

1: Native American self-determination - Wikipedia

National Indian Goals and Progress Act; Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, United States Senate, Ninety-Third Congress, First Session on S

You can help by adding to it. April Foreign Policy[edit] Even before independence of India , the Indian National Congress had well articulated foreign policy positions. In the words of Rejaul Karim Laskar , a scholar of Indian foreign policy and an ideologue of Indian National Congress , "Right after the establishment of the Indian National Congress, it started articulating its views on foreign affairs. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. April Learn how and when to remove this template message Many Muslim community leaders, like the prominent educationalist Syed Ahmed Khan , viewed the Congress negatively, owing to its membership being dominated by Hindus. Orthodox Hindu community and religious leaders were also averse, seeing the Congress as supportive of Western cultural invasion. The first spurts of nationalistic sentiment that rose amongst Congress members were when the desire to be represented in the bodies of government, to have a say, a vote in the lawmaking and issues of administration of India. Congressmen saw themselves as loyalists, but wanted an active role in governing their own country, albeit as part of the Empire. This trend was personified by Dadabhai Naoroji , considered by many as the eldest Indian statesman. Naoroji went as far as contesting, successfully, an election to the British House of Commons, becoming its first Indian member. That he was aided in his campaign by young, aspiring Indian student activists like Muhammad Ali Jinnah , describes where the imagination of the new Indian generation lay. He resented the denial of freedom of expression for nationalists, and the lack of any voice or role for ordinary Indians in the affairs of their nation. For these reasons, he considered swaraj as the natural and only solution: Chidambaram Pillai who held the same point of view. The moderates, led by Gopal Krishna Gokhale , Pherozeshah Mehta , and Dadabhai Naoroji, held firm to calls for negotiations and political dialogue. Gokhale criticized Tilak for encouraging acts of violence and disorder. The Congress of did not have public membership, and thus Tilak and his supporters were forced to leave the party. The Congress lost credit with the people. Voices calling for political independence grew in number. Tilak had considerably moderated his views, and now favoured political dialogue with the British. He, along with the young Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Mrs. Annie Besant launched the Home Rule Movement to put forth Indian demands for Home Rule " Indian participation in the affairs of their own country " a precursor to Swaraj. Mohandas Gandhi was a lawyer who had successfully led the struggle of Indians in South Africa against British discriminatory laws. Returning to India in , Gandhi looked to Indian culture and history, the values and lifestyle of its people to empower a new revolution, with the concept of non-violence, civil disobedience , he coined a term, Satyagraha. Champaran Satyagraha and Kheda Satyagraha Mohandas Karmchand Gandhi, who later on became more popular as Mahatma Gandhi, had success in defeating the British in Champaran and Kheda, giving India its first victory in the struggle for freedom. Then Indian National Congress had supported that movement; Indians gained confidence in the working of that organization that the British could be thwarted through that organization, and millions of young people from across the country flooded into Congress membership. But Gandhi had the backing of the people and a whole new generation of Indian nationalists as well as British Raj. With the tragedy of the Amritsar Massacre and the riots in Punjab, Indian anger and passions were palpable and radical. With the election of Mohandas K. Motilal Nehru , Lala Lajpat Rai and some other stalwarts backed Gandhi as they were not sure that they can lead the people like Tilak and Gokhale. PCCs emerged for Maharashtra , Karnataka , Gujarat " states that did not yet exist and were spread over hundreds of princely states outside British India. All former practices distinguishing Congressmen on basis of caste, ethnicity, religion and sex were eliminated " all-India unity was stressed. Native tongues were given official use and respect in Congress meetings " especially Urdu renamed by Gandhi as Hindustani , which was adopted for use by the All India Congress Committee. Leadership posts and offices at all levels would be filled by elections, and not by appointments. This introduction of democracy was vital in rejuvenating the party, giving voice to ordinary members as well as

valuable practice for Indians in democracy. Eligibility for leadership would be determined by how much social work and service a member had done, not by his wealth or social standing. Gandhi encouraged tens of thousands of Congress volunteers to embrace a wide variety of organized tasks to address major social problems across India. Gandhi impressed the people of India particularly, formations of ashrams, that in later period he was mentioned as Mahatma, Great soul, by way of honor, by people of India. It performed very well, coming to power in eight of the eleven provinces where elections were held. Its internal organization bloomed in the diversity of political attitudes and ideologies. The focus would change slightly from the single-minded devotion to complete independence, to also entertaining excitement and theorizing about the future governance of the nation. However, when the Viceroy Lord Linlithgow declared India a belligerent in World War II without any consultation with the elected representatives of the people, the Congress ministries resigned. Their organizational strength, achieved through leading the clashes with the government, was undisputed and proven when despite winning the election, Bose resigned the Congress presidency because of the lack of confidence he enjoyed amongst national leaders. A year earlier, in the election, however, Bose had been elected with the support of Gandhi. Differences arose in on whether Bose should have a second term. Jawaharlal Nehru, who Gandhi had always preferred to Bose, had had a second term earlier. They believed, along with educationists like Zakir Husain and E W Aryanayakam, that education should be imparted in a manner that enables the learners also to be able to make things with their own hands and learn skills that would make them self-supporting. This method of education was also adopted in some areas in Egypt. See Reginald Reynolds, Beware of Africans. They believed that the education system, economy and social justice model for a future nation should be designed to suit the specific local requirements. While most were open to the benefits of Western influences and the socio-economic egalitarianism of socialism, they were opposed to being defined by either model.

