

is explanatory in nature and aims at explaining the intricacies of international trade law involved in the dispute. The paper deals with India's stand at the WTO regarding environmental issues. Paper also specifically deals with the case and discusses in detail the factual aspect, claims and findings also explaining the analysis of various defences or exceptions raised by India and the jurisprudence and reasoning provided by the Panel or the Appellate Body.

Rashmi Jha in her paper, *Evolution of Theatre as a means of Social Development*, shows how everything in society whether its history, philosophy, way of thinking, rituals, taboos all are linked to theatre as theatre throws light on all these sensitive issues through form of theatre arts like dance and drama. In fact, theatre breaks down the social barriers and fear of talking about something that cannot be expressed in the public individually. Theatre is a social tool that can function as a means of entertainment, instruction, education, development, persuasion etc. thereby leading to personal as well as collective development. The paper concludes that different works carried by various organizations shows that theatre as a tool has a potential of bringing social development and should be tapped and used for larger growth and wider and effective dissemination of message.

In the paper, *Traditional and Online Education and Its Preferences by the Students*, Anam Khan compares classroom teaching with online self studying so that the students can attain competitive knowledge in less time with proper understanding. In this study, the students were asked to assess both modes of studying, on the basis of (i) ease (ii) time (iii) understanding (iv) preference on a scale of 1-5. It was observed that the mean performance of the students in classroom studying method was higher than the online studying method, and was statistically significant, at 0.05 level of significance. Also, the students in general rated high on ease and understanding for classroom studying method whereas they rated high on time and preference for online studying methods.

The paper by Subhasis Sahoo, *Can Scientific Public Sphere be constructed? Science, Civil Society and Public Spheres in post-Colonial India*, digs into the literature on science communication

and the debate initiated by subaltern scholars in relation to engagements in public sphere in non-western context. The paper examines the 'scientific public sphere' is not only a normative-theoretical project but also has empirical translation through people's science movement (PSM) – Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti, Eklavya and Delhi Science Forum – in post-colonial India. Providing the points of convergence and divergence among these three PSM, the paper goes beyond a liberal Orientalist prescription to understanding such activities in the public sphere outside the West. It explains how scientists formed new (protest) organisations which democratised science and these new forms of socio-political action further led to science-based social movements in India as well as forging scientific public sphere.

In the paper, *Language and Integration of India*, Alwyn Serrao examines the role of language(s) in the unification of India. Since time immemorial many individuals and groups of people invaded India and became part of it. When these people came to India, they also brought with them their language. The rule by the Mughals and the British had a lasting effect on India. Urdu and English have ruled India. Even in pre-colonial India, there was consciousness of a common nation. India is also a polyglot country. Though the eighth schedule includes the recognition of 22 languages, there are more than 1,500 languages and dialects. In spite of this the people of India are united. Now, the Constitution of India further unites us. There have been many discussions in the Constituent Assembly regarding language problem. Now, both Hindi and English are the official languages of India. In addition, states have their own official language(s). Most of the states of India have adopted the three language formula for educational purposes.

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