal offence punishable with up to five years in prison. For one, it introduced criminal offences in intimate relationships, which thus far were considered beyond the reach of the law, and two, because cruelty was not confined to the demand for dowry alone nor confined to physical mutilation or injury but extended also to mental cruelty. Additionally, the offence was made cognisable, which meant that an arrest could be made without a warrant from a magistrate. The law also left out cases of violence occurring within the natal home of a woman. Hence, a certain degree of violence was validated in such cases to keep the family from falling apart. The major shortfall of A was however the viability of its implementation. The framers discounted the difficulty women faced in approaching the police for filing the first information report FIR, as the authorities were reluctant to do so given their own moral prejudices and belief in the normalcy of domestic violence. Though the number of reported cases under these penal provisions did increase with each successive year, the same did not apply for the rate of convictions. Out of cases which were ordered for investigation under Section A, only in two cases did the accused get convicted. The only cases which ended in conviction were those where the woman had died and the case under Section A was registered along with Section B dowry death or Section murder. There were no convictions in any of the cases registered under Section A alone. Without tangible benefits ensuing out of the legislation, it was impossible to have faith in its efficacy. Consensus during the centered on domestic violence being inextricably linked with the murder of brides, the demand for dowry being the underlying basis for inflicting physical violence. This understanding of the term was similarly voiced in Section A, leaving out of its purview the myriad forms in which women faced violence in their marital as well as natal homes, before the first seven years of marriage as well as after. The demand was to expand the idea of violence to acknowledge non-physical forms of violence and expand its site from the marital home. The first draft of the civil law on domestic violence was placed before the National Commission for Women in Attended by academics,

activists and lawyers, there was wide acknowledgment that domestic violence was vastly different from other forms of violence as it occurred within the framework of intimate relationships often in the privacy of the home and in a situation of dependency, making reporting and access to legal aids and other support services difficult. Jadavpur University, The fact that domestic violence was not even recognized by law was reason enough for a new legislation. A contentious debate arose whether the new law should be gender neutral, or was it to also include men who were victims of domestic violence. The consensus emerged that gender neutrality would defeat the very purpose of a law on domestic violence. The violence faced by women was a gendered phenomenon, which resulted and reinforced gender inequalities. It was thus essential that the law be designed specifically for women. There were a number of cases of mothers-in-law and sisters-in-law inflicting violence in marital homes. However, it was concluded that the law was primarily meant for the protection of women, and such a law should not in any circumstance become a means of misuse against those for whom it was instituted in the first place. The new bill, instead of protecting women against domestic violence, was directed towards the preservation of the family structure. The bill was a set back on a number of fronts; the rights of the aggrieved person went unaddressed and the time frame for completing the legal procedures was made no mention of. The provisions were examined by the Parliamentary Standing Committee, to which the bill was referred, and the views of the National Commission for Women were also sought. Two years passed and nothing substantial happened. The UPA government mentioned in its Common Minimum Program the enactment of a civil law on domestic violence as one of its primary agendas. The draft bill received cabinet approval in June. After being passed by both Houses, and receiving Presidential assent, the bill entered the Statute book as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act. It came into effect on 26 October. Apart from child abuse, the Act also takes into account the incidence of violence on elderly women. The Act widens the scope of remedial measures, allowing women the right to reside in shared households regardless of whose name the house is under. The Act polarizes men and perpetrators and women as victims, and provides for a time bound framework for the resolution of cases. It recognizes the role of non-governmental actors as important agents in the dispensing of justice in addition to legal, medical and financial aid. The Act is designed taking into account the delicate nature and difficulty involved in dealing with cases of marital violence. As ubiquitous as its occurrence is, so is the extent of its social acceptance and legitimacy. Recognizing the fact that legal procedures would disincentivize women from reporting cases of domestic violence, due to social backlash as well as fear of collapse of the family structure, the Act creates a framework for the informal resolution of conflicts through service providers. Community based interventions, such as NGOs, are viewed as an effective means of solving disputes, as people find it less intimidating sharing their concerns among familiar faces. The recognition of NGOs as service providers, as agents whose services and co-operation the government finds necessary, is very significant. The relationship between NGOs and the state in India has not always been a favourable one, several factors contributing to the gradual easing of tensions in recent times. Post-independence, India adopted a strictly centralized and statist approach to governance, allowing little to no space for businesses or civil society to participate in national development. The National emergency in 1975 was a turning point for NGO-state relations, undermining their role to an even larger extent. It dealt a severe blow to non-governmental agencies, which were deliberately kept out of the political space as they were viewed as threats to state power. This made it quite impossible for NGOs to survive; dependence on state funds, and the bureaucratic red-tapism involved in availing it, drastically reduced persons from entering the sector. The situation changed dramatically post Liberalization in 1991. Global consensus was in favor of a minimum state, free markets and transfer of foreign aid to developing countries. The thrust shifted from the public to the private sector, and economic growth in India was ready to take off. Under these circumstances donor agencies supporting social causes preferred to aid NGOs instead of the state. With deregulation coming into effect in India, it became possible for NGOs to receive large sums of aid from international donor organizations for development work. In effect, the number of NGOs grew rapidly, reaching the 10,000 mark in 2000. In 2001 alone a total of Rs. 1000 crore was received by NGOs. The increase in funds and agencies was accompanied with professionalization of the sector; skilled professionals, demarcation and differentiation of roles, process flows and other structural aspects typically associated with the private sector gradually made way into NGOs as well. The general

dissatisfaction with what the state had done for women, coupled with the growth in favorable conditions for non-governmental agencies within the country, served as a boost for NGOs to take the lead in addressing gender concerns. Organizations dedicated to domestic violence per se existed even before ; however, they lacked consistency, legal expertise, funds, and full-time professional backing in dealing with the complexity of an issue like domestic violence. With the onset of Liberalization in the mid s, NGOs became far more equipped in their dealings. They could afford to employ persons with legal, medical and psychological expertise, and structured processes were introduced with respect to how victims would be dealt with and how mediation between the family and the aggrieved would be handled. The role of NGOs in addressing domestic violence had become too great to be ignored by the government in when the DV Act was to be passed. Without recognizing and involving them, the legislation was realistically unviable given the reach and success rate that NGOs commanded in the domain. The PWDVA was therefore a culmination of a long and turbulent relationship between the state and non-governmental organizations. Oxford University Press Sen, S. The World Bank Agnes, F. Uniform civil code UCC is a constitutional mandate to replace personal laws, based on the scriptures and customs of each of the major religious communities in India, with common laws governing every citizen. By means of permitting Muslim Personal Law based on the Sharia in the land, the legal system in effect made unilateral divorce and polygamy legitimate practices for Muslims in India. The Shah Bano case politicized the issue; the debate was contended on grounds of identity, the protection of minority rights being weighed against the severe human rights violations. Cite References Print Sen, S. Inquiries Journal 9 11 , [http: Inquiries Journal \[Online\], 9](http://Inquiries Journal [Online], 9).