2: NICCSA Home Page

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Open in a separate window The percentage of children under 1 year of age immunized against measles is also considered as a monitoring indicator for child health. According to NFHS-3, the percentage of children in the age group between 12 and 23 months who received vaccination against measles by 12 months of age was reported to be very low at a figure of 10. These include the following: Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) – the IMNCI strategy includes a wide range of interventions against the leading causes of childhood morbidity and mortality -- acute respiratory infections, diarrhea, malaria, measles, and malnutrition. This model health care strategy, which has proved to decrease childhood mortality rate in Gadchiroli, is now being implemented in five high focus states - M. In two districts of each of these five States, the Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) is being trained to administer injectable antibiotics for neonatal sepsis and childhood pneumonia. To ensure injection safety, auto-disposable syringes (ADS) have been introduced. This is a breastfeeding partnership which aims to revive the breastfeeding hospital initiative. Focus will be given to promoting optimal breastfeeding practices among women at home and in health facilities.

Improve Maternal Health Target 6: Hence the progress toward reaching this estimated goal appears to be seemingly slow. Some of these specific initiatives include the following: All the first referral units (FRUs) are to be equipped to provide emergency obstetric and neonatal care. The national prevalence rate for men is 0. Under this initiative, it has been proposed to set up 11, vending machines in 42 districts in the six high prevalence states and 24 districts of the four EAG states. While in , 3. In Thiruvallur district, three rounds of surveys carried out during showed the ARTI to vary between 1. It is intended to make DOTS Plus services to be available in all states by with complete geographical coverage achieved by TB-HIV co-ordination activities have been implemented since and an intensified TB-HIV package is being scaled up to cover the entire country in a phased manner by Ensure Environmental Sustainability Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources The proportion of land covered by the forest area has shown a very marginal increase from Joint Forest Management schemes are in operation wherein rural women living below the poverty line are provided with financial assistance to raise nurseries in forest areas. The Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana started in the year aims to provide all rural households with access to electricity within the next 5 years. However rapid growth in the urban population poses a major challenge with regard to safe water supply, sanitation, and drainage. To achieve by a significant improvement in the lives of at least million slum dwellers The past few years have witnessed a rapid urbanization and mass-scale migration of people from rural to urban areas, resulting in a steep rise of urban slum communities. The total slum population in the country is The major objectives of the mission are to scale-up delivery of civic amenities and provision of utilities with emphasis on universal access to the urban poor as well as security of tenure at affordable prices, and ensuring delivery of other existing universal services of the government for education, health, and social security. With the efforts of the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, the access of rural people to safe drinking has increased from A total of districts of the country have been covered under TSC. Conclusion Despite the existence and launch of various programs and policies to address the major areas of concern under the MDGs, the progress toward achieving these goals appears to be rather slow in most of the areas, with the exception of education and global economic progress. It has been observed that the utilization of services offered by different programs is rather low. With only about 6 more years to go toward the set time for achieving these goals, the only way to do so would be to further intensify our efforts in reaching out to the unreached populations and ensuring uniform distribution of resources.

Footnotes Conflict of Interest: United Nations Development Fund. National Rural Health Mission New data show 1. Planning Commission; Government of India; Poverty Estimates for Planning Commission, Government of India. Millennium Development Goals Database. United Nations Statistics Division. Planning Commission, Government of India; Working Group

on Poverty. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Central Statistical Organization; National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector; Report on conditions of work and promotion of livelihoods in the unorganised sector. Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India; Government of India; Registrar General India; Department of school education and literacy. Ministry of Human Resource Development. Department of school education and literacy and Department of Higher Education. Government of India; Annual Report Millennium Development Goals and Health. World Health Organization; Administrative Staff College of India. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; Planning Commission, Government of India. Oxford University Press; Eleventh five year plan ; pp. Revised Estimates of Maternal Mortality: Officer of Registrar General; Special bulletin on maternal mortality in India Strategy and Implementation Plan; pp. Operational guidelines for condom promotion by state AIDS control societies. HIV control strategies for adolescents. Magnitude of the problem. WHO global TB report Int J Tuberc Lung Dis. Change in the risk of tuberculous infection over a 8-year period among school children in Bangalore city. Prevalence and risk of tuberculous infection among school children in Bangalore rural district. Anti-tuberculosis Drug Resistance Surveillance. Sharma SK, Mohan A, editors. Jaypee Medical Publishers Pvt Ltd; TB India ; pp. Ministry of Home Affairs; Registrar General of India Census of India. January to June Census of India; Registrar General of India. Final population tables, Urban Poverty Report Factsheet. Government of India; [Last accessed on Jun 4]. Ministry of urban employment and poverty alleviation and Ministry of Urban development. Articles from Indian Journal of Community Medicine:

