

RELIEF SYSTEMS IN EMERGENCIES: THE THIRD WORLD EXPERIENCE

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This paper seeks the re-formulation in approaches to studies of 'disasters'. It represents that the theoretical framework implicit in relief systems extant in Third World countries that has yet to be assimilated in such studies. The former has emerged from post world-war as well as North American experience of sudden disasters. It has tended to focus sharply on the 'event' and has traced its sequential path, pre-determined and finite.

In comparison, systems of relief administration in Third World countries that have emerged even out of colonial Famine Codes have tended to look upon 'disasters' as affecting economies already in crisis. The systems have attempted to consider not only 'emergency relief' but the underlying economic distress that can be exacerbated. Consequently, they have evolved a typology 'that accommodates' problems that affect marginalised communities. Such an approach is applicable to disaster experience in the Third World as well as comparable enclaves in the developed societies. Disaster management approaches at the present time and policies derived from them need to be revised accordingly.

Key words: Disaster/ management/ administration/ relief/ typology/ marginalised/ famine code.

THE FAMINE PROCESS AND THE POLITICAL, LEGAL FRAMEWORK: AN ANALYSIS

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This paper seeks to demonstrate that famine can occur in planned as well as in 'mixed' economies - in democratic polities as well as in the totalitarian. The study of the famine process must begin even with the study of the political and legal framework within which the process is enacted. That would enable consideration of the limits on access to food and to the means of production. The process of impoverishment can take many forms dependent on whether the economy is planned or market-based. Such a famine theory will be applicable to a range of political systems. The paper points out that current theories including the 'exchange entitlement' theory is limited to an examination of famine in colonial and in planned economies. The paper establishes the inapplicability of the exchange entitlement theory particularly to famines in democracies. It suggests that famine in such societies cannot be determined with reference to trends on elevation of mortality but the numbers on State relief. It also points out that relief policies that are derived from the 'exchange entitlement' approach can limit themselves to assuring bare survival - they cannot intervene in the famine process. The continuing application of such policies in these areas may render famine chronic.

Key words: famine process/exchange entitlement/food access/democracy totalitarian/legal political framework.

GOVERNORSHIP ON A FAMOUS ISLAND: SOME REFLECTIONS ON APPLYING ANTHROPOLOGY

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Rapanui, as Easter Island is known to its nearly three thousand inhabitants, is the world's most remote continuously inhabited place, located about mid-way between Tahiti and the coast of Chile, of which country it has been a part since 1888. In spite of its small size and distant location, Rapanui is widely known and visited by tourists and others from all corners of the globe to marvel its megalithic past.

Provincial Governors are appointed centrally in Chile and have always been so. The author, born on Rapanui, but educated on Mainland Chile and the USA, was Governor of the Province of Easter Island for six years, from 1984 to 1990. His background was not in politics, but in anthropology, most specifically museology and archaeology.

The governorship of the island provided the author with a number of occasions for applying his knowledge of anthropology in concrete situations, a selection of which will illustrate his presentation.

Key Words: Easter Island (Rapanui); Rapanui (Easter Island); Chile, province of; Applied Anthropology; Community Conflict Resolution; Polynesian Politics; Socio-Cultural Change; Political Change

DISTRIBUTION OF STOMATOPOD CRUSTACEA IN NEW CALEDONIA, RELATIONSHIPS WITH SEDIMENT

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A large survey of more than 1200 dredged stations on soft bottoms, have collected 69 species of stomatopods from 4 lagoons in New Caledonia and the Chesterfield Islands lagoon.

The six main species are: *Gonodactylus affinis*, *G. incipens*, *Haptosquilla trispinosa*, *Pseudosquilla ciliata*, *Clorida chlorida* and *C. fallax*. The occurrence of species are compared for each lagoon. An analysis of the distribution of these species in different lagoons in relation to sediments show that: the two *Clorida* live only in muds with a significant terrigenous component (>50% mud); the two *Gonodactylus* are associated with coral rubble near reefs and passes; the two others, *H. trispinosa* and *P. ciliata* are found on sandy bottoms with strong currents.

In Chesterfield atoll, a system isolated from terrigenous inputs, only *G. incipens* and *P. ciliata* are commonly found; *Clorida fallax* was found principally in the North lagoon of New Caledonia, around Belep's islands at depths more than 25 metres; *G. affinis*, mentioned from the Great Barrier Reef, was not found in the Chesterfield group.

Distribution maps are presented for each species in New Caledonia and Chesterfield lagoons with some biogeographical comparisons with the Great Barrier Reef.

Key Words: Coral sea, Crustacea, stomatopods, ecology, biogeography.

CULTURES OF RESISTENCE AND CHANGING LIVES OF WOMEN IN SRI LANKA AND THE PHILIPPINES

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In this cross-cultural study the widerange of women's struggles/ resistences discernible in the selected countries will be brought together in an attempt to demonstrate comparatively, the different types of strategies adopted by women in each context and the extent to which such strategies have altered their lives.

The paper will discuss issues in feminism, women's struggles/ resistences and women's emancipation particularly during the post-colonial era. The paper analyses the above issues in the context of class and power. One of the most important principles of the women's cultures of resistance in these countries, as in many other countries has been the sharing of their experiences. In this process feminists have learnt to go beyond their personal experiences and to politicize them. They have tried to transcend the barriers between women's private and public concerns and to bring the hitherto tabooed private sphere into the political arena.

KEY WORDS

Women, Resistance, Feminism, Class, Power and Gender

INDENTURED INDIAN LABOURERS IN THE FORESTS OF FIJI

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Indians of immigrant origin are a powerful presence in Fiji's economy. The early immigrants were brought to clear forest lands for sugar plantations, after several other ethnic groups proved unsuccessful for the work. Elaborate regulations structured the recruitment of indentured labour from India. But on the work in Fiji the Indian workers suffered from misery, fraudulent contracts and abject poverty. The trouble began with the recruitment process in northern India, where British recruiters exploited the misery of their landlessness in the landlord-dominated eastern area of the United Provinces. In Fiji, however demanding the work was for the immigrants, the promise of socio-economic success was far more attractive than returning to their troubled home districts.

Thus the transformation of the Fijian landscape so as to integrate it into the extractive economy of the Pacific Basin drew its energies from distances as far removed as the heart of the Barges valley. That story reveals one of the more sordid chapters of British Empire history, and helps explain some of today's social tensions in Fiji itself.

Key words: Forest history, indentured labour, India, Fiji, sugar plantations.

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