3: Indian Gaming Regulatory Act | National Indian Gaming Commission

ERIC ED National Indian Goals and Progress Act; Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, United States Senate, Ninety-Third Congress, First Session on S

Conceptual origin[edit] Flag of the Iroquois Confederacy Self-determination is defined as the movement by which the Native Americans sought to achieve restoration of tribal community, self-government, cultural renewal, reservation development, educational control, and equal or controlling input into federal government decisions concerning policies and programs. The beginnings of the federal policy favoring self-determination dates back to the s. In , John Collier , a social worker and reformer who had long worked in American Indian affairs, was appointed commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs under President Franklin D. He was likely the most knowledgeable person about American Indians appointed to this position up to that period. He respected tribal cultures and values. It was to enable tribes to reorganize their governments and strengthen their communities. It ended the allotment of Indian lands to individual households, which had led to loss of control over their territories. The law was intended to decrease the paternalistic power of the BIA, which extended to their running numerous Indian boarding schools, where American Indian children were forced to give up native languages and cultural practices. The IRA enabled the restoration of tribal governments, but Congress made many changes in response to lobbyists, and the bill fell short of the policy of "Indian self-determination without termination. Over tribes were terminated; those that continued suffered from increased governmental paternalism. Nixon addressed the issue in his July 8 congressional message of "Recommendations for Indian Policy. It is long past time that the Indian policies of the Federal government began to recognize and build upon the capacities and insights of the Indian people. Both as a matter of Justice and as a matter of enlightened social policy, we must begin to act on the basis of what the Indians themselves have long been telling us. The time has come to break decisively with the past and to create the conditions for a new era in which the Indian future is determined by Indian acts and Indian decisions. In , Congress had passed the Indian Civil Rights Act , after recognizing the policies of Indian termination as a failure during the s. American Indians had persisted in keeping their cultures and religions alive, and the government recognized that the goal of assimilation was the wrong one. The bill was to ensure provision of the Bill of Rights to the tribal peoples. Rather than the BIA administering programs directly, the government would contract with tribes to manage health care, for instance, or educational benefits. Department of Housing and Urban Development supported housing programs. The Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of consolidated grant programs for housing funding into a single block grant specifically available to recognized governments of American Indians and Alaska Natives. Leaders[edit] A renewal of Indian activism since the s saw the rise of a new generation of leaders. Public protests created publicity for their cause, such as the occupation of Alcatraz and Mount Rushmore, the Wounded Knee Incident, and other examples of American Indians uniting to change their relationship with the United States government. Strong Indian leaders traveled across America to try to add unification to the Indian cause. The leaders arose in different fields, starting independent newspapers, promoting educational independence, working to reclaim lands, and to enforce treaty rights. The result was a Native American force which fought for change throughout a wide variety of interconnected social spheres. Allan Yazzie[edit] For decades since the late 19th century, Native Americans were forced to send their children to boarding schools where they were made to speak and write in English only, and to learn the majority culture and Christian religion. Native Americans wanted to teach their children their own values and cultures. Although many politicians thought that the school would fail immediately, it prevailed. It became a strong sign of Indian self-determination and success. It had been taken by the Forest Service at the start of the twentieth century for inclusion in a national forest. Throughout the s, Bernal and the Pueblo had little success in regaining the lake. The administration of Richard Nixon supported self-determination for American Indians. After Senate hearings where Bernal was harassed by senators who thought that the Indians wanted the land for other than religious purposes , Nixon signed a bill to return the lake to the Taos Pueblo. Ada Deer continued to lobby for the Menominee Restoration Act.

After Aspinall failed to win an election, the tribe prevailed and the act was signed by President Nixon. Ada Deer along with such people as Lucy Covington is one of the early examples of self-determination in tribal members; her efforts helped restore all the terminated lands back to the Menominee tribe. He served as the chair of a committee of Indian leaders at the American Indian Chicago Conference, and crafted an Indian policy called "Declaration of Indian purpose. It was a sign of change in the s and s when the termination era ended. Kennedy by the National Congress of American Indians. The tribal governments started to bypass the BIA and focus on self-determination plans. He is a lawyer who has worked to protect Indian land and sovereignty. McClanahan lived and worked in the reservation, and was taxed. Supreme Court ruling was in favor of McClanahan, and tribal rights of members to be excluded from state taxes within tribal sovereign land. She helped establish stronger self-rule for the Navajo as well as other Native American tribes. These organizations can be divided mainly into two levels: National[edit] In , the National Congress of American Indians NCAI was founded "in response to termination and assimilation policies that the United States forced upon the tribal governments in contradiction of their treaty rights and status as sovereigns. NCAI stressed the need for unity and cooperation among tribal governments for the protection of their treaty and sovereign rights". The War on Poverty Grants "empowered tribes by building tribal capacities, creating independence from the BIA, and knitting tribes together with other tribes and the country as a whole. Deloria explains, the OEO helped the Indian people become more independent and powerful: Indian tribal governments had money and were not beholden for it to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Tribes could, to some degree, set their own priorities. It has become the primary national advocacy group for Native Americans. It continues to handle civil rights cases for the Native American community in the United States. Regional[edit] Accomplishments and progress of Native American organizations on the national level inspired change on the local level. It did not take too long for local tribes to begin to establish their own organizations that would benefit them directly. MEI , and, eventually, even reversing termination, which was the main purpose of self-determination. DRUMS made an immediate impact. Within months of establishment, the Menominee organized a series of well-planned and smoothly executed demonstrations. Within a month of the march, Governor Lucey visited Menominee County, and consistently supported the Menominee movement. In addition, DRUMS managed to produce a first draft of the Menominee restoration bill by the end of and by early the tribe had already obtained an astounding level of support, including the support of Democratic Presidential nominee Henry Jackson. Though it took a prodigious amount of work, the Menominee Restoration Act moved through Congress with rare speed. In April , MEI was dissolved and all Menominee lands were transferred back to the tribe, to be held in trust by the United States of America and governed by the sovereign Menominee Tribe of Wisconsin. Although DRUMS set its sights on improving the status of the local Menominee people, it was a big step toward the nationwide self-determination movement. Institutional capacity[edit] The new policy of the Office of Economic Opportunity, which sought to directly involve the recipients of its aid, provided further impetus for self-determination in education. The success of the OEO Head Start preschool program was attributed primarily to the fact that Indians were "allowed to operate programs. For the last years, the Government has been doing things for us and telling us what is best for Indians. As tribes began to have more control over their own affairs and have more infrastructure entitled to them, they were able to be in much more command of their space, make more money, which led to power and progress.

4: National Indian Education Association

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Findings The Congress finds that— 1 numerous Indian tribes have become engaged in or have licensed gaming activities on Indian lands as a means of generating tribal governmental revenue; 2 Federal courts have held that section 81 of this title requires Secretarial review of management contracts dealing with Indian gaming, but does not provide standards for approval of such contracts; 3 existing Federal law does not provide clear standards or regulations for the conduct of gaming on Indian lands; 4 a principal goal of Federal Indian policy is to promote tribal economic development, tribal self-sufficiency, and strong tribal government; and 5 Indian tribes have the exclusive right to regulate gaming activity on Indian lands if the gaming activity is not specifically prohibited by Federal law and is conducted within a State which does not, as a matter of criminal law and public policy, prohibit such gaming activity. Short Title Section 1 of Pub. Declaration of policy The purpose of this chapter is— 1 to provide a statutory basis for the operation of gaming by Indian tribes as a means of promoting tribal economic development, self-sufficiency, and strong tribal governments; 2 to provide a statutory basis for the regulation of gaming by an Indian tribe adequate to shield it from organized crime and other corrupting influences, to ensure that the Indian tribe is the primary beneficiary of the gaming operation, and to assure that gaming is conducted fairly and honestly by both the operator and players; and 3 to declare that the establishment of independent Federal regulatory authority for gaming on Indian lands, the establishment of Federal standards for gaming on Indian lands, and the establishment of a National Indian Gaming Commission are necessary to meet congressional concerns regarding gaming and to protect such gaming as a means of generating tribal revenue. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section of this title and Tables. F If, during the 1-year period described in subparagraph E , there is a final judicial determination that the gaming described in subparagraph E is not legal as a matter of State law, then such gaming on such Indian land shall cease to operate on the date next following the date of such judicial decision. A a Chairman, who shall be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate; and B two associate members who shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. B The Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register the name and other information the Secretary deems pertinent regarding a nominee for membership on the Commission and shall allow a period of not less than thirty days for receipt of public comment. At least two members of the Commission shall be enrolled members of any Indian tribe. B Of the initial members of the Commission— i two members, including the Chairman, shall have a term of office of three years; and ii one member shall have a term of office of one year. A member may serve after the expiration of his term of office until his successor has been appointed, unless the member has been removed for cause under subsection b 6 of this section. The Vice Chairman shall serve as Chairman during meetings of the Commission in the absence of the Chairman. Powers of Chairman a The Chairman, on behalf of the Commission, shall have power, subject to an appeal to the Commission, to— 1 issue orders of temporary closure of gaming activities as provided in section b of this title; 2 levy and collect civil fines as provided in section a of this title; 3 approve tribal ordinances or resolutions regulating class II gaming and class III gaming as provided in section of this title; and 4 approve management contracts for class II gaming and class III gaming as provided in sections d 9 and of this title. Powers of Commission a Budget approval; civil fines; fees; subpoenas; permanent orders The Commission shall have the power, not subject to delegation— 1 upon the recommendation of the Chairman, to approve the annual budget of the Commission as provided in section of this title; 2 to adopt regulations for the assessment and collection of civil fines as provided in section a of this title; 3 by an affirmative vote of not less than 2 members, to establish the rate of fees as provided in section of this title; 4 by an affirmative vote of not less than 2 members, to authorize the Chairman to issue subpoenas as provided in section of this title; and 5 by an affirmative vote of not less than 2 members and after a full hearing, to make permanent a temporary order of the Chairman closing a gaming activity as provided in section b 2 of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short

Title of Amendment note set out under section of Title 31 and Tables. See, also, page of House Document No. Commission staffing a General Counsel The Chairman shall appoint a General Counsel to the Commission who shall be paid at the annual rate of basic pay payable for GSâ€™18 of the General Schedule under section of title 5. Such staff shall be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that no individual so appointed may receive pay in excess of the annual rate of basic pay payable for GSâ€™17 of the General Schedule under section of that title. Commission; access to information The Commission may secure from any department or agency of the United States information necessary to enable it to carry out this chapter. Upon the request of the Chairman, the head of such department or agency shall furnish such information to the Commission, unless otherwise prohibited by law. Interim authority to regulate gaming Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the Secretary shall continue to exercise those authorities vested in the Secretary on the day before October 17, , relating to supervision of Indian gaming until such time as the Commission is organized and prescribes regulations. The Secretary shall provide staff and support assistance to facilitate an orderly transition to regulation of Indian gaming by the Commission. Tribal gaming ordinances a Jurisdiction over class I and class II gaming activity 1 Class I gaming on Indian lands is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Indian tribes and shall not be subject to the provisions of this chapter. A separate license issued by the Indian tribe shall be required for each place, facility, or location on Indian lands at which class II gaming is conducted. No person or entity, other than the Indian tribe, shall be eligible to receive a tribal license to own a class II gaming activity conducted on Indian lands within the jurisdiction of the Indian tribe if such person or entity would not be eligible to receive a State license to conduct the same activity within the jurisdiction of the State. B i The provisions of subparagraph A of this paragraph and the provisions of subparagraphs A and B of paragraph 2 shall not bar the continued operation of an individually owned class II gaming operation that was operating on September 1, , ifâ€™ I such gaming operation is licensed and regulated by an Indian tribe pursuant to an ordinance reviewed and approved by the Commission in accordance with section of this title, II income to the Indian tribe from such gaming is used only for the purposes described in paragraph 2 B of this subsection, III not less than 60 percent of the net revenues is income to the Indian tribe, and IV the owner of such gaming operation pays an appropriate assessment to the National Indian Gaming Commission under section a 1 of this title for regulation of such gaming. B The Chairman shall approve any ordinance or resolution described in subparagraph A , unless the Chairman specifically determines thatâ€™ i the ordinance or resolution was not adopted in compliance with the governing documents of the Indian tribe, or ii the tribal governing body was significantly and unduly influenced in the adoption of such ordinance or resolution by any person identified in section e 1 D of this title. Upon the approval of such an ordinance or resolution, the Chairman shall publish in the Federal Register such ordinance or resolution and the order of approval. C Effective with the publication under subparagraph B of an ordinance or resolution adopted by the governing body of an Indian tribe that has been approved by the Chairman under subparagraph B , class III gaming activity on the Indian lands of the Indian tribe shall be fully subject to the terms and conditions of the Tribal-State compact entered into under paragraph 3 by the Indian tribe that is in effect. D i The governing body of an Indian tribe, in its sole discretion and without the approval of the Chairman, may adopt an ordinance or resolution revoking any prior ordinance or resolution that authorized class III gaming on the Indian lands of the Indian tribe. The Chairman shall publish such ordinance or resolution in the Federal Register and the revocation provided by such ordinance or resolution shall take effect on the date of such publication. Upon receiving such a request, the State shall negotiate with the Indian tribe in good faith to enter into such a compact. B Any State and any Indian tribe may enter into a Tribal-State compact governing gaming activities on the Indian lands of the Indian tribe, but such compact shall take effect only when notice of approval by the Secretary of such compact has been published by the Secretary in the Federal Register. C Any Tribal-State compact negotiated under subparagraph A may include provisions relating toâ€™ i the application of the criminal and civil laws and regulations of the Indian tribe or the State that are directly related to, and necessary for, the licensing and regulation of such activity; ii the allocation of criminal and civil jurisdiction between the State and the Indian tribe necessary for the enforcement of such laws and regulations;

iii the assessment by the State of such activities in such amounts as are necessary to defray the costs of regulating such activity; iv taxation by the Indian tribe of such activity in amounts comparable to amounts assessed by the State for comparable activities; v remedies for breach of contract; vi standards for the operation of such activity and maintenance of the gaming facility, including licensing; and vii any other subjects that are directly related to the operation of gaming activities. No State may refuse to enter into the negotiations described in paragraph 3 A based upon the lack of authority in such State, or its political subdivisions, to impose such a tax, fee, charge, or other assessment. B i An Indian tribe may initiate a cause of action described in subparagraph A i only after the close of the day period beginning on the date on which the Indian tribe requested the State to enter into negotiations under paragraph 3 A. In determining in such an action whether a State has negotiated in good faith, the courtâ€” I may take into account the public interest, public safety, criminality, financial integrity, and adverse economic impacts on existing gaming activities, and II shall consider any demand by the State for direct taxation of the Indian tribe or of any Indian lands as evidence that the State has not negotiated in good faith. The mediator shall select from the two proposed compacts the one which best comports with the terms of this chapter and any other applicable Federal law and with the findings and order of the court. B The Secretary may disapprove a compact described in subparagraph A only if such compact violatesâ€” i any provision of this chapter, ii any other provision of Federal law that does not relate to jurisdiction over gaming on Indian lands, or iii the trust obligations of the United States to Indians. C If the Secretary does not approve or disapprove a compact described in subparagraph A before the date that is 45 days after the date on which the compact is submitted to the Secretary for approval, the compact shall be considered to have been approved by the Secretary, but only to the extent the compact is consistent with the provisions of this chapter. D The Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register notice of any Tribal-State compact that is approved, or considered to have been approved, under this paragraph. Any such ordinance or resolution not acted upon at the end of that day period shall be considered to have been approved by the Chairman, but only to the extent such ordinance or resolution is consistent with the provisions of this chapter. Probably should be followed by a comma. Probably should not be capitalized. Management contracts a Class II gaming activity; information on operators 1 Subject to the approval of the Chairman, an Indian tribe may enter into a management contract for the operation and management of a class II gaming activity that the Indian tribe may engage in under section b 1 of this title, but, before approving such contract, the Chairman shall require and obtain the following information: A the name, address, and other additional pertinent background information on each person or entity including individuals comprising such entity having a direct financial interest in, or management responsibility for, such contract, and, in the case of a corporation, those individuals who serve on the board of directors of such corporation and each of its stockholders who hold directly or indirectly 10 percent or more of its issued and outstanding stock; B a description of any previous experience that each person listed pursuant to subparagraph A has had with other gaming contracts with Indian tribes or with the gaming industry generally, including specifically the name and address of any licensing or regulatory agency with which such person has had a contract relating to gaming; and C a complete financial statement of each person listed pursuant to subparagraph A. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, such fee shall not exceed 30 percent of the net revenues. The Chairman may extend the day period by not more than 90 days if the Chairman notifies the Indian tribe in writing of the reason for the extension. The Indian tribe may bring an action in a United States district court to compel action by the Chairman if a contract has not been approved or disapproved within the period required by this subsection. Review of existing ordinances and contracts a Notification to submit As soon as practicable after the organization of the Commission, the Chairman shall notify each Indian tribe or management contractor who, prior to October 17, , adopted an ordinance or resolution authorizing class II gaming or class III gaming or entered into a management contract, that such ordinance, resolution, or contract, including all collateral agreements relating to the gaming activity, must be submitted for his review within 60 days of such notification. Any activity conducted under such ordinance, resolution, contract, or agreement shall be valid under this chapter, or any amendment made by this chapter, unless disapproved under this section. If a management contract has been approved by the Secretary prior to October 17, , the parties shall have not more than days after notification of

necessary modifications to come into compliance. The allegation shall be set forth in common and concise language and must specify the statutory or regulatory provisions alleged to have been violated, but may not consist merely of allegations stated in statutory or regulatory language. Not later than sixty days following such hearing, the Commission shall, by a vote of not less than two of its members, decide whether to order a permanent closure of the gaming operation. Judicial review Decisions made by the Commission pursuant to sections , , , and of this title shall be final agency decisions for purposes of appeal to the appropriate Federal district court pursuant to chapter 7 of title 5. Subpoena and deposition authority a Attendance, testimony, production of papers, etc. By a vote of not less than two members, the Commission shall have the power to require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of all books, papers, and documents relating to any matter under consideration or investigation. Witnesses so summoned shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States. The Commission may request the Secretary to request the Attorney General to bring an action to enforce any subpoena under this section. Such depositions may be taken before any person designated by the Commission and having power to administer oaths. Reasonable notice must first be given to the Commission in writing by the party or his attorney proposing to take such deposition, and, in cases in which a Commissioner proposes to take a deposition, reasonable notice must be given. The notice shall state the name of the witness and the time and place of the taking of his deposition. Any person may be compelled to appear and depose, and to produce books, papers, or documents, in the same manner as witnesses may be compelled to appear and testify and produce like documentary evidence before the Commission, as hereinbefore provided. His testimony shall be reduced to writing by the person taking the deposition, or under his direction, and shall, after it has been reduced to writing, be subscribed by the deponent. All depositions shall be promptly filed with the Commission. Investigative powers a Confidential information Except as provided in subsection b of this section, the Commission shall preserve any and all information received pursuant to this chapter as confidential pursuant to the provisions of paragraphs 4 and 7 of section b of title 5. Commission funding a 1 The Commission shall establish a schedule of fees to be paid to the Commission annually by each gaming operation that conducts a class II or class III gaming activity that is regulated by this chapter. B The total amount of all fees imposed during any fiscal year under the schedule established under paragraph 1 shall not exceed 0. B and struck out former subpar. B which read as follows: Application to Self-Regulated Tribes Pub. Availability of class II gaming activity fees to carry out duties of Commission In fiscal year and thereafter, fees collected pursuant to and as limited by section of this title shall be available to carry out the duties of the Commission, to remain available until expended. Codification Section was enacted as part of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, , and not as part of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act which comprises this chapter. Authorization of appropriations a Subject to section of this title, there are authorized to be appropriated, for fiscal year , and for each fiscal year thereafter, an amount equal to the amount of funds derived from the assessments authorized by section a of this title. The amounts authorized to be appropriated in the preceding sentence shall be in addition to the amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection a of this section. Prior to amendment, subsec. Notwithstanding the provisions of section of this title, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to fund the operation of the Commission for each of the fiscal years beginning October 1, , and October 1, Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin v. The Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register the legal description of any lands that are declared held in trust by the Secretary under this paragraph. Dissemination of information Consistent with the requirements of this chapter, sections , , and of title 18 shall not apply to any gaming conducted by an Indian tribe pursuant to this chapter. Severability In the event that any section or provision of this chapter, or amendment made by this chapter, is held invalid, it is the intent of Congress that the remaining sections or provisions of this chapter, and amendments made by this chapter, shall continue in full force and effect.

5: Millennium Development Goals | UNDP in India

National Indian goals and progress act. Hearing, Ninety-third Congress, first session, on S. June 12,

Develop a Global Partnership For Development Millennium Declaration In , nations made a promise to free people from extreme poverty and multiple deprivations. This pledge became the eight Millennium Development Goals to be achieved by In September , the world recommitted itself to accelerate progress towards these goals. UNDP works directly with more than 15 central ministries and several states, strengthening capacity of elected representatives and government officials at state, district and local levels and strategic government development programmes and schemes which are geared towards achievement of MDG and national development goals. The process of preparation of human development reports has been instrumental in generating awareness on MDGs at the state and district levels and the policy and statistical challenges around attaining MDGs. India and the MDGs The year is a landmark year for global development - the Millennium Development Goals MDGs are reaching their December deadline, and the world is set to adopt a new set of transformative and universal sustainable development goals SDGs. At this juncture, when the framework for the next phase of global development is being formulated, it becomes critical to assess the achievements of the MDGs in India. India is a signatory to the Millennium Declaration adopted at the United Nations General Assembly in September , and has consistently reaffirmed its commitment towards the eight development goals. India has witnessed significant progress towards the MDGs, with some targets having been met ahead of the deadline, however progress has been inconsistent. For instance, while India, according to official national estimates, has achieved the target for reducing poverty by half, it is falling short of achieving the target for reducing hunger. The country has achieved gender parity in primary school enrolment yet it is lagging behind on targets for primary school enrolment and completion. India has made progress in providing clean drinking water however; access to sanitation facilities remains inadequate. The Millennium Development Goals influenced Development policy formulation and planning globally. Along with bringing critical development challenges to the forefront, they also provided countries with a strong target-oriented agenda. While India has been moving in the right direction in some areas, there is still work remaining in the others. This is therefore an opportune moment to incorporate the lessons learned from the MDGs, into the sustainable development goals and build upon the unfinished MDG agenda. Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty India has been moderately successful in reducing poverty. In order to meet the target, the PHCR level has to be In , the PHCR was This indicates that, India has achieved the poverty reduction target, however, progress is uneven. Faster reduction in poverty since the mids helped India halve the incidence of poverty. This was a result of both: Nevertheless, estimates from reveal that, over million Indians continue to live in extreme poverty “ making the post goal of eliminating extreme poverty by challenging, but feasible. However, eradicating hunger remains a key challenge. Malnourishment and food insecurity are interlinked. In , when the MDGs were formulated, Since then, progress has been slow. In India, the proportion of underweight children below three years has declined marginally between and to 46 percent. In , malnourishment declined to 40 percent. This is still below the target of reducing malnourishment to 26 percent. Achieve Universal Primary Education India has made significant progress in universalizing primary education, and is moderately on track to achieve this Millennium Development Goal. Enrolment and completion rates of girls in primary school have improved and are catching up with those of boys, as are elementary completion rates. At the national level, male and female youth literacy rate is likely to be at Another issue, which will have to be addressed, is the large numbers of children remaining out of school and failing to complete primary education, particularly in the case of girls, children in rural areas and those belonging to minority communities. Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women India is on track to achieve gender parity at all education levels, having already achieved it at the primary level. Reduce Child Mortality The fourth Millennium Development Goal aims to reduce mortality among children under five by two-thirds. The MDG target is of 42 per , which suggests that India is moderately on track, largely due to the sharp decline in recent years. Child survival in India needs sharper focus. This includes better managing

neonatal and childhood illnesses and improving child survival, particularly among vulnerable communities. Survival risk remains a key challenge for the disadvantaged who have little access to reproductive and child health services. Major states in the heartland of India are likely to fall significantly short of these targets. The key to significant progress in reducing U5MR and infant mortality rates rests with reducing neonatal deaths, that is, infant deaths that occur within a year of birth at a fast pace. The large scale of under-nutrition in expectant mothers and children poses a critical development challenge for India. On a positive note, various Ministries under the Government of India are implementing child centric policies and programmes which are vigorously attending the issues related to child health. Between and , there has been some improvement in the Maternal Mortality Rate MMR , which has declined to per , live births in Safe motherhood depends on the delivery by trained personnel, particularly through institutional facilities. Delivery in institutional facilities has risen from 26 percent in to 72 percent in Consequently, deliveries by skilled personnel have increased at the same pace, from 33 percent to One contributing factor has been the introduction of a conditional cash transfer scheme, Janani Suraksha Yojana which improved the delivery of babies in hospitals and nursing homes to 72 per cent in However, the quality of maternal care remains a concern. Much of this decline can be attributed to greater awareness and increasing condom use. Adult prevalence has come down from 0. Malaria has consistently come down from 2. The number of confirmed deaths due to malaria in was and in P , malaria deaths have been registered. India accounts for one-fifth of the global incidence of tuberculosis TB , but India has made progress in halting its prevalence. Treatment success rates have remained steady and tuberculosis prevalence per lakh population has reduced from in year to in TB incidence per , population has also reduced from in year to in Ensure Environmental Sustainability India has made some progress and is on track towards achieving the Seventh Millennium Development Goal of ensuring environmental sustainability. Forest cover has increased to Reducing the energy intensity of GDP growth through higher energy efficiency will be the key to achieving energy security. India is on-track for achieving the MDG target for sustainable access to safe drinking water. The overall proportion of households having access to improved water sources increased from However India, which is one of the most densely populated countries in the world, has not recorded similar progress in improving sanitation facilities over the last decade. Therefore, progress is slow for the sanitation coverage indicator. Develop a Global Partnership for Development With Out of this, The huge leap in the telecom sector along with the advances in the IT sector have led to a massive expansion in the Internet subscriber base. Total number of Internet subscribers has increased from Presently, wired internet subscribers are As part of the globalization process and integration with the global economy, India has emerged as one of the major development partners for fostering techno-economic and intellectual assistance to various developed and developing countries across the world. As a part of its development partnership activities, India has helped developing countries through technical assistance, capacity-building support, economic assistance, and provided market access to least developed countries. Millennium Declaration In , nations made a promise to free people from extreme poverty and multiple deprivations.

6: India's Progress Toward Achieving the Millennium Development Goals

S. A bill to amend the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act to provide further self-governance by Indian Tribes, and for other purposes. In www.enganchecubano.com, a database of bills in the U.S. Congress.

7: Welsh Government | National indicators

to the National Indian Country Clearinghouse on Sexual Assault! NICCSA strives to be your one-stop, comprehensive source for information on sexual violence in Indian Country. Browse through the NICCSA site and find important federal legislation, Tribal codes, cutting edge articles by Indian Country experts, and funding opportunities.

8: History of the Indian National Congress - Wikipedia

The National HIV/AIDS Strategy was created out of hope, with a clear and compelling vision for America. To achieve this vision, we must continue to hold ourselves and each other to high expectations.

Sex in the classroom A Guide to current policies and practices. Metallica Complete Lyrics Sammy Franks The Frog With Glasses Fixing Windows XP Strategically Wed Google cloud messaging report Treatise and hand-book of orange culture in Florida. History of english literature by ac baugh The memoirs of Count Carlo Gozzi Yvan Goll; an iconographical study of his poetry. The 13 Little Cows Behind the Scenes at the Ballet Violin sonata in A major [K. 526] An environmental revolution : the Yves Burrus years. The mystical qabalah A single set of rules of interpretation Business process modelling notes The Doctors Book of Home Remedies for Managing Menopause David Dixon Porter. Samuel 1 and 2 (Peoples Bible Commentary) The Moore McGuffey Readers, 1836-43 New Jersey historical manuscripts Bubble monster and other science fun How to Make Brilliant Stuff That People Love .and Make Big Money Out of It Law and politics in the Peoples Republic of China in a nutshell Law in Modern Society (Clarendon Law Series) Hot Whispers of an Irishman Scan ument to and edit At the court at Hampton-Court the 28th day of July 1681 . Philippine transfer and business taxes virgilio reyes Ripley, R. B. Congress and clean air. The search for a common language Chile-Canada Free Trade Agreement Sebastin Herreros The The Usborne Book of Easy Violin Tunes (Tunebooks Series) Canon ipf755 user manual Ms dos scripting tutorial Experience of previous researchers. The competent research design, then, Snapshot three: Industry transformation Prayers for moments of trepidation